MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held October 31-November 2, 1985, at the Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York. For early meeting attendees, two field trips to area points of interest were scheduled for Thursday afternoon, October 31st. These included a trip to an Indian mound at Artpack, Lewistown, New York; Niagara Falls; the Schoellkopf Museum followed by a visit to the Horse Shoe Falls. The other trip was a guided tour of Old Fort Niagara followed by a visit to the Horse Shoe Falls. Following an early evening wine and cheese reception, held at the Buffalo Museum of Science, the Executive Board Meeting was scheduled.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held on the evening of October 31, 1985, in the Bellevodere Room of the Buffalo Hilton. President M. Dale Kerby called the meeting to order at 8:12 p.m. Upon requesting a roll call of officers and society representatives, it was determined that the meeting did not have a quorum. In lieu of a formal meeting, President Kerby presented the following topics: Officers' reports, promotion of artifact sales in magazines, and the 1986 annual meeting. No items or actions affecting the Federation requiring a vote would be presented. The reports of the Federation Executive Board Officers were presented as follows:

Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum: President Kerby asked for a motion to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the 51st Annual Executive Board since the Bulletin containing said Minutes have been distributed. Roberta Wingerson made this motion, seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed by all in attendance.


Business Manager's Report - Roger Moeller: With Swigart not in attendance, Moeller presented a combined report. Moeller dispersed the Treasurer's Report effective up to October 15, 1985. The treasury balance as of that date was $7,340.00. Miscellaneous items have been paid since that date including postage, mailers, printing of the Directory, shipping of the Booklet and rental storage space which has reduced that figure to approximately $4,500.00. Moeller continued to say that revenues anticipated from this conference and the post-November 1st institutional membership renewals should put the Federation on the same fiscal footing as was experienced last year.

Problems experienced by the Business Manager included declining publication sales as well as declining membership. These problems have been chronic over the past several years. The sales market is becoming exhausted; hence, revenues have declined. Efforts to reverse this situation have met with little success. The first "Booklet of Publications" offered a vehicle whereby state societies could announce available publications for sale. This Booklet, costing $8,000 to produce, also included a membership renewal form for the rest of the membership at large to respond. As of July 1, 1985, only 200 individual memberships were received. This was a very poor response when you consider that 17,000 Booklets were mailed. Additionally, only an approximate 1000 book orders were received. All this goes to indicate the poor response the Federation receives from direct mailings. Continuing on with the discussion of generating sales, it was mentioned that the least
successful attempt to promote Archaeology of Eastern North America #12, the 50th anniversary issue, was the advertisement placed in American Antiquity. Only 15-20 orders were realized from that advertisement.

Moeller indicated that the 1985 membership reached approximately 400. All those members received their copy of the "Archaeology of Eastern North America" (AENA), the Directory, and the periodic information flyers pertaining to this year's meeting, publications and other organizations information. Moeller indicated that ESAF membership remains $12.50 and could be renewed at the registration desk.

Moeller informed the Executive Board attendees that copies of AENA #13 could be secured from Michael Gramly to be sold on consignment for $12.50 each. Additionally, it was noted by Gramly that the publishers erred in printing AENA #13 and produced an additional 160 copies at no additional cost to the Federation.

Tyler Bastian interjected a question to Moeller as to the status of the ESAF brochure which was to be prepared for dissemination at professional and advocational meetings. Moeller indicated that he was awaiting copy so it could be produced for distribution. As Moeller pointed out, it was never specified as to who was to put this brochure together; hence, no action had been taken to date. Tyler, upon President Kerby's request, indicated that the Maryland Division of Archaeology would prepare this brochure and forward it to Moeller.

AENA Editor - Michael Gramly: Gramly gave a summary of his written report. He indicated that AENA #13 had been published on time and within the allowed budget. In retrospect, Gramly noted his continued consternation over producing a final copy for publication. A great source of frustration centered on getting authors to resubmit revised articles on time. Many contributors were not available as they were out in the field over the summer; thus, making a November 1st deadline for distribution, coinciding with the annual meeting, difficult. To assist in this matter, Gramly questioned whether the Federation might not consider changing the distribution date to April 1, thereby giving the Editor a more timely opportunity to work with the contributors and ensure a quality product. Additionally, Gramly noted that he had a problem with the articles received thus far for AENA #14; namely, there were only two (2) in hand. He indicated that the editor should have manuscripts one full year ahead. In this way, the Federation would have the opportunity to promote forthcoming volumes based on their content.

Gramly noted that he enjoyed his term as AENA Editor and that he felt the journal could be made even better with a few modifications. The current publishing company, Partners Press, has indicated they are willing to work with the new editor, Dennis Curry. Gramly also mentioned that he would assist Curry in working with this company, if the Federation chooses to continue with them. Gramly's final comment was that he felt that more libraries should subscribe to the journal.

Incoming AENA Editor, Curry, noted that he hopes to carry on with what Michael Gramly has done thus far in making AENA a more professional publication. He suggested some changes that he would like to implement. These include giving each issue regional diversity; articles on historic archaeology should be interspersed in an otherwise prehistoric archaeology journal; each issue should have more articles of shorter length rather than a few long ones. Finally, Curry brought up the issue of whether AENA should or should not be a refereed journal. Curry's concern focused on the advocational archaeologists. In keeping AENA a non-refereed journal, which
is his intent, Curry is of the opinion that more advocational archaeologists would submit articles. After some discussion, it was suggested that the AENA Editor write a letter to the Federation-at-Large soliciting articles from advocational archaeologists. In his capacity as editor, Curry would assist anyone interested in submitting an article for publication.

Curry's remaining comments focused on the "Publications Received" section of AENA. Curry noted that there was a need for disseminating that information but questioned whether AENA was the appropriate vehicle. The publications that were described were dated. It was questioned whether alternatives such as the Booklet or the Bulletin, or a separate segment of the State Society Reports may not serve as a more appropriate means to get that information out to the Federation membership. The pages in AENA which are used for this section should perhaps be used for book reviews, to include an abstract and critical comment. These reviews could provide an historical perspective on the archaeology of the time.

President Kerby announced that upon assuming the Editorship of AENA, Dennis Curry has relinquished the position as the Editor of the Bulletin. Kerby noted that Wm. Jack Hranicky has graciously volunteered to undertake that position.

Moeller interjected a comment regarding the production of the Bulletin. If it were to be produced camera-ready and not type set, it would help to save the Federation money. Hranicky noted that this would be preferred, as it reduces the preparation time as well as cost.

Corresponding Secretary - Richard George George indicated that an information questionnaire was sent to seventeen (17) societies on July 23, 1985 with eleven (11) responding. Those not heard from included: Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont. This information was collated and sent to Roger Moeller for inclusion in the ESAF Directory.

After the Officers' Reports were presented, President Kerby brought forth for discussion the topic of the "Indian Artifacts" magazine which includes advertisements promoting the sale of artifacts. Last year, the Federation passed a resolution denying the placement of this or any other publication which contains such advertisements in the Federation conference publication mail room. A letter was received from the magazine editor, Gary Fogelman, protesting the resolution. After some discussion, Kerby reiterated the Federation's position that it remains as stated in the resolution.

The next item of discussion was the 1986 annual meeting. Jay Custer, President of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, who will be organizing the upcoming meeting on October 31-November 2, 1986, indicated that the 1986 meeting will be held at the Wilmington Hilton, outside of Wilmington, Delaware. This meeting will be jointly sponsored by the Delaware Humanities Forum. William Kelso has agreed to be the banquet speaker. Also, tours will be set up for the Hagley Foundation, Winterthur, Longwood Gardens and possibly Island Field Museum. Room rates will average between $50-$60 per night.

Custer went on to say that the Federation may wish to make a concerted effort to extend itself to its southern affiliates; perhaps by having the 1987 annual meeting as a joint ESAF-Southeast Conference in South Carolina at the Institute for Archaeology. Bruce Rippealeau and Jeff Chapman have expressed optimism over the possibility. Such an initial venture could possibly lead to a periodic joint
conference arrangement. After much discussion centering around the lack of southern representation, attendance and hosting of ESIF meetings, the discussion shifted to the 1988 meeting being held in Toronto, Ontario. This meeting would have to be hosted by individual ESIF members, since Ontario withdrew its society membership from ESIF a number of years ago. At present, it is uncertain whether the Federation by-laws say anything regarding who may host an annual meeting. Additionally, following this discussion, President Kerby questioned whether the Federation may wish to consider changing the name of the organization to something like Eastern North American Archaeology, thereby acknowledging within the organization name the long-term fact that the archaeology of the Eastern Canadian provinces is important to the organization as a whole.

Robert Moeller brought forth the statement that anyone contemplating hosting an annual meeting of the Federation should speak with past hosts for the purpose of gaining insight on the details, logistics and problems that may be encountered in putting such a meeting together. He also suggested that the Federation may wish at some future time to make a policy which requires the meeting facilities and hotel accommodations be in close proximity. It's been so noted that when there is a distance factor between the meeting location and the hotel, attendance drops substantially.

With no further discussion brought forth to the Executive Board, President Kerby adjourned the meeting at 9:32 p.m.

SESSIONS

The annual meeting was inaugurated on Friday morning, November 1, by the Federation President, M. Dale Kerby, and the Director of the Buffalo Museum of Science, Ernest Booth, who provided welcoming and introductory remarks.

The Friday Morning General Session was chaired by Roger Moeller and overseen by William Engelsbrecht. The following papers were presented: "Nobles Pond: A Plowed Point Site in Northeastern Ohio" by R. Michael Grahm and Garry L. Summers; "The Trojan Site (36BR149): A Preliminary Report on a Paleo-Indian Manifestation in Bradford County, Pennsylvania" by Richard J. McCracken; "Excavations at the Bachman Site (36MM80): A Stratified Multi-Component, Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland Site on the Delaware River" by Robert Hoffman and David Anthony; "Prehistoric Settlement Patterns on Eastern Long Island, New York: A Consideration" by Kent Lightfoot, James Moore and Robert Kehn; "An Anastasia Cache" by David Kohler; "An In-Situ Hypothesis for Late Archaic to Middle Woodland Development in the Lower Great Lakes Area" by Joseph Granger; and, "A Study of Prehistoric Sword-Fishing in New England Between 4500 and 3700 B.P.: The Exploitation of a Dangerous Resource and Its Effects on Social Status and Religion" by Alan Strauss.

The Afternoon Session, entitled "Iroquois Session," was chaired by William Noble. Noble presented the first two papers entitled "Eulogy to Charles Foster Wray, 1919-1985," and "Iroquois Chiefdoms and Confederacies." These were followed by "The Prehistoric End Fisheries of the St. Lawrence Iroquois" by Christian Junker Andersen; "Food for Feasting: Differential Utilization of the White-Tailed Deer Among the Ontario Iroquois" by Jacqueline Crcrar; "Why Were There More Iroquois?" by William Engelsbrecht; "Late Woodland Settlement in the Genesee" by Mary Ann Niemczycki; "Differential Mortuary Treatment of Seneca Women: Some Social Inferences" by Martha Sempowski. The last paper presented by Dean Snow was entitled "Update on the Mohawk Valley Project."
Following the Iroquois Session, an Open House was held in the Gibson Hall of Space, at the Museum. Later in the evening, the "Annual Canadian-American Party" was held in the Hospitality Room at the Buffalo Hilton.

The November 2nd Saturday Morning Session was E.S.A.F. Research Updates-Part 1, chaired by William Engelbrecht. Following some introductory remarks prepared by the chair, summaries of recent research undertaken in the following states were presented: Maine by David Sanger; New Hampshire by Victoria Bunker Kenyon; Ontario by James V. Wright; Massachusetts by Elizabeth Little; Rhode Island by Pierre Morenon; and, Connecticut by Lucinda McWeeny.

The Saturday Afternoon Session, E.S.A.F. Research Updates-Part 2, was chaired by Robert E. Funk. Continuing the presentation from the morning session, the following state research summaries were presented: New Jersey by Herbert Kraft; New York by Robert Funk; Pennsylvania by Steve Warfel; Michigan by John Halsey; Ohio by Martha Potter Otto; and West Virginia by Charles Hostetler.

**GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING**

The General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in the Science Auditorium, Buffalo Museum of Science, November 2, 1985, was called to order by Federation President, M. Dale Kerby, at 5:04 p.m. The roll was called of Federation Representatives to give their annual society reports. Eleven reports were given. Following this, Kerby approached the Business Meeting attendees querying their reaction and opinion to having State Research Reports, such as were presented during that day's session, followed by State Society Reports as a regular program General Session. The reaction received was generally favorable.

R. Michael Gramly, Local Arrangements Organizer, indicated that the registration as of this business meeting approximated 250. He also noted the success of the publication sales thus far.

President Kerby directed the Recording Secretary to summarize the topics and issues which were brought up for discussion at the Executive Board Meeting, held the previous night. After Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, presented her summary, President Kerby reiterated that no actions which would affect the Federation were brought to a vote. Kerby also reiterated the desirability of developing a Federation policy for annual meetings which would provide for the meeting place and hotel accommodations to be in close proximity to each other. Kerby noted that the inconvenience of providing transportation to long distance meeting places from the hotel seems to be reflected in a lower meeting attendance. Additionally, Kerby mentioned the Federation-at-Large might wish to consider changing its name to Eastern North American Archaeology to reflect and encourage Canadian participation in this organization.

President Kerby requested Roger Moeller to summarize Ned Swigart's Treasurer's Report and his Business Manager's Report. Moeller noted the treasury balance does not reflect some unpaid expenses and banking obligations. The Federation has, not counting any receipts from this meeting, approximately $1,500 in ready cash. Moeller went on to indicate that publications sales were going well and encouraged the membership to visit the Publication Sales area, since the Federation will receive 10% of all sales. Projected expenditures for AENA #14, at $6,000-$7,000, should be met with received and projected revenues. The last three items which
Moeller presented were to encourage the sale of AENA #13 at $12.50; encourage early annual renewal of Federation memberships at $12.50; and, finally, in response to an inquiry, Moeller noted that the Federation does not have a Lifetime Membership category. President Kerby interjected that such a membership category is not profitable to the organization to maintain.

President Kerby, upon receiving no requests to bring any new items for discussion, requested a motion to adjourn this General Business Meeting. Roberta Wingerson made such a motion, seconded by Jay Custer. The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

The Federation's Annual Banquet was held in the Buffalo Hilton Ballroom. Following the dinner, Dr. James V. Wright, Archaeological Survey of Canada, provided a slide illustrated lecture entitled "Mapping Canada's Prehistory."

**SESSIONS**

The November 3rd Sunday Morning session was a General Session chaired by R. Michael Gramly. The first paper, prepared by Edward Lenik and Kathleen Ehrhardt, was entitled "28Pa136: A Terminal Woodland and Contact Period Site in the Northern New Jersey Highlands." This was followed by Harry Tucci's "The Upland Project, A Study of Cultural Processes and Settlement Patterns in S.E. Berks County, Pa.;" "The Croghansville Site: Prehistoric Archaeology in an Urban Setting" by Jonathan Bowen; "A Mortuary Analysis for Monongahela" by Christine Davis; "People, Prehistory and Paleoenvironments: Research Objectives of the Piscataquis River Project" by James Petersen, Nathan Hamilton, Arthur Spiess, Robert Stuckenrath and Michael Brigham. The final paper closing this session was James Murphy's "Dr. John Poage Campbell: Pioneer Archaeologist of the Western States."

President M. Dale Kerby, upon the close of this session, formally adjourned the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stoecum
Recording Secretary
ALABAMA by Marjorie Gay

Membership in the Alabama Society remains around 500. There are now nine chapters since Dothan and Morgan County have reactivated. Some of the officers for 1985 are: President, Dr. Harry O. Rolsen; First Vice-President, Mr. James Parker; Second Vice-President, Mr. Carey Oakley, Jr.; Secretary, Treasurer, Mrs. Bettye Henson; Journal Editor, Mr. Eugene Futato; Newsletter Editor, Mr. James Wright, Jr.; Alabama Historical Commission Representative, Dr. Richard Krause; ESAF Representatives, Marjorie and Robert Gay.

Stones & Bones is the monthly newsletter of at least 7 pages. It is well illustrated, especially with photos of members active at the state meetings, and contains not only Chapter and State news, but also articles from a wide variety of sources.

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology, Volume 30, no. 2, December 1984 contains "An Index to the First 30 Years of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology" compiled by Eugene Futato. There are three indexes, serial, author and subject. This Volume also has the 1984 membership list. Volume 31, no. 1, June 1985 contains two articles: "The Joe Powell Site (1Pi39): A Dalton Manifestation on the Alabama Gulf Coastal Plain" by H. Blaine Ensor and "Upland Subsistence Data from Colbert Ferry Park, Northwest Alabama" by Jay R. Johnson. These Volumes and earlier numbers may be ordered from Eugene Futato, Office of Archaeological Research, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, Alabama 35474. From $20 should be available. Price each issue is $3.50 to members, $3.00 to non-members. Make checks payable to the Alabama Archaeological Society. Eugene reported that publication sales were increased by the ESAF publicity.

Board Meetings are held during the summer and winter meetings and another one in the spring. The Board approved the $500.00 scholarship for Caryn Hollingsworth, a student at University of Alabama, Birmingham, and also the $500.00 additional scholarship for her to study material from a Society-sponsored excavation. Caryn will prepare a report for the Journal. The Board also approved $500.00 for emergency salvage fund for the Creek site LEE191 and an additional $1,000 research grant for investigation of the site. This site was the location of the Society summer field meeting.

Site LEE191 represents the best preserved historic Creek archaeological site still in existence in the lower Tallapoosa River Valley. It was discovered in 1979 by David Chase, Craig Sheldon and John Cottier, all of Auburn University. In 1981 Greg Waselkov, Auburn, visited the site during a survey. The site has been identified as Fushatchee, an important Colonial Indian town for which data is available. The site is threatened with destruction from a gravel quarry. Cottier and Waselkov have been conducting research to explain the cultural changes that took place during this period. Their article "The First Creek War: Twilight of Annihilation" is in CLEARINGS IN THE THICKET: AN ALABAMA HUMANITIES READER, edited by Jerry Elijah Brown, Mercer Press. John obtained emergency funding for site LEE191 investigation from several sources. Artifact preservation is remarkable (cloth and basketry) and evidence of structures, trash filled pits and burials. The summer Society Meeting, hosted by the East Alabama Chapter on May 18 and 19 was very well organized by John Cottier; Baker Dean, Chapter president; Greg Waselkov, Craig Sheldon and many others. About 40 people attended. Beside the opportunity to learn field techniques, a talk by William Dobbs, University of Alabama, "Osteological Study of an Upper Creek Population" carried the group from...
Alabama, "Osteological Study of an Upper Creek Population" carried the group from the burial excavations to the important work in the laboratory. Talks on the historical background of the site emphasized the importance of this project. Saturday evening, a real southern meal was enjoyed at Hotel Tallal in Tallasee.

In February the Society sponsored an 8-day expedition to Belize, the eastern frontier of "Maya Heartland."

On May 21, the Huntsville Chapter hosted a public forum, moderated by Bart Henson, to review TVA plans for protection of archaeological resources on their land. The results of the forum are that the Alabama Archaeological Society working with the University of Alabama have developed a proposal for a program for surface collecting under strict University supervision. Carey Oakley, Chairman of the Society's Archaeological Resource Committee says that after Public Comment, this proposal will be submitted to the TVA.

The Annual Preservation Conference of the Alabama Historical Commission was held in the Capitol building in Montgomery on June 7 and 8. The theme: "A Capitol Idea—Restoring the Statehouse." This year interior restoration is scheduled. The exterior work was done in 1978-1980. The Alabama State Capitol, erected in 1850, is one of the oldest functioning statehouses in the country.

Archaeologists from the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama have conducted surveys, excavations and field schools in the north and central areas of the state. Analysis of Archaic lithics, culture history of the Woodland through the white contact period, site distribution and study of historic buildings have been the result. They prepared a re-creation of a Choctaw Indian household at Columbus, Miss. for the dedication of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway on May 31-June 2. Vernon Knight uncovered a collection of iron artifacts, all verified and datable to the 16th Century and which Knight feels are almost certainly part of the baggage carried by the Luna expedition in 1560. A computer data bank for archaeological sites and standing structures has been developed by OAR and the Historic Commission. Approximately 8,000 of the 7,500 recorded sites and 5,500 of the 22,000 structures have been entered so far.

The winter meeting will be on December 7, 1985 in the Florence area. The theme will be mortuary patterns. Gregory Perino of the Gilcrease Museum will be the guest speaker. Carey Oakley is program chairman.

DELAWARE by Jay Custer

The Archaeological Society of Delaware currently has 170 members and three active chapters. During 1985, two issues of the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware were published. One issue included a commentary by C. A. Weitsman of Widener University on William Penn's 17th century description of the Delaware Indians and the second issue contained a description of excavations by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research at a Late Woodland campsite in southern Delaware.

Two annual meetings were held, including the traditional yearly update on archaeological research, which is held at the Island Field Museum and the annual dinner banquet at which David Orr of the National Park Service was the dinner speaker.
Members of the Archaeological Society of Delaware also participated in excavation programs arranged by the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. The society sadly notes the passing of Marie Wilkins, who was an officer of the society and founding member and officer of the Miquonnan Chapter.

GEORGIA by Harold A. Huseher

The Society for Georgia Archaeology has 112 paid members. With the acceptance of the Coastal Society for Georgia Archaeology and the Middle Georgia Chapter in Macon, there are now six chapters. The other four are: Northeast Georgia Chapter in Athens; Etowah (Northwest) Chapter at Cartersville; Lower Chattahoochee Chapter in Columbus and SOGART, South Georgia Archaeological Research Team in Douglas. At the 1984 fall meeting, several changes were made in the wording of the Constitution and By-laws as the old wording would possibly inhibit the formation of chapters. Chapter members are encouraged to become SGA members, but it is not a requirement. The 1984 fall meeting was in Macon at Ocmulgee National Monument on November 2. Papers presented were: "The Feronia Site: Coffee County, Georgia" by Frankie Snow; "The Indian Bluff Site" by Chris Trowell; "The Little River Site: Morgan County, Georgia" by Dr. Mark Williams; "Cherokee Archaeology in Georgia" by David Hally and "Ceramic Typology" by Frank Schnell.

The spring meeting was held in Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, on May 11, 1985. The program with a Lamar emphasis contained the following papers: "Motive Analysis of Lamar Incised Pottery" by Dr. David Hally; "Investigations at a Late Lamar Site Near Athens, Georgia" by Dr. Mark Williams and Jerald Ledbetter; "Bull Creek Phase Lamar on the Chattahoochee" by Frank and Gail Schnell; "9M64: A Semipermanently Occupied Early Homestead on Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge" by Chad Braley; "Pine Barrens Lamar" by Frankie Snow and "Beyond Lamar-A View As Seen from Camden County, Georgia" by Dwight Kirkland and Carolyn Rock.

The 1985 fall meeting held in Savannah on October 4-6, provided more time to socialize and exchange ideas and information. On Friday evening there was a banquet held on the parade ground of Old Fort Jackson, 3 miles east of downtown Savannah. The exhibit area of the fort was open, there was a cannon firing demonstration and a brief lecture on the fort's history. The "low country" menu included roasted oysters, barbecued chicken, Brunswick stew, Savannah red rice and cole slaw. On Saturday, the paper session was held at the Mulberry Inn, one block from the Savannah River. President-elect Dean Wood was program chairman. The following papers were presented: "Confederate Remains at Causton's Bluff Cartographic Archaeology" by Larry Babits; "Origin and Change of Rim Decoration During the Irene Period" by Fred Cook; "Preliminary Investigations at an Early Woodland Site in Floyd County" by David Rotenstein; "Nineteenth Century Foodways in the Piedmont of Georgia" by Karen Wood; "Newly Recognized Late Mississipian Ceremonial Sites in the Oconee Province" by Chad Braley, Jerald Ledbetter and Mark Williams; "Initial Comments on the Lake Harding Survey" by Tom Meltzer and Tom Whipple; "Early Archaic Assemblages from the G. S. Lewis Site (38AK228)" by Glen Hanson; "The Scull Shoals and Sunholzer Sites: 1985 Test Excavations" by Mark Williams; "Artifacts from the Nancy Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Chatham, Georgia" by Pat Garraw; "Stallings Island Shell middens: Destruction on the Oconee River" by Frankie Snow; and "Historic
Cemeteries as a Source of Anthropological Data" by Dean Wood, Karen Burns and Steve Lee. In the evening, a reception and artifact identification session were hosted by the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society at the Savannah Science Museum. On Sunday the Wormsloe State Historic Site was opened early especially for a tour by our members. The site includes the ruins of Noble Jones' fortified tabby home (constructed in 1739-1745), a museum, a reconstructed wattle and daub house, and well marked nature trails. A very informative slide lecture preceded the tour.

The SGA members have received the quarterly newsletter, The Profile, regularly even though the Editor Dwight Kirkland has been out of town much of the year. President Frankie Snow helped out along with his very busy schedule of field work, instruction and spreading the word of archaeology over the whole state. This next year will be the tenth year that Dwight Kirkland has been Editor of The Profile. In celebration, the September 1986 issue will be unique. A change in format, a look back at some outstanding articles, a review of archaeology in Georgia for that period and how The Profile has informed the archaeological community and the public alike.

EARLY GEORGIA, the journal of SGA will soon be up to date. Three issues are in process of being published. Volume 10, nos. 1 and 2, 1982 was published this year. It contains lectures presented at the Etawah Indian Mounds Museum, Cartersville on July 16 and 23, 1983. "Georgia's Legacy of Native Indian Culture." Vol. 3-10 of Early Georgia are still available Write to SGA, Dept. of Anthropology, UGA, Athens, GA 30602. Managing Editor, David Hally, estimates that through the ESAF publicity, sales were between $500-$600.

Officers for 1986 are: President: Frankie Snow; Vice President: Dean Wood; Sec/Treas: Sylvia Flowers; Editor Early Georgia: Mark Williams; Managing Editor Early Georgia: David Hally; and Editor The Profile: Dwight Kirkland.

MASSACHUSETTS by Ruth Warfield

The past year has been an exciting one for our society. Our membership is 991 and includes eight active Chapters. We have sponsored the publication of 3 issues of the newsletters, 2 issues of the Bulletin, an annual and semiannual meeting. The theme of the spring meeting in Springfield was "Lithics" and that of the fall meeting in Attleboro was "Food". M.A.S provided matching funds for two C-14 dates and received two grants. One grant was from the Polaroid Corporation to complete production of a video tape on the Green Hill Project; the other was from the Museum Assessment Program of the American Association of Museums. Our administrative assistant was instrumental in obtaining the latter grant. After careful examination of a proposal to move the Bronson Museum, the Board of Trustees decided that that move was not feasible at this time.

The officers include Elizabeth Little, President; Barbara Waters, Vice President; Janice Weeks, Vice President; Ruth Warfield, Corresponding Secretary; Lillian Harding, Financial Secretary; Thomas Attearn, Treasurer; Maryanne MacLeod, Membership Secretary; Barbara Luetke, Editor; and Thomas Lux, Museum Director.

Members of Cape Cod Chapter worked with Fred Dunford processing artifacts from the Oak Ridge Site in Orleans; assisted the National Park Service at Coast Guard
Beach in Eastham; completed work at the Butler Site in Centerville; and assisted George Stimson with the excavations at Bass River and with processing artifacts from that site.

Cohasset Chapter sponsored an excavation program at the Dyer Site at the headwaters of the Palmer River in Rehobeth, MA. Potsherds, small stemmed points, quartz triangles, corner removed points and a pendant were recovered. One puzzling area of the site, approximately 6 meters in diameter, produced 10,000 fireburned rocks but no charcoal.

Massasoit Chapter is continuing its salvage excavation of an Archaic-Woodland Site. Norwottuck Chapter sponsored a series of educational lectures and did small survey in Northfield, MA.

North River Chapter sponsored a flint knapping course; a field school at Chappa Channa in Duxbury; received a $500 grant from the state; sponsored an excavation at Sunnyside Site, a historic site; prepared an exhibit for the South Shore Natural Science Center and received two awards from the American Cable System for a documentary.

The South Shore Chapter completed work on the Green Hill Site; produced a video tape of that project and has begun a survey of local quarries. Samples of the local lithic material is being collected for study.

Eskilaw Chapter sponsored 10 monthly lectures; publication of the Quarterly; continued its field training program and the survey of Westboro's prehistoric resources. This season completed the testing of Cedar Swamp 2. A date of 2100 plus or minus 85 bp was obtained for a burnt rock platform associated with 2 Neville-like bases, a Susquehanna Broad, a small stemmed point and a triangle bottom.

MARYLAND
By Richard Broek

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. membership ranks over 300 individuals, family, and institutional members. Our financial situation is very stable and solvent, which has enabled us to make the commitment to publish in the near future the 1984 ESAF symposium session entitled "New Perspectives on Archaeology of Colonial Maryland." We thoroughly enjoyed hosting the 1984 ESAF meetings in Annapolis and hope that ESAF members also enjoyed themselves.

ASM continues to host yearly a Spring Symposium in March, a Field Session in May/June, and our Annual Meeting in the fall. ASM again has presented its annual award, the William B. Maruye Award to acknowledge those who have made outstanding contributions to Maryland Archeology. The winner acknowledged at our 1985 Annual Meeting is Spencer O. Geusey, who has pursued the study of Maryland Archeology for 40 years. Our current Board of Trustees is composed of the following people: Norma A. B-Wagner, President; Charles A. Pettit, Vice-President; Delmas I. Gruver, Treasurer; Lenore Holt, Secretary; 6 elected At-Large members, Chapter Presidents, the State Archeologist, and the Archeologist of the Maryland Historical Trust. Lenore Holt is finishing out the remaining term of our former secretary, Alison Pooley. Alison and her family are in Saudi Arabia for a two-year stay.
Our ten Chapters continue to be involved in archaeology in Maryland. Lower Delaware Chapter is continuing to develop an archeological park at Pemberton Hall, an 18th century mansion in Salisbury. Mid-Shore Chapter annually hosts an Indian Artifacts Exhibit. The first Sunday in May at Martinak State Park, and this year hosted the Annual Meeting at Tuckahoe State Park on the Eastern Shore. Northeast Chapter is continuing its efforts to develop an archeological park at Carter’s Mill, the last remaining mill site on the Elk River in Cecil County. Harford County Chapter continues its work in the preservation of Harford County’s archeological past. Central Chapter is continuing to assist the Baltimore City Archeologist and is also beginning work at the Oregon Ridge Archeological Park in conjunction with the Baltimore County School System. Upper Patuxent Archeology Group completed their intensive study of a small Howard County community of Simpsonville and continues their work in monitoring the county’s archeological resources. Anne Arundel Archeological Group continues to monitor development in their county and its effect on archeological resources, and their efforts have led to the establishment of a county archeological park. Southern Maryland Chapter is continuing its work in the development of Maryland’s newest state park and archeological preserve, the Jefferson Patterson Park. Southwestern Chapter continues to help archeologists from American University. Western Maryland Chapter has recently been revived and is helping the Regional Archeologist at Frostburg State College to conduct surveys of Western Maryland areas and test various archeological sites slated for destruction.

NEW YORK by Roberta Wingerson

The New York State Archeological Association continues with an interested and active membership. However, the total membership has dropped to about 500 this year due to the loss of members of one of the largest chapters in the association. The Long Island Chapter, which maintains a public museum in Southold, has found that the membership dues previously sent to NYSAA are needed to support the museum and are, therefore, reorganizing their membership affiliations. This chapter previously constituted about 25% of the total Association membership.

Other chapters remain committed to archeological investigation, publication and public education. The Beauchamp Chapter reports that they have continued their investigation on the Highland Forest Site, an abandoned settlement that existed from 1830 to 1930 in Onondaga County, and the Mud Lock Tavern Site, a former 19th century saloon adjacent to Lock No. 5 in the Oswego Canal system. Gordon De Angelo has taught two courses at Syracuse University College to both inform and interest the public in participation in archeological studies. Members of the course given this fall will soon be engaged in field survey under Gordon’s direction.

The Chenango Chapter has published two bulletins this year. Work continues on the Cameron Site where the second long house pattern of post molds has just been completed, and the Dibble Site, a prehistoric village site where house patterns are being investigated. Monte Bennett and Ted Whitney remain involved in public education. The chapter has experienced a great loss in the death of Earla Burton, a long time active member who served as an officer of the chapter as well.

The Mid-Hudson Chapter has been excavating a site, the 85.2 Site, in Kingston that dates from Archaic to Woodland under the direction of Art Carver. It is adjacent to the 85.1 Site, being excavated by Len Eisenberg and his students from SUNY New Paltz. Members also participated in excavations at the Howdoin Park Rock
Shelter where a Neville level was isolated. State Archaeologist, Bob Funk, also
joined the excavation there this summer.

Bill Ehlers reports that the Orange County Chapter has completed an archaeological
exhibit at the Orange County Community College. A grant from Orange County has
enabled the chapter to assemble a centralized slide collection. Excavations on the
Turtle Bay Site in Wawayanda have uncovered a heavily occupied site from Early
Archaic to Woodland on a small peninsula jutting into a former lake in the "black
dirt" area of Orange County. Unfortunately, the site will be destroyed by next
spring by soil mining operations.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in April in Oneonta hosted by the
Upper Susquehanna Chapter. The three day meeting was well attended with
excellent papers delivered in a well-rounded program.

Two issues of the Bulletin and Journal will be published this year, consisting of
about 100 pages. Number 90, Spring 1985 has been distributed to members, and No.
91, Fall 1985 is ready to be sent to the printer. Editor Charles Hayes reports
that enough manuscripts are on hand for the next issue and that he would also
welcome papers that contribute to the understanding of New York archaeology from
researchers outside of the state association membership.

PENNSYLVANIA by Virginia Lopresti

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has approximately 850 members. There
are nineteen chapters, fourteen of them being active with 590 members, of which
almost half are state members. The newest Chapter is Number 26 - the French
Creek Chapter in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting was held at Brookville April 26, 27, and 28, 1985. Interesting
papers on three Paleo-Indian sites, four Woodland sites, one burial and soapstone
quarries of Southwestern Pennsylvania were presented by Dr. Stanley Lantz, James
Richardson II, W. Henry Ward, Dr. Jay Custer, Robert Hoffman, Chris Davis,
Richard George, James Herbstritt, Kenneth Burkett, Richard McCracken, David
Kohler and Steve Warfel.

The Society's publication - The Pennsylvania Archaeologist - is being published on
time with No. 4 expected in late December or early January. The Permanent Fund
to support Life Members with a subscription to the Archaeologist is flourishing.
Several new Life Memberships have been received. Hopefully, a newsletter will be
distributed three times in 1986.

Chapters 5, 11, 18, 19, 21 and 23 have reported they are assisting with
archaeological investigations. The 1985 Scientific Report of the State of
Pennsylvania is to be given by Stephen Warfel, President of the Society for
Pennsylvania Archaeology at the November ESAF meeting. The President has
called three meetings of the SPA Board of Directors during his first year as its
leader. The 1986 meeting will be at the Howard Johnson motel at Resica Falls in
Eastern Pennsylvania on May 2, 3 and 4, 1986. Dr. Mary Ann Mogyis is Program
Chairman and her address is East Stroudsburg University, East Stroudsburg, PA
18301.
PIEDMONT SOCIETY by Rodney Peck

Membership in the Piedmont Archaeological Society of North and South Carolina is presently about 200. Meetings have been held regularly on the first Friday of each even numbered month at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and six newsletters, the Piedmont, were published each odd numbered month. Officers for the 1985-86 year are: John Retherford, President; Mike Carter, Vice-President; Joe Andrews, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rodney M. Peck, Editor and ESAF Representative.

Our annual journal, the Piedmont Journal of Archaeology, was distributed to our members. The Society continues to work with several museums and colleges, and with Duke Power Company in developing a permanent Indian reUcExhibit at one of its hydro stations. Also, a preliminary field survey was done on a Mississippian Temple Mound Site in North Carolina.

The Williamson Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, edited by Rodney M. Peck with an Introduction by Vance Haynes was published. It includes an assembly of past articles on the Williamson Site published from 1949 to present, with an up-date on this famous Paleo-Indian site. To order, send a check for $25.00 plus $2.00 postage and handling to R. M. Peck, 1539 Quail Drive, Harrisburg, North Carolina 28075.

VIRGINIA by Jack Hranicky

During 1985, the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) continued membership growth in all categories of membership. The ASV published nearly 250 pages in its Quarterly Bulletin, 30 pages in its newsletter, and added McCary's Fluted Point Survey to its list of 13 special publications. Also, the president has completed a draft of a 19½ page ASV Operating Manual, which covers every aspect of the society. Other ASV activities include a fieldschool, amateur certification, site surveys, state meetings, archeological awards, library cataloging, and chapter projects.

Due to administrative difficulties, the annual fieldschool was not held this year (but is scheduled for 1986). The ASV is ready to start certifying (Level 1) amateurs in its certification program. A certification program outline appears in the 1985 AENA. Site survey has always been a major ASV activity, and the ASV for two years has turned in over 300 new sites, which bring the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology's (VRCA) list to over 17,000 sites. The state meeting (hosted by the New River Chapter) was held in Blacksburg (October 18-20), and the banquet speaker was Stanley South of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The meeting had 25 papers presented. The annual meeting was cojoined by the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA).

The ASV annual awards included a first for American archaeology. The ASV established a Hall of Fame for Virginia archaeology, and Thomas Jefferson (the father of American archaeology) was its first inductee. The Amateur Archeologist of the Year Award was given to Vivian Mitchell, and the Professional Award was given to Dr. William Kelso.
The ASV Library (at the College of William and Mary) has been cataloged (and computerized) and is available to any ASV member. Several chapters have been involved in numerous local excavations. The ASV has added another chapter - Greater Fredericksburg Area chapter - which makes 13 active chapters.

Perhaps one of our largest projects this year was the ASV teaming with the National Park Service to host the Boy Scout's Indian Folk Lore badge at their National Jamboree, which was held at U.S. Army's Camp A. P. Hill. The Boy Scouts came in from all over the world, and the attendance was over 17,000 people.

Plans for 1986 involve all the current activities and committees. The Public Relations Committee will continue to promote Virginia archaeology within the general public, and a newly appointed Educational Committee will make educational materials available for high school studies in archaeology.

ESAF RESEARCH UPDATE
DOWNEAST ADVANCES-ALTERED PERCEPTIONS IN MAINE PREHISTORY
David Sanga

During the past decade (1975-1985), knowledge of Maine’s prehistory increased substantially, due to a growing contingent of resident archaeologists, a new graduate program, and a productive relationship with the SHPO.

Once an area that concentrated on “Red Paint,” the past 10 years have witnessed a balanced approach to other periods. Most notable has been the increase in information regarding the Paleo-Indian with over a dozen new sites, including dwelling, killing, and quarry sites. In addition, the Ceramic Period has received more attention, and older ideas based on ethnohistorical interpretations have been profoundly changed. New methods for determining subsistence and settlement patterns developed as a result of the Ceramic Period focus.

CRM archaeology has not been a driving force in Maine prehistory, although it has not been without impact.

Paleoenvironmental data, once almost exclusively terrestrial, now includes the marine ecosystem to an ever greater extent.

SMALL SITES AND THE BIG PICTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHEOLOGY
Victoria Bunker Kenyon

During the past five years, archeology in New Hampshire has focused on study of single component and special activity prehistoric sites. This has been accomplished through cultural resource management studies, the research objectives of the State Cooperative Regional Archaeological Plan and various academic research programs. The significance of small sites, representing single activities or single periods of time, has been employed to facilitate regional syntheses. Interpretation of botanical remains, features and site location has yielded new evidence for settlement and adaptation. Analysis of artifact attributes has promoted reconstruction of regional interaction arenas. Extensive study in the Merrimack Valley has inspired
development of study objectives for other regional resource areas in New Hampshire.

ONTARIO RESEARCH UPDATE
J. V. Wright

More archaeological field work and publication has taken place in Ontario over the past decade than all of the preceding decades combined. This activity has predominantly resulted from the following factors: the Ontario Heritage Act of 1975; the Environmental Assessment Act of 1975; the increased availability of both provincial and federal grants; and a major salvage operation and publication outlet provided by the National Museum of Man. Although much of this new work has been initiated by cultural resource management requirements, a significant percentage has been directed towards pure research problems. Research has increasingly focused upon the many facets involved in settlement pattern studies, ecological reconstructions including subsistence rounds, palaeodemography, experimentation and replication, fingerprinting source materials and, in short, attempting to better understand the prehistoric societies and cultures which occupied the province. Throughout this decade of extremely rapid archaeological growth the Ontario Archaeological Society has played an important stabilizing role. Hopefully some greater degree of rationalization of the functions and reciprocal interrelationships of the cultural resource management agencies, the universities, and the museums will be achieved in the next decade and, if so, the future for archaeology in the province looks very promising.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1980-1985
Elizabeth A. Little

Archaeology "has as its central task the responsibility to understand humanity through time and space" (Wright, 1985:431). This message, together with a call for more analytic rigor, reverberates throughout the 50th Anniversary Issue of American Antiquity (Watson, 1985). How have we been doing in Massachusetts during the past five years? Quite well, I find, with a substantial increase in the use of state-of-the-art methodology, in the development of processual theory, in rigor, and, best of all, in publication. We have reached a point where new environmental data is front page news for archaeologists, where a number of us use the computer as a friendly and efficient tool, and where generation of alternative hypotheses and their testing is producing new insights with a high confidence level. The result of all this activity has been an increase in the complexity perceived in the archaeological record. Therefore, although I can report an increase in understanding prehistoric humanity in Massachusetts, the behavior of prehistoric folk was no more simple than that of folk today in the commonwealth.

RHODE ISLAND: A FIVE YEAR PROSPECTUS (1980-1985)
E. Pierre Morenon

Rhode Island encompasses a natural physiographic area, Narragansett Bay, and the territory of at least one important Native American population, the Narragansett Indian Tribe. It is characterized by coastal edges, small bays, salt ponds and islands. It has always had a dense human population. It has a history rich in human drama, ranging from the King Phillip's War to the industrial revolution. This exciting record is unfolding due largely to the efforts of archaeologists involved in
historical preservation and cultural resources management. A brief overview of five years of research will suggest how this understudied area can now contribute to our understanding of human events and social systems.

CONNECTICUT'S PREHISTORY-A VIEW FROM 1985
Lucinda McWeeney

Our knowledge of Connecticut's Native American populations has grown immensely in the last ten years. From Dr. Roger Moeller's and AIAI's discovery of the 10,000 year old Paleo-Indian site to Dr. Kevin McBride's and PAST's involvement with the present day Mashantucket Pequot reservation, archaeologists throughout the state are adding new dimensions to our knowledge of the past.

Recovery of archaeobotanical remains has taken on a more important role in Connecticut excavations since the mid 1970s. Examination of organic material retrieved through systematically collected flotation samples has allowed new emphasis to be placed on environmental reconstruction and seasonality of settlement.

CRM surveys and compliance work along with professionally guided amateur excavations have provided a wealth of information to our data base. New questions are being asked of the archaeological record to gain a better understanding of past culture groups. Evidence has led to hypotheses being proposed by some for an in situ continual development throughout the Archaic and into the Woodland Period. Presence of narrow stemmed points from the Archaic up through Woodland times suggest a need for revision of our views on population trends and patterns of land use during the Holocene in New England. During the Terminal Archaic, the presence of two culture groups has been hypothesized to explain separate spatial but similar temporal components for the narrow stemmed and broad bladed points.

Exotic lithic materials are being examined from varying view points:
1) as a possibility of long distance trade,
2) as a result of glacial deposition,
3) as being the result of heat treatment.

Interdisciplinary work, such as that by Dr. Lucianne Lavin and others involving, lithic source analysis and heat treatment studies, is providing new information in this area.

New data, new questions, and new ways of looking at the archaeological record in the last ten years means that Connecticut is no longer dependent on extrapolating from neighboring states to explain its prehistory.

NEW JERSEY - NOT AVAILABLE

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN DELAWARE ARCHAEOLOGY
Jay F. Custer

New developments in Delaware archaeology can be grouped into three topics. First, new techniques for generating predictive models for prehistoric site locations using LANDSAT satellite data have been developed. The techniques are rapid and inexpensive and field tests of site predictions are 90-95% accurate. Second, much
new data have been gathered on complex social organizations in Delaware. New data on exchange systems, mortuary patterns, and dwelling and storage features indicate that complex organizations began to emerge in the Late Archaic and climaxed in the Delmarva Adena and Webö Complexes. Third, intensive analysis of terrestrial and maritime food remains have shown that during prehistoric times seed resources were intensively utilized and coastal resources were "survival foods." Analysis of historic food remains have shown that food consumption and diet patterns were highly varied in unexpected ways.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY
Tyler Bastian

The modern era of archeological investigation in Maryland began during the late 1960s with the development of graduate programs in archeology at local universities and the creation of a state office for archeology. Activity has escalated during the past decade with the entry of more institutions and contract firms responding to demands and available dollars for archeological services. Organizations and newsletters have proliferated in response to increasingly diverse communities of interest in Maryland archeology. Recent work is characterized by regional surveys and syntheses, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, renewed interest in lithic sources, innovative uses of remote sensing, strong urban archeology programs, increased opportunities for public participation (especially in historic archeology), and growing activity in underwater archeology. Regional studies have focused on development of predictive site location models, identification of critical areas, and other aides to cultural resource management. Future needs are for adequate public museum facilities, popular guides to Maryland prehistoric archeology, and a major state-wide synthesis.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK ARCHEOLOGY
Robert E. Funk

Since 1975 prehistoric research in New York has been characterized by 1) the generation of large quantities of data by CRM projects, coupled with increasing application of "New Archeology" survey and sampling techniques, 2) growing use of physiochemical techniques in technological and functional studies of artifacts, 3) general adoption of a research philosophy based on evolutionary principles of selection and adaption, 4) refinement of regional sequences through excavation of stratified sites and the dating of numerous radiocarbon samples, and 5) important advances in understanding Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Late Woodland developmental histories, technologies, and subsistence-settlement systems.

FORWARD INTO THE PAST
Stephen G. Warfel

Over the past ten years Pennsylvania archaeology has continued to make advances toward an improved understanding of human origins and adaptations during both prehistoric and historic times. This paper will critically examine the development and/or lack of progress made within each of the traditionally recognized culture historical periods. Specific attention will be focused on new discoveries, research and funding trends, and their effect on old problems. A prognosis for the future will be offered as well.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OHIO ARCHAEOLOGY
Martha Potter Otto

Recent archaeological research in Ohio has taken a variety of forms with activities directed toward prehistoric Indian cultures and 19th century Euro-American communities, archaeoastronomy and subsistence patterns, public archaeology and cultural resource management.

Research on construction phases of several earthworks complexes, representing both the Adena and Hopewell cultures, is the focus of work by Dr. Nom G. Greber, Dr. Patricia Essenpreis, and Dr. Robert Riordan. Although they are working with rather different sites, all three researchers are demonstrating the complexity of these constructions. Fort Ancient culture is the subject of field work by C. Welsey Cowan, who is investigating villages of that period in the Miami River system; Dr. Mark Seeman, who is examining a complex Fort Ancient mound in Ross county; and Dr. John White, who believes he has located a solstice marker erected by Fort Ancient people in Warren county. Settlement and subsistence patterns of the Late Woodland people of central Ohio are the subjects of on-going research by Martha Potter Otto, while an aerial survey of the Killbuck Creek drainage system in northeastern Ohio, with an emphasis on utilization of rockshelters is occupying Nigel Brush. The archaeological records of specific neighborhoods within urban areas have been investigated by Bob Genholmer and Tom Cindar and by Al Lee.

J. M. Heilman and Paul Hooge are both involved in public archaeology projects which focus on the restoration of a Fort Ancient village and the excavation of a Middle Woodland community, respectively. Finally, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (Ohio Historical Society) has provided funds for systematic archaeological surveys in all regions of Ohio and, with the help of professional archaeologists throughout the state, has devised a comprehensive preservation plan that can serve as a foundation for further research and cultural resource management. The Preservation Office's recent deliberations with relevant state and federal agencies have finally provided some protection for cultural resources threatened by strip mining.

A DECADE OF MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGY: 1975-1985
John R. Halsey

In Michigan, as in most states, the last ten years have seen an almost total recasting of the structure of archaeology in terms of who does it, why they do it, and who pays for it. The departure from the scene of such figures as Jim Pitting, the altered roles of universities and the ascendancy of the role of the State Historic Preservation Office and the whole Federal review and compliance process have given Michigan archaeology a new face. The emphasis on survey has allowed for a much better feel for the "surface" of Michigan archaeology. Several major excavations in the Saginaw and St. Joseph River valleys have contributed greatly to our understanding of the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland in those areas. Historical archaeology has gained in prominence through massive surveys in the national forests and through deep testing operations on the urban riverfronts of Port Huron and Detroit.
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGICAL
Charles Hostetler

West Virginia's prehistory varies from broad flood plains, formerly densely populated by late prehistoric peoples, to scattered early habitation sites among its Appalachian uplands. More than 3400 archeological sites have been recorded by amateur and professional archeologists working in close cooperation.

Since the publication of Hennings paper in 1978, the number of radiocarbon dates has doubled. Much of this increase has been achieved through local WVAS Chapter efforts with matching funds from the State Society, plus CRM projects.

Out of this research several new complexes have been defined including: a terminal late Woodland site (Childers) dated to 1100 AD; Bluestone phase in Summers County (New River) with 3 test excavations yielding 10 radiocarbon dates; and Lick Creek, a Woodland complex. Considerable faunal analysis has been carried out on the Childers and Bluestone sites (U.S. Corps of Engineers projects) and will be published in an upcoming Archeologist. Lick Creek was a joint effort between the West Virginia Department of Highways and the University of Kentucky.

Major areas of research during the past 3 years have emphasized late prehistoric and proto-historic cultures. Doctoral dissertations by Graybill (Fort Ancient) and Fuller (Monongahela) have added measureably to our understanding of these peoples. The proto-historic Clover phase has been well documented through efforts of the Marshall University Field School.

The West Virginia Archeological Society has more than 100 members—including many active professional and avocational archeologists, plus institutions. The Society is proud of its Archeologist which is published regularly twice a year, and has recently featured classic work including the Fairchance and Grove Creek Mounds. Members also receive 6 Newsletters regularly.

RESEARCH REPORT FOR VIRGINIA
R. A. MacCord, Sr.

The past two decades have seen the number of active archeologists in Virginia increase from two to more than twenty-five, supplemented by the membership of the Archeological Society of Virginia. At least five of the academic institutions which have archeological courses conduct field schools annually, resulting in much data. A Council of Virginia Archeologists (COVA) represents the professional community, with representation from the Archeological Society of Virginia on the Council. COVA serves as an advisory body to the Commonwealth's archeological agency, the Research Center for Archaeology. The Council also seeks solutions to problems which beset the profession, especially the loss of sites on non-Federal projects.

The Research Center for Archaeology conducts surveys and nominates sites to the National Register of Historic Places; does limited rescue work on historic and prehistoric sites; performs Review and Compliance functions; and provides a repository for materials collected. In 1985, it did a preliminary survey of the Mount Vernon property in anticipation of possible land alterations there. The Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation has three staff archeologists who conduct Phase I surveys, and some Phase II tests. Phase III work is usually contracted to outsiders.
Educational institutions with active programs in archeology are: College of William and Mary; Virginia Commonwealth University; Mary Washington College; University of Virginia; James Madison University; Washington & Lee University; Radford University. Local programs in archeology are supported by the County of Fairfax and the City of Alexandria, both in Northern Virginia, adjacent to Washington, D.C. Independent programs involving surveys and excavations are carried out by the Thunderbird Research Corporation and the Virginia Foundation for Archeology, which is excavating a historic site at Claremont, Virginia and a multi-component prehistoric site on Powell Creek (the Hatch Site) in Prince George County, Virginia. In addition, chapters and members of the Archeological Society of Virginia have been working on surveys and site testing in at least a dozen areas of the state.

Recent publications on various aspects of Virginia archeology have been: Shirley Plantation by Dr. T. R. Reinhart; Kingsmill by Dr. Wm. M. Kelso; Quarterly Bulletins and several Special Publications by the Archeological Society of Virginia; and privately-printed reports on sites in the Gathright Dam area of Bath County, Virginia and along the Fall Line.

Current problems in Virginia archeology include site preservation, including how to avoid sites; how to excavate sites preserved in earlier efforts but which are now being threatened; and how and where to curate collections and make their data public.

NOBLES POND: A FLUTED POINT SITE IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO
Richard Michael Gramly (Buffalo Museum of Science) and Garry L. Summers (Sugarcreek Valley Chapter), (OAS)

A productive Paleo-Indian site located in the Wisconsin terminal moraine of northeast Ohio is described. A collection of over 2,500 artifacts from the surface of the encampment includes reworked and retipped fluted points and a variety of unifacial and flake tools. Most of the raw materials represented in the assemblage are from central Ohio. Future investigations will probe what factors induced Paleo-Indians to settle at Nobles Pond.

THE TROJAN SITE (36BR149): PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A PALEO-INDIAN MANIFESTATION IN BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Between 1979 and 1983, twenty-three artifacts congruous with others previously reported from Paleo-Indian Sites throughout the northeast were collected from the surface of a glacial terrace in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. In this report, the site from which these artifacts were collected is described, artifacts are analyzed, and lithic sources are considered. Subsistence and settlement patterning models are applied to the site using suggested lithic sources as a pattern for band mobility and range. The need for further research in origins of lithic material is suggested as a partial means of determining temporal and spatial parameters of the Fluted Point Tradition in the Americas.
PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF EASTERN LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK: A CONSIDERATION
Kent Lightfoot (SUNY Stony Brook), James Moore (CUNY Queens), and Robert Kalin (Suffolk Comm. Coll.)

Survey and excavation conducted in coastal New York have documented a diverse range of prehistoric settlements. Since 1983, when fieldwork first began, a coalition of archaeologists from three Long Island universities has studied approximately 300 prehistoric sites found in coastal and interior survey areas of eastern Long Island. Some sites appear to be special purpose sites, including shellfish processing camps, lithic workshops, and lithic quarries. Other sites appear to be residential bases, where families performed various subsistence and domestic tasks. Preliminary interpretations are presented on the regional settlement pattern of hunter-gatherer groups who utilized both the coastal strip and the interior deciduous woodlands.

THE ANASTASI CACHE
David Kohler (Soc. Penn. Arch.)

During the late summer of 1984 a number of jasper and chaledony cache blades were discovered along the Lastawanna River. The site of the find was a lapis-milling pit. Realizing the significance of the discovery, the finders contacted local schools and museums. Finally, they succeeded in reaching two members of the S.P.A.A. Permission was obtained to test the area for additional artifacts. At the end of the project, over 300 artifacts were recovered. Much of the site area and blades were coated with red ochre. Charred hickory nuts were found in a nearby feature. Samples of charcoal from the site have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. Attempts to locate the source of the jasper are underway. Artifacts from the site include large bifaces; blanks; end scrapers; a pendant from schist; a large thin Snyder's corner-notched point; and lumps of red ochre, along with a quartz cobble. Documentation of the removal of artifacts was done in color and black and white photography. Faced with limited time, and working in a heavily-traveled part of town, the excavators managed to recover what is believed to be one of the largest and best-documented assemblages of artifacts to date of this type. All pieces recovered have been maintained with the lot originally found by the Anastasi family. The collection is intact and will be held for posterity. Sincere appreciation is due the finders for the unselfish approach to the past, and their enthusiasm for seeing the successful completion of the task at hand.

"PARTS IS PARTS": AN IN-SITU HYPOTHESIS FOR LATE ARCHAIC TO MIDDLE WOODLAND DEVELOPMENT IN THE LOWER GREAT LAKES AREA
Joseph Granger (University of Louisville)

The culmination of several studies of lithic artifact production, patterning and exchange during the period from 2500 BC to 100 BC combined with considerations of certain settlement pattern continuity, has pointed the way towards a simplified and testable cultural development model in the Lower Great Lakes area. Using ceramic variations as his criteria of distinction or relationships, MacNeilah in 1952 proposed an "in-situ hypothesis" for Iroquo cultural development. This paper borrows the concept from that early attempt but utilizes functional and stylistic variation in lithic products to demonstrate that continuity of cultural development is
more often observed in stable, conservative traditions, which are at times lost from view under fluctuating patinas of exotic imported items and ideas.

These cultural patinas, usually of limited duration and spatial extent, have deposited partial occupation patterns, which are neither systemic nor complete. Almost 50 years of investigations of variable intensity have gone by since some of these expressions were first defined. It is time to retire these hoary interpretive dinosaurs in favor of regional and area traditions examined with the homogeneous hypothesis of in-situ growth.

A STUDY OF PREHISTORIC SWORD-FISHING IN NEW ENGLAND BETWEEN 4500 AND 3700 BP: THE EXPLOITATION OF A DANGEROUS RESOURCE AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIAL STATUS AND RELIGION

Alan E. Strauss (Office of Public Arch., Boston Univ.)

The exploitation of large and dangerous resources by hunter and gatherer groups is often accompanied by ritual ceremonialism. Furthermore, prestige and status are often allocated to the successful hunters of such resources. It is hypothesized that since swordfish are a large and dangerous resource, similar behavior would have accompanied their exploitation during prehistoric times. This paper represents analysis of Late Archaic habitation and burial sites from coastal New England and Canada which contained swordfish remains. Using both the archaeological record and ethnographic data, an attempt has been made to determine how swordfish were exploited prehistorically and if their exploitation was accompanied by ritual ceremonialism.

EULOGY TO CHARLES FOSTER WRAY, 1919-1985

William Noble (McMaster University)

IROQUOIAN CHIEFDOMS AND CONFEDERACIES

William Noble (McMaster University)

Archaeology and history can be utilized to elucidate and compare the origins, development, and in some cases, the collapse of pre-19th century Iroquoian socio-economic-political systems. Whereas some groups appear to have developed to a tribal/alliance level of complexity (e.g., St. Lawrence Iroquois, Petun, Wenro, Andaste), others such as the Huron, Five Nations, Eries?, and Tuscarora achieved varying degrees of tribal/confederacy status. Two cases, the Neutral and the Cherokee Iroquois went even further to historically consolidate their ranked societies under a paramount chief, thereby becoming bona fide chiefdoms. Explanations for how and why such systems evolved will be examined.

THE PREHISTORIC EEL FISHERIES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE IROQUOIANS

Christen Junker Andersen (University of Toronto)

Recent zooarchaeological analyses of faunal materials recovered from the Beckstead (BfPt-1), Steward (BfPt-2), and Driver's (BeFu-2) archaeological sites have
demonstrated that the late prehistoric Iroquoian peoples who inhabited the upper St. Lawrence River valley depended to a very great degree upon the exploitation of freshwater fish resources at certain seasons of the year. Among the fish species found to be of primary importance to those peoples was the American Eel (Anguilla rostrata [LeSeur]).

In this paper, the author examines both the archaeological evidence and the available ethnographic data concerning the native exploitation of this species in order to reconstruct the methods used in its capture and preparation, as well as its role in the St. Lawrence Iroquoians' seasonal cycle of faunal resource exploitation. In addition, the degree to which the American Eel actually contributed to the overall diet of the prehistoric inhabitants of the three sites under study is considered. Finally, the current state of the art of upper St. Lawrence regional faunal studies is summarized.

**FOOD FOR FEASTING: DIFFERENTIAL UTILIZATION OF THE WHITE-TAILED DEER AMONG THE ONTARIO IROQUOIS**
Jacqueline E. M. Crerar (University of Toronto)

The precursor cultures/horizons (Glen-Meyer, Pickering and Middleport) do not exhibit a discrepancy in the employment of the White-Tailed Deer for food. However, a review of faunal analyses from these and the later Neutral and Huron sites indicates that the Neutral Iroquois clearly utilized the White-Tailed Deer to a greater extent. This paper explores the possible cultural restraints affecting the differential access to the Deer regarding the contemporaneous Neutral and Huron cultures since there would have been no geographical barrier to the availability of Deer for both Peoples.

Differential utilization of other species will be discussed to support the hypothesis that the Neutral, Huron and Petun practiced varying food preferences. These culturally defined choices do not appear to be dependant upon the availability of food species; they may be dependant on the politico-cultural identification of the group. It is suggested that, just as sites can be placed within a culture sequence by the ceramic or lithic assemblages, so may that site be identified by the food species-type frequencies which indicate cultural preference.

**WHY WEREN'T THERE MORE IROQUOIS?**
William Engelbrecht (SUNY College at Buffalo)

The New York Iroquois were horticulturalists characterized by a relatively low population density, perhaps not unlike other early farming populations. Using ethnohistorical information, this paper suggests factors which negatively affected both critical resources and Iroquois fertility. The relationship of Iroquois warfare to population density is also explored.

**LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT IN THE GENESEE**
Mary Ann Nieczyczynski (Rochester Museum)

Although the Genesee has long been considered to have been the source of Seneca Iroquois population and culture, archaeological evidence linking the Owasco population of the Genesee to the development of the Seneca Iroquois to the east has been lacking. Therefore, in 1982, the Research Division of the Rochester Museum of Natural History undertook an examination of the Genesee River basin to determine if such evidence could be uncovered.
Museum and Science Center embarked on a program of investigation into the Owasco-Iroquois transition in the Genesee, "A Search for Iroquois Origins." This paper describes the results of this research to date. Changing patterns of settlement in the Genesee Valley and adjacent regions are traced from A.D. 1000 to 1450 and compared to changes in ceramic stylistic variation during this period. This settlement and ceramic data suggest that an influx of Ontario Iroquois population to the west of the Genesee altered the cultural environment and created a situation of increased stress which was casually linked to an increase in regional social integration and ultimately the emergence of Seneca tribal society.

DIFFERENTIAL MORTUARY TREATMENT OF SENeca WOMEN:
SOME SOCIAL INFERENCEs
Martha Sumpowski (Rochester Museum)

Mortuary data relating to about 20 Seneca sites from 1540 to 1687 A.D. are examined regarding the question of differences in the treatment of adult males and females. Emphasis is placed on the mortuary treatment of women and how it varied relative to that of men throughout this critical period of social and cultural change for the Seneca. Finally, some inferences are presented concerning the social implications of women's treatment at death and their relative position in Seneca society.

UPDATE ON THE MOHAWK VALLEY PROJECT
Dean Snow (SUNY Albany)

The Mohawk Valley Project is now in its fifth year. Work thus far has clarified a complex series of parallel site sequences for the late prehistoric and historic periods. Data have been collected and organized from a large number of published and unpublished sources, including both CRM reports and the work of avocational archaeologists over the past 130 years. The work has illuminated the course of population decline due to epidemics, which now appears to have begun no earlier than A.D. 1633 in the Mohawk region. Mohawk entrance into the League of the Iroquois probably occurred more than a century earlier.

28 PA 136: A TERMINAL WOODLAND AND CONTACT PERIOD SITE IN THE NORTHERN NEW JERSEY HIGHLANDS
Edward J. Lenik and Kathleen L. Ehrhardt (Sheffield Archaeological Consultants)

In the spring of 1985, data recovery investigations were conducted in the Monksville Reservoir Project Area, Ringwood/West Milford, New Jersey. This work within the project area represents the first professional archaeological excavations conducted in the northern New Jersey Highlands. Six historic and prehistoric sites, nominated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, were excavated. One particular site, designated 28 Pa 136, was found to be of major significance to the prehistory of northern New Jersey. Excavations revealed that 28 Pa 136 is a small, undisturbed, single component riverine campsite dating to the Terminal Woodland/Contact Period. Located just below river rapids, this site produced not only a wide variety of stone tools characteristic of the Late Woodland Period, but also significant quantities of decorated pottery representing styles not previously

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recorded in the Highlands. In addition, this site yielded a brass arrowpoint, clearly indicating contact between Europeans and the aboriginal inhabitants of this area.

THE UPLANDS PROJECT, A STUDY OF CULTURAL PROCESSES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN SE BERKS COUNTY, PA
Harry J. Tucci (Spring City, PA)

This paper focuses upon archaeological investigations at a series of 30 sites in the uplands of southeastern Berks County. The archaeology was done by the author over the past year and a half. Included in this area is the Paleo-Indian site 36BK571. This paper will present the results of the investigations and will draw conclusions as to settlement patterns and cultural processes in this upland area. A preliminary predictive model for site location in other upland areas of southeastern Pennsylvania will also be presented.

THE CROGHANSVILLE SITE:
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN AN URBAN SETTING
Jonathan Bowan (Fremont, Ohio)

The Croghansville site is situated on a bluff overlooking the Sandusky River within the city limits of Fremont, Ohio. The site area itself has been built up since 1820. Since 1984, however, subsurface testing both out of doors and under a dwelling has shown that intact features still exist. Components of the Wolf (ca. 1425) and Fort Meigs (ca. 1600) phases are being examined.

A MORTUARY ANALYSIS FOR MONONGAHELA
Christine Davis (Univ. of Pitt. & Carnegie Museum)

A study of 687 burials from 66 Monongahela sites in Western Pennsylvania resulted in the definition of a burial pattern suggesting possible ranking. Included in the "ranked" group was a pregnant young woman with a debilitating congenital deformity. Found in association and suggested to be the cause of death were arrow points from the Fort Ancient culture of Ohio. The osteological analysis presented in this paper will focus on the burial associations, the congenital deformities and the traumatic conditions present.

PEOPLE, PREHISTORY AND PALEOEVIRONMENTS: RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE PISCATAQUIS RIVER PROJECT
James B. Petersen (University Maine Farmington), Nathan D. Hamilton (Colby College), Arthur Spiess (Maine Hist. Preservation), and Robert Struckenrath (Smithsonian), Michael Brigham (Univ. Maine Orono)

Interdisciplinary objectives are being tested through the Piscataquis River Prehistory Project. These objectives include definition of a detailed sequence of human occupation and correlations with paleoenvironmental, geomorphological and biotic evolution over the entire Holocene epoch (ca. 10,500 B.P.-Present). Diverse observations have been made on cultural chronology, technology, subsistence and settlement systems using several well stratified site deposits and many other site
Due to favorable preservation and material diversity, these data sets provide an unparalleled opportunity to test hypothesis about prehistoric human adaptations to this noneastal region, which straddles seaboard lowlands and interior upland environmental zones in a temperate forest setting. Middle-range theoretical issues in archaeology, such as hunter-gatherer foraging strategies, technological development in social interaction, are outlined and given preliminary assessment in this synthetic paper.

**DR. JOHN POAGE CAMPBELL: PIONEER ARCHAEOLOGIST OF THE "WESTERN STATES"**

James L. Murphy (Ohio State University Libraries)

Dr. John Poage Campbell (1787-1814) was a Presbyterian minister and medical doctor active in Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. He is remembered primarily for his support of rigid Calvinism against the numerous heresies that sprouted from the rich Kentucky soil during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but Campbell should also be remembered as the pioneer archaeologist of the "Western States" — Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and adjoining areas. Campbell visited and mapped such major sites as the Circleville Works, the Hopewell Site, Spruce Hill, the Hopeton Works, the Portsmouth Works and Mound City, long before Squier and Davis and earlier, even, than Calem Atwater. His unpublished notes on the "Antiquities of the Western Country" establish him as the first person to make a concerted effort to collect accurate data on the mounds and earthworks of the midwest. His untimely death and the unfortunate subsequent history of his "notes" have resigned Campbell's archaeological work to an almost total and highly undeserved neglect.