

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRISPELL COTTAGE, HURLEY NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT, HURLEY, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

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A block excavation 40 m² in extent was excavated prior to the construction of a driveway at the Crispell Cottage in the Hurley National Register Historic District. Ten excavation units produced a total of 21,575 artifacts which included precontact Native American artifacts, Contact period materials, and historic artifacts relating to the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Significant finds (in chronological order) included a fluted point (Late Paleo-Indian), and Native American occupations from the Neville phase, Vosburg phase, Sylvan Lake phase, Orient phase, Adena phase, the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods. From the Historic period, a row of postmolds was encountered, as was evidence for a blacksmith shop in the immediate vicinity. Along the edge of the sidewalk, a limestone and chert layer appears to be an underlayment for the previous (nineteenth century) bluestone sidewalk.

Introduction

This report details the excavation undertaken at the Crispell Cottage on Main Street in Hurley, New York (OPRHP# 11105.000128; Figures 1, 2) in 2013. A Phase 3 data recovery was conducted in the Hurley National Register District on the Crispell Cottage on Main Street in Hurley, New York to obtain a sample of artifacts prior to the excavation of a rectangular block of lawn for the construction of a new driveway entering from Main Street. Ten 2 m x 2 m excavation units were set up in a 4 m x 10 m block, which when excavated comprised a sample of 40 m² of horizontal surface area.

The Crispell Cottage (Figure 3) is a contributing member to the Hurley National Register Historic District (NR Listed 10/15/66), which is also listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL listed 11/5/61). A datestone with the inscribed initials “JWI” or “JWK” and “1735” can be found upside down along the southern portion of the first addition to the original house. This stone was probably on the west wall of the first portion of the house, and when they removed the wall, it was placed (upside-down) on the southern wall.

Research regarding the construction date of the Crispell Cottage has been limited by the fact that no dendrochronological work has been undertaken, and like many houses on Main Street in Hurley, interpretations vary. The first phase (ca. 1735) was thought to be the eastern half of the stone house as it currently fronts on Main Street. The western section of the house is thought to have been built later. In doing so a wall running through the house was removed, and stones were utilized for the western addition. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the yard area had been photographed from a number of angles, and it is very likely that a Dutch barn once stood on the property, but probably in the rear of the house. Historic photographs of the house show changes to the windows, attic door, and two frame additions from the 1970s and 80s.

At present there are limited maps of Hurley showing historic outbuildings behind and/or next to the Crispell Cottage. The Brink and Tillson (1853) map (not reproduced here) does not list a name next to the house. The French (1858) map (not reproduced here) has an inset of Main Street in Hurley that is equally uninformative. The Beers (1870) map (not reproduced here) shows the house with a small outbuilding to the north with “H.E. Dyer” as the owner. It is possible that the small outbuilding could be a blacksmith shop.

Prior Work in the Hurley National Register District

The research design was devised to answer several questions about the yard area next to the Crispell Cottage. The first was to ascertain whether any indications of the burning of *Nieu Dorp* on June 7, 1663

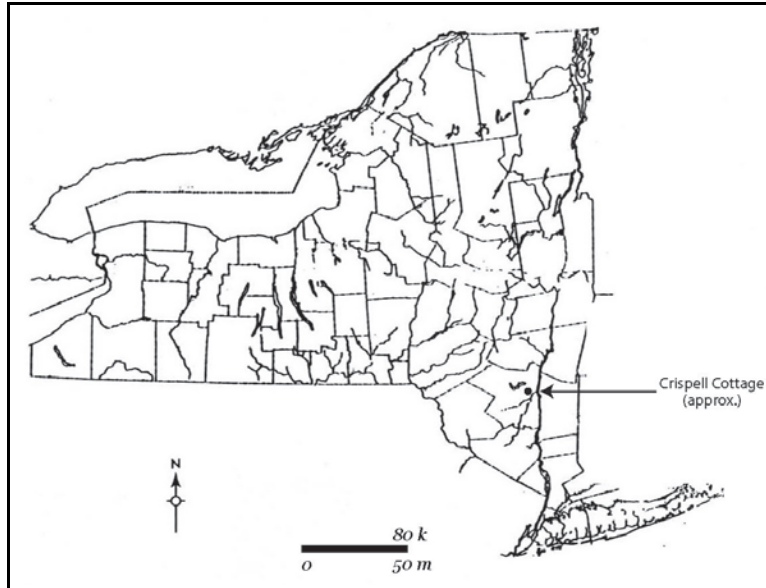


Figure 1. New York State map.



Figure 2. USGS Kingston West Quadrangle.



Figure 3. Photograph of Crispell Cottage view north ca. 1900.

(Fried 1975:52-53) could be located. On this date the entire village with the exception of an unroofed barn and a hay rick were burned to the ground (Fried 1975:62). Antoine Crispell was one of the original inhabitants that was granted a lot in *Nieuw Dorp*, it is thought that his family members may have constructed the Crispell Cottage. Archaeological evidence for the burning of *Nieuw Dorp* would be indicated by the location of a burn line, burned post holes such as a stockade, or fire-affected seventeenth century Dutch or European ceramics.

The second question was to determine if the yard area contained an artifact scatter consistent with a Brunswick pattern of refuse (South 1978). A third question was to attempt to locate the postmolds that should be present based on the evidence from historic photographs (Figure 4). The fourth question was to determine to what extent the middle of the terrace near Main Street had been utilized by precontact Native Americans.



Figure 4. Fence line in Units 1 and 2 with George Van Sickle left, unidentified friend at right. ca. 1938.

During the summers of 1986 through 1991, SUNY New Paltz, under the guidance of Leonard A. Eisenberg, had undertaken several block excavations at the nearby Spy House and the Brown property in the backyard behind and outside of the current property line of the Crispell Cottage. These excavations overlooked a spring and small brook that bisects the northern portion of the terrace near the graveyard to the north of the Crispell Cottage (Figure 2). In 1992 - 1993, SUNY New Paltz spent two summers excavating behind the Van Deusen House (Figure 2), to the northeast of the Crispell Cottage (Diamond 2023). The Van Deusen site produced occupations from the early Archaic to the Contact period, as well as historic artifacts. In all of these cases, proximity to the spring and small brook, as well as extremely well drained soils, was thought to have made the terrace a primary occupation area for precontact Native Americans.

Another excavation unit situated nearby was a 2 m square excavated in June 2011 by James Decker, Frank Spada, and William Lohrman on the dirt road leading back to the old graveyard to the northeast of the Crispell Cottage (Figure 2). This unit located early eighteenth century red earthenware pan tiles from the Elmendorph House, as well as projectile points, fabricating and processing tools, debitage, precontact pottery, and fire-cracked rock (Diamond *et al.* 2012). They interpreted that when the Elmendorph house, which is directly east of and next to the Crispell Cottage was expanded, the red earthenware pan tiles from the initial structure were used to pave the lane back to the Hurley Cemetery.

Field Methods

Excavation was undertaken from May to August 2012. Field methods consisted of the excavation of ten 2 m x 2 m units, with a small 20 cm balk along the bluestone walk on the north side of Main Street. This balk was left to support the existing sidewalk. Our excavation progressed from south to north since we used the northwestern and northeastern yard areas for screening soil.

The record keeping system used was the Harris Matrix as outlined by Edward Harris in a series of articles (1975, 1979a, 1979b) and discussed at length in Harris *et al.* 1993. The main idea is to use a numerical system that does not in any way suggest stratigraphy, but that can be used after excavation to determine stratigraphic relationships. Normally, the Harris Matrix or “context system” is used to delineate soil changes that are either of natural or cultural derivation. A problem arises, however, when one excavates deep strata that do not change in color or texture. Such is the case at the Crispell Cottage site, where the first natural/cultural stratum ranges from 25 - 45 cm in some places. This is a result of both human and animal trampling which creates a deep humic zone. Added to this is the soil that is excavated from basements and wells, which is then spread around and added to the humic zone over time. Prior to excavation, the question that one faces is –should excavation occur by a natural or cultural stratum, such as a 45 cm deep humus layer, or should this be subdivided into arbitrary 10 cm contexts to gain more control over vertical artifact distribution?

Another slight difference from the Harris Matrix is that, for most of the units the context sequence actually does proceed in numerical order from top to bottom. This is because only one or both crew members were working in one excavation unit at a time. On larger excavations, where context numbers are given out to crew chiefs and are then distributed to several crews working on different units, the result is a mixture of unrelated and unsequenced numbers.

The excavation within each unit began at the lawn and proceeded through a very dark grayish brown sandy loam. This ended on a brown sand that overlaid a reddish-brown sand. As mentioned above, the first stratum was composed of several hundred years of admixture due to human activity. The first stratum held a combination of modern artifacts, historic artifacts from the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and precontact Native American artifacts.

The second stratum contained slightly fewer Euro-American artifacts and more (by percentage) precontact Native American artifacts. The third stratum of strong brown sand yielded a large amount of precontact Native American artifacts and a small number of historical items that had migrated down through disturbances in the soil. Figure 5 is a profile of Units 1 and 3, which characterizes the soils on the rest of the site.

Historic features found on the site usually appeared in the first stratum, such as post-molds from fences that once cross-cut the excavation area. Historic features are shown on Figure 6. Earlier features

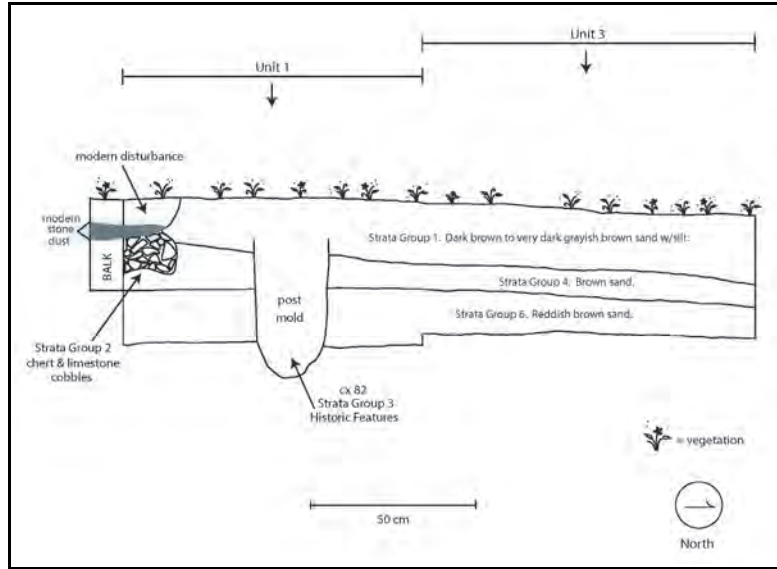


Figure 5. Crispell Cottage. West wall profile of Units 1 and 3.

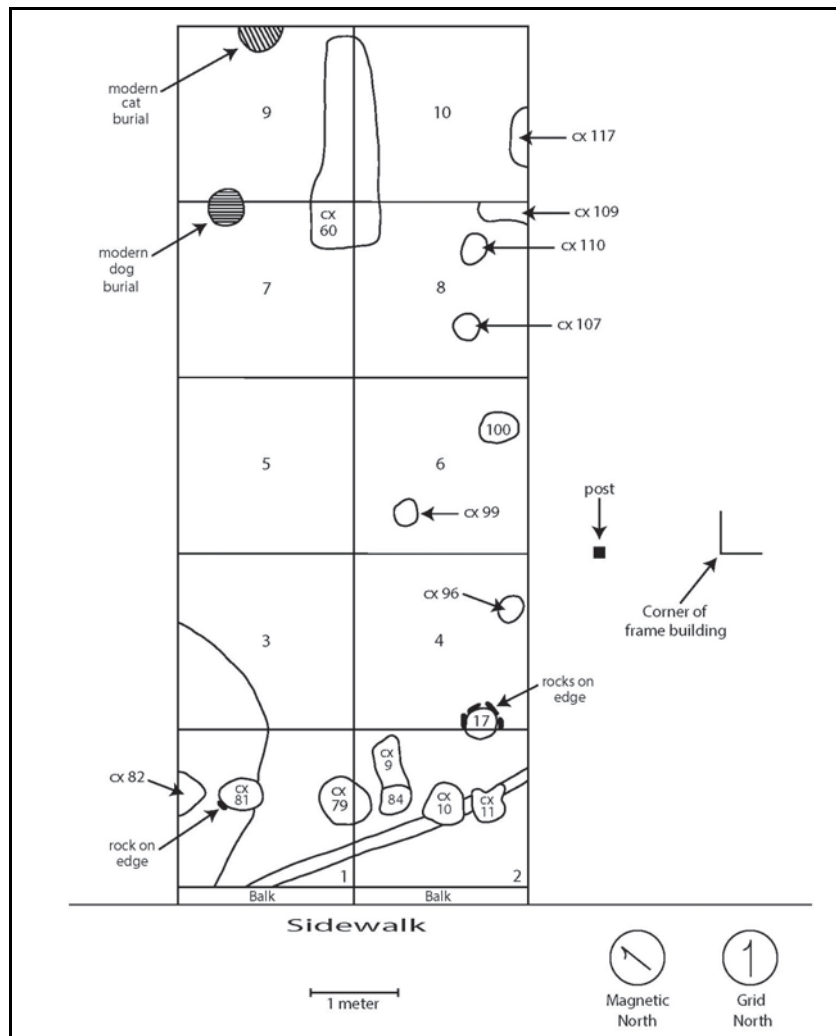


Figure 6. Crispell Cottage. Plan view. Strata Group 3. Historic features.

were found stratigraphically below this, most commonly at the top of the brown sand, or in the case of precontact features, at the interface between the brown and strong brown sand. Precontact features are shown in Figure 7. The reddish-brown sand appeared to have the most in-situ precontact artifacts.

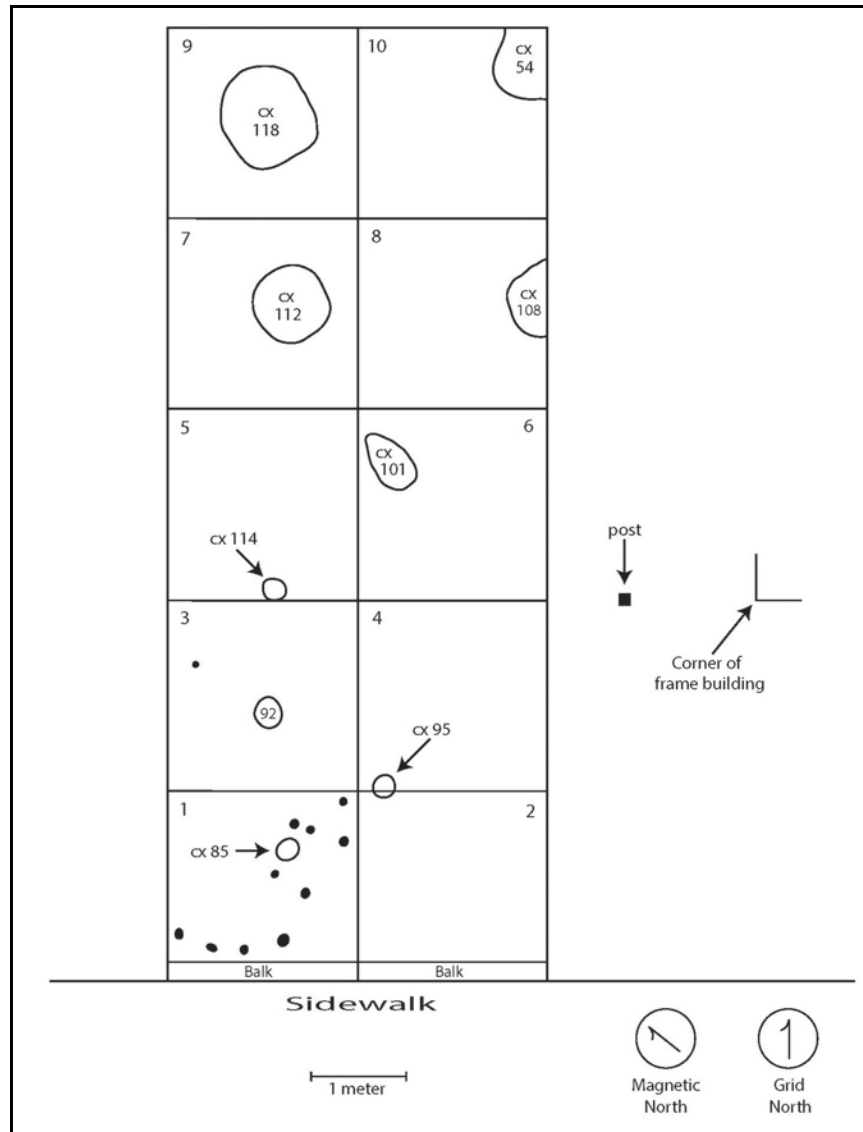


Figure 7. Crispell Cottage. Plan view. Strata group 5. Precontact features.

The ten excavation units sampled slightly less than 40 m² of horizontal surface area and consisted of the excavation of 120 archaeological contexts. All soil was screened through ¼ inch hardware mesh. The following is a brief summary of the excavated units. A clearer picture will be presented when the archaeological contexts are grouped by strata group and viewed horizontally across the 40 m² of excavated area. The excavation of ten 2 m units initially produced about seven archive boxes of materials. These were reduced by the discard of historic items such as rusty nails, clams, oysters, plain whitewares, modern glass, modern nails, and many of the iron lumps from the blacksmith shop. Where applicable, we have saved samples of diagnostic materials that merit further study. This has resulted in the final accumulation of two archive boxes of archaeological materials and notes. These materials range from precontact, through the Contact period, to the eighteenth century and later materials. Due to the quality

and amount of data generated by the excavation, the need for curation has arisen. The artifacts, notes, and line drawings of the profiles have been boxed and given to the Hurley Heritage Society for curation. This also included one copy of the report. The artifacts were bagged by Unit. Artifacts that have been photographed for this report that are temporally or culturally diagnostic have been kept separate.

Because this project had a very limited budget, the faunal remains were not analyzed as part of this study. They have been curated for future study by archaeological context along with the rest of the collection.

Unit 1

Unit 1 was a 2 m square that was excavated along the edge of the sidewalk on Main Street. As mentioned above, a 20 cm balk extended in from the sidewalk to provide support for the existing sidewalk during the course of the excavation. A total of 19 archaeological contexts were excavated in Unit 1, which was excavated to a depth of 87 cm. Overall, a total of 1379 artifacts were found with a density of 345 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 244 kitchen related items, 109 bones, 190 clam/oyster fragments, 25 personal items or small finds, 321 architectural items, 274 blacksmith-related items, 2 arms-related artifacts, 1 botanical fragment, and 213 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 2

Unit 2 was a 2 m square that was excavated along the edge of the sidewalk on Main Street. As mentioned above, a 20 cm balk extended in from the sidewalk to provide support for the existing sidewalk during the course of the excavation. Units 1 and 2 also produced evidence of an historic fence line that was parallel with the original front stone wall of the Crispell Cottage (Figures 4, 6). A total of 21 archaeological contexts were excavated to a depth of 80 cm. Overall, a total of 1840 artifacts were found with a density of 460 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 208 kitchen related items, 48 bones, 112 clam/oyster fragments, 25 personal items or small finds, 405 architectural items, 181 blacksmith-related items, 3 arms-related artifacts, 1 botanical fragment, and 857 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 3

Unit 3 was a 2 m square that yielded a total of 9 archaeological contexts reaching a depth of 84 cm. Overall 2337 artifacts were found with a density of 584 artifacts/square meter. The unit yielded 445 kitchen related items, 172 bones, 210 clam/oyster fragments, 32 personal items or small finds, 767 architectural items, 369 blacksmith-related items, 5 arms-related artifacts, 17 botanical fragments, and 320 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 4

Unit 4 was a 2 m square that produced a total of 11 archaeological contexts which were excavated to a depth of 83 cm. Overall, a total of 2381 artifacts were found with a density of 595 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 509 kitchen related items, 91 bones, 98 clam/oyster fragments, 49 personal items or small finds, 619 architectural items, 419 blacksmith-related items, and 596 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 5

Unit 5 was a 2 m square that yielded 8 archaeological contexts which were excavated to a depth of 71 cm. Overall, a total of 1678 artifacts were found with a density of 420 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 437 kitchen related items, 109 bones, 86 clam/oyster fragments, 18 personal items or small finds, 448 architectural items, 338 blacksmith-related items, 1 arms-related artifact, and 241 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 6

Unit 6 was a 2 m square that produced 11 archaeological contexts that were excavated to a depth of 86 cm. Overall, a total of 2717 artifacts were found with a density of 679 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 448 kitchen related items, 154 bones, 103 clam/oyster fragments, 35 personal items or small finds, 629

architectural items, 523 blacksmith-related items, 1 arms-related artifact, and 824 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 7

Unit 7 was a 2 m square that yielded a total of 9 archaeological contexts which were excavated to a depth of 113 cm. Overall, a total of 1187 artifacts were found with a density of 297 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 285 kitchen related items, 107 bones, 53 clam/oyster fragments, 21 personal items or small finds, 260 architectural items, 251 blacksmith-related items, and 210 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 8

Unit 8 was a 2 m square that produced a total of 11 archaeological contexts which were excavated to a depth of 77 cm. Overall, a total of 2573 artifacts were found with a density of 643 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 440 kitchen related items, 139 bones, 87 clam/oyster fragments, 46 personal items or small finds, 665 architectural items, 476 blacksmith-related items, 4 arms-related artifacts, 1 botanical fragment, and 715 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 9

Unit 9 was a 2 m square that yielded a total of 10 archaeological contexts which were excavated to a depth of 60 cm. Overall, a total of 2416 artifacts were found with a density of 604 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 382 kitchen related items, 289 bones, 80 clam/oyster fragments, 45 personal items or small finds, 553 architectural items, 623 blacksmith-related items, and 444 precontact Native American artifacts.

Unit 10

Unit 10 was a 2 m square that produced 11 archaeological contexts that were excavated to a depth of 79 cm. Overall, a total of 3067 artifacts were found with a density of 767 artifacts/m². The unit yielded 489 kitchen related items, 238 bones, 122 clam/oyster fragments, 64 personal items or small finds, 1020 architectural items, 678 blacksmith-related items, 5 arms-related artifacts, and 451 precontact Native American artifacts.

Artifact Function

The artifacts from the excavation at the Crispell Cottage have been divided for analysis purposes into seven broad categories (Table 1). These are kitchen related, fauna (bones and teeth), bivalves (clams and oysters), personal items, architectural items, blacksmith-related artifacts, arms related items, and precontact (Native American). The three categories of kitchen, fauna and bivalves are often included together as the kitchen category. This makes possible the delineation of artifact patterns such as the Carolina and Brunswick patterns, as outlined by South (1977, 1978). In this report, the author has separated them for clarity so that numbers and percentages can be easily examined. When combined into one, the kitchen category is often the largest in each context. Recently Janowitz (2022) has subdivided historic ceramics into more discrete categories based on function. However, for the purposes of this paper, we are utilizing the original 2013 format. The categories have been defined as follows:

Kitchen category: all historic ceramics, flowerpot, lamp chimney, decanter, candy bowl, pressed glass, wine glass, tumbler, two tined fork, kitchen knives, case bottle, olive green wine/liquor bottles, beer, ketchup, fruit jar fragments and lids, crown bottle closures for soda/beer, medicine, medicine/pharmacy bottle, Worcestershire sauce bottle, iron cans, vials, iron cooking pot fragments, and soda/mineral water containers.

Bone category: all animal remains (bone and teeth) except those of clam and oyster, which are tabulated separately.

Bivalve category: fragments and whole examples of clam and oyster.

TABLE 1: CRISPELL COTTAGE. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES BY STRATA GROUP

Unit #	Kitchen	Bone	Clam/Oyster	Personal	Architect.	Blacksmith	Arms	Botanical	Precontact	Unit Total
1	244	109	190	25	321	274	2	1	213	1379
2	208	48	112	25	405	181	3	1	857	1840
3	445	172	210	32	767	369	5	17	320	2337
4	509	91	98	49	619	419			596	2381
5	437	109	86	18	448	338	1		241	1678
6	448	154	103	35	629	523	1		824	2717
7	285	107	53	21	260	251			210	1187
8	440	139	87	46	665	476	4	1	715	2573
9	382	289	80	45	553	623			444	2416
10	489	238	122	64	1020	678	5		451	3067
Totals	3887	1456	1141	360	5687	4132	21	20	4871	21,575

Personal category: white clay smoking pipe, keys, buttons, slate pencil, money plastic combs (modern), combs, belt /shoe buckles, purse buckle, copper/brass grommet, mirror, game piece, safety pin, glass bead, marbles, doll fragment, pocket knife, porcelain dishes for doll sets, and brass lock/clock mechanisms.

Architectural category: glazed brick, red brick, mortar, roofing nails (modern), machine cut nails, tin fragments, machine cut lathe nails, machine cut spikes, hand wrought nails, hand wrought lathe nails, hand wrought spikes, iron tacks, wire wound nails, iron wire, iron rod fragments, iron staples, iron clasps, iron lock-face, iron bolts, iron pintles, iron hooks, iron screws, iron discs, iron “unidents”, iron strap fragments, brass tacks, barrel staves, hinge fragments, shutter attachments, farm equipment, window glass, and stove parts.

Blacksmith category: horseshoes, horseshoe nails, iron lumps, slag, iron pieces in various shapes from rods to triangles to rectangles.

Arms category: gunflints, 22 cal. shell casings, Henry rifle casings, shotgun shell brass, and lead bullets.

Native American (precontact) category: debitage, fire-cracked rock, pottery, projectile points, drills, scrapers, bifaces, utilized flakes, knives, anvils, hammerstones, blocky chert fragments and cores.

Characterizing the Strata Groups

A total of six strata groups were formed from the 120 contexts excavated. The strata groups were formulated based on soil color and texture, and for the features, where they originated in the soil column. The idea is to group large numbers of archaeological contexts together to better characterize the artifact distribution and numbers (Table 2). The six strata groups can be characterized as follows:

Strata Group 1

Strata Group 1 consists of the relatively deep humic zone that covers the ca. 40 m² of excavation area. In color it varied between a black (10YR 2/1) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2), to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) soil. In texture it was essentially a coarse sand with limited amounts of silt, but with substantial organic content. It varied between 40 and 50 cm in depth. A total of 51 archaeological contexts from this strata group were excavated. These yielded 12,841 artifacts. The total of 12,841 artifacts can be divided into 2542 kitchen related items (19.8%), 835 bones (6.5%), 708 clam/oyster fragments (5.5%), 261 personal items or small finds (2.0%), 4554 architectural items (35.46%), 3143 blacksmith-related items (24.48%), 21 arms-related artifacts (.16%), 1 botanical specimen (.007%), and 776 precontact Native American artifacts (6.04%).

Strata Group 1 yielded the most historic artifacts with 12,065. Of this number, the two largest functional categories were architecture (4554 or 35.46%), and the blacksmith category (3143 or 24.48%). While it is not uncommon to find large amounts of architecturally related items around a historic house, the amounts of blacksmith-related items point to the probability of a blacksmith shop nearby. This may be the small outbuilding on the 1870 Beers Map that was mentioned above. The possibility of a nearby blacksmith shop was noted in the field as we found large numbers of iron lumps and bars in a variety of odd shapes, as well as huge amounts of horseshoe nails. The Kitchen Category from Strata Group 1 yielded 2542 artifacts, which constituted 19.8% of the artifacts from the whole Strata Group. Two other relatively large functional categories, at least compared to the other Strata groups, were the Personal Category and the Arms Category. These produced 261 artifacts (2.03%), and 21 artifacts (.16%) respectively within Strata Group 1. Floral and faunal remains combined represented 1544 items or 12.02% of the Strata Group.

TABLE 2: CRISPELL COTTAGE. DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS BY STRATA GROUP

Strata Group	Kitchen	Bone	Clam/Oyster	Personal	Architect.	Blacksmith	Arms	Botanical	Precontact	Total	% of Total
1	2542	835	708	261	4554	3143	21	1	776	12,841	59.52
%/cat.	19.8	6.5	5.5	2.03	35.46	24.48	0.16	0.007	6.04		
2	29	2	20	5	51	10			1	118	0.55
%/cat.	24.6	1.7	16.95	4.2	43.2	8.5			0.85		
3	99	139	74	17	269	145		2	222	967	4.48
%/cat.	10.23	14.4	7.65	1.7	27.81	14.99		0.2	22.96		
4	1094	338	270	59	688	739			561	3749	17.38
%/cat.	29.18	9	7.2	1.57	18.35	19.71			14.96		
5	16	31	14	1	21	7		17	369	476	2.2
%/cat.	3.36	6.5	2.94	0.2	4.41	1.47		3.57	77.52		
6	107	111	55	17	104	88			2942	3424	15.87
%/cat.	3.13	3.24	1.6	0.5	3.04	2.57			85.92		
Totals	3887	1456	1141	360	5687	4132	21	20	4871	21,575	100
%/cat.	18.01	6.75	5.3	1.7	26.4	19.15	0.097	0.092	22.6	100	

Precontact and historic artifacts from Strata Group 1 are shown in Figures 8 - 11 with unit and context noted. Notable artifacts include the opalescent lead glass bowl fragment (Figure 8). This is very similar to two bowls (#135, #143) in the Corning Museum of Glass dated 1835 - 1850 and attributed to the Midwest (Spillman 1981:60-62). Ceramics from this Strata group were overwhelmingly whitewares and ironstones. Several early pieces of buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware were recovered, as were small fragments of Faience (delft) (Figure 8). Strata Group 1 also yielded a white clay pipe bowl debossed “Home Rule” with a Harp (Figure 8). Many of these were produced in Ireland and Scotland from ca. 1870-1919. Also found were fragments of a cobalt blue pattern-molded and swirled scent bottle from ca. 1780-1820 (Figure 8). The scent bottle is similar to several examples shown in McKearin and Wilson (1978: Plate 103, Nos 6-12).



Figure 8. Strata Group 1. Various artifacts. Top row, left to right: Buff-bodied slipware charger or plate (Unit 9, cx 66), white Faience (delft) (Unit 10, cx 51), blue and white Faience (delft) fragment and white clay pipe bowl debossed “Home Rule” with harp (Unit 3, cx 27). Bottom row, left to right: pressed glass bowl (Unit 4, cx 15), cobalt blue pattern-molded and expanded scent bottle (Unit 4, cx18).

Figure 9 illustrates the Arms category for Strata Group 1. Figure 9 shows a Henry Rifle cartridge (post 1860), a bullet and two gunflints, one of which is black flint, the other in honey-colored flint.

Some personal items (including belt buckles and a purse latch) are shown in Figure 10. Strata Group 1 also produced three black amethyst glass embossed Mercury buttons (Figure 10) with a metal insert embossed on the glass “Patd. Dec 28, 1880.” Another black amethyst button with the same metal insert and patent date, but this time embossed with an Oak Leaf cluster, was found in Unit 9, cx 66 (Figure 8). In Unit 4 cx 14 a copper/brass button stamped “Treble Gilt Standrd Colour” is probably from the 1850s - 1860s (Tice 2003:58-60). Unit 10 cx 52 also produced one half of a trade bead. It is Kidd and Kidd (1970) type IIa6: a round, medium, black bead (Figure 10). These beads are characteristic of the early Contact period in the Hudson Valley (Diamond 1996, 1999, 2023).

The number of artifacts and their distribution suggests that the Brunswick Pattern of archaeological refuse (South 1978) surrounds the Crispell Cottage. It is obvious also, that when counts of kitchen related items and other categories are viewed against the percentages outlined by South for the Carolina Pattern, that one activities group stands out—blacksmithing.



Figure 9. Strata Group 1, Arms category. Left to right: Henry rifle casing (Unit 10, cx 51), bullet (Unit 3, cx 25), gunflint of black flint (Unit 10, cx 50), gunflint of honey colored flint (Unit 2, cx 3).



Figure 10. Strata Group 1, Personal artifacts. Top row, left to right: Black amethyst glass Mercury button (Unit 7, cx 57), two buttons (Unit 9, cx 66), Oak leaf button with “Patd Deca. 28, 1880” on reverse (Unit 9, cx 66), button, Unit 8, cx 43). Bottom row, left to right: buckle, button (Unit 1, cx 21), buckle (Unit 10, cx 52), purse latch and button (Unit 8, cx 44).

Precontact Native American artifacts from this strata group are shown in Figure 11. In terms of age they range from late Paleo-Indian to Late Woodland. Some of the Levanna points could be from the Contact period (Table 3).

Strata Group 2

Strata Group 2 was a level of chert cobbles and limestone that was found only in portions of Units 1 and 2. Based on its depth, and the fact that many of the chert cobbles were square blocks of mottled black and gray Onondaga chert from the local limestones, it is thought that this level was the underlayment for the previous or earlier sidewalk. It paralleled the street and would have been about the proper distance from the curb to be the underlayment for nineteenth century bluestone flagstones. The dominant local chert producing limestone in the vicinity of Hurley is the Morehouse Member of the Onondaga group. At



Figure 11. Strata Group 1 Precontact Artifacts. Top row, left to right: fluted point (Unit 5, cx 40), Orient Fishtail point (Unit 4, cx 18), Adena-like point (Unit 3, cx 25), Levanna point (Unit 3, cx 28), scraper (Unit 4, cx 16). Bottom row, left to right: Levanna, fragmentary Levanna, Jack's Reef Pentagonal point (Unit 9, cx 66), pottery, Levanna point (Unit 8, cx 43).

TABLE 3: CRISPELL COTTAGE. PRECONTACT ARTIFACTS BY STRATA GROUP, UNIT, AND CONTEXT

Strata Group	Unit	Cx.	Artifact	Material
1	2	3	projectile point base (untyped)	gray Onondaga chert
1	2	8	Brewerton Side-Notched point	mottled Onondaga chert
1	3	25	Adena-like projectile point	green Mt. Merino chert
1	3	28	Levanna projectile point/drill	gray chert
1	4	18	Orient Fishtail projectile point	gray chert
1	5	38	Levanna projectile point fragment	gray Onondaga chert
1	5	40	Fluted point base/reworked	gray Mt. Merino chert
1	8	43	Projectile point preform (Levanna)	mottled Onondaga chert
1	8	43	corded exterior precontact pottery	
1	9	62	smooth exterior precontact pottery	
1	9	64	cord-wrapped stick decoration on neck	
1	9	66	Levanna projectile point	gray brown chert
1	9	66	Levanna projectile point fragment	mottled Onondaga chert

Strata Group	Unit	Cx.	Artifact	Material
1	9	66	Jack's Reef Pentagonal projectile point	black Onondaga chert
1	9	66	precontact pottery w/brushed exterior decoration	
1	10	49	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
3	10	60	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
4	1	24	Levanna projectile point	mottled Onondaga chert
4	3	29	Projectile point preform (Levanna)	gray black chert
4	5	41	Brewerton Side-Notched point	mottled Onondaga chert
4	5	41	Side-Notched point (untyped)	Mt. Merino chert
4	7	59	Levanna projectile point	Onondaga chert
4	9	67	Levanna projectile point	gray brown chert
5	6	101	Incised precontact pottery	
5	7	112	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
5	7	112	Levanna projectile point	gray brown chert
5	9	119	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
5	9	119	Levanna projectile point	black Onondaga chert
5	10	54	Owasco Herringbone precontact pottery	
6	2	83	projectile point side-notched base (untyped)	green Mt. Merino chert
6	2	89	Sylvan Stemmed projectile point	mottled Onondaga chert
6	3	91	Neville Stemmed point	gray chert
6	6	98	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
6	7	111	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
6	7	111	precontact pottery w/plain exterior	
6	8	113	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
6	8	115	precontact pottery w/incised lines	
6	9	118	precontact pottery w/corded exterior decoration	
6	10	115	precontact pottery w/incised lines on collar	

the nearby Van Deusen site, which is approximately 350 ft (107 m) to the northeast of the Crispell Cottage, out of 45,906 pieces of debitage, a total of 37,170 or 80.96% were Onondaga chert (Diamond *et al.* 2022:Table 3).

A total of four archaeological contexts from this strata group were excavated. These yielded 118 artifacts. The total of 118 artifacts can be divided into 29 kitchen related items (24.6%), 2 bones (1.7%), 20 clam/oyster fragments (16.95%), 5 personal items or small finds (4.2%), 51 architectural items (43.2%), 10 blacksmith-related items (8.5%), and 1 precontact Native American artifact (.85%).

Strata Group 2 yielded the fewest historic and precontact artifacts with a total of 118. Of this number, only one was precontact and the other 117 were from six historic categories. The two largest functional categories were architecture (51 or 43.2%), and the kitchen category (29 or 24.6%). Strata Group 2 did not yield a significant number of artifacts simply because it was a construction episode of chert and limestone underlayment for the historic sidewalk on the north side of the street.

Strata Group 3

Strata Group 3 are a group of historic features that cut down into Strata Group 4. These features consist of historic stains, historic postmolds, an ash/cinder deposit, and soil stains or pits with historic artifacts. A total of 19 archaeological contexts from this strata group were excavated. These yielded 967 artifacts. The total of 967 artifacts can be divided into 99 kitchen related items (10.23%), 139 bones (14.4%), 74 clam/oyster fragments (7.65%), 17 personal items or small finds (1.76%), 269 architectural items (27.81%), 145 blacksmith-related items (14.99%), 2 botanical (.2%), and 222 precontact Native American artifacts (22.96%). Historic and precontact artifacts from Strata Group 3 are shown in Figure 12 with unit and context noted.



Figure 12. Strata Group 3. Left, Iron hook (Unit 2, cx 75). Upper right, two biface fragments (Unit 9, cx 60). Lower right, utilized flake/scrapper and precontact pottery (Unit 10, cx 60).

Figure 6 illustrates this Strata Group in plan view. In units 1 - 4 there is a deep depression (cx 80) along the west wall of units 1 and 3. This depression had whiteware in it, indicating that it postdates 1820. Cutting into this (and consequently postdating it) is a row of postmolds (cx 82, 81, 79, 84, 10, 11) that

proceed across units 1 and 2 (Figures 4, 5). These are part of a row of posts that are visible in historic photographs from the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century. Other units have small pits that might be posts used for various purposes (cx 17, 96, 99, 100, 107, 110, 109, 117), as well as a long pit in units 7 - 10 (cx 60). Two modern pet burials shown on Figure 6 were not cataloged.

Strata Group 3 yielded 745 historic artifacts. Of this number, the two largest functional categories were architecture (269 or 27.81%), and the blacksmith category (145 or 14.99%). Blacksmith-related items were still a relatively large amount of the total. The Kitchen Category from Strata Group 3 yielded 99 artifacts, which constituted 10.23% of the artifacts from the whole Strata Group. The Personal Category produced 17 or 1.76% of the artifacts, while the Arms Category was not represented. Floral and faunal remains combined represented 215 items or 22.23% of the Strata Group.

Strata Group 4

Strata Group 4 consists of brown sand that underlaid Strata group 1. It varied from 10 - 20 cm in thickness. A total of 13 archaeological contexts from this strata group were excavated. These yielded 3749 artifacts. Precontact and historic artifacts from Strata Group 4 are shown in Figures 13 - 15 with unit and context noted. Interesting historic artifacts include buff -bodied slip-decorated earthenware, delft, engine turned redware, and joggled slipwares (Figure 13). A bladed-knop wine glass from ca. 1820 - 1840 was also found (Figure 13). Personal items included a brass/copper flag, a 1787 Connecticut coin, a celluloid plastic comb ca. 1868 - 1920 (Miller *et al.* 2000:16) and various kinds of buttons (Figure 14).



Figure 13. Strata group 4. Kitchen Category. Top row, left to right: slipware (Unit 5, cx 41), Faience (delft) (Unit 3, cx 29), Faience (delft), engine-turned redware teapot, lead glass bladed-knop wine glass (Unit 6, cx 36). Bottom row, left to right: slipware, slipware with green trailing, Faience (delft) (Unit 9, cx 67).

Strata Group 4 yielded the most historic artifacts with 3188. Of this number, the three largest functional categories were kitchen (1094 artifacts or 29.18%), architecture (688 artifacts or 18.35%), and the blacksmith category (739 or 19.71%). With respect to the latter, this is the last strata group that yielded a significant amount of blacksmith-related artifacts. One other relatively large functional category,



Figure 14. Strata Group 4. Personal Category. Left to right: flag and 1787 Connecticut draped bust left 1 cent copper coin (Unit 5, cx 41), celluloid plastic comb (Unit 9, cx 67), glass (top) and shell buttons (Unit 6, cx 33), gilded button (Unit 3, cx 29).



Figure 15. Strata Group 4. Precontact artifacts. Top row, left to right: Brewerton Side-Notched point and untyped side-notched point (Unit 5, cx 41), preform (Unit 3, cx 29), Levanna point (Unit 7, cx 59), Levanna point (Unit 1, cx 24). Bottom row, left to right: Levanna point, fragmentary projectile point, precontact pottery (Unit 9, cx 67), Precontact pottery and projectile point fragment (Unit 8, cx 46).

at least compared to the other Strata Groups, was the Personal Category with 59 or 1.57% of the artifacts. There were no finds from the Arms Category. Faunal remains combined represented 608 items or 16.21% of the Strata Group.

Precontact native American artifacts included a Brewerton Side-Notched point, an untyped side-notched point, Levanna points, and corded pottery (Figure 15).

Strata Group 5

Strata Group 5 consists of nine precontact features such as postmolds and pits. This strata group was delineated at the base of Strata Group 4. These yielded 476 artifacts. The total of 476 artifacts can be divided into 16 kitchen related items (3.36%), 31 bones (6.5%), 14 clam/oyster fragments (2.94%), 1 personal item or small find (.2%), 21 architectural items (4.41%), 7 blacksmith-related items (1.47%), 17 botanicals (3.57%), and 369 precontact Native American artifacts (77.52%).

Precontact artifacts from Strata Group 5 are shown in Figure 16 with unit and context noted. Diagnostic artifacts are shown in Table 3.



Figure 16. Strata Group 5. Precontact artifacts. Top row, left: Rimsherd of Owasco Herringbone and corded body fragment from Vessel Lot #1 (Unit 10, cx 54). Right: Levanna point (Unit 9, cx 119).

Figure 7 illustrates the features that are thought to be precontact. From south to north these include a small semi-circle of very small black stains of postmolds in unit 1, as well as several postmolds as one moves north (cx 85, 95, 92, 114, 101, and 108). Contexts 112, 118, and 54 appear to retain the most integrity, with each having a minimal to large amount of precontact artifacts. Context 54, the hearth/pit in the northeast corner of the excavation, also appears to have been disturbed with a historic postmold, since the precontact feature also included a significant amount of historic items. This feature produced 35 pieces of pottery (Figure 16) from an Owasco Herringbone pot (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949:110-111). We have called this Vessel Lot #1. This pot is characterized by an outflaring rim which is decorated with the edge of a cord-wrapped paddle. There is no interior decoration. The neck has three lines of cord-wrapped stick decoration forming a herring-bone design. The body has a corded decoration and the temper is a fine to medium coarse white quartzite grit. The color is dark grayish brown.

In the same context are three fragments of a different pot (Vessel Lot #2) which are yellowish brown in color and have a corded exterior. The temper is a combination of small quartzite pebbles and garnet amphibolite, a fragment of which (56.2 gm) was found in context 54. Vessel lots 1 and 2 were distinguished by their respective tempers. Vessel Lot #1 has a fine to medium coarse white quartzite grit, while Vessel Lot #2 has a combination of small quartzite pebbles and garnet amphibolite.

Strata Group 5 yielded only 107 historic artifacts. The rest were precontact Native American artifacts. Of these historical categories, the two largest functional groups were bone (31 or 6.5%), and architecturally related artifacts (21 or 4.41%).

Strata Group 6

Strata Group 6 is the third natural/cultural soil stratum on the site (Figure 5). It consists of a reddish-brown sand. The artifact-bearing portion of this stratum varied between 10 and 20 cm in depth. A total of 23 archaeological contexts from this strata group were excavated. The reddish-brown sand was excavated until sterile soil was reached. In most cases this did not entail the excavation of another 10 cm context, but rather a lack of artifacts being represented in the screen during the excavation process. A total of 3424 artifacts were found in this strata group, the majority being precontact lithics and pottery.

The 3424 artifacts can be divided into 107 kitchen related items (3.13%), 111 bones (3.24%), 55 clam/oyster fragments (1.6%), 17 personal items or small finds (.5%), 104 architectural items (3.04%), 88 blacksmith-related items (2.57%), and 2942 precontact Native American artifacts (85.92%). Precontact artifacts from Strata Group 6 are shown in Figure 17 with unit and context noted. This strata group yielded a Neville Stemmed point and a Sylvan Stemmed point as well as a drill, a scraper, an ovate biface, and other projectile point fragments (Table 3).

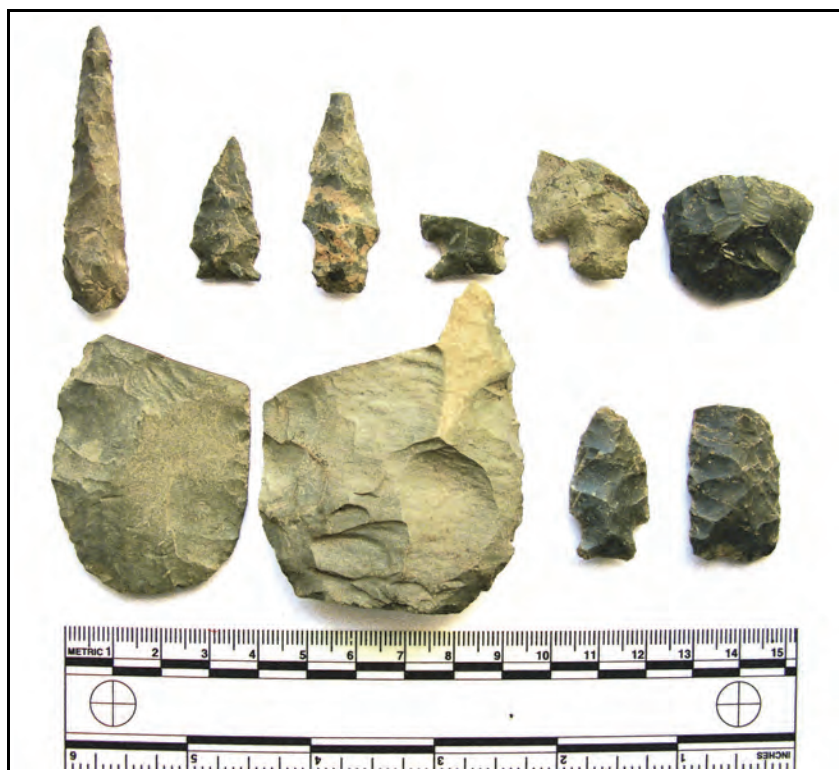


Figure 17. Strata Group 6. Precontact artifacts. Top row, left to right: drill, side notched point (Unit 2, cx 83), Sylvan Stemmed point (Unit 2, cx 89), side/corner notched point base (Unit 2, cx 83), Neville Stemmed point (Unit 3, cx 91), scraper (Unit 7, cx 113). Bottom row, left to right: ovate biface (Unit 6, cx 102), knife (Unit 3, cx 93), sidenotched point and triangular point base (Unit 5, cx 103).

Figure 5 is a profile of the west wall of units 1 and 3 showing the strata groups that are visible in that location. This is a standard profile for the rest of the excavation, except where the pine tree was located, where west wall profiles were significantly compromised by root growth.

Strata Group 6 yielded 482 historic artifacts, most of which were probably intrusive. Of this number, the three largest functional categories were kitchen (107 or 3.13%), architecture (104 or 3.04%), and the blacksmith category (88 or 2.57%). One other relatively large functional category was the Personal Category with 17 or .5% of the artifacts within the Strata Group. No artifacts from the Arms Category were found. Faunal remains combined accounted for 166 items or 4.84 % of the Strata Group.

Discussion

A total of 21,575 artifacts were found during the excavation of the ten 2 m units and the excavation of 27 features. These can be divided into three main periods: Precontact, Contact Period, and Historic.

Pre-Contact

A total of 4841 precontact artifacts were recovered from the ten units. Based on vertical stratigraphy, the vast majority were found in the lowest archaeological contexts in each excavation unit. This is due to soil and humic accumulation as well as the excavation of basements for the stone houses. For example, Strata Group 1 had 776 precontact items, which was numerically the second largest grouping of the six strata groups. This is an indication of soil movement and redeposition.

The precontact archaeological phases discussed in this report have been outlined in the Northeast (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980), and further defined based on regional studies (Diamond 1999; Funk 1976, 1988). The projectile point types have been differentiated based on the typology created by Ritchie (1971), and the pottery using Ritchie and MacNeish (1949).

Paleo-Indian

The earliest Phase represented at the Crispell Cottage site is the late Paleo-Indian phase. This is represented by one fluted point from Unit 5, cx 40 (Figure 11). The presence of a fluted point at the site poses two questions—was it dropped on site after use by Paleo-Indians, or was it repurposed by later occupants well after the Paleo-Indian period. The elevation of the site is at 180 ft AMSL, which puts it in a location favorable for late Paleo-Indian occupations on what would have probably been a terrace overlooking a post-glacial lake. However, the point appears to have been reused as a drill or reamer near its reworked tip, as well as on a basal tang, suggesting that either reuse by Paleo-Indians or reuse by later people has merit. It could probably be called a *pieces retrouvée*, and based on the four categories constructed by Gramly and Funk (1990), it could be viewed as an isolated find.

Middle Archaic

There are no indications of usage in the excavated area by Early Archaic groups, however, the next phase is the Middle Archaic Neville phase dated at ca. 6630 - 5000 BC or cal. 8580 - 6950 BP (Cross 1999:71-72; Dincauze 1976; Funk 1993:157). One Neville Stemmed point was found in Strata Group 6, Unit 3, cx 91 (Figure 17). The Hudson Valley Middle Archaic is characterized by two projectile point forms which were typed in New Hampshire: the Neville point and the Stark point (Dincauze 1976). These have analogs in the Southeast, where very similar points having relatively the same date ranges are referred to as Stanly and Morrow Mountain points respectively (Coe 1964). Both Neville points and, to a lesser extent, Stark points, have been found in the Mid-Hudson Region (Eisenberg 1991; Diamond 2013; Funk 1991, 1996). One Neville Stemmed point was found at the nearby Van Deusen site (Diamond 2023, and Figure 2 for location).

Late Archaic

Late Archaic occupations at the Crispell Cottage site are characterized by several Brewerton Side-Notched points representing the Vosburg phase at ca. 3000 - 2500 BC or cal. 4950 - 4450 BP. This is then followed by the Sylvan Lake/Lamoka phase at ca. 2500 - 1900 BC or cal. 4450 - 3850 BP.

Transitional/ Early Woodland

One Orient Fishtail (ca. 1100 - 750 BC/cal. 3050 - 2700 BP) point (Figure 11) was found at the Crispell Cottage in Strata Group 1, Unit 4, cx 18. The only other occupation from the Early Woodland was an Adena-like point (Figure 11) which was found in Strata Group 1, Unit 3, cx 25. The Adena point probably dates ca. 600 - 200 BC/cal. 2550 - 2150 BP.

Middle and Late Woodland

At the Crispell Cottage, artifacts that were produced during the Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland are primarily represented by corded pottery fragments. However, one Jacks Reef Pentagonal point was found in Strata group 1 (Unit 9, cx 66, Figure 11). The Jack's Reef Horizon dates ca. AD 600 – 900/cal. 1350 - 1050 BP (Rieth 2013). In unit 10 (cx 54) 35 pieces of pottery from an Owasco Herringbone pot (Ritchie and MacNeish 1949:110-111) were found. Owasco Corded Horizontal has been AMS dated to 1410±40 uncal. B.P./cal. 2 sigma range 563 (646) 681 AD (GX-26450-AMS) at the Kipp Island site (Schulenberg 2002:163).

By far the most numerically preponderant Late Woodland projectile points from the Crispell Cottage excavation were of the Levanna type, a Late Woodland lithic triangle that served as an arrow tip (Figures 11, 15, 16). A total of 10 Levanna points and point pre-forms were found in Strata Group 1 (N=4), Strata Group 4 (N=4), and Strata Group 5 (N=2). Levanna points span the range from ca. 1000 - 1650 AD.

Other tool types found at the Crispell Cottage were temporally non-diagnostic. That is, we cannot associate them with a specific archaeological culture because their shapes did not change over time. These functional groups include utilized flakes used for cutting, scrapers used in hide processing (Figures 11, 17), drills for producing holes in various materials such as bone, stone, wood, or antler (Figure 17), various kinds of knives or bifaces (Figure 17), preforms, and anvils for splitting bone and flint knapping. Plant processing tools included nutting stones for walnuts, butternuts, and chestnuts, were recovered, as well as one fragmentary pestle.

Contact Period

The excavations at the Crispell Cottage located several artifacts that might be related to the Contact period. These are several fragments of tin-glazed buff-bodied earthenware (Faience or delft), and a glass bead. Unfortunately, the delft fragments are missing most of their glaze and decoration, so it is difficult to tell if these are seventeenth or eighteenth century tin-glazed ceramics. The bead could either be from direct trade with Native Americans and lost on site prior to the construction of *Nieuw Dorp* in 1663, or it could be an artifact that was meant to be traded for beaver pelts, maize, or skins and instead was lost by one of the early Dutch settlers of *Nieuw Dorp*.

Historic

Historic artifacts found at the Crispell Cottage range from the Contact period up to the twentieth century. The total artifact count minus the prehistoric artifacts provides us with a total of 16,704 historic artifacts. These can be divided into several functional categories, by Strata Group as noted in Table 2.

Trends in the Data at the Crispell Cottage*Blacksmith Shop*

As mentioned above, the excavation at the Crispell Cottage yielded evidence of a nearby blacksmith shop, possibly the small outbuilding shown on the 1870 Beers map and located to the northwest of the house. The Crispell Cottage excavation produced a total of 4132 artifacts that are probably related to the shop, most of which are horseshoe nails and raw iron lumps. This accounts for 19.15% of the total artifacts from the excavation. This huge number of artifacts stands out from the other categories of data as an activity group that indicates blacksmithing was on-site or nearby.

The Archaeological Evidence of Children

Evidence for child's play at the Crispell Cottage comes from several of the units excavated. These include artifacts such as clay marbles, a porcelain dish from a doll set, fragments of a doll head, and small fragments of the limbs of porcelain dolls.

Ceramic Usage at the Crispell Cottage

Early ceramics utilized at the Crispell Cottage included buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware (posset pots, chargers/plates), clear lead-glazed redwares (chargers, bowls, storage vessels), red earthenware with joggled slip-decoration (chargers/plates), ginger-colored clear lead-glazed redware (pans?), and tin-glazed buff-bodied earthenware or Faience (delft) (cups, bowls, plates/chargers). Since many of the fragments found at the Crispell Cottage site are so small, it is difficult to assign date or country of origin for the tin-glazed wares.

Later ceramics developed by the British in the eighteenth-century included Jackfield-type red earthenware (pitchers/teapots), creamware (plates, bowls), several different variations of pearlware (bowls, teacups), white salt-glazed stoneware (plates and engine-turned redware (teapots). Also imported were several variants of Chinese export-porcelain (plates, bowls, cups).

Locally made wares from the eighteenth-century are also present. These are most commonly grey salt-glazed stonewares, Jackfield-type ceramics without the purple body, fine potting of the original English forms, and various kinds of brown and clear-glazed redwares.

Ceramics made after 1820 are very common on site and include blue, brown, red, and black transfer printed whitewares, later pearlware and ironstone. Additionally, there are fragments of local stoneware and red earthenwares.

Precontact Native American Occupations

Precontact occupations evidenced within this 40 m² excavation block include the Neville phase, Vosburg phase, Sylvan Lake/Lamoka phase, Orient phase, Adena phase, Jack's Reef horizon, and significant diagnostic artifacts from the Middle and Late Woodland (Table 3). All of these have been found at the nearby Van Deusen site (Diamond 2023) to the northeast of the Crispell Cottage (Figure 2). This would indicate a continuous horizontal spread of precontact occupations on the terrace within the Hurley National Register Historic District.

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