Eastern States Archeological Federation

BULLETIN

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

56TH ANNUAL MEETING
RAMADA INN
NOVEMBER 2-6, 1989
EAST WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

BULLETIN EDITOR
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Attendance for the 1989 Meeting:

Alabama 1
Canadian Provinces 9
Connecticut 55
Delaware 6
Kentucky 1
Maine 9
Maryland 5
Massachusetts 25
Michigan 1
New Hampshire 7
New Jersey 19
New York 18
Ohio 3
Pennsylvania 25
Vermont 2
Virginia 2

TOTAL 187

ESAF OFFICERS

John Reid (President)
Ed Lenik (President-Elect)
Chas Bello (Treasurer)
Dennis Curry (ANEAA Editor)
Wm Jack Hranicky (Bulletin Editor)
Roger Moeller (Business Manager)
The 56th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was opened by John Pfeiffer, President of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, Host State Society, on Friday Morning, November 3, 1989. After Pfeiffer presented his opening and introductory remarks, the First Session of the meeting followed. This Session, entitled New Perspectives on the Middle Archaic of Northeastern North America, was Chaired by R. Michael Stewart in the absence of Jay F. Custer, Session Organizer. The following papers were presented: "The Middle Archaic in the Upper Ohio Valley" by Vena L. Cowin; "The Middle Archaic of Western Maryland" by R. Michael Stewart; "The Middle Archaic in New York State" by Robert E. Funk; and, "Regional Patterning in the Middle Archaic of New England" by Brian Robinson. These papers were followed by Commentaries and Discussion from Dena Dincause and William M. Gardner.

The Afternoon Session, entitled Historic Landscapes and Gardens: Expressions of Cultural Diversity, was Organized and Chaired by Karen Bescherer. The following papers were presented: "Archaeological Approaches to the Study of Agricultural Landscapes: The Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts" by Sara F. Mascia and Mary Beaudry; "Manipulating the Landscape: Some Evidence from Deerfield, Massachusetts" by Ed Hood and Rita Reinke; "The Harmony Society Garden at Old Economy Village: Religious Landscape of a Millennial Community" by Lu Ann De Cunzo; "Archaeology of the Landscape: Recommended Steps for Meaningful Interpretations" by Judson Kratzer; "Eliciting Cultural Diversity from 18th Century Painted Landscapes of Tidewater Maryland" by Julie Ernstine; and, "Searching for Meaning in the Garden: Changing Aspects of the Morven Landscape" by Karen Bescherer, Judson Kratzer and Anne Yentsch. These papers were followed by a Discussion given by John Worrell.

The Saturday Morning Session, entitled Prehistoric Archaeology in Connecticut, was Chaired by Kenneth Feder in the absence of the Session Organizer, Kevin McBride. Prior to the presentation of the papers, ESAF President, John Reid, gave the President's Message. The following papers were presented: "The Susquehanna Horizon as Seen From the Summit of Rye Hill, Woodbury, Connecticut" by Dave Thompson; "Prehistoric Maize Horticulture in New England and Eastern New York: Current Research, Techniques and Interpretation" by Jeffrey C. Bendremer; "The Ancient Indian Burial Ground, Niantic, Connecticut" by Don Malcarne; and, "The Basalt Industry of the Prehistoric Farmington Valley" by Kenneth Feder.

Concurrent with the latter half of the Saturday Morning Session, the Annual Meeting the Executive Board was held. The Minutes of that meeting follow.
complete updated list. George submitted this information to the Federation Business Manager and will once again solicit information from the remaining silent State Societies.

The Treasurer's Report was then requested. Ned Swigart provided a printed itemized treasury balance sheet. The Federation, as of this meeting, had a balance of $18,089.66. This figure does not reflect expenditures associated with the publication and dispersement of *Archaeology of Eastern North America* (AENA) Volume #17 or the expenses and/or profits for the current meeting. It is anticipated that the final balance should be close to $16,000.00. This estimated balance represents a substantial surplus for the first time in a long time. Swigart attributed this to the ability of the Business Manager to sell publications and to solicit individual and institutional memberships. Swigart went on to note that there has been a drop in State Society support. The total number of State Societies has dropped from seventeen (17) to eleven (11) in the recent past. Also, there are several State Societies whose dues were in arrears. While this State Society support must be sustained, it is important that individual memberships to the Federation be solicited to maintain a healthy organization as well as its treasury. Not only are the number of State Societies declining but their individual enrollments are also decreasing. Annual ESAF dues, pro rated per member, are concommitently decreasing. Swigart urged the solicitation of new and younger members to invigorate and sustain ESAF in the future. A motion was made by Herb Kraft and seconded by Roger Moeller to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented. This motion was unanimously carried.

Following the acceptance of this motion, there was a discussion on ESAF memberships. Howard MacCord indicated that the Archeological Society of Virginia, by its constitution, must be a member of ESAF to exist as an organization. He wondered if this provision was included in other State Societies' constitutions. Moeller noted that the composition of ESAF membership is changing and their commitment to archaeology has also changed. There are fewer non-professionals and an increasing number of members are working in contract archaeology. This commitment to contract work often reduces their opportunity to attend meetings. Marjorie Gay noted that there has been a decline in Alabama State Society memberships and that local chapters are striking out on their own. Moreover, she noted that when ESAF had the joint meeting with SEAC in South Carolina, the Alabama State Society members did not participate in any ESAF sessions.

Following on, President Reid requested the Business Manager's Report. Roger Moeller announced that since the Federation had a sufficient capital surplus, AENA #7 was going to be reprinted. This out-of-print volume by Errett Callahan, is constantly being requested. Reprinting should prove to be a wise investment. Moeller thought it could be reprinted and delivered to his office by the beginning on 1990. The price, based on the reprinting fee, would be around $15.00. Moeller went on to say that he hoped that continued sales of this and other past issues of AENA would provide seed money to set up a "rainy day fund" for the Federation. The sales of extant publications has a limited life and we need to make provisions for compensating for the decline in publication sales as a source of operating capital. Ruth Warfield, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, asked if AENA was listed in the National Park Service's LEAP, which is a free listing of archaeological publications. Moeller said it was not but thought it would be a good idea to pursue. Warfield indicated she would send Moeller information on how to go about listing publications in LEAP. Moeller went on to note that thematic publications are the most desired and hence marketable. They have a greater appeal, but they are also harder to coordinate and edit. Herb Kraft asked Moeller if there would be any market in compiling and reprinting an anthology of selected past AENA articles. In Moeller's opinion, there wasn't. In continuing his report, Moeller said there was a great need to promote ESAF and memberships thereto. As a promotion, Moeller has provided a reduced rate membership for those registering for this meeting. Moeller's last item of discussion was the results of the questionnaire he sent out to ESAF members on why they come to the annual meetings. From the seventy-two (72) responses received, Moeller indicated that people place attending ESAF meetings at a lower priority than in the past. Those who attend prefer thematic conferences, and the cost of attending a meeting is a definite
factor in their decision on whether to attend or not. A few respondees indicated that they felt a three (3) day conference was too long and therefore a financial hardship. Moeller went on to point out other difficulties such as deciding to whom to send meeting announcements, the best time to send out Call for Papers and meeting announcements; difficulties in getting individuals to commit to giving papers; difficulties in guaranteeing hotel and banquet commitments. Moeller felt it was extremely important that someone describe the best way to organize and run annual meetings since the failure of a meeting to pay for itself could mean wiping out the Federation treasury. A general discussion was then held on annual meeting expenditures and options. Ned Swigart felt that registration fees should not cover the hospitality suite expenses but should pay only for the cost of coffee breaks, banquet speakers and the cost associated with sending announcements and running the conference. Ed Lenik asked Moeller, Local Arrangements Chair, what the breakdown of the registration fees was. Moeller indicated that the $23.00 fee included approximately $5.00 for meeting announcements, printing programs and postage; $13.50 for coffee breaks; $2.50 for banquet speaker; and, $3.00 for the hospitality suite. If the social aspect of attending ESAF is declining, Moeller suggested that the hospitality suite fees could be excluded from the registration in the future. Alternatively, it was asked if the registration fees could be pro rated on the number of days an individual attends the meetings to reduce the cost to individuals who could not attend all three days. Moeller indicated that keeping track of this variable registration would be difficult but not impossible.

Herb Kraft questioned whether it helps to have some local tourist attractions as an adjunct to the meeting to encourage meeting attendance. Martha Otto indicated that for the 1990 meeting in Columbus, Ohio, there would be archaeological and non-archaeological options available. In previous years, there were half-day trips on the Thursday preceding the meetings. Scheduling field trips concurrently with sessions has had disastrous results and was unanimously recommended against. Following the close of this discussion, President Reid requested a motion to accept the Business Manager’s Report as presented. Such a motion was made by Martha Otto, seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed.

Next, the Report from the AENA Editor, Dennis Curry, was requested. Curry announced that Volume #17 was printed and ready to be shipped to the Business Manager for distribution. Curry also said that he had no articles or reports for Volume #18. Howard MacCord suggested that a “History of Eastern Archaeology” might be a good volume topic. While Curry agreed, he indicated that such a topic was perhaps out of the range of AENA and, if not, it would take several years to produce. Herb Kraft thought it possible to solicit articles or suggestions for articles from the State Societies. Curry said it would be prudent to poll the membership on the desirability of this before proceeding. Moeller interjected a cautionary note that generally “anthology volumes” do not sell well. Curry indicated he hoped to have a “mortuary complex” thematic volume for #18. Kraft also suggested in light of the upcoming 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of America in 1992, a thematic session at the 1992 meetings could be a topic for a separate AENA volume. John Reid noted that he thought the Smithsonian had monies available for such publications. Reid requested that someone from the Pennsylvania State Society look into including a session on the 500th Anniversary as part of the program for 1992. Martha Otto indicated that it would perhaps be appropriate to have an “Indian-White Contact Session” in 1991 as a prelude to the 1992 Anniversary Session. Curry also suggested that for the 1990 meeting in Columbus that a session on “Mound Cultures” would draw interest and participation from the Southeast. Also, such a highly publicized symposium would be desirable for a future AENA volume. Curry then made a final comment. He hoped to be able to keep publication costs for Volume #18 under $7,000.00 for 800 printed copies. Thereafter, Roger Moeller made a motion to accept the AENA Editor’s Report as presented. This motion was seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed.

A Report from the Bulletin Editor was requested. Wm Jack Hranicky, Editor, was not present so no formal report was given. Roger Moeller, however, noted that the Bulletin was printed and at his office waiting to be mailed out with Volume #17.
Next, a report from the ESAF President was given. John Reid noted under Old Business that several topics which he hoped to discuss had already been presented during the Officers' Reports but would be reissuied. First, a status report on the "ESAF Ambassadorship Program" was requested. Jay Custer, past-President in charge of this matter, was absent and no report was received. Second, the publication costs of AENA and the Bulletin were raised. Roger Moeller announced that the submission of articles, reports and papers on computer disks has substantially reduced the time and associated costs of preparing and producing these ESAF publications. Third, the "History of ESAF" Report was requested. Wm Jack Hranicky was absent and no report was received. Fourth, a status report on ESAFNET was requested. Wm Jack Hranicky was absent and no report was received. Fifth, President Reid, as the 1988 Annual Meeting Local Arrangements Chair, indicated that 198 people attended the meeting in Toronto and the Federation made a profit of $2,700.00 from that meeting. Finally, Reid brought up the issue of annual meeting attendance. An issue raised was cost effective ways to promote and extend State Society participation at the annual meetings. Roger Moeller noted that it costs approximately $5.00 per person in advertising and printing meeting announcements. This is very expensive given the poor response received back each year. Herb Kraft cited that there is consistently a very poor southern representation at meetings. Would it be appropriate for Moeller to drop the Southern State Society members from the announcement mailing list? Moeller indicated that it should be a decision of the Executive Board as to who receives meeting announcements. Kraft noted that the southern most representation of meeting attendees, with a few exceptions, is Virginia; the Federation no longer is representing the "Eastern States" but the Northeast and Central States and Eastern Canadian Provinces. Moeller interjected that to limit distribution of advertising and announcements will reduce costs significantly over making more widespread general announcements. Thereafter, Herb Kraft made a motion that Call for Papers and Preliminary Programs for ESAF meetings should be limited in distribution to individual and institutional members and copies of same should be sent to each State Society for publication in their newsletters. Dick George seconded the motion. Dennis Curry brought up for discussion that when special symposia are included as part of the program, often times special Humanities Grants are available which can help defray the costs of mailings and publications to a wider audience. Herb Kraft suggested that Martha Otto, 1990 Local Arrangements Chair, see if such grants may be available if a "Mound Culture" session is included in the program. Likewise, such a pursuit for the 1991 annual meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia might be in order. With no further discussion, a vote was taken on the motion before the Board. This motion was unanimously passed.

With no additional Old Business, under the first item of New Business, President Reid brought forth the need to fill the unexpired term of ESAF Treasurer, Ned Swigart. Reid announced that he had received and accepted Swigart's letter of resignation. Swigart requested to be replaced to allow someone else the opportunity to benefit from the experience of holding this office. Swigart went on to say that he enjoyed his tenure as Treasurer but wished to be replaced now that he has retired. Roger Moeller presented Charles "Chas" Bello, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of Treasurer. A motion was made by President Reid to appoint Bello as interim ESAF Treasurer. This motion was seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed. President Reid then called for a Resolution of Thanks to Ned Swigart for his faithful and constant service as ESAF Treasurer over the past fifteen (15) years and wished him well in his retirement.

The second item on New Business was the 1990-1992 Annual Meetings. The 1990 meetings will be held in Columbus, Ohio. Martha Otto, announced that this meeting would be held November 8-11, 1990, at the historic Great Southern Hotel, in downtown Columbus. A special hotel rate of a flat $59.00/per night is available if fifty (50) or more rooms are booked each night. Also, if there is a total of one hundred fifty rooms booked over the three day meeting, the conference room fees will be waived. Otto went on to announce that Verna Cowin will be the Program Chair and has duly noted that sessions on Indian-White Contact and Mound Cultures
will be considered. Otto also noted that she plans to have some activity at the Ohio Historical Center. This would perhaps be a Thursday evening reception. She is also looking into Thursday field trips to some of the Center's mound sites. Finally, pursuant to the annual banquet, Otto announced that Jeremy Sabloff, University of Pittsburgh, will be the Guest Speaker.

President Reid went on to discuss the 1991 meeting. The offer by the Archeological Society of Virginia to host that meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia is tentative. He will contact Wm Jack Hranicky for confirmation. Thereafter, Reid announced that the 1992 meeting will be hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and is slated to be held in Western Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh. Next, Reid announced that tentative discussions have been held regarding the possibility of reuniting with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) in 1993 for a meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The next item of New Business was presented by Ruth Warfield, Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS). Warfield requested time at this meeting to discuss why the MAS withdrew from ESAF. Before beginning, she wished to add some thoughts to the prior discussion on how to maintain and sustain State Society membership interest at annual meetings. Warfield noted that non-professional members of MAS who attend annual meetings are not included as part of the speakers' "audience." They lack the professional training to understand all that's being presented. It is a frustration which is further exacerbated by not having publications available which speak to their level of understanding of an otherwise very technical discipline. There needs to be some way to include them as part of the "conference audience" as well as providing publications and para-professional courses which will help sustain their interest.

Getting back to her original point, Warfield summarized the events which lead to the withdrawal of MAS from ESAF, citing their eviction from their building and relocating to two temporary facilities, near bankruptcy, and having to raise monies to build a new museum; miscommunications and misunderstandings between MAS and ESAF in what were the benefits of being a Federation member; and announcements and information not being received by the MAS. It was finally decided that MAS received more information from ESAF as an institutional member than they did as a State Society; thus, they remain an institutional member. Warfield then said she polled the MAS Trustees as to what they hoped to gain from being a State Society member of ESAF. She outlined the following list. First, MAS hoped that communication could be established, providing ways to gain information on meetings, dialogue opportunities with other ESAF members on mutual concerns and problem solving. Second, would it be possible to alternate regional meetings with State Society meetings so people could go more often? Third, could ESAF sponsor workshops or share information on such topics as fundraising, educational outreach, and grant writing? Fourth, is there any way to lower accommodation expenses associated with attending the meetings? Fifth, the programs should list the addresses of speakers for those who wish to contact them for additional information and/or assistance. Sixth, realizing the expenses associate with printing and distributing the Bulletin to all State Society members, which was once a benefit of being an ESAF State Society member, is quite high, has selling advertisements to defray the cost been considered so this benefit could be reinstated? Warfield noted that for the next couple of years, MAS is obligated to focus their efforts, resources and energies into building a new facility but that there are MAS members who are interested in furthering a closer relationship with ESAF. Towards this end, Warfield requested a copy of the Federation By-Laws so the MAS Trustees could understand what ESAF is all about and whether they wish to rejoin. She thanked the Board for allowing her this opportunity to speak. In turn the Board thanked her for her discussion and insights. Thereafter, the floor was opened for discussion. Initially, President Reid indicated that the Federation By-Laws have not changed since 1977 and that a copy would be forwarded to her. Roger Moeller commented on the extremely high cost of printing and distributing the Bulletin to all State Society members. He estimated that it would raise State Society dues by $1.00 per individual member. He did not think that the State Societies would be willing to assume that increase. As to the suggestion of selling ads to support increased printing and distribution costs, Moeller thought it might be possible but that
money must be received up front. Presently, three (3) copies of the Bulletin are sent along with a copy of AENA to each State Society Representative. It then is up to the State Society to decide how to distribute the information contained therein to its membership. Also, there was a previous attempt at an ESAF Newsletter to increase communication between State Societies; however, as Moeller and Swigart noted, it was a great idea but it fizzled because State Societies failed to provide information and newsworthy articles for inclusion in the Newsletter. Also, it is difficult to know exactly who to send information to when the Corresponding Secretary does not receive a response to his request for names and addresses of State Society Officers or those lists are not updated when changes occur.

Swigart indicated to Warfield that she has raised key problems which the Federation Executive Board has been wrestling with for a number of years. Dennis Howe, Representative of the New Hampshire Archaeological Society, raised the issue of what is ESAF doing to solve some of these problem? He noted that the problem was more than communication; it was also identity. Just what is ESAF? President Reid indicated that Jay Custer's report on the "ESAF Ambassadorship," which unfortunately was not available, might have answered some of his questions. Moeller in turn asked Howe what does New Hampshire want from ESAF? Does it want publication opportunities? A forum for communication? Why don't State Society Representatives come to the meetings to find out what's going on with other State Societies and share it with their Society membership? Moeller went on to say that it is important to have input, such as that received from Warfield and Howe, on these problems but it can only be achieved if the State Societies participate in the meetings. Ned Swigart also indicated in response to Howe's comments that perhaps Roger should send out summaries of the benefits to joining ESAF to each State Society Representative. Thereafter, Swigart volunteered to prepare such a flyer so it could be sent to State Society Officers each year.

Howe requested that perhaps the Federation should go one step further and have ESAF Representatives attend State Society meetings. Faye Stocum noted that Jay Custer was to organize and undertake this task as part if the "ESAF Ambassadorship". Unfortunately, in Custer's absence at this meeting, we don't know where this stands. Also, Herb Kraft noted that individuals and State Societies gain a "connection" with ESAF by giving papers and/or reports.

Marjorie Gay asked what do State Society Representatives do when they return from the annual meetings? Do they give a report on the annual meeting? Do they promote ESAF and its publications? They should prepare summaries of the meeting for inclusion in their respective Society Newsletters?

The last item of New Business brought before the Board was a situation which had been brought to President's Reid attention; namely, that the Piedmont Society either sells and/or promotes the sale of artifacts. Reid indicated that he wrote to the Society Representative regarding this matter and requested someone please attend the Executive Board to discuss this allegation. Reid indicated that he received no response to his letter and the meeting Roll Call indicated that no one was present representing the Piedmont Society. Howard MacCord indicated that he would volunteer to look into this matter and, if it is true, attempt to dissuade them from continuing this practice which is against Federation ethics. A motion was made by Roger Moeller to revoke the Piedmont Society's charter as a member of ESAF since they failed to respond to President Reid's inquiry or send a Representative to this meeting as requested. Howard MacCord requested some discussion. He expressed a desire to try to dissuade them first before taking such drastic action. After further discussion, Moeller tabled his motion with the understanding that the original motion be considered next year if necessary after Howard MacCord has looked into the matter. This motion was seconded by Faye Stocum and unanimously passed.

President Reid asked if there was any additional New Business. Howard MacCord raised the matter of needing a central archival repository for past ESAF correspondence. Roger Moeller announced that he would take and archive all outstanding ESAF correspondence.

With no additional items of New Business, President Reid requested a motion to adjourn this
meeting. Herb Kraft presented this motion, seconded by Ned Swigart and unanimously passed. The meeting adjourned at 12:03 p.m.

The Saturday Afternoon Session, Organized and Chaired by Ed Lenik, was entitled Papers on Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology. The following papers were presented: "The Geological Expertise of Quarrier-Knappers" by Barbara Anderson Calogero and Anthony R. Philpotts; "The Thornton's Ferry Site: A Paleo-Indian Site in the Lower Merrimack River Valley, New Hampshire" by Wes Stinson; "The Laurentian Tradition in Interior Southern New England: A New Synthesis of the Data" by Curtiss Hoffman; "Iron Works, Mills and Breweries: The Pleasures of Industrial Archaeology" by Christine E. Davis; "Indoor Archaeology at the North Family Brethren's Workshop, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, New Lebanon, New York" by Ernest A. Wiegand II and Michael D. Coe; and concluding this session, "The East Family Shaker Site: Investigations at a Hilltop Component of the Mt. Lebanon (N.Y.) Shaker Village" by Mary Frances Carmell.

Following a Cash Bar on Saturday Evening, the Annual Federation Banquet was held in the Windsor Room. Dr. Richard Gould, Brown University, presented a Slide Lecture entitled "Archaeology of the Ironclads: Alternative Ideas of the Past."

Prior to beginning the Sunday Morning Session, the Annual General Business Meeting was held. The Minutes of that meeting follow.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held in the Windsor Room of the East Windsor Ramada Inn, on November 5, 1989. The meeting was brought to order at 8:37 a.m. by President John Reid. Immediately, President Reid directed the Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, to give a summary of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held on November 4. After the summary of the Minutes was presented, Herb Kraft presented a motion to accept this summary. It was seconded by Ed Lenik and unanimously passed. Thereafter, President Reid asked if there was any additional Old or New Business that needed to be discussed. Roger Moeller requested that the Federation give a reaffirmation of its thanks to Ned Swigart, retiring ESAF Treasurer for his faithful service. President Reid did so. Thereafter, he expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Federation to Roger Moeller, Local Arrangements Chair and Herb Kraft, Program Chair and the Archaeological Society of Connecticut for hosting and presenting such a fine meeting. State Society Reports were then given. Following the presentation of these reports, President Reid thanked everyone for attending this year's meeting. Thereafter, he then received a motion from Herb Kraft to adjourn. It was seconded by John Martin and unanimously passed. The meeting adjourned at 9:11 a.m.

The Sunday Morning Session, Organized and Chaired by Herbert C. Kraft, was entitled General Session. The following papers were presented: "The Late Prehistory of Northwestern Ohio" by Jonathan E. Bowen; "Seasonality and Other Determinations Based on the American Oyster (Crassostrea virginica): A Review of Available Methodology and Its Application to Archaeological Sites on the Southern Connecticut Coast" by Judith Abrams; "Investigations at a Lackawaxen Generalized Hunting Settlement in the Middle Delaware River Drainage" by Ted Payne; and concluding this session, "The Making of a Delaware Indian Village" by John T. Kraft and Herbert C. Kraft.

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
The Middle Archaic in the Upper Ohio Valley
By Verna L. Cowin

The Ohio drainage upstream from New Martinsville, West Virginia, has been the focus of archaeological research at The Carnegie Museum of Natural History since 1950. Last year, under funding from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Division of Anthropology initiated the computerization of its archaeological collections and site files. This project not only integrated a number of major, new collections into the system, it also provided an opportunity to re-examine all of the Division's holdings from the Upper Ohio Valley. Using this recently-gathered data, this paper reviews the evidence for Middle Archaic occupations in this region. Included are illustrations of Middle Archaic artifacts, environmental data, a radiocarbon chronology, a distribution map, and comments on the problems encountered when attempting to document evidence for Middle Archaic occupation of the Upper Ohio drainage system.

The Middle Archaic of Western Maryland
By Michael Stewart

Most of what is known about the Middle Archaic period of this region is attributed to sites producing bifurcated base Lecroy and variant projectile point types. Three major patterns in site distributions and artifact assemblages can be noted which distinguish this time from earlier components and cultural periods: a noticeable increase in the use of metarhyolite for the production of chipped stone tools; the systematic use of rhyolite quarry and quarry-related workshops; and a settlement focus on interior ponds/marshes and major springheads. This paper provides greater detail on these phenomena and links them with the overall cultural ecological development of the region.

The Middle Archaic in New York
By Robert E. Funk

The Middle Archaic remains one of the most poorly known periods of New York prehistory. Nevertheless, a substantial body of data is now available from the Hudson and Susquehanna drainages, chiefly attributable to the Neville complex. Radiocarbon dates for these and other manifestations range from 6200 to 7300 B.P. Meager subsistence and settlement data suggest adaptations similar to those of the Late Archaic.

Regional Patterning in the Middle Archaic Period of New England
By Brian S. Robinson

Recent excavations in northern New England have provided substantial evidence of Middle Archaic period occupation in regions that were formerly interpreted to be areas of low population density. Radiocarbon dated assemblages from between 6,000 to 9,000 BP are dominated by core and uniface technology with comparatively little use of bifacial technology. Ground stone technology is well developed with full-channeled gouges, adzes, and ground slate artifacts occurring by 8,000 BP. Four Middle Archaic period mortuary sites have been identified. Definition of regional patterning within New England rests as much on ground stone technology and less-diagnostic tool classes, as on the better-known projectile point styles.
Culture Change and Continuity During the Middle Archaic Period on the Delmarva Peninsula
By Jay F. Custer and Kevin Cunningham

The Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6500-3000 BC) on the Delmarva Peninsula is characterized by a settlement pattern highly focused on freshwater wetlands in both coastal and interior areas. This settlement pattern is not significantly different from local settlement patterns of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods and is significantly different from later Late Archaic settlement patterns. The settlement pattern continuity from Paleo-Indian through Middle Archaic times is probably due to the fact that the hemlock-dominated forests of Middle Archaic times on the Delmarva Peninsula were not significantly different from the earlier spruce-dominated forests of Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic times.

Archaeological Approaches to the Study of an Agricultural Landscape: The Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts
By Sara F. Mascia and Mary C. Beaudry

This project aims to delineate landscape and land use at the level of the household and the farm to illuminate the way occupants combined traditional agricultural practice with innovations in farming technology and changes in social display. Results of the 1989 field season reveal continual modification of the property over 350 years for both agricultural and domestic purposes.

Manipulating the Landscape: Some Evidence from Deerfield, Massachusetts
By Ed Hood and Rita Reinke

Archaeological research in Deerfield, Massachusetts helps to demonstrate how the built environment of house, houselot and townscape can be actively manipulated to maintain and transform social relations. Discussion focuses on how town layout, house location and orientation, and definition and use of the town common changed through time.

The Harmony Society Garden at Old Economy Village: Religious Landscape of a Millenial Community?
By Lu Ann De Cunzo

The Harmony Society, a millenalist religious group, established planned gardens at three Harmonist settlements. The garden at Economy was recently the subject of exploratory historical, comparative and archaeological research, including archaeobotanical and phytolithy analysis. The garden reflects many aspects of Harmony Society culture and thought-religious beliefs, philosophy, social organization, tradition, aesthetics, and world view.

Archaeology of the Landscape: Recommended Steps for Meaningful Interpretations
By Judson M. Kratzer

Landscape archaeology is an enormously important research approach that can provide valuable information for site interpretation. Specific data recording methods are presented here as essential procedures preceding excavation. The iconography of the landscape is discussed. Archaeological sites from Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will be used as examples.

Eliciting Cultural Diversity from 18th-Century Painted Landscapes of Tidewater Maryland
By Julie H. Ernstine

Landscape portraiture has proved of immense utility to historical archaeologists in locating specific features such as pavilions, ha-has, paths, walkways, ramps, arbors, trellises, and the like.
Examination of a select body of 18th-century Maryland landscape portraits is shown to offer evidence of cultural and intellectual diversity within the landed aristocracy of Tidewater Maryland.

Searching for Meaning in the Garden: Changing Aspects of the Morven Landscape
By Karen Bescherer, Judson Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch

Gardens and landscapes were created in a logical, planned manner by their designers. The logic or organizing principles are part of past cultural traditions and may be recovered through historical ethnography and field archaeology. At Morven, three seasons of landscape archaeology and interdisciplinary studies show the transformation of the landscape and its meaning over time.

The Susquehanna Horizon as Seen from the summit of Rye Hill, Woodbury, Connecticut
by Dave Thompson

No abstract submitted.

Prehistoric Maize Horticulture in New England and Eastern New York: Current Research, Techniques and Interpretations
by Jeffrey C. Bendremer

Due to more exacting data recovery methods such as floatation and the use of finer mesh screens, evidence of prehistoric horticulture has been recovered with increasing frequency in New England and Eastern New York. Sites containing evidence for the cultivation of tropical cultigens in prehistoric times are listed with associated calibrated radiocarbon dates when available. Methods, types of cultigens, and features are described. This data suggests that there was a change in storage technology associated with maize horticulture, interaction with, or diffusion of technology from, New York, and substantial involvement with the planting and storing of tropical cultigens in parts of New England by the 14th century.

The Ancient Indian Burial Ground, Niantic, Connecticut
By Don Malcarne

It is a rare event when the study of history and/or archaeology can be directly related to the events, laws, and morals of today's society. Such is the case with this topic. Archaeology is taken from its normally abstract position and put into the vanguard of a consideration of the "public good" in the Niantic section of East Lymne, Connecticut. The construction of a town-wide sewer and the impending impact on the Old Burial Ground has raised many and diverse reactions from various groups, including town and state officials, archaeologists, and the Native Americans themselves. We will consider both archaeological and archival evidence in presenting the history of this place.

The Basalt Industry of the Prehistoric Farmington Valley
By Kenneth L. Feder

Talcott Mountain in Avon, Connecticut, is part of a major ridgeline that extends from southern Connecticut into central New England. The ridgeline consists of three temporally distinct basalt flows deposited in horizontal sheets about 200,000,000 years ago. About 180,000,000 years ago, the basalt sheets were lifted several hundred feet, folded, and tilted, exposing the two earlier flows in cliff faces to the west. The ridgeline today is the eastern boundary of the Farmington River Valley. Prehistoric archaeological sites in the valley in proximity to the exposures have been found and excavated. These sites all reflect reliance upon
the exposed basalts for stone tool manufacture. The nature of this basalt industry is assessed and the significance of the geographically differentiated utilization of this resource is discussed.

The Geological Expertise of Quarrier-Knappers
By Barbara Anderson and Anthony R. Philpotts

Aboriginal knappers in central Connecticut relied upon local lithic sources for stone tool materials. In addition to utilizing the abundant supply of quartz and quartzite cobbles in the glacial till and streams, the knappers exploited the lower chill margins of lava flows, the contact-metamorphosed hornfels siltstone underlying the basalt, and the pockets of chalcedony and metamorphosed and mylonitized quartzite of bedrock exposures.

Petrographic analyses of waste flakes, prepared in thin section, provide evidence of consistently careful and knowledgeable selection, distribution and use of the finest-grained local rock from the Connecticut and Farmington River Valleys.

The Thorntons Ferry Site: A Paleo-Indian Site in the Lower Merrimack River Valley, New Hampshire
By Wes Stinson

Preliminary results of excavations conducted by volunteers in the NH-DHR State Conservation and Rescue Archaeology Program (S.C.R.A.P.) will be presented with a focus on the specifics of the setting of the site on the shore of an upland wetland and how this relates to current theories of Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in New England.

The Laurentian Tradition in Interior Southern New England: A New Synthesis of the Data
By Curtiss Hoffman

The Laurentian concept, as originally defined by Ritchie, included both a comprehensive trait list and a description of an interior lacustrine adaptation significant to understanding cultural evolution in the Northeast during the Late Archaic phase. Many researchers have since attempted to extend both the geographical and temporal ranges of the original concept, with varying success. This paper presents a synthesis of information obtained from sites in interior zones in southern New England which show clearly that not only are most of the important diagnostic traits found there in abundance, but also the adaptive pattern is clearly present. Discussion follows as to the significance of this extension for the understanding of regional prehistory.

Iron Works, Mills and Breweries: The Pleasures of Industrial Archaeology
By Christine E. Davis

Identifying the archaeological component for industrial sites has been of particular significance in America's Industrial Heritage Project involving a nine-county region in Southwestern Pennsylvania. During the field work phase of the project, examples of archaeological resources ranging from the complex features of a specialty steel mill to the cellars of a small rural brewery were recorded. Many early nineteenth-century iron works communities, once believed to be isolated nucleated plantations, were identified as complex regions that included a settlement system of several thousand acres. Such sites present significant issues in terms of cultural resource management. This paper will address the survey methodology, the types of industrial sites identified, the documentation process, and the potential archaeological features within those sites.
Indoor Archaeology at the North Family Brethren's Workshop, Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, New Lebanon, New York
By Ernest A. Wiegand II and Michael D. Coe

The discovery, documentation and analysis of a variety of data at this early nineteenth century Shaker building was conducted prior to its stabilization, repair and rehabilitation. Changes in the workshop's form and function over a century of active use were determined through such clues as paint marks, stains, wear patterns and graffiti, which added to and modified existing knowledge from the documentary record and oral history of the structure. The resulting study reflects the growth, maturity and decline of the Shaker movement at this important Shaker community.

The East Family Shaker site: Investigations at a Hilltop Component of the Mt. Lebanon (N.Y.) Shaker Village
By Mary Frances Carmell

The East Family Shakers, a member family of the larger Mt. Lebanon Shaker community, were a vital part of the religious, economic and social phenomenon that has proved to be the longest-lived communal experiment in the history of the United States.

The East Family was the unit to first record the "visions" received by some of its female members in the 1830's, some of which were preserved in the famous Shaker "spirit drawings" and songs. It was also one of the first families to produce the Shaker 3-slat side chair. Defunct by the late 19th century, the East Family's tenure on "the Hill" has gone largely unresearched, and the site itself had never been mapped.

Investigation of the site in 1986-1987 resulted in the mapping of the structural remains, and surface survey, aided by documentary evidence, has provided a framework for assessment of the building functions and the site's history. A series of maps and charts serve to illustrate.

One of the difficulties confronting the historical archaeologist dealing with a Shaker site is the fact that the Shakers, a separatist communal society, lived with the material culture of mainstream 19th century life. The question arises, then, whether or not evidence of the unique nature of the site can be inferred without the aid of archival support. Under examination will be the scale of certain buildings relative to their cultural inventories, and the location of major agricultural structures relative to domestic structures. As a Shaker site, its ceramics variability will be examined for possible usefulness as an indicator of the family's status within the infrastructure.

Survey of Lithic Knives in Prehistoric Eastern North America
By Wm Jack Hranicky

Paper not given.

The Late Prehistory of Northwestern Ohio
By Jonathan E. Bowen

A total of approximately 850 Late Archaic through Upper Mississippian components have been identified in the 24 countries of northwestern Ohio. Analyses of these remains suggest that the human population of this region increased at a rate of about 0.015% per year during Late Archaic through initial Late Woodland times (3000 B.C.-A.D. 750). With the advent of corn horticulture, the post-A.D. 750 population increased at a rate of about 0.05% per year. The archaeological record suggests that the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland population density of northwestern Ohio was somewhere about 0.04 person/km². Because of a marked constriction in habitually used territories, which may have been politically induced, in addition to slow population
growth, the population density had increased to about 0.20 person/km$^2$ by A.D. 1450, and to about 8.00 person/km$^2$ by shortly after A.D. 1600. At this time, the amount of elk harvested had increased to a level of over three times the numbers ever killed previously. Although this represents a marked increase in population density, it is still only one-third that of the early 17th century Huron.

Seasonality and Other Determinations Based on the American Oyster, *Crassostrea Virginia*: A Review of Available Methodology and Its Application to Archaeological Sites on the Southern Connecticut Coast
By Judith Abraham

This talk reviews the available techniques and discusses the methodology used for the analysis of season of harvest and habitat harvested for sites with remains of the American oyster, *Crassostrea virginia*. The study used oysters excavated from three prehistoric sites along the coast of southern Connecticut. The sites are for the Middle to Late Woodland (1 A.D.-1640 A.D.) periods of Native American life.

The information was obtained from the interpretation of the left valve hinge area, from shell morphology and from analysis of the marine organisms which lived on the oyster shells. Inferences from this study indicate that oyster exploitation took place from mid-summer to late fall.

From my research, I have concluded that present techniques are capable of giving a general seasonality for a large oyster sample but are not refined enough to give a precise seasonality, seasonality for a small sample, or for a sample of young oysters. Future directions for improved oyster shell interpretations are offered.

Investigations at a Lackawaxen Generalized Hunting Settlement on the Middle Delaware River Drainage
By Ted Payne

Data recovery investigations at the Worrell Site (28Bu252) in Burlington County, New Jersey recorded a Delaware Archaic complex settlement on the middle part of the Assiscunk Creek. The approximately seven acre Lackawaxen settlement area was situated adjoining wetland and woodland ecozones at the juncture of the creek and a tributary. The settlement was utilized for the purposes of faunal and floral food procurement and general settlement processes. The seasonality of the settlement has not been spatially defined, but it appears to have been in use from summer through fall.

The integrity of the cultural material patterns was preserved, which permitted a study of the site's infrastructure and tool assemblage. In addition to foodways activities, fabrication, processing, and general utility settlement practices were maintained with little change over time. The manufacture of flaked and groundstone tools also occurred at the site. Included in the assemblage were sherds from a Marcey Creek vessel, which raised the question of ceramic use by this Late Archaic culture. Recent radiocarbon dates from Lackawaxen components in the region, as well as thermoluminescence analysis of Marcey Creek ceramics in Burlington County, indicate a possible contemporaneity.

The Making of a Delaware Indian Village
By John T. Kraft and Herbert C. Kraft

The archaeological discovery of housepatterns in the upper Delaware River Valley, and ethnohistoric descriptions of Native American lifeways in what was to become New Netherland and later New Jersey, stimulated the creation of Winakung (the place of Sassafrass), a Lenape/Delaware Indian village reconstruction at Historic Waterloo, Stanhope, New Jersey.
Faithfulness of detail had to be somewhat compromised in order to meet safety standards imposed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The result is nevertheless impressive and believable. Bark covered wigwams and roundended longhouses completely furnished with objects of everyday use, and enhanced with mannequins appropriately dressed and engaged in activities that include cooking, curing and trading with white men, provide viewers with a stimulating glimpse of Indian life as it may have been in the early seventeenth century. Dugout canoes, fish weirs, tree trunk mortars and pestles, simulated menstrual lodges, grave sites, ceremonial center, sweat lodge, traps and snares among other things help to support the sense of reality.

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ANNUAL SOCIETY REPORTS

ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Marjorie Gay

The Alabama Archaeological Society is still well and very active, although the membership has dropped below 500. Five chapters have reported to the secretary as being active.

The summer meeting was held at the Smith Bottom Cave near Florence on the weekend of June 18 & 19. A summer field school was being conducted at this site under the leadership of Dr. Boyce Driskell. The members had the opportunity to do field work with the crew and Boyce explained the site. The bone preservation is exceptional. The Muscle Shoals Chapter hosted a fish fry and on Sunday, Charles Moore conducted a tour of the Indian Mound Museum.

The winter meeting was held on October 28 at Tuscaloosa and Moundville. This was the climax of a celebration for the 50th Anniversary of Mound State Monument. The week-long activities were co-sponsored by the Alabama State Museum of Natural History, the Alabama Archaeological Society and the Alabama Humanities Foundation. The program of speakers included Dr. Douglas E. Jones, Dr. Vincas Steponaitis and Dr. Christopher Peebles. The Society members enjoyed a barbecue feast in the evening.

The Board of Directors met three times this year--on April 19 in Birmingham, during the summer meeting and the winter meeting. Eugene Futato announced a schedule to catch up on the publication of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology. The June 1987 and June 1989 issues have been mailed this year. The December 1987 issue will soon be ready and the December 1989 issue by the end of the year. In 1990, the June and December 1988 and the June and December 1990 issues will put us on schedule. The contents of Volume 32 No. 2, Dec. 1986

Knight: Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Lightwood Shell Midden Complex, site 1Ta241, Talladega County, Alabama.
Knight: Book Review: The Prehistoric Native American Art of Mud Glyph Cave
Peacock: A Comparison of Late Woodland, Mississippian and Proto-historic Triangular Points from the Central Tombigbee River Drainage
Waselkov: A Reinterpretation of the Creek Indian Barricade at Horseshoe Bend

Volume 33, No. 1, June 1987
Hubbert and Wright: Lalakalka, The Fishing Place: Another Way of Seeing the Archaeology of the Rother L. Harris Reservoir.

Volume 35, No. 1, June 1989
Holstein, Vaughn and Baier: The Morgan Mountain Stone Mound Complex Site 1Ca32, Calhoun County, Alabama.
Martin: Archaeological Investigations of an Aboriginal Defensive Ditch at Site 1Ds32.
Mikell: The Temporal Affiliation and Morphological Characteristics of Washington Cluster Projectile Points from the Mobile Bay Pipeline Project.
Silvis: Archaeological Test Excavations at Bienville Square, a Public Park in Downtown Mobile, Alabama.
Newsletter Editor, Amos J. Wright, with the help of Bart Henson and Dorothy Luke, kept Stones & Bones on the monthly schedule. This newsletter alone is worth membership in the Society. It contains not only Society and State news, but also book reviews, meeting announcements and a wide selection of information from publications the members would not normally see.

Archaeology is in the news in Alabama. Through co-operation between the universities, museums and other organizations in the state, many opportunities to participate are offered. To mention a few: Colloquium Series in Archaeology and Ethnography at the University of Alabama; 175th Anniversary of Horseshoe Bend; The Old Mobile Project under the University of South Alabama; Russell Cave 4th Annual Indian Day; an Exhibition of Prehistoric Cave Art at Red Mountain Museum Birmingham; Alabama Indian Reunion at Burritt Museum & Park in Huntsville; Bear Mountain Site under Charles Hubbert; a site in Cullman County under Roger Nance; Smith Bottom Cave under Boyce Driskell; Blue Hole Site under Harry Holstein; reopening of the Peter Brannon Indian Gallery at the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery; excavations continue at Fusihashee under Sheldon, Cottier and Waselkov.

Officers in 1989 were: President Nancy M. Rohr; Vice Presidents Charles Ochs and Boyce Driskell; Secretary & Treasurer Bettye Henson. Officers for 1990 will be: President Charles Ochs; First Vice President Boyce Driskell; Second Vice President Phillip Koerper; Secretary & Treasurer Bettye Henson; Journal Editor Eugene Futato; Newsletter Editor A. J. Wright; ESAF Representative and Alternate Marjorie Gay and Robert Gay. The 1990 Winter Meeting will be a joint meeting with the Society for Georgia Archaeology in Columbus, Georgia.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Roger W. Moeller

The biggest news from New York is that a major portion of Flint Mine Hill is for sale. Although the Incorporated Long Island Chapter owns a segment, the state society is mounting a fund raising campaign to buy the remainder before it is developed. This is a major multi-component archaeological site.

The annual meeting in April in Norwich, New York was focused upon an in-depth symposium on Iroquois archaeology. Recognized experts reported upon their research on the various tribes of the Confederacy across the state and into adjacent states and Canada. The papers are expected to be published.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Roger W. Moeller

Connecticut's new state archaeologist, Nicholas Bellantoni, has been very active in speaking to historical societies, archaeological groups, and any other organization at all interested in archaeology. He has become a very high profile asset, who interacts well with the diverse segments of the archaeological and historical community.

John Pfeiffer and Don Malcarne have been very active in documenting a historic Indian cemetery threatened by a proposed sewer line in the southeastern corner of the state. Don presented a paper at this meeting and others across the state on this topic. This issue has brought the state's Indian and archaeological community closer together and promoted fruitful discussions.

Connecticut has also enacted a very strict law governing the proper reporting and excavating of human remains and tightly controlling excavations on state owned land. An actual case is eagerly anticipated to learn how the law will be enforce and what penalties will be assessed.
The strength of the state society continues to be the activities of its chapters. A hard core of dedicated people insure that interesting and creative programs are planned and executed. The State Museum has been very supportive, especially in its Workshops in Archaeology.

The annual meeting in April was a very well attended update on the cultures and time periods within the state. Recognized experts discussed current research and creative methods for each period. The symposium is expected to be published by the State Museum as part of its Anthropological Papers series.

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. reports a membership of 372 and 10 chapters. Members of ASM, Inc. were privileged to assist with the First Joint Archeological Congress held at the Convention Center, Baltimore, MD, Jan. 5-9, 1989. The American Philological Association, the American Schools of oriental Research, the Archaeological Institute of America and the Society for Historical Research presented a wide variety of topics which made this truly a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

The 24th Annual Spring Symposium was held in Annapolis, MD, March 18, 1989. The Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture was given by Howard A. MacCord, Sr. of Virginia: "The Lewis Creek Mound Culture of Virginia." Other speakers were: Carol A. Ebright, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, "Paleo Indian and Archaic Occupations at the Higgins Site, Anne Arundel County, MD"; Deborah Seward, Seward Analysis: "What Micro-residues Tell Us About the Higgins Site"; Joseph W. Hopkins, III, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.: "Late Archaic Period Discoveries in College Park, MD"; Ronald A. Thomas, MAAR Associates, Inc.: "The Birely Tannery, Frederick, MD".

The 19th Annual Field Session was held May 6-15, 1989 at Chapel Point, Charles County, MD with 81 participants. This was the second consecutive year at this location, which yielded Early Archaic through Late Woodland to historic materials, with the main occupation an Early Woodland Popes Creek component. The site is endangered by erosion.

Members of ASM, Inc. also assisted with work at Patuxent Point, Calvert County, MD. This is the site of a 17th century tobacco plantation threatened by real estate development. The excavation is under the direction of Julia A. King, Southern Maryland Regional Center of Maryland, Maryland Historical Trust, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

In addition, some ASM, Inc. members helped the Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology with the excavation at Mt. Claire Mansion, which was the 18th century home of Charles Carroll, Barrister.

The Society was saddened in August 1989 by the sudden death of Paul Cresthull, who had been editor of MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY, the Journal of ASM, Inc., since 1968. No successor has yet been appointed, so Journal publication is regrettably delayed. Mr. Cresthull was one of the "founding fathers" of ASM, Inc. and served the Society for more than a quarter of a century. He attended many ESAF meetings, often serving as official delegate of ASM, Inc.

The Society's 25th Annual Meeting was held Oct. 7, 1989 in Ellicott city, MD, with the Upper Patuxent Archaeological Group as host. The Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture was presented by Dr. Mac MacDaniel, "Lowes Island Revisited: the County, the Developer, and Us." Other speakers were: Mrs. Joetta Cramm, Howard County Historical Society, "Looking Back at Ellicott City"; Dennis Curry, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, "Up-date on the ASM, Inc. Field Session at Chapel Point"; Julia A. King, Jefferson Paterson Park and Museum, "Archaeological Excavations at the Patuxent Point Site"; Carol A. Ebright, Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, "Mound Cultures"; Alison Pooley, Upper Patuxent Archaeology
Group, "Some Arabian Sites". The meeting concluded with guided tours of the Howard County Historical Society Building and the Patapasco Female Institute. The later is an ongoing project of the Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group.

At the 1989 Annual Meeting, the 7th Annual William B. Marye Award for "...outstanding contributions to Maryland archeology..." was presented to Tyler J. Bastian, State Archeologist of Maryland. The occasion also commemorated the 20th anniversary of Mr. Bastian’s appointment to the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Thomas Fenn

The Maine Archaeological Society is going strong. It is in a financial boom and is looking very secure in continuing its membership growth. The Society presently boasts a membership of 270. The Society has had its usual Spring and Fall meetings and has had good crowds on hand. The spring meeting was held in Topsham, Maine and had speakers Bruce Bourque, Steve Cox and Debbie Wilson discussing archaeological research being conducted in the local region. The fall meeting had Arthur Spiess and Leon Cranmer speaking on the historic and prehistoric components of Fort Halifax in Winslow, Maine and Brian Robinson spoke about his doctoral research on Middle Archaic mortuary assemblages from sites in Maine.

On August 19, the MAS worked in cooperation with the Abbe Museum of Bar Harbor in hosting a celebration of the heritage of Maine Indians at the Bar Harbor ballfield. This festival included demonstrations of traditional crafts and art of Maine tribes and archaeologists demonstrated flintknapping techniques. The afternoon was highlighted with a performance by the Passamaquoddy Dancers of Pleasant Point.

Another project the MAS is presently involved in is the production of a 16mm film on Maine Petroglyphs. Maine has an abundance of petroglyphs and two members of the society, Mark Hedden and Ray Gerber, have offered to put together this work. Mark Hedden is one of the best versed people on petroglyphs in the state, and Ray has had extensive work with film. 16mm film is preferable due to its versatility, detail and control over the conditions and is the medium of choice for making copies for film, videotape or TV broadcast.

The MAS in conjunction with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) also has a growing list of publications on archaeology. Such site reports as the Young Site, Clarke and Lake and Kidder Point have recently been joined by the well-reviewed publications of The French at Pentagoet 1635-1674: An Archaeological Portrait of the Acadian Frontier and Michaud: A PaleoIndian Site in the New England-Maritime Region. A petroglyph poster is available through the society. Sales are going well on all books and poster and a new book about a seventeenth century Plymouth mortuary trading post is expected soon.

The MAS is again working with the MHPC on a comprehensive collections cataloging program. There are many private collections around the state that are unknown or little known that would be sought out and extensively recorded. This information would then be incorporated into some kind of database to be available for research.

Another MAS/MHPC project along the same lines is the Regional Conservation Archaeologist Program. This program has volunteers, many of whom are MAS members, monitor the condition of sites that they visit frequently, locate new sites through passive surface searching, identify previously unreported collectors, and monitor local construction projects that might have turned up new or unsuspected archaeological sites. The Conservation Archaeologists are reimbursed for expenses and are expected to submit as much detailed information as possible.
The Archeological Society of Virginia is healthy and active. The total of members and subscribers is about 700, and the Society's net worth is about $27,000. Twelve chapters are currently active. Surveys for sites have been conducted by individual members and by chapter teams. Sites are assigned numbers and are recorded by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology in Richmond. Several rescue excavations have been carried out in 1989, usually in conjunction with the state's agency. The Society held a Spring Symposium in Richmond for one day, and in the fall held its Annual Meeting. This event was at Wytheville in southwestern Virginia, and attendance was over 120. Guest speaker at the Annual Dinner was Dr. Bennie Keel of the U.S. National Park Service, who spoke on the history of Cherokee archeology. The Society also collaborated with the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) on a symposium on the archeology of the Early and Middle Archaic Periods. Related to this, the Society published the results of an earlier symposium on the Paleo-Indian Period. This is the Society's Special Publication No. 19.

The Society published its usual Quarterly Newsletter and the Quarterly Bulletin. Officers elected for the biennium 1990-91 are:

- President: Joey T. Moldenhauer, Roanoke, VA
- President-elect: Lyle E. Browning, Richmond, VA
- Vice-President: Kathy Bassett, Roanoke, VA
- Secretary: Eleanor Parslow, Mt. Solon, VA
- Treasurer: Russell E. Darden, Courtland, VA

A major change occurred in the state's set-up for archeology and historical preservation. The former Division of Historic Landmarks became the Department of Historic Resources on July 1st. Heading the Department is Dr. Hugh C. Miller, nationally-known architect-historian. Work of the new Department will continue that begun under the older Division. Underwater archeology, formerly centered on the Cornwallis fleet at Yorktown, is to be broadened to include all coastal and riverine waters, and the Yorktown Project has been closed out. The Department will announce an Archeology Week for the Fall of 1990, in conjunction with COVA and the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Society celebrates its 50th Anniversary in 1990, and this celebration will inaugurate Archeology Week for the state.