MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held November 6, 7, and 8, 1981 at the Host Inn, Harrisburg, PA. The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology was the hosting society.

This, the 48th annual meeting, was formally opened on Friday morning by President Roger W. Moeller. The first general session, chaired by Joseph Granger, included the following papers: "Wilderness Work: A Re-examination of the Site of Great Swamp Lights" presented by the chairperson; "Attributes of Fluted Drills and Projectile Points from the Vail Paleo-Indian Site, Western Maine" by Richard M. Gramly; Ed Wilson read a paper which he and W. Fred Kinsey III prepared entitled "Site Survey in East-Central Pennsylvania;" "Early Middle Woodland occupation at the Delaware Park Site" was presented by Ronald A. Thomas; "Trade and Warfare in New England: Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Perspectives" was presented by Ken Feder. The concluding paper of the morning session was "Archaeological Investigation at Historic Cherry Hill, Albany, New York" by Diane Allstadt, Martha Pinello and Charles Fisher.


After the session, President Moeller called for each state's Research Reports to be presented for inclusion in the Proceedings.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order on Friday evening, November 6, 1981, at 7:15 p.m. by President Roger W. Moeller, at the Host Inn.

A roll call of officers and Federation Representatives determined that a quorum was present. President Moeller immediately initiated discussion of New Business by announcing that the 1982 meetings will be held on November 5, 6, and 7 at the Lake Wright Motel, Norfolk, VA. The Archaeological Society of Virginia will host the meetings. W. Jack Hranicky and William Thompson will assume responsibility for local arrangements and Joseph Granger will act as Program Chairperson.

A request for details as to time or location was presented. After some discussion, a motion to accept the NAS invitation to host the 1983 meeting with the proviso that the Federation assume a major responsibility in planning the event, our 50th Anniversary Meeting, was made by Joseph Granger, seconded by W. Jack Hranicky and unanimously approved by the Executive Board. A request for details as to the local arrangements will be made by President Moeller.
The final item of New Business is the 1981 membership dues. Dues will be $12.00. Everyone is urged to renew their membership. Copies of this year's (1981) AENA will be mailed, since only 100 copies are available for sale at this meeting.

There was no Old Business to discuss. Treasurer, Ned Swigart, presented his annual report, indicating that the Federation was solvent. The treasury contains $9,637.76 as of November 1. This balance reflects neither the cost of this year's AENA publication, which is estimated at $6,500-$7,000, nor efforts to build up the Federation's capital reserve through publication and membership sales. Swigart indicated only North Carolina was negligent in paying their dues. Tennessee has dropped its affiliation with ESAF. It was also noted that no new or reinstated State Society memberships have been received. Discussion was made as to various ways to remedy this situation; however, no solutions were forthcoming. Individual membership support for the Federation must also be encouraged.

Herbert Kraft, President-elect, reiterated that 1983 will be the 50th Anniversary of the Federation. It is his desire to reserve a special part of the program to commemorate and celebrate these past 50 years.

The Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, noted in his report a change in the 1981 Directory format for the purpose of mailing list reproduction and a reduction in pagination to save mailing costs. It was also recommended that the annual dues for each State Society be identified in the Directory.

No report was received from the Research Chairperson, Bill Fox. Research Reports should, however, be forwarded to either Verna Cowin, Bulletin Editor, or Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary.

No report for the past year was provided by the former Recording Secretary. That report will be available in the 1981 Proceedings, AENA # 9.

Roger Moeller, Business Manager, indicated that the Newsletter will not be continued as it is not a cost effective means of Federation communication. Also, there is too little society support and contribution to content and distribution.

With no additional business requiring review, a motion to adjourn the Executive Board meeting at 8:10 p.m. was made by Ned Swigart, seconded by Paul Cresthull and unanimously approved.

THE GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The General Business meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was called to order at 8:15 p.m., November 6, 1981, at the Host Inn by Federation President Roger W. Moeller.

The minutes of the Executive Board meeting just held were read by Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary. The Treasurer's report was presented by Ned Swigart. A motion was made to accept the Treasurer's report and unanimously accepted.

Under Old Business to be discussed was the Newsletter. It has been dropped due to its cost, lack of society interest in contributing information as well as difficulties in distribution and mailing. Bulk mailing to societies as well as to individual members of important announcements will be resumed.

Individual membership dues for 1982 need to be set. To offset increased publication costs of AENA, annual individual membership will increase to $12.00.

Under New Business, President Elect Herbert Kraft called for ideas and assistance from the Federation-at-large on how ESAF should celebrate its 50th Anniversary to be held in 1983, at the annual meeting to be hosted by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

Reports from the State Societies were presented.

A motion to adjourn the general business meeting was made by Jack Cresson, seconded by John Sprinkle, Jr. The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

REMAINING SESSIONS

On Saturday morning, the Pennsylvania Archaeology session chaired by Verna Cowin was led off with Jay Custer's paper entitled "Settlement-Subsistence Systems in Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Delaware: A Predictive Model for the Piedmont." This was followed by Kurt Carr's "A Summary of the Regional Archaeology Program in Pennsylvania", James Herbstreit and Stephen Ware's "Preliminary Assessment of Fort Loudoun's Archaeological Significance", Stanley Lantz's "The Penelec Site (Conewango Town?)"; Richard George's "Menopause, Menopause and Me"; John Guilday's (read by R. George) "Pennsylvania 11-12,000 Years Ago: A Biological Review"; and Marshall Becker's "Post-Contact Lenape Sites in the Philadelphia Area."
The Annual Session was held at the William Penn Memorial Museum Auditorium. This session was chaired by Roger W. Moeller. The following general papers were presented: "The Late Prehistory of Northeastern New Brunswick, Canada" by Patricia Allen; "Phosphorus: The Living Artifact" by Thomas Grubb; and "The Pamunkey Project: Living Archaeology" by Jeff Kalin.

Following a self guided tour of the Museum exhibits, a reception hosted by the Museum was held in the Archaeology Laboratory.

The Annual Banquet, attended by 140 members, was held on Saturday evening, beginning at 6:00 p.m. The banquet speaker Dr. James B. Griffin, University of Michigan, delighted and informed the Federation on his views of "Middle America and the Southeast". A special vote of thanks was given to Virginia Lopresti and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology for hosting an excellent meeting.


At the close of this symposium, President Moeller closed the annual meeting.

REGISTRATION

Alabama 1, Georgia 1, Florida 1, Kentucky 1, Vermont 1, New Brunswick 1, Massachusetts 2, National Park Service 2, Washington D.C. 1, West Virginia 2, Michigan 3, Ohio 4, Ontario 6, Connecticut 6, Virginia 8, Delaware 19, New Jersey 19, New York 27, Maryland 28, Pennsylvania 86, for a total of 220 participants.

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

Interim Report: January 1, 1981 - November 1, 1981

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| EXPENDITURES                     |                 |         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Publications                    |                 |         |
| AENA                            | $5,000          | --      |
| Bibliography                    | 300             | 282.00  |
| Directory                       | 100             | --      |
| Meeting Announcement            | 100             | --      |
| Chairman                        | 100             | --      |
| Bulletin                        | 100             | --      |
| Book Consignments               | --              | 59.49   |
| Business Office                 |                 |         |
| Business Manager Stipend        | $2,000          | $2,000.00 |
| Subscriptions                   | --              | 30.00   |
| Postage and Misc.               | 950             | 919.95  |
| Publicity                       | --              | 22.38   |
| Annual Meeting                  |                 |         |
| Dinner & Reservations           | $2,800          | --      |
| Speaker                         | 100             | --      |
| Officers                        | 540             | --      |
| Audit                           | 150             | 150.00  |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES              | $13,740         | $3,463.82 |

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
REPARTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

The 1981 membership for the Alabama Archaeological Society will be about 400. There have been two board meetings. At the first, held on February 18, an emergency fund was approved. Under the authorization of the Executive Committee, up to $500.00 per emergency and not to exceed $1,000.00 per fiscal year, of any class of assets, may be used for preservation or protection, site evaluation or other unique situations would be funded. Money for the expenditure must be in the treasury, no indebtedness is to be incurred.

Twelve issues of the Newsletter Stones and Bones will have been mailed on time each month by Editor, A. Edward Wright and his two assistants, Bart Benson and Dorothy Lukar. Eugene Tuccato, Editor of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology, mailed Volume XXVII, No. 1, June, 1981, to the members. It contains the following articles: "Experimental Heat Treatment of Cedar Creek charters" by Stanley C. Bond, Jr., "A Voyage to the Mobile and Tomb in 1700 with Notes on the Interior of Alabama" by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. and Sherlee L. Adams, and "Time and Temper in the North Central Hills of Mississippi" by Janet Ford.

In March, the Iron and Steel Museum of Alabama opened at Tannehill Historical State Park which is located off I 59 and 20 between Birmingham and Tuscaloosa. It displays the history of the iron and steel making process in Alabama. Housed in the museum will be the Walter B. Jones Center for Industrial Archaeology. An exhibit at the museum, "Daniel W. Jones: A Symposium and Exhibit on His Life and Work" opened on July 25 and will close November 8, after a special tour and program for the society members, a part of the winter meeting. In August, the society members attended an open house at Moundville. Sponsored by the Office of Archaeological Research, it included a tour of Moundville, a barbecue lunch, and an afternoon visit at the David L. DeJarnette Research Center, September 24 to 26. The Society was one of the sponsors for a symposium at the University of Alabama. "Alabama and the Borderlands: Prehistory to Statehood" covered the period of about 1200 to 1800 A.D. Participants were: Jeffery P. Brain, James A. Brown, William S. Caker, Charles H. Fairbanks, James B. Griffin, Charles M. Hudson, Eugene Lyon, John H. Parry, Christopher S. Peebles, Michael C. Scardavilla, Bruce D. Smith, and Wilcomb E. Washburn.

The annual meeting is in Birmingham November 7 and 8. There will be reports, papers, business meeting and a tour of the Birmingham Museum of Art. The members will have an opportunity to meet and hear a presentation by Dr. Donald C. Johansen of the Cleveland Museum, on "Lucy: The Beginning of Humankind".

DELWARE by Faye L. Scocum

The Archaeological Society of Delaware, comprised of the Minguanman, Tencopican and Kent County Chapters maintains a current membership of 101. During the past year, the Society held four meetings hosted by the respective chapters. The Insightful lecture presented by John W. Whittoft, University of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Delaware Indian Settlement Pattern as Studied by Archaeology," highlighted the summer meeting. Lectures on "Archaeology of Historic Sites in Maryland" and "Deciphering Maya Hieroglyphics" were presented at the Spring and Fall meetings respectively. The Annual Dinner Meeting, hosted by the Kent County Chapter, had Henry Miller, St. Mary's City Commission, as the guest speaker. Miller presented a dynamic lecture on "Exploring the Lost World...17th Century Maryland".

The Society participated in the University of Delaware's summer survey and excavation program at the Webb (Avondale, Pa.) and Island Field (South Bowers) sites. Additionally, at its Annual Picnic Dig, the Kent County Chapter continued the excavations at Island Field. As the New Year approaches, the Society is endeavoring to solicit new members and to actively revive a state-wide representation. The Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware has been reactivated and will publish a new volume in November.

The Society regrets the loss of one of its long and faithful members, Mrs. Elizabeth Shiek in June. The Society would like to acknowledge the unwavering energy and assistance which William H. Ast, the past ESAF representative, has bestowed upon the group. Our fondest regards are extended to Wilmer and his wife, Eileen, as steadfast supporters and promoters of the Archaeological Society of Delaware.

GEORGIA by Marjorie Gay

The Society for Georgia Archaeology has a total membership of 105. A Spring meeting was held at Athens, Georgia on May 16. After the business meeting, reports were given by the following: Rowe Bowen and Peggy Crawford; Marcia Weiland; Chris Trowell; Mark and Marshall Williams; Frankie Snow; Dan Elliot, Jim Rudolph, and Dennis Blanton. The Fall meeting was held at Acmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia on October 24. The monument is undergoing extensive remodeling which is expected to be completed by the Spring of 1982. In February, an archaeological workshop was held at Georgia Southern College. This was organized by Chester B. DePratter and Chris Trowell.

Four issues of the Newsletter The Profile, were sent out on time by the editor, S. Dwight Kirkland. Early Georgia, the journal of the Society, is still behind schedule but promises are that it will soon be up to date. Preliminary receipts were received by the Society from the Department of Natural Resources to conduct an experiment in the reconstruction of a Mississippi Period style house at Etowah Mounds Archeological Area. During the summer 23
different volunteers worked under the president-elect Dennis Blanton. Only four were society members. Everyone enjoyed the project; there was good media coverage, and visitors to the park were interested in the experiment. The structure has a bent pole framework, resembling a huge inverted basket, similar to many structures at Hiwassee Island. The basic model for the house is Structure Four, recorded beneath House C at Etowah. It is 16 by 22 feet with a maximum roof height of nine feet. The roof is covered with large sections of poplar and sweetgum bark and the walls are wattle and daub. This will be an ongoing project.

Officers for 1982 are: Dennis Blanton, president; Frank Schnell, president-elect, Tim Warnock, secretary-treasurer; S. Dwight Kirkland, editor of Profile and Harven Smith, editor of Early Georgia.

MARYLAND by Paul Cresthull

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., has ten chapters and 350 members. It issues a monthly newsletter and two issues per year of the journal Maryland Archaeology. The 16th annual meeting of the Society was held at St. James Church in Lochlyn on October 10, 1981. Speakers included: Paul Cresthull, Thomas Davidson, Richard Dent, Earle Edmunds, Richard Johnson, Judy Hall, William Lynch and Joseph McFarnara, Dennis Page, Lee Preston, Pamela Rule, and James Sorenson.

The 16th annual Spring Symposium on Archaeology was held in Annapolis, Saturday, April 25 with talks by Richard Dent, Terrance Upperson, Tyler Baxton, Maureen Kavaugh, Steve Porter and Peter Lade. Members of the Society participated in the 11th Annual Field School under the direction of the Division of Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey. A preliminary report was printed in the June, 1981, Newsletter, and an oral report was presented at the April Symposium.

Individual Chapter activities include: Midshore, which sponsored its 9th annual art show in the Spring at Martinsky State Park near Denton, Maryland. The Upper Patuxent chapter surveyed the Tripadelphia Reservoir where drought and dam repair lowered the Tripadelphia Lake to expose 400 acres for controlled surface collection which located 19 Early Archaic to Historic sites. Members of the Lower Delmarva chapter participated in a field school on the lower eastern shore of Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust sponsored a Patuxent River underwater archeological survey and a book on "Barney's Flotilla in the War of 1812" will appear in the September issue of Maryland Archaeology. Collections and site recording surveys were carried out in the Patuxent River at Colonial Point by Lucinda Smith. Mike Stewart surveyed in the Hagerstown Valley and the Blue Ridge mountains in western Maryland where 220 new sites, including rhyolite quarry stations, were documented.

An example of the current level of cooperation among Maryland archaeologists is the Directory of Local Archaeological Exhibits and Sites which was assembled by Stephen Israel and published jointly by the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., Council for Maryland Archaeology, Maryland Committee for Underwater Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey and the Maryland Historic Trust.

An archaeological study of the coal regions of western Maryland was funded by the Maryland Bureau of Mines. The major fieldwork is complete and a preliminary report appears in the March, 1981, issue of the Journal. Upcoming publications by the Geological Survey include a Bibliography of Maryland Archaeology, a list of Maryland radiocarbon dates and a report on soapstone resources and usage.

MASSACHUSETTS by Curtiss Hoffman

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society was very active in 1981. In addition to the work of the Chapters noted below, the Society published a major monograph: Wapanucket: An Archaeological Report. Society membership remained high, at 1076 paid members, despite a recent dues increase. The Cape Cod chapter, digging in Centerville, has found living floors superimposed and Late Woodland layer, of Late Woodland age. Work on analysis continues.

Chester chapter is a new chapter active in the Berkshire. Investigations are on-going at the Iglesias site in Westfield, where a Transitional to Early Woodland site has produced numerous artifacts and oval structural postmolds. Cohasset chapter dug a total of 61 squares in H Section and C Section at the Wapanucket 8 site. The dig in H Section was very slow, little was found, despite the fact that a large midsection of a fluted point was found in the area in 1980.

Massachusetts chapter has just completed its second season of a significant shell middens excavation in Duxbury. Recovered evidence shows occupation of Late Archaic through Middle Woodland, and includes both steatite and ceramic sherds. A radiocarbon sample has been submitted and a site report is being prepared. The Marrant Valley chapter is no longer active and the Norwottuck chapter continues to search for a suitable site within the Connecticut Valley for an excavation. South Shore chapter had a brief winter hiatus, after which the Green Hill Lab began processing the 1980 material; this task was completed in June. In the previous season, excavations showed that the complex site had a Brewerton component on the central midsection of the hill, while the 1970's work indicated that a Middle Woodland 18 sector occupied the northern end of the hillcrest. The new excavations were designed to find a relationship between the two areas and a preliminary assessment suggests Middle and Late Archaic tools being manufactured in the newly opened units. South Shore chapter has been active in conservation archaeology and members have been recently involved in Canton, Milton and Quincy projects. W. Elmer Fisk chapter had a successful season at Charlestown Meadows where uncompleted sections of the previous season were completed and 12 new squares opened. A radiocarbon date will be processed for a quartzite Brewerton side-notched point association. Survey activities centered around the town of Westborough and the chapter looks forward to analysis of the many Charlestown Meadows artifacts.
The 1980-1981 year has seen the Michigan Archaeological Society face the problem of inflation and attempt to do something to ensure that the society and its purposes will continue. At the Annual Meeting in East Lansing, Sunday, April 26, the dues structure was revised to meet publication costs. This included making substantial increases in most dues categories and especially in life and institutional memberships. At the meeting, former editor of the Michigan Archaeologist, Fel V. Burnecut, was installed as president, and a program of general interest followed the business meeting. Two new chapters were accepted into the organization, serving the Midland and Traverse City area.

Examination of financial problems during executive board meeting discussions demonstrated that the organization would not be able to maintain publication schedule without some fund-raising efforts. Each chapter was requested to raise at least $100.00 for publications. Since this is merely a stop-gap measure, a financial committee was appointed to determine other means of raising funds, and plans were adopted for the establishment of an endowment fund to insure survival of the organization.

The Michigan Archaeologist continues its publication schedule essentially on time, and papers are in hand to complete the 1980-1981 publication year. Dr. Margaret Holman of Michigan State University, continues as editor.

The highlight of the year was the 25th Annual Fall Workshop, hosted by Monroe by the River Raisin chapter, under the leadership of Edward F. Pettey. This workshop, "In Pursuit of the Paleo Hunter II", had Richard M. Gramly, William B. Roosa, James M. Adovasio, Daniel C. Fisher, Russell W. Graham and Dennis Stanford as speakers.

The society intends to continue to produce a quality publication of scholarly papers as well as attempt to educate both the general public and the membership. Only financial problems will delay such efforts.

OHIO by Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeological Council continues to provide a forum for disseminating information on Ohio Archaeology and in early 1981, the Council completed a draft State Archaeological Preservation Plan. While the plan reflects current viewpoints on Ohio archaeology, it will be periodically reviewed and modified. The Council holds general membership meetings in the spring and fall, and current officers are: Kent Vickery, president; Oni Greber, vice-president; Martha Potter Otto, secretary, and James Addington, treasurer.

At the University of Toledo, David Stothers and James Payne and members of the Toledo Area Aboriginal Research Society conducted a number of survey and excavation projects including the Mid-Maumee River survey and aerial reconnaissance of the Maumee and Portage River valleys. The main excavation emphasis has centered on the Indian Hills area, a ten acre palisaded town considered to be Mascouten.

David R. Bush, Case Western Reserve University, reports that the Department of Anthropology is presently conducting archaeological investigations within the Chagrin River basin in northeastern Ohio. These investigations include intensive site testing of a Late Woodland occupation site and a sampling survey of the entire basin. Analyses of the first year's testings are presently being conducted. Further testing of the Late Woodland site will continue during 1982. The Department of Anthropology has also organized a lay-professional group to assist in these investigations. Presently, the group has over 60 members.

NO anti-Hunting Association, Cincinnati, under Bob Gehmheir and Tom Cindar, is currently testing historic archaeological features in the Queensgate II project area on Cincinnati's near west side. Queensgate II is one of the few remaining first generation neighborhoods in Cincinnati. Thus far, features containing cultural materials from the 1850's through the early 20th century have been excavated.

At Kent State University, Mark Seeman and a group of students spent five weeks at the Harness site, a Middle/Late Woodland habitation overlooking the Scioto River in Ross County. They found features that may have functioned as sweat houses. The Dayton Museum of Natural History has volunteers working under the direction of Jay Hallman and Call Wagner. A full-size Fort Ancient house was built at the Incinerator site and a garden area is being developed as an educational project.

The Ohio Historical Society, with Martha Potter Otto, head of the Department of Archaeology, initiated a long-term study of Late Woodland cultures in the central Scioto River valley and this project will continue into 1982. Jeb Bowen, Research Associate, has been focusing on the post A.D. 700 prehistory of the Sandusky Bay/Huron River drainage of north-central Ohio, where three cultural groups seem to have been present prior to A.D. 1300. Bowen is attempting to work out the local culture history and investigate environmental/settlement/subsistence changes.

NEW JERSEY by Carolyn Cresson

1981 marked the 50th year the Archaeological Society of New Jersey has been actively working in the Garden State. With 50 years of service as a basis, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey enters its 51st year with a future of great promise. The selfless contributions of many individuals has held the society together in both lean and fat years and will continue to stand as an example of dedication to public service.
It was a special year for the state and we commemorated this Golden Anniversary with some very exciting programs. The January meeting was held at the State Museum in Trenton and had papers: "You Are What You Eat-Investigations of Aboriginal Subsistence" by Bill Sandy; "A Graphically Documented Slide Presentation on the Destruction of an Archaeological Site in Monmouth County" by Haines Phillips; "Investigations of the "Ridge of Stone Chambers" by Ed. Lenik. In March, we had a spectacular, nationally-noted program on "Lenape Indians - Retrospect and Prospect: A Symposium and Exhibition" held at Seton Hall University. The May meeting in Sussex county contained papers on "Tobacco Pipes from the Raritan Landing Excavations" by Diane Dallal; "An Update on Recent Periglacial Research" by Tony Bonfiglio; "Survey of Archaeological Sites in the Raritan Landing Area" by R. Alain Bonfiglio; and "Archaeological Investigations in Swartswood State Park" by Herb Kraft. The October meeting, with celebration of the 50th Anniversary and the Annual Awards Banquet, was held at the State Museum in Trenton. The papers included: "Federal Preservation Planning" by Sara Bridges; "A Phase II Survey of the Abbott Farm National Landmark" by John Cavillo; "Field Schools, Cultural Resource Management and Research Problems: The Definition Site by John Cantwell; "Cultural Resource Management and the Great Expectations" by R. Alain Bonfiglio; and "Archaeological Investigations of the Booser Pottery, Somerset County" by Richard Hunter; "Charles Conrad Abbott and the Early Man Controversy: Right for the Wrong Reasons" by Herb Kraft; "The Indianhead Site and Prehistoric Settlement in Southern Jersey" by R. Alain Bonfiglio; "Sediments from the Raritan Landing Site, Middlesex County" by Robert Roberts, and "Research on the 1778-79 Winter Encampment, Pluckemin, N.J." by John Seidel.

NEW YORK by Louis A. Brennan

The New York State Archaeological Association is recovering somewhat from its 1979-1980 depression in membership. Gloria Miller, now keeping tab on enrollment, reports a paid membership, including members-at-large and institutions, of 795 as of November 1. The Association has also recovered its financial health, at least for a biennium, due to the recovery in membership numbers, the raise in dues, and, in particular, to an $1800 contribution from Van Epps-Hartley chapter. The contribution is believed to have come from the pocket of one particularly generous and loyal member of that chapter. The input of new revenue has enabled us to complete our 1980-1981 publication of three Bulletins: Culture, by the expedient of publishing a double number and one single number: Nos. 79 and 80/81. The double number consists of the papers of a symposium on historic ceramics organized by Charles F. Hayes III of the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

The Annual meeting and conference, our 65th, was held at Norwich with the Chenange chapter as host, April 24 to 26, with an attendance of 125. Cited for meritorious service and awarded certificates were: Robert Hawkins, Dr. Kingston Larner, Carolyn Weatherwax, Herbert Kraft, Monte Bennett, Richard Bennett, John and Gwyn Gillette, Elizabeth and Lewis Dumont, and Roberts Wingeron. The dinner speaker was Herb Kraft who was honored in June with the award of an honorary doctorate by Keene College, Elizabeth, New Jersey, for his contributions to New Jersey prehistory. His topic was "The Lenape and the Trader: Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Indian/White Relationships in New Jersey and southeastern New York". During the Saturday morning session, a symposium on Historic Archaeology was chaired by Gordon DeAngelo and papers included: "A 19th Century Glassworks at Ellenville, New York", Elizabeth Dumont; "Cultural Mitigation of a 19th Century Cobblestone House and Farm Complex at Somersett, New York", Marjorie K. and Peter P. Pratt; "Suspected Origins of Peter Dorni Clay Tobacco Pipes", John McCashion; "Building and Rebuilding a Castle", Paul Malo, Syracuse University School of Architecture; "In Search of a Fort: Preliminary Investigations at Erie Canal Village, New York", Ellis McDowell-Loudan.

The afternoon session, chaired by Elizabeth Dumont, was a symposium "Pro vs Amateur or Professional Plus the Amateur:Archaeology for the 80′s". Participants were L.A. Brennan, Dolores N. Elliott, Robert E. Funk, Charles F. Hayes III, Kingston Larner and Theodore Whitney. The Sunday morning session of general papers was chaired by Albert D. LaFrance and included: "False Indian and Early Archaic at Duchess Quarry", John S. Kopper; "The Magic of Glass Beads: Glass Beads as Crystals", Charles E. Hannell; "On Carter, Survey, Vitamin C and the Annadus Tree", Richard K. Hooback, M.D., and "Wampum" by Gilbert Haggerty.

The Chenange chapter continues to publish its thrice yearly Bulletin, a primary source for reports on the Onanda in particular, and the Iroquois in general. NYSSA officers for the present year are: president, Elizabeth Dumont; vice-president, Charles Gillette; treasurer, Carolyn Weatherwax; and secretary, Carolyn Schier.

 PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has 750 members and 14 active chapters. It holds two board meetings a year and an annual meeting. The 1981 meeting was held at Lionville, Pennsylvania, on April 27 and 28, hosted by the Schuykill Valley chapter 21. The meeting was called to order by Robert LaBar, president. Newly elected are: president, Dr. James Hatch; first vice-president, David Kohler; second vice-president, Karen Rocky; secretary, Nicki Malec; and treasurer, Roger Moeller. The newest chapter to join the Society is the Bald Eagle Chapter Pennsylvania State University. Three volumes of the publication: The Pennsylvania Archaeologist, have been issued this year. Dr. William Gardner was the featured banquet speaker.

Chapter 1 is working on a qualification program; Chapter 6 worked with Gannon University and the PIA Chapter on digs during the past summer. Chapter 10 is meeting regularly and Chapter 8 completed the fourth and final dig at the Canfield site. Chapter 14 continues to present early man programs to schools as does Chapter 11. Chapter 21 won
the award for recording the most sites in 1980. They are working diligently to repeat the award in 1981. Chapter 22 members worked with Stan Lantz at the Penelec site, Warren, Pennsylvania, and the Chapter 23 certification program conducted a field school at the Wilkin site. Chapter 19 members are recreating a Monongahela Indian Village at the Greene County Historical Society. Seven chapters participated in SWAP, a newsletter edited and published by the Allegheny Chapter. The 1982 meeting will be held in Harrisburg on April 24 and 25, hosted by the William Penn Memorial Museum and the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission.

The University of Pittsburgh concluded research along the Tombigbee in Mississippi and conducted field schools at a rockshelter and at the Searc site in Washington county. At Carnegie Museum, Richard George prepared two publications in 1982: "The Blaxnou Site" and "The Spruce Run Site." Stan Lantz worked at the multi-component Penelec site and was assisted by S.P.A. members.

Dr. James Hatch conducted the Pennsylvania State University field school at the Vera Cruz jasper quarry in Lehigh county where two prehistoric mine sites were tested and a contour map was prepared for all of the Vera Cruz area. Eighty-one new sites were recorded during surveys of the Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton areas.

Dr. Marshall Becker, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, spent the summer of 1981 searching archives for information of the Lenape during the Colonial period. Two inconclusive tests were made at 36 CH 60.

The Archaeology Section of William Penn Memorial Museum assisted Samuel Landis and Roger Conley in excavating the Kel Skin Rockshelter in Bucks county where material ranged from the Archaic to Woodland. Kurt Carter directed the multi-component rockshelter in Dauphin county and Dr. Harry Kent supervised a field program at Fort Augusta in Northumberland county. Stephen Warfel and James Herbsttnt spent a season at the Fort Loudoun Historic Site.

VIRGINIA by Howard A. MacCord Sr.

Membership in the Society continues around 800 with sixteen local chapters. Officers for 1981-1982 are: President, Graham H. Simmerman; vice-president, William A. Thompson Jr.; secretary, Mrs. Mary Hancock, and treasurer. Dr. William H. Anderson Jr. During the past year, the Society has issued the usual four Quarterly Bulletins, containing a total 208 pages of text, and also issues a quarterly newsletter. No special publications were issued all reports are at hand awaiting funding. A drive to solicit contributed funds for this purpose has been initiated. Due to increasing inflation, the Society has also voted to increase dues about 25%, beginning in 1982. The Society continued to sponsor excavation of the Hatch site in Prince George County where work is being conducted under the direction of L.B. Gregory; and funded by an anonymous donor. Three site excavations have been conducted by Society staff and participants in testing and excavation at numerous localities. In addition, the Society members have assisted in the work done by various educational and governmental institutions. The Society has worked with the city of Radford to complete the analysis and report writing for the Trigg site and the report is expected to be completed by the summer of 1982. The Society conducted several Phase I surveys for construction projects which earned about $400. The 1981 annual meeting of the Tennessee Valley Authority was held in Richmond. Awards were presented to Floyd Painter, outstanding non-professional archaeologist, and to Col. H.A. MacCord Sr., outstanding professional archaeologist. The 1982 annual meeting is planned for October and will be held in the Richmond-Petersburg area. The Society is also serving as hosts for the 1982 meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, to be held in Norfolk.

Despite cut-backs in federal funding, a substantial amount of archaeological work has been done in Virginia during 1981. The City of Alexandria continues to support a full-time professional crew and volunteers in a study of 18th and 19th century remains revealed in an active urban redevelopment project, under the direction of Pamela Cressy, Archaeology Associates, Inc., under contract with the City, continues to work on the Hatch site in Prince George county with funding from a private donor. Catholic University and Thunderbird Corporation continues at the Paleo Indian Thunderbird site where a museum is maintained; and Fairfax County has fielded a fulltime archaeological team headed by Michael Johnson to keep ahead of construction associated with that county's rapid urbanization. In Loudoun county, the Highway 60 project, does the amount of construction and in conjunction with planned highway improvements across the state.

James Madison University has completed work on a variety of sites in the Gatchel's Dam area of Alleghany and Bath counties; Dr. William Kelso is doing archaeological work at Monticello. Southside Historic Sites, Inc., operates a museum and a reconstructed colonial windmill at Flowerdew Hundred, in addition to continuing its studies of several archaeological sites. During the summer of 1981, chapters were attended by students under the direction of Dr. James Deetz, University of California. Virginia Commonwealth University has continued to work in the middle James River valley and on Elk Island and also conducted testing and mitigative work at sites just outside of Richmond. Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, located at Williamsburg, does largely community and compliance work for federally funded projects. In 1981, it salvaged historic data from a site on Poquoson as well as a site at Great Neck in Virginia Beach. In addition, an active underwater research project is being done in the York River where Lord Cornwallis' fleet ships were scuttled in 1781. William and Mary College is continuing studies of materials from the Yorktown Pottery Kiln site, excavated for the National Park Service. The college has also begun an active archaeological study of colonial sites and underwater remains on the Eastern Shore of St. Vincent's Island. In addition, the college conducted another study of the site of Fort Chipps in Brunswick county, and the study of fossil deposits at Slaterville, where much of a skeleton of a musk ox was found in 1981. In the same clay deposit, but not directly associated with the bones, was a chart artifact.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Attributes of Fluted Drills and Projectile Points from the Vail Palaeo-Indian Site

Richard Michael Gramly

Nearly 200 fragmentary or complete fluted drills and projectile points have been discovered at the Vail Palaeo-Indian site complex in western highland Maine. Fewer than 30 of these specimens were discarded during manufacture. Measurements of finished specimens together with observations of a general nature are presented and contrasted with other assemblages of fluted bifaces in northeastern North America.

A Site Survey in East-Central Pennsylvania

Edward M. Wilson

This paper is a preliminary report on a site survey in east-central Pennsylvania which is part of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's regional archaeology program. The survey is being conducted within the New Tripoli, New Ringgold and Tamaqua 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle areas. Some methodological problems encountered while carrying out an informant-oriented research strategy are discussed, and particular attention is given to the sampling bias which is likely to result from insufficient coverage of non-agricultural areas. Finally, our present findings and our plans for future work are briefly summarized.

Early/Middle Woodland Occupation at the Delaware Park Site

Ronald A. Thomas

This would be an exploration into the economic base of an unusually intense Early/Middle Woodland base camp located in the fall line region of northern Delaware. The presence of over 200 subsurface features, including large numbers of deep "silo-shaped" storage units, spurred an intensive archaeological recovery operation which included flotation of feature fill, analysis of seed content, paleontology, phyolith identification, and micromont examination of lithic debris. Twenty radiocarbon dates from feature fill bracketed the major cultural occupation of the site between 1850 B.C. and A.D. 140.

Archaeological Investigations at Historic Cherry Hill, Albany, New York

Diane Allstadt, Martha Pinello and Charles Fisher

In August of 1980, archaeological investigations were conducted along the route of a proposed drainage system at Historic Cherry Hill in Albany, New York. Information regarding the general site history and land use was acquired. Particularly important was evidence relating to the occupation of this site prior to 1787, the construction date of the present building. Material collected from the house foundation trench fill indicates a mid-eighteenth century construction date. Material deposits uncovered in front of the house revealed early to middle eighteenth century items, possibly relating to site occupation prior to Philip Van Rensselaer. Additional information was recorded pertaining to the rear porch construction, early historic site topography, and material culture of the site inhabitants.

Trade and Warfare in New England: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Perspectives

Kenneth L. Feder

Evidence recovered at many archaeological sites in southern New England indicates the existence of an extensive and vigorous trading network at least during the Woodland Period. Archaeologists in Connecticut, for example, often recover substantial quantities of exotic lithics at Woodland sites. The presence here of these raw materials, the sources of which are often many kilometers distant, is clear evidence of a trading network linking the prehistoric inhabitants of this area with their counterparts in northern New England, New York and Pennsylvania. While the archaeological evidence seems clear, the ethnohistorical data is contradictory. Early historic accounts indicate generally hostile relations among various groups in Connecticut and between Connecticut groups and those in New York State. The nature of intergroup relations reported in the ethnohistoric record is incongruent with the older evidence of an extensive trading network. It is suggested that the European presence played a key role in the breakdown of primitive trading networks. This, in turn, led to between group Indian warfare.

Catlinite and Red Pipestone: A Preliminary Report

W. Fred Kinsey

Small ornamental objects made of catlinite or red pipestone occur on many historic Seneca sites of the Genesee Valley in western New York and at contemporary Conoy and Conestoga Indian sites in the lower Susquehanna Valley. Two samples of catlinite from the end of the 17th century to about the first half of the 18th century. This paper reports on a study of museum collections of Seneca, Conoy and Conestoga artifacts of catlinite which utilized a simple scratch plate and tensor high intensity light examination of the residual hue, value and chroma. The color field test is considered to be about 90% accurate and can be an important tool in determining quarry source. The samples studied were metallographically characterized by radioisotopic analysis through the Great Lakes to western New York state to the Seneca sites. The source for the Susquehanna Valley catlinite and red pipestone is ambiguous and two possible sources are suggested.
In the 1970’s two archaeologists stated that they did not believe that anyone would remove a blast furnace and replace it with a tannery. Matthew Henry, son of William Henry, gunsmith of Nazareth, wrote a history of the Lehigh Valley in 1860. He stated that the blast furnace he built in 1820 was 25 feet square, 32 feet high, with an eight foot bosh. The capacity of the furnace was 21 tons per week when they were producing malleable and 16 to 17 tons per week for castings. Stoves, frying pans and kettles are known to have been made there. The problem is question is located in Jacobsburg State Park in Northampton County. Jacob Hubler purchased his first parcel of land from Penn’s sons in 1742. By the time his land was surveyed and a deed written in 1786, he had acquired 435 acres. His acreage was on both sides of the Bushkill Creek and had five beautiful springs. Eventually, at least one home was built by each spring. Jacob died in 1789 and in 1792, his sons sold 400 acres to William Henry, who subsequently moved his gun factory to Jacobsburg. Matthew Henry leased his father’s forge in 1811. He later purchased 300 acres and the forge from his father. He built his blast furnace and operated it for some time and in his history states “The tannery stands on the place where the furnace was”. In the early 1850’s, Jacob Cope had built a tannery along the Bushkill and this operation lasted until the 1890’s. This paper discusses excavations at the Jacobsburg Furnace site.

Settlement Analysis at the Ball Site

Dean H. Knight

At the conclusion of the 1981 field season, a total of 43 structures had been identified and excavated at the Ball Site, a proto-historic Huron village near Warminster, Ontario. The analysis completed to date suggests that there are larger corporate groups than the longhouse found in the village. While the nuclear family may focus around the longhouse, the larger extended family occupies a district group of houses within the village. This paper describes the excavated data, the methods of research, and some tentative conclusions.

Some Adena-Related Sites in the Maine-Maritime Region

Chris Turnbull

A recent survey of New England archaeology has summarized the appearance of Adena-related sites in northern New England as minimal. Both accidental finds and fieldwork going back to the 1890’s, however, have demonstrated that at least four separate incidents of Adena-like material have been found in cemeteries over the Maine-Maritime region. These include the Dartmouth finds, Nova Scotia (1880); the McKinley site, New Brunswick (1908); Mason Cemetery, Maine (1912); and the Augustine Mound, New Brunswick (1972). While a variety of material has been produced by these sites, there are definite relationships to the “classic” Adena sites of the Ohio Valley region. Whatever the nature of these extra-regional relationships, this cemetery tradition is also a pronounced local phenomenon.

The Roots of Modern Archaeology in Maryland, 1914 - 1940

Frank W. Porter III

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a considerable amount of the archaeological work done in Maryland was performed by trained anthropologists under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Smithsonian Institution. In 1914, the locus of activities of these professionan anthropologists shifted to the American Southwest where the primary concern centered on establishing a chronology of culture development in the New World. It has often been asserted that this change in geographic area and new direction of research created an archaeological vacuum in Maryland. This was not the case. Between 1914 and 1940, archaeological work in Maryland increasingly became localized in nature, focusing overwhelmingly on the survey, exploration, and identification of specific prehistoric sites by a small number of laymen who were completely devoted to salvaging as much information as possible from sites in jeopardy of being destroyed by residential and industrial development. Significantly, this archaeological work was done prior to the formation of any amateur archaeological societies in Maryland. This paper examines the activities of William B. Marye, A. Ralston Goldsborough, and Richard Stearns, and demonstrates clearly that this period witnessed the collection and analysis of a tremendous amount of data and was in fact critical to the eventual establishment of the Archaeological Society of Maryland in 1940.

Settlement-Subsistence Systems in Southeastern Pennsylvania: A Predictive Model for the Piedmont Uplands

Jay F. Custer

Recent survey and excavations have indicated a distinctive settlement pattern for the Piedmont Uplands of southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware. Throughout most of the cultural historical continuum, settlement seems to have been transitory and characterized by small procurement sites in most of the upland areas. Some small campsites are noted in upland flats and at the head of drainage nets and are believed to date
from the Middle Archaic period. Specialized settings such as major floodplains, low valleys underlain by limestones, and other low relief areas are the foci of larger base camps and periodically revisited procurement camps. These settings show heaviest usage during Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland times. Use of paleoenvironmental reconstruction and close analysis of known site locations allows the projection of these distributions beyond areas with known sites. Such predictions have value for cultural resources management studies and anthropological archaeological research.

A Summary of the Regional Archaeological Program in Pennsylvania

Kurt Carr

This paper summarizes the activities of the Bureau of Historic Preservation in terms of its procedures for reviewing the impact of federal or state construction projects on archaeological resources. This service is directed by the Office of the State Archaeologist and includes contracts with five institutions who perform reconnaissance surveys of projects which the State Archaeologist feels have a high probability of impacting archaeological sites. This office has conducted over 1700 such reviews since the A-95 system began and the regional archaeologists have been a tremendous benefit to the program. These archaeologists are also involved in an intensive survey program which has located over 1200 sites and generated predictive models on site location. Based on recent budget cuts by Washington, the regional program is in danger of being terminated which would have a significant adverse effect on cultural resources management in Pennsylvania. The Office of the State Archaeologist and the Bureau for Historic Preservation are currently working with several state agencies to continue the program.

Preliminary Assessment of Fort Loudoun's Archaeological Significance

Two consecutive seasons of archaeological research on the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's property known as the Fort Loudoun Historic Site, have contributed much new data with respect to the Pennsylvania culture prehistory and prehistory. This paper first assesses the significance of a late Woodland village site discovered early in the 1981 field season. Apparent relationships between the recovered materials and those found in both the Potomac Valley and the Monongahela culture areas are discussed. The significance of the actual French and Indian War period fort site is evaluated in the second part of the presentation. Archaeological and historical evidence are synthesized, yielding a figurative reconstruction of the Provincial fortification as well as selected aspects of mid-eighteenth century frontier life.

The Pen同胞 Site (Conewango Town?)

Stanley Lents

This paper covers the archaeological investigation of a multi-component site in Warren County, Pennsylvania. The emphasis will be on the historic Seneca component (18th century) and an early settler cabin of the early 19th century. Other cultures of interest will be reviewed such as the Mead Island Complex, a Late Woodland component extensively occupying the upper Allegheny in Pennsylvania.

Monongahela, Menopause and Me

Richard L. George

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History's intense involvement in Monongahela archaeology spans thirty years and twenty village sites. The author was personally involved with eleven of these sites either as a shovel bum, director or administrator. Seven of the twenty were investigated during a mitigation process. Two village sites were completely excavated and others were merely sampled using hand tools. Although the results of these excavations are still not thoroughly understood, we can now view Monongahela as an essentially endemic cultural development within the area now encompassed by southwestern Pennsylvania and adjoining states. The simplistic concept of a single cultural development is no longer acceptable as other components of the Monongahela complex are now being applied to sites that represent several recognized phases that apparently spanned most, if not all, of the 700 years of Monongahela prehistory. Intense territorial competition is indicated by the degree of upland siting that began between A.D. 1100 and A.D. 1200 and thereafter became a common settlement pattern attribute. Regional variation within Monongahela is discussed as are the seeds of their supposed disappearance as a considerable population aggregate and a local regional political force.

Pennsylvania 11-12 Thousand Years Ago, A Biological Review

John Guilday

A comparative review of vertebrate faunal remains from two late Pleistocene (New Paris No. 4, Bedford county, Pennsylvania and Bootlegger Sink, York county) and two Holocene (Hosterman's Pit, Centre county and New Paris No. 3, Bedford county) ca deposits with accompanying C-14 dates suggests that between ca. 11,300 years B.P. and 9240 years B.P., the vertebrate fauna changed dramatically from one dominated by now boreal mammals, but with a minor temperate and prairie element, as well, to one characteristic of the area at the time of European discovery. A change from an open, essentially coniferous forest cover, and a dryer, cooler climate with less variation in seasonal extremes to a closed, deciduous forest and warmer but more seasonally variable climate, is indicated by the faunal assemblages. Palynological evidence is also reviewed and the relevance of the combined data to aboriginal lifeways is briefly discussed.
Evidence for pre-contact settlement pattern in the Lenape area is just beginning to emerge. The period between 1500 and 1600 A.D. was one of tremendous change along the Delaware River drainage and the pattern of settlement which emerged by 1650 is now being described. The results of recent excavations will be discussed.

The Late Prehistory of Northeastern New Brunswick, Canada
Patricia Allen

During the past few years two extremely important archaeological sites have been excavated in the Miramichi River district of northeastern New Brunswick. One of these, the stratified Oxbow site, dates from approximately 2800 B.P. to the historic contact period. The site, as well as providing subsistence and settlement pattern information for future research, has established a previously lacking archaeological framework for the area. The framework, based on the projectile point sequence and changes in the local ceramic industry, is accompanied by radiocarbon dates and comments concerning possible regional cultural affiliations.

Phosphorus: The Invisible Artifact
Thomas C. Grubb

Of all the chemicals in soil, phosphates are the only ones that remain fixed for thousands of years where they were deposited in the form of bone, hides, plants, fish, faces, urine, etc., and can be detected with a simple and inexpensive qualitative colorimetric test using ammonium molybdate and ascorbic acid. The darker the blue color, the greater the phosphate concentration. Using the conventional filter paper and a new "stick" test developed by the author, many prehistoric Indian habitation sites in central Ohio have been tested. The advantages and disadvantages of the tests will be discussed.

Recovery Rates of Floral, Faunal and Lithic Remains
Jeffrey Kalin

Archaeological site interpretation depends directly upon material recovery. Experiments indicate that selected types of artifacts, food remains, and lithic debitage are lost through use of the 4" screens in an excavation. Findings suggest that a 1/8" or, where possible, a 1/16" screen should be used throughout an excavation. A series of uniform size soil samples taken from contiguous stratigraphic levels of each unit throughout the site may be water screened using a 1/16" mesh. Use of the refined methodology will help alleviate the bias created by traditional methods and enable the archaeologist to recover additional information pertinent to the interpretation of prehistoric life.

State Archaeology in Delaware: A Brief Historical Sketch
Daniel Griffith

Full-time, state based archaeology started in Delaware in 1965 with the hiring of the first state archaeologist. Growth of the archaeology program was slow but steady through the 1960's and into the early 1970's. Concurrent with this growth, program responsibilities expanded from primarily a survey program to one which included public education, museum interpretation, environmental review and consulting. From 1975 through 1977, internal and external forces resulted in a decentralization and reorganization of state archaeology programs and functions. Emphasis in recent years has been on strengthening the institutional decentralization of archaeology within the State Historic Preservation office, the University of Delaware, and the Division of Highways. This decentralization has produced a diffuse adaptation to the professional and institutional environment which will provide the strength to withstand the current fiscal and programmatic crises.

Delaware Archaeology: What Does the Future Hold?
Faye L. Stocum

The intent of this paper is two-fold: first, to discuss what the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation sees as the future direction of Delaware Archaeology since the advent of "Reaganomics"; and, secondly, what is the current and future role of Delaware's amateur archaeologist? Interdependent factors, state and federal, supporting the current configuration and projected future of Delaware archaeology are briefly outlined. The effect of the interplay of these factors on the professional archaeologists/organizations conducting work within the State are presented. The support and assistance provided by the avocational archaeologist to the professionals in a time of decreasing public (financial) support will be even more necessary to maintain a high standard or quality of work.