



BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 76

**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING**

**83rd Annual Meeting
November 3 - 6, 2016
Langhorne, Pennsylvania**

**Editor
Zachary singer**

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WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

Connecticut	www.connarchaeology.org
Delaware	www.delawarearchaeology.org
Maine	www.mainearchsociety.org/
Maryland	www.marylandarcheology.org/
Massachusetts	www.masarchaeology.org/
New Hampshire	www.nhas.org/
New Jersey	www.asnj.org
New York	www.NYSarchaeology.org
Ohio	www.ohioarchaeology.org/
Pennsylvania	www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/
Rhode Island	www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm
Vermont	www.vtarchaeology.org/
Virginia	www.archeologyva.org/
West Virginia	www.wvarch.org/

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EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION (ESAF) EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MINUTES

The 83rd annual meeting of the Executive Board was held in the Lehigh room of the Sheraton Bucks County, Langhorne, Pennsylvania on Friday, November 4, 2016.

President Kurt Carr called the meeting to order at 11:56 am and determined that we had a quorum.

OFFICERS PRESENT: President Kurt Carr, President-Elect Dean Knight, Corresponding Secretary Martha Potter Otto, Recording Secretary Dick Doyle, Immediate Past President Amanda Valko, Business Manager, Webmaster and Bulletin Editor Roger Moeller, AENA Editor Arthur Spiess.

OFFICERS ABSENT: Treasurer Timothy Abel.

STATE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT: Ernie Wiegand for Connecticut, Faye Stocum for Delaware, Dick Doyle for Maine, Stephen Israel for Maryland, Alan Smith for Massachusetts, George Ludec for New Hampshire, David Mudge for New Jersey, Martha Potter Otto for Ohio, Amanda Valko for Pennsylvania and Jack Hranicky for Virginia.

STATE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT: New York, Vermont, and West Virginia.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S MINUTES: President Carr noted that the 2014 minutes were not ratified due to a lack of a quorum in Midland, Ontario. Hranicky moved to accept the minutes as circulated, Valko seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Smith moved to accept the 2015 minutes as circulated, Knight seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT: Otto reported that there were a couple of the member societies that owed her updated information. She has been in contact with them, and the updates will be forthcoming. Hranicky moved that we accept the Corresponding Secretary's report, Smith seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

TREASURE'S REPORT: With the absence of Abel, President Carr summarized the report. For 2016, we had a beginning balance of \$55,773.09, and as of 10/30/16, we had a balance of \$63,071.67 representing a gain of \$7,289.58. There was discussion regarding the income and expenses for this meeting. Moeller noted that there has been approximately \$9,000.00 taken in for this meeting. Carr noted that there is about \$2,500.00 in various expenses including rooms, lunch, and coffee at \$45.00 a gallon. Mudge noted that there would be around \$100.00 added to this as he had authorized additional coffee. Also, the banquet expense of roughly 85 attendees at \$46.00 each, or about \$4,000.00. Carr noted that the bottom line is that we are in the black for this meeting. Spiess moved to accept the report as presented, Smith seconded, the motion passed unanimously.

AENA EDITOR'S REPORT: Spiess reported that Volume 44 (2016) was delivered to the printers in mid-September. It contains eight articles and 178 pages. Our printer (Penmor, Lewiston, Maine) completed the press run quickly and shipped the issue in late September. Roger Moeller had them in the mail to members by September 24th.

This year 450 copies were printed and bound, with 10 copies unbound for authors' reprints. There are no inside color pages, but there is a color cover. Total printing cost was \$6,793.66, down from about \$9,000.00 as recently as 2014 (with color inside pages and larger print run), and \$7,600.00 in 2015 (540 copies printed and 207 pages).

We have a half-dozen articles submitted for 2017, and several have completed peer review. At present, the journal

is about half full, and articles undergoing peer review will bring the journal to about 65% full. The lead article in 2017 will be the first Ronald A. Thomas award article to complete rewrite and review.

Our JSTOR Publication License Agreement for Archaeology of Eastern North America was concluded in September 2009. The agreement includes a “three year moving wall,” meaning that 2012 content was released in early 2016. JSTOR makes a revenue-sharing payment to Eastern States Archaeological Federation each winter or spring, based on the amount of use of the journal (number of downloads and other factors). Usage in 2015 was 9,950 views and downloads. ESAF received the first payment from JSTOR in May 2013, for the 2012 calendar year, in the amount of \$3,258.41. The JSTOR payment for 2015 (received March 2016) was \$3,585.02, about the same as it has been since 2013. That figure includes \$1,585.02 for our share of download traffic, plus a \$2,000.00 payment for having a “moving wall” of three years or less. It is not clear how many years the “bonus” for a short time moving wall will continue. In any case, digital sales far exceed back issue printed issue sales, except for after-publication orders for the immediate year’s issue.

Harnicky moved that we accept the Editor’s report as presented, Mudge seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT: Moeller reported that the digital bulletin is current and easy to maintain. It is the most frequently downloaded item on our website. This is my last year doing this. I am suggesting that Zachary Singer be named the new editor. He will accept the position if asked.

Spieß moved and Otto seconded a motion to accept the Bulletin Editors report as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

WEB MASTER’S REPORT: Moeller reported that Googling is the most popular means of accessing the ESAF website. The site’s history shows that there is no bookmarking, hardly anybody gets there from links on other web sites, and traffic is about 40 page views a day. The most popular page is meetings with publications being next. The bounce rate is 85% for meetings. That means that people came into the site on that page and did not go anywhere else. The most popular download was the meeting program; 70% of the visits are less than 5 minutes; 93% of visits are from US, 3% from Canada. Nearly all visits come from the Northeast and Middle Atlantic regions. There were nine book sales from the site. Because of the numerous problems with the host and various state agencies blocking the web site, the site is now hosted by Bluehost. Employees of state agencies are no longer reporting issues.

Spieß moved and Valko seconded a motion to accept the Web Masters report as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT: Moeller reported that most of the financial aspects are covered by the treasurer’s report. The business office took in \$21,786 this year including nearly \$9000 in meeting registrations, banquets, and tours. Of the 85 paper copies of AENA sold this year (totaling \$1,977.00), only 14 copies were sold to individual and 9 copies predate 2015. The remainder are discounted bulk sales to societies and distributors. Digital volume and article sales mostly through JSTOR totaled \$3,651.02. The paper back issue market is limited to bulk sales of current issues. We have 300 members, and there are 226 past members that have not rejoined. Following the discussion last year about the cost of mailings to foreign countries, Dean Knight volunteered to take copies of AENA to Canada to mail to members there. He will be reimbursed for the postage. I have provided him with the books, labels, and padded mailers for this. Spieß moved that we accept the Business Managers report, Valko seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

THE BRENNAN AND RONALD A. THOMAS AWARDS: Spieß reported that we did not receive any Brennan Award applications for the 2016 award year (ending with this Board meeting). The most recent Brennan Award was made at the 2011 ESAF meeting, in the amount of \$2,000.00 to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology to help publish *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 B.P.* In 2013, Kurt Carr reported that all the manuscripts were with Paul Raber, who was doing the final editing. In 2015,

printing was anticipated soon. It was announced that the printing had been completed, and that Paul Raber had the gratis copies for the ESAF member societies. There was some additional discussion regarding what the various member societies did with the publications that they received.

Regarding the Ronald A. Thomas award, Spiess also reported that at the 2015 Board meeting, ESAF made the first Ronald A. Thomas award to Brianna Rae and Mary G. Harper of Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., Storrs, CT, to rewrite a portion of the Marshfield Airport Locus 10 report, focusing on a Terminal Archaic occupation. The Thomas Award check was issued in December 2015. We received the revised manuscript submission for AENA in May 2016, "Locus 10: An Atlantic Phase Terminal Archaic Lithic Workshop in Marshfield, MA" by Brianna Rae and Brian D. Jones. The paper went through peer review successfully and is scheduled to be the lead article in the 2017 AENA. The artifact photographs that were submitted with the report are superb. It is gratifying to see our first Ronald A. Thomas award result in publication of a CRM report that deserves wide circulation.

Knight moved to accept the reports as presented, Israel seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

STUDENT PAPER COMMITTEE REPORT: Otto reported that there were three contestants for the award. Justin Reamer of the University of Pennsylvania whose paper is titled "*Monumentalizing the Northeast: A Proposal for the Archaeological Study of Indigenous Stone and Brush Heaps*", is one. The second is by Mallory Moran of The College of William and Mary, whose paper is titled "*In the Main Their Course is Kept: Indigenous Travel Networks in Maine and New Brunswick Across the Historical Divide*". This paper was withdrawn because a major data source was not available. After hearing that, I asked Ms. Moran if she would reconsider and allow it to be resubmitted. She agreed and will get the committee a paper copy of her presentation. The third paper is by Stephanie Codling of Monmouth University and her paper is titled, "*What's in the Pottery: An Examination of Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblages in New Jersey*" Otto noted that this paper had been scheduled for the Sunday morning session, but she had asked Ms. Codling to present it to the committee.

It was noted that the Student Award Fund will be exhausted, and Otto moved that we transfer \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 into the fund to maintain the award, Carr seconded the motion.

Discussion that followed revolved around whether or not we should include posters in the award process. Spiess noted that more effort and ability went into papers versus posters. Carr indicated the he would like to see ESAF pursue the poster award at some point. Spiess further noted that there was no need to have a special fund set up for the Student Paper Award since we could simply take it from the general fund. Otto withdrew her motion. Spiess moved that we accept the Corresponding Secretary's Report, and that we consider the Student Paper Award an annual item and use the General Fund for this \$200.00 award. Also, we will continue to discuss the possibility of a poster award. Hranicky seconded the motion, it passed unanimously.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS: Stocum, as part of the nominating committee, announced that she had approached John Nass to be President-Elect, and he indicated that he would have an answer tomorrow. Valko indicated that Nass had asked her about the position, and she had urged him to accept the nomination. Stocum and Knight, as the nominating committee asked if the Board Officers would continue and all, except Abel who was absent, agreed. It was decided by those present that Abel would continue as well. Stocum moved that assuming John Nass says yes to the nomination as President-Elect, and the officers under consideration agree to continue, that they be presented to the membership at the General Meeting as the proposed slate of officers. Spiess seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

LIST OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE SOCIETY REPS: Knight, as the committee chair, indicated that there had been no action on this item but promised that he would work on this for next year.

BY-LAWS REVISIONS COMMITTEE: Knight, as the committee chair, reported that there had been no action on this item, to which he apologizes. Stocum indicated that she had mailed a thumb drive to Knight, and Valko said that there had been some emailing between the committee members.

NEW BUSINESS

C-14 FUNDING REQUEST: President Carr reported that there had been 36 people on the tour, 24 who had paid \$10.00 apiece to participate. He requested that since there had been no costs involved to ESAF, could we provide those funds to go towards radio-carbon dating. Stocum moved that we provide the funds for that purpose, Hranicky seconded the motion. Discussion that followed revolved around who should the check be written to and whether or not everybody had paid. The motion passed unanimously.

2017 MEETING HOST: Smith reported that Massachusetts would co-host with Connecticut. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn in New London, Connecticut on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of November. The hotel has agreed to provide the rooms at \$102.00 per night, and tours would be at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum about 10 miles away. The plan is to have people car pool to the Museum. Smith is the Arraignments Chair, and Curtis Hoffman and Ernie Wiegand are the Program Chairs. Possible sessions include “400 Year Anniversary of Champlain”, “Stone Structures”, “Archaeology After Hurricane Sandy”, “Landscape Archaeology”, and “Battlefield Archaeology”.

2018 MEETING: It was mentioned that we needed to have a 2018 host lined up as well. Valko reiterated the 2015 minutes where Northern Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Thousand Island area of New York were all mentioned as possible hosts.

85TH ANNIVERSARY: Knight noted that 2018 would be ESAF’s 85 anniversary, and that we should plan something or somewhere special for its celebration.

Spiess moved that we adjourn, Smith seconded the motion, and all agreed.

Respectfully Submitted

Richard A Doyle

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION (ESAF) GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

The 83rd General Business meeting was held in the Session B (University One) room at Sheraton Bucks County Hotel, Langhorne, Pennsylvania on Saturday, November 5, 2016 at 4:16 pm.

President Kurt Carr welcomed everybody to the Eastern States Archaeological Federations 83rd General Business meeting.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT: President Carr announced that the first order of business was to approve the 2014 minutes that were not approved at last year's meeting in Midland, Ontario, Canada because of a lack of a quorum. Allen Smith moved that we approve the 2014 minutes, Jack Hranicky seconded the motion, and it was approved unanimously. President Carr asked that the 2015 minutes be approved. Allen Smith moved that the 2015 minutes be approved as circulated, Hranicky seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT: President Carr summarized the report in Martha Potter Otto's absence. It was noted that a couple of member societies owed her updated information, and that information would be forthcoming.

TREASURER'S REPORT: President Carr summarized the report in Timothy Abel's absence. Beginning on January 1, 2016, we had a balance of \$55,773.09, and as of November 30, 2016, there was a balance of \$63,071.67 representing an increase of \$7,289.58. Roger Moeller noted that this meeting had brought in nearly \$9,000.00, but was subject to expenses. There was additional discussion regarding specific meeting costs. President Carr noted that it looked good that we would realize a profit from this meeting. Jack Hranicky moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted, Roger Moeller seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

AENA EDITOR'S REPORT: Arthur Spiess indicated that AENA came out on time this year due to quick action by Roger Moeller and our printer. We printed 450 copies, down a little from last year, and they are surprisingly, mostly gone now. Spiess further noted that we have about two thirds of the 2017 issue filled already, and if anybody wanted to get an article in they had better get it in soon.

Regarding JSTOR, Spiess noted that they provide digital access to AENA articles older than three years for a fee to anybody with a JSTOR account. This provides ESAF with about \$3,500.00 in income from past article sales. There was some discussion regarding how long back issues would be digitally stored, and the three- year sliding window to access articles. Dave Mudge moved to accept the Editors report, Allen Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

BULLETIN EDITOR'S REPORT: Roger Moeller reported that the digital bulletin is current and easy to maintain. It is the most frequently downloaded item on our website. Moeller noted that this is his last year doing this and is suggesting that Zachary Singer be named the new editor. This was addressed at the Executive Board Meeting, to which Zac agreed. Moeller requested Zac to please stand. President Carr welcomed Zac, and said that we were proud to have him. Moeller indicated that he would email the template to him.

WEB MASTER'S REPORT: Roger Moeller announced that the new Web Mistress is Jennifer Palmer, and that he would be working with her in a gradual transition. She will be addressing all updates and creating a new look and feel to the web site that is more social media friendly. This is a proactive position, and she will need to know when Spiess will be sending the updates for the cover and dates for table of contents, etc. There are several things in progress, and Moeller will get them to her along with the templates and work behind the scenes to make the transition a smooth one.

Fay Stocum moved that we formally announce, at the banquet, an acknowledgement and thanks of Moeller's good work and dedication in these positions. Dave Mudge seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT: Roger Moeller reported that most of the financial aspects are covered by the treasurer's report. The business office took in \$21,786 this year including nearly \$9000 in meeting registrations, banquets, and tours. Of the 85 paper copies of AENA sold this year (totaling \$1977.00), only 14 copies were sold to individual and 9 copies predate 2015. The remainder are discounted bulk sales to societies and distributors. Digital volume and article sales mostly through JSTOR totaled \$3651.02. The paper back issue market is limited to bulk sales of current issues. We have 300 members, and there are 226 past members that have not rejoined. Following the discussion last year about the cost of mailings to foreign countries, Dean Knight volunteered to take copies of AENA to Canada to mail to members there. He will be reimbursed for the postage. I have provided him with the books, labels, and padded mailers for this. Dave Mudge moved that we approve the Business Manager's Report, Allen Smith seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

THE BRENNAN AND RONALD A. THOMAS AWARDS: Arthur Spiess reported on the Brennan Award first indicating that we gave the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology \$2,000.00 to help produce *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 B.P.* He stated that they are now available for each member society representative to pick up. President Carr noted that the New York, Vermont and West Virginia reps were not here, and their copies would be mailed to them.

Spiess reported that the Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee gave \$1,000.00 to Brianna Rae to turn a CRM report on at Late Archaic Atlantic Phase site at the Marshfield, Massachusetts, Airport, into an AENA article. The graphics are stunning, and it will be the lead article in the next AENA issue. President Carr noted that this is the first time that the Thomas Award has been used by a CRM firm, and that the award is intended to help rewrite CRM reports into articles. Jack Hranicky moved to accept the report as presented, Allan Smith seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Allan Smith announced that the Massachusetts Archaeological Society would be applying to the Brennan Award for a succession to Boudreau's Typology.

STUDENT PAPER COMMITTEE REPORT: Martha Potter Otto reported that there were three candidates for the award, and that one of the papers that was not due to be presented until Sunday was given to the Committee. The Committee decided the winner, and it will be announced at the banquet tonight. There was further discussion about avoiding future contestants presenting their papers on Sunday. Dave Mudge moved to approve the report, Amanda Valko seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Fay Stocum suggested that in the interest of accurate minutes, the name of the winner should be included in them. The winner is Mallory Moran of The College of William and Mary, and her paper is titled "*In the Main Their Course is Kept: Indigenous Travel Networks in Maine and New Brunswick Across the Historical Divide.*"

MEETING REPORT: Dave Mudge reported that additional monies had come in bringing the income for this meeting to about \$11,500.00. The meeting room expenses totaled \$2,600.00, and the banquet amount of \$4,200.00 so this should leave about \$4,000.00 as profit. We had 165 people register representing 19 states and Canada. Double sessions help bring in additional people. Thank you to Roger Moeller for beating the bush for speakers. Moeller said that congratulations were due to Jonathan Lothrop and Zachary Singer for putting together a great Paleo Indian session. President Carr indicated that the Lithic Quarry session was also quite good. Carr reported that there were 36 people on the tour, which was also very successful. He further noted that 27 had paid the \$10.00 tour fee, leaving nine people that still owe it.

BY-LAWS REVISIONS COMMITTEE: Dean Knight reported that due to a communications breakdown nothing has been accomplished on this. He promised that it would be done for next year.

LIST OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STSTE SOCIETY REPS: Dean Knight reported that this would also have to wait until next year, promising that it would get done.

ALICE E. NOECKER BEQUEST: Roger Moeller reported that we had received a check from the estate for

\$3,854.39. He had also spoken to the executrix of the estate concerning the disposition of the slides, photos and other memorabilia that Alice had collected over the many years while attending the ESAF meetings. Alice had many boxes of stored materials from various other groups, and that it would be a slow process getting through it all. She had mentioned many different organizations in her will, and ESAF was not at the top. The Michigan Archaeological Society would have first dibs on these stored materials.

NEW BUSINESS

2017 MEETING HOST: Allan Smith reported that the 2017 meeting would be held at the Holiday Inn in New London Connecticut November 2nd through the 5th. The hotel room rate has been nailed down at \$102. The Massachusetts Archaeological Society and the Connecticut Archaeological Society are co-hosting. Smith is the Arraignments Chair, and the Program Co-Chairs are Curtiss Hoffman and Ernie Wiegand. The tour planned for Thursday would be to the Mashantucket Pequot Museum, and if enough people signed up, a Native American lunch could be planned. Proposed symposia are; Archaeology After Hurricane Sandy In Southern New England, Battlefield Archaeology, Landscape Archaeology, Stone Structures and Indigenous Peoples, Huronia Before and After Champlain, Paleo Indians in the North East, and Geophysical Perspective in the Eastern States. Discussion revolved around additional historic sessions for concurrent sessions. They are trying to get Kevin McBride as the banquet speaker.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: President Carr requested the Nomination Committee Report. Fay Stocum reported that she and Dean Knight were asked to be the Nominating Committee, and that the open office is the position of President- Elect. Dean Knight is the current President- Elect, and in a couple of hours, would be the President. The positions for Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary are also open, with the understanding that the extant officers, Treasurer Tim Able, Corresponding Secretary Martha Otto, and Recording Secretary Dick Doyle are willing to continue. We need to open the floor to any additional nominations to those offices, and to announce that the committee has searched and there has been an agreement that John Nass of the University of California has agreed to put his name in for consideration for President Elect. If anyone has any recommendations or nominations for this or the other respective offices, please present them. Hearing none, Moeller moved to direct the Secretary to cast one vote for the slate of officers as presented, Dave Mudge seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

LETTER OF SUPPORT REQUEST: President Carr recognized Lucy Harrington to address the membership. Ms. Harrington indicated that we might be aware of the Dakota Access Pipeline near the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, and that the SAA had written a letter to the Army Corps of Engineers expressing their concerns regarding the creation of their own rules for the Section 106 process. Ms. Harrington asked if we would be interested in writing a letter in support of the SAA's position. Discussion followed as to Section 106 clarification, permitting and Nation to Nation negotiations. Additional discussion asked who should such a letter be addressed to, and the consensus was to the same addressee as the SAA letter. Curtis Hoffman moved that we approve the writing of the letter in support of the SAA's position, Stephen Israel seconded the motion. Further discussion revolved around whether ESAF should be taking an archaeological political position, and if we wrote a letter, would we be speaking for the entire membership. It was determined that since this was the membership meeting that any such letter would be speaking for the membership. Martha Otto indicated, as the Corresponding Secretary, and presuming that she would be writing the letter, certainly would not want to write the letter without first getting a copy of the SAA letter, and that as an amendment, she would feel it necessary to circulate it among the Board of Directors before sending it out. President Carr summarized that we would be voting on a process where Otto would be writing this letter after first receiving the SAA letter, and then circulating it to the Executive Board, and that it would be addressed to the same entity as the SAA letter. Hoffman suggested that all member societies be urged to write their own letters of support. President Carr indicated that there was a motion on the floor and asked all those in favor, and the motion passed unanimously.

BRIAN ROBINSON: Zac Singer announced that he and Jennifer Ort had assembled a slide show memorial for Brian Robinson and would like to have it on the ESAF website. Roger Moeller indicated that he would convert it to the appropriate format and post it.

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS: All of the State Societies in attendance presented their reports. Some were summarized and abbreviated, and some were not.

TOUR MONIES: President Carr announced that the Thursday tours were quite successful and that 36 people had attended and paid \$10 each for the privilege. This fee was supposed to be for the gas and photo copying, but all of these expenses were covered by other entities. The Executive Board voted to provide a check, for those received monies, to Jennifer Rankin for C-14 dating.

Dean Knight moved to adjourn, and Curtis Hoffman seconded the motion, and all agreed. It was 5:32pm.

Respectfully submitted

Richard Doyle

**TREASURER'S REPORT
TIMOTHY ABEL**

Balance on 1/1/2016		
Savings	\$ 3,735.59	
Student Award Fund		\$400
Checking	\$ 8,553.99	*adjusted for 2015 checks not entered into register
PayPal	\$ 35.26	
Wells Fargo	\$ 43,448.25	
TOTAL	\$ 55,773.09	

Income	
Donation	\$ -
Annual Meeting	\$ 11,812.00
Book Sales	\$ 2,160.00
Digital Sales	\$ 3,651.02
Dividends (Wells Fargo)	\$ 183.77
Individual Membership	\$ 6,147.00
Institutional Membership	\$ 730.00
Student Membership	\$ 380.00
Interest Income (Savings)	\$ 2.10
Sales Tax & Misc.	\$ -
State Society Membership	\$ 617.00
Student Award Fund	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 25,682.89

Expenses	
Annual Meeting	\$ 8,190.41
Bank Charges	\$ -
Business Rep Stipend	\$ 6,000.00
Donation	\$ 250.00
AENA Editor Stipend	\$ 500.00
Membership Expenses	\$ 8,976.01
AENA Printing	\$ 7,187.66
Bulletin Printing	\$ -
Postage	\$ 1,301.76
Renewal Mailing	\$ 486.59
Awards	\$ 200.00
Refunds	\$ -
PayPal Expenses	\$ 441.60
Sales Taxes Paid	\$ -
Business Taxes Paid	\$ 2.00
Web Expenses	\$ -
Misc.	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 24,560.02
Balance	\$ 56,895.96

Balance on 12/31/2016		
Savings	\$ 8,000.71	
Student Award Fund		\$400
Checking	\$ 5,104.95	
PayPal	\$ 358.28	
Dreyfus	\$ -	
Wells Fargo	\$ 43,989.99	
TOTAL	\$ 57,453.93	
Difference	\$ 557.97	

The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand of \$557.97 represents unrealized capital gain/(loss) in the Wells Fargo investment account.

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

Connecticut
None received

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE FAYE STOCUM

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD), a charter member of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, has been busy this year. With a current membership of 124 (New Castle, Kent, Sussex and the Maritime Chapters), the Society has made good on its mission of supporting professional archaeological investigations, providing education and outreach to its membership and the public about the archaeology that is being done in Delaware and the Mid-Atlantic region. The chapters meet monthly or bi-monthly, providing lectures, workshops and tours. Each of the chapters has special projects they're working on, which will be discussed later. The Executive Committee (Ex Com) meets monthly to handle administrative matters for the Society. The Editor of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, moved on to a new job in Washington DC. Before leaving, David Clarke produced our 2016 Bulletin. Clarke produced high caliber Bulletins during his tenure. Bill Liebeknecht has stepped in to take on this responsibility. The Inksherd, our quarterly newsletter, has been revived and expanded by the editorial prowess of Ed Otter. This year the Ex Com instituted a contest to develop a new ASD logo. The contest was open to individuals to submit renderings for the Ex Com's Logo Committee's consideration. In March of this year, the Executive Committee chose a winner and unveiled it at the Annual Meeting in May.

At this Annual Meeting, held at Killens Pond State Park, the Archibald Crozier Award, in recognition of distinguished contributions in archaeology, was awarded to Wade Catts. H. Geiger Omwake Awards, in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the Society and its mission, were given to Joan Parsons and Alice Guerrant. In recognition of providing over ten years of notable service to the Society, Ronald Thomas Awards were presented to John Bansch, Alice Guerrant, Craig Lukezic, Daniel Griffith, Faye Stocum and Dawn Cheshaek.

For the 3rd year, the ASD has received a State Grant-in-Aid of \$8,000.00. These funds are to support ongoing excavations, analysis, artifact conservation and public outreach. In demonstrating the interest and need for such money, the ASD provided approximately 4000 hours of volunteer time to our projects. This financial support has allowed our treasury to remain healthy.

Other Society achievements for this year are:

- Designing and Printing the Delaware Archaeology Month Poster. This year's theme: Wells.
- Participate in the Early Delaware Valley Archaeology Symposium.
- Participate in various state and local sponsored events with exhibits, demonstrations, lectures, and tours. One such event was the Preservation50-ArCH (Arts, Culture and Heritage) Field Days. The ASD assisted the DE State Historic Preservation Office and the DE Parks & Recreation's Time Travelers program in putting on interactive demonstrations of field techniques and pottery making for 600 4th grade students from across the state.

The ASD met with Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) Board member in December, 2015 for the purpose of exploring a cooperative partnership. As both our societies' memberships are aging and numbers are declining, it is hoped that by joining forces we can help each other by sharing our strengths to cover the others weaknesses. The ASM does not have an active chapter on its Eastern Shore. The State of Delaware does not have an underwater archaeology program. The ASM needs more instructors for their CAT program. Delaware does not have a formal equivalent to CAT. Traveling across the Chesapeake to conduct field work on the Eastern Shore can be burdensome but is not a problem for most ASD members. Thus, specific interests rising from this discussion were: partnering in an underwater program to be overseen by Susan Langley; share expertise in

training classes and workshops; and, work with the ASM in their annual field school at a site on the Eastern Shore. The ASD membership is overwhelmingly interested in pursuing this partnership.

A second partnership which the ASD have developed is with the DE Division of Parks & Recreation's Time Travelers Program. This program is under the direction of John McCarthy. This program provides opportunities to acquire and train new ASD members while helping to locate and document sites, and develop management plans to preserve and protect important sites within the Parks system. Training classes and field work have been carried out at various State Park properties. Field work at the 19th century Delaware Breakwater Quarantine Station in Cape Henlopen State Park was undertaken to locate former buildings within this complex as well as determining the location of the Station's cemetery. Additional field work is planned at this and other Park properties. The ASD participates in the Time Travelers festivals, workshops and other educational events.

Chapter News:

New Castle Chapter: Monthly meetings are held at the Greenbank Mill, outside of Wilmington. Guest speakers fill the programs throughout the year. Field work activities include excavations at the Newlin Grist Mill, across the border in Glen Mills, PA and most recently at Brandywine Springs. Brandywine Springs was a popular resort/spa and amusement park which existed between 1886 and 1923. Interestingly, excavations recovered a steel carousel ring used in the "Brass Ring" game. While riding the carousel, riders would grab for rings dispensed on an outstretched wooden arm. Riders who managed to get a brass ring rather than an iron or steel one, won a free ride on the carousel. The rings quickly became souvenirs of a time spent at the amusement park.

Kent Chapter: Monthly meetings are held at the Public library in Dover. Guest speakers fill the programs at these meetings along with discussions on field activities being carried out by the Chapter. Field work continues, under the direction of Dawn Cheshaek, at Wildcat Manor and Forest Landing, located south of Dover. This is the location of Wildcat Manor, an extant structure associated with John Hunn, an important conductor on the Underground Railroad. Within the property boundaries is the site of an early transportation and commerce hub known as Forest Landing. It was a major trans-peninsular port functioning in the late 18th through 19th century, where local commodities were shipped in and out serving the Capitol City of Dover and other communities on the Delmarva Peninsula along with passenger service to major cities such as Wilmington and Philadelphia. Field work has been conducted over the yard area around the main house and down towards the creek. A foundation has been exposed which is believed to be one of many warehouses which lined the banks of Tidbury Creek; owned by a merchant who was involved in shipping 200 years ago. Artifacts recovered are being cleaned, marked and sorted in anticipation of analysis. Field work will resume in the spring.

Sussex Chapter: Bi-monthly meetings are held in the new Public library in Lewes. As with the other Chapters, guest speakers are typically part the meeting program. However, two recent meetings have focused on developing a path forward for future activities the Chapter may want to pursue. After eight field seasons, the Sussex Chapter excavations of the 17th century Avery's Rest Planation site closed down last November as Hurricane Joachim passed the Delmarva Peninsula. The final work to conclude the field project was the removal of the third barrel well and its timber box before backfilling the site. Work in the lab continued from January to early summer with washing, marking, sorting, counting and weighing artifacts and processing flotation samples recovered in 2015. In depth analysis of different artifacts types is being done in anticipation of preparing a detailed description of the collection. Special analyses underway include dendrochronology on wood samples from the barrel well; archaeobotanical identification of twigs, wood fragments, seeds, leaves, and nuts; and pollen and phytolith analyses. Osteological analysis of burials recovered at the site, being carried out by Douglas Owsley at the Smithsonian Institution, has yielded some preliminary results. Two of the burials were identified as African born and the remaining of European ancestry. Additionally, individual artifacts as well as the barrel wells are undergoing conservation at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab. The ASD has entered into an agreement with the State of Delaware to accept the Avery's Rest collection for permanent curation. The artifacts are being prepared for a staged transfer as analyses, inventories and photography of components of the collection are completed. The ASD anticipates the production of several reports documenting this work in the coming year.

Maritime Chapter: This Chapter meets with the Sussex Chapter. While currently there are no underwater survey being conducted in Delaware waters, Maritime Chapter members volunteer on surveys being conducted by the Institute of Maritime History for the State of Maryland. Chapter members receive training and/or participate in training other volunteers as well as participate in field work. This past year efforts focused on locating potential sites in the Potomac River of vessels scuttled by Lord Dunmore in 1776. A search of 63 sites and a ½ mile square area of the Patuxent River were conducted in an effort to locate potential crash sites of Navy aircraft lost near the Patuxent Naval Air Station. In both of these project surveys, side scan sonar and magnetometer surveys were conducted. At selected locations, dives were conducted for closer inspection. This survey work will continue in the spring 2017.

The ASD welcomes you to visit our site www.delawarearchaeology.org for updates on the information and/or projects discussed above.

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY RICHARD DOYLE

We are in our 60th year as an institution! Our membership, which includes individuals, families and institutions, continue to hover around 260 members.

Our Society continues to hold two public meetings, which are held in the spring and fall. This year's Spring meeting was held at the Old Fort Western Historical site in Augusta, Maine on the 24th of April. Tad Baker presented the morning talk on locating the hanging site for the Salem witch trials. The afternoon speaker, Gabe Hrynicky spoke on the Devil's Head site in Downeast Maine.

Our Fall meeting was held at the Bath Marine Museum in Bath, Maine. The morning speaker was Rick Will, who spoke on the archaeology of Moose Head Lake in Maine. Orman Hines was our afternoon speaker, and he presented on recent work at the Fort Popham site, and the construction of a replica of Maine's first ship, The Virginia that was originally built at the Fort Popham site in 1607-1608.

We continue to publish two bulletins per year, usually coinciding with our two annual public meetings. Our occasional Publication series saw the publication of "Fort St. George II" this fall and is the 15th in the series.

Thanks to one of our new Board Members, we have recently developed a Facebook page in an effort to reach out to the younger generation.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, INC. CLAUDE BOWEN, PRESIDENT

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of 330 individuals and institutions. ASM has eight active chapters throughout the state as well as one college chapter and one high school chapter. A third academic group from Hood College in Frederick, Maryland is presently seeking to form an academic chapter. The officers for the 2016-2018 were elected at the 2016 fall meeting. They are: Don Housley, President; Valerie Hall, Vice President; Lawrence Seastrum; Treasurer, Barbara Israel; Secretary; Rachael Holmes, Membership Secretary; Belinda Urquiza, Annetta Schott, Elaine Hall, Katharine Fernstrom, Lynn Bulhack, and Claude Bowen at-large trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dr. James Gibb and Esther Read, Publication Committee for ASM's journal "Maryland Archeology", Myron Beckenstein newsletter editor, State Underwater Archaeologist, Dr. Susan Langley and State Terrestrial Archaeologist, Dr. Charles Hall. ASM sponsored or participated in many archeology related activities throughout 2016. These included: the **25th Annual Workshop in Maryland Archeology** – March 26; the **50th Spring Symposium on Archeology** – April 9; **Maryland Archeology Month** – April 2016; the **45th Annual**

Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology: at the River Farm Site, May 27 – June 6; and the **52nd ASM Annual Meeting** on October 22, 2016.

The **25th Annual Workshop in Archeology** was co-hosted with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop was held at the MHT in Crownsville, Maryland. The Workshop offered presentations by: John Bedell on “Searching for King Opessa’s Town in the Mountains of Maryland,” Elizabeth Comer on “Heritage from the Ground Up: Using Technology to Study Enslaved and Free Workers in an Iron-making Community,” Dr. Henry Miller on “Exploring a Beautiful Place in Time: Reflections on Half a Century of Archeology at St. Mary’s City,” Sara Rivers-Cofield on “Outfitting Outlander: Costumes, Props, and Comparisons to Maryland Archeology,” Dr. Susan Langley on “Mallows Bay, The Ghost Fleet and Beyond,” Kirsti Uunila and Dr. Scott Strickland on “New Technologies in Site Recording,” Dr. Charles Hall presented a Certified Archaeological Technician (CAT) class entitled “Prehistoric Overview, Part I,” and Dr. Robert Wall presented a CAT session: “Prehistoric Overview, Part II.”

The **50th Spring Symposium on Archeology** was held at the MHT in Crownsville, Maryland. The theme of the symposium was a new look at classic sites in the Middle Atlantic region. Presentations included Dr. Cheryl Claassen who spoke on “An Exploration of Archaic Rituals,” Rebecca Webster who spoke on “Re-Examining 17th Century Beads from the Chesapeake,” Dr. Jay F. Custer who spoke on “Large-Scale Excavations at Four Woodland Sites of Central Delaware (Carey Farm, Snapp, Leipsic, and Pollack Site): Or, What I learned from Big-time Archaeology,” Stephanie Sperling who spoke on “The River Farm Site: Part of the Pig Point Puzzle,” Becca Peixotto who spoke on “The Rising Star Excavation in South Africa and the Homo *naledi* Discovery,” Dr. Julia King who spoke on “Putting Classic Sites to Work: The Colonial Encounters Project,” and Dr. Michael Stewart who spoke on “The Abbott Farm Historical Landmark: Snapshots from a 13,000-Year (Pre) History.”

2016 was the fifth year for ASM’s Silent Auction at the March Workshop and Spring Symposium for raising funds for the Society’s Analysis Fund.

The 2016 theme for **Maryland Archeology Month** was “Historic St. Mary’s City: Fifty Years of Discovering and Sharing Our Past” which was rendered pictorially in a poster that was distributed throughout the State of Maryland. The booklet for the April celebration featured articles concerning Historic St. Mary’s City and the fifty years of archaeological research beginning in 1966.

Discussions took place in 2016 to permit members of **ASM and the Archaeological Society of Delaware** to attend each organization’s activities at membership rates and to begin discussions about mutual certification of courses that each society provides its members for archaeological technician certification. Tentative discussions concerning dual membership structures also took place.

ASM offered **introductory courses in maritime archaeology** in the winter of 2016. These were taught by Dr. Susan Langley, Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist and were very well attended.

In 2016, ASM received a grant from the MHT for a project entitled “**Sustainable Models for Sites Endangered by Natural Hazards**” funded by the “Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Program” (a portion of a grant to MHT from the National Park Service to permit ASM to survey and test three sites threatened with destruction from natural causes; especially from rising sea levels, storm erosion, rising ground water levels, etc.). The River Farm Site and the Lower Brambly I Sites were identified for work in 2016.

The 2016, **44th ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session** was held at The River Farm Site (18AR881) in Anne Arundel County, from May 27 to June 6, jointly led by C. Jane Cox and Stephanie T. Sperling of The Lost Towns Project, Inc.

River Farm Site Survey and Testing

Portions of the text for this section were provided to ASM by Stephanie T. Sperling.

Over 100 (350 person hours excluding staff) people excavated 20 test units and found at least 13 features and thousands of artifacts that span at least 10,000 years of human history on the shores of the Patuxent River. Participants excavated in 4 areas across the 27-acre site and each was highly productive. During the later work on the site that took place in mid-August, 13 additional test units were opened. The information in this portion of the report is based on the results from all 33 test units although a great deal of additional analysis remains to be completed.

Survey and Testing at the Lower Brambly 1 Site (18ST51)

Portions of the text for this section were provided to ASM by Dr. Julie King of Saint Mary's College of Maryland.

The Lower Brambly 1 Site is a multi-component site consisting of Middle to Late Archaic lithic scatters, an Early to Late Woodland village/town that may have been occupied into the 17th century, an 18th-/19th-century domestic site, and a late 19th-/20th-century standing farmhouse and associated archaeological deposits. The site is privately owned but its owner has made provisions for the property's long-term preservation and has been very receptive to archaeological investigations on the property.

In the late autumn, St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) and The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. will begin survey and testing work on the Lower Brambly 1 Site, an extensive and rich oyster midden site believed to be Secowocomoco, a major Indian town mapped by Captain John Smith. This shell midden site appears to be one of the largest shell midden sites in St. Mary's County.

SMCM returns to Lower Brambly 1/Secowocomoco this fall as part of two important projects. The first is funded by the National Park Service's Underrepresented Communities program, which is supporting work at this site and Biscoe Gray with the goal of preparing a multiple property National Register nomination for sites affiliated with Maryland's Piscataway people. In addition, grant money from the ASM's "**Sustainable Models for Sites Endangered by Natural Hazards**" grant will allow a remote-sensing expert to scan the site in the search for palisades and/or houses and other structures.

ASM volunteers will assist with the excavation of perhaps a hundred or more test units and a limited number of 5-by-5-foot units. Shell will be processed on site, with whole shell bagged for the college lab at SMCM and the thousands of fragments counted and weighed in the field.

Lower Brambly 1 is located in Chaptico on private property. The site has commanding views of both the Wicomico and Potomac rivers. It is expected that work will begin in the latter part of November 2016. ASM Chapters from Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties will provide trained staff for the survey and testing. Public outreach efforts will also take place prior to the work to attract interested individuals wishing to take part in the project.

The **52nd ASM Annual Meeting** was held at the Catoctin Furnace Iron Works Historic District in northern Frederick County. Wayne E. Clark was the 2016 William B. Marye Award recipient at the ASM Annual Meeting. Presentations were by Susan Langley, MHT, who gave a talk entitled "Clear As Mud: Underwater Archeology in Maryland," Dan Coates, ASNC, discussed clay resources for Prehistoric pottery in a talk entitled "Soft As Clay: A Comparison of Prehistoric Pottery Resources throughout the Upper Bay," Jocelyn Lee, SERC, gave a talk entitled "Where Water Once Flowed: Terminal Archaic Sites on Relict Stream Channels," Dr. James Gibb, SERC, spoke on "ASM Field Schools (2014-2015) at the Shaw's Folly, Java Farm, and Contees Wharf Slave Sites," Elizabeth Comer, CFHS, Inc., led a tour of Catoctin Furnace, Kari Bruweheide and Katie Barca, NMNH, spoke on, "A Reanalysis of Human Remains From A Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace," Dr. Doug Owsley, NMNH, held a "Bone Identification Workshop," Elizabeth Comer, spoke on "Academic Research Informing Heritage Tourism," Robert Wanner, EAC/Archeology, Inc. gave a paper entitled "A Forest for the Trees: Remote Sensing Applications and Historic Production at Cunningham Falls State Park," Jane Seiter,

EAC/Archaeology, discussed “The African American Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace: Bridges the Past and the Future,” and Joseph Clemens, EAC/Archaeology, spoke on the “Technological Toolkit: Using EFR Analysis to Better Understand 19th Century Iron Making and Its Implications for the Labor Force.” Following the presentations ASM members and guests were invited to the Springfield Manor Winery for a social hour.

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our semi-annual journal, and the ASM Web page located at www.marylandarcheology.org. Several ASM Chapters also have web sites and Facebook pages listing events for their local areas.

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ALAN F. SMITH

Since 1939 the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) has continued as a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and studying the archaeological heritage of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MAS and the Robbins Museum of Archaeology foster public understanding of archaeology and Native American culture through educational programs, publications, and scientific research.

The Robbins Museum saw an increase in visitation over the past year despite the present economic climate. Two activities contributed to the increase in attendance, one of the major television stations reran an excellent program on the museum and the Southeast Chapter moved their meeting place from Plymouth, MA to the Robbins. One new Museum display on “Chronology” was added and work continues with the Native community on the redesign of the “Walk Through Time Exhibit”. We need to focus on holding more events and activities at the Museum next year to increase visitation. The Robbins has needed to replace its windows, insulation, and siding to hold down our heating costs. In the last year, we repaired the windows with an appropriate historic reconstruction and installed storm windows with the help of a Community Preservation Act grant in conjunction with the town of Middleborough, MA.

The Spring Bulletin contained articles titled “The Human Hand in Northern Rock Art: Communicating with the Spirits”, “A Brief Overview of the Bogastowe Fort Dig Project in Millis, Massachusetts”, “An Unusual Bone-handled Knife from Martha’s Vineyard”, and “Not Having the Feare of God Beforew his Eyes: The Story of Sagamore George”. The Fall MAS Bulletin articles were “A Quantitative Assessment of Stone Relics in a Western Massachusetts Town”, “The Braintree Cache”, “Two Previously Unreported Biface Caches from Southeastern Massachusetts”, and “Caches or Offerings? Ceremonial Objects from the First Terrace of the Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520)”.

The 2016 Spring Meeting of MAS was held on May 7 in the Barbara Luedtke Lecture Hall at the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleborough, Massachusetts. The morning program included a symposia on archaeology conducted in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

The morning lectures were titled:

Window of Opportunity: Recording Archaeological Sites Exposed by Hurricane Sandy in Rhode Island
Tim Ives

Hurricane Sandy and its Effect on Archaeological Sites Located along Rhode Island’s South Coast and on the Crescent Beach Site (RI 2555), Block Island
Joseph (Jay) N. Waller, Jr.

New Perspectives on the Native History and Archaeology of Block Island
Kevin McBride

At noon there was a reception and Dan Sivilich was present to sign copies of his new book titled **Musket Ball and Small Shot Identification: A Guide.**

The afternoon lectures were titled:

The Remarkable Everyman: Stories Behind the Tools at Coggeshall Farm Museum

McKayla Hoffman

The Cultural Heritage Crisis in the Middle East: How Cultural Heritage in the Middle East is Being Lost, and How Archaeologists are Rethinking Cultural Heritage Protection in the Wake of this Crisis

Michael Zimmerman

The Fall Annual Meeting was held on October 29, 2016 at the Robbins Museum, Middleborough, Massachusetts with the business meeting in the morning, light lunch at noon, and the speakers program in the afternoon followed by a reception with discussion of the presentations. The presentations included:

Landscape Ethnoecology and the Archaeological Record: A Case Study Focusing on the Boswell Site in Nova Scotia

John Andrew Campbell, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Local to Regional in the Meadowood Phase: An Interaction Sphere Perspective on Early Woodland Period Sites in Saratoga County 2000-3000 BP

Edward V. Curtin, Kerry L. Nelson, and Courtney "Meadow" Coldon, Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

Networking the Past

John P. Hart, New York State Museum

From Preservation to Problem Solving: Archaeology at RI 1898 (1991 – 2016)

E. Pierre Morenon, Rhode Island College

The Most Important Early Archaeologist that Nobody Has Ever Heard Of: The Role of William C. Mills and the Ohio Mounds in the History of Archaeology

Robert L. Welsch, Franklin Pierce University

The membership in the Society stands at 369 paid members as of October 29, 2016. This represents an increase of 2 members from last year.

New Jersey
None received

New Hampshire
None received

New York
None received

New Hampshire
None received

Ohio
None received

Pennsylvania
None received

Vermont
None received

Virginia
None received

West Virginia
None

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Listed by primary author. Co-Authors listed separately.

Blair, Susan (University of New Brunswick), **Katherine Patton** (University of Toronto), **W. J. Webb** (University of New Brunswick)

Movement And Landscape In The Late Maritime Woodland And Protohistoric Quoddy Region Of The Gulf Of Maine

Archaeological preoccupation with temporal and cultural divisions, and our continued reliance on concepts of components and sites as units of settlement has partitioned the archaeological record of the far Northeast, creating an impression of discontinuity in both settlement and, according to some, ethnicity, especially in the period before and during contact between Indigenous and European cultures. Recent archaeological research in Passamaquoddy Bay, a part of the Quoddy Region of the Gulf of Maine, has uncovered a number of dispersed archaeological deposits dating between 1500 and 400 BP (conventionally referred to in regional culture history models as the Late Maritime Woodland and Protohistoric period). We argue that these deposits indicate a settling into landforms in fragmented, dispersed settlements, that taken collectively, represent a saturation of the landscape by people, allowing microlocal exploitation of a myriad of resources. When contrasted with the better understood record for the period between 2800 and 1500 BP, this later record can be understood as a set of responsive shifts that draw on and transform the pre-existing notions of space, movement, and human-food relations, reworking the way in which people lived in and on landforms and the resources contained within them.

Boatman, Glenwood (Western lake Eire Archaeological Research Program and Black Swamp Chapter, ASO) and **George DeMuth** (Sandusky Bay Chapter)

What is the Extent of Hopewell In North Central Ohio?

Artifacts at the Esch Mounds site suggest to some a southern Ohio Hopewell incursion into Northern Ohio. Earlier Shane and Prufer compared the pottery at Esch Mounds and Heckelman with McGraw Cordmarked. Recent analysis of pottery at the Metz, Seaman's Fort, Heckelman, Weilnau, Esch Mounds and other sites has determined that Esch pottery appears and predates Hopewell at 300 B.C. at Metz and 250 B.C. at Seaman's Fort. Esch pottery is indigenous. Only two vessels at Esch Mounds are of southern Hopewell origin, a Zoned Rocker Stamped vessel and a five footed podial vessel. These vessels and copper and silver artifacts are of southern Hopewellian design. Are they trade items? Prismatic bladelets found alone on several other sites suggest trade. However, burial mounds at the Esch Mounds site argue for Hopewell presence. What is the extent of Hopewell in North Central Ohio?

Boisvert, Richard A. (State Archaeologist, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources)

Paleoindian Adaptation to the Landscape of northern New Hampshire

Research has been ongoing at the Israel River Complex in Jefferson, NH for over 20 years. In that time six (arbitrarily defined) Paleoindian sites have been identified containing at least 19 loci of specific or concentrated activities all within a zone approximately 1000 meters long and 500 meters wide. While research here will never be considered "complete", we have assembled enough data to present an estimate of how these Paleoindian people utilized the landscape at a micro-topographic scale and how this cluster of sites relates to broader patterns at a sub-regional scale.

Bradley, Kevin C. (Commonwealth Heritage Group)

Printers and Printing Along Carter's Alley, Old City Philadelphia

The 2014 excavation at the site of the Museum of the American Revolution in Old City Philadelphia by Commonwealth Heritage Group (formerly JMA) uncovered hundreds of years of urban life in one of the nation's oldest and most dynamic cities. The recovered material culture painted a colorful picture of a neighborhood that was home to merchants, lawyers, bakers, tanners, laborers, and many other professions. Since the late-eighteenth century, however, Carter's Alley may have best been known for printing and publishing. The storied printing history of Philadelphia includes the innovations of citizens, such as Benjamin Franklin, and the international success of publications, such as *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Nearly 750 pieces of print type were recovered from the Museum of the American Revolution site. These small lead bars represent the remains of an industry that allowed Philadelphia to serve as an influential center of politics, education, arts and

entertainment, and health for centuries. What do these minute artifacts rescued from demolition tell us about the Carter's Alley neighborhood and those who worked and resided there? And what impact did their work have on the city and country.

Burgis, Harley (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) Poster

Using Microartifacts to Investigate Prehistoric Cooking Methods at the Dust Cave Archaeological Site

This study examines microartifacts from the archaeological site of Dust Cave (10,650-3,600 BC), located in northwest Alabama, in order to investigate prehistoric cooking methods. Microartifacts, artifacts measuring less than ¼", are rarely studied by archaeologists, yet they are an important artifact class. This is because while people often throw out larger artifacts when they clean up, the smaller pieces are often overlooked and tend to stay where they are dropped, in primary deposition. Previous research at Dust Cave has defined several feature types; this project compares the large, formally constructed "surface hearths" to the smaller, less formal "expedient hearths." Tentative results from the microartifact analysis suggests that the larger hearths burned at higher temperature, and were multi-purpose in function (i.e., cooked a wide variety of materials). In contrast, the smaller hearths burned at lower temperatures and contain proportionately more shellfish and fish bone than the other types of hearths.

Burkett, Kenneth (Executive Director of the Jefferson County History Center in Brookville, PA)

Jefferson County Chert

Vanport Siliceous Shale (also known as Jefferson County Chert) is a poorly recognized lithic material that is found within the geologic context of northwestern Pennsylvania. This paper will help to identify the sourcing area and discuss a series of local quarry sites and its utilization by prehistoric Native American populations.

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

An Overview of the Recorded Tool Stone Quarries in Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania, the main lithic types for chipped stone tools are chert, jasper, quartzite, quartz, metarhyolite and argillite. This presentation will focus on the nature of bedrock quarries, specifically how the tool stone was extracted and the distribution of these types based on the PASS files. Chert is the most widespread of these although the package size varies and this affects the potential size of cores. Eastern Pennsylvania contains a variety of lithic types, some of which are reasonably distinctive and can be easily sourced (jasper, metarhyolite and argillite). The Upper Ohio basin contains a variety of chert types, unfortunately they are not accurately or consistently reported in the PASS files and sourcing studies are not as easily accomplished.

Chiarulli, Beverly A. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, retired)

Late Prehistoric Patterns of Lithic Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania

During the Late Prehistoric period in the central Allegheny Valley, at least four major lithic raw material types were used for the manufacture of small triangular projectile points and flake tools. The material types used in this region include Onondaga, Loyalhanna, and Shriver cherts and Vanport Siliceous Shale. Workshops and quarries have been identified in the surrounding region. Analysis of the raw material types used in the villages suggests that although the percentage of a raw material type used in any particular village generally reflects the distance to sources, there are some materials that are present in much greater than expected quantities. Analysis of the assemblages suggests that the use of raw materials reflects not only proximity to source areas, but also either perceived qualitative differences in the materials or access to different distribution networks.

Codling, Stephanie (Monmouth University)

What's in the Pottery: An Examination of Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblages in New Jersey

This paper examines ceramics from two prehistoric artifact assemblages housed at Monmouth University, with a focus on Late Woodland ceramics. The first is the Dr. Samuel Kuna collection from northern New Jersey and the second is the Charles Kier collection which contains ceramics from the Indian Head Site in southern New Jersey. I will be comparing the artifacts from the two collections to examine differences in decorative techniques, temper, surface treatment and form. Through this comparison analysis I hope to be able to develop a better understanding of the types and varieties of prehistoric pottery made and employed by the ancient Native American inhabitants of New Jersey and the surrounding areas.

Coppock, Gary (Skelly and Loy, Inc)

Intra-Family Tenancy in Antebellum West Virginia: An Introduction to the Long Site (46TU302)

The Long Site (46TU302), located along the Cheat River in northern West Virginia, represents the remains of the John Long farmstead. Established in 1819, it was occupied by John's nuclear family until abandoned in 1866. A landless farmer at the time of his death in 1838, John was the son of a local slaveholder who owned more than 1,000 acres in Tucker and Randolph counties. The site's last occupants were John's widow, who died in 1865, and their son Washington, an unmarried farmer who served as postmaster from 1858 until his death in 1866 at age 38. While the family lived as intra-family tenants of lower middling economic status, the participation of male family members in local and state-level politics suggests they commanded a relatively high social status. Future research is likely to yield more details about the Long family and their involvement in rural capitalism in antebellum West Virginia.

Cunanan, Chester and Mark Petrovich (AECOM)

Old Venues through New Avenues: Augmented Reality and 3D Printing

Through the combination of varying technologies and techniques we can create a more immersive experience of existing locations and discoveries. Via 3D printing we can recreate old foundations and buildings that are no longer accessible. Combined with the added abilities of Augmented Reality users can be placed "into" these environments exploring not only tactically but visually. Through the use of these new technologies we hope to energize a younger audience into exploring and participating in the history hidden below their feet.

DeMuth, George B. (Sandusky Bay Chapter)

Metz Transitional Ware, the Challenge and Technology

Ceramics at the Metz site offer new insight to what has been described as Sandusky Tradition ceramics in Northern Ohio. The study and assessment of ceramic collections from sites in the Huron and Sandusky River Valleys have revealed construction methods unlike those methods signifying earlier Leimbach Wares. These morphologic characteristics as well as other decorative techniques signify an in situ indigenous population. This report reveals the technological and morphological changes to ceramic forms which were observed in the ceramic assemblages at the Metz site (33ER557) and other sites in North Central Ohio. This ongoing, expanding study adds a new understanding of ceramics in Ohio.

Dworsky, Joel (AECOM)

That Sinking Feeling: The Fortuitous Discovery of an 18th Century Privy in Germantown Philadelphia

In June of 2016 AECOM was brought in to monitor the repair of a sinkhole at the Wyck House in Germantown, Philadelphia. During the course of this monitoring effort, AECOM archaeologists uncovered a beautifully preserved stone privy. The discovery of this feature offers the potential to glean new information about the settlement of the Wyck property and the Germantown neighborhood at large.

Eichinger, Daniel (AECOM)

Built Like a Brick Outhouse

At the Gunnar's Run (36PH162) site and adjacent city blocks in the Fishtown section of Philadelphia, the URS archaeological team has excavated over 350 historic privies. Three methods of privy construction were encountered; buried barrels, boxes, and brick-lined shafts. But basic shape aside, what are the differences between each of these techniques? And what did the historic glass workers of Kensington-Fishtown deposit into these backyard bathrooms (outside of the obvious)? What follows is a broad comparison of city crappers.

Farley, William A. (University of Connecticut)

Historical Trajectories and the Prehistory/History Dichotomy: A Critical Analysis

In this paper I seek to explore, historicize, and critique the last quarter century of the archaeology of the prehistory/history divide. In the 1990s and 2000s Pauketat, Silliman, Lightfoot and others began calling for the disassembly of what they termed an arbitrary break in native history. Here I hope to assess whether archaeologists have substantively achieved that goal. Finally, I discuss the relevance (or lack thereof) of these categories to the achievement of collaborative and indigenous archaeologies.

Fritz, Brian L. (Quemahoning, LLC) *Digging into Quarry Sites: Theoretical Approaches and New Analytical Methods for Understanding Mined Landscapes.*

Prehistoric lithic quarry sites often contain large quantities of broken and fractured rock fragments that generally lack morphological attributes commonly used for lithic debitage analysis. Quarry pits often converge to form large-scale cultural features that are complex and difficult to understand. Proposed is a new theoretical approach to understanding quarry site development that takes into account both cultural factors and geological factors. Included is a quarry site classification model and new methods for analyzing large quantities of quarry debris.

Gall, Michael J. (RGA, Inc.) and **William Liebeknecht** (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
Archaeology of Slavery in Delaware: New Insights from a Northern State

Since the new millennium, archaeologists have increasingly focused on better understanding the material manifestations of slavery and the African American experience of enslavement in the upper Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. Recent excavations at the Cedar Creek Road Site and the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric Site in Delaware, along with a re-examination of several Delaware archaeological assemblages, elucidate aspects of slavery in this northern state. The data also provides crucial insight to disparate African, African-Caribbean and African American cultural and religious practices, racial disenfranchisement, power hierarchies, and strategies slaves employed to mitigate the harsh realities of enslavement in Delaware. Examined site assemblages and documents also present clues on artifact and feature patterning that may be used to identify and interpret slave life in Delaware during the colonial and antebellum periods.

Gingerich, Joseph A.M. (Ohio University; Smithsonian Institution NMNH)
Pleistocene Depositional Patterns and their possible link to Paleoindian Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region, USA

Before, during, and after the Younger Dryas interval, we see differences in depositional patterns throughout the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States. In this paper we explore both differences and similarities in alluvial and eolian deposition within the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley physiographic provinces of eastern North America. Using select case studies in Virginia and Pennsylvania, we explore what role, if any, varying landscape stability played in the settlement or use of river valleys by human populations during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene.

Gramly, R. Michael (ASAA)
The Bull Brook Phase: Definition and Important Massachusetts Sites

Both absolute chronology and certain artifact types indicate that the Bull Brook Phase belongs at the end of the long-lived Clovis Tradition; whereas, formerly it was believed to be one of the oldest fluted point manifestations in New England. Band aggregation habitation sites such as Sugarloaf and Bull Brook suggest that Palaeo-American population had grown considerably since the time of human entry into the Northeast. It is perhaps no coincidence that the disappearance of proboscideans occurs during the Bull Brook Phase.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene (RGA, Inc./Archaeological Society of NJ)
Shellfish Foraging in Coastal New Jersey

Over 100 known shell sites have been documented along the Atlantic and Delaware Bay coasts of New Jersey. Although few people eat oysters from New Jersey now, our brackish bays and rivers were once major sources of shellfish. This paper presents an overview of over 100 years of study of shell midden or shell matrix sites and case studies from recently excavated sites in New Jersey. How these sites contribute to an understanding of prehistoric foodways, gendered food procurement strategies, and implications for social networks, seasonality, and symbolic meaning in Woodland period New Jersey is also discussed.

Harrington, Lucy (Mercyhurst University)

Use and Maintenance of Bifaces and Unifaces in Pennsylvania from Paleoindian to Middle Archaic Times.

Previous studies have concluded that Archaic peoples in Pennsylvania were less mobile than their Paleoindian predecessors. One form of evidence supporting this argument is the extensive maintenance of bifaces and unifaces in Paleoindian times that does not persist into the Middle Archaic. Production of tools designed for long-term use and maintenance is associated with highly mobile groups where maximizing tool use-life reduces transport cost. This study reports on the examination of changes in biface and uniface resharpening using Andrefsky's Hafted Biface Retouch Index (2006) and Kuhn's geometric index for the reduction of unifaces (1990) in an effort to examine the relationship between changing levels of maintenance and mobility over time. The artifacts analyzed in this study are from 14 lithic assemblages previously excavated from well stratified sites in Pennsylvania dating from the Paleoindian to Middle Archaic periods.

Henshaw, Marc (Michael Baker International)

Riding the Lightning: An Examination of the Waynesburg And Blacksville Street Railway Company in Green County, Pennsylvania.

This paper presents an account of a lost chapter of industrialization and transportation history in southwestern Pennsylvania, as a result of field investigations conducted in 2016 by the cultural resources section of Michael Baker International, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Engineering District 12-0), Cook Avenue Bridge Replacement Project in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. The efforts of the archaeological team revealed an unassuming embankment along Smith Creek to be the remnants of the Waynesburg and Blacksville Electric Railway. Together with its associated structures, thoroughfares, and bridges, the forgotten railway highlights a time in the early 20th century when electric public transportation was in its hay-day. The spider web of track, switches, bridges, stations, and depots linked the industrial hubs of southwestern Pennsylvania connecting workers with mines and mills while the public traveled to urban markets. The electric railways that connected the towns were considered cutting edge and technologically advanced modes of transportation that echo modern calls for to meet mass transit needs. The remnants of these historic networks are scattered throughout the woods and stream valleys of the region. Bridges, embankments, rail beds, and cuts represent the sparse remains of this vast network hidden by trees and underbrush. This paper documents the Waynesburg and Blacksville Electric Railway by using a combination of methods and technology such as LIDAR imaging. It also examines other railways in the area, specifically the West Penn railway which ran over 339 miles of track through western, Pennsylvania. These two rail lines represent a sample of transportation before car ownership and economic decline made these systems obsolete.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State University)

Science, Pseudoscience, and Scientism: The Stone Structures Controversy

For many years, the study of stone structures in Northeastern North America has been relegated to the fringes of archaeology. There is a good deal of antagonism between the antiquarian community who express interest in these structures for a number of reasons on the one hand, and the professional community who consider all or most of them to be the work of colonial post-Contact farmers clearing their fields. This antagonism results in reciprocal accusations on both sides: some antiquarians charging that the archaeologists are allowing the structures to be destroyed without study, or even repressing evidence, while some archaeologists claim that anyone who shows an interest in these sites is practicing non-archaeology. More recently, Native communities have also become involved in the controversy, claiming these structures as their own sacred sites. This claim has been disputed by both of the prior antagonists, with some antiquarians claiming that they are rather the work of pre-Columbian transoceanic voyagers and some archaeologists claiming that the Native position is merely political grandstanding. However, a number of archaeologists and antiquarians have begun working together with Native groups to ensure the preservation of these sites, on the presumption that, whoever built them, they are part of the built environment and therefore ought to be protected along with standing structures and buried pre-European sites. This position has gained ground more among the antiquarian community than among professionals, some of whom persist in labeling any interest in these structures as "pseudoscience" and "not even anthropology." For the past 4 years, the author has undertaken a comprehensive inventory of sites containing stone structures across the eastern seaboard of the U.S. and Canada, amassing a database of over 5,100 sites and over 35,000 individual structures. He will show that science - including quantitative hypothesis testing - can

indeed be done on the distribution of these sites, and that claims to the contrary should be considered as scientism – the religion of science.

Homsey-Messer, Lara and William Chadwick (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Preliminary Results of the 2016 Field Season at the Squirrel Hill Site (36Wm0035)

In partnership with the Archaeological Conservancy, Indiana University of Pennsylvania held its 2016 Field School at the Squirrel Hill site (36Wm0035), a Johnston-Phase Monongahela village located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on a terrace of the Conemaugh River. Although listed on the National Register, previous systematic investigation is limited. With the exception of a small geophysical survey in 2013, most work at the site dates to the early 1950s by amateur archaeologists. Many questions remain to be answered, including verifying tentative cultural affiliations and site boundaries; characterizing the internal arrangement of houses, plaza, and stockades; and contextualizing its relationship with other regional sites. This paper presents preliminary results of the 2016 field season, which included test unit excavation, shovel testing, a GPR survey, and geomorphic coring. Initial findings suggest that there may be more than one occupation at the site and that the prehistoric landscape was more dynamic than previously thought.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Jasper Usage in the Paleo-Era of the Shenandoah Valley

This paper discusses jasper blade and biface technology in the Shenandoah River valley of Virginia. With the Thunderbird Paleoindian site excavation in the 1970s as a basis, artifacts of both technologies are illustrated. This paper is based on the re-examination of the Thunderbird excavated artifacts. While this early excavation provided proof of Clovis technology, numerous artifacts were recovered that are outside the standard Clovis toolkit suggesting other flintknapping people at the Thunderbird area who were using jasper. This is based on a long prismatic blade which is argued as pre-Clovis due to its manufacture. A Miller point in the Thunderbird excavated material suggests a 16,000 YBP date for the valley. And, a 175 mm jasper knife suggests an ivory billet was used in its manufacture. The newly-discovered Higgins site in Clarke County has a pure jasper blade technology and examples are illustrated and discussed. All these recovered artifacts are used to argue a new paleo-chronology and megafauna hunting for the upper Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Hrynck, Gabriel and W. Jesse Webb (University of New Brunswick)

The Devil's Head Site and the Late Maritime Woodland to Protohistoric Transition in Maine's Quoddy Region

The Devil's Head site, located along the St. Croix River in Maine, contains spatially discrete later Late Maritime Woodland (950 – 500 BP) and Protohistoric (550 – 350 BP) components along ca. 150 m of shoreline. As a result, it offers an opportunity to examine changing Indigenous lifeways within a single environment at the earliest periods of European contact in the Northeast. Devil's Head suggests continuity in technology from the end of the Maritime Woodland to the Protohistoric periods alongside subtle changes in site structure, settlement, seasonality, and interaction.

Israel, Stephen (The School in Rose Valley)

Archaeology's Contribution to the School in Rose Valley.

At a 2014 elementary school reunion, the Head of School and two parents asked me to undertake an archaeological field project to expand the Experimental School in Rose Valley's (SRV) Middle Group's 3rd and 4th grades, class room archaeology lessons. Following interviews with local historians, historic maps, and photographs of Rose Valley Borough, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; Two one-half day surveys were undertaken at two historic sites within the Rose Valley National Register Historic District. The first field survey was at the Gate House Ruin in 2014 and the second at the SRV's First Campus, now a private residence in 2015. This paper will share the field survey strategy, what was found and what was learned. The archaeology contribution includes student write ups about their two hour excavation experiences. Future plans include exposing a brick playhouse foundation at the SRV First Campus and surveying two Wildlife Sanctuary's on Ridley Creek for subsequent SRV exploratory excavations.

Janowitz, Meta and Rebecca L. White (AECOM)

The Remmays of Philadelphia, Stoneware Potters of Renown

Members of the Remmey family have been potters since at least the 16th century in Europe. One of the members of the family came to New York in the early 18th century where he established himself as a maker of salt glazed stoneware and founded a family. Members of the family eventually found their way to Philadelphia where they worked from the 1830s until the early 20th century. The stoneware waster deposit found at the Cramp site, part of the I-95 project in Philadelphia, shows the vessel forms produced and the kiln furniture used during the last quarter of the 19th century when the Remmays were beginning to expand their range of production from exclusively domestic wares to industrial ceramics.

Johnson, Janet (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Effigies of the Susquehannock

The Susquehannock Indians who lived in the Lower Susquehanna River from about 1575 AD to 1763 are often identified with distinct attributes of ceramic production. Their ceramics have been examined and classified by several archaeologists in developing a typology of Susquehannock pottery attributes. The Washington Boro phase of the Susquehannock sequence which dates from approximately 1610-1630 AD exhibits the greatest number of effigy symbols. Researchers have examined the patterns and placement of effigies on pottery as an expression of social change or acculturation. This presentation will focus on the complexity of these design elements, examining patterns for indicators of individuality or replication across multiple Susquehannock sites.

Jones, Brian D. (Connecticut Office of State Archaeology)

Discussant in *Paleoindian Peoples and Landscapes of the Northeast*

Katz, Gregory (Senior Archaeologist Heritage Resources, Louis Berger)

Landscapes of Lithic Extraction and Small Scale Lithic Economies: The View from Penns Creek, Snyder County, PA.

This paper examines prehistoric chert quarrying and lithic utilization patterns in Snyder County, Pennsylvania. Prehistoric societies in the Middle Atlantic used a variety of lithic raw materials for the manufacture of artifacts, and these patterns were dynamic over time. Snyder County is an area rich in chert sources, albeit middling-quality material. In a study of the lithic resources, we documented a landscape of extraction in the county, with extensive rather than intensive chert exploitation. A total of 25 sources of chert were identified and characterized geologically and geochemically (NAA, XRF, thin-section petrography). Penns Creek Chert was found to be a distinctive raw material, able to be differentiated from other Shriver Chert outcrops in the state. It is posited that baseline studies such as this are needed in order to characterize raw material economies on the state and local scales, and that this work can help illuminate prehistoric social change.

Kitchel, Nathaniel (University of Wyoming)

Have Rocks, Will Travel: Patterns of Lithic Raw Material Use During the Fluted Point Period of Northern New England

Tool stone acquisition and discard from 21 fluted point sites throughout New England and southern Quebec was studied using visual and XRF geochemical sourcing methods. Patterns of lithic raw material use demonstrate that tool stone procurement activities were highly patterned among these early groups, with certain materials appearing commonly in fluted point assemblages while other materials were virtually ignored. Some raw materials were frequently transported over large distances while other ostensibly less desirable stone was used only adjacent to its source location. Taken together these patterns demonstrate that these groups were engaged in a highly patterned, wide ranging landscape use network, rather than an opportunistic or geographically restricted movement pattern as has been suggested for such early populations.

Lattanzi, Gregory D. (Bureau of Archaeology, New Jersey State Museum)

Geochemical Analysis of Mica Source Specimens and Artifacts from the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark (28-Me-1)

The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark is one of the more significant Woodland period sites in the Northeast. Numerous Hopewellian cultural traits (copper artifacts, cremated burials, exotic cherts, and mica) have been identified at the site. Numerous potential geological sources for the mica artifacts exist in the Mid-Atlantic region. We explore two analytical methods to evaluate the most-likely geological sources of the mica artifacts. Source and artifact specimens were analyzed using pXRF as well as neutron activation. Our pXRF data are suggestive, but show high analytical uncertainty. We make several recommendations relevant to future attempts that would use this kind of instrument to study sheet mica. Our neutron activation results are promising, and suggest that geochemical sourcing of mica has much potential. Results of both assays suggest that most of the artifact specimens recovered from the Abbott Farm share a similar chemistry, and this composition is very similar to mica from southeastern Pennsylvania. A cut-and-drilled pendant exhibits a chemical makeup distinctly different from all other artifacts and source specimens evaluated here. The application of modern analytical methods to extant archaeological collections has the potential to provide significant new information.

Lemke, Ashley K. (University of Texas at Arlington) and **John M. O'Shea** (University of Michigan)

Seasons of Change: An Investigation of Late Paleoindian Mobility and Interaction on a Submerged Landscape

Water level fluctuations have significantly impacted the prehistoric Great Lakes landscape. At the end of the Pleistocene in Lake Huron, a drastically low water stand, Lake Stanley, exposed over 250,000 hectares of land for plant, animal, and human occupation. Recent archaeological research in Lake Huron on this now submerged landform has documented over 60 stone built caribou hunting structures and sites. The research has also generated a wealth of environmental data which indicates that this submerged, early Holocene landscape provided a refugium for Pleistocene adapted plants and animals, as well as Paleoindian lifeways. Given the benefit of underwater preservation, seasonal patterns of caribou hunting, group mobility, and interaction can be reconstructed. Groups aggregated in the spring for communal hunting, and dispersed into smaller groups in the fall. Underwater investigations can provide a unique window into Paleoindian lifeways that can be linked with contemporary terrestrial archaeological records.

Lewis, Thomas (CHRS, Inc)

The Procurement of Quartz as a Tool Stone

Quartz is the second most abundant mineral in the earth's continental crust after the mineral feldspar. Because of this fact, archaeologists routinely believe that Native Americans were able to procure this stone with relative ease. Based on a combination of archaeological and geological research, it appears that the procurement of quartz was not a random- event, but rather an organized task, targeting geologic exposures which afforded good quality material in terms of composition, form, and quantity. The source of the quartz appears to follow the contact zone between the Paleozoic metamorphic rocks and the Mesozoic sedimentary rocks of the Piedmont. The Chickies formation—the primary suspected source of quartz—is aligned in narrow bands following the contact zone through limited portions of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster and York Counties. This paper will explore the archaeological and geological inferences for Pre-Contact quartz procurement within the Piedmont Physiographical Province of Pennsylvania.

Liebeknecht, William (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Hillegas Red-bodied Earthenware: Origin, Distribution and Evolution

Red-bodied earthenwares dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries are considered to be one of the most elusive ceramics types to comprehend. These utilitarian wares comprise of upwards of 85 percent of many ceramic assemblages recovered from domestic sites. Turnbaugh segregates sub-variety as a special category reserved for those sherds that can be assigned to a particular provenience or manufacturer. This category relies on specific attributes plus historical documentation and kiln assemblages to identify sub-varieties within red-bodied earthenware varieties. Sherds from the Hillegas Brothers waster dumps dating from the late 1720s to circa 1746 in Philadelphia represent a rare sub-variety and an opportunity to segregate and categorize these distinctive wares. The red-bodied earthenwares produced by the Hillegas brothers and their German tradition have been lost or lumped in with Philadelphia wares of the English tradition and have thus gone largely unrecognized in the Middle

Atlantic region. These wares have also been lumped in with the later Moravian wares made in the areas around Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Bethabara, North Carolina. By lumping wares produced by the Hillegas brothers into the later Moravian traditions the beginning date range assigned to archaeological sites can be off by several years and even decades. The cultural/ethnic affiliations may also be misconstrued. This paper will examine the origins, the known distribution and the evolution of this ware-type.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum); **Mike Beardsley** (NYS Archaeological Association); **Mark Clymer** (NYS Archaeological Association); **Joseph Diamond** (SUNY New Paltz); **Philip LaPorta** (LaPorta Geological Consultants, LLC); **Meredith H. Younge** (New York State Museum); **Susan Winchell-Sweeney** (New York State Museum) *Paleoindian Landscapes in Southeastern and Central New York*

In 1957 and 1965, William A. Ritchie published data on geographic distributions of Paleoindian sites and points recorded for the New York region. Five discrete clusters of sites and fluted bifaces were apparent, variously associated with glaciated landscapes or bedrock lithic sources. Since 2009, as part of the New York Paleoindian Database Project (NYPID), NYSM researchers and colleagues have been working with individuals and institutions to further document Paleoindian sites and points across the state. Our current research, focused on southeastern and central New York, substantiates the two Paleoindian site/point clusters recorded by Ritchie in these areas. Documenting settlement during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, these site/point clusters are associated with former proglacial lake beds in the Wallkill Valley and the Ontario Lowland, respectively. Expanding data sets on the distribution, chronology, technology, and lithic raw materials of these Paleoindian point/site clusters shed new light on the distinctive histories of early human occupation in these two regions.

Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation; Smithsonian Institution) *Paleoindian Lifestyles of the Delmarva Coastal Plain: A Deviation from the Normal*

Recent research indicates that Paleoindian settlements were focused near the developing Chesapeake Bay circa 13,000 years ago. Though data are currently lacking, these focused settlements, which are located near the mouth of the modern bay, imply that estuarine resources may have been of importance during this early period. Excavations and stone tool analyses at a Clovis-era site (44NH233) indicate the possibility of birch bark canoe manufacture. The movement of piedmont-based exotic lithic materials into the coastal plain is extremely limited. Secondary lithic materials, as well as primary coastal plain lithic resources dominate tool assemblages. Collectively, the regional data imply relatively restricted movement patterns, which are analogous to later periods in prehistory. The geoarchaeological record indicates periods of upland erosion augmented by aeolian deposition. All of these topics will be discussed in the summary presentation.

Marks, Rachael (West Chester University) *Archaeology at the Allee House* (poster)

The Allee House is located on the Delaware Bay in the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. It was erected in 1753 by John Allee, the son of a French refugee escaping punishment for practicing Calvinism. The house was sold to the US Government in 1962 after ownership through three families. It has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1971. Archaeological research has recently been undertaken at the site to fulfill Federal Section 101 requirements due to structural renovations being done on the house by the National Historic Preservation Training Program. Test excavations have been conducted around the house foundation and the immediate yard areas were shovel test pit surveyed. This fieldwork yielded almost 4,000 artifacts, the analysis of which is the focus of this presentation. Mean Ceramic Dates reveal two locations along the foundation that indicate structural modifications probably conducted on the house in the late 18th century. Implementing South's functional analysis of artifacts also indicates spatial and temporal differences in yard area usage. Work is currently ongoing to record the artifacts into ReDiscovery, a collections and field management software system.

McAvoy, Joseph M. and Lynn D. (Nottoway River Survey) *Clovis Settlement of the Virginia Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Plain: The View from Little Rocky Creek*

In 1976, Ben C. McCary in his eighteenth fluted point survey report observed that in eastern Virginia areas south of the James River had produced hundreds of Clovis points, several small Clovis quarry sites, and one large quarry-related Clovis base camp (Williamson) while areas north of the river had produced much lower numbers of points. A primary reason for this difference was thought to be the presence of high quality tool stone

only in areas to the south. However, the discovery in 2004 of a large quarry-related base camp (Little Rocky Creek) north of the James River has provided a new perspective on Clovis settlement throughout this area.

McNett, Charles (American University)

More Information About the Popes Creek (18CH74) Burial Mound

The two large shell burial mounds at Popes Creek in Maryland along the Potomac River were destroyed more than a century ago. But they were described by archaeologists from the Smithsonian at the time. And the artifacts remain there and have been photographed and are now available on the Internet. Those, and the results of 100 years of archaeology since, allow us to take a new look at this culture.

Miller, James and Edén VanTries (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Comparison of Archaeological Methods at Fort Necessity National Battlefield (poster)

On July 3, 1754, 21-year old George Washington was defeated by the French at Fort Necessity. This battle raised tensions between the French and British and eventually led to the French and Indian War. Today the site is administered by the National Park Service. Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) began working at Fort Necessity in 2015 and has employed multiple field techniques including geophysical surveys, excavation units, test pits, and metal detecting to locate archaeological remains in the vicinity of the fort. In 2015 IUP conducted a ground penetrating radar, gradiometer, and resistivity survey, and in 2016 field season the anomalies were tested with excavation units. This work was supplemented with a limited test pit survey. The 2016 field season also included an AMDA-led metal detecting survey. This poster analyzes the various methodologies used at Fort Necessity, and compares and contrasts the results of these methods.

Moeller, Roger (Archaeological Services)

A Return to the Templeton Paleo-Indian Site After 40 Years

The Templeton site (6LF21) located on the floodplain of the Shepaug River in Washington, Connecticut, was first excavated in 1977. This revealed a 43 m² deeply buried Paleo-Indian component with more than 7400 artifacts (e.g., fluted point, channel flakes, medial thinning flakes, graters, graving spurs, utilized and retouched flakes, miniature points, endscrapers, sidescrapers, spokeshave, drill, miniature points, split cobbles, cores, and a hammerstone). Identified charcoal included red oak, juniper, or white cedar. Calcined bone fragments have not been identified. Zachary Singer has resumed the analysis and excavation revealing exciting new data and interpretations. His research has shown the importance of saving a portion of a site for future excavation and of returning to a very well curated collection with new technology and perspectives.

Moran, Mallory (The College of William & Mary)

"In the Main Their Course is Kept:" Indigenous Travel Networks in Maine and New Brunswick Across the Historical Divide

The indigenous people of northeastern North America utilized the river systems of the continent to form an extensive network of travel and communication. In Maine and New Brunswick, waterways and portages remained the primary routes of travel and trade from prehistory until well into the historic period. While the riverine system offered the opportunity for local and long-distance connections between communities, the environmental dynamics of the system presented challenges for travelers who passed throughout the network. Successful navigation of these waterways and portages required specialized knowledge and technology, which together formed a repertoire of movement skills. This paper draws upon archaeological and documentary sources to explore how indigenous ways of moving through the Northeast persisted and transformed across the prehistoric-historic divide.

Murtha, Tim (Penn State University)

Sourcing and Studying the Source: Bald Eagle Jasper Quarries and the Houserville Habitation Complex

Relying on excavated material from site the Tudek Quarry (36CE238) and the Houserville habitation complex in Centre County, Pennsylvania, we describe and analyze the spatial and temporal dynamics of the extraction and production of lithic material from this prospect site. In previous studies, we emphasized a technological approach towards studying these materials. In this paper we revisit and review the sourcing studies

that accompanied artifact analysis, along with spatial analysis of artifact distribution and radiocarbon dates.

Mydlowski, Evan, Richard Veit, and Sean McHugh (Monmouth University)

Revisiting the Turkey Swamp Site

The Turkey Swamp Site in Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey was first identified by avocational archaeologist Douglas England in the 1960s. From 1974 To 1980 It was the site of archaeological field schools conducted by Monmouth and Rutgers Universities under the director of John Cavallo. Cavallo and colleagues identified a rich site with deposits reflecting almost the entire span of regional prehistory, from the Paleo-Indian period to the Contact period. Monmouth University's 2015 archaeological field school revisited the site of Cavallo's original excavations and using a predictive model developed by Sean McHugh, tested three additional areas in the park. Two of the three areas tested contained prehistoric deposits, and one proved to be the site of a large, rich site dating from the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Excavation at these sites is providing valuable new data about settlement patterns and lifeways in prehistoric New Jersey.

Nass, Jr., John P. (California University of Pennsylvania)

The Emergence of Social Complexity during the Late Prehistoric Period: An Example from Western Pennsylvania.

Evidence for emerging socio-political complexity can take several forms, such as changes in regional settlement patterns, mortuary treatment, and the emergency of craft specialization/production. Within the Upper Ohio River Valley that includes Southwestern Pennsylvania, excavations at post AD 1400 Late Prehistoric village sites west of the Somerset Plateau and belonging to the Monongahela Tradition have revealed changes in mortuary treatment, the addition of a new artifact type the bowl, the identification of a new ceramic horizon marker, and the addition of a new form of architecture, the pedal house. The intent of this paper is to demonstrate that the occurrence of these three at post AD 1400 village sites signals a fundamental change in the socio-political landscape resulting from an increasing need for group identity and political cohesion.

Ort, Jennifer (University of Maine) and **Brian Robinson** (University of Maine)

Guess Who's Coming to Dinner: An Exploration of Lithic Tools and Sources at the Bull Brook Paleoindian Site, Ipswich, Massachusetts

The Bull Brook Site in Ipswich, Massachusetts is one of the largest and seemingly most spatially organized Paleoindian sites in North America. The intra-site activity patterning of flaked stone tools helped us to distinguish the site as a large aggregation of inhabitants, as opposed to small occupations taking place over time. The strong pattern of interior and exterior activity differences, or concentric rings of activity, are difficult to explain except by an organized social event. Who then occupied Bull Brook and are different regional groups represented? Analysis of artifact types and lithic materials, together with continued spatial analysis could reveal subtle patterns of rationality. We attempt this question by utilizing the metric attributes of both fluted points and end scrapers and variations in lithic material types as means to identify regional group affiliations.

Pickard, Samuel (AECOM)

Portraits of Life in the River Wards: Histories of Fishtown and Port Richmond

The Kensington/Fishtown and Port Richmond neighborhoods of Philadelphia were among the earliest areas in the city settled by Europeans. Initially dominated by maritime trades, in the nineteenth century they developed into industrial districts centered on mills, shipyards, and the export of coal and grain. For the most part, they became known as a rough working class areas with populace comprised mainly of Irish, German, and Polish immigrants, though Fishtown remained a somewhat isolated. This small waterfront area endured for some time as a pocket of nativist fishermen, shipbuilders, and glassworkers. This paper will discuss the history of these areas from the early nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century, with a focus on the blocks on which AECOM conducted excavations. It will seek to shed light on this area and its residents, who are all too often stereotyped or overlooked in the history of Philadelphia.

Raber, Paul A. (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

The Exploitation of Quartzite in the Lower Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys: Outcrops and Cobble Sources

Studies at 36Ju104 on the Juniata River and 36Da159 on Susquehanna River allow a comparison of the use of (ortho) quartzite outcrops and river cobble sources. Travelers through the Lewistown Narrows camped at 36Ju104 for over 8000 years and used Tuscarora quartzite from nearby outcrops mainly for expedient tools. At 36Da159 the inhabitants used easily obtainable stream cobbles of Tuscarora quartzite for both formal and expedient tools, although outcrops occur nearby. Quartzite use through time at the two sites is compared to examine variation in why and how quartzite was used.

Rankin, Jennifer (Temple University; AECOM) and **R. Michael Stewart** (Temple University; New Jersey Historic Preservation Office) *The Snyder Complex and Paleoindian Archaeology in the Delaware Valley*

The Snyder Site Complex consists of multicomponent prehistoric localities at Carpentersville, New Jersey, situated on a series of terraces adjacent to the Delaware River. The Paleoindian components of the complex, along with relatively few others in the Delaware Valley, stand out because of the extensive landscapes involved, the number of fluted bifaces that can be associated with occupations, and the fact that it is revisited throughout the Paleoindian period. Research that has been completed at the complex is summarized, placing it in the context of Paleoindian studies in the Delaware Valley. Factors that may have influenced the repeated use of complex landscapes are considered including: the ecology and resource potential of the environmental setting; proximity to sources of chert and jasper toolstone; its role as a potential gathering place, a location convenient to the territories of a number of Paleoindian bands, where exchanges of information, trade, and socializing could take place; and its positioning along what may be a travel route linking the Delaware Valley and Middle Atlantic Region with Paleoindian territories of the greater Northeast. Site complexes like Snyder, spread over large areas, emphasize the importance of a landscape perspective when identifying and interpreting archaeological deposits. Had not large areas been examined over extended periods of time, the significance of the Snyder Complex and its relationship with other Paleoindian localities would not have been recognized.

Reamer, Justin M. (University of Pennsylvania)

Monumentalizing the Northeast: A Proposal for the Archaeological Study of Indigenous Stone and Brush Heaps

Discussions of monumental architecture are largely missing from the literature of Native American archaeology in the Northeastern United States and Canada. But, I argue that one form of monumental architecture does exist in the form of stone and brush cairns constructed by the indigenous Algonquin speaking tribes of the region. Unfortunately, these structures are not included in the literature on monumentality because they have often been neglected by the archaeologists working in the region. Using ethnographic, ethnohistorical and archaeological records, I will argue that these stone and brush heaps have archaeological significance as monuments because of the meaning imbued in them. While I recognize the problems and concerns other archaeologists have raised with regards to these features, I will argue that the stone and brush heaps of the Northeast should receive further examination by archaeologists and propose a method for doing so that assuages some of these concerns.

Robinson, Francis “Jess” (Vermont Division for Historic Preservation)

Paleoindian Settlement and Movement Along the Champlain Sea

Newly identified sites and collaborative mapping of the Champlain Sea margins has recently enabled the author to refine his previous models of Paleoindian settlement and travel trajectories within the Champlain Basin. This paper will present a brief summary of these new sites and then discuss what the aggregate site location data, raw material usage, and projectile point forms potentially indicate about the early inhabitants of the Champlain Valley.

Rockwell, Heather (University of Wyoming)

Changes in Latitudes, Changes in Attitudes: A Perspective on Tool Use across New England and the Canadian Maritimes

Paleoindian research in the Northeast has accelerated dramatically within the last decade, with more scholars devoting attention to this understudied region. New techniques such as GPR, XRF and computer modeling have all contributed to our body of knowledge of this region. An under-utilized method of analysis is

microwear studies. Determining specific tool uses beyond interpretations based upon morphology provides greater analytical ability. In particular the increase in examination of large sample sizes has allowed us to have a greater understanding of regional level behaviors. This study utilizes a dataset of more than 3000 artifacts examined for evidence of microscopic use traces from 13 different sites across the New England and Canadian Maritimes. Using a bootstrap resampling simulation to control for sample size I compared sites from different latitudes to determine if site activities are varying across the space.

Shaw, Christopher E. (University of New Brunswick)

Late Maritime Woodland and Protohistoric Lithics at Devil's Head, Calais, Maine

Patterns of lithic raw material procurement may illuminate economic and mobility changes occurring among the Wabanaki immediately before and at European contact. The Devil's Head site in Calais, Maine, contains lithic assemblages from the Late Maritime Woodland (1350-550 BP) and the Protohistoric period (550-350 BP), allowing a fairly fine scale view of changing procurement at a single site. Examining the Devil's Head site in this framework supplements the known ethnohistoric record with archaeological data in order to bridge the gap between pre- and post-contact economies. I argue that Devil's Head begins to suggest expanding spheres of interaction and trade among Wabanaki, amplifying patterns that had begun in the Late Maritime Woodland period. This intensification may have been a response to protohistoric European exchange, and may be consistent with indirect exchange in the region facilitated by Indigenous "middle men."

Singer, Zachary L. (University of Connecticut)

Sub-Regional Patterning of Paleoindian Sites with Michaud-Neponset Points in New England and the Canadian Maritimes

Sites containing a unique modal form of Paleoindian projectile points can illuminate Paleoindian behaviors associated with the exploitation of various habitats distributed throughout a landscape. This paper will consider sites with Michaud-Neponset points across New England and the Canadian Maritimes [NE/M] to examine latitudinal variation in Middle Paleoindian adaptations to habitats of the latter Younger Dryas. I will investigate whether these sites exhibit significant sub-regional variability when sites located in the southern NE/M are compared to sites in the northern and central NE/M; such variability might be expected due to latitudinal differences in the accessibility of resources such as caribou.

Speller, Jeff (University of Toronto), **Katherine Patton** (University of Toronto), and **Susan Blair** (University of New Brunswick) (*Proto-historic and Early Historic period Shellfishing in the Quoddy Region*)

After more than a century of archaeological research and excavation in the Quoddy Region, scholars are beginning to build a picture of indigenous shellfishing practices of the last 3000 years. While shell-bearing archaeological sites appear to be consistently dominated by softshelled clams, archaeologists are exploring the implications of important shifts in the composition, location, and size of shell middens over the course of this time period. Remarkably little is known, however, about proto-historic and early historic period shellfishing in the Quoddy Region. In this paper, we present preliminary results of our shellfish assemblage analysis from BgDs-25, a shell midden archaeological site in the Birch Cove region of Passamquoddy Bay, dated 270±30BP (uncalibrated). We examine intra-site patterning in shellfish remains and consider how our results compare with other early historic, proto-historic, and Late Maritime Woodland period shellfish data in the region.

Spiess, Arthur E. (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

Discussant in *Paleoindian Peoples and Landscapes of the Northeast*

Stewart, R. Michael (Temple University & New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)

Broadening Perspectives on Regional Quarry-Related Studies

Any productive or technological activity takes place in a social context and is embedded in a history of native practices, perceptions, and use of multiple landscapes. This paper explores topics that supplement and build upon technological and cultural historical approaches to quarry research. Briefly considered are: quarries as common ground and loci of group interaction; a taskscape/landscape approach to quarry selection and history of use; color and the selection of toolstone; and the relationship between settlement patterns, landscape learning,

lithic preferences, quarry selection, social memory, and changing lithic technologies.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

Fraud! Rethinking the Incredible Vaux Collection of Adena Artifacts from Bridgeport, New Jersey.

William Samson Vaux, Esq. was an enthusiastic 19th century collector of minerals, artifacts, and coins. Passionately interested in the sciences, and particularly archaeology and geology, he amassed an unparalleled collection of artifacts that he later donated to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Included in his collection is a group of extraordinary Native American artifacts purportedly unearthed “from a mound” in Bridgeport, New Jersey. Completely unlike other artifacts found in the state, they appeared to be associated with the ancient mound building societies that thrived in the Ohio Valley. His contemporaries derided his finds as frauds. This presentation reexamines Vaux’s finds in light of current theories and understandings of Middle Atlantic prehistory. It appears that Vaux’s initial interpretation of the artifacts was likely correct; however, the presence of these unusual artifacts: pipes, ceremonial bifaces, and effigies in the Delaware Valley remains extraordinary. Do they reflect ancient trade networks, the spread of religious belief systems, a currency of exchange, or are they souvenirs brought home to the Delaware Valley by far-travelling adventurers?

Vento, Frank J. (Clarion University of Pennsylvania)

The Geologic Origins and Distribution of Tool Stone in Pennsylvania.

This paper will discuss the origin of various lithic raw materials including chert, jasper, quartzite, quartz, metarhyolite and argillite utilized by prehistoric populations in Pennsylvania and the types of analytic techniques (hand samples, thin sectioning; X-ray diffraction; X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation/REE) that are used to determine raw material provenance. Most of these analyses are time consuming, destructive and costly. Chert is the most commonly used material in Pennsylvania but also the most difficult to source. So what do we do?

Vesper, Dennis J. and Richard Michael Gramly (ASAA)

The Bowser Road Mastodon Site, Orange County, New York: Clovis Butchering Techniques and Curated Artifacts

Palaeontological and archaeological investigations of a carcass of an aged male mastodon reveal that he had been butchered intensively with the aid of an axe, hammerstones, and perhaps other implements by a Clovis group approximately 13,000 calendar years ago. Several hundred stone, bone and tusk ivory artifacts lay in direct association with the remains. Some of these artifacts represent types that are new to Palaeo-American studies, and many exhibit polish and other evidence of prolonged use and curation -- perhaps for years. Geochemical testing supports the idea that two populations of remains exist at Bowser Road – 1) the butchered mastodon himself and 2) artifacts of mastodon bone and ivory from another geochemical province (or provinces).

White, Rebecca L. (AECOM)

A Closer Look at Everyday Life

Ongoing archaeological investigations along a three-mile section of Interstate 95 through the Kensington and Port Richmond sections of Philadelphia are revealing a wide range of artifacts related to individual households. This presentation will explore some of the artifacts that provide a glimpse at details of daily life within these neighborhoods.

Wholey, Heather A., (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Steatite Quarries

Quarrying was a crucial part of prehistoric American Indian technologies. Steatite was obtained mostly from bedrock outcrops for production into a variety of objects, including open vessels. Steatite quarry technology is not well understood, although evidence suggests that preforms were essentially chiseled, pried and scraped away from the outcrop. Analysis of quarry tools, manufacturing debris, and artifacts recovered from recent excavations at the Christiana Quarry Complex in Southeastern Pennsylvania, along with examination of an archived collection recovered from the same area and replication studies indicate that early stage quarry tools were somewhat specialized. At present, there is no general model for steatite production, but regional studies suggest final stage steatite manufacturing occurred relatively close to steatite outcrops at specialized, limited duration, campsites that would have been re-occupied through time. Archaeology done around the Christiana Quarry steatite outcrops

indicates a potential complex of activities related to specialized steatite craft production. This presentation offers a socio-technic perspective to steatite quarry activities in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Wiegand, Ernest A. (Norwalk Community College)

Allen's Meadows: A Paleoindian Camp in the Norwalk River Valley

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

Willison, Megan (University of Connecticut)

Native Masculinities, Systems of Warfare, and Adornment: A Study of Cuprous Utilitarian and Decorative Battlefield Assemblages

This paper argues that metallic cuprous (copper and brass), lead, and iron items recovered from three archaeological contexts dating to the Pequot War (1636-1637) reflect and represent native gender identity and spirituality. One of the most iconic moments of the Pequot War was the massacre at Mystic Fort, an event which occurred on May 26, 1637 and took the lives of hundreds of Pequot men, women, and children. Immediately following the massacre, the English retreated back to their ships and were followed by returning Pequot warriors. This paper will examine the native cuprous and ferrous objects recovered along various points of engagement on the English retreat route and analyze them in relation to metallic objects recovered from Mystic Fort and a nearby small Pequot settlement. Through the comparison of artifacts recovered on the retreat route with those found in domestic settings, it can be discerned if and how the Pequot repurposed cuprous trade items and if there are discernible patterns and reasons for the creation and use of cuprous "scrap" items, such as for the creation, representation, and/or affirmation of native masculinities. This research has implications for understanding the role of metal production in domestic contexts and the significance or lack thereof of cuprous scrap metal in military settings.

Wood, Kathryn (Commonwealth Heritage Group)

Well, have I got a story for you! A Wellspring of Influence- Carter's Alley Receives a Community Well and Continues on its Path to Maturity

Carter's Alley, formerly located in the block bounded by GoForth Alley, 3rd Street, Chestnut Street, and Walnut Street, was initially converted from a passage between the back ends of properties and undeveloped land. As it was converted to a throughway and then to a bona fide road with storefronts and homes through the late 18th into the 19th centuries, supportive infrastructure became a necessity. To that end, the alley was fitted with a communal well sometime in the early years following the Revolution. During the excavation at the site of the Museum of the American Revolution, Commonwealth Heritage Group identified Feature 8, a well situated on the south east side of what was once Carter's Alley. According to the scant artifactual evidence left at the base of the well, it appears to date to somewhere between 1780 and 1830. This paper describes the construction of the well, focusing on the 800lb+ wooden well stock and its peculiarities, while exploring the overt and underlying influences a communal well can exert on its users.

Wosochlo, James (SPA Chapters 14 & 31) **and Jennifer Rankin** (Temple University, AECOM)

Experimental Design and Discussion for Paleoindian Endscrapers

Unifacial end- and sidescrapers are often considered a diagnostic component of Paleoindian tool assemblages. Researchers have hypothesized that scrapers served as hide working tools, but evidence in the form of experimental scientific analyses is lacking in the region. Through design by experiment this paper will discuss potential uses of Paleoindian scraping tools, not limiting the conversation to uses related to hide working. The authors will pull from ethnographic data to describe the step-by-step process of historical hunts and the phase when scrapers could potentially have been utilized during the final stages of butchering, while also offering their

own unique experience/backgrounds to set the stage for butchering/processing. The steps in processing are then replicated as part of the experimental design based on modern day moose hunting, field dressing, processing and tanning of the animal/hide. The authors will look at functional characteristics of the scrapers, including the use of spurs, hafting, form, and efficiency rates. Conclusions will demonstrate that more data will be needed for the initial experiments and will highlight future studies in microwear analyses based on samples generated by the experiment.

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Blair, Susan (See Speller, Jeff)
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White, Rebecca L. (see Janowitz, Meta)
Winchell-Sweeney, Susan (see Lothrop, Jonathan C.)

DIRECTORY OF ESAF STATE SOCIETY MEMBERS—2016

Compiled October 2016; Revised December 2016

By Martha Potter Otto

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Membership number: 200+/-

Date of Annual Meeting: April; Semi-annual Meeting: October

Amount of annual dues: Individual: \$25; Institutional \$40; Life \$300

Archaeological Society of Delaware

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Number of Active Members: 124

Number of Chapters: 4

Annual Meeting: May

Board Meetings are held the first Monday of every month in Dover

Amount of Annual Dues: Individual, \$15; Student, \$10; Family, \$20; Institution, \$30; Contributing, \$30; Sustaining, \$50; Lifetime \$300

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04332-0982 Society

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Contact: info@mainearchsociety.org

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Vice-President: Eric Lahti

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Editor: Stuart Eldridge

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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Arthur Spiess

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: Spring and fall Membership number: 300

Date of annual meeting: Spring and Fall

Amount of annual dues: Student \$8, Individual \$20, Family \$25, Sustaining \$30; Benefactor \$75, Life \$250.

Archeological Society of Maryland

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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Stephen Israel

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: ASM Ink newsletter published monthly; the ASM Journal published once or twice a year.

Membership number: 330

Amount of annual dues: Individual: Active, \$25; Supporting, \$35; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100, Life, \$1000

Family: Active, \$30; Supporting, \$40; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.

P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

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Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: April and October

Membership number: 369

Date of annual meeting: October

Amount of annual dues: \$30

New Hampshire Archeological Society

PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Society website: <http://www.nhas.org>

Contact: nhasweb@gmail.com

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First Vice-President: George LeDuc

Second Vice-President: Mike Malburne

Treasurer: Mark Greenly

Secretary: Richard Boisvert

Curator: George McCluskey

Editor: David Starbuck

Representative to ESAF: Society President or designated representative

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for mailing: Curator, NHAS, POBox 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Mailing dates: Newsletters: Spring and Autumn of each year; "The New Hampshire Archeologist" once a year

Membership number: 165

Number of Chapters: 1

Date of annual meeting: October of each year

Amount of annual dues: Individual, \$25; Senior, \$18; Student, \$18; Institutions, \$35

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

c/o New Jersey State Museum, Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnography,

205 West State Street, P.O. Box 530, Trenton, NJ 08625-0530

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Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec); 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) per year

Amount of annual dues: Active, \$25; Institutional (non-profit), \$30; Family, \$30; Student, \$20; Sustaining, \$35;

Corporate, \$100; Life, \$1000

New York State Archaeological Association

Memberships c/o Ann Morton, 1215 Macedon Center Rd., Macedon, NY 14502-9301

Society website: NYSarchaeology.org

Contact: <http://nysarchaeology.org/contact/>

President: Sherene Baugher

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Recording Secretary: Lori Blair

Treasurer: Ann Morton

Editor: Charles F. Hayes III

Representative to ESAF: Timothy Abel

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: ESAF Representative

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin, annual

Membership number: 446

Number of chapters: 16

Date of annual meeting: April-May

Amount of annual dues: Life: \$250.00 (paid once, state share: \$150.00); Sustaining: \$ 50.00; Institutional: \$ 30.00

Dual: \$ 30.00 (receives one bulletin per issue); Individual: \$ 20.00; Student: \$ 10.00; Junior: \$ 5.00 (receives no bulletins); Associate: \$ 0.00 (receives no bulletins)

Ohio Archaeological Council

PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202

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Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership: 157

Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November

Amount of annual dues: \$25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.

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Society website: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: March, September, December

Membership number: 429

Date of annual meeting: April

Amount of annual dues: Active - \$25; Institutional - \$35; Family - \$30; Student - \$18; Sustaining - \$35; Life - \$450; Benefactor - \$500

The Vermont Archaeological Society

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Society's mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly

Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall

Number of members: approximately 125

Number of Chapters:

Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting.

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$25; Student, \$10; Senior (65 yrs +), \$10; Life, \$250; Institutional, non-profit, \$25; Institutional, for profit, \$50; Contributing, \$50

Archeological Society of Virginia

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Number of Chapters: 15

Annual dues: Active, \$35, Senior Citizen (65+), \$25; Student, \$15 (full-time, under age 30); Junior (under 17), \$15; Sustaining, \$65; Life, \$450

West Virginia Archeological Society

1526 Autumn Road, Charleston, WV 25314

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Editor:

Representative to ESAF: Darla Spencer

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Darla Spencer

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership number: 150

Number of chapters: 11

Date of annual meeting: October or November

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$20; Institutions, \$20; Life, \$200



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