

BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 67

**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING**

74th Annual Meeting
November 8-11, 2007
Burlington, Vermont

Bulletin Editor

Mima Kapches
Royal Ontario Museum
2008

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Connecticut: www.siftings.com/asc.html

Delaware

Maine: www.mainearchsociety.org/

Maryland: www.marylandarcheology.org/

Massachusetts: www.masarchaeology.org/

New Jersey: www.asnj.Org

New York: nysaaweb.bfn.org/

New Hampshire: www.nhas.org/

Ohio: www.ohioarchaeology.org/

Pennsylvania: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/

Rhode Island: www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm

Vermont: www.vermontarchaeology.org/

Virginia: www.asv-archeology.org/

West Virginia

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The 75th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held in Lockport, New York, November 6-9, 2008. These meetings are hosted by the New York State Archaeological Association, the Frederick M. Houghton Chapter, at the Holiday Inn, Lockport. See you there!

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Respectfully submitted, Faye Stocum,
Recording Secretary

The 74th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held in Burlington, Vermont, November 8–11, 2007 at the DoubleTree Hotel. This meeting was hosted by the Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS). Thursday Pre-Meeting Tours of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum and the Shelburne Museum were provided. On Thursday Evening, the President's Reception was held at the Fleming Museum, on the University of Vermont campus. This reception was hosted by the Department of Anthropology. Attendees had the opportunity to tour the new James B. Petersen Memorial Gallery of Native American Cultures, which pays tribute to the memory of a great archaeologist, teacher, mentor, dedicated ESAF member and past-President, who was loved and admired by so many.

The formal opening of the Annual Meeting began on Friday Morning, November 9, 2007, with **Opening Remarks** presented by Jeb Bowen, ESAF President; Sarah van Ryckevorsel, VAS President; and, John G. Crock, ESAF Program Chair.

Friday Morning Session #1: Analytical Applications in the Archaeology of Eastern North America was chaired by Matthew Boulanger. Papers presented in this session included: *Introduction* by Matthew Boulanger; *Fourier Transformation Infrared Spectroscopy of Geological and Archaeological Chert from Southern Ontario* by Eric Tourigny, Alicia Hawkins, Darrel Long, Patrick Julig and Jeff Bursey; *Instrumental Neutron Activation*

Analysis of Middle Woodland Pottery from the Delaware Valley by George L. Pevarnik, Matthew T. Boulanger and Michael D. Glascock; *Building Tools for Identifying Local Variability and Cultural Patterns: A Digital Ceramic Attribute Analysis* by Angela Labrador; *Moving Beyond the Reduction Stage in Debitage Analysis, with a Little Help from the Pot Sherd* by Niels L. Rinehart; *The Utility of Dog Bone (Canis familiaris) in Stable Isotope Studies for Investigating Prehistoric Maize (Zea mays ssp. mays) Consumption: A Preliminary Study* by Sharon Allitt, Timothy Messner and R. Michael Stewart; *Preliminary Results of an ICP-MS Analysis of Abbott Zones Incised Ceramics from Virginia and New Jersey* by Laura Steadman and Martin D. Gallivan; *Pelham Prase-A Local Connecticut Valley Lithic Resource* by John P. Pretola; *Woodland Adaptation at the Vergennes Substation (VT-AD-1474) Native American Site, Vergennes, Vermont* by Christopher Donta and Antonio Medina; and, *Geographic and Compositional Variability of Ceramic Resources in Northern New England* by Matthew T. Boulanger.

Friday Morning Session #2: Contributed Papers was chaired by Jessica Desany. The following papers were presented: *The Glastenbury Mountain Cairns: Their Construction and Possible Origin* by Norman Muller; *A Battleship in the Wilderness: The Story of the "Chippewa" and Lake Ontario's Forgotten War of 1812 Naval Shipyard* by Timothy J. Abel and Gary M. Gibson; *The History and Archaeology of Burlington Vermont's War of 1812 Burial Ground* by Kathleen Kenny; *Assessing Historic Cemetery Relocation in the City of Philadelphia* by Anthony McNichol; *Excavations at the Frazier Sawmill Blacksmith Shop* by Amanda L. Valko and Brian L. Fritz; *Discovering 19th Century Lifeways in Rahway, New Jersey: The Peace Tavern-Woodruff House Site (28-Un-42)* by Brock A. Giordano; *Relics & Ruins: Kids and Research at the "Old Job"* by David M. Lacy; and, *Après "200 Years of Soot and Sweat"* by Victor R. Rolando.

The **Annual ESAF Executive Board Meeting** was held over the lunch hour.

Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting

The 74th Annual Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board Meeting, held in Room DEF of the DoubleTree Hotel, was brought to order by President Jeb Bowen at 12:20 pm on November 9, 2007. President Bowen thanked everyone for coming while handing out the Meeting Agenda. He requested any corrections and/or additions needed for final adoption. In the interim, the **1st Item of Standing Business** was the **Roll Call** of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives was made. A quorum was met to conduct Federation business. President Bowen then asked for any announcements; thereafter, the Meeting Agenda was accepted as presented.

The **2nd Item of Standing Business** was the reading of the **Minutes of the 73rd Annual Executive Board Meeting** held in 2006, in Fitchburg, MA, which were published in *Bulletin* #66. The Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, advised everyone that Steve Israel called her a month prior to this meeting to indicate there was an omission in these Minutes. Under the heading of "Attendance," Maryland and Ontario were inadvertently left out. Each State/Province had 4 individuals in attendance. President Bowen asked if there were any other errors or omissions. Hearing none, Bowen asked for a motion to amend the Minutes of the 73rd Executive Board Meeting by the insertion of Maryland and Ontario, with 4 attendees each to the attendance count for that meeting. That motion was made by Jack Hranicky, seconded by Fred Carlson and subsequently passed. Thereafter, Bowen asked for a motion to suspend the reading of these Minutes. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky, seconded by Tim Abel and also unanimously passed.

The **3rd Item of Standing Business** was the **Treasurer's Report**. Tim Abel presented this report. Abel noted he previously distributed his report via e-mail. Abel said "we are at a sort of happy place" financially, thanks to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. Unlike preceding years when we were approximately \$7,000 in the red, we are now

doing significantly better. While we are still not breaking even; we are substantially better off. As of January 1, 2007, the Federation had a balance of \$52,750.27. Income to date, generated from the 2006 meeting, book and CD sales, dividends and interest, memberships, state society membership dues and sales tax totaled \$19,360.81. Expenses to date associated with the printing of AENA and the *Bulletin*, current Annual Meeting expenses, Business Office expenses, Business Manager's stipend, the AENA Editor's stipend, sales tax, other taxes, Treasurer's expenses and website expenses, totaled \$20,535.56 for an overrun of \$1,174.24. All bills have been paid except for reoccurring website expenses; and, additional Institutional Membership renewals should be coming in during this quarter of the year. So, hopefully, we may actually be in the black at the end of the year. Abel noted that Ohio's State Society dues are in arrears for 2 years, with the Delaware, Massachusetts and Vermont State Societies in arrears for 2007. Again, we need to be mindful that our expenses don't surpass our income. If we can continue on without dipping into our investments, we should be able to sustain ourselves. Abel stressed we need to continue to run annual meetings like the MAS to ensure a substantial profit as well as increase our memberships. President Bowen thanked Abel for his report. Thereafter, a motion was made by Martha Otto and seconded by Amanda Valko to accept the Treasurer's Report, as presented. The motion passed without exception. Art Spiess asked what our balance has been for the past several years. He seemed to recall it being in the neighborhood of \$51,000.00 to \$53,000.00. Was this correct? Abel indicated he didn't have those figures. Roger Moeller indicated these estimates were essentially correct and that this included our investments as well. He went on to say it is difficult to show exact figures due to the nature or type of our investments. We continue to realize income from these investments; however, they have not been generating a lot of income due to fluctuations in interest downward. He also went on to say that it is difficult to show exactly where we're at financially due in large part because of the 3-year membership deals we offer. The bigger issue to consider is the amount of money collected with these discounted

memberships when viewed against the actual costs we'll incur in the future to provide the promised goods and services. We need a "non-cash accounting" when it comes to these memberships. What does it cost us for 2007 vs. what will we have to spend to operate in 2008, 2009 and 2010? As of this year (2007), we have 382 paid memberships. Out of this, 166 individuals have paid for 2008. Out of these 166 memberships, there are 80 individuals who have paid for 2009. Out of those 80 people, 10 have paid for 2010. We need the membership monies collected each year to pay for these "future" obligations. Moeller provided a brief history of ESAF memberships. Before the implementation of the 3-year membership, there had been a problem of not having the minimum number (300) of US paid memberships to be able to utilize bulk mailing permits to send out AENA. Previously, we had to delay the mailing until later in the year; thus, generating complaints of not getting the journal by the time of the annual meeting. The 3-year membership deal was instituted as a way to solve this problem. Moeller reiterated there is always the "future liability" issue to consider with the 3-year memberships and it is important to continue to increase memberships. We cannot use our investment income to provide these obligations.

With no further discussion, President Bowen moved on to the **4th Item of Standing Business** which was the **Corresponding Secretary's Report**. Martha Otto passed out draft copies of the **Federation Directory** for review and correction. She indicated there are several State Societies with upcoming annual meetings where new officers will be elected. Once she secures this additional information, Otto will finalize and e-mail copies of the Directory to all Board members and will have Mima Kapches include this information in the upcoming *Bulletin*. Otto also indicated she'll be meeting with the Representative from Delaware to secure updated information at this meeting. Art Spiess asked if the Directory is sent to the Webmaster for posting. Otto replied in the affirmative. With no additional discussion, President Bowen thanked Otto. A motion was made by Art Spiess and seconded by Dave

Mudge to accept the Corresponding Secretary's report, as presented. The motion passed.

The **5th Item of Standing Business** was the **AENA Editor's Report**. This report was presented by Art Spiess. Spiess handed out copies of his report and provided a summary. He noted Volume #35 of *Archaeology of Eastern North America* (AENA), containing 15 articles and 176 pages, was sent to the Business Office in September for distribution in October. Spiess advised the Board of a printing mishap which resulted in having the Table of Contents appear only on the back cover and not inside as well. Printing and shipping costs for this volume amounted to \$10,050.00. He indicated our printing costs have increased over the past years. With this in mind, Spiess will be soliciting competitive bids for printing AENA next year. He hopes this will alleviate some of our cash flow problems. One preliminary bid he received was approximately \$2,000.00 less than what we paid for Volume #35. In March, the Federation was sent a bill for production expenses from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for 2004-2007. Finally, Spiess went on to say that he had 3 articles in various stages of production for Volume #36 which will fill about half the issue. Jack Hranicky indicated that AENA was a high quality publication but wondered if there were ways to offset some of this cost. He suggested we should consider running paid ads in the journal. SAA, for example, charges \$400.00 for a full page/\$200.00 for a half page ad in *American Antiquity*. He suggested we might also require authors to pay a stipend (i.e. \$200.00) to publish their articles and receive gratis copies. Spiess noted authors receive 1 bound copy of the journal and 12 reprints of their articles. We do charge for additional copies thereafter; however, this does not generate much revenue. Spiess went on to suggest that perhaps we can require authors to be members of ESAF to publish in AENA. Tim Abel asked if this membership requirement would make it more difficult to fill AENA. Art indicated he will ask sole and primary authors to become members of ESAF. Additionally, he will shift to providing digital copies of articles to reduce the need for paper over runs. Roger Moeller advised everyone the cost for printing and shipping the

last issue of the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* (JMAA) was approximately \$3200.00. This was a 160 page publication of comparable quality content. For this cost, 360 copies were printed; 40 more than AENA. Unlike AENA however, it isn't printed with a glossy stock cover and a lighter weight paper was used. Moeller noted for 2007, ESAF was getting just under \$30.00 per membership and at current printing/shipping and mailing rates it costs approximately \$50.00 to produce and distribute a single copy of AENA. A rate increase in memberships would not bring in the needed revenue. We can't charge more; we must spend less. Charles Bello, for the record, indicated the aesthetics of AENA are great; he likes how it looks. In turn, Bello also appreciated Moeller's comments. President Bowen brought this discussion to a close. A motion was then made by Dave Mudge, and seconded by Jack Hranicky, to accept Spiess' report. This motion was unanimously passed.

The **6th Item of Standing Business** was the **Bulletin Editor's Report**. The editor, Mima Kapches, was absent. She however e-mailed copies of her report. President Bowen asked for a motion to accept this report as distributed. That motion was made by Tim Abel and seconded by Martha Otto. The motion passed without exception. [Note: Here is a Bulletin Editor's Report summary: Kapches apologized for missing this meeting. She indicated the production of the *Bulletin* was uneventful and all Executive Board members and State Society Representatives provided her with their reports in a timely manner. As a cost savings measure, she requested the Board consider an on-line version of the *Bulletin* which could be printed off by those wanting a hard copy. Kapches reminded everyone that State Society reports should be sent to her via e-mail. Finally, she thanked Roger Moeller for putting the *Bulletin* into a PDF format.]

The **7th Item of Standing Business** was the **Webmaster's Report**. This report was presented by Gregory Lattanzi. Lattanzi reported 100 people used "PayPal" to renew their membership on line. He also noted he was updating the History of ESAF webpage and needed to include more recent photos from past

meetings. He indicated he was having some formatting issues and hoped these would be quickly resolved. He provided links to the Vermont Archaeological Society's website for this meeting as well as posted meeting registration information and the preliminary program. Lattanzi indicated he set up the Yahoo! Groups listserv for the Executive Board and requested folks to submit their e-mail addresses if they wish to set up and/or participate in cyber meetings to discuss matters between annual meetings. Thereafter, a motion was made by Martha Otto and seconded by Art Spiess to accept this report. The motion passed unanimously.

Taking a slight deviation from the Agenda, President Bowen requested the **8th Item of Standing Business** be the **Brennan Award Report**. Arthur Spiess, chair of this committee, requested Greg Lattanzi give a report on the status of the 2004 Brennan Award project. Lattanzi reported the production of Volumes #1-33 of the *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* (ASNJ) on CD was complete. Presently, he must await the ASNJ's January 2008 Annual Executive Board meeting to set a price for the sale of this CD. President Bowen thanked Lattanzi for his status report. Thereafter, Art Spiess provided his formal report. In 2007, no grant applications were received by the committee. Spiess indicated he was not pressing the issue due to the Federation's current cash flow problems. He did remind everyone the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) was awarded \$1,000.00 in 2006 to help defray the cost of publishing a volume of papers entitled *Nantucket and Other Native Places: A Memorial Volume in Tribute to Elizabeth Alden Little*. Spiess asked Alan Smith to provide a brief update. Smith indicated they have experienced some unforeseen printing delays but anticipates it should come along soon. He however could not provide a due date. A motion was then made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this report. The motion passed without exception.

The **9th Item of Standing Business** was a report on the **Ronald A. Thomas Award** for CRM firms. Art Spiess indicated he had nothing to report. The committee took no action this

year to solicit applications from CRM firms due to the decline in ESAF finances. To date, no costs have been incurred. President Bowen thanked Spiess and requested a motion to accept this report as presented. Roger Moeller made such a motion which was seconded by Dave Mudge and subsequently passed.

The **10th Item of Standing Business** was the **Business Manager's Report**. Roger Moeller provided this report. Moeller announced the utilization of PayPal seems to be a success. We realized over \$2500.00 from these transactions. The memberships were renewals rather than new ones. It appears PayPal is a "convenience" for those who use it and there is a cost savings for us since these renewals are included in the count needed for bulk mailing. He also noted there were minimal back issue sales of AENA, except for the most recent issues, and people generally don't use PayPal for this. There were a total of 96 publications sold for the year: 19 *Bulletin* CDs; 9 AENA CDs; as well as, 24 copies of Volume #35 and 9 copies of Volume #34 of AENA. Moeller anticipates 60 out of a total of 80 Institutional Membership renewals should arrive this quarter. Moeller went on to say that Mike Stewart, Temple University, researched library services journals to see which institutional libraries had long runs of AENA in their holdings. He found that AENA ranks low in institutional libraries. There are only about 120 institutions which have long runs of AENA; whereas, the *North American Archaeologist* had over 400 and the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* had about 200 such institutions. Moeller indicated he didn't know how to verify these numbers but even if they are a bit inflated, it is clear AENA is not getting coverage at the institutional level like other comparable professional journals. This brings us to our long standing problem of how to increase our membership. It has been a struggle to get the 382 memberships we currently have. At the time of this year's mailing of Volume #35, we just met the 300 US address threshold to use bulk mailing permits. More memberships came in after that initial mailing, due in large part to Jess Robinson and his cohorts getting current meeting paper presenters to become members. Moeller reminded everyone it is critical to get

paper presenters to join earlier in the year. Moreover, we need to keep reminding folks there are more benefits to joining ESAF than to just present a paper at the annual meeting. The quality of AENA is fantastic and they should appreciate what a bargain it is for \$30.00 a year. Moeller moved on to discuss the Federation's investment accounts. He noted we've not added any money to these accounts since their initial creation. The face values of these bonds are as follows: 1 is \$6,000.00 and 2 are \$10,000.00 each. Also, we have a money market account, worth about \$2700.00, which collects the dividends and interest from these bonds. These accounts are our "safety net" in case we have a "horrible experience." We have done well considering the overall prevailing investment environment. They are continuing to grow and produce cash. Art Spiess asked what available cash do we have at this time? Moeller estimated it to be approximately \$16,000.00. Moeller then moved on to discuss the sale of AENA and *Bulletin* CDs. Sales of these CDs have essentially come from flyer advertisements and not via the website and PayPal. Faye Stocum asked if it would be possible for university archaeologists to request their library subscribe to AENA. Bill Engelbrecht commented it has been his experience libraries won't pick up a new journal unless they can cancel another. They have such limited financial resources to work with and such decisions are the only way to get new journals. Alan Smith suggested if we could join a subscription service, such as EBSCO, this may help to make more inroads into academic libraries. Jess Robinson indicated he knew that pictures of the covers of each available AENA was posted on our website but are the Table of Contents of each of these volumes also posted on the website for folks to see what is offered? Art Spiess indicated they were provided. Amanda Valko indicated that the CRM firm where she works has its own research/reference library. Could we focus on CRM firms for memberships? Art Spiess asked how do we market to CRM firms? Tim Abel suggested advertising on the American Cultural Resources Association's (ACRA) website. Spiess noted that such an advertisement would go hand-in-hand with the Ronald A. Thomas Award. Charles Bello noted, as the ASNJ's

Bulletin Editor, he routinely contacts CRM firms directly begging for articles, memberships and for small donations and the response is disappointing given the audience. Jack Hranicky indicated ROPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists) include CRM firms in their directory. We could target those firms listed for the eastern U.S. with a special letter campaign. Jess Robinson added a note of caution. As a graduate student, it is his experience that no one goes to the library anymore; everyone goes online. ESAF needs to realize that by joining a company like EBSCO or JSTOR we may be accelerating the demise of our printed journal, since they offer access to electronic journals. Art Spiess indicated the Board has discussed direct marketing to various groups a number of times but nothing ever happens. Who is responsible for carrying out these directives? He doesn't have the time. Jess Robinson noted that he had great difficulty with some paper presenters who were reluctant to join. It was a logistical nightmare. Indeed, 4 or 5 presenters never did join. Art Spiess asked if we should return to the matter of requiring sole and primary authors be members of ESAF to publish in AENA. Should this be a Federation policy? Jack Hranicky made a motion to require principal authors to publish in AENA they must be a member of ESAF. Alan Smith seconded that motion. Spiess requested, as AENA Editor, he be given the option to waive such a requirement in the event he solicits non-archaeological professionals to submit articles to the journal. This friendly amendment was accepted by Hranicky and the motion subsequently passed. Hranicky suggested the Editor waive this requirement for the authors of the 3 articles which Spiess has in hand for Volume #36. Roger Moeller then asked anyone with contact information in ACRA and/or, ROPA to please contact him. Charles Bello suggested the Board needs folks to participate in the marketing of ESAF; specifically, focusing on the State Society Representatives to do more with their respective groups back home. Bello questioned whether we need some sort of committee to direct this marketing? Faye Stocum reminded everyone that in 2006, the Board had a discussion on creating a Marketing Director position. President Bowen was charged

with developing a list of tasks/functions for this person; however, it never done. Jack Hranicky advised the Board that he used to do Public Relations (PR) on the organization in the 1970s. He prepared news releases for State Societies to include in their newsletters. Hranicky indicated that such a function would serve as a direct conduit to State Societies. Anyone assuming such a responsibility would have to work closely with Roger Moeller. Jess Robinson felt this was a great idea. He noted the Vermont Archaeological Society was also losing memberships and would greatly appreciate information which could be included in newsletters to sustain interest. Charles Bello felt the Board needs to keep reminding State Societies that by being a part of ESAF, they are participating in the "greater good" for archaeology. Jack Hranicky noted the Board only meets once a year and we just let things slide until the next meeting; we don't follow through on our ideas. Perhaps if we utilize the Yahoo! Group listserv we can actually do something for a change. Martha Otto advised everyone, as Corresponding Secretary, she would volunteer to work with someone to disseminate information to the State Societies. Dave Mudge suggested we could use our website as a clearinghouse for current events and information to be shared with State Society newsletter editors. Perhaps the website could be updated with such information on a quarterly basis. Roger Moeller said "Here is the question I hear: What is ESAF going to give me?" He went on to say, "our response should be: 'What are you interested in?' or 'What would you like information on?'" Then, we could respond. People can use the internet to search for information on a specific topic and not get what they need. However, with all the knowledge this organization possesses, anyone should be able to request assistance and/or information on a subject. There would probably be 5 or 10 people who could give them what they wanted and then some. Art Spiess responded to this series of comments and suggestions by saying until someone steps forward to undertake the various facets of this PR work; nothing will happen. Dave Mudge volunteered to assist Martha Otto to distribute information to State Societies. Otto responded that while she offered to help

distribute the information, we still need someone to provide it. After a bit more discussion, President Bowen indicated we cannot resolve this matter at this time but should table it for discussion next year. Thereafter, Bowen requested a motion to accept the Business Manager's report as presented. That motion was made by Art Spiess, seconded by Amanda Valko and subsequently passed.

Upon the conclusion of the officers, staff and committee reports, President Bowen requested the Board move onto **Old Business**. First, Bowen requested a **Status Report** on the **Current 2007 Annual Meeting**. This report was presented by Jess Robinson. Robinson indicated this meeting has and is going really well. He noted the tours to the Lake Champlain Maritime and the Shelburne Museums, as well as the President's Reception, hosted by the University of Vermont's Department of Anthropology, were well attended and everyone enjoyed themselves. John Crock, Director of the University's Consulting Archaeology Program (CAP), worked very hard to provide a strong program of papers and did a great job stepping in after the untimely death of Jim Petersen. There have been few, if any, problems with the hotel and conference facilities. Registration as of noon today was 176; and, 101 out of 125 banquet tickets have already been sold. Additional registrations are expected tomorrow. Costs associated with hosting this conference are significant. The conference facilities were not free but we did get reduced rates. The banquet cost was \$3,000.00 and the conference rooms were \$2,700.00. Robinson indicated he spoke with the VAS Treasurer earlier and was told that all conference costs have been met with the current registration. Any additional registration, banquet tickets, and book sales revenue will be realized as a profit. Just how much of a profit cannot be projected at this time. On behalf of the VAS, Robinson indicated this has been a great meeting and the VAS was happy to serve as our host. President Bowen thanked Robinson for his report. Faye Stocum requested it be entered into the record that the Executive Board wishes to formally thank Jess Robinson, John Crock, the staff of CAP, the VAS and all the other members of the various Program and Organizing Committees for making this such an

outstanding meeting. To great applause, President Bowen ordered this be entered into the record. Bowen then requested a motion to accept Robinson's status report on the current meeting. Roger Moeller made this motion; seconded by Fuzzy Carlson. This motion passed.

President Bowen moved on to the **2nd Item of Old Business: Avocational Certification**. Jack Hranicky reminded everyone the matter at hand was to try to utilize ESAF as a conduit to organize and perhaps unify certification standards. He identified that nothing has happened since this would entail a massive coordination effort among the member state organizations, which currently do not seem to be willing to work together. ESAF is not the "umbrella" these organizations are looking for to undertake such a task. He recommended the Board not pursue it further. President Bowen agreed.

Bowen raised the **3rd Item of Old Business: ESAF in the 21st Century**. President Bowen indicated he was remiss and took no action on this matter. He did not contact Mima Kapches after our meeting last year. Additionally, Mima is not present to add any additional discussion. Jack Hranicky asked while considering any modifications to the Federation's By-Laws, could we include the immediate Past-President as a Board member? This is a normal position on most Executive Boards. President Bowen noted this is an excellent idea and he will contact Mima and include this in their discussion on modifying our By-Laws. Additionally, he will request Mima to put all matters into print for the Board's consideration and action. With no other Old Business on the Agenda, President Bowen asked if anyone had anything they wished to raise. Hearing none, President Bowen went on to **New Business**.

The **1st Item of New Business** was raised by Art Spiess. Spiess indicated, as AENA Editor, he had 2 items of business to discuss. First was the matter of **providing PDF copies rather than paper reprints to authors of articles published in AENA**. It has been protocol to provide 12 paper reprints but this year he had requests for PDF copies in lieu of paper. Spiess thought it was a reasonable request

and solicited advice from several other Board members, who subsequently agreed. Spiess requested and received the 3 authors' signatures on "fair use agreements" which prohibit the loading the PDF article(s) onto a server or website. Spiess also added a page with AENA Reprint and ESAF membership information to each PDF copyright agreement. Spiess advised by using PDF it does away with large reprint overruns; thus, saving us money. The other matter Spiess presented to the Board was **EBSCO's desire to add AENA to their databases for online access by academic libraries worldwide.** They have requested our permission to include PDF formatted articles from AENA in this digital product. Martha Otto asked if we would have to pay EBSCO to participate in this. Spiess said this endeavor would not cost us anything; in fact, we would receive a royalty based on a specific formula and every time an AENA article was downloaded we will receive a small remuneration. Additionally, this would pose no restrictions on us, including marketing digital copies of AENA to other library services, if we so choose. This is a "no loss" situation for us. Spiess suggested we offer EBSCO the right to use articles from the years 2000 to present. Jess Robinson thought there may be an embargo in the current year and perhaps we should suggest 2000-2006. He also suggested we might want to explore such a deal with "JSTOR." After a brief discussion, Amanda Valko made a motion to authorize Art Spiess to enter into a contract, on our behalf, with EBSCO to allow them to utilize AENA publications from 2000 through 2006 as part of this database. This motion was seconded by Alan Smith and passed unanimously.

The 3rd Item of New Business was a **Report on the 2008 Annual Meeting.** President Bowen asked Bill Engelbrecht to present a report on the arrangements for the 2008 meeting. Engelbrecht announced next year's meeting will be held on November 6-9, 2008 at the Holiday Inn, in Lockport, New York. Lockport is approximately 30 miles northeast of Buffalo and is located on the Erie Canal. Room rates are \$79.00/night and all the conference facilities will be free if we book 50 rooms/per night. Additionally, there will be a pre-meeting tour of Fort Niagara and the Banquet Speaker

will be Dick Laub. Laub will give a talk on the Hiscox Site. One session will be on lithics in honor of Jack Holland. Engelbrecht will be the Local Arrangement Chair and Lisa Marie Anselmi will oversee the Program. President Bowen thanked Engelbrecht for his report and encouraged everyone to mark their calendars for next year's meeting. With no other items on the Agenda, President Bowen opened the floor to entertain any other New Business.

Tim Abel, Treasurer, requested a **4th Item of New Business** be considered. Abel indicated that he must file an annual corporate report to Connecticut's Secretary of State. For the past 4 or 5 years he has had to track down people to sign this report since the Treasurer is not listed as one of the principal officers. He requested the Board allow him to remove the Corresponding Secretary position and substitute the Treasurer. In so doing, this will allow Abel to sign on behalf of the Federation and to file this report in a timely manner. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to have the ESAF Treasurer position listed as a corporation principal officer; thus, allowing the Treasurer to file this annual report. This motion was seconded by Alan Smith and subsequently passed.

Jess Robinson raised the **5th Item of New Business.** He announced the **Vermont Archaeological Society** will be appointing a **new ESAF Representative** at their upcoming Executive Board meeting. He was stepping down due to other obligations. He expressed his appreciation to the Board and indicated he was happy to have been a part of this organization.

The 6th Item of New Business was raised by Faye Stocum. To date, the Executive Board has received no invitations to host the **2009 Annual Meeting.** President Bowen asked if there were any offers. There were none. Tim Abel suggested the meeting should move to the mid-west. Amanda Valko indicated she would contact the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology to make inquiries on the possibility of the meeting being held somewhere in Pennsylvania. Thereafter, President Bowen asked if there were any additional items of Old or New Business to discuss before we adjourn. Faye Stocum advised everyone there was no

report given by the 75th Anniversary Celebration Committee. Tim Abel noted there was a brief committee meeting last March at the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference in Ocean City, MD. President Bowen noted the committee Chair, Charles Bello, is not present at this time and no status report can be given. Jack Hranicky mentioned he was part of this committee and thought there was to be a session given by past presidents. President Bowen indicated he would get in touch with Bello to see how things were progressing. Hearing no other items of business, President Bowen accepted a motion from Tim Abel to adjourn the 74th Annual Executive Board Meeting. This motion was seconded by Amanda Valko and unanimously passed. The meeting concluded at 2:07 pm.

The first **Friday Afternoon Session** (a continuation of **Session #1: Analytical Applications in the Archaeology of Eastern North America**) included: *Elucidating the Origin of Middle Atlantic Pre-Contact Copper Artifacts using Laser Ablation ICP-MS* by Gregory D. Lattanzi; *Characterizing the Mont Royal Hornfels as a Means to Understanding its Prehistoric Use and Distribution in the Northeast* by Adrian L. Burke and Christian Gates St. Pierre; *Artisan Choices and Technology in Native American Pottery Production* by R. Michael Stewart and George Pevarnik; and, *True Blue: Vivianite as a Mineral Pigment* by Carolyn Dillian, Charles Bello and Nequandra Bowen.

The second **Friday Afternoon Session #3**, chaired by David A. Anderson, was entitled **Contributed Papers**. Susan Wall and Nelson Eby presented *The Petrology of Talc-Schist and Other Altered Metamorphic Rocks: Prehistoric Quarrying and Utilization*; followed by David A. Anderson with *A Prehistoric Predictive Model in the Monongahela River Valley*; Curtiss Hoffman's *A Return to the Field of Dreams*; Hope Luhman and Niels R. Rinehart's *Four Sites, One Landscape at Glenville on the Mohawk*; Charles Paquin's *Replication of Early and Early Middle Woodland Ceramics from New England (CP1 and CP2): Insights into Process and Function*; Mark A. McConaughy's *Burial Ceremonialism at Sugar Run Mound*

(36Wa359), *A Hopewellian Squawkie Hill Phase Site, Warren County, Pennsylvania*; and, John T. Sutton, Patricia E. Miller and Richard B. Duncan's *The Fort Hill Site, a Middle Monongahela Village in Morgantown, West Virginia*.

Following the Friday Afternoon sessions, the **ESAF General Business Meeting** was held.

Minutes of the General Business Meeting

The **74th ESAF General Business Meeting**, held in the ABC Room of the DoubleTree Hotel, Burlington, VT, was called to order by President Jeb Bowen, at 5:25 pm, on November 9, 2007. President Bowen welcomed everyone to this meeting. Under **Old Business**, Bowen requested a brief recap of **Reports presented at the Executive Board Meeting** held earlier that day. The following reports were given: Treasurer's Report, Corresponding Secretary's Report; ESAF Webmaster's Report; AENA Editor's Report, *Bulletin* Editor's Report; Business Manager's Report; 2007 Annual Meeting Status Report; 2008 Annual Meeting Report; and, committee reports. [Note: These reports are contained in the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting contained elsewhere in this report.] President Bowen thanked the officers and staff for their brief summaries. He then indicated he had no **Old Business** to discuss and opened the floor for anyone to who did. Hearing none, he went on to the matter of **New Business**. Faye Stocum raised the matter of finding a venue and host for the **2009 Annual Meeting**. To date, the Executive Board has received no invitations. President Bowen asked everyone to seriously consider this so that we are able to secure a good location at reasonable rates. Stocum also noted the 2008 Annual Meeting will be our 75th Anniversary. Anyone with ideas or suggestions on how to celebrate this milestone; be it as part of the program or meeting arrangements, should contact Charles Bello, our President-Elect, who is Chair of a Celebration Committee. He will share ideas with Bill Engelbrecht, the 2008 Local Arrangements Chair, and the NYSAA as they proceed with developing the details of the meeting arrangements and program. Gene Winter raised a point that, to his knowledge, we don't have

anything on the history of this organization. If we do have one, he has not seen it. His point being that people would like to see a few notes on the history of the organization, how it came about and who were the people who caused this organization to come into existence. He'd like to see something like this as part of the 2008 program. President Bowen indicated he too thought this was a good idea. Thereafter, Jack Hranicky noted that he and John Reid wrote a *History of ESAF* about 10-12 years ago. Later, Ron Thomas joined them in updating this history. It is now about 4-5 years out of date and it should be made current for the 2008 meeting. Hranicky went on to say that information from the *History of ESAF* was posted on the Federation's website, which includes some photos of previous officers and meeting attendees. With no further discussion on this matter, President Bowen raised a matter of New Business; namely, the need to appoint a **Nominations Committee**. This committee is charged with generating a slate of candidates for ESAF Officers, with the exception of President for 2009-2010. He asked for volunteers. Hearing none, he indicated that Roger Moeller, Bill Johnson and he would comprise this committee. Thereafter, Bowen asked if there was any additional New Business to discuss. Hearing none, he then requested the **State Society Representatives** to present their **Annual Reports**. Reports were presented for Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia. Upon the conclusion of these reports, President Bowen thanked everyone who gave a report and requested each Representative to send an electronic copy to Mima Kapches, *Bulletin* Editor. President Bowen asked if there were any announcements, comments or other related business to be brought forth before concluding this meeting. Hearing none, he accepted a motion by Curtiss Hoffman to adjourn the 74th Annual General Business Meeting. This motion was seconded by Alan Smith and passed without exception. The meeting concluded at 6:10 pm.

Friday Evening Events included the **Film Screening** of *Hidden Landscapes* by Ted

Timerick followed by the **Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party**.

The first **Saturday Morning Session #4: Archaeology of the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the Far Northeast** was chaired by Francis "Jess" Robinson. The following papers were presented: *Jackson Gore: An Early Paleoindian Site in the Southern Green Mountains of Vermont* by Francis Robinson; *Archaeological Excavations at the Taxiway Site and Beacon Hill Sites: New Insights into the Early Paleoindian Period of Central Maine* by Robert N. Bartone, James G. Gammon, Jake G. Grindall, Claude Chapdelaine and Adrian Burke; and, *Interpreting the Early Archaic Site Types in the Champlain Valley* by Geoffrey Mandel.

The second **Saturday Morning Session #5: Excavations at the Pethick Site, a Multi-component Site in Schoharie County, New York**, was chaired by Sean Rafferty and Christina Rieth. Included in this session were the following papers: *The Pethick Site Excavations* by Steve Moragne, Sean Rafferty and Christina Rieth; *The Pethick Site in Regional Context: A GIS Perspective* by Kristy Primeau; *Subsurface Modeling of the Pethick Site* by Jaime Moore Donta; *Lithic Analysis of the Pethick Site* by Chris Sobik and Sean Rafferty; *Ceramic Analysis of the Pethick Site* by Christina Rieth; *Floral and Faunal Analysis of the Pethick Site* by Heather Brown and Steve Moragne; *XRF Analysis of Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts from the Pethick Site* by Candis Wood, Christina Rieth and Sean Rafferty; and, *Evidence of Ritual Practices at the Pethick Site* by Sean Rafferty.

The third **Saturday Morning Session #6: Late Precontact Period, Northern Lake Champlain**, was chaired by John G. Crock. The following papers were presented: *On the Eve of Contact: A View from the Bohannon Site, a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Occupation on Missisquoi Bay* by John G. Crock; *Beyond Identification: The Bohannon Site in a Regional St. Lawrence Iroquoian Context* by Joshua R. Toney; *Clay to Ceramics: St. Lawrence Iroquoian Sites in Alburgh, Vermont* by Thomas Jamison; *St. Lawrence Iroquoian Pottery from Plattsburgh (NY) in the Collections of the McCord Museum in Montreal* by Christian Gates St. Pierre; and, *Protecting the Alburgh*

Burial and Village Site: Developing Long-Term Alliances by David Skinas. Thereafter, a film, entitled *Preparing for Champlain: The Material and Political World of the Far Northeast in 1609* was presented. This film was made by Frederick Wiseman.

The first **Saturday Afternoon Session #7: Archaeology of the Late Precontact and Contact Period in the Eastern States** was chaired by John G. Crock. Included in this session were the following papers: *Cordage Twist and Ethnicity During the Woodland Period in the Potomac River Basin Revisited* by William Johnson; *Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Village along the Potomac River: The Winslow Site* R. Joe Dent; *The Sokoki in 1663* by Peter A. Thomas; *Recent Investigations of a 17th Century Native American Site in Deerfield, MA: Fort or Metaphort?* by Elizabeth S. Chilton and Siobhan M. Hart; *Why the Abenaki said "Oui" to the French and "No" to the English* by Frances L. Stewart; and, *Nipsachuck Hill and Swamp Area, North Smithfield, Rhode Island: A Battlefield in the King Phillips War* by Frederick F. Meli.

The second **Saturday Afternoon Session #8: Abenaki Identity Past and Present** was chaired by John Moody. Robert Goodby presented *An Overview of the Antiquity & Continuity of the Abenaki in Southwestern New Hampshire*. This was followed by: *The Benôkoiak/Pennacook and Central Abenaki Alliance* by David Stewart Smith; *The Long*

View Back: How Ancient are our Peoples Here in 'Kdakinna' by Donna Roberts Moody; and, *Linguistic, Ethnohistorical and Cultural Clues to Antiquity: Abenaki Roots in their Homeland* by John Moody.

The **Annual ESAF Social Hour and Banquet** was held Saturday Evening in the Ballroom (A-F). The Guest Speaker was Dr. William A. Haviland, Professor at the University of Vermont's Department of Anthropology in Burlington. Haviland gave a lecture entitled *Four Hundred Years after Weymouth and Rosier: Indians of Penobscot Bay, Maine*. Upon the conclusion of the banquet, President Bowen thanked the Vermont Archaeological Society for hosting a wonderful meeting and expressed his hope to see everyone next year's annual meeting to be held in New York.

The **Sunday Morning Session #9** was entitled **Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects**. This session was organized and chaired by Elizabeth Chilton. Participants included: Nick Bellatoni, Scott Lillion, Douglas Mackey, Giovanna Peebles, Christina Rieth, Brona Simon and Paul Robinson. Thereafter, a **Reception**, hosted by Giovanna Peebles, was held at the Vermont Archaeological Heritage Center in South Burlington.

Meeting Attendance:

California	1
New Hampshire	8
Connecticut:	4
New Jersey	6
Delaware	3
New York	33
Florida	1
Ohio	3
Illinois	1
Ontario	4
Maine	20
Pennsylvania	16
Maryland	2
Rhode Island	1

Massachusetts	33
Vermont	51
Missouri	1
Virginia	2
Newfoundland	1
Washington DC	1
Total	192

Treasurer's Report, Timothy Abel

Balance on 1/1/07

	Dreyfus Fund	\$	13,098.71
	Savings	\$	1,217.59
	Wachovia Securities	\$	35,710.32
	Checking	\$	748.25
	PayPal	\$	-
	Beginning Balance	\$	50,774.87
INCOME			
	Annual Meeting	\$	8,282.17
	Book Sales	\$	2,310.52
	Interest Earned	\$	3,186.38
	Memberships (Individual)	\$	9,011.46
	Memberships (Institutional)	\$	3,331.75
	Sales Taxes Collected	\$	19.13
	State Society Dues	\$	616.00
	TOTAL INCOME	\$	26,757.41
EXPENSES			
	AENA Printing	\$	11,373.57
	Annual Meeting Expenses	\$	612.00
	Brennan Award	\$	-
	Bulletin printing	\$	950.00
	Bus. Office Expenses	\$	2,115.33
	CT Business Reg.	\$	25.00
	Business Rep. Stipend	\$	4,800.00
	Editor Stipend	\$	500.00
	Sales Taxes Paid	\$	22.00
	Treasurer Expenses	\$	7.80
	Web Site Expenses	\$	149.25
	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	20,554.95
	PROFIT(LOSS)	\$	6,202.46
	NEW BALANCE	\$	56,977.33
ASSETS 12/31/07			
	Checking	\$	420.11
	Dreyfus Fund	\$	15,418.14
	Savings	\$	5,089.72
	Wachovia	\$	37,831.15
	PayPal	\$	95.80
	TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts	\$	58,854.92
	Unrealized Capital Gains(Loss)	\$	1,877.59
	Wachovia Interest, Dividend & ST Gain	\$	2,247.99
	Wachovia Net Gain (Loss) for 2007	\$	2,120.83

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Richard Doyle

The Maine Archaeological Society holds two regular or public meetings a year, one in the spring, and one in the fall. The spring meeting was held at The Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor, and was hosted by Julia Clark. The morning talks centered on the donation of the Arthur Wood Collection. A voluminous and magnificent collection developed before World War II in the Eggemoggin reach area. The afternoon speaker was Brian Robinson who elaborated on the University of Maine's re-excavation of the Jones Cove site previously excavated by Walter B. Smith in the 1920's.

Ellen Cowie and the University of Maine at Farmington hosted our fall meeting. The morning speakers were Robert Bartone and Stephen Scharoun who spoke on the new Paleo-Indian sites at the Auburn Airport, and the historic site survey work in the Moosehead Lake area respectively. The afternoon talk, presented by David Putnam, referenced his survey work in northern interior Maine.

Our 10th Maine Archaeology Month sponsored by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and coordinated by the Maine Archaeological Society saw State wide public events, talks and hands-on workshops. This has been a very successful endeavor over the last decade and our concern for the future is a lack of funding. The monies available for the publicity of these events have been steadily shrinking since the first few years.

We continue the publication of our bi-annual bulletin, also in the spring and fall. Our current membership stands at 266, including 38 institutions and 52 life members.

Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology number 12. Fort St. George by Jeffrey Brian was published this spring. It was a collaborative effort of the Maine State Museum, The Maine Historic Preservation Commission and The Maine Archaeological

Society. The Endowed Publication Fund is actively helping in the funding of these series as well as reports for our Bulletin and other publications as well. There are still several works in the pipeline for future Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology once the authors finish their efforts on these yet to be completed reports.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, Inc. John S. Fiveash

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of 385 individuals and institutions. ASM currently has 8 active chapters throughout the state. The officers for 2007-2008 were elected at the 2006 fall meeting. They are: John Fiveash, president; Jim Gibb, vice-president; Sean Sweeney, treasurer; Kathy Steuer, secretary; Belinda Urquiza, membership secretary; Claude Bowen, John Newton, Elizabeth Ragan, Kathy Rigby, Annetta Schott and Jim Sorensen, at-large-trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dennis Curry (editor of the Journal), Myron Beckenstein (Newsletter editor) and State Terrestrial Archeologist, Charlie Hall.

ASM sponsored or participated in many archeology related activities that ran throughout 2007. They included: 16th Annual Workshop in Archeology – 10 March; 42nd Spring Symposium on Archeology – 21 April; Archeology and the Search for Ancient Meals; Maryland Archeology Month 2007 – April: Two Worlds Meet: The Archeology of the Chesapeake; 36th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology – 18-28 May: 18FR25, Claggett Retreat Site; Patuxent Encounters: The Patuxent Indians and John Smith – 4-5 August; Excavations at the Barton Site in Allegany County and a possible privy at the McCeney residence in Laurel Maryland; Funding research projects including a Paleobotany study from Woodland Indian sites and artifact analysis from rockshelter sites in the Gunpowder Falls watershed.

The 16th Annual Workshop in Archeology was co-hosted by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations on The Search for John Paul Jones Bonhomme Richard; The Archaeological Conservancy: Saving the Past for the Future; Marking Time and History through Art: the Lakota Winter Count; Frederick Douglass and the Archeology of Wye House; An Artifact Photography Workshop; Late Woodland Native American Villages in the Middle Potomac Valley; Demonstrations of the *Traveling Teaching Trunk*; New Discoveries in Wicomico County; Maryland Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program Prehistoric Overviews.

The 42nd Spring Symposium on Archeology dealt with *Archeology and the Search for Ancient Meals*. The symposium included lectures on: An Archeological Perspective on the Colonial Diet in the Chesapeake; Archeobotany: Why we do it, How we do it, and What it tells us; The Chalmers Bakery in early 18th Century Annapolis; Alcohol Consumption in the Colonial Chesapeake; Wealth, Status and the Meat Choice in the Late 19th Century; European Wine and Colonial Gentility. The symposium also included demonstrations of primitive cooking techniques and use of flotation to recover organic residue from excavated features. Carol Cowherd became the seventh graduate of the ASM's Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program at the symposium.

The 2007 theme for Maryland Archeology Month was *Two Worlds Meet: The Archeology of the Chesapeake*. The poster for the April celebration featured John Smith's map of his 1608 explorations of the Chesapeake Bay area. There were 24 events during Archeology Month statewide.

The 2007 36th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at the Claggett Retreat Site near Frederick from May 18 to May 28, led by American University professor, Dr. Joe Dent. The excavation uncovered Mason Island ceramics and lithics from what appeared to be a small dispersed settlement of three to four clusters.

The society contacted Calvin Swomley who had collected at the Claggett Retreat Site in 1964. Calvin came to the site with a detailed map of the 28 features he had investigated. One feature contained bone and charcoal and holds analytical promise for seeds. Features and postmolds discovered during the field session are sparse, but the site may be a new type, reflecting the earliest phase of agriculture in the region. Calvin Swomley donated his Claggett Retreat Site collection, notes and maps to the Maryland Historical Trust.

The 44th ASM Annual Meeting was held October 13th and hosted by the Anne Arundel Archeology Chapter at the Baldwin Hall, Millersville, Maryland. Carol Ebright was the 2007 William B. Marye Award recipient. Stephen Israel received an award as the 2007 Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) Outstanding Out-of-State Archaeologist for his contributions to Virginia archaeology. Presentations dealt with Paleonutritional Study of Late Woodland Page and Keyser Populations in the Middle and Upper Potomac Valley; Settled Prehistoric Life in the Middle Potomac Valley; Rockdale Rockshelter Update; New Museum Exhibits and Reconstructions at London Town; Written in Bone; Forensic Files of the 17th Century Chesapeake.

In January, ASM lost one of its co-founders, Spencer O. Geasey died at 81. Spencer had a life long interest in archeology. After retiring from Fort Detrick, he worked as an archeological field assist for the Maryland State Highway Administration. In 1993, he was the first archeologist to receive the Calvert Prize, the highest award for preservation in the state of Maryland, for his extensive work in archeology and for his extensive artifact collection from Frederick County, donated to the state. Spencer was a member of the Monocacy Chapter. Spencer will be sorely missed.

Individual ASM Chapters offered a wide array of field opportunities and lectures throughout the year at various locations throughout the state, on topics ranging from

workshops on archeology field survey, to prehistoric Maryland overviews to archeological law and ethics.

This year ASM and other archeological organizations in Maryland continue to work on improving our relations with Maryland Indian communities. One of the more contentious issues addressed concerns the disposition of Native American skeletal remains that are in possession of the state of Maryland. In September the Maryland Historical Trust, issued a Draft Plan for initiating a dialogue between the Native American communities and the Archeology community on determination of an appropriate place of repose of the skeletons in the ground. The ASM Board of Trustees provided MHT with comment on the proposal and will continue to work with MHT and the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs on this issue.

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our biannual journal, and the ASM Webpage. A Special Features section was added to the Webpage offering interesting stories in the adventures of Maryland archeologists in the 20th century.

Massachusetts Archaeological Society Report, November 2006 - November 2007, Alan F. Smith

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) and the Robbins Museum of Archaeology in the past year continued to promote and educate the public about Native American culture. The membership of the Society as of November 2007 stands at 418 paid members and 34 unpaid members. As a non profit organization we rely on our members and volunteers to carry out our mission to educate the public through research of Native American history.

In this effort we continue to publish the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and the Newsletter and have stepped up our efforts to pursue grants through our volunteer development coordinator. Through the acquisition of

grants from the Lobl Trust and A.D. Makepeace, we have added an education coordinator and opened the Robbins Museum for an additional day during the week. These grants allowed us to fund a new educational program for schools in the surrounding communities. This program is called the Native American Outreach Project and we are seeking additional funding to fully implement this project. Several smaller grants were received which allowed us to purchase a new digital projector, upgrade our computers and to expand our website.

October was archaeology month and this year for the first time we participated in a program at the Museum of Science in Boston sponsored by the American Institute of Archaeology and the Boston Museum of Science. Other activities included another successful canoe trip this time along the Taunton River sponsored by the Society and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance and a new educational program at the Robbins Museum called "Archaeology Rocks".

Again, MAS would like to thank ESAF for the Brennan Award which is helping defray the costs for the publication of *Nantucket and Other Places: A Memorial Volume in Tribute to Elizabeth Alden Little* and we apologize for the delay in publishing this book.

Lastly, the Site Conservation and Legislative Action Committee of MAS followed federal legislation that resulted in the passage of the 2006 Pension Protection Act. Included in this Act was a new tax incentive for land conservation donations, but it is set to expire on December 31, 2007. Senators Max Baucus and Charles Grassley have filed a Farm Bill in the Senate that would make the new tax incentive for conservation donations permanent. This would be a conservation milestone for the preservation of cultural resource sites.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, Charles A. Bello

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey continued to hold quarterly meetings throughout 2007 and into 2008. One of these meetings (March, 2008) was a first for us

when we held a field school event at the location of Joseph Bonaparte's Estate, near Bordentown, NJ (you may have heard of his brother, Napoleon).

Eight *Newsletters* during 2007/8 published: May 2006, Number 213; October 2006, Number 214; January 2007, Number 215; March 2007, Number 216 (note that May 2007 was not published); October 2007, Number 217; January 2008, Number 218; March 2008, Number 219; and May 2008, Number 220. Two issues of the *Bulletin* were published: No. 61 (2006) and No 62 (2007), which brought the Bulletin series up to date. Bulletin No.63 will be published this year (2008). Many thanks are due to the hard work and dedication of our Bulletin editor, Chaz Bello. Membership in the Society stands at over 300, with a little less than 20% participating as Life Members. We are proud that we have 12 institutional members. The ASNJ has new membership brochures available, thanks to a generous grant by the New Jersey Historic Trust.

Four chapters are active – the Lower Delaware Valley Chapter, the Southern New Jersey Chapter, the Gloucester County Chapter, and the newest – the Northern New Jersey Chapter. These chapters hold monthly or quarterly meetings, group activities, and provide a forum for both professional and avocational archaeologists to present their research. Please feel free to join the ASNJ North Chapter mailing list: http://eastarch.org/mailman/listinfo/asnjnorth_eastarch.org.

The ASNJ has maintained a fairly substantial research fund (including C14 awards) (approximately \$3000) that is supported by a number of activities including 50-50 lottery, special membership categories, auctions and donations. Grants are awarded through an annual application process to the research fund committee. In memory of the late Herbert C. Kraft, the ASNJ has created a separate fund to encourage publications. Yet another account has been started to provide a grave marker for Max Schrabisch, an early 20th Century archaeologist who help to create the first archaeological survey in New Jersey. The

grave marker has now been placed on his burial lot.

Members of the ASNJ continue to participate and support adjunct efforts of other groups, such as the public education outreach of SAA and statewide preservation activities. We are actively exploring the creation of a statewide archaeological month.

The Society received an award from the Eastern States Archaeological Federation to help support the transfer of the ASNJ Bulletin onto a searchable CD Rom. The scanning of ASNJ Bulletins No. 1 through 33 is complete. Editing and indexing is currently underway. The CD will be ready for distribution to the ASNJ at the October meeting. With approximately 445 members, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey Email List continues to grow, and has served as an open forum for semi-public debate and information on a number of issues. This listserv is a platform whereby all members of the Society can interact with each other, as well as members from the archaeological community. This is a meeting place for people interested in the archaeology of New Jersey and surrounding areas of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic U.S. Professional and amateur archaeologists, historians, and any other interested parties are welcome to join! The mailing list is an open forum for discussion of current events, research, job and volunteer opportunities, historic preservation issues, and general ideas relating to the prehistory, ethnohistory, and history of the Garden State. Membership in this list is not limited to active members of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey - it is open to all. It is hoped that list participants will be encouraged to join the Society. To join the ASNJ e-mail list please go to <http://groups.yahoo.com> and search for ASNJ. There are two other web sites available for ASNJ information. One, <http://www.asnj.org> is the new official ASNJ web site, while the second, <http://groups.yahoo.com/asnj>, provides other web links, a bulletin board system and additional services.

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey Lending Library -- Many great scholarly organizations have lending libraries and the ASNJ is no exception. Thanks to our reciprocal membership agreements with other archaeological organizations up and down the East Coast the ASNJ has a small library of journals and other publications related to local archaeology. The late Herbert C. Kraft maintained the library at Seton Hall University until his passing when it was transferred to Monmouth University. With the exception of a few rare books that can be used by appointment at Monmouth, all books are available for loan to ASNJ members. For more information e-mail Richard Veit (rveit@monmouth.edu).

You can contact the ASNJ with any question you may have. One of the ASNJ members who specialize in that particular subject will get back to you. Also, please contact us if you are an ASNJ member with questions about your membership, if you want to volunteer, or want to purchase a back ASNJ Bulletin. In closing, I am happy to say that we have again increased the level of participation and activity over the previous year. We continue to explore how innovations in technology and changes in laws can help our society further its goals of advocacy and education.

New York State Archaeological Association, Timothy Abel

ABSTRACTS in Alphabetical Order

Abel, Timothy J., and Gary M. Gibson *A Battleship in the Wilderness: The Story of the Chippewa and Lake Ontario's Forgotten War of 1812 Naval Shipyard.* During the campaign of 1814, the navies of Britain and the United States were deadlocked in an epic struggle for control of Lake Ontario. That fall and winter, however, Britain upped the ante with the launch of the 102-gun first-rate *St. Lawrence* and the 56-gun frigate *Psyche*. To counter this new threat, the US Navy commissioned the construction of three new

The New York State Archaeological Association held its 92nd Annual Meeting April 18-20, 2008 at the Comfort Inn in North Syracuse, NY. The meetings were hosted by the Thousand Islands and Beauchamp Chapters. Friday featured the New York Archaeological Council meetings and program; and a tour of Ste. Marie of the Iroquois. Saturday and Sunday paper sessions presented research from throughout the state. The annual banquet held Saturday April 19th featured Dr. Jose Brandao (Western Michigan University), *Contested History and Historiography: 17th Century Iroquois Wars.*

NYSAA announces that its annual *Bulletin* (Number 123) will be published in early 2009. The CD compilation of 102 issues of *The Bulletin* remains available- see your ESAF *Bulletin* for ordering information.

NYSAA remained active in co-sponsoring NYS Archaeology Season, and sponsoring the Archaeological Sites Preservation Initiative, an effort to educate local municipal and town planning Boards about the vital role they play in archaeological site preservation. NYSAA maintains active representation on the Executive Boards of ESAF, the Robert E. Funk Foundation, and New York Archaeological Council.

The 93rd Annual Meeting will be held April 17-19, 2009 in Victor, NY, hosted by the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter.

ships during the winter of 1814-15. Two of these would be 106-gun first rate ships-of-the-line and the last would be a 58-gun frigate. There was one problem: the existing shipyard at Sackets Harbor had room enough to build only one of the first-rates in time for the spring sailing season. To solve the problem, Commodore Isaac Chauncey decided to build the first-rate USS *New Orleans* and frigate USS *Plattsburgh* at Sackets Harbor. The other first-rate, USS *Chippewa*, was to be constructed nearby at a new shipyard called Storrs Harbor. Construction began on the two massive ships-of-the-line in January, 1815, but with the war ending just a few weeks later neither

of these vessels were completed. The Storrs Harbor site was maintained by the navy for several decades after the war, but falling into ruin, the *Chippewa* and its shipyard were scrapped in 1833. Since then, both ship and shipyard have all but vanished from the historical record. Recent historical research has shed new light on this dramatic closing episode of the war, while archaeological research has now revealed the location of Lake Ontario's forgotten naval station.

Allitt, Sharon, Timothy Messner, and R. Michael Stewart *The Utility of Dog Bone (Canis familiaris) in Stable Isotope Studies for Investigating Prehistoric Maize (Zea mays ssp. mays) Consumption: A Preliminary Study*. This preliminary study investigates an alternative method to exploring and understanding the dispersal and adoption of maize (*Zea mays ssp. mays*) based farming practices using stable isotope ratios from dog (*Canis familiaris*) bone as a surrogate to human bone. Using this methodology, this pilot study aims to begin to provide insight into the presence and prominence of maize within the subsistence economies of two prehistoric populations in coastal New Jersey – an area where some researchers argue people relied little upon this tropical domesticate. The third sample included in this study is from a prehistoric population in Pennsylvania where cultivation and consumption of maize have been evidenced by macrobotanical remains and stable isotope analyses on human bone. Data derived from this project offers the potential to provide new insight into the distribution of maize into the coastal regions of the Middle Atlantic, as well as enhance our understanding of the diversity of applications for stable isotope analyses in the investigation of human subsistence patterns.

Anderson, David A., and Jonathan Glenn *A Prehistoric Predictive Model in the Monongahela River Valley*. This paper presents the results of developing a model for predicting prehistoric period sites within Watershed B of Sub basin 19, a tributary of the Monongahela River in Washington and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania. Using

information obtained from a Phase IA intensive background and literature search, the study applied the collected information in a predictive model for prehistoric archaeological resources, using GIS and statistical software. Probability estimations of this nature have become more common in the realm of cultural resource management, and have been shown to be valuable tools in the construction planning process. This prehistoric predictive model is based on comparing known site locations against the available environmental data in order to predict the likelihood of sites being contained in areas not previously surveyed. The model “blindly” accepts the results of the statistical analyses without requiring an explanation as to why a particular environmental factor generates a high significance in predicting site locations; however, in the discussion of the variables, suggestions will be put forth to explain why certain environmental settings might have been selected for or against by the prehistoric inhabitants, and why certain variables might have been dropped from the model by the statistical analyses. Additionally, it is because of postulated human choices put forth by previous research that many of the variables were explored for inclusion in the model in the first place. This paper will describe methods employed, evaluate the variables, and compare the process and results to neighboring predictive models previously generated.

Bartone, Robert N., James G. Gammon, Jake G. Grindall, Ellie R. Cowie *Archaeological Excavations at the Taxiway Site and Beacon Hill Sites: New Insights into the Early Paleoindian Period of Central Maine*. Recent archeological research related to proposed improvements to the Auburn-Lewiston Municipal Airport in Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Maine included the identification, testing and data recovery at two newly recorded “Fluted Point Tradition”, Paleoindian archaeological sites (ca. 9000-8000 B.C.). The Taxiway Site (23-39 ME) and Beacon Hill Site (23.41 ME) represent relatively small encampments

in two distinctive settings including adjacent to a secondary drainage of the nearby Little Androscoggin River and the top of a small hill which is a pronounced feature in the local landscape. The site settings, lithic raw material and technology, artifact distributions and relationship to other nearby similarly aged sites, fit current models as well as offering new insight into Paleoindian lifeways.

Bellantoni, Nicholas Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Boulanger, Matthew T. *Geographic and Compositional Variability of Ceramic Resources in Northern New England.* Approaches to ceramic analysis in northern New England have historically followed a normative approach to describing form and decoration. Further, these analyses have, with few exceptions, been limited to addressing questions of culture history and chronology. Recent analysis of pottery from the Woodland and Contact periods as well as natural clay deposits from Vermont and New Hampshire serves as a case study in how regional archaeologists may move beyond simplistic questions of “Who?” and “When?”, and begin to pursue the “How?” and “Why?”. To that end, these data are discussed in terms of technological choices and transmission of cultural knowledge across generations.

Brown, Heather and **Steve Moragne** *Floral and Faunal Analysis of the Pethick Site.* Several hundred features have been identified at the Pethick Site so far. These contexts have produced numerous floral and faunal specimens. Numerous phytolith samples have also been analyzed. Based on these data, this paper presents the range of animal and plant species present in the assemblage, along with the implications for local environment, seasonality of site occupation, and subsistence.

Burke Adrian L. and **Christian Gates St. Pierre** *Characterizing the Mont Royal Hornfels as a Means to Understanding its Prehistoric Use and Distribution in the Northeast.* In 1993, archaeologist Yvon

Codère discovered a prehistoric quarry and lithic workshop associated with bedrock outcrops of hornfels on Mont Royal in the center of Montreal. For years archaeologists had identified materials resembling the hornfels on sites from southern Quebec and usually identified them as siltstone. Following geochemical and petrographic studies in the 1990s, archaeologists and geologists identified the archaeological material as a hornfels, probably from the aureoles around the plutons forming the Monteregian hills of southern Quebec. We have now begun a new phase of research that seeks to accurately and precisely characterize, both physically and chemically, the hornfels from the only confirmed prehistoric hornfels quarry in Quebec. Preliminary results of complementary petrographic, SEM, XRF and NAA analyses are presented. Initial insights into the temporal use and geographic distribution of this unusual raw material in Quebec and the greater Northeast are discussed.

Chapdelaine, Claude and **Adrian Burke** *Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Periods in Southern Quebec: How Typology is a Tricky Business.* Projectile points are still the backbone of most regional archaeological sequences. The use of typology to identify a specific period is receiving his share of critics, but regions where the archaeological database is not well developed are candidates for projectile points abuse. Several cases from Southern Quebec are reviewed here with tools dating probably to the Early and Late Paleo-Indian and also from the Early Archaic Period. Implications are discussed within a larger geographic scope.

Chilton, Elizabeth S. and **Siobhan M. Hart** *Recent Investigations of a 17th Century Native American Site in Deerfield, MA: Fort or Metaphor?* The “Pocumtuck Fort” has been an important landmark in Connecticut River Valley oral and written history for centuries and is part of the “remembered landscapes” of both Native and non-Native peoples. The place name “Pocumtuck Fort” has been deployed as a metaphor for the

destruction of Native peoples in the Connecticut River Valley during the seventeenth century. Nineteenth and twentieth century historical accounts of an attack on the fort by the Mohawk in 1664/5 suggest that this attack “destroyed” the Pocumtuck people, in part justifying the Euroamerican settlement of the rich river valley that followed closely on the heels of the raid. Archaeological investigations under the auspices of the UMass Amherst Archaeological Field School from 2004-2007 have uncovered evidence for a large and dense 17th century Native American site in Deerfield that may be the site referred to as the Pocumtuck Fort. Investigations of this site have allowed us to question assumptions about historical erasure, the nature of 17th century Native forts, and the complex relationships among European and Native peoples during this period of initial colonization.

Crock, John *On the Eve of Contact: A View from the Bohannon Site, a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Occupation on Missisquoi Bay.* From 1999-2007, the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program conducted testing, data recovery excavations, and mechanized scraping at the Bohannon site on Missisquoi Bay in Alburgh, Vermont, as part of a VTrans bridge project. A dozen radiocarbon dates, including five AMS dates on maize, place the occupation(s) of the site between ca. A.D. 1500 and 1600, just prior to the first appearance of Europeans in the Champlain Valley. Decorated ceramic vessels and decorated ceramic pipes recovered from the site suggest that it represents a St. Lawrence Iroquoian habitation. Length and season of occupation(s), possible site function(s), and issues surrounding the cultural affiliation of the site’s residents are discussed.

Dent, Joe *Excavations at a Late Prehistoric Village along the Potomac River: The Winslow Site.* This paper reports on the completion of two field seasons of excavation at the Winslow site, located along the Potomac River west of Washington, D.C. This site’s major component, the remains of a palisaded Late

Woodland village, has been dated to circa AD 1370. The village appears to represent the beginning of a more sustained commitment to agriculture by local Native Americans, and its inhabitants probably were related to Owasco groups further north. Our research at the site focused on community organization, and this paper will report on conclusions reached in regard to the layout of the village and what such features tell us about the social life of its occupants. Some comparisons will also be made to other recently excavated local village sites.

Dillian, Carolyn, Charles Bello and Nequandra Bowen *True Blue: Vivianite as a Mineral Pigment.* What is the meaning of color? As archaeologists, we may not know precisely the meaning of color in the past, but we can discover its use and association through archaeological science. Many colors were used by prehistoric peoples, with white, red, and black the most common. However, blue colors were much more difficult to achieve and frequently required the use of mineral or organic dyes. The mineral vivianite may have served as one source for blue pigment in the prehistoric Mid-Atlantic region. An interdisciplinary approach combining geology, ethnohistory, and experimental archaeology is utilized to determine vivianite’s potential as the source of blue mineral pigments. Replicative experiments revealed techniques for maximizing the vivid blue color of this material that could have been employed by prehistoric Native American inhabitants of the eastern United States.

Dillon, Scott Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Donta, Christopher and Antonio Medina *Woodland Adaptations at the Vergennes Substation (VT-AD-1474) Native American Site, Vergennes, Vermont.*

The University of Massachusetts identified, evaluated, and completed a data recovery survey in 2006 and 2007 of the Vergennes Substation site in advance of construction of an electrical substation by VELCO. The

excavations documented a series of fire pits truncated by plowing, in association with several lithic concentrations, which are presented in context with radiocarbon and floral data. Levanna projectile points predominate the diagnostic artifacts, which also include a Meadowood perforator. The project provides insights into Woodland habitation in the Otter Creek drainage, as well as offers advice on evaluation of site significance based on Phase I and II surveys.

Donta, Jaime Moore *Subsurface Modeling of the Pethick Site.*

The nature of the alluvial stratigraphy at the Pethick site has rendered separation of multiple components impossible based on traditional archaeological field methods. A GIS program was utilized to model ancient subsurface contours. The data set is comprised of diagnostic lithics in the sub-plow, undisturbed soils, excavated over four field seasons. GIS maps and analysis are presented detailing the relationship of Archaic and Woodland components at the site, while addressing questions of artifact movement and activity areas. This process is the first step in fully defining the site components, with future research incorporating information from almost 400 features. GIS is an increasingly useful tool in the description and analysis of sites at the micro-stratigraphic level.

Giordano, Brock A. *Discovering 19th Century Lifeways in Rahway, New Jersey: The Peace Tavern – Woodruff House Site (28-Un-42).* Recent archaeological investigations performed by the Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey, identified two intact stone-lined privies representing the Peace Tavern – Woodruff House Site (28-Un-42) located in Rahway, New Jersey. These deep, stratified features contained many 18th – 19th century artifacts and well preserved organic materials associated with changing occupations (c.1800 tavern/residence) of the site. Perhaps the most intriguing characteristic is the temporal variation between the two privies and the change in socioeconomic lifeways suggested by the artifact assemblage from more utilitarian

objects to more domestic household materials and more pharmaceutical/medicine bottles recovered. The study of privies and the deposits found inside their vaults links the archaeological record to the people, culture, and society that created it. Together, the analyses of the two features at 28-Un-42 can demonstrate historical changes in race, class, gender, diet, spatial organization, personal hygiene, and other social characteristics of the site's occupants through comparison of their chronologically distinct contents. This paper presents a preliminary discussion of the types of artifacts that were recovered and their chronological placement. These materials underscore the significance of the site and its potential to contribute to the study of 18th – 19th century-changing economic and social lifeways in the central New Jersey area and the Middle Atlantic States more generally.

Goodby, Robert *An Overview of the Antiquity and Continuity of the Abenaki in Southwestern New Hampshire.*

Archaeological and ethnohistoric research in southwestern New Hampshire documents a long and likely unbroken history of Native occupation from the end of the Pleistocene to the present. This evidence is used to assess the history of the Abenaki in this region in light of historical denials of their tenure and archaeological theories of abandonment and migration. Methodological and theoretical problems of tracking ethnic identity in the archaeological record are addressed utilizing data from excavations on sites along the Ashuelot River, including the Swanzey Fish Dam site, a stone weir or dam dating to the Late Archaic period.

Haviland, William *Four Hundred Years After Weymouth and Rosier: Indians of Penobscot Bay, Maine.* A discussion of the activities of Penobscot Bay Indians from the end of the Precontact era to the present day.

Hoffman, Curtiss *A Return to the Field of Dreams.* Data Recovery level operations at the Middleborough Little League site (19-PL-520) from 1999-2002 recovered a large quantity of intact cultural materials from a limited area of the site. As described in my

2006 AENA article, these include many items used at ceremonial sites elsewhere in the region - quartz crystals, paintstones, polished pebbles, etc. - in addition to large quantities of the more usual habitation debris. Radiocarbon dates from this portion of the site ranged from ca 6200 - 3000 B.P. By June of 2002, a 22% sample of this area had been retrieved and further work in this portion of the site was considered redundant, so the site was closed. In the late Fall of 2005, I was informed by Middleborough town officials of plans to construct two new baseball fields in an area of the site which the Town had previously agreed to avoid in perpetuity. Consequently, my field schools in 2006 - 07 have returned to the site to investigate this 1750 sq m. area. Recoveries have been even more concentrated than in the 1999-2002 seasons. We have added two previously unrecognized components, from the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland phases, and we have a much better idea of the activities taking place at the site over time. This report will focus on the recent recoveries and what they have revealed about this important site in Southeastern Massachusetts.

Jamison, Thomas R. *Clay to Ceramics: St. Lawrence Iroquoian Sites in Alburgh, Vermont.* Recent investigations in the Town of Alburgh, Vermont have identified several archeological sites associated with the St. Lawrence Iroquoians based on pottery attributes and artifact distributions. The investigation of these sites encountered during a water project survey will be presented along with the results of Neutron Activation Analysis of ceramic samples from the sites and natural clay deposits in the area. The significance of the sites and the NAA results will be examined.

Johnson, William C. *Cordage Twist and Ethnicity during the Woodland Period in the Potomac River Basin Revisited.* The twist direction of cordage impressions on cord-marked and so-called fabric-impressed ceramic sherds spanning most of the Woodland period interlude from the late Early Woodland period, ca. 1000-900 B.C.

to the end of the Late Woodland period, ca. A.D. 1580, were examined for final twist direction. Over 4,000 positive casts of cordage impressions have been utilized for this study, thus increasing the original published sample of 500 by eight fold. Several of the larger assemblages were deliberately drawn from proveniences across controlled village excavations to insure a representative sample from those sites. Ceramic and cordage twist direction attributes indicate general population continuity in, particularly, the upper South Branch of the Potomac and Lost-Cacapon river basins during the first 2,200 years of the Woodland period with only periodic incursions of people from farther down the Potomac Valley. This pattern seems to be duplicated, if spottily, by smaller samples from elsewhere in the Potomac Ridge and Valley province. This apparent stability was followed by two sequential population intrusions and replacements in the Potomac Ridge and Valley and Piedmont provinces during the final 400 years of the Late Woodland period. The data generated from this analysis have been complemented by those presented by other researchers from the Potomac basin and contiguous areas.

Jones, Brian D. Co-organizer and Co-Chair with **Elizabeth Chilton:** *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.* In this session participants will review the current status of archaeological standards in each of the New England States. Here we define New England as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and eastern New York. Archaeological standards include testing intervals, testing strategy (test pit organization, test pit interval, test pit size, screen mesh size, definition of write-off, etc.), significance thresholds, nomenclature, permit and report review, minimum qualifications, dissemination of results, disposition of collections, and access to site forms and reports. The panel will also consider whether the development of broad-based

regional standards would be useful or practical for regional archaeologists.

Kenny, Kathleen *The History and Archaeology of Burlington Vermont's War of 1812 Burial Ground*. Between 2002 and 2006 as part of federally sponsored community development projects, the UVM Consulting Archaeology Program recovered skeletal remains or partial remains of a minimum of 20 individuals from two locations along North Street in the City of Burlington, Vermont. Although accounts of the occasional discovery of human burials in this vicinity date back to the mid-1800s, encountering unmarked burials in lawns, below sidewalks, under house foundations, between City services still seems remarkable and out of place for the community they were found in. From the pattern of inhumations, it is clear that the burials encountered were part of a large early 19th century burial ground. Historic documents and certain artifacts recovered in association with the remains indicate that these individuals were the remains of American servicemen from the War of 1812.

Labrador, Angela *Building Tools for Identifying Local Variability and Cultural Patterns: A Digital Ceramic Attribute Analysis*. Recent studies of Northeast Algonquin cultures emphasize variation on the local level and position individuals as agents operating within a worldview, but not inescapably constrained by one. This welcome theoretical focus in Northeast studies presents a particular dilemma to the treatment of archaeological datasets. How can archaeologists structure and quantify data in ways that remain sensitive to local change and agency while simultaneously allowing for recognition of cultural tradition across space and time? This paper documents the process of building a digital model and web-based tool for archiving and analyzing ceramic attribute datasets using current theories in the field of Knowledge Discovery. Modeling and automating a manual lab process offers many lessons in the limits of statistical tools, the challenges of relational data schemas, and the

continuing potential for computerized tools in archaeology.

Lacy, David *Relics & Ruins: Kids and Research at the "Old Job."* Relics & Ruins is a field program designed for kids entering the 5th through 9th grades. Over the course of 11 summer field seasons we have integrated art, history, environmental science, and archaeology into a fun, outdoor learning experience on the Green Mountain National Forest. In 2005 and 2007 our focus was on the so-called "Old Job" village, formally known as Griffith in deference to the larger-than-life land baron (and Vermont's first millionaire), Silas L. Griffith, who developed and owned the village, among many other acres and assets. The village site features the remains of mills, charcoal kilns, houses, a boarding house, a one-room school, and more. We emphasize a place-based, hands-on approach; an awareness of multiple ways of re-creating the past; and the notion that past land-use histories can inform us about the changing environment as well as the people who lived there. This presentation highlights the sites, students, approaches and results of our efforts at Old Job.

Lattanzi, Gregory D. *Elucidating the Origin of Middle Atlantic Pre-contact Copper Artifacts using Laser Ablation ICP-MS*. Although rarely found during archaeological investigations in the Middle Atlantic, pre-contact copper artifacts typically inhabit museum collections, historical and geological societies, and the homes of avocational archaeologists. An examination of pre-contact copper artifacts in these collections provides valuable and quantifiable information about trade and exchange networks, social complexity, and cultural change. Using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA ICP-MS) a copper "fingerprint" with which to compare artifacts to known native sources is established. In this way, copper artifacts are traced back to their probable geologic source. Results from a recent study conducted on Late Archaic to Middle Woodland copper artifacts from museum

and other collections illustrate some of the benefits of conducting this type of research. This current study adds to previous research providing further validity of this technique in copper provenience studies.

Luhman, Hope and Niels R. Rinehart *Four Sites, One Landscape at Glenville on the Mohawk.* Berger recently excavated four sites (Sites A09302.0001239, 140, 141, and 142) in Glenville, Schenectady County, New York. These sites lay in the Mohawk Valley, on a terrace overlooking the floodplain on the river's north bank. Sites 140, 141, and 142 consisted of low density collections of lithics with no temporal diagnostics or cultural features. The excavation of Site 139 resulted in the recovery of a dense collection of lithic artifacts with two hearth features, and temporally diagnostic artifacts and C14 dates from the Otter Creek Phase through to the Late Woodland Period. Comparisons of the assemblages from the four sites revealed significant similarities in the production of lithics across the project area. These similarities raise the possibility that people may have used the landscape in similar ways for millennia, probably coming to make use of the rich resources resulting from the juxtaposition of rich open land, woodland, and wetland environments. Based on comparisons with other sites in the region around the confluence of the Mohawk and the Hudson, it is believed that people utilized this area in the fall and possibly the winter. The investigation of the Glenville project area illustrates the interpretive potential of comparing sites to illustrate possible continuities in the use of landscapes over the course of several millennia. These interpretations can contribute to our understanding of how people may have moved around the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers and indicates that as the regional focus narrows, the application of traditional models to explain the relationship between people and their landscape becomes increasingly complicated.

Mackey, Douglas P. Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological*

Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.

Mandel, Geoffrey *Early Archaic Site Types in the Champlain Valley: Functional Differences Based on Material Remains.*

This presentation focuses on the Early Archaic period in the Champlain Valley. Within the last three decades, several important sites have been investigated, allowing for a comparison of lithic remains and topographic interpretation as to where and possibly how early Holocene inhabitants of the Champlain Valley utilized their environment. Specifically, the Johns Bridge, Calkins, Juniper Ridge, Bessette and VT-CH-230, 486 and 490 sites will be discussed.

McConaughy, Mark A. *Burial Ceremonialism at Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359), a Hopewellian Squawkie Hill Phase site, Warren County, Pennsylvania.* Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) is a Squawkie Hill Phase Hopewellian burial mound located in Warren County Pennsylvania. There were three separate periods of mound burial. The earliest burial phase included construction of a central cist, a bird and possible celt/ax effigies made from large stone cobbles. This paper investigates the possible ceremonies involved in the construction of the first mound phase.

McNichol, Anthony *Historic Cemetery Relocation in the City of Philadelphia.* In March and June of 2007, two Philadelphia School District properties were subject to archaeological monitoring in advance of significant subsurface disturbance due to new construction. Both properties were situated on former cemeteries that had been removed in the mid-twentieth century and the remains reburied at burial grounds in the Philadelphia suburbs. Though monitoring efforts revealed that a small percentage of skeletal material, coffin hardware and furnishings had been left behind during the removals, workers had in large part been successful at disinterring the vast majority of the cemeteries original wards. The methodologies they employed to do so were clearly in evidence at both sites, and these

investigations cast a unique light on urban cemetery relocation strategies in the face of the inner-city redevelopment and renewal efforts of the mid-twentieth century.

Meli, Frederick F. *Nipsachuck Hill and Swamp area, North Smithfield, Rhode Island: a battlefield in the King Phillips War.* The discovery of stone rows and stone mounds in the woods of North Smithfield RI fueled speculation that the area holds the remains on Native American Warriors, as well as numerous burial mounds that may date as far back as the Late Archaic Period. The local conservation commission and town historian believe that the site has a potential tie to the Indian Wars of 1670. I was called in to investigate the locale in March of 2007. I carried out four pedestrian surveys over a three week period and found substantial evidence to warrant a halt to all development in the area and a full scale archaeological survey, according to a town council resolution, April 16, 2007. In my presentation I will discuss the initial artifacts discovered in the walking surveys and my full assessment as it unfolds over the summer. The area has both cultural as well as historical significance attached to it. It was the site of three military engagements during the King Phillips War, which involved native peoples of the Wampanoag, Pocasset, and Narragansett tribes and colonial militia.

Moody, John *Linguistic, ethnohistorical, & cultural clues to antiquity: Abenaki roots in their homeland* The *Alnôbak* or Western Abenaki have become a distinct, recognized linguistic and ethnohistorical entity only in the last sixty years in the linguistic and ethnohistorical literature. In the archeological literature there is a wide range of opinion about how far back the roots of the Abenaki can be traced. Some say to 1600, others to about 1000 AD, and still others agree with the Abenaki that their roots extend at least 3000 to 5000 years back in place in northern New England. Linguistic, ethnohistorical, and cultural data including the oral traditions of the Abenaki back to particular, known events in the distant past suggest a very ancient and

continuous Abenaki presence in northern New England from coastal western Maine and New Hampshire to the Upper Connecticut River and Champlain Valleys. A broader, interdisciplinary approach to these questions is suggested.

Moody, Donna Roberts *The long view back: How ancient are our peoples here in Kdakinna.* There are many myths in the linguistic, archeological, and ethnohistorical literature about us. One is that my ancestors came across the Bering Land Bridge at the earliest after 12,000 years ago from Siberia. Another is that there were three distinct periods of Native disconnected 'Native' or 'Indian' inhabitation here in *N'dakinna* [Our Land]: the Paleo, Archaic, and Woodland period. A third is that we were a 'prehistoric' people from 1600 back in time. We will speak about these myths and the antiquity of the *Alnôbak* ['Human Beings'] or *Wôbanakiak*, [People of the East/Dawnland] who have been recently named the **Western Abenaki**.

Moragne, Steve, Sean Rafferty and Christina Rieth *The Pethick Site Excavations.* The Pethick Site is a multi-component site in Schoharie County, New York. Primary components include a Late Woodland midden with associated structures, and numerous Transitional/Early Woodland features. Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Contact Period artifacts have also been recovered. The site has been undergoing excavation since 2004 as part of a collaborative field school offered by the University at Albany and the New York State Museum. Work will continue for the foreseeable future. Preliminary interpretations can be offered regarding the site's place in the regional settlement system, subsurface organization of the site, subsistence, technology, trade and exchange, and ritual practices.

Muller, Norman *The Glastenbury Mountain Cairns: Their Construction and Possible Origin.* Vermont has an abundance of stone cairns of various shapes and sizes. Most of them have been found on former colonial farms, such as the Smith farm in Rochester, and their location has made it

difficult to determine whether they date from the colonial period or earlier, and what purpose they might have served. Three or four unusual looking cairns were found just below the summit of Glastenbury Mountain near Bennington several or more years ago by Dave Lacy, an archaeologist with the Green Mountain National Forest. Their location, far above any farms and just off the Long Trail, enables us to view them apart from any colonial agricultural perspective or consideration. In their careful construction and form, these cairns are very much like the ones found at much lower elevations. During late summer 2007, a small group climbed the mountain with the purpose of photographing and examining the cairns more closely to see how they were constructed, what kinds of stones were used, and the probable source of the stones. Also, the types of moss, lichen and plants covering the cairns were studied from the perspective of when the cairns might have been constructed. The results of this recent investigation are presented.

Paquin, Charles *Replication of Early and Early Middle Woodland Ceramics from New England (CP 1 and CP2): Insights into Process and Function.* An experimental study of pottery from Ceramic Periods 1 and 2 was undertaken as part of the requirements for my MA from Goddard College. This study entailed painstakingly detailed replication of vessels using native clay, temper, and "primitive" firing techniques. Conclusions were drawn pertaining to the amount of work and specific tasks needed to produce the vessels, the functionality of the vessels, and the place of a nascent ceramic industry in traditional hunter gatherer/ early agricultural lifeways in the northeast

Pebbles, Giovanna Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Pevarnik, George L., Matthew T. Boulanger and Michael D. Glascock *Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of Middle Woodland Pottery from the Delaware Valley.* One hundred nineteen late Middle Woodland (ca. A.D. 200-900)

sherds and ten clay samples from four loci in the Delaware Valley were analyzed by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA). The goals of this project were to 1) determine the utility of INAA as a method for studying ceramics in the Delaware Valley and 2) provide an empirical method with which to evaluate an existing settlement model (Stewart 1998) by identifying likely ceramic source/production areas. Principle component analysis (PCA) of the elemental data resulted in the preliminary identification of eight compositional groups. Two of these groups (n=40) and the Piedmont derived clay samples (n=4) are noteworthy because they exhibit markedly higher Na concentrations in relation to the full dataset, which includes clay samples from the Coastal Plain (n=6). Given this observed compositional difference in Na content and because 57.7% of the high Na sherds are from sites located well into the Piedmont, it is concluded that the Piedmont is the likely source/production area for this subset of sherds. Furthermore, mineralogical data from petrographic microscopic analysis reinforces the conclusion that these differing Na values are the result of geologic origin and not diagenetic processes. Finally, the occurrence of five of the eight defined compositional groups at the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark (AFNHL) supports the hypothesis that it functioned as a hub for groups moving seasonally between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Until further testing is conducted, these interpretations must be viewed as tentative.

Pretola, John P. *Pelham Prase - A Local Connecticut Valley Lithic Resource.* In the Northeast, studies of lithic trade have sometimes obscured the importance of local lithic resources. Local materials may be misidentified as trade items, or simply placed in the miscellaneous category. This paper documents a local Connecticut Valley chert mineral much favored in the Woodland Period for thumbnail scrapers at the Quinnetuck Narrows Site, Gill, Massachusetts. Both X-ray diffraction and optical mineralogy techniques identify this

as a circumscribed local chert that is unprecedented for being located in a heavily metamorphosed terrain. Outcrops, glacial boulders, and stream cobbles probably provided ready access to this material in the local area.

Primeau, Kristy *The Pethick Site in regional context: a GIS Perspective.* The Schoharie Valley contains numerous prehistoric sites in a variety of physiographic and ecological settings. By consulting site files data collated by the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, as well as the New York State Museum, a detailed Geographic Information System for the valley has been constructed. The Pethick Site's position in the GIS is discussed, as well as the geographic variables that relate to site location, and how those variables changed over time.

Rafferty, Sean *Evidence of Ritual Practices at the Pethick Site.* Evidence of ritual practices is often difficult to identify in archaeological assemblages from the Northeast. In addition, there is often reluctance on the part of researchers to approach ritual practices analytically, despite the centrality of these practices to Native American cultures. This paper presents two classes of evidence recovered from the Pethick Site: smoking pipes and a probable medicine bag, and discusses their implications for the ritual practices and spiritual beliefs of the site's occupants. Prehistoric Occupations at the Pethick Site, Schoharie County, New York

Rieth, Christina *Ceramic Analysis of the Pethick Site.*

Archaeological excavations carried out by the New York State Museum and the University at Albany, SUNY at the pre-Contact Pethick site in Schoharie County, New York, produced a large ceramic assemblage consisting of clay vessel and pipe fragments. Stylistic and technological analyses of these artifacts contribute to our understanding of the chronology of the site and enhance our understanding of Native manufacturing techniques. In this paper, we provide an overview of the ceramic

assemblage from the site, describe how the vessels were used, and discuss the role of ceramic vessels within the larger realm of Northeast settlement and subsistence.

Rieth, Christina Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Rinehart, Niels R. *Moving Beyond the Reduction Stage in Debitage Analysis, with a Little Help from the Pot Sherd.* The two central goals of identifying stages of reduction and type of tool industry limit the potential of debitage analysis. There may be more variation within debitage assemblages with which we can ask and answer different questions than these two goals. The problems lie with our construction of lithic typologies and our conception of mixture in debitage assemblages. The typologies we have constructed are built to answer the two central goals of lithic analysis, therefore limiting our ability to ask different questions. Assemblages that do not readily answer these goals are determined to be mixed. The problem is that the mixture may, in some cases, actually be finer grades of variation than we are able to see because of our limited goals and typologies. In this paper I briefly compare a collection of pot sherds to an assemblage of debitage. Like a pot sherd, a flake has attributes resulting from the process of its production. On their own, these attributes are meaningless. However when we put attributes together within the context of particular questions we may be able to see finer grades of variation in debitage assemblages and to interpret greater levels of choice beyond reduction stages and tool industry.

Robinson IV, Francis "Jess" W. and John G. Crock *Jackson Gore: An Early Paleoindian Site in the Southern Green Mountains of Vermont.* Limited Phase III data recovery was recently completed at the Jackson-Gore site in Ludlow, VT. The site, located in the midst of the southern Green Mountains, contains a number of loci attributable to the Early Paleoindian period. A preliminary assessment of the artifacts, materials, location and environmental

setting, will be presented, and these data will be used to infer site functions and possible migration routes.

Robinson, Paul Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Rolando, Victor R. *Après "200 Years of Soot and Sweat"* It's been 15 years since my book on early iron, charcoal, and lime manufacture in Vermont was published in 1992. In addition to updating the book this year with a complete re-issue of the original book and an updating Addendum - both on a DVD - I have looked back on the nuts and bolts of that 1992 issue, what my expectations were, and what impact, if any, it had on Industrial Archeology in Vermont.

Skinas, David *Protecting the Alburgh Burial and Village Site: Developing Long-Term Alliances.* Efforts to protect unmarked burial grounds on private lands requires the development of strong and lasting alliances between private landowners, Native American tribes, various state agencies, land trusts and archeologists. Landowners should not be held financially responsible for the identification and protection of unmarked human graves on their property and should be compensated for the loss of the use of that land intended for house development, gravel extraction or other ground disturbing activities. The discovery of Abenaki graves, habitation features, St. Lawrence Iroquoian pottery and botanical remains at the Alburgh Burial and Village Site will be discussed as a good model of what can be achieved through understanding, mutual respect, compromise and reaching a common goal of protection and stewardship of this important site. Negotiating a partnership among the stakeholders, establishing a process to identify unmarked human graves and then seeking funds to compensate the landowner will be presented.

Simon, Brona Participant in the Session: *Standards in Archaeological Practice and Review in New England: Current Status and Future Prospects.*

Smith, David Stewart *The Benôkoiak /Pennacook and Central Abenaki Alliance.*

The Pennacook are the predominant tribal group of New Hampshire but their kinship and alliances extended far beyond modern boundaries. When the term Western Abenaki was coined, Gordon Day and others realized that there was still a large unknown territory in terms of ethnology in central northern New England. My research suggests that the Pennacook language and tradition was probably distinct and descended from older, pre-Contact lines. In the early seventeenth century several events and conditions precipitated the consolidation of the Pennacook homeland. During the Contact and Colonial periods this was known as the Pennacook confederacy, the strongest tribal presence in northern New England.

Sobik, Chris and Sean Rafferty *Lithic Analysis of the Pethick Site.* The Pethick Site excavations have recovered over 100,000 artifacts over four field seasons. The vast majority of this material is lithic debitage. This paper presents data that shows the stages of lithic production that were taking place at the site, the range of expedient tools present, the presence of exotic raw materials, and the types of diagnostic tools present in the assemblage.

Steadman, Laura M. and Martin D. Gallivan *Preliminary Results of an ICP-MS Analysis of Abbott Zoned Incised Ceramics from Virginia and New Jersey.* Though they have great promise, materials characterization methods have only rarely been used to evaluate archaeological evidence of hunter-gatherer social interaction in the Middle Atlantic. This paper presents preliminary results from one such study, an analysis of Abbott Zoned Incised (AZI) ceramics identified at sites of hunter-gatherer aggregation in Virginia and New Jersey. Pottery found on Middle Woodland sites such as Maycock's Point on the James River exhibit zoned-incised motifs nearly identical to designs on contemporary ceramics from sites on Abbott Farm in New Jersey. The scarcity of these ceramics in Virginia and their presence in locations of periodic social gatherings raise the possibility that AZI was a restricted

good that played a role in feasting and ceremonial events. Additional evidence of AZI's origins is critical to understanding the role of AZI ceramics in Middle Woodland social dynamics. Our analysis of 114 sherds using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) focuses on the question of whether the AZI ceramics recovered from five Virginia sites were products of the Abbott Farm area or were locally produced emulations. The results of the study will contribute to an understanding of whether the AZI vessels used by James River communities arrived through exchange or through a common pottery tradition in which local potters drew from a suite of decorative techniques shared with distant communities.

Stewart, Frances L. *Why the Abenaki said "oui" to the French and "no" to the English.* Early in the 17th century, the Abenaki people in Maine had interactions, good and bad, with the rival English and French colonizers. Eventually, the Norridgewock Abenaki chose to ally themselves with the French rather than the English despite the fact that the English were nearer neighbours. In this paper, possible reasons for the Abenaki choosing to align themselves with the French instead of the English are considered.

Stewart, R. Michael and George Pevarnik *Artisan Choices and Technology in Native American Pottery Production.* Clay sources of potential use to Indian potters in the Middle and Lower Delaware Valley are extensive and varied. Single massive exposures often contain clays of variable colors, although all seem equally workable, and laboratory experiments show that upon firing, color differences between these clays are discernible. Evidence from Late Woodland archaeological sites in the valley show that certain of these clays are more frequently used by ancient potters than others, with clays that fire white to tan being rarely employed, but concentrated at a small number of sites. Technological and cultural factors that might explain the clay selection process and the distribution of white clay pots are explored.

St-Pierre, Christian Gates *St. Lawrence Iroquoian Pottery from Plattsburgh (NY) in the Collections of the McCord Museum in Montreal.*

The McCord Museum of Canadian History in Montreal, Quebec, holds many collections of prehistoric artifacts from archaeological sites located in Canada and the United States. The exact provenance and donor of many of these collections are unknown, unfortunately, and this is why they have been long neglected and forgotten by most archaeologists. However, many of these collections have a much higher informative value than what is usually thought and they should not be ignored anymore by researchers. This paper presents one such collection, from the Cumberland Bay near Plattsburgh, NY. The pottery assemblage from Plattsburgh is particularly interesting in regard to the presence of St. Lawrence Iroquoians in the Northern Lake Champlain area.

Sutton, John T., Patricia E. Miller, and Richard B. Duncan *The Fort Hill Site, a Middle Monongahela Village in Morgantown, West Virginia.* The Fort Hill Site (46Mg12), a Monongahela Period village located near present day Morgantown, West Virginia, was investigated by Phase III Data Recovery from summer 2004 to spring 2005. The site was located near the end of a narrow, terminal ridgeline approximately 1.4 miles north-east of the Monongahela River. The investigations involved hand excavation, mechanical stripping and subsequent site mapping and feature excavation. This site represents a multi-occupational, palisaded village with a central plaza, circular house patterns, refuse and storage features and burials. Radiocarbon dates from ten samples provided dates ranging from 830 to 480 BP, with the majority of the dates falling within the early Middle Monongahela Period. Ceramics consisted primarily of plain, shell-tempered wares. Other recovered artifacts include both ceramic and stone pipes, triangular points and a variety of flaked stone tools, stone discoidals, bone and antler tools, as well as

bone, cannel coal and marine shell beads. Analysis of various recovered samples included examination of botanical, faunal, malacological, lithic use-wear and ceramic residue samples, in an effort to increase our understanding of the past lifeways on the margins of Monongahela territory. The investigation of the Fort Hill Site has provided insight into what is the southernmost Monongahela village excavated within the Monongahela River watershed.

Thomas, Peter *The Sokoki in 1663*. In the fall of 1663, the Sokoki community occupied a fortified village in present-day Hinsdale, NH. The Sokoki were far enough removed from both the English and French colonial settlements not to be under the direct control of either, yet interacted with both on several levels. The village was, however subject to direct Iroquoian attack, which occurred in early December. Colonial documents shed light on historic events, and both written records and archaeological remains have implications for understanding trade patterns and cultural strategies at play during this unsettled period. The written and archaeological records are sometimes concordant, sometimes complementary and sometimes conflicting. A brief synopsis follows.

Timerick, Ted This edition of Hidden Landscapes will focus on the amazing new discovery of a ten thousand year old structure found on the Mashantucket Pequot reservation by Kevin McBride and his archeological team. The evidence they have assembled for this completely unsuspected cultural fluorescence at the edge of the Great Swamp in Connecticut is having a profound effect on the current models of Paleo-life in Eastern North America. The Hidden Landscapes project is delighted to be collaborating with another team of top archeologists to offer a new chapter in the continuing story of how the accepted vision of early Native history is radically changing.

Toney, Joshua R. *Beyond Identification: The Bohannon site in a regional Saint Lawrence Iroquoian context.*

Archaeological research conducted between the Richelieu and Pike Rivers has resulted in the identification of several unequivocal Saint Lawrence Iroquoian sites. In Vermont, excavation of the Bohannon site in Alburg has added valuable data to research on the presence of this Champlain Valley cluster. In an attempt to move research beyond solely identifying this cluster, a close examination of the ceramic artifact assemblage from the Bohannon site is presented here. Based on this attribute based analysis some hypotheses are drawn and comments made regarding possible relationships between the Bohannon site and other sites in the region.

Tourigny, Eric, Alicia Hawkins, Darrel Long, Patrick Julig and Jeff Bursey *Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy of geological and archaeological chert from Southern Ontario*. Lithic sourcing provides archaeologists with a means to study ancient exchange and travel routes, but archaeologists are frequently confounded by raw materials that are similar in appearance and cannot be accurately sourced visually. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) can identify the presence of important trace minerals and represents one possible research avenue for the low cost analysis of multiple chert samples with minimal destruction of the artefacts. We examine geological samples obtained from known locations across Ontario and identify the chemical differences among them. The methodology for creating FTIR samples follows that developed by Long *et al.* whereby a small amount of chert powder is diluted with KBr. The analysis of the geological samples shows that it is possible to identify some chert types by the presence or absence of distinctive trace minerals. In other cases, geological cherts can be characterized by the presence of a combination of different minerals. The chemistry of archaeological material from Emmerson Springs, a sixteenth century Neutral Iroquoian site from southern Ontario is compared with that of the geological samples.

Valko, Amanda L. and Brian L. Fritz *Excavations at the Frazier Sawmill Blacksmith Shop.* Excavations at the Frazier Sawmill blacksmith shop took place over Labor Day weekend 2005 as an archaeological education program for Clear Creek State Park in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. North Fork Chapter #29 members ran the two day dig with a crew of approximately sixteen participants ranging from children to adults. Five one meter test units were excavated and over 3000 artifacts were recovered. The largest class of artifacts consisted of metal items and these included tools utilized in the blacksmith trade, helping to confirm the long suspected location of the blacksmith shop in this area of the park.

Wall, Suzanne E. and Nelson Eby with Contributions by: Dr. Anthony Mariano, Eugene Winter, Bruce McAleer, *Petrology of Talc-Schist and Other Altered Metamorphic Rocks: Prehistoric Quarrying and Utilization in New England.* Petrologic studies by Polarized Light Microscopy, and Electron Excitation and Cathodo Luminescence, indicate the stone utilized for bowl production in Hillsborough County, NH and Essex County MA during the Archaic Period are altered by metasomatic processes and had meta-sedimentary, and/or meta-volcanic protoliths. These altered metamorphic rocks include, among others, amphibolites, talc-schists and meta-diorite. The lithics examined were sampled geologically from three areas of quarries, worked stones, and ledges, which cover many acres. The suite of tool marks associated with cultural use include: pecked grooves, pecked notches at the edge of the stone; pecked xenoliths; and exploited vugs. The in-situ talc-schist bowl pre-form found in Hillsborough Co., NH in October 2004 associates the groove and notch pecking with prehistoric bowl production. At Gloucester and Holliston MA, leucocratic igneous rocks exhibit the same kinds of pecking, with the addition of numerous, large (> 30cm) pecked circles. These recent

discoveries by Bruce McAleer appear to indicate that the variety of lithic materials and the geographic extent of Native American utilization of lithic resources are greater than previously assumed.

Wiseman, Frederick *Preparing for Champlain: The Material and Political world of the Far Northeast in 1609.* Summer 2009 will witness the 400th anniversary of the European discovery of Lake Champlain. Quadracentennial Commissions in Vermont, New York, and Quebec hope to host numerous recreations, celebrations and scholarly explorations of this event. This paper discusses the Champlain Baseline Project's archaeological, material culture and documentary research for the recreation of "best guess" 1609 period clothing, arms, armour, transportation, and ceremonial regalia for Champlain and his First Nations guides. Its purpose is to provide information to help Quadracentennial planners avoid historical and geographic stereotypes, especially of First Nations people, in the upcoming commemorations. The 10 minute discussion will be followed by a 20 minute screening of "Darkness Falls" an in-progress video using these data to consider the discovery of Lake Champlain from a native perspective.

Wood, Candis, Christina Rieth and Sean Rafferty *XRF Analysis of Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts from the Pethick Site.* A sample of ceramic and lithic artifacts from the Pethick Site was subjected to energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF). This technique identifies trace elements in a material, and allows that material to be associated with a source area. Using multivariate statistical analysis, artifacts from Pethick were compared to both local and non-local clay and chert samples to determine the degree of exploitation of exotic raw materials. The implications of these results for regional trade and exchange are presented.

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