Eastern States Archeological Federation

BULLETIN

NUMBER 48, NOVEMBER 1989

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

55TH ANNUAL MEETING
WESTBURY HOTEL
NOVEMBER 3-6, 1988
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BULLETIN EDITOR
WM JACK HRANICKY
POST OFFICE BOX 11256
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22312
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Ed Lenik (President-Elect)
Faye Stocum (Secretary)
TBA (Treasurer)
Denis Curry (AENA Editor)
Wm Jack Hranicky (Bulletin Editor)
Roger Moeller (Business Manager)
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OAC Martha Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211
PENNSYLVANIA, Roger W. Moeller, PO Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751
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VIRGINIA, Wm Jack Hranicky, PO Box 11256, Alexandria, VA 22312
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**Russell E. Darden**, TREASURER ASV, Box 41 Courtland, VA 23837

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Send all corrections and updates directly to the Corresponding Secretary, Dick George.

If your society is one of the member societies of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (not a subscriber to AENA or an institutional member of ESAF) and is not fully represented in this flyer, you are entitled to know why. Demand to know why you were not represented at the ESAF executive board meeting. Demand to know why you are not receiving the full benefits of societal membership. Demand to know why your elected/appointed ESAF representatives do not attend meetings and why they do not report at your meetings.

Do you realize that your society could be earning $4 for every ESAF member? If you are interested in learning how, contact Roger Moeller, ESAF Business Manager, PO Box 386, Bethlehem CT 06751.
The 55th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ontario on November 3-6, 1988, opened with welcoming remarks from the President of the Federation, Jay Custer. The meeting was organized and locally arranged by President-Elect John Reid and the Program developed and organized by Dean Knight.

The first session on Friday morning, which formally opened the meeting, was chaired by Jay Custer. This was a General Session containing the following papers and their respective authors: "Investigations at the Skitchewaug Site (VT-WN-41): A Multicomponent Site in the Upper Connecticut River Drainage" by Michael J. Hickenberger and James B. Petersen; "The Beckstrum Horizon: Early Late Woodland in the Upper Ohio Valley. (Flamingo and Lawn Ball Distribution Patterns; or, Tacky Survival at Mid-Century.)" by Richard L. George; "Melanson: An Unusual Large Woodland Site in Central Nova Scotia" by Frances L. Stewart and Ronald J. Nash; "New Archaeological and Physical Anthropological Investigations at the Island Field Site (7K-F-17), Delaware" by Jay F. Custer, Karen Rosenberg and Arthur Washburn; "The Gallipolis Lock and Dam Mitigation Project" by Robert F. Maslowski; "Bliss Revisited: Chronology, Site Typology and Prehistoric Settlement on the Bliss Islands" by David W. Black; "Virginia Quartz Projectile Points: An Analysis of Lithic Materials and Manufacturing Techniques" by Wm. Jack Hranicky.

On Friday afternoon, the General Session continued, chaired by Chris J. Ellis. The following papers were presented: "Paleo-Indian Settlement and Subsistence Models for Southern Ontario and the Great Lakes Region" by Chris J. Ellis and Lawrence J. Jackson; "The Richey-Roberts Clovis Cache: All Our Dreams Come True" by R. Michael Gramly; "The Place of the Dam Site in a Fluted Point Chronology for the New England - Maritime Region" by Deborah B. Wilson and Arthur Speiss; "A Moorehead Phase Ceremonial Feature Excavated at the Sharrow Site (ME 90-2D), Picataquis County, Maine" by Patricia H. and Thomas R. Baker; "The Missing 5,000 Years: New World Maritime Adaptations as Viewed from Southern New England" by James B. Richardson, III; "Evidence of European - Indian Contact and Trade in the Northeast" by Herbert C. Kraft; and, "Deep, Stratified Prehistoric Sites in the Upper Allegheny Drainage" by Gustav A. Kronitzky. The session closed after a general question/answer period.

The Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order by President Jay Custer, at 7:10 p.m. in the Trafalgar Room of the Westbury Hotel. Upon the completion of a Roll Call of officers and State Society Representatives, it was determined that a majority was present constituting a quorum to conduct Federation Business.

The reading of the Recording's Secretary Minutes of the last Executive Board Meeting was dispensed with since the Minutes were contained in the Bulletin.

President Custer gave his report to the Executive Board. He indicated that the Federation made money at the 1987 annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, which was held jointly with the Southeast Archeological Conference (SEAC). He went on to indicate that as a result of the discussions held in Charleston, he sent letters to all the State Societies which detailed in a brief overview the nature and purpose of ESAF, the advantages and responsibilities of memberships in ESAF, plus copies of the journal in an effort to reinstill an interest and participation in the Federation.
Next, the President requested the Treasurer's Report. In Ned Swigart's absence, Roger Moeller handed out copies of the report, effective October 15, 1988 (see Treasurer's Report). The Federation had a balance of $12,740.07 as of this date. This balance however does not reflect expenditures associated with printing and distributing the last volume (#16) of *Archaeology of Eastern North America* (AENA) as well as insurance. An estimated year end balance will be about $3500. Moeller noted that publication sales dropped 66% during the year and that interest in purchasing past issues of AENA must be revived since this activity is the major source of revenue for the Federation. Moeller stated that approximately $6,000 in annual sales are needed to cover Federation annual expenses. Additionally, Moeller indicated that he has all ESAF publications in storage at Archaeological Services since the American Indian Archaeological Institute folded. President Custer requested a motion to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented. Such a motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky, seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously accepted.

Roger Moeller, Federation Business Manager, continued to report that he has mailed out AENA Volume #16 and that this was the largest mailing ever. Renewal of memberships were coming in quickly and there was a 20% increase in new memberships. Moeller reiterated the previous point of promoting past publication sales as well as memberships. He suggested that State Societies should be encouraged to take advantage of a special offer from the Federation. Societies could promote new individual ESAF memberships at the regular price of $20.00 and receive a 20% commission ($4.00) for their treasury. He indicated that he will prepare a brochure for distribution to the Societies offering this special promotion. President Custer presented a motion to have Moeller prepare said brochure; seconded by John Reid. The motion passed without dissention.

Following along on this idea of revitalizing Society interest, participation and support in ESAF and how to refurbish its presence within the State organizations, a general discussion was requested on ways to accomplish these tasks. It was acknowledged that there was a need to establish improved communications with the constituent and former State Societies. Wm. Jack Hranicky suggested sending a flyer which would outline the duties and responsibilities of State Representatives. Tyler Bastian noted that the Federation Officers and the dues structure should be included. Herb Kraft mentioned that a formalized communication should include annual meeting announcements and a one-page overview of the Minutes for each State Society Representative as well as an "Introductory Letter" to the Societies' Executive Board from the ESAF President. Custer said that there should be "ESAF Ambassadors" who would make personal contacts, to attend State Society Executive Board Meetings and their annual meetings in an effort to reach out to each State. Herb Kraft suggested that past-Presidents of ESAF should be contacted to help out. Custer announced that as outgoing President, he will coordinate this effort.

Custer then guided the discussion on where is ESAF going. What does it want to be to its membership? In particular, how can the annual meetings draw a greater representative participation? It was generally agreed that the Federation should not become a mirror of the Society of American Archaeology or SEAC which are academically oriented. There is little room for para- and non-professional participation at these meetings. Additionally, issues of high conference expenses and meeting locations were discussed. Past meetings with local tourist attractions and/or local special sessions have helped to boost attendance but this has not always been the case. Distance and hotel/travel expenses seem to be contributing to low attendance. Roger Moeller questioned whether or not the ESAF Conference has strayed from its "roots" as an amateur-professional get-together which should be
# TREASURER'S REPORT

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

Annual Report: January 1, 1988 - October 15, 1988

## BALANCE

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## BALANCE IN BANK SAVINGS & DREYFUS (10/15/88)

11,572.19

## BALANCE IN BANK CHECKING

1,167.88

## TOTAL:

$12,740.07

States in Arrears:

- 1987 Georgia, South Carolina
- 1988 Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Michigan has resigned
located in a place which can provide a special atmosphere conducive to an information exchange, and void of distractions. He noted that attendees may be more receptive to a more isolated location which while providing for the necessary conference amenities would not have too many distractions. He said that Local Arrangements Chairs should look for smaller hotels which have a function room to accommodate approximately 250 people which has a distinctive atmosphere and personal ambience for a "focused weekend archaeological experience." Herb Kraft raised the question of what do attendees from State Societies expect? This should be asked and acted upon.

The next item of business was a request for a report from the Nominating Committee Chair, Herbert Kraft. Kraft presented the Committee’s Slate of ESAF Officers for 1989-1990, minus the President-Elect position, as the current Slate of Officers. For President-Elect, the Nominating Committee presented Ed Lenik to fill that position. Custer thanked the Nominating Committee and indicated that this Slate of officers would be presented for a vote at the General Business Meeting.

President Custer directed Dennis Curry, AENA Editor, to give his report. Curry announced that AENA #16 was ten (10) days late because he missed the deadline. He then went on to itemize the Table of Contents for this issue. Thereafter, he indicated that he has received two (2) papers for volume #17 and wished anyone who was interested to submit papers or articles for inclusion in this 1989 volume. As an Editor's Note, Curry announced that anyone submitting articles can seek formal peer review upon request. For those which do not request this, it will be left up to the Editor to decide if informal peer review is merited. As a closing comment, Curry indicated that he sent off an advertisement to SEAC announcing the sale of volume #16 which included the coastal adaptations session from the SEAC/ESAF Conference.

Next, Wm. Jack Hranicky gave his Bulletin Editor's report. Hranicky printed 500 copies of the 20-page Bulletin. Included in the Bulletin is the new "President's Corner." Three copies of the Bulletin were distributed to each State Society and one copy was sent to individual members along with volume #16 of AENA. Hranicky indicated that he now prepares the Bulletin "camera ready" and sends it to the Business Manager for printing, collating and distribution.

Under Old Business, President Custer asked for an update on the History of ESAF which is being prepared by Hranicky and John Reid. Hranicky indicated that he has put it on Network and in doing so merely reformatted Reid's original version with post-'76 (through '88) information included. Hranicky noted that it is not complete but that he is working on it and hopes to put it out with an upcoming issue of the Bulletin.

Next, Custer requested a status report on ESAFNET. Jack Hranicky indicated that ESAFNET has 15 million bytes of data and that during the past year he had over 750 calls for accessing information. Hranicky also mentioned that color graphics were available to all users who have such capability and will be able to send black and white photographs as well. To make information accessing more "user friendly," Hranicky has reformatted the Network inquiry process by allowing users to ask for what they want rather that to select from a menu. Finally, Hranicky announced, courtesy of his wife, that the Network is now bilingual. Information is available in Spanish.

Under New Business, Custer announced the schedule of upcoming annual meetings. In 1989, the annual meeting will be in Hartford, Connecticut; in 1990, it will be in Columbus, Ohio. Thereafter, Jack Hranicky, on behalf of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, extended an invitation to have the 1991 annual meeting in Williamsburg. This meeting will coincide with Virginia's 50th Anniversary celebration. Herb Kraft made a motion to accept this invitation; seconded by Richard George and
unanimously passed. Ed Dlutowski, President of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, presented an invitation to ESAF to come to western Pennsylvania in 1992. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this invitation; seconded by Floyd Painter and unanimously passed.

The next order of New Business to be presented concerned AENA. Roger Moeller noted that volumes 1, 4, 6, and 12 were out of print and volume 9 would soon no longer be available. In conjunction with the need to promote back issue sales of AENA as a continued source of revenue, consideration for producing AENA by preparing it for camera ready production, to reduce ESAF’s annual expenditures, was discussed. Moeller indicated that he felt the Federation could save money on production costs without compromising the quality of the publication. By typing manuscripts on a word processor and using a laser printer to produce the finished product, the publication should be comparable to a type-set version. Dennis Curry indicated that his exploration into this process did not yield as great a savings as initially envisioned. After some discussion, a motion was made by Herb Kraft directing Moeller and Curry to look into the camera-ready preparation and laser printing production processes to determine their cost effectiveness. If they are deemed cost effective the Federation shall permit the AENA Editor to proceed with the production of volume #17 using these methods. The motion was seconded by Richard George and unanimously passed.

Upon the termination of this discussion, no further New Business was presented to the Executive Board. President Custer then entertained a motion by Herb Kraft to adjourn. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed.

The Executive Board Meeting adjourned at 8:55 p.m.

On Saturday morning, an Early Woodland Symposium was presented. This session was chaired by Joseph E. Granger. Papers presented at this time included: "Culture, Continuity and Cuylerville: An Inquiry Into the Archaic-Woodland Interface in the Genesee River valley of Central New York" by Joseph E. Granger; "Chestnuts in the Fire: Seasonality and Settlement Indicators for the Early Woodland in Ontario" by Lawrence J. Jackson; "An Overview of Early Woodland Period Ceramics and Fiber Industries from the Northeast" by James B. Petersen; "Trade and Exchange Across the Archaic-Woodland Interface in the Middle Atlantic Region" by R. Michael Stewart; "Browsing on Meadowood Blades: An Investigation of Regional Exchange and Production Systems" by William A. Fox and Ronald F. Williamson; "Archaeological Reflections of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Time Periods in the Western Lake Erie Region" by David M. Stothers and Timothy J. Abel.

The Saturday afternoon session was entitled "Urban and Industrial Archaeology Symposium." This session was chaired by Verna L. Cowin. The following papers were included in this symposium: "Urban Archaeology in Eastern North America" by Verna L. Cowin; "Urban Archaeology in Toronto - Methods and Philosophies" by Donald A. Brown; "Nineteenth Century Ceramic Technology: Two Case Studies from East Liverpool, Ohio" by Robert J. Fryman; "Public Outreach and Resource Management: Archaeology in the Bronx" by Laurie Boros and Valerie DeCarlo; "Recent Examinations of 19th Century Pottery Kilns in the Central Ohio Valley" by Robert A. Genheimer; "The Role of Archaeology in the Research of Small-Scale, Low Technology Trade Shops Using Blacksmithing as an Example: Future Directions" by John D. Light.

The General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order by President Jay F. Custer at 4:00 p.m. in the Westbury Hall of the Westbury Hotel. The first report presented was that of the President. Custer indicated that the Federation made money at last year’s joint annual meeting with the
Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Charleston, South Carolina. Next, Custer announced that as promised in Charleston, he wrote to the former members (State Societies which dropped their ESAF membership) inviting them to rejoin the Federation. Along with this letter, he also sent complimentary copies of AENA.

Next, President Custer asked Roger Moeller to give his Business Manager's Report. Moeller announced to the Business Meeting attendees that there was a dire need to increase revenue through the sale of back AENA issues and ESAF individual memberships. As a means of accomplishing this, he indicated that he will extend to current member State Societies, the Piedmont Society and to previous member State Societies (as an inducement for them to rejoin ESAF) a special offer. As a bonus for soliciting new individual memberships at the current $20.00 annual fee, the State Society will receive 20% or $4.00 of that membership fee for their treasury. Such an offer would pertain only to new individual memberships and should not diminish expected annual membership renewals. Additionally, Moeller will offer State Societies a package of past AENA volumes for sale to their membership. State Societies would again receive a percentage of the revenues generated by these sales. Following on, Moeller extended to the attendees his thoughts on why State Society participation in ESAF has waned over the years. Moeller announced that Massachusetts may have resigned. He contacted state archaeological society officers and provided announcements of this year's meeting for insertion in their respective newsletters. Additionally, he sent 5,000 announcements for distribution to Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. Upon completion of this report, President Custer requested a motion to accept the Business Manager's Report. Such a motion was made by Jack Hranicky; seconded by Chuck Hostetler and unanimously passed.

Next, the Report from the Nominating Committee was solicited. On behalf of Herb Kraft, committee chair, President Custer presented the Slate of Officers for 1989-90 as follows: President-Elect - Ed Lenik; Treasurer - Ned Swigart; Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum; Corresponding Secretary - Richard George. Custer announced that the elections would occur under New Business.

Proceeding on, Dennis Curry, AENA Editor, gave his report. Curry announced that volume #16 was ten (10) days late due to missing a deadline. He apologized for that. Curry outlined the Table of Contents for this volume and noted that he has received only two (2) articles for volume #17 and wishes anyone so desiring to submit papers or articles to him for this upcoming issue. Finally, Curry announced that he has instituted "formal peer review upon request." President Custer then accepted a motion by Jack Hranicky to accept the AENA Editor's Report; seconded by Colleen DiSantis and unanimously passed.

Wm. Jack Hranicky, Bulletin Editor, gave his report. He announced that he assembled and printed the Bulletin and then sent it to the Business Manager for collation and distribution with AENA #16. Hranicky went on to say that he has a problem with receiving all State Society Reports. He usually receives about a 50% response from the Society Representatives. Finally, Hranicky noted that the Bulletin now has a "President's Corner" section which gives the Federation Presidents an opportunity to communicate to the membership on any topic of their choosing. Roger Moeller presented a motion to accept the Bulletin Editor's Report as presented; seconded by Kurt Kalb and unanimously passed.

Under Old Business, President Custer asked Jack Hranicky to give a progress report on the History of ESAF and ESAFNET. Hranicky indicated that the History up to 1976, which he and John Reid collaborated on, was on Network and that they were continuing to update it for distribution with a future Bulletin. As for ESAFNET, Hranicky announced that he is continually adding data and providing a new accessing
feature to the Network. President Custer expressed his gratitude to Jack Hranicky on behalf of the Federation for doing a terrific job.

Under New Business, President Custer requested that the Election of Officers for 1989-90 take place. He restated the Nominating Committee's proposed Slate of Officers and then opened the floor for any other nominations. R. Michael Gramly requested the name of Joseph Granger be placed in nomination for the position of President-Elect. When no other nominations were received, President Custer accepted a motion to close the floor from Roger Moeller; seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed. Ballots were distributed. R. Michael Stewart, Jack Hranicky and Faye Stocum were requested to collect and tally the completed ballots. The results of the balloting were presented. Ed Lenik was selected President-Elect. The remaining Slate of Officers remains the same.

The next item under New Business which Custer raised to the meeting attendees was the problem of how to improve communications with the current State Societies and generate communication with former State Societies. Custer announced that as a result of the discussion on this topic at the Executive Board Meeting, he will coordinate an effort with past ESAF presidents to go to various State Society meetings as "ESAF Ambassadors." Michael Gramly suggested that ESAF might look into the idea of having an "ESAF pin" similar to that which the Ontario Archaeological Society has. This pin could be used as a promotional item for the Federation. After some discussion, Custer appointed Gramly, a committee of one, to look into this promotional idea and to advise the Business Manager as to the costs involved.

The fourth item of New Business was the schedule of future ESAF annual meetings. Custer announced that the 1989 meeting would be in Hartford, Connecticut. Roger Moeller will be Local Arrangements Chair and Herb Kraft will be the Program Chair. The 1990 meeting will be in Columbus, Ohio. That invitation was accepted at last year's Executive Board Meeting in Charleston. At last evening's Executive Board Meeting, invitations were presented and accepted to have the 1991 and 1992 meetings in Williamsburg, Virginia, hosted by the Archeological Society of Virginia and western Pennsylvania, hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania, respectively. Roger Moeller then provided details of the 1989 meeting. It will be held at the East Windsor Ramada Inn, East Windsor, Connecticut, just north of Hartford. The dates are November 2-5. The Archaeological Society of Connecticut will provide some special program amenities. He also noted that the hotel is small, approximately 100 rooms, so early registration is advised. He also noted that the Federation should essentially have the entire place to itself. Anyone interested in presenting papers or a symposium should contact Herb Kraft. Finally, Moeller indicated that he will draft news releases and/or announcements of the meeting for member societies to place in their newsletters. There was a discussion on whether formal invitations requesting individuals to participate might not generate a larger attendance. No action however was decided.

The last item of New Business which Custer brought to the floor for discussion was the decision to have the Business Manager and the AENA Editor look into the cost surrounding the use of camera ready layout and laser printing as the method of production for volume #17 of AENA. He announced that it was decided that these individuals should investigate this production alternative and if it was deemed cost effective, the Executive Board gave them the freedom to pursue this production option.

With no New Business, President Custer requested the Report of the State Society Representatives.
Following the reading of the State Reports, President Custer directed the Recording Secretary to enter as part of the Minutes, a formal vote of thanks to the Canadian Hosts for their hard work and abilities in providing an interesting and well organized meeting. Thereafter, President Custer expressed his thanks to the Federation membership for their support during his tenure as President. He then turned the meeting over to the incoming President, John Reid.

President Reid thanked Custer and then requested a motion to adjourn the Annual General Business Meeting. Jay Custer presented such a motion; seconded by Roger Moeller. The motion was carried unanimously. The Meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Following the General Business Meeting, a Reception was held in the Kent Hall of the Westbury Hotel, followed by the Annual Banquet. The banquet was well attended. James A. Tuck was the after dinner speaker. He presented a slide illustrated talk on "The Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador."

The Sunday morning session was a General Session, chaired by Nick Adams. The papers in this session included: "The Geological Formation of the St. Clair River Delta and Its Implications for Archaeological Reserach on the Walpole Island Indian Reserve" by Nick Adams; "The Scelford Site (36ER8), An Early Iroquoian Village Located on the Lake Erie Plain in Pennsylvania" by Stanley W. Lantz; "Ethnology, Analogy and the Documented Past: A Neutral Iroquois Chieftom?" by Susan M. Jamieson; "The Roger's Farm Site: A 17th Century Cayuga Site" by Adrian Mandzy; "Prehistoric Period Monongahela Culture Settlement Patterns Within the Allegheny Plateau Section of Fayette and Adjacent Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, Southwestern Pennsylvania: An Update" by William C. Johnson and William P. Athens; and, "Prehistoric Archaeology at the Smithfield Beach National Register Site in the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania" by Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan and Gary L. Loudan.

President John Reid provided concluding remarks and formally closed the 55th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

Attendance for the 1988 Annual Meeting:

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Respectively Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
ANNUAL REPORTS FROM STATE SOCIETIES

Archaeological Society of Connecticut
by Roger W. Moeller

Connecticut now has a new State Archaeologist, Dr. Nicholas Bellantoni, in a funded, staffed position in the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. He has been very active in speaking to a wide variety of audiences, assisting local organizations in preliminary archaeological surveys, and being a valuable clearinghouse for archaeological information across the state.

The Archaeological Society of Southeastern Connecticut (ASSEC) directed by AC and ASSEC president John Pfeiffer conducted excavations on an early wharf in Essex. Albert Morgan Archaeological Society (AMAS) members under the direction of Lucianne Lavin and Dave Cooke have been working steadily on the Morgan site in Rocky Hill. This is a deep, stratified, possibly single component Late Woodland village. Radiocarbon dates from three features are A.D. 1170±90 yrs or 780 B.P. (Beta 23,662); A.D. 1320±70 yrs, or 630 B.P. (Beta 20, 147); A.D. 1360±70 yrs, or 590 B.P. (Beta 20,146). Flotation analysis is being conducted by Archaeological Services, Bethlehem, CT.

The Greater New Haven Archaeological Society (GNHAS) under the direction of David Thompson has been excavating a small, but well provenienced, Archaic site in Bethany. Preliminary analysis shows that additional research is warranted.

AIAI announced the retirement of its founder, Edmund Swigart. He will remain treasurer of ESAF.

Planning is well underway for hosting the 1989 ESAF meeting in East Windsor, just north of Hartford.

Archaeological Society of Delaware
by Colleen De Santis

Approximately 200 members joined the Archaeological Society of Delaware in 1988. A special meeting was held in conjunction with the Delaware Museum of Natural History on the DeBraak. The talk was given by Chuck Fithian. The annual Island Field Museum meeting on what was new in Delaware was held in November. The Carbon-14 date fund for the Island Field Museum raised $2,500. Three bulletins for late 1988 and early 1989 including one joint effort with Delaware Department of Transportation is in the works.

Maine Archaeological Society

Over the last few decades the amount of archaeological excavations and publications in the State of Maine has increased dramatically. Research is ongoing on many projects around the state and more, detailed in depth publications are to be expected in the near future. The quality and diversity of this research is such that many topics are already being dealt with in Maine that have yet to be looked at elsewhere.

The Maine Archaeological Society also is doing well. The society is strong financially and boasts a growing body of 350 members. The society is also innovating many new programs throughout the state which have exciting potential. But let me
just begin with an updated summary of the archaeological fieldwork that has occurred over the past field season.

In the eastern part of the state, intense archaeological survey and excavation is taking place in the Penobscot Valley area. Between May 17 and August 6, 1989, crews from the University of Maine (Orono) completed three archaeological projects in the Lower Penobscot River Valley under contract by Bangor Hydro-Electric Company.

The first project was Milford Phase 1. A reconnaissance survey was conducted in the reservoirs of the Stillwater and Milford Dams. The total area of shoreline behind these dams is approximately 44 sq. km (28 sq. miles). Sixty-seven new sites and find spots were recorded.

The second project was Milford Phase 2. Based on the results of the Phase 1 research, ten sites were selected for further investigation. Five of these sites are around the confluence of Pushaw Stream with the Stillwater River. Evidence of occupation possibly ranging from the Middle Archaic Period to the Historic Period was recovered from these sites. Two sites, previously tested, on Indian Island, were tested further by request of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

The third of these projects was the Veazie Phase 2. The Veazie Reservoir occurs behind the Veazie Dam to Ayers Rapids. A total of 5 sites were tested in 1988, based on the Phase 1 survey completed in 1987. Evidence of occupation possibly ranging from the Late Archaic (Moorehead Phase and Susquehanna Tradition) to the historic period was recovered.

Also in the Penobscot Valley, in Veazie during the month of June, a continued Phase I and II survey was done at the Fort Hill Site. This site was located in 1987 as part of a contract project with the Veazie Sewer District due to their planned construction of a sewer treatment plant on the project area. The site is composed of prehistoric and historic components. Due to a grant from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, work continued this summer in hopes of verifying the site limits and to further test the historic component, a circa 1770 British/American truckhouse/trading post. Further research towards a Masters degree is being done on this site by a graduate student in historical archaeology at the University of Maine at Orono.

In the far eastern part of the state, reported findings of petroglyphs were verified. Several panels at various locations on Hog Island in Machias Bay were surveyed with some units being recorded both with camera and rubbing prints.

In the southern part of the state, The Maine Historic Preservation Commission prehistoric archaeological team accomplished a full season of fieldwork in 1988. One crew worked from mid-April when the ground thawed to mid-October when the ground froze, and a second crew was working simultaneously over parts of July and August. This year, all of the fieldwork was accomplished at the request of other State government agencies.

A crew of approximately six led by Arthur Spiess and Mark Hedden completed Phase I and started Phase II testing for a new road right-of-way and bridge location across the Kennebec south of Waterville and Winslow. Two prehistoric sites were discovered to add to the two that had been discovered on the project last fall. At the first site, high on a sandy ridge above Messalonskee Stream in Waterville, the base of what looked like a parallel-flaked lanceolate point and a handful of felsite flakes were recovered during Phase I. During Phase II approximately 670 sq. m were excavated and a single component, probably short-term multiple dwelling Susquehanna occupation was revealed.

On the second site, also along a high, sandy river terrace in Winslow, one chert flake and a piece of fire-cracked rock was recovered during Phase I. During Phase II several 1 X 4 to 6 m areas were excavated in an effort to recover horizontal
distribution data. One large pit, 6 X 4 sq. m, was excavated in a step-trench fashion to achieve greater depth in the unstable soils. In this pit, evidence of three occupations, one of Middle Woodland, one associated with Vinette I ceramics and another believed to be Terminal Archaic, was recovered.

In May at Fort Halifax in Winslow an expanded crew worked to excavate a block of sediment underneath the former location of the Fort Halifax blockhouse, hopefully to recover as much data before the installation of a foundation for reconstruction of the blockhouse. Historic features, circa 1760, were encountered as well as superbly preserved prehistoric features from Middle Woodland, Early Woodland and Terminal Archaic components. The oldest component recovered was apparently early Susquehanna Tradition.

During July and following months a crew worked on the Brunswick-Topsham survey and discovered a multi-component site along the banks of the Androscoggin River. This site displayed evidence of Susquehanna Tradition, people of the Woodland Period and more than one historic component. Also in the project area a possible quartz reduction station was located.

Final work during the summer was a Phase I survey done on the margins of the Maine Turnpike between South Portland and York. This is in response to a planned expansion of the Turnpike to three lanes along this stretch.

Other projects in this area of the state include reconstruction work at Colonial Pemaquid, Phase II excavation at the Phipps site, a 17th century post in ground structure in Phippsburg and work at Fort Western in Augusta, further exploring a possible powder magazine feature in the parade ground. Another project was the Upper Kennebec Archaeology Survey which tested historical components of Fort Richmond, Fort Frankfurt and Fort Halifax. This ongoing survey project is testing sites along the Kennebec River that have definite historical components. Just completed this summer was a Masters research project on Cuchnoc, a 17th century post in ground fortified trading post in Augusta which was located by the above-mentioned survey. One last project was Fort Job Lewis at Chopps Point in Woolwich. This project was done under an Incentive Education grant and combined Ted Bradstreet of the University of Maine at Augusta Archaeological Services with 5th grade students from Woolwich Central School. The site has prehistoric components, including late archaic and historic components including English colonial occupation in the late 17th century.

In the Western and Central parts of the state, the University of Maine at Farmington Archaeology Research Center has been doing Phase I and II on 15 projects, the majority of which have been supported by the Central Maine Power Company and the Great Northern Paper Company. More than 550 archaeological sites were previously known or have been newly identified in the project areas with components assigned to all periods of prehistory and early history from ca. 8000 B.C. onward. Some of the sites in these project areas have undergone Phase III and others will undergo Phase III in the future. Another highlight of 1988 has been the identification of burned plant remains, specifically aboriginal maize (corn), squash and beans, from one of the several sites within the Bonny Eagle Project area on the Saco River. The remains were recovered from a pit feature in association with late prehistoric or early historic aboriginal ceramics that can be cross dated to ca. A.D. 1400 - A.D. 1700. This is the first well documented find of its kind in Maine archaeology even though we previously knew that some native Mainers were cultivating plants during the early 1600's on the basis of historical records.

Another verification of petroglyphs in the central part of the state was made at Grand Lake Stream. This site contains at least 5 motifs that show indications of EuroAmerican interactions.
It seems clear that from the broad range of projects presently underway, that some very informative and exciting material should be produced. Hopefully much of this material will be published and available to the public in the very near future. In conclusion, I would like to echo my feelings in a quote of Jim Petersen in saying "it seems clear that all this work will contribute to a better understanding of Maine archaeology as it continues to refine our perceptions of the past."

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
by Dick Brock

Our membership in 1988 increased by 18 to 349 individuals, family and institutional members. Last year I reported that the State of Maryland would be hiring its first underwater archeologist, and we have now hired Paul Hundley for that job. Anne Arundel County, which is the home of our capital Annapolis, has hired Al Luckenbach to be the county archeologist. Al joins two other county archeologists in this encouraging trend to place more professional people at the local level. Two other counties are thinking about hiring their own people.

Our annual Spring Symposium in March featured the Richard E. Stearns memorial lecture titled "In Search of the First Americans" by Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian. A talk by Carol Ebright on the Higgins Site was also presented and coincidentally this site near BWI Airport and only about 100 yards from the AMTRAK station turned out to be a possible paleo site.

Our annual field session was held at Chapel Point on the Port Tobacco River south of Washington, D.C. This site is a prehistoric shell midden dating to the Early Woodland period (1000 to 300 B.C.), and numerous sherds of Popes Creek Ware were found. The site was also the location of a pre-Civil War church cemetery and in more recent times even an amusement park, so the site was very rich in artifacts.

Our annual meeting in October at the 225 year-old St. James Church in Anne Arundel County was highlighted by the Frederic M. Stiner Memorial lecture by Dennis Pogue titled "Wooden False Teeth and other False Fronts, Archaeology at George Washington's Mount Vernon." Also at the meeting, the William B. Marye award for outstanding contributions to Maryland Archeology was presented to George Reynolds.

The two most newsworthy items of the year were the pending merger of the Division of Archeology of the Maryland Geological Survey with the Maryland Historical Trust, and the dig at the Jefferson Patterson Park on the Stearns site, where corn was found dating to 1425±125 A.D., and the Patterson I sites. This dig was funded by funds from the National Geographic Society and Earthwatch and was conducted by Dr. Laurie Steponatis of the University of North Carolina.

This year our 10 state chapters showed an increased interest in artifact workshops and the use of videotape programs for their monthly meetings. We also had many volunteers who helped man our information booth at the state fair in August and September.

In closing, I would like to invite everyone to come to Baltimore for the Archaeological Congress the first week in January 1989. The dates are the 5th to 9th and about 900 papers will be presented with over 100 on underwater archaeology.

New York State Archaeological Association
by Roger W. Moeller

The annual meeting was held in Albany April 8-10. The attendance was good, and the papers were well received.
An often discussed topic is closer to a productive resolution: the Festschrift in honor of the late Louis Brennan, former editor of Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA) and The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association, author of many books and articles, and the founder of MALFA. Herbert Kraft and Stuart Fiedel have assembled many papers, solicited others, and expect to have the manuscript ready for publication in 1989.

MALFA and the Louis Brennan (Lower Hudson) Chapter of NYSAA held their annual Archaeology Day at Muscoot Park in Katonah. Simulated digs, artifact identifications, book sales, and exhibits attracted a large number of people.

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
by Roger W. Moeller

The SPA continues to co-sponsor the very popular Workshops in archaeology series with the State Museum. Many society members will be making presentations.

SPA has again participated with the State Museum in a booth at the annual Farm Show. This has consistently produced a large number of new members, brought archaeology to the public, and been a wonderful opportunity for SPA's amateur members to speak directly to the general public on the benefits they have derived.

SPA recently reprinted the first 10 years of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist in a special volume. Sales were good at the annual meeting held in Morgantown.

The famous Shoop Paleo-Indian site recently has been the topic of many books, articles, and presentations by SPA members. Kurt Carr of the State Museum is conducting additional research on the collections, doing more site survey, and planning a significant paleoecological study of the site environs.

Piedmont Archaeological Society of North Carolina and South Carolina, Inc.
by Rodney M. Peck

1988 was another very successful year for the Piedmont Archaeological Society. During this past year, the society held six educational type meetings along with three relic shows. The Piedmont, an archaeological newsletter, was issued six times, and The Piedmont Journal of Archaeology was published again this year with the feature article "Clovis Points of Early Man in North Carolina", which is a summary of the 409 clovis points recorded to date from North Carolina.

Members of the 300 member society have provided services to institutions, corporations, and individuals with pottery restorations, book sales, programs, exhibits and other services throughout the Carolinas.

Officers for 1989 are: President-Rodney Peck; Vice President-Jim Maus; Secretary/Treasurer-Joe Andrews; Editor-Marshall Acee, Jr.; ESAF Representative-Rodney Peck.

Archeological Society of Virginia
by Wm Jack Hranicky

The Archeological Society of Virginia printed four issues of its Quarterly Bulletin and four newsletters. The ASV issued another publication in its Special Publication series # 16 "Projectile Point Types in Virginia and Neighboring Areas" by Wm Jack Hranicky and Floyd Painter. The ASV membership has grown and several inactive chapters have become active again. Amateur Certification now has participants who are in their third year of certification. The society has continued to
perform extensive site surveys, which have been added to the state register of archeological sites. One of the ASV's major projects is to save the Thunderbird Paleo-Indian site. The ASV has raised over $60,000 to purchase the site. The ASV officers are: Joey T. Moldenhauer (President), Lyle E. Browning (President-Elect), Kathy Bassett (Vice President), Russell E. Darden (Treasurer), Eleanor Parslow (Secretary), and Gary Norman (Quarterly Bulletin Editor).

West Virginia Archeological Society
by C. H. Hostetler

The West Virginia Archeological Society has experienced rapid growth over the past few years with a current membership of 407. Membership fees plus grants from both the State of West Virginia and the National Park Service have provided a sound financial condition for the society. Publications continue under the editorship of Dr. James Broohler for the West Virginia Archeologist, and Dr. Robert Maskowski/Charles Hostetler for the newsletter Field Notes. Electronic publishing via the Apple Macintosh and laser printer is being used to expedite production and decrease costs.

To increase public awareness of archeology, the society exhibited at the multi-state Ripley Art & Crafts Fair with artifact exhibits, tool and pottery making, and a new point typology chart. The 1988 annual meeting in Parkersburg featured Dr. Marvin Smith's talk on "Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast." Gene Jones won the Sigfus Olafson award and officers for the next term are: Ron Morley, President, Jerrell Anderson, Vice President, and Marge Campbell, Secretary/Treasurer.

Dr. Ralph Solecki (one of the founders of the society) will address the 40th Anniversary meeting to be held in Huntington, W.V. in the fall of 1989.

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ABSTRACTS
(in order of delivery)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, GENERAL SESSION (MORNING)


Recent investigations at the Skitchewaug site in Windsor County, Vermont, demonstrate that the site preserves numerous deeply-stratified cultural deposits. Two radiocarbon dates of A.D. 380 and A.D. 1120 have been obtained from two features. Cross-dated lithic and ceramic remains from the site are consistent with these dates and indicate that, while occupation of the site extends into the Late Archaic period, most intensive utilization occurred during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Several characteristics of the site make it highly significant, including a fine degree of stratigraphic separation and favourable conditions for preservation of floral and faunal remains and burials. Following brief descriptions of site structure and cultural remains, the site is correlated to Late Archaic and Woodland manifestations elsewhere in local and regional contexts.

Investigations of several sites in the central Youghiogheny River valley have disclosed the presence of an early Late Woodland horizon in southwestern Pennsylvania. Named for an upland site, the Backstrum Phase is characterized by limestone-tempered pottery and a distinctive side-notched projectile point with wide distribution in southwestern Pennsylvania. Settlement pattern data is, at present, limited but indications are that Backstrum Phase sites are small and dispersed, as were earlier Middle Woodland sites.


The Melanson Site in southwestern Nova Scotia extends along both sides of the Gaspereau River for about one mile. It has attracted collectors, archaeologists from the National Museum, and recently, our archaeological field school. Analysis of the data collected in these various ways indicates that Melanson expanded in size and population, covering a minimum of sixty acres, during the ceramic period. The area was not all occupied at one time but it appears to have achieved centrality and pre-eminence in prehistoric times. Plentiful food resources and proximity to quarry localities likely account for the growth of the Melanson Site.

4. Jay F. Custer and Karen Rosenberg (University of Delaware), and Arthur Washburn (Temple University). New Archaeological and Physical Anthropological Investigations at the Island Field Site (7K-F-17), Delaware.

Recent research at the Island Field Site has involved removal and analysis of all skeletal remains, excavation of additional grave feature fill, and synthesis of past and new data. New radiocarbon dates indicate that the site dates to circa A.D. 700-1000, which is later than previously thought. A cultural affiliation with Kipp Island/Owasco/Clemson Island groups is evident. A large proportion of the grave goods are related to flint knapping and are associated with adult females. Females and children outnumber adult males in the cemetery population and some spatial patterning in the distribution of grave goods through the cemetery is apparent. Pathologies are rare, although moderately heavy tooth wear is associated with arthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Dental analyses show an incidence of caries consistent with the use of agricultural subsistence.

5. Robert F. Maslowski. The Gallipolis Lock and Dam Mitigation Project.

The Gallipolis Lock and Dam Replacement Project involved 600 acres of land alteration along the Ohio River in Mason County, West Virginia. Five of 26 archaeological sites in the project area were determined to be eligible for the National Register and required extensive excavation. These sites included two Adena burial mounds, a Woodland village and two low-density Woodland sites, ranging from 200 B.C. to 1100 A.D. These Woodland populations relied on Eastern Agricultural Complex cultigens although corn was introduced at a relatively early date. Preliminary results of the analysis of Early Woodland ceremonial structures, a pollen column, 30 radiocarbon dates and associated artifacts are discussed.

This paper reports preliminary information resulting from Phase II of the Bliss Islands Archaeology Project. The Bliss Islands project has concentrated on the analysis of six prehistoric archaeological sites located on a single island group in the insular Quoddy region of southern New Brunswick. These sites are representative of the prehistoric site inventory of the Quoddy region as a whole in terms of chronology, locations and structures. Previous analyses of Quoddy region prehistory have been based mainly on a single site type - large mainland shell middens. The Bliss Islands information emphasizes the importance of basing regional prehistoric sequences on a range of different site types.


This paper discusses the author's two-year research into the prehistoric manufacture of quartz projectile points in Virginia. Every Virginia point type, except the Folsom, Quad, Fountain Creek, and Cumberland points is found in quartz. The reason for quartz use is its abundance in Virginia and its hardness, which produces a sharp cutting edge. First is a discussion of the geological and mechanical properties of quartz, followed by a discussion of several manufacturing techniques which could have been used to produce various point types. Results of quartz tool replication studies are also presented. Quartz examples are shown of various types, and several points are suggested as being new types. The types are classified in this study as being distributed either as microtypic (small geographical area) or as macrotypic (large geographical area) point types. The author's Quantum Classification Method (QCM) is used to divide the point types into a classification scheme which is the basis for a computer program called "PROJECTILE_POINTS". This computer program has a database of approximately 1600 projectile point types which are found in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, GENERAL SESSION (AFTERNOON)


This paper summarizes the history of investigation of Early Palaeo-Indian settlement in the Great Lakes region and examines the underlying body of "theory" concerning subsistence and settlement patterns. We suggest that temporally discrete Early Palaeo-Indian groups in the Great Lakes region were making use of both active and abandoned strandlines, as well as interior environments, in seasonally consistent patterns. Limited archaeological visibility and reliance on generalized palaeo-environmental data have contributed to an overly simplified view of Palaeo-Indian life in the Great Lakes region.

In April, 1988, exploratory excavations were conducted at a possible Clovis burial site near East Wenatchee, Columbia River Valley, central Washington. Very large fluted points, unfluted bifaces, and rougher preforms, sidescrapers and utilized flakes were exposed in situ. Also present were antler or bone tools, perhaps foreshafts or spearpoints.

The Richey-Roberts Clovis cache stands as the first deposit of its kind to be meticulously explored by archaeologists under controlled conditions. It will yield a rich trove of information about life and times 11,000 years ago in the American West.


Radiometric data are not precise enough to establish a fluted point chronology in the New England-Maritimes region. However, stylistic attributes of fluted points, coupled with lithic source use attributable to the occupants of clusters of sites in the region and environmental data, are suggestive of a chronological sequence. This sequence may signify local, internal development within the Paleoindian Period. Alternatively, it could signify use of the region by several temporally disassociated groups that can be relatively placed within the broad outlines of a continent-wide Paleoindian temporal sequence.

This paper focuses on the recently excavated Dam site, a Paleoindian site located on a sandy outwash delta in Wayne, Maine. Two attributes of the assemblage are notable in regard to the temporal placement of the site in a regional Paleoindian chronological sequence. First, the fluted points recovered from the Dam site display shallowly concave bases, short flute scars, and greater thickness to width ratios than are typical for other fluted points from the region. On stylistic attributes alone, the points are closest to Clovis in the west and Shoop points, which are early in a proposed eastern sequence. Second, many of the lithic materials that comprise the assemblage can be attributed to widely separated sources, including Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Nova Scotia. In short, the assemblage suggests the remains of early immigrants or explorers who made a broad reconnaissance of a possibly uninhabited region, procuring a diversity of lithic materials in their travels.

Later phases proposed in a New England-Maritimes regional Paleoindian chronological sequence are exemplified by Bull Brook-related sites and Vail-Debert-related sites. Assemblages associated with the former sites share stylistic similarities in fluted point morphology and a suite of lithics including several materials from Massachusetts. The latter sites, characterized by distinctive fluted points displaying deeply-indented bases, are confined to more northerly parts of the region. Lithic material from Massachusetts has not been recorded in these sites.

It is suggested that early human arrivals in the New England-Maritimes region (Dam site inhabitants, for instance) made a broad reconnaissance of the area, identifying lithic sources and game distributions and generally "mapping" the locations of resources. Paleoindians then moved within a known geographic territory that included Massachusetts (Bull Brook-related group). The encroachment of closed canopy forest in the southern sections of the region (including Massachusetts) concentrated large game associated with parklike vegetation to the northward. A corresponding shift in Paleoindian territorial use is seen (Vail-Debert-related sites).

A circular, basin-shaped feature capped with large, tabular gray-wacke stones and fragments was exposed and excavated during testing excavations at the Sharrow site (ME 90-2D) in August, 1987. Red ochre staining was present in the feature and adjacent to it. Artifacts recovered from this feature and the area immediately surrounding it included four plummetts, two flaked slate "preforms", and 5-10 small fragments of bone of a yet to be determined animal species. A radiocarbon assay obtained from a sample of charcoal recovered within the feature has yielded a 3,890-80 yr. B.P. (Beta-23425) date suggesting affinities to an Archaic Moorehead Phase occupation. The nature of the artifact assemblage recovered from this feature suggests it may have been associated with a ceremonial rite. Overall, this feature is potentially significant in that it represents one of the first intact Moorehead Phase cremations excavated in the Northeast.


Evidence for man's use of ocean resources rarely transcends 5,000 B.P. in the eastern United States. Data from riverine sites, the west coast and Latin America will be used to propose that eastern United States populations had developed a maritime subsistence pattern far earlier than previously thought.

13. Herbert C. Kraft (Seton Hall University). Evidence of European-Indian Contact and Trade in the Northeast.

At various times during the sixteenth century, and long before official explorations and nationalistic claims provided an impetus for settlements in New France, New Netherland, New England, New Sweden, and Virginia, the Native American peoples in present-day southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States were already experiencing contact with Portuguese, French, Breton, Dutch, and English adventurers, slavers, fishermen, and whalers. As trade increased, the life-ways of the Native Americans changed dramatically. European cloth, glass, and metal objects of utility and vanity, exchanged for land, Indian maize, the pelts of beaver and otter, and other natural materials, seriously impacted the Indians' social order, economy, and technology, while alcohol and virulent diseases devastated the populace and contributed to the gradual extirpation of the indigenous folk. However, of the many shiploads of exotic European trade materials distributed to the natives, relatively few items have survived on Indian sites in the coastal regions from Virginia to Labrador - an archaeological conundrum not easily explained.


This paper deals with a small sample of existing sites on alluvial river terraces that show deep, visible stratifications. The emphasis is on the State Road Ripple Site (36-CL-52), the Jackson's Eddy Site (36-VE-28), and the Ziegler Site (36-WA-80). The main objective is to demonstrate that such deep sites with clearly distinguishable strata, often to a depth of several meters, do exist in western Pennsylvania.
SATURDAY, NOV. 5, EARLY WOODLAND SYMPOSIUM (MORNING)


When one sets out to study the archaeological sites of the Late-Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland in the Genesee River Valley of Central New York geographically, a striking cluster is noted within a five kilometer radius of the present village of Cuylererville. This paper considers Piffard, known as a "Transitional" mortuary site; Wray, a Meadowood Phase mortuary site; Scaccia, an Early Woodland habitation site; and Cuylererville, a Point Peninsula/Canoe Point Phase burial station. All of these 'classic' sites have long been known and reported. A new viewpoint is offered which states that based upon technological and structural similarities derived from analysis of lithics, features and geography there is a demonstrable set of behavioral continuities within and between the sites of this cluster. This pattern may duplicate other similarly situated clusters such as the Riverhaven Complex, the Indian River sites, the Oberlander Group, Pointe-au-Buisson, Bruce Boyd and others. This pattern recognition will assist archaeologists in their attempts to understand the in situ continuity of semi-sedentary Archaic-Woodland peoples living for long periods in several grouped sites in a single location. The Cuylererville Cluster has become the appropriate study unit, supplanting the study of the individual "classic" sites reported in the literature.


Subsistence and seasonality data for the Early Woodland period in Ontario has tended to rely on inferences drawn from somewhat meagre field data. The increasing pace of site discovery and excavation, particularly at sites which might once have been regarded as insignificant, is beginning to provide a strong data base for cultural and settlement pattern observations. The appealing but dated concept of Carolinian/Canadian Biotic Provinces has tended to limit investigation into the reality of environmental conditions during the period 1,000 - 300 B.C., which most researchers concur encompasses the Early Woodland in Ontario. The application of intensive analytical techniques including archaeobotanical, macro- and micro-faunal, and radiocarbon analyses to small site settlement features suggests that new inferences regarding Early Woodland Meadowood phase subsistence are possible. Detailed information from the Dawson Creek site in south-central Ontario ties in well with data from small sites elsewhere in the province and provides an initial approximation of scheduling of seasonal activities over six millenia of Early Woodland site use. The most striking new site-type indicator is the co-occurrence of nut remains and deer bone in hearth/pit features. Although we have yet to find chestnuts in the fire, perhaps it is time to remove some old and cherished ones.


The earliest ceramics manufactured across much of the broad Northeast are attributable to the Early Woodland period, circa 1000 B.C. to 100 B.C. Designated as "Vinette I" pottery and a variety of closely-related forms, Early Woodland ceramics typically exhibit some combination of interior and exterior surface paddling and an
absence of decoration. This characteristic paddling was accomplished with some form of perishable fiber product and hence such ceramics provide the first widespread evidence of fiber industries in the archaeological record across much of the region. The correlation of these two different technologies is discussed in relation to their reflection of broad scale social interactions during this temporal period.


There are distinctive differences in the nature and extent of patterns of trade and exchange across the traditionally defined boundary between the Terminal Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Two major types of trade patterns can be identified on either side of the boundary: broad-based networks which represent down-the-line exchange and web-like relationships common throughout the region which are manipulated by some groups who "hoard" items within their home territories; and focussed networks which consist of individuals or small groups insinuating themselves into broad-based networks outside of the region in order to obtain goods which are ultimately hoarded within their particular Middle Atlantic Region territories. The Early Woodland period is characterized by a decline (relative to the Terminal Late Archaic) in the volume, but not the geographical extent, of chipped stone artifacts made from materials which occur within the region and which circulate through both broad-based and focussed exchange networks. In contrast, the incidence of materials originating from outside the region slowly increases through the Early Woodland period in comparison with what has been documented for the Terminal Late Archaic. This paper summarizes the data supporting these distinctions and discusses the implications that these changes have for other aspects of the cultural systems and traditional views of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods.


For the last decade evidence has been accumulating which indicates a prehistoric record of cultural continuity. Even though time changes and the periods proceed, the archaeological record may be documenting one people adapting to various cultural and environmental conditions. Such adaptational changes may be most manifested within the technological and economic subsystems towards which archaeology has an obvious bias. On the other hand, data from the social and ideologic subsystems may support cultural continuity. This paper discusses these theoretical issues and presents data supporting a cultural continuity model.


Reports of caches of Meadowood blades are not uncommon in the archaeological literature of the Northeast. While macro-regional uniformity across southern Ontario is certainly evident, attribute analysis of geographically-separated assemblages suggest that certain interactions of attributes may correlate with the skill of individual knappers and/or subtle differences in reduction activities. The reasons for these differences may be strictly technological or they may be intended in a symbolic-informational sense for other members of the society. Indeed, they may simply represent subtle expressions of micro-regional ethnicity. However, the
subsequent widespread distribution of Ohio Flint Ridge bifaces appears to signal both a breakdown in classic Meadowood technology and a transition to more complex socio-political allegiances.

21. David M. Stothers and Timothy J. Abel (University of Toledo). Archaeological Reflections of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Time Periods in the Western Lake Erie Region.

For the region surrounding the western end of Lake Erie in situ cultural continuity has been delineated for the successive Late Archaic Feeheley (circa 2500-600 B.C.) and Early Woodland Leimbach (circa 600 B.C. - 1 A.D.) phases. The Feeheley phase is characterized by the emergence and subsequent florescence of intensified hunting, gathering and fishing economies reflected in a settlement-subsistence system which has been characterized in an annual coalescence-dispersal model; mortuary ceremonialism; and far-reaching trade and exchange networks.

The later Leimbach phase differs from the earlier Feeheley phase only in the intensity of these cultural subsystems, and in the emergence of thick, coarse and crudely-made ceramics. Vessel forms vary, but are for the most part flat-based, with straight vertical or slightly flaring walls and rims. Riveted cylindrical handles are present, but not common.

Cultural continuity between these two successive phases is manifest in: settlement and subsistence patterns and systems, mortuary patterns and systems, trade and exchange patterns and systems, and artifact assemblages.

The Williams Mortuary Complex was a large Late Archaic-Early Woodland ceremonial center consisting of the Williams Cemetery and Sidecut Crematory. These site locales are located on opposite floodplains of the Maumee River at the first rapids. These inter-related activity areas functioned as a major center for ritual activity for at least six hundred years, based upon radiocarbon assays. From the Williams Cemetery were recovered twenty-one mass burial pits (less than a quarter of the total cemetery), containing the cremated and non-cremated remains of over one thousand individuals. These burial pits were rich in burial goods, including: birdstones, bannerstones, tubular pipes fashioned of Ohio pipestone (with stone plugs), cut and polished animal bone inclusions, a bear skull mask, and well over two thousand tubular and discoidal conch shell beads - products of far-reaching trade and exchange.

The Sidecut Crematory consists of: several calcined limestone slab preforms, cremated bone, several discoidal conch shell beads, and non-burial artifact caches including tubular sandstone pipe blanks, finished Turkey Tail bifaces, and bi-pointed Turkey Tail preform cache blades fashioned of Indiana hornstone - more evidence of far-reaching trade and exchange.

The evidence from these sites, and similar ones in the St. Joseph River valley, the Auglaize River valley, and Sandusky Bay, suggests band level social organization. It is suggested that the St. Joseph, Auglaize, Maumee, and Sandusky Bay areas each represent local microband configurations. The Maumee River valley, and specifically the Williams Mortuary Complex, represents a regional macroband center at which mortuary ceremonialism and regional trade and exchange were centered. It is suggested that this regional center reflects several elite information and commodity controlling lineages who periodically met to ritually undertake mortuary ceremony, and trade and exchange commodities bound for more distant destinations to the north, south, east and west.

This paper presents case studies from urban archaeological investigations in eastern North America with emphasis on those projects that have integrated public programming into the excavation process. Cities such as Alexandria, Virginia; Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; Toronto, Canada; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have successfully used the public's fascination with archaeology to promote the preservation of city archaeological heritage.

Examples of preservation ordinances, historic review commissions, and city archaeologists are reported and evaluated for their effectiveness in promoting cultural resource management to not only federal and state-funded projects but also to private sector developers.


Ever-growing interest concerning the archaeological resources in and around Metro Toronto has resulted in the excavation of numerous domestic, military, industrial, and shoreline sites. The organizations interested in the excavation of these sites have included universities, school boards and public archaeology foundations for "hands-on" programmes, the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications for public relations purposes, the Ontario Heritage Foundation on their own properties prior to house restoration, and recently municipal and provincial government organizations in an attempt to mitigate, through salvage archaeology, sites being developed. These sites have been excavated by graduate students, contract archaeologists, and archaeological consulting companies. Techniques have ranged from monitoring the largest of industrial machinery, to the more traditional detailed work normally associated with scientific research. Eight sites are used as case studies to demonstrate the wide range of methodologies and philosophies concerning archaeology within Metropolitan Toronto.


Ceramic production and the city of East Liverpool have long been regarded as synonymous. Throughout the last half of the nineteenth century East Liverpool's potteries experienced a rapid growth until by 1900 the city was recognized as the major center of ceramic production in the United States, a distinction East Liverpool enjoyed until the 1950s. During this period ceramic technology also underwent a corresponding growth which transformed the handcraft industry of the 1840s into mechanized mass production in the era following the Civil War.

Archaeological investigations conducted on two East Liverpool potteries have provided the opportunity to examine the nature of ceramic production technology during the nineteenth century and the changes it experienced. Excavations at the Goodwin-Baggott pottery site (1844 to circa 1897) and the Sprucevale pottery (1852 to 1857) have provided information on the changes in the manufacturing techniques, quality control, and vessel morphology of ceramic production as it developed in response to changes in the social and economic patterns of Victorian America.

As part of New York City's Parks Capital Improvement Program, extensive natural resource restoration is scheduled for Riverdale Park, the Bronx. This would considerably alter the present ecological and past cultural landscape of this 97 acre strip of Hudson River shoreline. In response, Wave Hill, a nearby cultural institution, has included in its Natural History Department, an innovative and comprehensive Archaeology Project. This is the first restoration effort in New York City to include cultural resources in the management of a park and, as such, serves as a model for future work in this city.

Seminal to this program is the public outreach component. It includes adult dig workshops, internships for junior high and high school students, volunteers working as lab technicians, summer field training for high school students, and a school program for fifth graders in Manhattan. Through this broad sphere of interaction, much of the fieldwork and lab processing is accomplished, and the public receives both "hands-on" experience and an education in broader archaeological concerns. This program addresses the important task of promoting public awareness of critical archaeological issues and ethics.


Recent excavations in urban areas of Covington and Frankfort, Kentucky, have uncovered the remains of previously undocumented nineteenth century potteries. At Covington, the remnants of a pair of side-by-side, brick circular updraft kilns were exposed within an industrial corridor along the Ohio River; materials recovered in the vicinity of the kilns, nearby waster deposits, and the company privy revealed that a variety of utilitarian yellow wares, including both kitchen and sanitary wares, were produced. The kilns, operated by William Bromley, an experienced potter formerly of the Stoke-upon-Trent district in England, were fired between 1859 and 1864. At Frankfort, a brick circular updraft kiln base was located in an area adjacent to the core of the city. This pottery, which manufactured a variety of lead-glazed earthenwares and some low-grade stonewares, was operated by the firm of Benjamin B. Johnson and John P. Reading between 1845 and 1849. Pottery waster deposits were encountered in an approximately 155 square meter area surrounding the kiln. Products included crocks, jars, bottles, plates, and smoking pipes. Both of the potteries were operated by craftsmen of English descent, although the Reading family had immigrated to America as early as the seventeenth century. The designs of the kilns were somewhat similar, however, an examination of products and manufacturing elements suggested that dissimilar vessel preparation, loading and firing techniques were utilized.

27. John D. Light (Parks Canada). The Role of Archaeology in the Research of Small-Scale, Low Technology Trade Shops Using Blacksmithing as an Example: Future Directions.

The investigation of historical industrial activities cannot be adequately performed by traditional methods of historical inquiry alone. Blacksmithing is a prime example of a whole class of low technology trades which were economically and socially vital to our ancestors but are poorly understood because we have approached them using inadequate research tools. The archaeological work to date on smithies
has shown that much undocumented information can be gleaned from careful excavation, particularly in the area of spatial reconstruction, but much work needs yet to be done. Artifact studies, especially, have been lacking because, compared to ceramic and glass, metal is virtually unknown. This work must be done before anything like a complete historical picture emerges of the ubiquitous trades.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, GENERAL SESSION (MORNING)


Current theories concerning the origins and development of the St Clair River delta are evaluated in order to provide a framework for the establishment of a terminus ante quem for the human settlement of the delta islands. The geographical settings of a number of prehistoric sites are discussed. Some preliminary observations concerning site selection, site environments, and their relationship to delta formation processes are drawn.


The Sceiford site (36ER8), occupies the proglacial Lake Warren III beach ridge at an elevation of 700 feet above sea level. The site is located in northwestern Pennsylvania, three kilometers west of the New York state line and 1.5 kilometers south of Lake Erie. During June and July, three hundred and fifty square meters of this 1.8 hectare site were excavated by the integrated Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Gannon University summer field school for 1988.

The Sceiford site is an important Lake Plain Iroquois village estimated to date between A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1200. The ceramics are mostly aligned with the Early Ontario Iroquois Tradition with definite association with the Allegheny Iroquois located 72 kilometers to the southeast. Ceramics also suggest limited interaction with the Mead Island Culture with its northern center on the Allegheny River in Warren County, Pennsylvania.

This paper will illustrate known and unknown Sceiford ceramic types and their possible cultural implications as well as various excavated feature types that are identifiable with other cultural manifestations.

30. Susan M. Jamieson (Trent University). Ethnohistory, Analogy, and the Documented Past: A Neutral Iroquois Chiefdom?

Despite arguments both for and against early French assertions that the Neutral Iroquois were a chiefdom, there are no systematic examinations of the issue. Review of ethnohistorical and archaeological data indicates that the Neutral differed in some significant respects from other northern Iroquoian peoples. Sociopolitical complexities revealed by the archaeological record combined with the extent and nature of Monongahela and Middle Atlantic Coastal influences on Neutral society strongly support French observations, and raise a number of important questions about current interpretive frameworks and research directions.
31. Adrian Mandzy. The Roger’s Farm Site: A 17th Century Cayuga Site.

For many years the location of the French Jesuit mission site of St. Ren- has remained a mystery. According to The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, St. Ren- was one of three mission sites which served the Cayuga Iroquois in the latter half of the 17th century. This reference locates the mission of St. Ren- on the east side of the Cayuga River, but no historic Cayuga artifacts have been found in this area. Substantial quantities of Cayuga Contact material, however, have been recovered from the east side of the river, bringing the location of St. Ren- under speculation. Though most of the artifacts from the Roger’s Farm site were recovered over fifty years ago, no comprehensive study was ever made of this material. After an intensive study of the artifacts, a proposed date for the occupation was generated using Jesuit Christianization rings. To strengthen the proposed ring dates, artifacts of European manufacture were compared to parallel artifact examples taken from historically dated sites. The theory that the Roger’s Farm site is the location of the mission of St. Ren- gains support since the artifacts recovered date to the mission’s period of operation.


The majority of Late Prehistoric period Monongahela culture sites in the Allegheny Plateau section of Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania, are in upland rather than stream terrace settings and represent the loci of one or more horticultural villages. Upland village sites exhibit a strong correlation with drainage divides between streams flowing into the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. Proximity to Historic period Indian trails with presumed prehistoric antecedents and to soils with high maize horticulture potential suggest that the upland Monongahela villages do not represent refugia occupied by politically weaker groups driven from presumably more favorable valley floor settings by more powerful neighbors.

33. Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan and Gary L. Loudan (State University College at Cortland). Prehistoric Archeology at the Smithfield Beach National Register Site in the Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania.

The Smithfield Beach site, 36 MR 5, is a stratified Late Archaic-Late Woodland habitation area in the path of the National Park Service construction activity for a new boat ramp, parking lot, and rest room facility in the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area in Pennsylvania. SUNY at Cortland’s 1988 Archeology Field School provided their five-week research session to this mitigation project for student training, public education, and data gathering, with joint Park Service sponsorship. This paper summarizes the results of the 1988 season and its contributions to the Park Service’s multiyear research and development plan.