The 93rd Annual Meeting
of the
Eastern States Archeological Federation

Final Program

November 12-15, 2026
Norwalk Inn and Conference Center
99 East Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut 06851

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Archaeological Society of Connecticut

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CONFERENCE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) welcomes people of all backgrounds and identities to our annual meeting. We value your safety and strive to make this meeting free from harassment, discrimination, and retaliation - an experience we all deserve. We acknowledge that the ESAF annual conference and related events are considered workplaces for all participants, and meeting attendees are expected to conduct themselves accordingly.

Attendees and guests of our Annual Meeting are expected to conduct themselves in a manner conducive to Principle 9 (Safe Educational and Workplace Environments) in the Principles of Archaeological Ethics by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), which states that:

> Archaeologists in all work, educational, and other professional settings, including fieldwork and conferences, are responsible for training the next generation of archaeologists. Part of these responsibilities involves fostering a supportive and safe environment for students and trainees. This includes knowing the laws and policies of their home nation and institutional workplace that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion, or marital status. SAA members will abide by these laws and ensure that the work and educational settings in which they have responsible roles as supervisors are conducted so as to avoid violations of these laws and act to maintain safe and respectful work and learning environments.

ESAF is committed to fostering a professional and respectful environment at the conference, and to achieve this objective, attendees agree to the policies above. The following behaviors are therefore prohibited at the ESAF 2026 conference and associated events:

- Harassment of any kind;
- Physical or verbal abuse;
- Unwelcome comments and/or exclusionary behaviors to other attendees;
- Intimidation or stalking;
- Any illegal activities.

Failure to comply with this policy can result in expulsion from the conference.

General Schedule

Registration: *Table Adjacent to Artemis I and II*
Thursday 4:30 PM to 6:30 PM; Friday 7:30 AM to 2:00 PM; Saturday 7:30 AM to 2:00 PM; Sunday 7:30 AM to 9:00 AM

Thursday Workshops: - Meet in Hotel Lobby 15 minutes before workshop
Western Connecticut Archaeology Tour, 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM
Section 106 Workshop, 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM: *Mariner III*
Photogrammetry Workshop, 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM: *Artemis II*

Conference Paper Sessions: *Artemis I and II*
Friday 8:00AM to 5:30 PM; Saturday 7:40 AM to 4:00 PM; Sunday, 8:10 AM to 12:00 PM

Exhibit (CRM/Academic Expo) Room: *Mariner I – III*
Saturday 8:00 AM to 6:30 PM

President's Reception: *Patio*
Thursday 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM, Cash Bar.

ESAF Board Meeting: *Mariner IV*
Friday, 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM.

Canadian American Friendship Party: *Patio*
Friday, 8:00 PM to 10:00 PM, Limited Open Bar followed by a Cash Bar.
Sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Connecticut

ESAF General Business Meeting: *Artemis I and II*
Saturday 4:00 PM to 4:30 PM

EXPO, Poster Session, and Cash Bar: *Mariner I – III*
Saturday 4:30 PM to 6:30 PM

ESAF Raffle: *Mariner I – III*
Saturday 5:45 PM – Winners announced during Expo

Banquet and Keynote Address: *Patio*
Saturday 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM

*** Denotes Participation in Student Paper Competition**
± Denotes Poster Session
 # Denotes PaleoAmerican Odyssey 2026 Poster Session

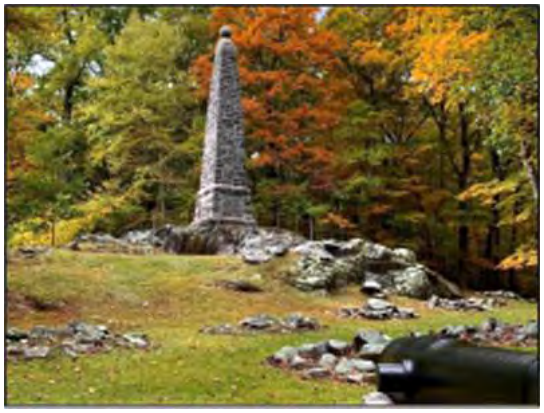
Meeting Program

Thursday, November 12th

9:00 AM – 4:00 PM Tours and Workshops - Pre-Registration Required; Meet Lobby 15 min prior

Tour of Western Connecticut Archaeological Sites

Cost $40 per person. Limited to 10 people. Thursday, November 12th, 9 AM to 4 PM.



Join ESAF for a series of private tours of local archaeological sites and museums in Western Connecticut, focusing on Revolutionary War history of the Constitution State, as well as indigenous archaeology. Tour locations included a private, archaeological focused tour of Putnam Park, led by Ellery Leary, Park Historian and member of the Friends and Neighbors of Putnam State Park group. Following the tour of Putnam Park, we will travel to Ridgefield to tour the Keeler Tavern Museum and History Center, which will include a tour and time to view the exhibits. Exhibits focus on the 1777 Battle of Ridgefield, and a cannon ball from the battle remains lodged within the wall of the tavern. After Keeler's Tavern, we will stop for lunch in Ridgefield, at a place TBD by tour participants. Following lunch, we will end our day in Litchfield Hills (Washington), for a tour of the Institute for American Indian Studies Museum and Research Center. Space is limited to 10 individuals, so that we can all fit comfortably in a passenger van, however, if others wish to attend, this can be accommodated if they can drive to the various tour stops.

Meet at Registration 15 min prior.

Section 106 Workshop, *Mariner III*

Panel: Catherine Labadia, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office; Stacey Vairo, Preservation Connecticut; Mandy Ranslow, Connecticut Department of Transportation; David Trubey, Heritage Consultants, LLC. Moderated by Stefon Danczuk, Preservation Connecticut and Brenna Pisanelli, Heritage Consultants, LLC

Cost $15 per person. Limited to 15 people. Thursday, November 12th, 12 PM to 4 PM.



Join ESAF members to learn the ins and outs of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our panel will provide overview perspectives of working within Section 106, from both regulatory and private sector viewpoints. The workshop will be guided by the makeup of participants, and may develop breakout sessions, where those unfamiliar with Section 106 can have fruitful discussions about the application and framework for 106 work as it applies to archaeology. If participants represent more seasoned professionals, breakout sessions may involve fuller discussions about the changing landscape of Section 106, what this means for historic preservation, and any insights participants or our panel of experts may have regarding the future of 106.

Photogrammetry Workshop, *Artemis II*

David Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC); Gabriel Brown (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)

David Leslie is the Principal at TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC, as well as the Director of Research at Heritage Consultants, LLC. Gabriel Brown is a Geophysical Specialist with TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC, and former Archaeologist at Jamestown Rediscovery. Both Leslie and Brown have conducted numerous photogrammetric investigations in a range of archaeological settings.

Cost $15 per person. Limited to 15 people. Thursday, November 12th, 12 PM to 4 PM.



Join us for a four-hour workshop centered on learning the basic principles of three-dimensional photogrammetric surveys of subjects of archaeological interest. Participants will be provided with a brief overview of the methods and theory that underly photogrammetric reconstructions, so that they better understand how to collect photographs in the field or laboratory to reconstruct the object in 3-D. Following this brief introduction, we will collect our own three-dimensional data from headstones in the nearby Town House Hill Cemetery, or from artifacts that will be provided during the workshop. Do you have an artifact you would like to scan in three-dimensions? Bring it to the workshop and we will see if we have time! Following field data collection, we will process data collected by participants, and look over many other datasets collected via terrestrial LiDAR, GoPro video and cameras, Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles, and cell phone and DSLR cameras. Participants will need to bring their own laptop, and software, as well as data sets, will be provided to participants prior to the workshop.

4:30 – 6:30 PM **Registration**
Table Adjacent to Artemis I and II

6:30PM **President's Reception**
Patio
Cash Bar, Hors d'oeuvres
Provided by ESAF and the Archaeological Society of Connecticut

Friday, November 13th

Artemis I and II

7:30 AM – 2:00PM **Registration Table-** *Adjacent to Artemis I and II*

8:00 AM – 12:50 PM ***Northeastern Paleoindian Archaeology***
Session Organizer: Timothy Ives (AHS)

8:00 *Introduction*
Timothy Ives (AHS, Inc.)

8:10 *Implications of Fluted Point Use-life at the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts*
Jennifer Ort (HDR, Inc.) and Richard A. Boisvert (New Hampshire Archaeological Society)

8:30 *A preliminary update on the 2026 excavations and systematic STP testing in an unplowed section of the Shoop Paleoindian site in central Pennsylvania*
Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Retired), Joseph A. M. Gingerich, (Ohio University), Sharon McDonald, (Friends of Fort Halifax), Robert Ronngren (Friends of Fort Halifax), Joseph P. Vitolo, (Friends of Fort Halifax) and Kimberly L. Malinowski, (Intern, University of Maryland)

8:50 *Why have so few "classic" Clovis points been found east of the Hudson?*
Stuart J. Fiedel (Independent Researcher)

9:10 **Coffee Break**

9:20 *Updating the Chronology of the Earliest Holocene (Late Paleoindian) Stone Tool Industries of Northern New England*
Nathaniel Kitchel (Salve Regina University) and Heather M. Rockwell (Salve Regina University)

9:40 *Clovis Occupations at the Barton Site, Allegany County, Maryland*
Robert D. Wall (Towson University)

10:00 *Illuminating Ice Age Fauna Exploitation in Maryland: Protein Residue Analysis of 75 Paleoindian Stone Tools from Maryland*
Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), Cam Walker (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), John Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Craig Ilgenfritz (Towson University), Kenneth Andrasko (Archeological Society of Maryland), Thomas McLaughlin (Archeological Society of Maryland), Stephanie Soder (Maryland Historical Trust), and Matthew McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)

10:20 *Results of Protein Residue Analysis on Ice Age Stone Tools in the New York Region*
Jonathan C. Lothrop (New York State Museum), John Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Cam Walker (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Alexandra DeCarlo (New York State Museum), and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

10:40 *Hidden Landscapes: The Potential for Paleoindian Site Burial by Eolian Processes in the Eastern United States*
Matthew Purtill (The State University of New York at Fredonia)

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11:00 **Coffee Break**

11:10 *Stratigraphic Model for Occupation and Preservation of the BDJ Site*
Robert M. Thorson (University of Connecticut)

11:30 *Reintroducing the Brian D. Jones Site: Serial Occupation by Gainey-Related Paleoindians along Connecticut's Farmington River*
Timothy H. Ives (AHS, Inc.), Katharine R. Reinhart (AHS, Inc.), and Mary G. Harper (AHS, Inc.)

11:50 *Waterlilies and Wood Smoke: A Macrobotanical Analysis at the Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) in Avon, Connecticut*
Katharine R. Reinhart (AHS, Inc.)

12:10 *Home is Where the Hearth Is (or Isn't): Identifying Dwellings in Northeastern Fluted Point Sites*
Heather M. Rockwell (Salve Regina University), Madeline E. Mackie (Michigan State University), and Nathaniel R. Kitchel (Salve Regina University)

12:30 *Discussant*
Arthur Spiess (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

12:50 *Questions and Answers*

1:00 – 2:30 PM **Lunch (on your own)**

2:30 – 5:30 PM ***General Paper Session***

2:30 *A horticultural center in northern New England: a long history of maize agriculture in the Upper Connecticut River Valley*
Jonathan S Alperstein (Dartmouth College) and Dick Boisvert (New Hampshire Archaeological Society)

2:50 *Not Your Father's GPR: The Use of Multi-Channel Array on Archaeological Sites*
David M. Givens (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

3:10 *Paleoenvironment and Behavior: What Can the Microbotanical Record Tell Us*
Johan Jarl (Heritage Consultants, LLC; University of Connecticut)

3:30 *Preliminary Analysis of The Doyle Locality at the Munsungan Lake Formation*
**Amanda Lannon (Salve Regina University)

3:50 **Coffee Break**

4:00 *Archaeological Landscapes of Pemaquid, Maine*
Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College)

4:20 *Interpreting Holocene Relative Sea Level Rise, Fluvial and Estuary Processes, and Indigenous Occupation at the Grannis Island Archaeological Site in New Haven, CT*

**Cassie Aimetti (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

4:40 *Raised Agricultural Beds in the Midcoast: Investigating Historic Agriculture in Maine*
Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College), Jonathan Alperstein (Dartmouth College), Dawson Burnett (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), Kali Wade (Atlatl Archaeology), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), and Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College)

5:00 *Finding Fort Hamilton: Preliminary Results*
Danny Younger (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology: Lenape Chapter)

5:20 *Questions and Answers*

6:00 PM **ESAF Board Meeting**
Mariner IV

8:00 PM **The Canadian-American Friendship Party**
Patio
Limited Open Bar followed by a Cash Bar, and Hors d'oeuvres
Sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Connecticut

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Saturday, November 14th

Artemis I and II

7:30 AM – 2:00 PM **Registration Table- Adjacent to Artemis I and II**

7:40 AM – 9:10 AM ***General Paper Session***

7:40 *Preliminary Faunal Analysis of a 19th Century Stratum at the Henry Whitfield Site (CT 60-20)*
**Katherine Harding (Southern Connecticut State University)

8:00 *More Recent Archaeological Investigation at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, NY*
Timothy Abel (Consulting Archaeologist), Donnie Abend (Brewerton Historical Society) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants)

8:20 *The Analysis of Battle-Related Objects and the Reconstruction of Revolutionary War Battlefields*
Susannah Goeters (Heritage Consultants, LLC) and Kevin McBride (University of Connecticut)

8:40 Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) of Revolutionary War period and pre contact artifacts: challenges, successes and applications in CRM
Kurt Fredrickson (Scientific Imaging Services, LLC)

9:00 *Questions and Answers*

9:10 **Coffee Break**

9:20 – 11:40 AM ***Hail to the Chief: Papers in Connecticut Archaeology in Honor of Scott Brady***
Session Organizers: Sarah P. Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

9:20 *Introduction*
Session Organizers: Sarah P. Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

9:30 *Public Archaeology at the Templeton Site: Not a Trifle with Scott Brady*
Craig Nelson (Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club) and Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust)

9:50 *Scott and Toad: Continuing Results from Mitigation Excavations at the Little Toad Site, Avon, CT*
Chelsea Betts (University of Connecticut) and Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut)

10:10 *Elusive or Illusive: Recent Geophysical, Geochemical, and Geomorphological Approaches to Identifying Deeply Buried Archaeological Sites*
David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

10:30 *Gallows Hill I: A Multicomponent Site in Redding, Connecticut*
Ernest A Wiegand (Norwalk Community College)

10:50 *"200 of Philip's men and others are not far from Wethersfield:" Conflict, threat, and defense at the Hollister Farm during King Philip's War (1675-76)*
Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History) and Scott Brady (Friends of the Office of State Archaeology)

11:10 *The Revolutionary War in Lebanon, Connecticut*
Kevin McBride (University of Connecticut), David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC) and Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History)

11:30 *Volunteering in Connecticut Archaeology*
Emma Wink (University of Connecticut)

11:50 *Lessons from Scott: Carrying Forward a Practice of Humble and Curious Archaeology*
Fiona Jones (Syracuse University)

12:10 *Questions and Answers*

12:20 – 1:30 PM Lunch (on your own)

1:30 – 4:00 ***Legacy Collections Research in the Northeast***
Session Organizers: Arthur Anderson (University of New England) and Daniel M. Zoto (National Parks Service)

1:30 *Intro to Legacy Collections Research in the Northeast*
Arthur Anderson (University of New England) and Daniel M. Zoto (National Parks Service)

1:50 *Indigenous Artifact Collections from Cape Cod, Massachusetts: A Regional Approach to Interpretation*
Daniel Zoto (National Park Service)

2:10 *The Archaic period in the eastern Quoddy Region viewed through avocational collections and fishing bycatch*
Josh Cummings (University of New Brunswick & New Brunswick Department of Transportation and Infrastructure)

2:30 *Off the Shelf: Revisiting Legacy Collections for Education and Research Opportunities*
Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut) and Karen Larkin (Institute for American Indian Studies)

2:50 *Collections Research on Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine*
Dawson Burnett (Maine Historic Preservation Commission) and Arthur Anderson (University of New England)

3:10 *Tight Spaces and Box Towers: Ongoing Legacy Collections Research in the Quinnipiac River Valley*

Anthony Gambardella (Southern Connecticut State University; Heritage Consultants, LLC)

3:30 *The Historical Ecology of the Long Island Sound Shellfishery: A View from the Collections*
Elic Weitzel (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), Sophie Rockwell (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), Elisabeth Ngo (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), and Torben Rick (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History)

3:50 *Questions and Answers/Discussion*
Daniel Zoto (National Parks Service)

4:00 Coffee Break

4:00 – 4:30 PM **ESAF General Business Meeting**
Artemis I and II

4:30 – 6:30 PM **HAPPY HOUR (Cash Bar)**
CRM/ACADEMIC Expo & Poster Session
Mariner I - III

Poster Session, *Mariner I - III*

Using LiDAR to Discover a 19th-20th Century Site in Biddeford, Maine
Marissa Carter (University of New England)

Contextualizing a Southeast Maine Shell Heap through Mean Historic Ceramic Dating
**Martin Foote (University of New Brunswick), Manaya Buntain (University of New Brunswick), Lila Dion (University of New England), Teddy Druttman (University of New England), and Julia Steeves (University of New Brunswick)

Cultural Awareness and Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Long-Term Collection Care: A Case Study from New Brunswick, Canada
**Taylor McCoy (University of New Brunswick), Trevor Dow (University of New Brunswick) and Mike Meade (University of New Brunswick)

Clay Across Contexts: Two Case Studies Exploring Ceramic Variability in Woodland Indigenous Pottery and French Bakehouse Bricks with Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF)
William Ouimet (University of Connecticut), Cassie Aimetti (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)

Analysis of Dental Health and Preservation in Collection of Remains of South African Males at Southern Connecticut State University
**Evelena Picano (Southern Connecticut State University)

A Preliminary Analysis of Projectile Points Found at West Rock Nature Center
Natalina Portillo (Southern Connecticut State University) and Devin Pascale (Southern Connecticut State University)

The "Summer Kitchen" at the Henry Whitfield House: A Diachronic Faunal Analysis of Butchery Activities
**Charmaine (Charlie) Robichaud (Southern Connecticut State University)

"Digging" Into Gavels and Other Repurposed Shipwreck Wood
Joseph W. Zarzynski (The French & Indian War Society at Lake George, Inc.)

PaleoAmerican Odyssey 2026 Poster Session, *Mariner I - III*

Several presenters at ESAF previously participated in the 2026 PaleoAmerican Odyssey, an occasional gathering of Paleoindian Specialists across the Americas, held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Many of the posters from our region were presented in the session, *Recent Developments in the Paleoamerican Archaeology of Northeastern North America*, organized by Nathaniel R. Kitchel and Heather M. Rockwell. This session represented incredibly interesting Paleoindian research that is currently being conducted in our region, highlighting important regional conclusions about Paleoindian lifeways in New England, as well as interesting analytical and field techniques used to identify and study these sites. Several of these presenters have agreed to host their posters from this, and other sessions, during the CRM/Academic Expo, in addition to the scheduled Poster Session. The PaleoAmerican Odyssey posters will be held concurrently with the Expo and scheduled Poster Session. The full conference program for the 2026 PaleoAmerican Odyssey can be found at the following web address: https://liberalarts.tamu.edu/csfa/paleoamerican-odyssey-conference-program/

Implications of Fluted Point Use-Life at the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts
Richard A. Boisvert and Jennifer C. Ort

Recent Palaeoindian Research in New Brunswick, Canada
Joshua Cummings, Trevor Dow, Kenneth Holyoke, and Gabriel Hrynick

Collections Evidence for Paleoindian Pursuits in Connecticut's Quinnipiac River Valley
Anthony Gambardella

Identification of Red Munsungun and Normanskill Cherts in Paleoamerican Sites across Northeastern North America Using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA)
Nathaniel Kitchel, Brandi McDonald, Jonathan Lothrop, and Barry Keegan

What Lies Beneath: Ground Penetrating Radar and Vibracore Survey of the Inundated Liebman Site, an Early Paleoindian Site in Lebanon, Connecticut
David E. Leslie, Cassie Aimetti, Zachary L. F. Singer, and Andy Fallon

The Doyle Locality: A Recently Identified Paleoamerican Stone Tool Manufacturing Workshop in the Munsungun Lake Formation, Piscataquis County, Maine
Heather Rockwell and Nathaniel Kitchel

Along the River's Edge: Current Research at the Little Toad Site, Avon, Connecticut
Stephanie Scialo, Sarah P. Sportman, and David E. Leslie

The Maryland Fluted Point Survey
Zachary Singer, Craig Ilgenfritz, Kenneth Andrasko, Thomas McLaughlin, Stephanie Soder, and Matthew McKnight

Illuminating Ice Age Fauna Exploitation in Maryland: Protein Residue Analysis of 75 Paleoindian Stone Tools from Maryland
Zachary Singer, Cam Walker, John Fagan, Craig Ilgenfritz, Kenneth Andrasko, Thomas McLaughlin, Stephanie Soder, and Matthew McKnight

Allen's Meadow: A Paleoindian Camp in the Norwalk River Valley, Wilton, Connecticut
Ernest A. Wiegand



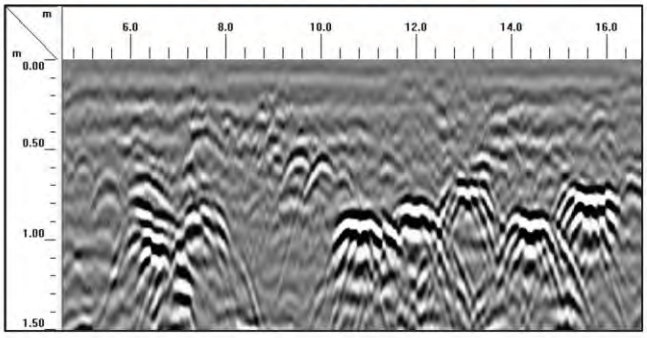
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Banquet and Plenary Lecture

Patio

6:30PM Dinner Buffet

Salad	Traditional Caesar	Regular and Decaf Coffee, Gourmet Teas
*Entrees**	Chicken Piccata	
	Bronzini with Garlic Butter Sauce	*** Vegetarian Entrée** (Pasta Primavera) is available upon request, please send email directly to dleslie@terrasearchgeo.com (David Leslie) to fulfill this request.
Starch	Roasted Potatoes	
Vegetable	Chef's Choice	
Dessert	Cheesecake	

7:30PM Plenary Speaker: Brenton Gromm, Executive Director, Webb Deane Steavens Museum

Things of This World: Material Culture and Social Intelligence in the Age of AI



Every age comes with its own anxieties. Many of ours have to do with the digital environment that dominates our lives. Attention spans across the developed world have shrunk, politics are increasingly polarized, and society from top to bottom is gripped with uncertainty about the relationship between human intelligence and artificial intelligence. This lecture is about how we, as modern keepers of an analog past, can help.

From archaeology to historic preservation to decorative arts connoisseurship, the study of material culture has long been thought of as a means to gaining knowledge of the past. But the means themselves are taking on newfound importance in an age where cognitive and social skills are shifting. Some of the skills in question happen to be foundational to these disciplines: looking closely, thinking critically, forming conclusions based on contextual evidence, and revising them when presented with new evidence. Above all, the study of material culture rewards patience and asks us to exercise historical imagination to understand the complexities of past lives.

For a general public, the past is a safe place to practice skills of curiosity and empathy that can later transfer to the present. It also disarms us, especially when the experience is physical and in-person. The neuroscience of spatial awe combines with the awe inspired by thinking across expanses of time. This lecture looks into case studies from three institutions that have engaged people in these ways: the Webb Deane Stevens Museum in Wethersfield, CT, where archaeology and architectural conservation converge around the story of the American Revolution; the George Read II House & Gardens in New Castle, DE, where landscape renovations are making sense of a deep archaeological record; and the Fine Objects Society, whose rapid growth is illustrating how people of all generations—and especially younger ones—crave a physical connection to the past.

Bio

Brenton Grom joined the Webb Deane Stevens Museum in 2023 as Executive Director. He served previously as Director of the George Read II House & Gardens in Delaware and Curator of Special Collections at the Delaware Historical Society, and founded its Harry N. Baetjer III Junior Fellows Program for exceptional high-school students. Mr. Grom is also board secretary at the Delaware Center for Horticulture and co-founder and treasurer of the Fine Objects Society, whose early impact was profiled in 2025 by The New York Times. He maintains a national presence as a speaker and discussion moderator in the museum field. He studied piano and musicology at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and Case Western Reserve University, and American history and material culture at the University of Delaware, and has held research fellowships at numerous institutions including the American Antiquarian Society, Library of Congress, University of Michigan, and Historic Deerfield.

Sunday, November 15th

Artemis I and II

8:00 AM – 12:00 PM Registration Table - Adjacent to Artemis I and II

8:10 AM – 12:00 PM *General Paper Session*

8:10 *Scratching the Surface: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation of the Cathouse Site, South Windsor, Connecticut*
Elizabeth Haley Glaviano (University of Connecticut) and Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History)

8:30 *Beyond the Shovel Test: Mechanized Deep Testing with the PaleoDigger*
Brian L. Fritz (Quemahoning, LLC)

8:50 *Fluted Point Manufacture at the District Quarries North Sites: A Mount Merino Chert Source in the Hudson River Valley, New York*
Jason A. Ciccone (The Center for the Investigation of Native and Ancient Quarries (CINAQ)), Juliet E. Morrow (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and Philip C. LaPorta (CINAQ; Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory, of Columbia University)

9:10 *The Bompard Site, a short-term procurement camp site, in the Maryland Piedmont: An Update*
Stephen Israel (Archeological Society of Maryland)

9:30 *The Hurley Church Site (NYSM# 8862): A Multi-Component Site in the Esopus drainage, Ulster County, NY*
Joseph E. Diamond (SUNY New Paltz)

9:50 *Questions and Answers*

10:00 Coffee Break

10:10 *Belief and Values in the Archaeological Record: Pottery in British North America, Colono-Ware/African-Caribbean Ware, and Rastafarian Ethnography*
Michael Young (Cultural Resource Analysts)

10:30 "*But what about the Skeletons in the basement and Headstones in the Closet?" A discussion on Preservation, Practice, and Adaptive Reuse at the Christ Episcopal Church in Norwich, CT*
Brenna Pisanelli (Heritage Consultants, LLC) and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)

10:50 *At the "Hearth" of the Matter: A Preliminary Analysis of a Middle Woodland Period Feature at Killens Pond State Park*
Linda Seminario (Delaware State Parks)

11:10 *Layers of Interpretation: Changing Landscape Memory at Putnam Memorial State Park*
Ellery Thomas Leary (Putnam Memorial State Park)

11:30 *Evidence of Wabanaki Bone Grease Production: Economic Intensification at Sipp Bay, Quoddy Region, USA*
Emily Maillet (University of New Brunswick

11:50 *Questions and Answers*

Abstracts

Timothy Abel (Consulting Archaeologist), Donnie Abend (Brewerton Historical Society) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants)
More Recent Archaeological Investigation at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, NY

Fort Brewerton was constructed in 1759 to house a defensive garrison guarding the outlet of Oneida Lake. It lay on the critical Mohawk-Oneida River trans-shipment route from Osewgo to Albany. It was garrisoned throughout the remainder of the French and Indian War and into the subsequent Pontiac's Rebellion from 1763-1764. It was afterward razed. Since 2020, we've been conducting archaeological testing inside the fort to assess its preservation, which I reported on in 2023. Using a grant from the Robert E. Funk Memorial Archaeology Foundation, we conducted geophysical survey of the fort in 2025. These surveys revealed a nearly complete archaeological resource lies buried beneath the ground. Ongoing testing has explored several features identified by the survey.

Jonathan S Alperstein (Dartmouth College) and Dick Boisvert (New Hampshire Archaeological Society)
A horticultural center in northern New England: a long history of maize agriculture in the Upper Connecticut River Valley

There is considerable academic debate surrounding the subsistence and settlement patterns in New England during the Woodland period. The Ingalls site (27-GR-112) is located in the heart of Cowass, a known center for Abenaki and Indigenous peoples across the Northeast. Excavations along the Connecticut Riverbank recovered a wide range of Woodland-period artifacts. At the time of the 1990s excavations, scholars generally agreed that Northern New England was occupied exclusively by hunter-gatherers prior to European arrival. Evidence from this excavation and recent multi-scalar interventions at the site, along with its archival collections, indicates persistent maize agriculture throughout the Late Woodland period. This archaeobotanical data, combined with new geophysical surveys near the excavation, reveal structures such as semi-subterranean houses found farther south along the Connecticut River, suggesting the possibility of sedentary occupation at the site.

***Cassie Aimetti (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC)*
Interpreting Holocene Relative Sea Level Rise, Fluvial and Estuary Processes, and Indigenous Occupation at the Grannis Island Archaeological Site in New Haven, CT

This study utilizes sediment vibracores to investigate Holocene landscape change and contextualize human occupation at Grannis Island in New Haven, Connecticut. Situated along the Quinnipiac River, the island preserves postglacial deltaic deposits and archaeological evidence spanning the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Nine cores reaching six meters in depth were collected from terrestrial and adjacent estuarine environments in summer 2024. Analyses included portable X-ray fluorescence, loss on ignition, grain size, and radiocarbon dating. Bayesian rBacon age–depth models incorporating twenty-four radiocarbon dates indicate rapid estuarine infill east of the island approximately 1000–500 cal BP at ~7.578 mm yr^{-1} followed by slower accumulation at 1.731 mm yr^{-1}. More than ten stratigraphic units document environmental evolution associated with Pleistocene deglaciation, fluvial erosion, relative sea-level rise, and human activity. These findings clarify site formation and provide geological context for interpreting the island’s extensive shell midden, hearth features, and diverse faunal assemblage.

Arthur Anderson (University of New England) and Daniel M. Zoto (National Parks Service)
Intro to Legacy Collections Research in the Northeast

To introduce this session, we explore the context, history, and ethics of legacy and avocational collections of archaeological objects with the hope of moving towards guidelines for best practices for organizations that may receive or hold such collections. We begin by considering appropriate terminology for these assemblages which are not the result of organized archaeological excavations, and which have a long history in the Far Northeast of North America. We also wrestle with the ethical implications of these collections, some of which are the result of what would now be considered looting but some of which represent earnest and documented avocational attempts at rescue archaeology.

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Finally, we introduce our papers by considering the range of valuable archaeological data that can be derived from such collections and how to best support institutions and archaeologists working with legacy collections.

Chelsea Betts (University of Connecticut) and Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut)
Scott and Toad: Continuing Results from Mitigation Excavations at the Little Toad Site, Avon, CT

After a successful 2024 mitigation campaign at the Little Toad Site (LTS), which identified cultural materials pertaining to approximately 9,000 years of occupations along the Farmington River, plans were made to return in the summer of 2025. In the hopes of completing excavations with this second effort, the Office of State Archaeology enlisted the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology (FOSA), University of Connecticut Summer Field School, and numerous volunteers from across the state. The 2025 mitigation work expanded upon the previous excavation's findings, identifying further diagnostic materials including Late Paleoindian period projectile points and a Late/Terminal Archaic stone-lined hearth feature. This paper will present the preliminary results of the 2025 season and implications for the overall interpretations of LTS, as well as acknowledge Scott Brady's personal work in helping to carry out the mitigation plan and promote education and public outreach through the site.

Dawson Burnett (Maine Historic Preservation Commission) and Arthur Anderson (University of New England)
Collections Research on Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine

We report on a family collection of lithic and ceramic artifacts from multiple pre-contact archaeological sites on Chebeague Island in Casco Bay, Maine and discuss the advantages of engaging with responsible collectors. The benefits of collector engagement are increasingly evident in a region experiencing dramatic erosion of coastal sites, which has left collections research as one of the most effective avenues to study adversely impacted (or even destroyed) archaeological sites. Additionally, we report analysis results of the Chebeague Island collection and their implications for the wider pre-contact history of Casco Bay. This analysis demonstrates the value of collections research in enhancing knowledge even in locations that have received significant attention from archaeologists in the past.

Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Retired), Joseph A. M. Gingerich, (Ohio University), Sharon McDonald, (Friends of Fort Halifax), Robert Ronngren (Friends of Fort Halifax), Joseph P. Vitolo, (Friends of Fort Halifax) and Kimberly L. Malinowski, (Intern, University of Maryland)
A preliminary update on the 2026 excavations and systematic STP testing in an unplowed section of the Shoop Paleoindian site in central Pennsylvania

The Shoop site covers over 38 acres but consists of 18 to 22 separate artifact clusters. Most are poorly mapped and their specific contents poorly documented. We agree with Witthoft's (1952) assessment that Shoop functioned as a hunting and animal processing site. However, what is the temporal relationship between these clusters? Beginning in 2021, test excavations revealed an unplowed woodlot where artifact patterning has been preserved for 13,000 years. Using a combination of block excavations and close interval shovel test pits, artifact clusters have been identified ranging from small lithic reduction events to larger activity areas. The goal of this investigation is to better understand community patterning and especially the number of occupations. The results will have ramifications on the interpretation of Paleo-indigenous social organization. One scenario suggests that Shoop reflects a multiband meeting location and an extension of caribou hunting into Pennsylvania during the Younger Dryas episode.

± *Marissa Carter (University of New England)*
Using LiDAR to Discover a 19th-20th Century Site in Biddeford, Maine

As part of undergraduate GIS coursework at the University of New England (UNE), Maine State LiDAR data was processed in an attempt to survey for potential historic archaeological sites on the UNE Biddeford campus. This revealed a potential cellar-hole type depression in the woodland area colloquially known as "the 363". Ground checking the site revealed a partial potential foundation of a structure as well as surface scatter of historical artifacts. Further investigation into this site was conducted in October 2025 in the form of a small series of shovel test pits.

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Through a combination of artifact analysis and archival research, this site's unique place in Maine's history was able to be rediscovered.

Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College)
Archaeological Landscapes of Pemaquid, Maine

This paper presents interim results of a regional research project exploring archaeological landscapes of the Pemaquid Peninsula, Maine and surrounding regions. Pemaquid was home to one of the earliest English colonies in North America and was occupied by Native American communities for millennia, but remains of this long settlement history are largely obscured today by modern development, agriculture, and dense forest. Leveraging a suite of remote sensing technologies, targeted test excavations, and paleoenvironmental analyses, our work is revealing many previously undocumented settlements, agricultural fields, and other features. These findings offer new perspectives on the scope, chronology, and organization of past settlement and subsistence practices in mid-coast Maine, while also revealing complex interactions with the environment and relationships between Indigenous and English colonial communities during the pivotal seventeenth century.

Jason A. Ciccone (The Center for the Investigation of Native and Ancient Quarries (CINAQ Jason A. Ciccone (The Center for the Investigation of Native and Ancient Quarries (CINAQ)), Juliet E. Morrow (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and Philip C. LaPorta (CINAQ; Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory, of Columbia University)
Fluted Point Manufacture at the District Quarries North Sites: A Mount Merino Chert Source in the Hudson River Valley, New York

The West Athens Hill site was the only Hudson River Valley (HRV) radiolarite chert quarry in the literature where fluted points were being manufacture directly at the lithic source. This presentation focuses on fieldwork investigations at a previously unknown radiolarite chert quarry in the HRV we call the District Quarries North (DQN) sites where we have now identified a second lithic source that people were making fluted points at in the HRV. The DQN sites contain at least 16 single component fluted point loci. The small, circular loci occur in two concentric rings, 12 loci in the outer ring, and four loci in the inner ring. Flake tools made from exotic lithic material at DQN suggest people were not only mining the lithic material and making fluted points but were also living there. The loci at DQN likely represent shelter structures of an aggregation site.

Josh Cummings (University of New Brunswick & New Brunswick Department of Transportation and Infrastructure)
The Archaic period in the eastern Quoddy Region viewed through avocational collections and fishing bycatch

In the Quoddy Region, sea-level rise, paired with increased tidal amplitude and storm severity and frequency, has led to the erosion, and often inundation, of coastal Archaic period (9500–3000 B.P) sites. Despite this, avocational archaeologists occasionally recover eroded Late Archaic period (6000–3800 B.P) artifacts from intertidal zones and storm beaches. When find locations are recorded, this information can be used to identify the location of Late Archaic period coastal sites, leading to an increased understanding of use of space. Additionally, scallop draggers have reported offshore finds dating between the Early and Late Archaic periods (9500–3800 B.P.), offering material evidence of Early Archaic artifacts and Late Archaic fishing locations. Together, these finds improve our understanding of the Archaic period in the coastal Quoddy Region and throughout the Atlantic Northeast.

Joseph E. Diamond (SUNY New Paltz)
The Hurley Church Site (NYSM# 8862): A Multi-Component Site in the Esopus drainage, Ulster County, NY

In November of 2017 the author accepted a donation of approximately 20 pre-contact sites that were collected over almost 40 years by avocational archaeologist George Van Sickle of Marbletown, New York. Many of the artifacts were catalogued by location and boxed separately by site. Most have New York State Museum site file numbers. NYSM# 8862, which is on a terrace overlooking the Esopus Creek in Hurley, New York, has temporally diagnostic artifacts ranging from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland. However, the majority of projectile points (Levanna)

and Precontact pottery are from the Late Woodland and Contact Period. NYSM# 8862 is another addition to the growing body of data on Late Woodland and Contact Period settlement patterns in the Esopus Drainage.

Stephen Israel (Archeological Society of Maryland)
The Bompard Site, a short-term procurement camp site, in the Maryland Piedmont: An Update

An evaluation of the Bompard Site highlights its significance as an example of a pre-contact, short-term resource procurement camp located within a series of prominent elevated multiple rolling ridges and valleys headwaters streams, in Carroll County in the Maryland Piedmont. Satellite and aerial images of the site landscape and varied lithic tools and debitage are illustrated. Several models are hypothesized to examine the long-and-short-term fluctuations of climatic cycles during the Late-Holocene Epoch, and their conceivable effects on the available natural resources for survival and adapting to the fluctuating climate 4,000 to 1,000 YBP.

Timothy H. Ives (AHS, Inc.), Katharine R. Reinhart (AHS, Inc.) and Mary G. Harper (AHS, Inc.)
Reintroducing the Brian D. Jones Site: Serial Occupation by Gainey-Related Paleoindians along Connecticut's Farmington River

In his final and perhaps most profound contribution to archaeology, Brian D. Jones, the late Connecticut State Archaeologist, identified and helped excavate a deeply buried and stratified Paleoindian site area along the Farmington River in Avon. Named in his honor, the Brian D. Jones Site was inhabited by a series of Gainey-related, family-sized groups during the summer to fall for about 330 calendar years, or 16 generations. Well preserved floor and hearth deposits attributed to 11 households have yielded numerous, and often surprising, findings. These include at least two types of household plans, organization of interior space, and deliberate disposal of debitage in hearths. Nearly devoid of expired fluted points, the site yielded evidence of broad-spectrum foraging involving anadromous fishing, trapping, and plant food collection. Residents produced tools from numerous lithic materials, both exotic and local, and practiced bipolar reduction of pebbles on a small scale.

Stuart J. Fiedel (Independent Researcher)
Why have so few "classic" Clovis points been found east of the Hudson?

Most syntheses of the Paleoindian record in New England begin with post-Clovis Gainey-like fluted points, e.g., Kings Road-Whipple. No association of these points with extinct megafauna has been documented, and it has been argued that the megafauna had disappeared by the time the earliest humans arrived ca. 12,850 cal BP. In fact, a small number of "classic" Clovis points have been found from surface contexts. They probably date to ca. 13,000-12,850 cal BP, prior to the Younger Dryas onset. Proboscidean remains are also very rare east of the Hudson. Several specimens have been dated to the Clovis period; most were teeth and bones recovered from the waters off New Hampshire. A tenable hypothesis is that proboscideans were concentrated on the now-drowned Continental Shelf, and that Clovis activities therefore were focused on that area.

***, ± Martin Foote (University of New Brunswick), Manaya Buntain (University of New Brunswick), Lila Dion (University of New England), Teddy Druttman (University of New England), and Julia Steeves (University of New Brunswick)*
Contextualizing a Southeast Maine Shell Heap through Mean Historic Ceramic Dating

In this poster, we identify historic ceramic types and determine a mean ceramic date for the historic component of site 9.49 in Kettle Cove State Park in southern Maine. This material was collected during a 2026 University of New Brunswick-University of New England field school and a series of earlier University of Southern Maine field schools. We use this date alongside other chronological evidence to contextualize Kettle Cove in southern Maine's early historic landscape.

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Kurt Fredrickson (Scientific Imaging Services, LLC)
Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) of Revolutionary War period and pre contact artifacts: challenges, successes and applications in CRM

Metal artifacts are a key category of cultural materials for the understanding of cultural presence, site activity, or the establishment of the ever-elusive TPQ. Unfortunately, metal is highly susceptible to the elements and the subtle details that would answer some of the most telling questions are often obscured by corrosion, excessive wear, or physical damage. In this presentation, we discuss the application of Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) to overcome these challenges. RTI is a non-destructive photographic process that compiles images taken from a fixed point, with varying light angles, which are then combined via software to expose subtle surface variations not visible to the naked eye. This presentation will highlight recent success in extracting obscured details from Revolutionary War period and pre-contact artifacts, to include ballistic, numismatic, makers mark, and lithic analysis. Methods, challenges, and additional applications of RTI for CRM will also be discussed.

Brian L. Fritz (Quemahoning, LLC)
Beyond the Shovel Test: Mechanized Deep Testing with the PaleoDigger

Deeply buried archaeological deposits in alluvial settings are beyond the practical reach of conventional Phase I testing. The PaleoDigger was developed as a purpose-built system for excavating deep archaeological test pits while maintaining spatial control and meeting modern excavation safety requirements. Since 2022, the machine has been used on transportation and energy infrastructure projects to investigate deposits extending from the Late Woodland through Paleoindian periods. Experience from these investigations has led to refinement of both the machine and the associated field methodology. Recent work at the Barton Site (36AG3) along the Potomac River in western Maryland demonstrates the potential of this approach. Paleoindian artifacts were identified at depths greater than two meters, and excavation of 31 deep test pits allowed the buried occupation to be spatially delineated. This paper examines the development, field application, advantages, and limitations of mechanized deep testing as a method for investigating deeply buried archaeological landscapes.

Anthony Gambardella (Southern Connecticut State University; Heritage Consultants, LLC)
Tight Spaces and Box Towers: Ongoing Legacy Collections Research in the Quinnipiac River Valley

The Quinnipiac River Valley in south-central Connecticut remains a poorly represented region in the state's prehistoric archaeological record. While less than half a dozen formal investigations have been reported in the region, it has been host to intense avocational collecting for over a century. In 2022, Southern Connecticut State University partnered with the North Haven Historical Society to document archaeological sites in North Haven through the identification and cataloging of their extensive artifact collections. Most of the historical society's collections consist of projectile points recovered from cultivated fields near the Quinnipiac River or its tributaries. Heavily developed areas, like North Haven, have made traditional methods of archaeological testing impractical, therefore making artifact collections invaluable for research. This paper provides an overview of previous archaeology conducted in the region including ongoing legacy collections research with the North Haven Historical Society, and highlights compelling finds thus far.

Elizabeth Haley Glaviano (University of Connecticut) and Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History)
Scratching the Surface: Preliminary Archaeological Investigation of the Cathouse Site, South Windsor, Connecticut

The Cathouse Site (132-97) is located on a 3-acre property in South Windsor, Connecticut with a long history of Indigenous and colonial occupation. Ongoing multidisciplinary thesis research at the site includes ground-penetrating radar and metal detecting surveys, as well as test pits and limited excavation. The archaeological investigation, carried out with the assistance of the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, focused on two large, oval- shaped features identified in the GPR survey. Excavation of a one by eight-meter trench revealed a complex of cultural features including posts, hearths, and large pits. The excavations produced large numbers of chert flakes, a small cache of quartz cobbles, and two diagnostic projectile points, suggesting a Late-Terminal Archaic period occupation;

radiocarbon dating of features may shed light on other occupations. Here we report on the preliminary results of the archaeological work and plans for future research at the site.

David M. Givens (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC) and David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)
Not Your Father's GPR: The Use of Multi-Channel Array on Archaeological Sites

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is now widely used by archaeologists to discover features of interest before large-scale excavation. Archaeologists' adoption of GPR was not without hiccups, mostly because earlier technology was inaccessible and earlier radar models had limited functionality compared with today's technology. The last two decades of archaeological geophysics have seen several important innovations, culminating in the integration of Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) and global positioning systems (GPS) with multi-channel array GPR units. Recently, TerraSearch Geophysical has increasingly relied on this technology to survey historic sites for preservation, interpretation, and delineation. This paper presents the results of a few of those surveys and discusses the benefits and caveats we have encountered, including a perspective on the transition from single- to multi-channel geophysical methods.

Susannah Goeters (Heritage Consultants, LLC) and Kevin McBride (University of Connecticut)
The Analysis of Battle-Related Objects and the Reconstruction of Revolutionary War Battlefields

The Dynamic Pattern approach to battlefield reconstruction is based on establishing the national, cultural, military, spatial, and temporal contexts of recovered battle-related objects. This can be particularly challenging on Revolutionary War battlefields as the combatants are often from many different nationalities with different weapons, equipment, uniforms, and unit types. A dynamic approach to battlefield reconstruction adds a temporal dimension to battlefield analysis and allows battlefield archaeologists to sequence battlefield events and track positions and movements of the combatants across the battlefield. This approach is predicated on establishing the precise spatial context and identification of battle-related objects including firearms/musket balls, weapon parts, equipment, uniform accoutrements, and personal items. This paper will discuss two case studies that illustrates the importance of correctly identifying battle-related objects in the field and laboratory using The Battle of Ridgefield (April 27th, 1777), and a series of Revolutionary War militia training areas in Lebanon, Connecticut.

***Katherine Harding (Southern Connecticut State University)*
Preliminary Faunal Analysis of a 19th Century Stratum at the Henry Whitfield Site (CT 60-20)

The Henry Whitfield State Museum, once known as the Old Stone House, was built in 1639 to serve as a defensive structure, meeting place, church, and home of the Whitfield family – who were one of the 40-45 other families to establish the town of Guilford, Connecticut. The land was inhabited by local Menuncatuck people up until 1639, when the house was built, and used for farming until 1865, when it was abandoned. The preliminary research reported here focuses on fauna from a stratigraphic slice of the site (15-20cmbs) recovered from two units excavated in 2022, investigating diet and butchery practices during the 19th century.

Johan Jarl (Heritage Consultants, LLC; University of Connecticut)
Paleoenvironment and Behavior: What Can the Microbotanical Record Tell Us

Settlement systems, subsistence strategies, resource exploitation, and other archaeological reconstructions of past behavior has historically been dependent on the environmental circumstances that form the foundation of the natural realities of past peoples. Up until recently, archaeologists working to study the interactions between people and their environment relied largely on organic remains that could be observed with the naked eye. Today, technological advances and innovative research methods have opened the microscopic world to modern scholarship. In the Northeast, microbotanical methods has not yet seen much use compared to other regions in North and South America. Here, we present recent results from the study of phytoliths, starch, and textile fibers from Pre-Contact and Historical period contexts the Eastern Atlantic region, to show how the microbotanical record can help complement other forms

of archaeological data. Additionally, we provide a rough outline for the practical needs to consider when working with a microbotanical specialist.

Fiona Jones (Syracuse University)
Lessons from Scott: Carrying Forward a Practice of Humble and Curious Archaeology

Though he may have considered it a retirement hobby, Scott Brady made monumental impacts on the Connecticut archaeology community, such that many considered it to be his second career. Scott spent over a decade volunteering for the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, or FOSA, and contributed his time and efforts to dozens of archaeological sites, though his commitment did not stop there. Scott quickly became a well-loved member of the community, whether that be working with graduate students in the lab at UConn, joining a CRM crew to excavate at the Brian D Jones Site, or taking on leadership roles for public outreach programs. Scott started in this community as a participant in public archaeology projects but quickly became instrumental towards the design and facilitation of said programs. This paper discusses some of these public outreach projects, as well as the key themes of his archaeological approach.

Nathaniel Kitchel (Salve Regina University) and Heather Rockwell (Salve Regina University)
Updating the Chronology of the Earliest Holocene (Late Paleoindian) Stone Tool Industries of Northern New England

The archaeological record of New England and the Canadian Maritime Provinces shifts profoundly across the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition. Across this interval fluted points give way to unfluted lanceolate projectile points, tool stone preferences shift dramatically, and site locations occupied for generations are no longer used, among other marked differences. Interpreting the circumstances under which these changes took place and the relationships between terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene groups has been hindered by a small number of often incongruent radiocarbon dates for the earliest Holocene sites. To attempt to remedy these issues we have attempted to re-date several key early Holocene sites in northern New England. These efforts included re-opening excavations at the Blackman Stream and Weirs Beach sites to gather additional radiocarbon samples and better understand the stratigraphy at each site. Here we report the results of these efforts, including the preliminary results from Blackman Stream and Weirs Beach excavations.

***Amanda Lannon (Salve Regina University)*
Preliminary Analysis of The Doyle Locality at the Munsungan Lake Formation

Northern Maine is home to a geologic site complex containing outcrops of highly knappable material. Late-Pleistocene occupations in northern Maine set up forager camps within this region due to the proximity to the outcrop and abundance of high quality chert. The Munsungan site complex is varied containing numerous localities, the focus of this presentation will be on the Doyle Locality, identified in 2022. Presenters will utilize data from previous excavations to identify locations and numbers of recovered lithic materials within quadrants, in order to examine the distribution of artifacts with the intent to determine hypothetical activities that occurred at this location during occupation.

Ellery Thomas Leary (Putnam Memorial State Park)
Layers of Interpretation: Changing Landscape Memory at Putnam Memorial State Park

As the site of a Revolutionary War Winter Encampment and Connecticut's oldest state park, Putnam Memorial State Park has weathered almost 250 years of shifting attitudes towards public history, cultural memory, and archaeology. The development of the Park around the nation's centennial meant that its earliest interpretations were shaped by nostalgia and antiquarianism. As the fields of history and archaeology evolved, so too did the Park. Learn how successive generations have studied, altered, and reinterpreted the park: from its symbolic 1880s landscaping and relic-hunting through its first "cabinet of curiosities"-style museum to archaeology conducted by different teams in

the 1970s, 1990s, and early 2000s, culminating in Dan Cruson's definitive 2012 book on the Park. Finally, hear about the current state of archaeology and historical research at the Park, and find out how you can get involved.

David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; Heritage Consultants, LLC)
Elusive or Illusive: Recent Geophysical, Geochemical, and Geomorphological Approaches to Identifying Deeply Buried Archaeological Sites

Deeply buried archaeological sites remain elusive throughout much of North America. Is this because these sites are rare, because they have been destroyed by prior development, or because they are difficult to find archaeologically? While there may be some truth to each of these explanations, there is an increasing recognition that deeply buried archaeological sites can be predictably located, when the appropriate suite of minimally invasive archaeological testing strategies is employed prior to excavation. Here, several case studies of recently identified deeply buried sites across eastern North America are explored, as well as the minimally invasive techniques that were utilized in their discovery, including ground penetrating radar and terrestrial vibracoring programs paired with geochemical studies like portable X-Ray Fluorescence, grain size, loss on ignition, and radiocarbon dating. Case studies will include sites that have been extensively excavated, as well as newly identified buried sites or landforms with high archaeological potential.

Jonathan Lothrop (New York State Museum), John Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Cam Walker (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Alexandra DeCarlo (New York State Museum) and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)
Results of Protein Residue Analysis on Ice Age Stone Tools in the New York Region

Due to acidic soils, Ice Age Indigenous sites in northeastern North America rarely yield preserved remains of vertebrate prey that these First Peoples may have exploited. Taxonomic identification of animal proteins preserved on flaked stone tools provides one option for addressing this lack of data. Crossover immuno-electrophoresis (CIEP) constitutes a standardized technique for identifying ancient animal proteins that may be present on stone tools by testing against extant animal antisera for antigen-antibody reactions. In this paper, we present results of a regional CIEP testing program conducted on formal flaked stone tools from nine fluted point sites and localities in New York and western Connecticut. These results shed new and surprising light on potential prey species and lifeways of the New York region's Ice Age Peoples between circa 12,800 and 11,600 calendar years before present.

Emily Maillet (University of New Brunswick)
Evidence of Wabanaki Bone Grease Production: Economic Intensification at Sipp Bay, Quoddy Region, USA

While oral histories and ethnographic accounts recall the practice of bone fat extraction among pre-Contact hunter gatherer groups living on the Maritime Peninsula, its identification in the archaeological record has been limited. Archaeologists working in the region have suggested that the presence of spirally fractured and highly fragmented mammal remains could reflect the practice; however, before the work I present here, only one potential marrow extraction site had been identified. This paper focuses on the spirally fractured and highly fragmented mammal specimens located at Sipp IA, a Middle Maritime Woodland period site, in northeastern Maine. Various factors, including skeletal element representation and distribution, and positive utility model correlations, suggests that Sipp IA represents a pre-Contact bone grease and marrow processing site. This also suggests a degree of task specificity occurring earlier than previously recognized, which urges archaeologists to reconsider the current models used to consider hunter-gatherer complexity on the Maritime Peninsula.

Kevin McBride (University of Connecticut), David E. Leslie (TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC) and Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History)
The Revolutionary War in Lebanon, Connecticut

In 2025, a collaborative archaeological program was established to investigate the Revolutionary War-era French Légion de Lauzun encampment at Lebanon, Connecticut during the winter of 1780-1781. Weeks of metal detection

surveys failed to locate the site of the French encampment but unexpectedly, and perhaps more significantly, located areas of militia activity and training, that yielded musket balls, equipment, gun parts, personal objects, and possibly the remains of a French army bakehouse. The work, carried out by researchers from the Office of State Archaeology, University of Connecticut, and TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC, in partnership with the Lebanon Historical Society, included archival research, ground penetrating radar and metal detector surveys, and archaeological excavations on the site of the bake oven. The Militia battle related assemblages have important implications for distinguishing the Militia presence at various Revolutionary War battlefields, and their roles in those battles.

***, ± Taylor McCoy (University of New Brunswick), Trevor Dow (University of New Brunswick) and Mike Meade (University of New Brunswick)*
Cultural Awareness and Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Long-Term Collection Care: A Case Study from New Brunswick, Canada

In 2023, probable burial artifacts were identified within a collection of pre- and post-contact Indigenous artifacts in the University of New Brunswick Archives and Special Collections, and a project was developed. The project's goal is to catalogue and photograph the collection, complete some 3D scanning and imaging, and facilitate continual community access and involvement with the collection and related research. The research presented in this poster was conducted to determine methods and guiding principles to extend these goals to the long-term care of the data generated by the project. It was compiled into a guiding report for use within the project and designed as a living document which can be added to and extended as its work continues. This poster aims to emphasize the importance of Indigenous Data Sovereignty and inclusion of descendant communities in collections work by summarizing practical approaches which can be applied to similar projects.

Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College), Jonathan Alperstein (Dartmouth College), Dawson Burnett (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), Kali Wade (Atlatl Archaeology), Leslie Bush (Macrobotanical Analysis), and Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College)
Raised Agricultural Beds in the Midcoast: Investigating Historic Agriculture in Maine

Most archaeological investigations of agricultural strategies focus on cultivated crops and/or tools that are excavated from contexts far removed from agricultural fields. As such, archaeologists can typically only extract relatively limited information on the agricultural techniques employed in crop production. Though rare, raised archaeological agricultural fields can be detected using drone-based lidar systems. Here we report on two sets of raised bed agricultural features identified in Midcoast Maine using this technique. Garden beds likely date to the historic period. Analyses of their construction using phytolith and macrobotanical analyses highlight the utilization of local wetland soils and identify resources, including wild rice, that may have been available as a food source in the past. Overall, this paper demonstrates how multiple techniques can detail Maine's rich farming history.

Craig Nelson (Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club) and Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust)
Public Archaeology at the Templeton Site: Not a Trifle with Scott Brady

This presentation highlights the recent excavations at the Templeton Paleoindian Site in Western Connecticut beginning in 2016, which were greatly enhanced by Scott Brady's in-the-field archaeological and post-fieldwork culinary contributions. In this paper, we highlight the collaborations of public archaeologist in studying this significant site. We also report the results of recent protein and use wear analyses on 12,000-year-old stone tools recovered at the site.

Jennifer Ort (HDR, Inc.) and Richard Boisvert (New Hampshire Archaeological Society)
Implications of Fluted Point Use-life at the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts

The Bull Brook site (19-ES-80) in Ipswich, Massachusetts, is a large, complex Paleoindian aggregation site strategically located within a landscape favorable for caribou hunting. The site has been interpreted as the product of a single occupation. The artifact inventory includes a wide range of metric, non-metric, and contextual data, offering

valuable insights into Paleoindian lifeways. Detailed descriptions and photographs of preforms, fluted points, and point fragments document a rich record of projectile point manufacture, use, maintenance, and reuse. Previous research focused primarily on Bull Brook's geographic setting and internal site organization. This study shifts attention to the use-life histories of fluted projectile points, examining evidence of production, resharpening, breakage, and recycling. By exploring these patterns, the study provides a more nuanced understanding of hunting behaviors, technological organization, and decision-making among the site's Paleoindian occupants.

± *William Ouimet (University of Connecticut), Cassie Aimetti (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)*
Clay Across Contexts: Two Case Studies Exploring Ceramic Variability in Woodland Indigenous Pottery and French Bakehouse Bricks with Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF)

Portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) offers a nondestructive approach to investigating archaeological ceramics and informing questions about raw material selection, production, and exchange. This poster presents two case studies: Woodland-period Indigenous pottery from three adjacent James River sites in Virginia and bricks from a Revolutionary-era French bakehouse in Lebanon, Connecticut. The James River study analyzed 173 sherds representing five regional typologies spanning approximately 1000 BC to the Contact era. Principal component analysis (PCA) and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) successfully revealed compositional differences among sites and ceramic types. The forthcoming Lebanon bakehouse study will similarly examine bricks associated with Lauzun's Legion's winter encampment of 1780–1781. Analysis will characterize elemental variability and compositional groupings, providing a foundation for investigating brick production and whether materials were locally produced or imported. Together, these studies emphasize pXRF as a powerful, time-efficient analytical technique for characterizing ceramic artifacts.

**, ± *Evelena Picano (Southern Connecticut State University)*
Analysis of Dental Health and Preservation in Collection of Remains of South African Males at Southern Connecticut State University

Human skeletal collections lacking provenience remain a significant ethical challenge for academic institutions. The Anthropology Department at Southern Connecticut State University (SCSU) currently houses a collection of 54 male skulls from South Africa without documentation or a specific region of origin. While efforts to uncover the provenience of these remains are ongoing to facilitate repatriation, preliminary analyses have been completed to gain insight into the lived experiences of these individuals. Analyses of the teeth revealed a high frequency of dental disease, including rates of antemortem tooth loss over 50%. Further examination of the skulls revealed saw damage from autopsy dissection, postmortem breakage of teeth, and dislodged teeth glued into incorrect tooth sockets. These initial studies demonstrate a trend of poor oral health among the individuals as well as damaging postmortem treatment prior to their arrival at SCSU.

Brenna Pisanelli (Heritage Consultants, LLC) and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC)
"But what about the Skeltons in the basement and Headstones in the Closet?" A discussion on Preservation, Practice, and Adaptive Reuse at the Christ Episcopal Church in Norwich, CT

In 2025, Terrasearch, conducted an investigation to locate reinterments and document headstones associated with the 1846 relocation of the original cemetery of the Christ Episcopal Church in Norwich, Connecticut. Initially established in 1759, a building expansion in 1846 resulted in the removal of burials and headstones. Using geophysical methods, archival research, and documentation, Terrasearch relocated the group reinternment and cataloged 103 stones. The investigation was conducted in preparation for the deconcenration and sale of the property. The haphazard storage of the stones resulted in a well-preserved eighteenth century collection of funerary art. The relocation of the reinternments, identification of the stone collection, and the future of the property forefront concepts of conservation, preservation, and planning practices. As the relationship between historic preservation and adaptive reuse evolves, we are confronted with how to determine the best path forward for cultural resources and individuals who have long been laid to rest, twice.

± *Natalina Portillo (Southern Connecticut State University) and Devin Pascale (Southern Connecticut State University)*
A Preliminary Analysis of Projectile Points Found at West Rock Nature Center

The West Rock Nature Center site (WRNC-1) is a Late Archaic archaeological site located within the Quinnipiac River Valley in New Haven, CT. WRNC-1 was first excavated in the early 2000s, and since then, excavations have recovered abundant quartz debitage, projectile points, and bifaces. This preliminary analysis examines an assemblage of quartz projectile points, providing an opportunity to investigate lithic production and hunting strategies and their relation to prehistoric lifeways in southern Connecticut. Focusing on point typology, technological attributes, and potential functions, this poster represents an initial stage of a larger study and establishes a foundation for a more comprehensive analysis of the WRNC-1 lithic assemblage.

Matthew Purtill (SUNY Fredonia)
Hidden Landscapes: The Potential for Paleoindian Site Burial by Eolian Processes in the Eastern United States

The lack of stratified Paleoindian sites in the eastern United States is commonly cited as a major obstacle to Paleoindian research. Outside of alluvial and other specialized depositional contexts, the potential for site burial has generally been considered low. Eolian deposits are widespread across the eastern United States, particularly within and adjacent to formerly glaciated landscapes, but traditionally were considered too old to significantly bury archaeological deposits. Increasing geochronological evidence, including a growing inventory of >300 optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) ages, indicates that post-14.5 ka eolian deposition was more widespread than previously recognized. Inland dunes, sand sheets, and loess were constructed or reactivated throughout the late Pleistocene and Holocene, creating opportunities for archaeological site burial in unexpected settings. This study examines the distribution, age, and thickness of dated eolian deposits across the Midwest and Northeast and considers their implications for the visibility and preservation of the Paleoindian archaeological record.

Katharine R Reinhart (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., University of Connecticut)
Waterlilies and Wood Smoke: A Macrobotanical Analysis at the Brian D. Jones Site in Avon, Connecticut

The Brian D. Jones Site (4-10B) is significant due to not only being one of the oldest Paleoindian sites in Connecticut, but also the unprecedented view the site's macrobotanical assemblage offers into a crucial, yet poorly understood, part of Northeastern Paleoindian diets. While big game was an important part of their subsistence practices, this assemblage reflects that Paleoindian peoples were consuming a broad spectrum diet by foraging for a diversity of rhizomatous, mast product, weedy plant, and fruit/drupe/berry taxa along the banks of the Farmington River during seasonal occupations. Additionally, wood charcoal analysis suggests that while these groups were certainly utilizing the tree resources available to them, they may have intentionally chosen certain fuel woods according to specific needs and seasonal preferences. This presentation will discuss these findings, as well as the implications for comparisons with other Paleoindian sites within, and outside of, the Northeastern United States.

**, ± *Charmaine (Charlie) Robichaud (Southern Connecticut State University)*
The "Summer Kitchen" at the Henry Whitfield House: A Diachronic Faunal Analysis of Butchery Activities

The Henry Whitfield House is regarded as one of the oldest colonial landmarks in Connecticut. Built in Guilford in 1639, the Henry Whitfield House has undergone multiple renovations and structural changes in its lifetime. Prior to 1639, the Whitfield property was inhabited by the Menunkatuck band of the Quinnipiac tribe. Over hundreds of years the property has hosted a myriad of lifestyles including a once expansive 300-acre farm. The research presented here is an initial study of faunal remains from the entirety of one unit at the site, N-1/E13, theorized to be part of an historic summer kitchen given its high density of butchered bones, presence of cooking potsherds, and proximity to a back door of the house. Continued research on adjacent units of the summer kitchen for a Master's thesis will help illuminate dietary, butchery and other possible animal husbandry cultural changes through time at the Whitfield property.

Heather Rockwell (Salve Regina University), Madeline Mackie (Michigan State University) and Nathaniel Kitchel (Salve Regina University)
Home is Where the Hearth Is (or Isn't): Identifying Dwellings in Northeastern Fluted Point Sites

Shelter construction would have played an essential role in the survival of Fluted-Point-Period populations in the Northeast, being necessary for thermoregulation and protection from the elements. However, within forager camps, architectural and domestic features are often ephemeral due to a variety of factors; including the nature of the structure or feature itself, the brevity of occupation, and local preservation conditions. In the northeast unfavorable geochemistry particularly confounds these issues, rarely preserving organic materials. To address this the authors of this talk used distributions of lithic artifacts to attempt to identify possible structural boundaries and interior and exterior hearth centered activity areas even with limited point plotting data. This work highlights the potential to identify inter-site spatial patterning despite the limitations of excavation method or preservation bias.

Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut) and Karen Larkin (Institute for American Indian Studies)
Off the Shelf: Revisiting Legacy Collections for Education and Research Opportunities

As of 2026, the Institute for American Indian Studies (IAIS) in Washington, Connecticut, houses 597 archaeological collections in its vault. These assemblages range from handfuls of context-less artifacts from enthusiasts to thousands of documented artifacts from avocational archaeologists. Assessing 10 to 20 proposed collection donations per year, the number of assemblages within the vault has, and will, continue to steadily swell with time. The continuing growth of potential information sitting within the vault has prompted discussion of focusing research efforts on these underutilized materials, many of which have not been studied since their acquisition. However, this has also led to the question of how to define the various forms of "usability" of legacy collections. Utilizing recent research efforts stemming from the IAIS lab, including current work with the Quenneville Collection, this presentation discusses the various potentials regarding the relationship between shelved legacy collections, education, and research.

Linda Seminario (Delaware State Parks)
At the "Hearth" of the Matter: A Preliminary Analysis of a Middle Woodland Period Feature at Killens Pond State Park

Site 7K-E-163 is a previously identified Middle Woodland period procurement site located on the highlands overlooking Killens Pond in Felton, Delaware. The site was identified during a park-wide survey conducted in 1983 during the creation of the Killens Pond Cultural Resources Management Plan. While the 1983 survey led to the identification of the site as an early Middle Woodland procurement site, it was subjected to no further excavations until recently. In August of 2026, DE State Parks and DE SHPO were informed of extreme erosion along a trail cutting through Site 7K-E-163. Pedestrian survey of the area led to the identification of a hearth feature, as well as the recovery of a Wolfe Neck ceramic sherd, a side-notched projectile point, and an ovate biface. This paper will discuss the preliminary findings of the subsequent Phase I survey and salvage of the identified hearth feature.

Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), Cam Walker (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), John Fagan (Archaeological Investigations Northwest), Craig Ilgenfritz (Towson University), Kenneth Andrasko (Archeological Society of Maryland), Thomas McLaughlin (Archeological Society of Maryland), Ralph Eshelman (Calvert Marine Museum), Stephanie Soder (Maryland Historical Trust), and Matthew McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)
Illuminating Ice Age Fauna Exploitation in Maryland: Protein Residue Analysis of 75 Paleoindian Stone Tools from Maryland

This presentation highlights the results of a recent protein residue analysis of Paleoindian artifacts from Maryland. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. analyzed residues extracted from 75 artifacts from multiple archaeological sites and collections within Maryland. The analysis was done to identify possible protein residues using cross-over immunoelectrophoresis. Positive reactions to antisera provide the first direct archaeological evidence of

mammal hunting and exploitation of extinct megafauna by Ice Age peoples in Maryland including proboscideans, bison, and horse.

Sarah Sportman (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History) and Scott Brady (Friends of the Office of State Archaeology)
"200 of Philip's men and others are not far from Wethersfield:" Conflict, threat, and defense at the Hollister Farm during King Philip's War (1675-76)

The Hollister Site (ca. 1650-1711) is a colonial farm complex located at the edge of early English settlement on the Connecticut River in South Glastonbury, Connecticut. Over more than a decade, GPR, metal-detector surveys, and extensive excavations have identified artifacts and cultural features reflecting domestic, agricultural, and economic aspects of the site, as well as archaeological evidence of the relationship between the Hollisters and local Wangunk people. During King Philip's War (1675-76), English and allied Native settlements in the lower Connecticut River valley were under near constant threat of attack. The farm was fortified in 1675, and the artifact assemblage includes a range and quantity of weapons-related artifacts unusual for a domestic site. Our research provides insights into experiences of English and Indigenous people on the Connecticut frontier during the war and sheds light on the strategies they employed to defend their homes and families during this devastating conflict.

Robert (Thor) Thorson (University of Connecticut)
Stratigraphic Model for Occupation and Preservation of the BDJ Site

The ~12,500-year-old Brian D. Jones Site in Avon, Connecticut occurs within a sandy paraglacial levee on the west bank of the Farmington River at the narrowest point within its straight, northeast-flowing, strike-parallel reach. The site was preserved by its isolation as a low terrace remnant (between a western overbank channel and a deeper downcut to the east), and its burial by more than a meter of mid- to late-Holocene alluvium. This talk presents a stratigraphic model for the site based on an April 2019 field visit invited by Will Ouimet and David Leslie and by a May 2019 invited description of their six cores. This stratigraphic model is consistent with but more detailed than previous work, and with the fluvial response to the glacioisostatic, climatic, and paleo-environmental forcings between deglaciation and mid-Holocene stabilization.

Robert Wall (Towson University)
Clovis Occupations at the Barton Site, Allegany County, Maryland

Deeply buried living floors at the Barton site, on the North Branch of the Potomac River, are identified as Clovis and stratified above the Clovis occupation is an extensive Early Archaic component. Soil contexts of the well-developed argillic horizon for Clovis are estimated to be of late Pleistocene age, ca. 16,000 BP. The Clovis component is defined by a hearth feature surrounded by biface and core reduction activities including overshot and over-face flakes, and end-thinning flakes. The tool stone is derived from nearby outcrops of Shriver chert. The principal activity appears to have been flake blank and early-stage biface production. However, later stage work evidenced by the recovery of end thinning flakes marks the end of a complete reduction sequence. Calibrated radiocarbon dates for the Clovis occupation range from 9500 to 12,380 BP.

Elic Weitzel (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), Sophie Rockwell (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), Elisabeth Ngo (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), and Torben Rick (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History)
The Historical Ecology of the Long Island Sound Shellfishery: A View from the Collections

The Long Island Sound has been a culturally and economically important shellfishery for millennia. However, little systematic work has been done on its historical ecology. Here, we analyze previously published zooarchaeological data from 55 archaeological components across 35 sites around the Long Island Sound. We supplement these published legacy data with biometric measurements obtained from five archaeological legacy collections. Our results suggest a 5,000-year pattern of decline in the abundance of quahog clams and corresponding increases in the harvesting of

oysters, soft-shelled clams, and scallops. Statistical modeling of these shifts implicates environmental changes over the course of the Late Holocene—sea level, temperature, and precipitation— not harvest pressure by Native Americans. The use of such legacy data and collections provides great insight into long-term trends in shellfish abundance which can help to improve our understanding of the ecology of the Long Island Sound today.

Ernest A Wiegand (Norwalk Community College)
Gallows Hill I: A Multicomponent Site in Redding, Connecticut

The Gallows Hill I site was initially investigated as a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for a proposed development in 1999. Since that time, Norwalk Community College students and Archaeology Club members have conducted several block excavations, revealing the repeated use of the site during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, with some possible earlier occupations. Of special interest are the remains of a probable Native American dwelling dating to the 18th century. This presentation will highlight the contributions of the many students and community members to the study of local archaeology and provide an update on current research.

Emma Wink (University of Connecticut)
Volunteering in Connecticut Archaeology

The legacy of Scott Brady within the landscape of Connecticut archaeology is one that directly benefited research of the material record but also one that elevated the work of volunteers and career archaeologists alike. Volunteers and their commitment to carrying out quality work under difficult conditions is a cornerstone of this region's archaeological work. Understanding the paths that lead individuals to volunteer with archaeological institutions such as Friends of the Office of State Archaeology can be crucial to the recruitment of volunteers in the future. The experiences and attitudes of people who currently volunteer their time and labor were assessed through survey. These results were combined with literature on community archaeology and on the practice of volunteering more broadly to illuminate the ways that we can best support these dedicated and necessary members of our archaeological community.

Michael Young (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Belief and Values in the Archaeological Record: Pottery in British North America, Colono-Ware/African-Caribbean Ware, and Rastafarian Ethnography

This paper considers evidence for the use of pottery at British colonial and early historic sites in North America. Evidence is drawn from Phase III data recovery excavations at Quaker domestic sites and Phase III data recovery at a German Mennonite-owned Grist Mill complex in Lancaster County, PA. The study of the use of Colono-Ware or African-Caribbean Ware Pottery, in light of beliefs and values as revealed through a study of Rastafarian ethnography, is also reviewed to gain additional insight into the manners in which beliefs and values may be reflected in the use of pottery. The aim of this research is to make substantial contributions to the study of the influence of beliefs and values in past cultural traditions, and to the study of the rise and spread of shifting beliefs and values associated with the Industrial Revolution.

Danny Younger (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology: Lenape Chapter)
Finding Fort Hamilton: Preliminary Results

The very first French and Indian War fort ever constructed in Benjamin Franklin's vaunted 400-mile-long 'chain of frontier forts' that stretched from the New York colony, through the Jerseys, across Pennsylvania, and down into the colony of Virginia, was sited at today's Stroudsburg, PA. The process utilized to locate this fort will be detailed.

± *Joseph W. Zarzynski (The French & Indian War Society at Lake George, Inc.)*
"Digging" Into Gavels and Other Repurposed Shipwreck Wood

During the latter-19th century and into the 1900s, many relic hunters sought wood from historic shipwrecks and other structures as souvenirs or to repurpose into keepsakes. Among the sunken vessels targeted were Benedict Arnold's

Royal Savage schooner from the Battle of Valcour on Lake Champlain (1776) and hull structure from the March 1757-sunk Lake George sloop Earl of Loudoun. Some of the most repurposed objects fashioned from historic timber were gavels and walking canes. Many believed these types of gavels and other objects were not just connections to our past, they also imbued the holders with the wisdom of our nation's founders. Examining artifacts crafted from aged wood and conducting replica archaeology can give further insight into this repurposing phenomenon from the past.

Daniel Zoto (National Park Service)
Indigenous Artifact Collections from Cape Cod, Massachusetts: A Regional Approach to Interpretation

Legacy artifact collections comprise an important but underutilized archaeological data set. This paper summarizes analysis results from eleven legacy collections of Native American artifacts from Cape Cod, Massachusetts that were assembled by avocational archaeologists and hobbyists between 1885 and 1985 and are curated at public institutions. The overall assemblage consists of 3,965 artifacts composed mostly of stone tools. The results are interpreted at a regional scale and provide information on cultural period representation, lithic raw material use, and observations about specific artifact types. This study demonstrates that meaningful data can be extracted from poorly provenienced collections and advocates for working with such collections which are prevalent throughout North America.

PaleoAmerican Odyssey 2026 Poster Abstracts

Several presenters at ESAF previously participated in the 2026 PaleoAmerican Odyssey, an occasional gathering of Paleoindian Specialists across the Americas, held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Many of the posters from our region were presented in the session, *Recent Developments in the Paleoamerican Archaeology of Northeastern North America*, organized by Nathaniel R. Kitchel and Heather M. Rockwell. This session represented incredibly interesting Paleoindian research that is currently being conducted in our region, highlighting important regional conclusions about Paleoindian lifeways in New England, as well as interesting analytical and field techniques used to identify and study these sites. Several of these presenters have agreed to host their posters from this, and other sessions, during the CRM/Academic Expo, in addition to the scheduled Poster Session. The PaleoAmerican Odyssey posters will be held concurrently with the Expo and scheduled Poster Session. The abstracts for the posters presenters have agreed to bring to ESAF are provided below. The full conference program for the 2026 PaleoAmerican Odyssey can be found at the following web address: https://liberalarts.tamu.edu/csfa/paleoamerican-odyssey-conference-program/

#Richard A. Boisvert and Jennifer C. Ort
Implications of Fluted Point Use-Life at the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts

The Bull Brook site (19-ES-80) in Ipswich, Massachusetts, was a large, well known and complex Paleoindian aggregation site, strategically situated to support caribou hunting and posited to having been occupied only once. The artifact inventory and catalog from the site contain a wide array of metric, non-metric and contextual data. Descriptions and photographs of the preforms, fluted points and point fragments reveal a rich and varied record of manufacture, use, and reuse. Previous interpretations of the site have focused on its geographical setting and internal site structure. This study expands into the use-life history of the fluted projectile points in order to provide a more nuanced understanding of the hunting related behaviors at the site.

#Joshua Cummings, Trevor Dow, Kenneth Holyoke, and Gabriel Hrynick
Recent Palaeoindian Research in New Brunswick, Canada

Compared to neighboring regions, New Brunswick has seemed to have a marginal record of Fluted-Point and Late Palaeoindian period occupation. Only two intact Palaeoindian components have been identified, and as a result the province's Palaeoindian record remains one primarily known from occasional find spots by avocational collectors. Recently, we have examined several large collections amassed by avocational archaeologists and expanded both the

quantity and distribution of Palaeoindian material in New Brunswick. New Brunswick's location in Far Northeastern North America makes it relevant for understanding one of the latest episodes of colonization of North America. Based on recent work, we suspect that New Brunswick's apparent marginality is due to research bias, as opposed to an absence of Palaeoindian occupation. In this poster, we review work on the Palaeoindian period in New Brunswick, introduce new collections-based work, suggest future research, and speculate about New Brunswick's place in the Palaeoindian archaeological record and the peopling of the continent.

#Anthony Gambardella
Collections Evidence for Paleoindian Pursuits in Connecticut's Quinnipiac River Valley

The Quinnipiac River Valley remains an understudied region in Connecticut prehistory. Despite a lack of formal archaeological investigation, the area was host to prolific amateur collecting throughout the 20th century. Recent institutional collections research conducted in joint partnership with Southern Connecticut State University and the North Haven Historical Society has revealed evidence for previously obscured human presence at the end of the Pleistocene. This is evidenced by the presence of several Middle- and Late-Paleoindian projectile points in these collections. These artifacts, recovered and donated by avocational archaeologists underscore the importance of legacy collections research as they contribute to a more nuanced understanding of regional prehistory. This poster presents some early findings from the North Haven Historical Society and describes a preliminary methodology for working with institutions housing these distressed but important archaeological collections.

#Nathaniel Kitchel, Brandi McDonald, Jonathan Lothrop, and Barry Keegan
Identification of Red Munsungun and Normanskill Cherts in Paleoamerican Sites across Northeastern North America Using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA)

In northeastern North America, Ordovician cherts from the Munsungun Lake Formation (northern Maine) and the Normanskill Formation (eastern New York) are thought to co-occur at late Pleistocene Fluted-Point-Period (FPP) (Early and Middle Paleoindian) archaeological sites, sometimes hundreds of kilometers from both sources. When these identifications were made, cherts from the Munsungun Lake and Normanskill formations were thought to be visually distinct. Munsungun chert was typically considered to present as red or mottled red and green while Normanskill materials presented as black, gray, or green though visual overlap between each source was known to exist. Recent survey efforts within the Normanskill Formation have now identified Indigenous quarries of red and mottled red and green chert, complicating previous visual identifications of red Munsungun chert at FPP sites in the region. Here we report the results of ongoing efforts to discriminate between red Munsungun and Normanskill cherts using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA). Our results show that NAA effectively distinguishes red cherts from the Munsungun Lake and Normanskill formations. NAA of artifacts from FPP sites across the region show that most artifacts from FPP sites in the region visually identified as red Munsungun chert are consistent with this attribution though some misidentifications do occur.

#David E. Leslie, Cassie Aimetti, Zachary L. F. Singer, and Andy Fallon
What Lies Beneath: Ground Penetrating Radar and Vibracore Survey of the Inundated Liebman Site, an Early Paleoindian Site in Lebanon, Connecticut

The Liebman Site is an Early Paleoindian Site preserved beneath Lake Williams, a ~270-acre lake initially created by 19th century milling operations along Bartlett Brook in Lebanon, Connecticut. Originally discovered by John Parkos and excavated by John Pfeiffer in the 1990s when water levels were reduced, the site is inaccessible to traditional investigations. Prior excavations yielded 85 artifacts including 15 tools, comprising endscrapers, pieces esquillees, utilized flakes, and a Crowfield fluted point base. To better contextualize the stratigraphy and paleoenvironmental setting of the site, we surveyed the general area via ground penetrating radar using a real-time kinematic GPS encoded 350 MHz antenna via paddleboard and raft. Data was collected in transects perpendicular to relevant landforms, which revealed the presence of a possible floodplain, buried paleo-channel, and developing wetland, as well as the 19th century channel of Bartlett Brook. Following these results, a series of underwater vibracores were collected. This coring program was instrumental in assessing site formation of the Liebman Site, as well as the adjacent paleochannel

and associated wetland sediments. Systematic radiocarbon dating and portable X-Ray Fluorescence of these sediments provide excellent data for the Pleistocene and Holocene site formation of the Liebman site and surrounding environs.

#Heather Rockwell and Nathaniel Kitchel
The Doyle Locality: A Recently Identified Paleoamerican Stone Tool Manufacturing Workshop in the Munsungun Lake Formation, Piscataquis County, Maine

Archaeologists working in New England have long associated Munsungun Lake and the geologic formation bearing its name with red chert found in Paleoamerican sites since the work of Robson Bonnichsen in the early 1980s. Since the conclusion of Bonnichsen's excavations little archaeology has been undertaken in the Munsungun Lake region leaving many fundamental questions unanswered, including the source location of the red chert favored by Paleoamerican peoples. In this poster we report the results of excavations at a Paleoamerican stone tool manufacturing workshop located ~1 km from the only currently documented quarry area of red chert within the Munsungun Lake Formation. These quarries are located ~15 km from Bonnichsen's research area at Norway Bluff/Munsungun Lake. These results expand Paleoamerican chert procurement activities beyond the shores of Munsungun Lake and provide new insights into Paleoamerican stone tool manufacturing techniques, tool stone procurement, landscape use, and more in the region.

#Stephanie Scialo, Sarah P. Sportman, and David E. Leslie
Along the River's Edge: Current Research at the Little Toad Site, Avon, Connecticut

Since 2024, the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology has led mitigation excavations at the Little Toad Site, located along the Farmington River in Avon, Connecticut. The site, located on an elevated terrace on the west riverbank, contains well-stratified precontact era deposits spanning over two meters in depth and 9000 years of human occupation. During the first season, a program of ground-penetrating radar, sediment coring, radiocarbon dating, and traditional excavation was critical for understanding site formation and stratigraphy. The excavations recovered over 11,000 artifacts including lithics, pottery, charred botanicals, and calcined bone. The deepest component of the site produced artifacts diagnostic of the Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 BP) in the Northeast, including lanceolate-type projectile points, channel flakes, end scrapers, and debitage made of high-quality chert and chalcedony. Charred botanicals from cultural features have returned radiocarbon dates consistent with the Late Paleoindian period. While work at the site is ongoing, its identification adds information to the current Paleoindian dataset within the Farmington River Valley, such as the Brian D. Jones Site just downriver, and provides insight into early migration routes and settlement patterns in southern New England as well as critical data regarding the location and formation of deeply buried Paleoindian sites.

#Zachary Singer, Craig Ilgenfritz, Kenneth Andrasko, Thomas McLaughlin, Stephanie Soder, and Matthew McKnight
The Maryland Fluted Point Survey

This poster provides an overview of the statewide Maryland Fluted Point Survey. The first issue of Maryland Archeology in 1965 included a survey of fluted points. In 1968, Maryland's first State Archaeologist formalized a fluted point data form to compile information on Maryland fluted points. By 1979, the Maryland Fluted Point Survey had reported data on 71 fluted points recovered throughout Maryland. The Maryland Fluted Point Survey now includes data on more than 150 fluted points from Maryland. The Maryland Fluted Point Survey data is being synthesized to study the lifeways of the Paleoindians who lived in Maryland during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene between 13,000 and 10,000 years ago. Chronological comparisons are made based on fluted point typology. Land use strategies are investigated through geo-spatial comparisons of provenience within physiographic regions and on the county-level. Trends in raw material use and mobility throughout the Paleoindian period in Maryland are also examined.

#Zachary Singer, Cam Walker, John Fagan, Craig Ilgenfritz, Kenneth Andrasko, Thomas McLaughlin, Stephanie Soder, and Matthew McKnight
Illuminating Ice Age Fauna Exploitation in Maryland: Protein Residue Analysis of 75 Paleoindian Stone Tools from Maryland

This poster highlights the results of a recent protein residue analysis of Paleoindian artifacts from Maryland. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. analyzed residues extracted from 75 artifacts from multiple archaeological sites and collections within Maryland. The analysis was done to identify possible protein residues using cross-over immunoelectrophoresis. Positive reactions to antisera provide the first direct archaeological evidence of mammal hunting and exploitation of extinct megafauna by Ice Age peoples in Maryland including proboscideans, bison, and horse.

#Ernest A. Wiegand

Allen's Meadow: A Paleoindian Camp in the Norwalk River Valley, Wilton, Connecticut

The Allen's Meadows site was discovered at a community garden in Wilton, Connecticut in 1981. Surface collection of the site resulted in the recovery of a large number of artifacts attributed to a Paleoindian occupation of the site, as well as several artifacts of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The Paleoindian assemblage includes large numbers of endscrapers, as well as fluted points, bifaces, utilized flakes and wedges. The site is unusual in that the vast majority of the lithic artifacts and debitage are quartz. Shovel test pit excavations, one-meter excavation units and a single block excavation have been conducted outside the garden area to determine the size and boundaries of the site as well as areas that have not been disturbed by plowing. This progress report will present the results of the work conducted and future directions for the site's study.