MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 51st Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held November 2-4, 1984, at the Holiday Inn, Annapolis, Maryland. The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., hosted this year's meeting. Herbert C. Kraft, outgoing Federation President, welcomed all in attendance to the meeting.

SESSIONS

The Friday Morning Session was entitled “New Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Maryland.” This session, chaired by Anne Yentsch, was sponsored by the Maryland Humanities Council, Inc., which is celebrating the 350th Anniversary of the founding of Maryland. Papers presented at this session included: “St. Mary’s City, Corporate Artifact” by Garry W. Stone; “Social Change and 18th Century Tidewater Maryland: Reflections in the Archeological Record of Annapolis,” by Richard J. Dent; “Moving the Well: Landscape Modifications at State Circle, Annapolis circa 1780,” by Anne Yentsch; “The Georgian Order in Annapolis” by Mark P. Leone; and “Mount Clare — Introducing Baltimore to 18th Century Splendor,” by Elizabeth Anderson Comer. Discussants for the session were James Deetz and Henry T. Wright.

The Friday Afternoon Session, chaired by Anthony J. Ranere, was a General Archeology Session. Frederick J. Dunford presented “Variability of Prehistoric Coastal Adaptations in New England,” which was followed by Norman V. Mackie III’s “Lithic Analysis and Behavioral Change at the Cedar Dell Pond Site, Massachusetts.” Next, Ronald W. Johnson presented “New England Contract Archeology: What’s on the Horizon?” followed by Anthony J. Ranere and Pat Hansell’s “Prehistoric Settlement in New Jersey’s Outer Coastal Plain: The View from the Great Egg.” The remaining speakers were James B. Petersen, who presented his paper entitled “Archeological Investigations in the Shelburne Pond Locality, Vermont,” and Errett Callahan. Callahan’s topic was “The St. Mary’s Longhouse Experiment.”

Concurrent with this General Archeology Session was a Field Trip, “Archeology in Annapolis,” led by Mark P. Leone.

Following the General Archeology Session and the Annapolis Archeology Field Trip, the Archeological Society Maryland, Inc., sponsored a reception at the Calvert House.

A Friday Evening Session on Historic Sites Archeology was held. This session was chaired by Marley R. Brown III. The papers for this session were as follows: “The ‘King’s Reach’ Site: Excavation of a Late 17th Century Planter’s House,” by Dennis J. Pogue; “A 17th Century House Site in Gloucester, Delaware River Valley, New Jersey,” by Ronald A. Thomas; “Underwater Archeology in the Maryland Tidewater,” by Donald G. Shomette; “Peter’s Privy: Artifacts as an Indicator of Wealth and Status,” by Charles D. Cheek; “Historic Sites Archeology at Bermuda Hundred, 1984” by L. Daniel Mower; “Dickeyville, 19th Century Milltown,” by Carmen Weber, and finally, “Sherds Among the Dunes: Archaeological Investigations at the Henlopen Saltworks,” by Cara L. Wise.

Concurrent with this Friday Evening Session, the Federation Executive Board Meeting was held.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held in the Charles Ridgely of Hampton Room, Holiday Inn, Annapolis, on the evening of November 2, 1984. President Herbert C. Kraft opened this meeting at 7:37 P.M. with a roll call of officers and Federation representatives. A quorum was determined. Reports from Federation officers were solicited.

Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, read the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting of the 50th Annual Federation Meeting held at the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, on November 4, 1983. President Kraft then indicated his receipt of a letter of resignation from Verna Cowin as Editor of the Bulletin. Kraft accepted this letter of resignation and then sought a replacement for this position. Dennis Curry accepted this position when asked. With this addition to the Minutes, President Kraft moved that the Minutes as read be accepted. This motion was unanimously accepted. Ned Swigart was then requested to provide the Executive Board with a Treasurer’s Report. Swigart handed out copies of his interim report effective January 1, 1984 to October 20, 1984. This statement indicated the Federation Treasury balance to be $20,780.21. Swigart went on to note that this balance does not reflect payment for publication of AENA #12 and the accompanying Bulletin #43 (Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, November 4-6, 1983). It is anticipated that the balance will thereafter approximate $2,000. The Treasurer’s Report indicated two societies are now two years in arrears for dues. President Kraft indicated he would seek to correct the New Jersey lack of dues payment. Swigart questioned the Board as to the membership status of the Virgin Islands, with no informed response. After Swigart responded to some clarification on the Report, Kraft asked for a motion to accept this report. M. Dale Kerby made a motion to accept the Treasurer’s Report as submitted, to which Wm. J. Hranicky seconded. This motion was unanimously accepted by the Board.
Tyler Bastian, President of the Hosting Society, indicated that the early registration for this year's Meeting was approximately 350 (Maryland Symposium registration included), estimating it should reach approximately 400 by Saturday afternoon.

Richard George next presented his 1984 Corresponding Secretary's Report. Of the sixteen state societies from which Directory information was solicited, twelve societies responded with information for inclusion in the 1983 Directory. The Archaeological Society of Delaware was not solicited, as no mailing address was available to George.

The Report of the Business Manager, Roger Moeller, was presented. Moeller provided a computer printout for the Federation membership. Moeller indicated to the Executive Board the advantages of joining the Federation; namely, paid membership provides the Federation with operating monies and it also enables the Federation to make money on its money market fund. It in turn enables the individual member to purchase the forthcoming AENA at a lower price, and to receive Federation mailings and notices of meetings. The 1985 membership dues are again set at $12.50. Moeller went on to note that the Treasurer's Report reflects the operations and responsibilities of the Business Office; namely, to process memberships, advertise and market membership and book sales; to offer free advertisement to the State Societies through the mailing of Federation fliers; and, to make the Federation-at-large more informed of what is going on with its constituents. This endeavor has culminated in a 28-page booklet of Publications of State Archeological Societies. The Business Office offered to every society a "free ad" to promote whatever publications or special events they wished. Despite this free offer, the response has been very poor. The content of this Booklet, of which 20,000 copies will be produced and distributed, will include a Call for Papers for the 1985 Meeting in Buffalo, the availability of AENA #12, back issues of AENA, plus the society "Free Ads". The cost of this booklet will be approximately $6,000. Moeller then indicated that members should anticipate receiving their copy of AENA #12 around December 1st. He then again urged the Executive Board to promote membership renewals as the costs of publishing AENA #13 and the Bulletin must be realized since it is anticipated that publication sales will bring in only about $5,000. To further reinforce this need for membership renewals, Moeller stated that 1984 memberships totalled only 246 whereas in 1983 there were 446. Membership renewals for 1985 will be made available at the Meeting Registration Desk to help reverse this decline. Additional discussion on this problem was held.

The report of the AENA Editor, R. Michael Gramly, was presented. Gramly noted the quality of the content of AENA #12, the 50th Anniversary volume of which the Federation should be proud. He went on to indicate the cost of this special 302-page volume was $12,400. This figure reflects a $2,400 overrun in budget. It should be noted that this increased cost was due to the increase in number of pages, special half-tone graphics, and an increase in the cost of paper. Also, the Bulletin, approximately 29-30 pages, was produced at a cost of $900. This reflects approximately $400 over the average production cost. This was due to the size of the publication needed to produce the Proceedings of the 50th Anniversary Meeting. Gramly went on to note that just as the forthcoming AENA publication costs will return within a normal anticipated budget range, so will the Bulletin publication costs. Gramly also noted that as part of his varied endeavors to sell AENA he has taken out an advertisement in American Antiquity to promote this special volume of AENA, and urges archeology instructors to use this volume as a text. He again solicited the Executive Board's support and efforts to promote the sales of this publication as they were able.

The content of AENA #13, Gramly announced, is filled. It will approximate 140-160 pages in length and should cost between $6,000-$6,500. AENA #13 will include a variety of topical papers on the Adena, Paleo-Indians, Late Woodland and Late Archaic. Gramly then indicated that upon the completion of the production of AENA #13 he will decline to continue as Editor. It is his feeling that the editorship of AENA should rotate and that he will assist his successor. The last point of discussion which Gramly brought up was the cost of AENA. In an endeavor to increase the Federation's operating capital it was suggested that the price of AENA #12 be substantially increased from the current $14.00 (effective until December 31). After much discussion the Executive Board decided that as of January 1, 1985 the price would be $19.95.

Next, President Kraft introduced Dennis Curry, who assumed the editorship of the Bulletin upon the resignation of Verna Cowin. Curry indicated that for the forthcoming Bulletin he has copies of abstracts. Curry estimated that upon the receipt of the Minutes and State Society reports he will be able to get them edited and off to Gramly in one month.

President Kraft presented two items of Old Business. First, the 1985 Annual Meeting will be held in Buffalo, New York. R. Michael Gramly indicated that plans are being formulated, with the Buffalo Museum of Science, the staff of SUNY-Buffalo, the staff at Seneca National Museum and Allegheny Reservation, and the New York State Archaeological Association participating in coordinating the local arrangements. The meetings will be held from October 31 - November 3, 1985 at the Buffalo Museum of Science with banquet and hotel accommodations at the Buffalo Hilton Hotel. Room rates have been estimated at $25-28 per person.
James V. Wright, Archaeological Survey of Canada, will be the guest speaker for this banquet.

The second item of Old Business was the Election of Officers for 1984-1986. Ed Lenik, Nomination Chairperson, offered the following slate of officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>M. Dale Kerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President-Elect</td>
<td>Jay Custer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Ned Swigart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary</td>
<td>Faye Stocum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary</td>
<td>Dick George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager</td>
<td>Roger Moeller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roger Moeller indicated that he wished to add to the list of nominations the position of Editor-Elect of AENA, nominating Dennis Curry to fill this position. President Kraft requested that a motion be made that the nominations be closed. It was so provided by M. Dale Kerby and seconded by Rodney Peck.

With no additional Old Business, four items of New Business were offered for discussion by President Kraft. First was the 1986 Annual Meeting of the Federation. Kraft opened the floor to accept bids for hosting this meeting. Jay F. Custer, President of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, came forth to request the opportunity, on behalf of the society, to host this meeting. Custer indicated that it would be located in the Wilmington area. President Kraft then went on to indicate that a tentative offer has been made by Federation members to host the 1987 meeting in Toronto, Ontario. Roger Moeller made a motion to accept the invitation of the Archaeological Society of Delaware to host the 1986 meeting. It was seconded by Alice Knoecker and unanimously passed.

The second item of New Business concerned the Federation’s position of posture towards the placement of publications in the Book Sales Room which promote in their advertising the sale of artifacts. Should the Federation disallow the sale of such publications at its meeting? After the floor was opened to vigorous discussions, President Kraft requested confirmation from the Executive Board to deny the promotion and sale of such publications at Federation meetings until such times as the controversial advertisements are removed. The Board unanimously gave that confirmation.

The third item of New Business was the Editorship of AENA. President Kraft brought forth to the Board whether the Federation desires to set publication cost ceilings and institute an Editorial Board to assist or provide guidance to the editor in the production of this publication and provide peer review. Kraft again opened the floor for discussion. A point of this discussion focused on the inclusion in AENA #12 of a “Section on Publications Received” which abstracts State Society publications. Does this new feature have research value and does it serve its intended purpose as stated at the General Business Meeting at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1983? It was decided that no evaluation of its success can be measured after just one publication. Alice Knoecker presented a motion to have these abstracts remain as part of the AENA publication for not less than three years to determine their value. This motion was seconded by M. Dale Kerby and passed after a brief discussion. Mike Gramly also noted that the $8,000 publication cost ceiling under which he is operating is acceptable. He also welcomed peer review and comment on the production of AENA.

With no further discussion, President Kraft initiated the fourth and last item of New Business: to carry on with providing a $2,000/year stipend for the Business Manager. Roger Moeller, Business Manager, indicated his disassociation with the American Indian Archaeological Institute (AIAI). As such, he felt that he could perform his duties as Business Manager at his present location, without the AIAI support staff, for $2,500. Tyler Bastian made a motion to increase the Business Manager’s stipend to $2,500 per year. This motion was seconded by Dick George and unanimously passed.

With no other New Business, President Kraft indicated he would entertain a motion to adjourn. This motion was presented by Wm. J. Hranicky and seconded by Dick George. The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

SECTIONS


“The Variety and Texture of the Late Woodland — Part Two” was held Saturday afternoon. Included in this session, chaired by Marshall Becker, were the following papers: “Facing the Late Woodland Period in the Delaware Valley of New Jersey” by Herbert C. Kraft; “Aboriginal Settlement at Locust Neck: An Indian

Following a Cash Bar-Social Hour from 6:00-8:00 P.M., the Federation attendees met in the Holiday Inn Ballroom for the Annual Banquet. Dr. James Deetz, the featured speaker, presented a delightfully entertaining and informative slide-illustrated talk entitled “Floweredew Hundred: Scholar and Public Involvement.”

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order by outgoing President Herbert C. Kraft at 8:07 A.M., November 4, 1984, in the Johnson Room, Holiday Inn, Annapolis. The President-Elect, M. Dale Kerby, announced that the agenda for this meeting would include a summary of the Executive Board Meeting and three items of business.

Herbert Kraft requested a motion to dispense with the reading of the Minutes. This was presented by Virginia Lopresti and seconded by Arthur Spiess. The Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, quickly summarized the main issues of discussion and business that were entertained at that time. President Kraft clarified two points of discussion. First, the drastic drop in membership from 1983 to 1984 may be due to the loss of a list at the Salem Meeting. Secondly, at the Board Meeting an issue of discussion was not the Federation’s position on the sale of artifacts, but the sale of publications which contain advertisements promoting such sales.

The Treasurer’s Report was presented by Ned Swigart. Swigart indicated the large balance of $20,780.21 does not reflect the payment of bills for the publication of AENA and Bulletin and the special advertising publication for the State Societies. The anticipated balance will approximate $1,700. Swigart indicated, with conference receipts and publication sales, the Federation should realize a 1985-year-end balance of between $7,000-8,000, which is needed to cover publication costs. Swigart also indicated that membership renewals and state society dues should be coming in shortly.

President Kraft read the Corresponding Secretary’s Report in his absence.

Michael Gramly, Editor of AENA, was asked to present a brief report. He urged the sale of Volume #12 for its content, specifically noting the special section edited by Gabriel DeCicco which abstracts State Society publications. Regarding Volume #13, its production cost is estimated at between $6,000-8,000. Its content will be a broad spectrum of topics and areal coverage. It will provide for a diversified audience. Gramly went on to note his advocacy of an Editorial Board which will afford peer review of submitted manuscripts. With AENA #13 in order, Volume #14 solicitation and review of manuscripts can begin. Any manuscripts received by Gramly will be forwarded to Dennis Curry, nominated AENA Editor-Elect, for his consideration for their inclusion in that volume.

President Kraft then reiterated the price structure for AENA #12 as decided at the Executive Board Meeting. Members will receive it for their $12.50 dues; the sale price up to December 31, 1984 will be $14.00; thereafter, it will sell for $19.95. President Kraft requested Dr. Gabriel DeCicco, editor of the new “Section on Publications Received,” to comment on this book abstract section. Dr. DeCicco reiterated that this section is a service to the Federation at large. Moreover, he stressed that this section does not review these publications. DeCicco requested that early submissions of publications for abstracting be sent to him in care of the Seton Hall Museum, South Orange, NJ 07079.

Next, Dennis Curry, Bulletin Editor, provided some brief comments. Curry indicated the Salem Meeting Bulletin would be sent out with AENA #12. Also, anyone who has abstracts or State Society reports for this year’s meeting, please give them to him or send them to him at the Maryland Geological Survey, The Rotunda, Suite 440, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, MD 21211.

Roger Moeller, Business Manager, urged the sale of publications to cover forthcoming AENA #13 costs. He informed the attendees that he has had a good response to the American Antiquity advertisement. Also, he urged the State Societies to submit, by January 15, 1985, camera ready ads to be included in the special Booklet of Publications. Moeller noted the new Business Manager address is Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751. This booklet should be ready for distribution in early March.

As an addition to the Business Manager Report, President Kraft indicated that the Manager’s stipend should be raised from $2,000 to $2,500 as discussed and proposed by the Executive Board. Kraft asked for a motion, from the body of attendees, to raise the Business Manager’s stipend. Alice Knoecker provided this motion, seconded by Michael Gramly. It was unanimously passed at this time. Next, the Nominations Committee’s slate of officers for the next two years was announced as follows:

- President: M. Dale Kerby
- President-Elect: Jay Custer
- Treasurer: Ned Swigart
- Recording Secretary: Faye Stocum
- Corresponding Secretary: Richard George
- Business Manager: Roger Moeller

[End of Document]
With no other recommendations from the floor, President Kraft then requested a motion be made to act on this matter. Howard MacCord made a motion to cast one ballot for the slate; seconded by Alice Knoecker. It was unanimously passed.

President Kraft announced that Dennis Curry had agreed to accept the Editorship of AENA with the advent of Volume #14. Michael Gramly noted his admiration and confidence in Curry to do a good job. Additionally, the formation of an Editorial Board for peer review was again discussed at length. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky and seconded by Alice Knoecker to have Herbert Kraft and M. Dale Kerby set up and appoint this board. This was approved unanimously.

The reports from the attending State Societies were presented.

President Kraft entertained one last motion, made by Tyler Bastian, to allot $300 for the publication of a Handbook of the Benefits of ESAF Membership and Publications. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and approved by the meeting attendees.

President Kraft accepted a motion made by M. Dale Kerby, seconded by Alice Knoecker, to adjourn the meeting. This motion was passed and the meeting adjourned at 10:35 A.M.

SESSIONS

The final session was held Sunday morning following the General Business Meeting. This General Session was chaired by Antony F. Opperman. The first paper, entitled "Virginia's Amateur Certification Program," was prepared by Wm. Jack Hranicky and E. Randolph Turner. Next, Victoria Kenyon presented "SCRAP— New Hampshire's Newest Amateur Program" followed by Wayne E. Clark's "Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum." The last formal paper was given by Elizabeth A. Crowell entitled "Early Investigators Along the Anacostia River, Washington, D.C." Finally, Edward Flanagan and Harry Tucci, respectively, presented short reports.

Concurrent with this General Session, an all day field trip to St. Mary's City, led by Garry W. Stone and Henry M. Miller, was scheduled.

At the close of the General Session, M. Dale Kerby, President for 1984-1986, formally adjourned the 51st Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

REGISTRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration for "New Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Maryland" 44

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
# TREASURER'S REPORT

Interim Report: January 1, 1984 - October 28, 1984

## BALANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ESTIMATED</th>
<th>ACTUAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1/1/84 - 10/28/84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 9,500</td>
<td>$ 9,793.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1/1/84 - 10/28/84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publication Sales</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>5,045.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual &amp; Institution (246)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,075.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Societies (17)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,616.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ads Paid for by State Societies</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting (1983)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,422.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration &amp; Dinner 1984</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Sales 1984</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>133.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,087.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, Savings &amp; Dreyfus Accts.</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>$29,550</td>
<td>$34,299.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1/1/84 - 10/28/84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AENA</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>71.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Mgr., Stipend</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>834.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,232.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,612.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner &amp; Reservations (1984)</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker (1984)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyers (1984)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>391.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal-Conn. State Tax</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>$20,050</td>
<td>$13,518.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>1/1/84 - 10/28/84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>(checking) 827.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(savings) 19,952.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

States in Arrears:
- 1983 — New Jersey, Virgin Islands
- 1984 — New Jersey, Virgin Islands

Respectfully submitted,

Edmund K. Swigart, Treasurer
REPORTS OF THE STATE SOCIETIES

ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

Interest in the Alabama Archaeological Society (AAS) has been strong this year. Excavations under the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) at Scottsboro stimulated local citizens, and the nucleus for a chapter has been formed. This group worked with the OAR team and together they sponsored the summer meeting of the State Society. Monthly meetings and field work have kept the other chapters active.

"Lost in Time, Early Alabama Indians", an hour-long documentary movie on the state's prehistory was previewed at the AAS winter meeting. Produced by Auburn Television in cooperation with professional archaeologists, it was aired on Alabama Public Television during Alabama Archaeology Awareness Week. Gov. George C. Wallace proclaimed the week of December 11-17, 1983 as a time to emphasize Alabama's rich prehistory and historic heritage. The film "In Search of DeSoto's Trail" was also shown at the winter meeting. Produced by the University of Alabama Television Service, the program follows a route across Alabama suggested by Caleb Curren, who for five years has been studying the evidence relating to DeSoto's encounter with the Indians.

The summer meeting of AAS, hosted by OAR and the Scottsboro-Jackson Heritage Center, was held in Scottsboro on June 30, 1984. The members visited the Snodgrass site, a village and mound site on an island which is being rapidly eroded by wave action from the Tennessee River. Dr. Richard Krause has been in charge of excavations on this Mississippian period platform mound.

The disposition of collections often becomes a form of vandalism. The University of Alabama was able to obtain the field notes, maps, and a few artifacts from the collection of a former Alabama collector. Jessie Benton died in New York and, since he had made no final disposition for his well-documented collection, it went on the auction block. Carey Oakley, a leader in the fight against vandalism and chairman of the Society's Archaeological Resources Committee, urges members to be sure their specific wishes will be carried out. Due to continuing vandalism of archaeological sites on TVA property, Carey asked members to contact TVA officials asking that the protection laws be enforced. The TVA has responded, stirring up a hornet's nest among some collectors who feel it is their privilege to use metal detectors and who are not content with surface collecting.

An added feature of the Stones & Bones newsletter, the illustrations, especially of Society activities, stimulates interest for more participation. Editor Amos Wright and associates Bart Henson and Dorothy Luke are to be praised and thanked. Journal Editor, Eugene Futato, says that Volume 30, No. 1 will be issued by the end of the year. Volume 30, No. 2 will be the 30-year Index of the Journal and will be ready the first of 1985. Volume 29 was published this year. The Journal of Alabama Archaeology Volume 29, No. 1 contains "Archaeology at Site 1Ja78, the B.B. Comer Bridge Site" by Futato and Solis. Volume 29, No. 2 contains "Another Look at Late Holocene Sea Level Oscillations in Mobile Bay, Alabama" by Barber; "A Diagnostic Late Paleo/Early Archaic Artifact from the Upper Coosa Drainage, the Edgefield Scraper" by Holstein; "Tallahatta Quartzite Quarries in the Escambia River Drainage" by Lloyd, Bense and Davis; and "The Dry Branch Site, 1Sh42, and the Late Gulf Formational in the Central Coosa River Drainage" by Walling and Schrader.

Alabama is making progress to arouse public interest to help protect our past. "Beyond Bricks and Mortar: Interpreting the Historic Site" was the theme of the annual preservation conference of the Alabama Historical Commission, held in Birmingham May 11-12. "Alabama's Treasured Forests," published by the Alabama Forestry Commission, contains "Archaeological Sites" by Harry Holstein, which is directed at landowners and explains how to recognize an archaeological site and steps to take for preservation. Envirosouth often features historical and archeological articles. The Committee for the Humanities in Alabama awarded grants to the Red Mountain Museum for a study, "Alabama Indians: Past and Present"; to the Sloss Furnace in Birmingham, a restored early 20th century iron-making facility, for an Oral History Project; the Scottsboro City Board of Education received funds for a Cherokee Inheritance Day Festival; and "A Pictorial History of Butler County, Alabama 1820-1920" is being prepared by the Butler County Historical Society. The National Endowment for the Humanities supported a 2-week Institute on Archaeology and Native American History for 30 elementary school teachers. And, Chevron, Inc., and The Southern Democrat awarded a grant to the 4H Council in Blount County to prepare and install information panels at each of the County's four covered bridges.

CONNECTICUT by Lucinda McWeeney

Dr. Roger Moeller, President, along with ample support from the board members, has brought about an increase in membership in the Society by altering the format of our semi-annual meetings. Held at Steam-
at the Madsen House, a 19th century log cabin.

a synthesizing article written by Dr. Lucianne Lavin.

Archaeologists need to address the problems of research design bias at the level of small-scale projects (Nicholas, 1984 ms). By asking new questions pertaining to early Holocene adaptation, it may be possible to discover more Early Archaic sites, which will change the preconceived notions of sparse populations during this time period. For more information read Nicholas' "Recommendations for the Management of Early Postglacial Archaeological Resources."

ASC Bulletin 47 contains articles covering the prehistoric through Contact periods for Connecticut, with a synthesizing article written by Dr. Lucianne Lavin. Order your copy from: Archaeological Services, PO Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751. The cost is $15.00, plus $1.50 for postage and handling.

DELAWARE by Faye L. Stocum

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD), composed of the Minguannan, Tanocapanican, and Kent County Chapters, has a 1984 membership of 175, an increase over last year of five percent.

The Society, suffering from "Post 50th Anniversary Banquet Fatigue," sponsored only one meeting this year — the Fall 1984 "Recent Archaeological Research in Delaware." Archeologists working in Delaware presented their results on site survey and excavation projects conducted during the past year. The Kent County Chapter held eight monthly meetings, in addition to hosting the Society's Spring Annual Dinner Meeting in Dover. The guest speaker, Joseph M. McNamara of the Maryland Division of Archeology, presented a well received slide-illustrated talk on "Excavations at the Thunderbird Site [Front Royal, Virginia]: 1971-1975."

On May 20th, the ASD participated in the State Division of Parks & Recreation "State Parks Day" at Walter S. Carpenter State Park, north of Newark. Society members assisted Ms. Cara Wise in excavations at the Madsen House, a 19th century log cabin. On October 14th, the Kent County Chapter sponsored their Annual Picnic Dig at Killen Pond State Park. Chapter members assisted Ms. Wise and the Bureau of Ar-
archaeology & Historic Preservation in testing 7K-E-95, which is part of the famous Killen Pond Adena site. Finally, the ASD participated in a volunteer day of excavations at the Clyde Farm site, near Stanton, on October 20th to assist Dr. Jay Custer, University of Delaware.

The Number 15, Winter 1983 issue of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware was published and circulated. This issue is devoted to discussing the results of excavations conducted by the Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation and the University of Delaware at the Wilgus site, 7S-K-21, Sussex County.

The Society is pleased to announce the publication of Dr. Jay F. Custer's book entitled Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology: An Ecological Approach.

**GEORGIA** by Harold A. Huscher

A special effort has been made this year to enlist new members and increase the sale of Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) publications. SGA membership is from January to December and entitles you to receive a copy of Early Georgia and four issues of the newsletter, The Profile. The dues for 1984 are: Regular, $10.00; Family (one copy of publications), $12.00; Student (give school), $5.00; Institutional, $12.00; Life, $100.00; and Benefactor, $500.00. Send checks payable to SGA to Tim Warnock, Secretary-Treasurer, Route 4, Alma, Georgia 31510.

Members were saddened by the death of Charles Herron Fairbanks on July 17, 1984 at his home in Gainesville, Florida. Fairbanks was one of the first superintendents at Ocmulgee National Monument. His bibliography contains many important publications on Georgia and the Southeast. Contributions to honor his memory may be made to the C.H. Fairbanks Fund at the University of Florida Foundation at Gainesville, or to the American Cancer Society.

The Spring meeting of the SGA was held at the University of Georgia at Athens on May 19, 1984. Morning papers included “Seven-Mile Bend Site: Shell Bead Technology” by Fred Cook; “Rock Cairns: Stone Clusters in Georgia” by Tom Gresham; “Comments on the National Park Service Stone Mound Survey in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area” by Larry Meier; and “The Shaw Mound Site” by Dennis Blanton. In the afternoon, three papers traced the route of DeSoto through Georgia in 1549: Charles Hudson presented an alternative route to that of Swanton which better fits the archeological data; David Hally presented “Barnett Phase: The Archaeology of the Coosa Province”; and “The King Site Burials: Evidence of Violent Spanish-Indian Contact” was given by Robert Blakely and David Matthews.

The Profile, edited by S. Dwight Kirkland, is published quarterly in association with South Georgia College at Douglas and keeps members informed on research in the state. Volume 9 of Early Georgia was released in 1984 and includes: “Chert of Southern Oconee County, Georgia” by R. Jerald Ledbetter et al.; “Finch’s Survey” by Daniel T. Elliot; “The Lack of a Wilmington/Savannah Distinction in the Cord-marked Pottery from King’s Bay, Georgia” by Christopher T. Espenshade; “An Archaeological Survey of an Area Proposed for Development at Etowah Mounds, Barrow County, Georgia” by John R. Morgan; “The Rise and Decline of the Old Quartz Industry in the Southern Piedmont” by Kenneth W. Johnson; and “The Kelvin Phase House: Aboriginal Domestic Structure Design on the Southern Georgia Coast During the Late Woodland Period” by Fred Cook. Send your check ($6.00) payable to SGA to Dr. David Halley, Managing Editor, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

The Suwanee Canal Company in the Okefenokee Swamp by Chris Trowell, was published by the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences at South Georgia College. Between 1891 and 1897, the Suwanee Canal Company attempted to drain and develop the Okefenokee Swamp in southeastern Georgia. Trowell’s work includes an overview of the natural character of the swamp, an outline of the swamp’s history and prehistory, an index, and over 400 references. To order, send a check for $19.95 plus $1.50 postage and handling to Bookstore, South Georgia College, Douglas, Georgia 31533.

A bibliography of archeological contract reports on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, is available for $10.00 from West Georgia College. Containing about 1,000 entries, it will be updated annually. It may also be obtained on 5½-inch diskettes. Send a check payable to West Georgia College (Archaeology) to The Archaeological Laboratory, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia 30118.

**MARYLAND** by Norma A. B-Wagner

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM), is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its incorporation and also its association with ESAF. ASM membership ranks about 300. We are continuing to fund publication of our monthly newsletter, A.S.M. Ink, and our biannual journal, Maryland Archeology. We have also
partially funded two projects in conjunction with the Maryland Humanities Council, Inc., and the Division of Archeology. The first was a Traveling Exhibit on Maryland Archeology, which attempts to provide the general public with a better conception of Maryland archeology. The exhibit is followed up by a series of talks on local archeology. Thus far the exhibit has been to nearly 35 locations, including schools, shopping malls, and museums, and is currently booked through January 1985. The second project we co-funded was the ESAF Friday morning session (“New Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Maryland”), field trips to Annapolis and St. Mary’s City archeological sites, and Saturday evening banquet speaker. And, of course, we are hosting this year’s ESAF Annual Meeting.

ASM continues to host a yearly Spring Symposium in April, a Field Session in May/June, and its Annual Meeting in the Fall. ASM has also established an annual award, entitled the William B. Marye Award, given at our Annual Meeting to acknowledge those who have made outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology. The award was first given in 1983 to Thomas Mayr, who was the first to define the Selby Bay phase, and who helped establish the Society. This year’s winner is also a founder of ASM, has long been involved in archeology in Harford County, and has been our journal editor since 1968, Mr. Paul Cresthull. At our 1984 Annual Meeting, the following people were elected to the Board of Trustees for a two-year term: Norma A. B-Wagner, President; Charles A. Pettit, Vice-President; Delmas I. Gruver, Treasurer; Alison J. Pooley, Secretary; and six At-Large members — Richard Brock, Lenore Holt, William R. Longo, Marguerite Smith, Robert Wall, and William Wilson. The Chapter Presidents, the State Archeologist, and the Archeologist of the Maryland Historical Trust complete the makeup of the Board, which meets quarterly.

Our chapters are also very involved in archeology in Maryland. The Lower Delmarva Chapter is helping to develop an archeological park at Pemberton Hall, an 18th century mansion in Salisbury. The Mid-Shore Chapter annually hosts an Indian Artifact Exhibit the first Sunday in May at Martinak State Park; they will also host our 1985 annual meeting. The Northeast Chapter is helping to develop an archeological park at Carter’s Mill, the last remaining mill site on the Elk River in Cecil County. The Harford County Chapter has been involved in the preservation of the Bald Friar Petroglyphs, now on permanent display at the County Courthouse in Bel Air. The Central Chapter is aiding the new Baltimore City Archeologist in many of her projects, and they are in the process of striking an agreement with the Baltimore County school system to help in the development of an archeological park at Oregon Ridge. The Upper Patuxent Archeology Group has begun an intensive study of a small Howard County community known as Simpsonville, which grew because of a mill there, and which may be destroyed by county road developments. The Anne Arundel County Archaeological Society has been keeping a vigilant eye on development projects, and has reported several endangered sites to the State Archeologist. The Southern Maryland Chapter, our newest chapter, is deeply involved in the development of Maryland’s newest state park and archeological preserve, Jefferson Patterson Park. The Southwestern Chapter continues to help archeologists from American University. And finally, the Western Maryland Chapter appears to be defunct, although it may revive again as there is a new archeologist at Frostburg State College, who is also serving as an At-Large member to ASM’s Board, Dr. Robert Wall.

MASSACHUSETTS by Ruth Warfield

The past year has been a busy one for the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS). Our membership remains over 1,000 and includes seven active chapters. The Society continues to publish the Newsletter and the Bulletin. The theme of the annual meeting, held in October at Attleboro, was “The Woodland Period.” Officers elected at that meeting include: Elizabeth Little, President; Barbara Waters, Vice-President; Janice Weeks, Vice-President; Ruth Warfield, Corresponding Secretary; Lilian Harding, Financial Secretary; Thomas Athearn, Treasurer; Maryanne MacLeod, Membership Secretary; Barbara Luedtke, Editor; and Thomas Lux, Museum Director.

A new chapter, the North River Chapter, formed to support professional archeological exploration of the North River region, investigated a site in Duxbury this summer, and sponsored typology courses to enable its members to begin cataloging local private collections. The South Shore Chapter continued work on the Green Hill site in Blue Hills. The Ekblaw Chapter received a grant from Sudbury Valley Trustees to continue work in Cedar Swamp in Westboro; a date of 2265 B.P. ± 155 years was obtained from charcoal excavated at the site last season. The chapter also sponsored a free course in New England archeology and continued cataloging private collections.

MAS voted last year to hire an administrative assistant to enable the board to assess its goals and to study the means, including grants, with which to accomplish its mission. Candidates are being interviewed and the position will be filled in November.
The Michigan Archaeological Federation continues to function in an appropriate manner. At our Annual Meeting in April, we adopted a term of existence in perpetuity to extend our corporate existence, which completed 30 years on June 1, 1984. Mark Branstner was elected president of the society.

We continue to publish *The Michigan Archaeologist*, under the editorship of Dr. Margaret Holman, Michigan State University. The next year should see us purchasing our own computer in order to facilitate our publication schedule. This should make it possible for us to submit camera-ready copy by modem to the publisher, making more pages possible for little, if any, increase in cost.

Society members had an opportunity to participate as crew members in Mark Branstner’s summer survey in Southeastern Michigan. Our Annual Fall Workshop was quite different, being a film festival co-sponsored by the professional archeologists’ organization. The films were more ethnographic than archeological, with discussion by professional archeologists familiar with the material or the people involved.

We expect the society to continue its pattern of two meetings per year, field participation under the direction of various professional archeologists, and publication of *The Michigan Archaeologist*. We hope to be able to broaden our publication program in the next few years to include materials of particular interest to those of lesser skill or formal training.

**NEW JERSEY** by John A. Cavallo

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) members assisted with data recovery excavations at the Windsor Hollow prehistoric site in Mercer County. Four components have been identified, the largest of which is a Late Archaic level yielding numerous Lackawaxen bifaces. An Early Archaic component is defined by jasper, chert, and quartz debitage and a jasper side-notched, serrated projectile point similar to Kirk and Palmer types. Between these two components, a poorly defined Middle Archaic level indicated by two shale bifurcate base points has been identified. The fourth component, largely confined to the plowzone, is marked by Orient Fishtail points, steatite bowl fragments, and small grit- and shale-tempered, cord-marked potsherds.

The Unami Chapter of the ASNJ, the oldest division of the society, has rejuvenated after a temporary period of dormancy. They are excavating a prehistoric site in Mercer County and plan to expand their level of effort soon.

Archaeologists from Louis Berger and Associates carried out extensive excavations at five sites within the Abbott Farm National Landmark. The project, undertaken to mitigate impact from the Interstate Route 195/295 and New Jersey Route 29/129 highway complex, was recognized for its outstanding archeological research by the Consulting Engineers Council’s Excellence in Engineering Award.

The Seton Hall University Museum sponsored a symposium entitled “The Search for Humanity’s Roots” and organized an extensive exhibit of Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age artifacts. The project, aimed at countering the arguments of “Scientific Creationists”, presented views of physical and cultural anthropologists, archeologists, paleontologists, theologians, and philosophers. Also at the Museum, *The Lenape: A Symposium* was recently published. This 92-page book about the Delaware and Munsee Indians covers the period from Late Prehistoric to European colonization.

The New Jersey Department of Transportation sponsored excavations at two Late Archaic procurement camps in Monmouth County. Flotation at the Abature site yielded charred seed remains and charcoal. At the Field site, evidence for extensive use of locally available iron-cemented sandstone was gathered. Also at the Field site, a nearly complete shell- and quartz grit-tempered pot was recovered; it represents the only Middle Woodland artifact from the site. In other work by the Department of Transportation, four sites were investigated in conjunction with the Route 55 Freeway in Gloucester County. The sites all appear to be supply camps/work stations related to an as yet unidentified base camp (or camps); components represented include occupations from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods.

**NEW YORK** by Roberta Wingerson

The New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) continues with the strong support of more than 900 members to promote archeological research, education, and conservation throughout the state.

*The Bulletin and Journal* is now edited by Charles Hayes of the Rochester Museum who is doing a fine job of maintaining the fine standard of the past years. In May of this year, President Gordon DeAngelo began a monthly newsletter called *The Backfill* which includes notices, association news, and information sheets for lab and field use. This should prove to be a valuable means of communication throughout the year.

The 68th annual meeting of NYSAA, held in April in Middletown, was hosted by the Orange County
Chapter, who did their usual great job of organizing a fine program and successful meeting. All chapters were represented among the 174 members who attended. The 1985 conference will be held in Oneonta and hosted by the Upper Susquehannock Chapter.

Most chapters hold regular program meetings and many present programs for local community organizations. The Orange County Chapter has received a grant to enlarge and refurbish their museum display which will be moved from the County Court House to the Orange County Community College. The Long Island Chapter continues an education program for school groups. Among those chapters reporting digs this year is the Beauchamp, whose members are working on the Mudlock Tavern site, a 19th century saloon that was part of the Oswego Canal system. The Orange County Chapter has been excavating the Hansen Rockshelter occupied from Late Archaic to the Woodland period. The Chenango Chapter has continued work on the Cameron site. The Mid-Hudson Chapter reports that members have been cataloging prehistoric material at the Bevier Museum in Stone Ridge and working on two prehistoric sites, the Gill site in West Hurley and the Tamarack site in Bowdin Park under the direction of Jack and Donna Vargo.

The Lower Hudson Chapter has officially changed its name to the Louis A. Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter in recognition of the many contributions of the late Lou Brennan to the archeology of the local region and to archeology in general.

**PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti**

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has over 800 members. Publication of the society’s journal, *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, remains on schedule. At the 1984 Annual Meeting, Stephen Warfel was chosen President-Elect. Papers presented at the meeting addressed the following topics: LANDSAT remote sensing in Delaware; Susquehannock animal economy; historic sites at Resica Falls; Greenwood Furnace; a Lake Erie shipwreck; the legend of Noah Parker; and silver trade goods. Site reports were presented on the Canfield Island site, Mill Hall (a Clemson Island site), Fort Loudon, Tioga Point, two Monongahela sites, and the Newton Mammoth site.

There are 16 active chapters in the state. Chapter #22 will host the 1985 annual meeting in Brookville. SWAAP, the newsletter put out by Chapter #1, serves six chapters in the Pittsburgh area. Chapter #21 has been active in recording sites in Berks, Chester, and Lancaster Counties. Members of Chapter #14 are working on the Gray site and the Beers site in New Jersey. Chapter #24 excavated a rockshelter along Spruce Creek and a buried multi-component site in Centre County. Gannon University was assisted by Chapter #36 on the Wheelertown Road site. Chapter #10 recovered artifacts at the new Clarks Ferry bridge. And Chapter #18 has been assisting Dr. Stanley Lantz at the Penelec site and in recording Paleoindian artifacts from western Pennsylvania.

At the William Penn Memorial Museum, more than 11,500 sites have been recorded in Pennsylvania. James T. Herbstritt directed excavations at the Foley site, a Monongahela village. Steve Warfel searched for Fort Franklin (French and Indian War) in Schuylkill County. Kurt Carr surveyed a number of bridge projects. And Dr. Barry Kent published his most recent book, *Susquehanna's Indians*.

At the Carnegie Museum, Richard L. George tested a Middle Woodland camp near West Newton in the Youghiogheny drainage. Stanley Lantz worked with Jude Kirkpatrick on another Middle Woodland site. And Verna Cowin continued site survey in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Conran Hay (Pennsylvania State University) worked at the Clarks Ferry site, a Transitional through Late Woodland village on the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County. Hay also investigated a stratified Early Archaic through Transitional site at Huntington, a stratified Woodland site at Cowasesque, and two 19th century iron industry towns — Curtin Village and Sproul. Dr. James W. Hatch surveyed in Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, and Lackawanna Counties, recording some 300 sites on Delaware River floodplains and near upland glacial ponds.

At West Chester University, Dr. Marshall Becker excavated an 18th century Lenape cemetery; evidence was gathered indicating that the Lenape resisted acculturation for nearly 100 years.

The Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Pittsburgh excavated some 36,000 artifacts from the 19th century Gateway Center Station site in downtown Pittsburgh. In Berks County, an undisturbed Archaic site was found and tested along the Schuylkill River. The University's Summer Field Training Program in Archeology concentrated on two open-air sites in the Cross Creek drainage; both the Pershina site and the Krajacic site have yielded Paleoindian components, although not in stratified contexts. At the Catawissa Bridge in Columbia County, a deeply stratified site with Clemson Island and possibly Owasso affiliations is being investigated. And finally, the Cultural Resource Management Program is continuing its supportive role in the Committee on Pittsburgh Archaeology and History, an interdisciplinary historic preservation advocacy group for the Pittsburgh area.
NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA by Rodney M. Peck

Membership in the Piedmont Archaeological Society of North and South Carolina is 139. Six meetings were held at UNC-Charlotte with an attendance of 35 to 50. New officers of the Society elected at the June 1984 meeting are: Heath Baucom, President; Thomas Austin, Vice-President; Joe Andrews, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rodney Peck, Editor. Six newsletters, The Piedmont, and our yearly journal, The Piedmont Journal of Archaeology, were mailed to our members.

We received three C-14 dates from the Baucom Hardaway site which is located in Union County, North Carolina. The three samples of charcoal, which were dated by the University of Arizona, are: Nottoway projectile point (similar to St. Alabans) — 8,526 B.P. ±320 years; Stanly projectile point — 7,300 B.P. ±670 years; and Hardaway Side-notched projectile point — 11,100 B.P. ±1530 years. Additional dates will be run on the latter to reduce the rather large error. A preliminary report has been published in The Chesopiean, Volume 22, Number 2, Spring 1984. Future work at the Baucom Hardaway site will be done only by the top quality professionals we can find — Dennis Stanford (Paleoindian Program, Smithsonian Institution) and C. Vance Haynes (University of Arizona) have been invited to work on the site.

The Society has been working closely with several museums and, in 1985, the Society will work with Duke Power Company in developing a permanent Indian relic exhibit at one of its hydro stations; a traveling exhibit with a tape/slide presentation about the Indians who once lived in the Catawba River Valley in North Carolina will also be developed. These exhibits will demonstrate Duke’s concern and competence relative to cultural resources management to the public and to other interest groups.

VIRGINIA by Merle D. Kerby

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) currently has 863 members in all categories, and exchanges publications with 23 societies. At the 1984 annual meeting, held in Williamsburg on October 13 and 14, William Jack Hranicky was elected President for the 1985-1986 term. Jack is well known to ESAF as well as to members of the ASV. During 1984, the structure of the ASV/Council of Virginia Archeologists amateur training and certification program was brought to a final form and is being implemented under various institutions around the state.

Members of the ASV, directed by Lyle Browning, Society Editor and archeologist with the Virginia Department of Highways, continued to carry out salvage work in the turning basin of the James River and Kanawa Canal. Last year’s work led to the recovery of several identifiable boats and a wide range of artifacts. This year, so far, a small boat, or batteaux, has been salvaged. A large fiberglass tank has been obtained and will be used for conservation treatment of the recovered material as soon as a secure location for this operation can be found. Members and chapters of the Society conducted and participated in field operations, both as independent projects and as a part of the state survey program under the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. Members also work with Lefty Gregory on his long-term Hatch site project whenever possible.

The ASV continues to publish four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin and four Newsletters each year. Beginning with the next issue of the Quarterly Bulletin, copies will be sent to the ESAF abstracting service for inclusion in AENA 13. Special Publications will be so submitted as they are issued.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHEOLOGY OF COLONIAL MARYLAND

St. Maries City: Corporate Artifact
Garry Wheeler Stone

In 1633, Maryland was a wilderness sparsely populated by Indians and Virginia fur traders. In 1700, it was a well-established province with an Anglo-American population of 34,000. Echoes of this transformation are apparent in the archeology of Maryland’s first capital, St. Maries Town (a “city” after 1668). St. Maries Town began as a cluster of English buildings — hovels and houses — reared in the Indian town of Yoacomico. It was a fortified camp with honorable intentions of becoming an English village. Instead, the wilderness village disappeared as the settlers spread out along the creeks and rivers to grow tobacco. The old camp site became the governor’s plantation; the “town” around it became the farms of some of his councilors. The governor’s living room doubled as the infant settlement’s courtroom and assembly hall. In 1645, catastrophe fell. The English civil war spilled into Maryland. Lord Baltemore’s officers were deported to England, much of the population fled, and the former governor’s home became a palisaded stronghold of
the protestant usurpers. When, in 1646, Lord Baltemore's officers reestablished themselves, St. Maries again became the governor's plantation. But, as Maryland's population approached 5,000, the conduct of public business in private homes became less feasible. In 1661, the courts began to meet in an inn at St. Maries, and the next year the Assembly purchased the inn for a State House "finding it convenient as far as the present condition of the Country can now bear." But the condition of the country continued changing. In the late 1660s, as the population of Maryland approached 10,000, a hamlet of post-in-ground Virginia framed buildings developed around this frontier state house. By 1680, Maryland had a population of 20,000, a new brick state house, and a miniature capital "citty" ornamented with a half dozen other brick buildings. Red tile roofs and blue-and-white tiled fireplaces marked the passing of frontier Maryland and the emergence of a new order.

Social Change and 18th Century Tidewater Maryland:
Reflections in the Archeological Record of Annapolis
Richard J. Dent

Historic archeologists create knowledge of the past in a variety of ways. This paper first examines how archeologists traditionally perceive the archeological record and it then turns to an outline of the school of anthropological thought known as structuralism. From the structuralist tradition an explanatory scenario is drawn to examine a change evident in the social and economic fabric of 18th century tidewater Maryland. This change is briefly examined as it is reflected in architecture. The main point of the paper, however, is to begin to understand how this change may be viewed in the artifacts excavated from two important Annapolis sites — Reynolds' Ordinary and Hammond-Harwood House.

Moving the Well:
Landscape Modifications at State Circle, Annapolis circa 1780
Anne Yentsch

The 17th century town of Annapolis, Maryland was built to accommodate the natural terrain of the Chesapeake's Western Shore. Chosen in the 1680s as one of the Tidewater port-towns created by the Virginia and Maryland legislatures, the town was initially oriented to the Bay. Selected by Governor William Nicholson to serve as the capital of the Province, a more formal design was laid upon the original town plan. As the 18th century progressed, the townscape changed yet again — a result of natural catastrophes and deliberate changes. These changes are visible in microcosm in a series of archeological features at one town lot on State Circle, formerly the property of Governor Charles Calvert. These features reveal landscape modifications accompanying the shift from a politically aligned household complex, utilized by the Calvert family, to that of a household dominated by secular-domestic concerns. The latter home was as characteristic of the post-Revolutionary era Annapolis town as the earlier Calvert home was of the early 18th century — and both have left their imprint on the archeological record.

The Georgian Order in Annapolis
Mark P. Leone

Deetz has suggested that the Georgian order is a conceptual organization marking the entry of a cluster of ideas — the individual, privacy, a personally merited afterlife, rationality — into the colonial world, particularly of New England in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The Georgian order marks the beginning of modern ways of doing things, has an impact on all aspects of life, and affects all people in society. It enters from England, is derived from the Renaissance, and is discovered through one of its chief expressions, material culture. Material culture is not the Georgian order, although using it enhances the order and probably allows the conceptual pattern of visible and uniform expression. Rhys Isaac deals regularly with this same order and adds that its material culture, i.e., the decorative arts, is the vehicle which, in use, maintains intact, established hierarchical power relations. Items of social life expressed through Georgian style enable behavior which maintains distance, rank, and power — all unchallenged. This paper argues two points. Renaissance material culture grew up with capitalism and its explanation is fruitfully sought within an economic context — not to the exclusion of any other, but for the inclusion of the general Western spread of this well-known, well-understood, and still living economic system. Therefore, the Georgian order accompanies, expresses, and enables capitalist behaviors. Second, in the context of eighteenth century Annapolis, the Georgian order makes its first entry in the 1720s when inventories show simultaneous surges in many
ranges of household items, and when ownership of land becomes noticeably concentrated. Then, the crisis among the rich, which Isaac suggests precipitated both the American Revolution and the heightened use of the Georgian order in the 1770s, arrives at a time of dramatic decline of middle class wealth. Thus, the material culture record expands Deetz, confirms Isaac, and reflects an economic dimension. It also becomes apparent that far from Deetz's cognitive pattern, and also far from Isaac's cultural or symbolic pattern, the lower classes were virtually untouched by the material culture of the Georgian order. If they were, it is not through its household items. The poorer classes certainly were affected by capitalism, but its ways were not learned at the table, in the house, outhouse, or cemetery. The conceptual pattern is not in the material culture of Annapolis for most of the city's people. Do we look elsewhere, or posit two cultures?

Mount Clare — Introducing Baltimore to 18th Century Splendor
Elizabeth Anderson Comer

Mention of the name Baltimore instantly triggers a vision of heavy industry and rowhouses. As a major industrial capital, Baltimore reached the peak of influence in the 19th century. Research at Mount Clare Mansion in the heart of Baltimore by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology is exploring a forgotten aspect of Baltimore's past — the splendor of the 18th century. Mount Clare's industries such as the Baltimore Iron Works began the move toward industrial Baltimore while the Georgian mansion and landscape clearly reflect 18th century European thinking. Public interpretation of the archeology at Mount Clare brings the past alive to visitors and volunteers. Landscape reconstruction will serve as an eloquent statement about Baltimore's 18th century heritage.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

Variability of Prehistoric Coastal Adaptations in New England: A Reflection of Differentiation in Coastal Ecosystem Structure
Frederick J. Dunford

As a category of prehistoric subsistence strategies, coastal adaptations are frequently characterized as being, without exception, highly productive, annually consistent, and, in general, quite predictable. As a result, coastal adaptations and their concomitant effects on cultural processes become overly generalized, and significant cultural variations are masked by an assumed homogeneity. However, a careful analysis of coastal ecosystem structure, with regard to biomass density, resource availability, and predictability, clearly demonstrates a significant variation in coastal ecosystems. This variation ultimately offers both specific constraints and advantages to groups pursuing coastal adaptations. This problem is examined here, with data from coastal sites of the Late Woodland culture period on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is demonstrated that on Cape Cod coastal habitation sites are reflective of specific adaptations to specific ecosystems, and that such adaptations provided unique opportunities and constraints that ultimately affected cultural processes.

Lithic Analysis and Behavioral Change at the Cedar Dell Pond Site, Massachusetts
Norman V. Mackie III

The Cedar Dell Pond site is located in North Dartmouth, Massachusetts on the southern periphery of a glacially formed kettle-hole. The site was first discovered in the early 1960s when a large swath was cut by bulldozer to facilitate landscaping procedures on the western perimeter of the Southeastern Massachusetts University campus. Although excavations were carried out at the site during the summers of 1977-1979 and 1981-1982, they were of a preliminary nature — limited largely by an inadequate number of personnel. However, the data recovered have been sufficient to make a strong initial statement that the site was used during several cultural periods as a small, seasonal hunting camp/workshop. Over the course of the excavations, it became apparent that the majority (98%) of lithic remains consisted of debitage, a data group which has been sorely neglected in the archeological literature. Analytical methods were thus employed which could make full use of this remaining evidence. This paper discusses these methods, which included determination of material source, vertical distribution of debitage, and processes of lithic reduction, and an attempt is made to correlate this information with behavioral response and change over time. The undisturbed nature of the site — a rare phenomenon in New England — provides reliable temporal control for such an analysis. It is hoped that both the methods and results of this study will add to recent developments concerning lithic debitage analysis in New England and other regions.
Ronald W. Johnson

Cultural resource management, specifically archeological locational survey, in New England often requires field decisions that are, of necessity, influenced by constraints of time and resources. It would make sense, then, that a good working knowledge of site formation processes be available to project archeologists for planning field strategies. One important determination is how deep shovel test pits should be excavated. Information such as how glacial lake deltas are formed and how subsequent soil formation takes place upon these Pleistocene deposits could help define such ambiguous terms as “sterile soil horizons”. The position held here is that there is a need for more ideas concerning local and regional geomorphological and pedogenic processes and their relationships to artifact location. Such research would enhance both management efficiency and artifact recovery.

Prehistoric Settlement in New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain:
The View from the Great Egg
Anthony J. Ranere and Patricia Hansell

An archeological research program has been initiated in the Great Egg Harbor River Basin, southern New Jersey, whose goal is to identify — and ultimately account for — the prehistoric settlement patterns in this 1100 square kilometer watershed. In order to generate something akin to an unbiased sample on which to base this settlement study, we have been surveying along randomly chosen transects and transects which follow power line right-of-ways. In this paper we discuss the methods used to locate and evaluate archeological sites along these transects, and provide an assessment of the data recovered during the initial period of field research.

Archeological Investigations in the Shelburne Pond Locality, Vermont
James B. Petersen

The Shelburne Pond locality in Chittenden County, Vermont, contains varied evidence of human utilization as known from 31 archeological sites. Research reported here aims to provide a first synthesis of this evidence in correlation with a known record of changing local paleoenvironments, which documents a post-Pleistocene transition from long-lasting oligotrophic to modern eutrophic conditions. As indicated by diagnostic time markers and a small number of radiocarbon dates, human utilization and occupation of the Shelburne Pond locality occurred during all currently recognized temporal subdivisions of the last 8,000 years of prehistory in northeastern North America and may well have occurred before that time as well. The nature of this long-term human utilization of the pond area seems to have been distinctive in comparison with other known archeological sites and site districts in the broader Lake Champlain drainage over time. However, it now appears that the intensity of this utilization increased dramatically with the formation of the modern pond environments after about 2,000 years ago.

The St. Mary's Longhouse Experiment: The First Season
Errett Callahan

The St. Mary's longhouse reconstruction is an exact copy, at 2/3 scale, of the Late Woodland longhouse excavated in 1981 at the Great Neck site (44 VB 7) by the Virginia Research Center for Archeology. This experimental reconstruction was an official part of Maryland's 350th anniversary celebration in 1984 and funded by a Maryland Humanities Council grant to the Maryland Commission of Indian Affairs. Since only part of the Great Neck House was excavated, the missing portion has been inferred entirely from the known portion. The problems associated with this and other aspects of reconstruction are discussed along with some proposed solutions. The relevant ethnohistoric literature is sampled for guidance in construction. Other experimental house reconstruction projects are evaluated and divided into three “levels of integrity” in order that the present project may be viewed in context. A wide range of questions are postulated to serve in guiding this and other house reconstructions toward archeologically relevant findings. The procedures of house construction at St. Mary's are traced step-by-step throughout the first season's work. Finally, some constraints are indicated and future developments of the project are ventured.
HISTORIC SITES ARCHEOLOGY

The "King's Reach" Site:
Excavations of a Late 17th-Century Planter's Homestead
Dennis J. Pogue

During the summer of 1984 the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum conducted an intensive excavation at the "King's Reach" site in Calvert County, Maryland. Based on artifacts recovered, the site appears to be a tobacco plantation dating to the period circa A.D. 1660-1700. The work emphasized revealing the site core area around the main residence. Abundant evidence for a relatively large frame, post-in-the-ground structure was uncovered, with a 30x20-foot main cell supported by eight posts, three bays in composition, erected in two four-post side wall units. The residence also includes a 6x7-foot-8-inch attached gable-end pantry, an apparent 30x10-foot shed addition along the rear, several root and larger storage cellars, and remnants of a brick-based gable-end hearth. Another post-in-the-ground structure, a 20x10-foot frame quarter with a hearth and cellar below, was revealed a short distance from the main house. A surprisingly wide range of artifacts was recovered, which, together with the architectural evidence, suggests a household of at least middling means, but of relatively short-term duration.

A 17th Century House Site in Gloucester, Delaware River Valley, New Jersey
Ronald A. Thomas

The construction of a housing project on the banks of the Delaware River, just south of the Walt Whitman Bridge connecting Philadelphia with Gloucester, New Jersey, uncovered evidence of both aboriginal and early historic cultural resources. A major discovery made during the operations was the below ground ruins of a brick foundation obviously of a late 17th century domicile. Excavations uncovered a structure which paralleled the former river bank at a distance of perhaps 100 feet. The structure contained a dirt cellar floor, about one-fourth of which had been destroyed during construction of the housing project. Artifacts recovered from the floor of the cellar, from a small root cellar near the center of the structure, and from deposits which were made in the late 16th [sic] or early 17th [sic] century to fill the cellar hole, have been extremely valuable in the interpretation of this early occupation. Recovered from the excavation of the cellar were large numbers of ceramics, both imported and possibly locally-made. An analysis of the function, economic scaling, and derivation of these items has allowed for interesting insights into the nature of 17th century society in this important early settlement area. Glassware and metal objects were also of use in similar analyses. One important discovery made during the analysis of the artifacts was the presence of large numbers of lead window strips embossed with dates, names and other identifying marks; the date of 1678 was most prevalent. Coins also were found, including two merchant tokens identified with specific London merchants and dated 1663 and 1668. The detailed analysis of the recovered materials, together with a comprehensive document study, have contributed much towards the formation of a true picture of life in the 17th and early 18th centuries of the area.

Underwater Archeology in the Maryland Tidewater
Donald G. Shomette

The Chesapeake Bay and its myriad assortment of tributaries which compose a region loosely termed as the Maryland-Virginia Tidewater, encompasses an area of 3,237 square miles, roughly twice the size of the State of Delaware. Beneath these waters lay a rich archeological resource base which, until the last decade, was virtually unrecognized. This base includes thousands of historic and prehistoric sunken vessel sites, sites inundated through natural sea level rise, functional insert sites, and countless sites of random cultural deposition. This paper discusses several significant efforts to assess and study various components of the submerged cultural resource base lying within the State of Maryland. Projects reviewed include: (1) the Patuxent River Survey, a three-year-long federally funded study of the submerged resources of fifty miles of the longest intra-state river system in Maryland; (2) the Point Lookout Survey, the survey of inundated and eroded sections of Point Lookout State Park, the site of an historic Civil War prisoner of war camp complex; and (3) the Londontown Project, the investigation of inundated components of the first county seat of Anne Arundel County, Maryland (ca. 1683). Particular attention is paid to the location of the United States Chesapeake Flotilla, scuttled in Maryland waters during the War of 1812, the excavation of an intact warship belonging to the Flotilla, and the discovery of a small munitions barge lost ca. 1689.
Peters Privy: Artifacts as an Indicator of Wealth and Status
Charles D. Cheek

Excavations in Baltimore revealed a privy that could be tied to Thomas Peters, the founder and owner of a brewery from 1783 to 1805. Historic documentation, though scanty, suggested that Peters was a relatively wealthy businessman. However, several different measures of wealth (including Miller's ceramic index, a qualitative evaluation of Chinese export porcelain, and food remains) gave somewhat ambiguous results. The results suggest that either the documents overstated Peters' wealth or that Miller's index should not be expected to yield good results when applied to ceramic assemblages purchased before the 1790s.

Historic Sites Archaeology at Bermuda Hundred, 1984
L. Daniel Mouer

Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) has begun a long-term historical and archeological study of Bermuda Hundred, Chesterfield County, Virginia. Situated at the confluence of the Appomattox and James Rivers, Bermuda Hundred was a seat of the Appomattox Indians. The Appomattox were forcibly removed by Sir Thomas Dale, who founded the settlement in 1613. The Hundred was settled throughout the 17th century by farmers and merchants, and, in 1691, Bermuda Hundred was declared the official port of Henrico County. The town was a focus of mercantile activities throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and contained large plantation holdings of the Eppes, Randolph, and Royal families. VCU's activities for 1984 have concentrated on site survey and identification, excavations of 18th and 19th century sites on one of the town's waterfront lots, surface study of the 1670s Eppes store site, and testing and mapping of the early 17th century fortifications.

Dickeyville: From 19th Century Maryland Mill Town to 20th Century New England Village?
Carmen A. Weber

Excavations in December of 1983 by the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology uncovered foundations of a 19th century textile mill in Dickeyville, Maryland. The mill was one of several which operated in Dickeyville from the early 19th century on into the 20th century. The discoveries of the archeological excavation of this industrial site are discussed, centering around the structural remains of the mill. Specific artifacts relating to the mid to late 19th century mechanization of the textile industry are also discussed. Dickeyville underwent a revitalization of the 1930s, resulting in the transformation of a 19th century mill town into a 20th century residential area, compared in charm and appearance to a New England village. The revitalization of tenement structures as single family homes in an historic district is contrasted to the preservation of the textile mill archeological site, which formed the core of Dickeyville in the 19th century.

Sherds Among the Dunes: Archaeological Investigations at the Henlopen Saltworks
Cara L. Wise

The changing geomorphological features of Delaware's Cape Henlopen have proven to be both a blessing and a curse for archeologists studying the human occupation of this complex coastal setting. While the successive sand spits which mark the progressive northward movement of the cape have provided important temporal and environmental information on prehistoric settlement in the area, the westward migration of the shoreline and the associated barrier dunes have first covered and then destroyed many archeological sites. For historical archeologists, the situation is complicated by the fact that the Cape Henlopen area has been in public hands since the late 17th century. This means that much information about land use is not readily accessible, making archeological studies of particular importance. A visit to Cape Henlopen State Park during the spring of 1984 revealed the presence of a previously unidentified historic period site, apparently exposed during a series of March storms. A controlled surface collection of the exposed area indicated the presence of four concentrations ranging in mean ceramic date from 1796 to 1803, and with an estimated occupation range between 1780 and 1820. This site has been associated with the Henlopen Saltworks, which was known to have been in operation during the War of 1812. Tradition suggests that it was abandoned shortly thereafter as a result of flooding. While the archeology confirms the traditional end date, there is a suggestion that the occupation of the site began somewhat earlier, perhaps during the American Revolution. Despite the narrow range of mean ceramic dates, there is also a suggestion that two separate occupation periods
may be represented. The research conducted to date has been preliminary in nature, and has been designed to salvage information before the site is either destroyed by continuing deflation or covered once again by the shifting dunes.

THE VARIETY AND TEXTURE OF THE LATE WOODLAND

The Lewis Creek Mound Culture in Virginia
Howard A. MacCord

Within a 50-mile radius of Staunton, Virginia, twelve accretional-type burial mounds have been excavated, and a thirteenth is about 75 miles away. These mounds and their data provide a basis for grouping them into what we call the Lewis Creek Mound Culture. The mounds range from 25 to 80 feet in diameter, and the original (before plowing) heights were up to 14 feet. One of the group is the mound dug circa 1780 by Thomas Jefferson. The time period of the mound-building custom is from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1350, established by radiocarbon dates for four of the mounds. No similar mounds occur in circumjacent areas of Virginia or West Virginia. The drainages involved are largely the upper James and Shenandoah Rivers, with three mounds lying east of the Blue Ridge. Ten of the mounds are in a floodplain location, two are on valley terraces, and one is on a hilltop. All were made by the sporadic addition of single bodies (or small groups of bodies) over a long period. Most burials were as bundles of cleaned bones, although cremations and flesh burials (flexed and extended) occur. In some mounds, as many as 10% of the burials have shell beads or other personal articles with them. In two mounds, most burials are covered by placed rocks, and in others, only a few have such coverings. Two other mounds show exotic influences reminiscent of Point Peninsula-Middlesex cultures. Ceramics from the mound fills are variously tempered with limestone, crushed quartz, or crushed chert. Projectile points are medium to large triangles (Madison and Levanna types), usually made of local chert or quartz. The number of burials per mound varies from as few as fifty up to (estimated) one thousand. An average of 350 individuals seems reasonable. Habitation refuse is found in the mound soil of several mounds, indicating the presence of nearby hamlets or camps, from which the soil was dug for covering burials added to the growing mound. At one mound, hamlet debris underlies the mound in a distinct midden deposit. Sub-mound graves occur at most mounds, and for one (at least) a prepared mound floor was reported. Some graves and some layers of bones in the mounds resemble ossuary deposits (10-30 bundles) and these may relate in some way to the ossuary burials known later for coastal areas of Virginia and Maryland. Tribal and/or linguistic affiliations of the people are not yet known.

Late Woodland Use of Non-Riverine Settings
in the Mid-Atlantic Piedmont Uplands: A View from the Potomac
Ben Fischler

This paper begins with a discussion of investigations at the Watts site (18M0179), a small late Woodland site near the headwaters of Watts Branch, a fourth order tributary of the Potomac River. These investigations, being carried out in response to the City of Rockville's development plans in its Upper Watts Branch Park, have not yet included excavations. Instead I have concentrated on basic site description and attempts to have the city avoid the site or mitigate any impact. To place description of 18M0179 in its proper context, information on other reported Late Woodland sites in the Potomac Piedmont uplands is examined. This information provides a number of suggestions toward understanding Late Woodland settlement systems in this area.

Late Woodland Social Boundaries in the Middle Atlantic:
An Archaeological Perspective
Jay F. Custer

In recent years, new descriptions of Late Woodland ceramic designs, and design grammars, have been developed. The spatial distributions of these cultural features allow the mapping of interaction zones and possible ethnic boundaries during Late Woodland times. In a general way, these archeologically-derived interaction zones can be roughly correlated with ethnic group boundaries derived from the study of ethnohistorical documents. Especially interesting is the evidence for an early Late Woodland population movement in the coastal regions of the central Middle Atlantic region that can be correlated with the spread of Algonkian speakers. Other data that can be correlated with the ethnohistoric data and archeological data include oral traditions and the early material culture studies of Regina Flannery Herzfeld.
Pits, Pots, and Postmolds: Iroquoian Systemics in Northcentral Pennsylvania
James T. Herbstritt

Field research carried out in northcentral Pennsylvania since 1966 has resulted in the identification of a unique upland/lowland settlement system of site components radiocarbon dated ca. A.D. 1220-1550. These components are composed of briefly occupied rockshelters used in hunting and other resource extraction pursuits, small long-term hamlets, and amalgamated villages. This paper essentially focuses upon sites of these types which have been found on the upper Ohio/Susquehanna drainage divide in northcentral Pennsylvania. The occupants of these sites have become known archeologically as the McFate/Quiggle culture whose sphere of influence largely encompassed the High Plateau region of northern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York. Evidence gathered through archeology indicates that this prehistoric culture had occasional interaction with coeval Shenks Ferry populations living further to the east whose regional parallels were with the Shenks Ferry of the lower Susquehanna valley. A comparison of stylistic trends in ceramic types, burial customs, intra-site community planning (e.g., house and pit construction, etc.), radiocarbon dates, and the absence of European trade goods among these sites, suggests that the McFate/Quiggle people were, indeed, the last native occupants of northern Pennsylvania and that, by A.D. 1500-1550, the High Plateau region was virtually depopulated of this distinctive and important culture.

A Study of Interaction Systems During the Late Woodland Period in New York
Robert D. Kuhn

Traditionally the primary means of assessing interaction between prehistoric groups has been the identification of exotic lithic materials or ceramic styles in archeological assemblages. This study attempts to examine interaction patterns by identifying foreign ceramic sherds using trace element analysis. Ceramics from a series of Late Woodland sites in New York State were used as control samples for establishing regional differences in the trace element composition of clay resources. Pottery and ceramic pipe fragments from the Winney Island site in the Upper Hudson Valley were then analyzed in an attempt to identify foreign sherds in the assemblage. The results indicate that while nearly all of the pottery was manufactured from locally available clay, a substantial proportion of the pipe fragments was manufactured using clay from outside the region. It is suggested that these artifacts may have represented preferred trade or gift items. The results of this study indicate that interaction between villages during the Late Woodland period in New York may have been much greater than previously proposed.

An Analysis of Artifacts and Ecofacts from the Late Woodland Context at the Providence Cove Lands Site
Janice G. Artemel

An intact Late Woodland stratum and many associated features were discovered at the Providence Cove Lands site. A series of twenty-three radiocarbon dates established a temporal sequence for this occupation period. These dates, in combination with the site data recovered — artifacts, ecofacts, and features — will fill a gap in previous knowledge about this period in Rhode Island and the region. At most archeological sites, this level has been disturbed through plowing activities. The location of this site in an urbanizing town helped preserve the upper levels, since grazing and thatch gathering seem to be the principal uses of this land during the early historic period, with no plowing on the north shore of the cove. This paper discusses the findings from the Providence Cove Lands archeological site and implications for the region.

The Late Woodland at the Providence Cove Lands Site
Edward J. Flanagan

The research goal for the prehistoric components of the Providence Cove Lands site was to further the understanding of prehistoric subsistence in the region through recovery and interpretation of data related to land utilization and exploitation. From the acquisition and interpretation of the data gathered, patterns were observed in the seasonal use of the site based on resource availability. Variation was observed in the use of the two locations, Carpenter’s Point and North Shore, around the estuary during the Woodland period, as well as during the Archaic period, when subsistence focused on the freshwater river valley of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers. This paper discusses data from the Late Woodland stratum and associated features and investigates patterns of site usage within the timespan from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1630.

Facing the Late Woodland Period in the Delaware Valley of New Jersey
Herbert C. Kraft

In the prehistoric Delaware-Munsee area, effigy faces, both human and animal, appear with some fre-
quency on pottery vessels, tobacco pipes, pendants, and cobblestones. Some of the human forms have a striking resemblance to the *Mesingw*, or living solid face, and to masks used in the historic Big House Ceremony. These and the “busyhead” effigy pendants provide evidence that known, historic religious rituals certainly evolved in the original homeland of the Delaware-Munsee Indians during Late Woodland times. The positioning of some effigy faces upside-down on pendants and at the back of some tobacco pipe bowls, and the “salvaging” and special treatment accorded some of the faces removed from broken vessels, is evidence that effigies were not simply decorative devices, but instead had deep religious connotations.

**Aboriginal Settlement at Locust Neck:**
**An Indian Town in the Choptank Reservation**
Joseph M. McNamara

During 1984, archeological investigations by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., under the direction of the Maryland Geological Survey, were carried out at Locust Neck in Dorchester County, Maryland. These excavations confirmed the presence of Late Woodland and Contact settlement from an area historically documented to be one of the “Indian Towns” of the Choptank Reservation. This paper describes the analysis of the (1) artifacts, (2) seasonal site use and diet, and (3) comparison of European artifacts from Locust Neck with other Contact sites in Dorchester County. It is suggested that the material culture of Locust Neck reflects low status and/or a resistance to acculturation.

**Cultural Affiliations of the Ciconicin: Southern Neighbors of the Lenape**
Marshall J. Becker

The Ciconicin are mentioned frequently in the documents of the early 17th century which refer to the present Delaware coast. Their proximity to the well-known Lenape led to suggestions that the Ciconicin might have been one of the many Lenape bands known from recent studies. Examination of the documents suggests a political organization quite different from that of the foraging Lenape, suggesting that the Ciconicin may have had an economy placing greater emphasis on food preparation. The Ciconicin appear to have been more similar in their socio-political organization to the members of the Powhatan Confederacy, and perhaps to the Nanticoke, than to the Lenape. Considerations of the archeological evidence, and the problems of identifying chiefdoms from that evidence, provide significant difficulties to this ethnoarcheological situation.

**Modeling Late Woodland Sociopolitical Organization in Southern New England**
Elise M. Brenner

Anthropologists and historians have long been concerned with the sociopolitical changes in aboriginal communities of southern New England following interaction with colonists. Yet, the terminal Late Woodland period sociopolitical organization, out of which most post-contact changes emerged, is poorly known or understood. Without a clear understanding of the ongoing native sociopolitical system, and of the means by which that system was reinforced, one cannot fully explicate the changes that occurred during interaction with the English. In this paper, following a brief review of ethnohistorical evidence for late prehistoric sociopolitical organization, I set forth a model to elucidate the social structure and political organization of southern New England Algonquians. In brief, I argue that southern New England Algonquians were organized into a ranked, yet fluid, political system. Achieved status existed with strong attempts to make such status ascriptive by manipulation of genealogical relationships. A bilateral kinship system would have ensured the requisite flexibility to facilitate internal reciprocity as well as the shifting of the population across the landscape when necessary. Bilaterality would allow for both the most flexible segmentation in seasons of dispersal and the most flexible system of affiliation for rights to horticultural garden plots, positions of authority, and hunting territory rights. The dynamic and fluid nature of the late prehistoric system in southern New England meant that there was always movement between two poles — strictly ranked ascribed status and loosely ranked achieved status. Either could be amplified under given conditions. Into this system came a rigidly hierarchical state-level society bent on possession and colonization of the land and control of its native inhabitants.

**Late Woodland in the Ohio Valley: A Review**
Martha Potter Otto

This paper summarizes the results of a literature review of Late Woodland (A.D. 600-1200?) sites identified in central and southern Ohio as well as contiguous areas of Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. It was devised in part to examine the quality and quantity of existing data and to develop
a definition of Late Woodland as it is expressed in the study area. At present, sites can be identified as large (2+ hectares) or small (1-2 hectares) habitations, open camps, rockshelters, and mounds or ceremonial structures. These site types have been correlated with various topographic situations — floodplains, terraces, uplands. Identifying artifacts include a variety of notched projectile points (Chesser Notched, Lowe Flared Based, Jack's Reef) and grit-tempered cordmarked pottery (Newtown Cordmarked, Cole Cordmarked). Data regarding Late Woodland subsistence derived from the Scioto Trail School site (33FR8) in Columbus indicates that early Late Woodland communities were supported by hunting, collecting, and cultivation of crops such as squash and May grass, but not corn. Radiocarbon dates from several sites are assessed with reference to the relationships between late Woodland and Mississippian peoples in central and southern Ohio.

GENERAL SESSION

Virginia's Amateur Certification Program
Wm. Jack Hranicky and E. Randolph Turner

On June 1, 1984, the Archeological Society of Virginia and the Council of Virginia Archaeologists implemented an Amateur Certification Program (ACP) in Virginia. This paper outlines the program and discusses the mechanics of implementation. Also, the paper shows how the ACP benefits the professional community and enhances amateur participation via the amateur society. Virginia's ACP is a multilevel program which allows the amateur to complete levels of competence, such as survey, excavation, and laboratory.

SCRAP — New Hampshire's Newest Amateur Program
Victoria Kenyon

The New Hampshire State Cooperative Regional Archeology Plan (SCRAP) is a structure which links archeological societies, state agencies, colleges, historical societies, and individuals in New Hampshire to identify, evaluate, and monitor archeological sites. The program directs statewide research objectives, provides technical services, promotes conservation archeology, and disseminates information through lectures, workshops, or publications. Most importantly, the program provides training of avocational archeologists in the methods and techniques of site survey, site excavation, artifact analysis, and archival research. Since 1981, S R C A P has conducted studies at historic, prehistoric, industrial, and underwater sites throughout New Hampshire. The objectives of the program and the results of recent archeological projects are presented.

Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum
Wayne E. Clark

In the 1980s archeological research, education, and preservation efforts in Maryland have become institutionalized in a number of different locations. In 1983, Mrs. Jefferson Patterson donated her 512 acre estate along the shores of the Patuxent River to the State of Maryland which has created the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. This National Register District contains over 60 archeological sites, a variety of estuarine resources, and 30 buildings which will be preserved and developed over the next ten years as a major research and educational facility. While archeology and historic preservation will be the major focus of the park, a variety of other programs and activities have been, and will be, developed to insure continued state support of the development plan for the park.

Early Investigations Along the Anacostia River, Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth A. Crowell

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, large numbers of prehistoric artifacts were discovered in plowed fields along the Anacostia River in Washington, D.C. This abundance of artifacts sparked the interest of amateur collectors and professional anthropologists, alike. Initial collecting was done by the landowners who gathered the artifacts turned up by their plows. As the news of the discoveries of these artifacts spread, other local collectors began investigating plowed fields and erosional areas along the Anacostia. Members of the Bureau of (American) Ethnology, the United States National Museum (Smithsonian), and the Anthropological Society of Washington all became involved in the acquisition and interpretation of these artifacts. Several scholarly publications were written utilizing archeological evidence found along the Anacostia. Study of the archeological investigations along the Anacostia River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is an important part of present archeological investigations.