50TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

BULLETIN
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 50, NOVEMBER 1991

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

57TH ANNUAL MEETING
THE GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL
NOVEMBER 8-11, 1990
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BULLETIN EDITOR
WM JACK HRANICKY
POST OFFICE BOX 11256
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22312
USA
MINUTES OF THE 57TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

The 57th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was formally opened on November 9, 1990, in the Ballroom of The Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, when the President of the Ohio Archaeological Council, Al Tonetti, and the President of the Federation, John Reid, gave their Welcoming Remarks.

The Greeting and Opening Remarks were followed by the Friday Morning Session entitled Late Archaic and Early Woodland Mortuary Ceremonialism in the Northeast, which was organized by Michael J. Heckenberger (Chair) and James B. Petersen. The following papers were presented: "A Reconstruction of Late Archaic Mortuary Behavior: Turner Farm, Maine" by Lenore Barbian; "The Bradley Cemetery: A Moorehead Burial Tradition Site in Maine" by William R. Belcher, David Sanger and Bruce J. Bourque; "Models for Mortuary Variability in the Late Archaic" by Ann Marie Mires and Lenore Barbian; "Considerations of Status, Role and Gender Differences in the Middlesex Mortuary Complex" by Michael J. Heckenberger and James B. Petersen; "The Boucher Site and the Relationship of the Middlesex Complex in Eastern North America" by James B. Petersen and Michael J. Heckenberger; "Dying Cache-Poor: Trade as a Formation Process in Meadowood Phase Mortuary Ceremonialism" by Joseph E. Granger; "Share the Cooking? Share the Feast? Adena Ceramics and Intergroup Relations in Ohio Valley Adena" by R. Berle Clay.

The Friday Afternoon Session entitled Contact Period Archaeology was Organized and Chaired by Herbert C. Kraft. The following papers were presented: "Incorporation into the European World Economy: Americans and the Fur Trade" by P. Nick Kardulias; "Champlain, Glass Beads and Beaver: Prehistoric/Protohistoric Aboriginal Trade Connections into the Western Great Lakes" by David M. Stothers; "Trade and Conflict in the Potomac Valley, Ca. 1625-1650" by Larry Moore; "Trade Between the Mid-Atlantic Algonquians and the Ontario Iroquois circa A.D. 1600" by James Pendergast; "Creating a Context for Northeastern Historic Contact" by Robert S. Grumet; "The Protohistoric Monogahela and the Case for an Iroquois Connection" by William C. Johnson; and "Columbus's Quincentennial: No Reason for Indians to Celebrate" by Herbert C. Kraft.

THE MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The 57th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board, held in the Ballroom of The Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, was called to order at 4:05 p.m., November 9, 1990, by President John Reid. A roll call of Officers and State Society Representatives was taken. The meeting had a quorum to conduct business.

Reports from the Federation Officers was the initial order of business. First, the reading of the Minutes of the 1989 Executive Board Meeting by Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, was requested. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to dispense with the reading of said Minutes since they were forwarded to the Officers and were available in the Bulletin. Martha Otto seconded this motion which was unanimously passed.

The second report was the Treasurer's Report. Roger Moeller, in Charles Bello's absence, indicated that as of October 24th, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia had not paid their annual dues. Moeller indicated that Bello sent him a summary of the Treasury balance to date and that Bello would have the final statement in early 1991. The estimated balance of the Treasury is $1,000.00. John Pfeiffer made a motion to accept this Report as presented. Jack Hranicky seconded the motion and it was unanimously passed.

Thereafter, President Reid requested Moeller, as ESAF Business Manager, to give his Report. Moeller indicated that the Federation was solvent with an approximate opening balance for the year of $12,000.00. Currently, the Federation Business Office has a balance of approximately $21,000.00 in cash on hand. This figure however does not reflect payments for the publication of AENA #18 and the Bulletin or the disbursement thereof. It is estimated that AENA #18 will cost most of the budgeted $9,000.00. Moeller also went on to say that during the year he received 323 individual and 35 institutional memberships. Also, Moeller noted that back sales of AENA totaled $5,879.00. The majority of which were sales of the reprinted AENA #7. The reprinting costs of this back issue have been recouped. Moeller went on to say that he felt there weren't really any other reprinting opportunities. It had been suggested that Volume #12, the
"PaleoIndian Issue," may have some appeal; however, Moeller did not think so. Even a limited reprinting would be a serious financial gamble and he recommended against it.

Presently, there are more than 450 individual and institutional paid memberships for 1990. He noted that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Maine have taken advantage of the special 20% discount offer for securing memberships within their respective State Societies.

A motion was made by Herb Kraft to accept the Business Manager's Report as presented. Wm Jack Hranicky seconded the motion and it was unanimously passed.

Next, President Reid requested Richard George, Corresponding Secretary, to give his Report. George indicated that on October 5, 1990 he sent out 13 requests for lists of officers and their addresses to State Societies. He indicated that he did not have any addresses for 5 of the Societies. Of the 13 solicitations, he has received 6 responses and "is eternally optimistic about the rest." Ed Lenik made a motion to accept this Report as presented; seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed.

A Report from the AENA Editor was requested. Martha Otto, on behalf of Dennis Curry who could not be at these meetings, gave the following. AENA #18 will be several months late this year due to two factors beyond Dennis' control. One being that his office moved from Baltimore to Annapolis and the second being that he had only 101 pages of copy and promises for papers to fill the remaining 79 pages. Otto outlined the content of Volume #18 and then indicated that it should be available for distribution in late January 1991. The budgeted $7,500.00 plus 5% contingency should be held. Finally, Otto requested that anyone interested in submitting an article for Volume #19 should contact Dennis. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to accept this Report as presented. It was seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed.

President Reid requested a Report from the Bulletin Editor, Jack Hranicky. Hranicky indicated that everything was running smoothly. He had some difficulties in obtaining State Society Reports however. The 1991 Bulletin will be the 50th issue. As a special segment of this anniversary issue, Jack ventured that he would provide a History of ESAF and solicit personal "testimonies" from Federation members. The format usually is 20-24 typed faced pages but for this issue Jack Hranicky will extend it to 28 pages if needed since the additional cost would be minimal. After some discussion, it was generally concluded that this was a good idea. Herb Kraft presented a motion to accept this Report, as presented; seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed.

Next, President Reid brought up the following items of Old Business. First, the Louis Brennan Memorial Publication. Roger Moeller presented a synopsis of the idea behind this publication and how it came to be. Herb Kraft was selected to edit this volume in Lou's honor. While the publication and article therein are being finalized, there is the problem of securing publication monies. Other organizations like MALFA, NYSAA, the Lower Hudson Chapter of NYSAA, who originally initiated this idea, do not have sufficient capital to publish it. It was concluded that perhaps those organization to which Lou belonged and where his presence was deeply felt could share in this expense as they were able. This would include ESAF and MAAC. Moeller went on to point out that this would be "seed money" and would eventually be paid back as cash or in the form of copies of the publication to sell. Herb Kraft outlined the content of this publication and estimated it to be about 175-200 pages in length. He also estimated that it could be ready by April 1991 in time for the 75th Anniversary of NYSAA. After some discussion, it was suggested that $3,500.00 would be the amount that ESAF should extend to this project. Jack Hranicky made a motion to authorize the release of $3,500.00 towards the publication of this memorial volume. This was seconded by John Pfeiffer and unanimously passed. Thereafter, Herb Kraft requested permission to use the obituary he prepared in AENA Volume #11. Roger Moeller indicated that there was no written copyright on AENA and therefore this would not be a legal problem. John Pfeiffer made a motion to authorize Herb Kraft to use the materials in Volume #11 for the special Brennan Memorial volume. Moeller seconded this motion and it was unanimously passed.

The second Item of Old Business was the "ESAF Ambassadorship" Program to the State Societies. Jay Custer, Chair of this committee, was absent. No report was given. The third Item of Old Business was the History of ESAF. Since Jack Hranicky indicated that this was to be included in the 1991 Bulletin no additional report was requested. The fourth Item of Old Business was the status of ESAFNET. Jack Hranicky indicated that it was running but there have been fewer inquiring. He attributed this to increased competition. Hranicky
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
Balance Sheet 1991

The following is a summary of the ESAF Treasurer’s report. A copy of the full report is available from either the Treasurer or Business Manager.

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Charles A. Bello
ESAF Treasurer
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Robert Maslowski, EDITOR WVAS, PO Box 213, Milton, WV 25541

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Send all corrections and updates directly to the Corresponding Secretary, Dick George.
identified some improvements to ESAFNET which he is working on, which include the use of a mouse to call up items on the menu.

The fifth Item of Old Business was a request for a status report from the Meeting's Local Arrangements Chair. Martha Otto indicated that as of this Board Meeting there were 182 registrations and 112 banquet reservations out of the required 120. There is approximately $1,300.00 in receipts so far and more is anticipated. John Pfeiffer noted that there was a total of 185 registrants at last year's meeting which was held in Connecticut. He cautioned anyone planning a meeting not to overestimate the number of registrants and banquet attendees; otherwise, the Federation could lose money. President Reid made the observation that there is a nucleus of annual meeting attendees and it seems that the regional location of the meeting will determine the number of additional persons present. The farther away from the central core of the eastern states, the meeting attendance declines. Reid cited that although ESAF has approximately 350-400 members, not all who attend the meetings are individual members. He suggested that the registration forms for the annual meetings provide a membership line item so persons who are coming for the first time can join and others can renew their membership. Jack Hranicky, the 1992 Local Arrangements Chair, indicated that he would include this in the registration form for that meeting.

The last Item of Old Business was the continued inquiry into the selling of artifacts by the Piedmont Society. Howard MacCord, who was directed to pursue this matter indicated that he wrote to Rodney Peck on December 12, 1989 and received no response. He then wrote to the President of the Piedmont Society, Jim Maus, on June 1, 1990. He received no response. In early October, MacCord indicated that he wrote to President Reid to advise him of this matter. Soon thereafter, he received a letter from Rodney Peck and Jim Maus responding to his inquiries. MacCord also indicated that he suggested to these persons that one of them or someone else from the Piedmont Society should attend this Executive Board Meeting to speak on their behalf. MacCord went on to say that the Society still advertises their artifact sales but does have a standard of not allowing the sale of fraudulent artifacts or those illegally excavated. MacCord expressed his personal displeasure with the Society for setting up these sales and making a commission on them. Jack Hranicky stated that it has been his experience that the members of this Society do not dig artifacts to sell. Moreover, very early on they disallowed the display and sale of human remains while other museums and organizations had human remains on display. Museums, Hranicky went on to say, buy and sell collections on a regular basis and we should not be concerned with these sales but should focus on the looting of sites. To expel the Piedmont Society, which like every other state society is an organization comprised in part of collectors, is to further disassociate the non-professional from this organization.

John Pfeiffer asked President Reid whether the Federation had a policy regarding this matter. Howard MacCord read a Resolution issued in 1972 on "curbing the commercialization of antiquities" which focused on: 1) the verification of artifacts at the time of purchase by archaeologists (professional and non-professional) to ensure they have been legally and ethically acquired; 2) persons who are dealing in the promotion and sale of fraudulent artifacts should be prosecuted; and 3) that publicity be given at every opportunity to promote these policies. MacCord then read the Piedmont Society's October 10 letter addressing his initial inquiries and the ESAF policy. The Piedmont Society stated that they believed the policies have been adhered to and they are in agreement with the position of the Federation in this matter. They did not see that there was a problem. They went on to point out that the 1972 Resolution does not address the general sale of artifacts and notes that it is not illegal to do so. Therefore, the Piedmont Society supports the private buying and selling of legally acquired artifacts while condemning the sale of illegal and unethically acquired artifacts.

After much discussion, it was evident that the original citation that the Piedmont Society's activities which promote the sale of artifacts is counter to ESAF policy was in error. The intent of the 1972 Resolution statement was to eliminate the looting of artifacts. President Reid indicated that there was a motion pending from last year's meeting that if the investigation into this matter provided evidence that the Piedmont Society violated ESAF policy, it should be expelled from the Federation. After some additional discussion this motion was rescinded. Thereafter Howard MacCord indicated that he would write to the Piedmont Society indicating that they were in accord with ESAF policy on this matter.

With no additional Old Business, President Reid brought several Items of New Business before the Board. First, the Nominating Committee was requested to give a Report. In Bill Engelbrecht's absence, Jack Hranicky gave the Slate of Officers for the 1990-1992 term. For President-Elect, the Committee selected Verna Cowin and
The fourth Item of New Business which President Reid presented was the need to reassess and revise the Federation By-Laws. As ESAF has changed over the years, the current By-Laws have not been amended. John Pfeiffer made a motion that John Reid should head up a committee to review this matter in light of his knowledge of the history of ESAF. The motion was seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed. President Reid agreed to this task providing he could appoint members to this committee. Jack Hranicky offered to assist.

With no additional New Business to consider, President Reid requested a motion to adjourn this meeting. A motion was made by Herb Kraft; seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed. This meeting was adjourned at 5:48 p.m.

The Saturday Morning Session, Organized and Chaired by Verna L. Cowin, was entitled Eastern North American Burial Ceremonialism. Included in this session were the following papers: "An Early Archaic Cremation Burial Near Bolivar Ohio: Ancient Roots of a Mortuary Tradition" by Nigel Brush; "The Newark Earthworks: A New Look at the Lost Grandeur" by Bradley T. Lepper; "Late Woodland to Emergent Mississippian Burial Practices: Reflections of Social Change" by Frances Clark; "A Unique Shenks Ferry Burial From a Lancaster Phase Settlement Site in Chester County, Pennsylvania" by John R. Wright; "Ceremonial Feasting With the Dead at the Petersen Site in Northcentral Ohio" by Timothy Abel; "Analysis of Tool Assemblages from the Island Field Grave Caches: A Look at the Tools That Made the Tools" by Jay F. Custer; and "An Examination of Some Possible Explanation for a Shift in the Orientation of Graves Among the Early Historic Seneca" by Martha L. Sempowski.

The Saturday Afternoon Session, Chaired by Martha Potter Otto, was entitled Contributed Papers. The following were presented during this session: "The Thorpe Site: Early Woodland Rehab Housing in Western Pennsylvania" by Richard L. George; "The 1984 Excavation at 12D29a: A Middle Woodland Village in Southeastern Indiana" by Jack K. Blosser; "Archaeological Investigations at 36FA368: Implications for the Study of Monongahela Settlement Patterns" by Paul A. Raber; "Resource Selection in a 13th Century Agricultural Village in Muskingum County, Ohio" by Flora Church; "Shenks Ferry Settlement in Chester County, Pennsylvania: Lancaster and Funk Phase Habitation Sites Along the Brandywine Creek" by John P. Nass and J. R. Wright; "The Jesuit Relations: Corroboration Through the Archaeological Record" by Lorraine P. Saunders; "Virginia Prehistoric Rock Art" by Wm Jack Hranicky; and "F. W. Putnam on Early Man in North
MINUTES OF THE 
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 1990 Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was called to order by President John Reid at 4:00 p.m., on November 10, 1990, in the Ballroom of The Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. Immediately, President Reid requested Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, to give a summary of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous afternoon. After this summary was presented, Tom Waters, President of the Society for Pennsylvania, questioned the location of the 1992 Meeting. He was not sure of the location and therefore requested the Minutes be amended to read the Pittsburgh area instead. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to accept this summary as presented with the requested amendment. This motion was seconded by Herb Kraft and unanimously passed.

The second Item of Business which President Reid brought to the floor was a special Louis Brennan Memorial Volume. Herb Kraft gave a brief discussion. He indicated its intent and general content but concluded that due to financial constraints it had not gone forward. With financial assistance in the amount of $3,500.00 from ES AF and other monies from other organizations to which Lou Brennan belonged, the publication could proceed. He assured everyone that this was "seed money" and the Federation would eventually be paid back either in cash or in publications for sale.

The third Item of Business was that of the Selection of Officers for 1990-1992. Jack Hranicky presented the slate of candidates for the various offices. President Reid requested any additional nominees from the floor. There were none. Hranicky made a motion to accept the following candidates: President-Elect: Verna Cowin and Michael Stewart; Treasurer: Charles Bello; Corresponding Secretary: Richard George; Recording Secretary: Faye Stocum. Ed Lenik seconded the motion and it was unanimously passed. Ballots were disseminated and returned. The position of President-Elect went to Verna Cowin.

President Reid requested Howard MacCord to give a report on the 1991 meeting as the fourth Item of Business. MacCord indicated that Jack Hranicky will be the Program Chair and that anyone with any ideas for session topics should see Jack. MacCord noted that the meetings will be November 8-10, at the Williamsburg Holiday Inn. The room rates for the meetings will be $49.00 plus tax per night/single or double occupancy. He urged everyone to attend.

The fifth Item of Business was the 1992 meeting. No one from the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology was present to discuss the meeting arrangements. President Reid did note that it would be held in western Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh.

The sixth Item of Business was a report from the Local Arrangements Chair, Martha Otto. Otto announced that the registration was up to 196 and that the banquet seating was filled. Otto expressed her wishes to everyone attending this meeting; hoping they enjoyed the papers, tours and accommodations. Thereafter, President Reid requested a motion be made extending a Vote of Thanks to the Local Arrangements and Program Chairs for their efforts in putting together an excellent meeting. This motion was made by Herb Kraft and seconded by Ed Lenik. The motion was resoundingly passed.

President Reid made a Roll Call of the State Societies soliciting their annual reports. Upon the conclusion of these annual reports, Ed Lenik, President-Elect requested a formal Vote of Thanks be extended to John Reid in his capacity as President of ES AF over the past two years. Thereafter, as a concluding act, President Reid requested a motion to adjourn this meeting. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky; seconded by Ed Lenik and unanimously passed. This meeting adjourned at 4:37 p.m.

Following the Annual Business Meeting, the Annual Federation Banquet was held in The Great Southern Ballroom. The Banquet Speaker was Dr. Jeremy Sabloff. Dr. Sabloff presented a slide illustrated lecture entitled "The Collapse of Classic Maya Civilization: Changing Archaeological Perspectives."

The Sunday Morning Session was entitled Archaeological Investigation in Lower Raccoon Creek, Licking County, Ohio. This session was Organized and Chaired by William S. Dancy. The following papers were presented: "Archaeology Investigations in Lower Raccoon Creek, Licking County, Ohio" by Pat Cheney; "The Bladelet Assemblage from the Murphy Site" by William S. Dancy; "Soils and Geomorphology of the Lower Raccoon Creek" by Tod Frolking; "Educational..."
Archaeology in Licking County" by Paul Hooge; "The Fluted Point Component at Munson Spring and Its Significance" by Jeffrey B. Gill; "Hopewell Settlement Pattern As Revealed by Siteless Survey" by Paul Pacheco; and "The Paleoethnobotany of the Murphy Site" by Dee Anne Wymer.

Following the conclusion of this session, the 57th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to a close by the new Federation President, Ed Lenik.

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
## Treasurer's Report

### ESAF Income and Expenses 1990

#### Beginning Balance  January 1, 1990

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Chas Bello, Treasurer
ESAF MEMBER SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORTS

Each year, ESAF member societies give an annual report at the Annual Business meeting. These reports are then published in the ESAF bulletin. Presently, the following state societies are members:

Archaeological society of South Carolina
Archaeological Society of Delaware
Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Archaeological Society of Connecticut
Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
Archaeological Society of Virginia
Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.
Narraganset Archaeological Society
New Hampshire Archaeological Society
New York State Archaeological Association
Ohio Archaeological Council
Piedmont Archaeological Society
Society of North and South Carolina
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Vermont Archaeological Society
West Virginia Archaeological Society

Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

by Mike Brigham

This year’s spring meeting of the Maine Archaeological Society was hosted by the University of Maine Archaeological Society at Orono. David Sanger, Jim Petersen and Charles Lagerbonn were speakers. Our membership was invited to participate in a project on Swan’s Island in July under the direction of Diane Kopec of the Robert Abbe Museum and Steve Cox of the Maine State Museum and Center of Northern Studies. Several of our members including our Vice President, Darrel Crawford, participated and had an educational and pleasant experience despite the frequent rains.

On July 22nd our Society and the Robert Abbe Museum jointly sponsored a Native American Field Day at Bar Harbor. This fall our Society joined the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Fort Western Museum in publishing a new book: Cushnoc: History and Archaeology of Plymouth Colony Traders on the Kennebec by Leon Cranmer. In the spring we plan to publish an interim report of Jim Petersen’s Piscataquas Archaeological Project detailing recent discoveries at the Sharrow Site.

Our fall meeting was held at the University of Southern Maine in Portland with Faith Harrington and Nathan Hamilton as speakers. Our membership has grown slightly in the past year and our financial position continues to be sound.

Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

by Dick Brock

Our membership stands at 350 individuals, family and institutional members. On 3 November 1988, I reported to ESAF that Anne Arundel County, the home of our capital, Annapolis, had hired Al Luckenbach as a county archaeologist. Just two weeks ago on 27 October 1990, the results of that action were demonstrated with a conference on Anne Arundel archaeology where papers on the Chalkley, Door, Harrison and Russel sites were given.

This year for the first time in over 10 years Maryland hosted MAAC, The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, in Ocean City on March 30, 31 and April 1. Papers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland were given.

One week later, on April 7, 1990 in Annapolis, we held our 25th annual ASM Spring Symposium where the Richard E. Stearns memorial lecture was given by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson. It was entitled: “Out Business. The Past.” Other papers were given by Dr. Barry C. Kent, John T. Kraft and Dr. William W. Fitzhugh.

The following month in May from the 11th to the 21st we held our 20th Annual Field Session at the Rosenstock Village site near the Frederick Maryland airport. Among the thousands of artifacts found were a cougar skull, a bear jaw, charred corn cob fragments, a sharks tooth with two drilled holes and at least a dozen different pottery type vessels. We will probably return next year.

At our annual meeting in September, the William B. Marve award for outstanding contributions to Maryland Archeology was presented to George and Eleanor Wilcox.

The annual Frederic M. Stiner lecture was presented by Dr. E. Joseph Dent of American University on excavations at the Hughes site. Joseph McNamara, our new president, spoke on the Claiborne project, which is a search for the first settlement in Maryland.
Finally, the much discussed and long anticipated transfer of the Division of Archeology from the Maryland Geological Survey to the Maryland Historical Trust was completed in July.

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
By Roger Moeller

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and its chapters continue to be active in reporting sites to the State Museum. Members of the SPA and State Museum staff hosted the annual Workshops in Archaeology in November at the museum.

The new president-elect is Tom Waters, who takes office in May at the annual meeting in Brookville. One of the recurring issues facing the society is amateur certification. SPA is looking forward to hosting the annual meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation in Western Pennsylvania in 1992. Hotels in the Pittsburgh area are being considered at the moment.

New York State Archaeological Association
by Roger Moeller

The New York State Archaeological Association is continuing to pursue the acquisition of portions of Flint Mine Hill, a famous quarry used by Native Americans for more than 10,000 years. The Incorporated Long Island Chapter of NYSAA already owns a portion of the site, but the remainder is being threatened by development.

The new president of NYSAA is Roger Moeller, who took office after the sudden death of interim president, William Ehlers.

The 1990 annual meeting was held at Eddy Farms, a resort hotel in the Upper Delaware Valley of New York. One of the problems facing the society was how to fund the Louis A. Brennan Memorial volume, which has been in preparation for several years. At the suggestion of Roger Moeller, funding will be sought from each of the organizations in which Lou was active: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Eastern States Archeological Federation, NYSAA, MALFA, and Lower Hudson Chapter of NYSAA. The editor of the volume, Herbert Kraft, expects publication in early 1991.

In April 1991, the 75th annual meeting of NYSAA will be held in Rochester. A gala celebration with a special commemorative pin is planned.

Archeological Society of Virginia
By Wm Jack Hranicky

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) celebrated its 50th anniversary this year by holding a special annual meeting, issuing a commemorative pin, and publishing two 50th anniversary publications which were a history of the ASV by Howard A. MacCord and an index to all ASV publications by Theodore Reinhart. This index also contained a Virginia excavated site summary by Howard A. MacCord and Wm Jack Hranicky. For this year's Annual Banquet, the featured speakers were long-time ASV members who gave a short summary of their experiences in archeology. Wm Jack Hranicky was the anniversary chairperson.

For 1990, the ASV Annual Awards for Professional Archeologist were Michael F. Johnson and Amateur Archeologist was William A. Thompson. The ASV elected the second member, David I. Busnell, to its Virginia Archeology Hall of Fame. Thomas Jefferson was the first member.

The ASV officers are: Joey T. Moldenhauer (President), Lyle E. Browning (President-elect), Kathery Bassett (Vice-President), Russell E. Darden (Treasurer), Eleanor Parlow (Secretary).

In addition, the ASV held its annual fieldschool, published four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin and newsletter. With this year's Daugherty's Cave special publication by Joe Benthall, the ASV has now published 25 special publications. Again this year, an ASV booth was set up at Virginia's State Fair. The chairperson was Harry Jaeger. During October, the ASV participated in various Archeology Week activities around the Commonwealth.
LATE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND MORTUARY CEREMONIALISM IN THE NORTHEAST

1. Lenore Barbian (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) - A RECONSTRUCTION OF LATE ARCHAIC MORTUARY BEHAVIOR: TURNER FARM, MAINE

Due to the poor preservation of human skeletal material in the Northeast, our knowledge of the Moorehead Phase and Susquehanna mortuary traditions has primarily been reconstructed from analyses of grave goods. However, the Turner Farm skeletal sample (n=70) offers a unique contribution to the study of Late Archaic mortuary behavior. The Turner Farm sample testifies to a rich mortuary tradition which included secondarily deposited cremations, primary inhumations, and unburned redeposited inhumations. Possible scenarios of mortuary behavior will be reconstructed through an analysis of the Turner Farm skeletal series. These profiles of mortuary activity will then be assessed for their place within the Moorehead Phase or Susquehanna mortuary tradition.

2. William R. Belcher (University of Wisconsin); David Sanger, (University of Maine at Orono); and Bruce J. Bourque (Bates, ME) - THE BRADLEY CEMETERY: A MOOREHEAD BURIAL TRADITION SITE IN MAINE

The Bradley Cemetery was a large Late Archaic, Moorehead Burial tradition site in Bradley, Maine. The site has a long history of amateur digging and collection as well as limited professional investigations. A radiocarbon date on birch bark provided a new date on this type of cemetery. Over 60 burial features have been identified from this site; however, quantitative information on many is missing. The artifacts are similar to other cemeteries of this type; however, there exists a general lack of ground slate points.

3. Anne Marie Mires and Lenore Barbian (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) - MODELS FOR MORTUARY VARIABILITY IN THE LATE ARCHAIC

A high degree of variability in the mortuary program of Archaic cemeteries has been noted through the Eastern United States. Many times the differences in pre- and post-depositional treatment of the interments have been ascribed to temporal, spatial, or cultural differences in groups responsible for the deposited remains. However, we proposed that an examination of the social networks and the adaptive success of these networks needs to be incorporated into these explanations. Since it is the society which is responsible for the eventual interment of its deceased members, the expressed variability in mortuary activities may be a reflection of the inherent flexibility in social rules of the group in question; or it may be an attempt to maintain group identity in the face of fluctuating group membership.

4. Michael J. Heckenberger (University of Pittsburgh, PA) and James B. Petersen (University of Maine at Farmington) - CONSIDERATIONS OF STATUS, ROLE, AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE MIDDLESEX MORTUARY COMPLEX

Recent analyses of mortuary data from the Boucher cemetery, ca. 750 B.C. - A.D. 100, in Vermont have yielded unique information regarding variability in burial offerings. These findings argue for a roughly egalitarian pattern with variability apparently being related to relative status based on age, gender, and specific social roles, as well as the episodic nature of cemetery usage, rather than formal ranking. Data from the Boucher site are correlated to findings from other contemporaneous sites from the far Northeast, typically attributed to the Middlesex mortuary complex, as well as sites associated with coeval complexes throughout the broader region.

5. James B. Petersen (University of Maine at Farmington) and Michael J. Heckenberger (University of Pittsburgh, PA) - THE BOUCHER SITE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MIDDLESEX COMPLEX IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Ongoing analyses of collections from the Boucher site in northwestern Vermont have raised intriguing questions about the temporal and spatial dimensions of the Middlesex mortuary complex in northeastern North America. Although traditionally attributed to the later portion of the Early Woodland period, over 15 radiocarbon dates from the Boucher site demonstrate a longer duration for the Middlesex complex than previously accepted. Likewise, detailed analysis of the material culture samples from the site allow suggestion that both spatial and temporal boundaries between Glacial Kame, Meadowood, Middlesex, and later mortuary manifestations are less distinct than traditionally
recognized. The ramifications of these observations are discussed and preliminary interpretations are offered about social dynamics during this significant period of northeastern prehistory.

6. Joseph E. Granger (University of Louisville, KY) - DYING CACHE-POOR: TRADE AS A FORMATION PROCESS IN MEADOWOOD PHASE MORTUARY CEREMONIALISM

In several publications, as one part of an attempt to understand and interpret the distribution of Meadowood Phase lithic products formed of western Onondaga Chert, the author has proposed an economically-based model of mortuary behavior. This paradigm for the ritual behavior observed downplayed the role of ideology and cult spiritualism in favor of communication and the economic "market" pressures of trade. The "determinism" of this model has been criticized. While trade is critical to fully understanding the presence of pervasive "ceremonial exotics", the role of locally-derived items is less clear. This paper offers a more balanced functional interpretation based upon an examination of manifest objectives and latent consequences for the culture of the people who produced grave lot inclusions of exotic trade items and local lithic products in Meadowood Phase mortuary sites.

7. R. Berle Clay (University of Kentucky) - SHARE THE COOKING? SHARE THE FEAST? ADENA CERAMICS AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN OHIO VALLEY ADENA

Ceramics in Ohio Valley Adena mounds, long regarded as village midden included by chance in mound fill, clearly occurred in the vicinity of mounds as artifacts of mortuary ritual. As such, ceramic style is an indicator of the dimensions of social cooperation in Adena mortuary acts. As expected, the nature of group cooperation varied. What is revealed is a complex pattern of intergroup relations varying in space. Possible significant factors are suggested.

CONTACT PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY

1. P. Nick Kardulias (Kenyon College, OH) - INCORPORATION INTO THE EUROPEAN WORLD ECONOMY: AMERICANS AND THE FUR TRADE

Indian-white culture contact has received extensive treatment in the historical and anthropological literature. This paper examines such contact through an analysis of the fur trade in an attempt to describe in detail a process others have dealt with in a general manner. I view the fur trade as a craft specialization that Indians developed in response to a world economic system. As players in that system, Indians operated in a rational manner. A decision model based on rational choice is used to explain the emergence of specialized production of furs by Indians as a means to acquire European products and to encourage alliances to serve native concerns. Indian involvement in the fur trade can be viewed as an embedded feature of the procurement sphere in the world economic system that began to emerge in the fifteenth century. Discussion of craft specialization, the world systems concept, and decision models precedes detailed description of the native role in the North American fur trade.

2. David M. Stothers (University of Toledo, OH) - CHAMPLAIN, GLASS BEADS AND BEAVER: PREHISTORIC/PROTOHISTORIC ABORIGINAL TRADE CONNECTIONS IN THE WESTERN LOWER GREAT LAKES

As early as 1603, Champlain's diaries document that Algonquian-speaking Native American Lower Ottawa Valley Algonquian (Onontchaaronon?) informants outlined to him, in considerable detail, their knowledge of and familiarity with the route of passage westward through the Great Lakes as far inland as the western Lower Great Lakes. Again, in 1626 it is documented that Petite Nation Algonquians from the Ottawa River Valley travelled west of Niagara Falls into Neutral territory, located north of eastern Lake Erie, in order to hunt beaver. Three protohistoric "Fire Nation" (Assistaeronon /Totontara-tonhronon) sites, located in the southwestern Lake Erie littoral region, have disclosed evidence of early historic European trade connections. This early historic documentation, in conjunction with the independent late temporal placement of these archaeological components, suggests that early historic European-derived trade items may have been obtained indirectly by the Neutral Iroquois and the Assistaeronon/Totontaratongron from Algonquian-speaking ethnic groups who occupied the middle St. Lawrence River Valley. Historic documentation suggests that this aboriginal trade route was well established in 1603 when European contact was minimal, and was probably derived from and based upon late prehistoric trade connections.

3. L.E. Moore (Environmental and Heritages Resources Branch, Fairfax County, VA) - TRADE AND CONFLICT IN THE POTOMAC VALLEY, CA. 1625-1650

Little Marsh Creek (44FX1471), located in Fairfax County, Virginia, is a Doeg site dating ca. 1625-1650. Diagnostics include Potomac Creek Plain ceramics, Native
American gunflints, and triangular points. The Doeg were first contacted in 1608; however, it was not until the 1620s that Doeg-Colonist interactions became more intense. After the 1650s this relationship was mainly hostile and unstable. The paucity of European goods at Little Marsh Creek is probably due to a combination of several factors: 1) the relative isolation of the Doeg in the early seventeenth century; 2) the semisedentary subsistence pattern of the Doeg; and 3) the likelihood that much of the European goods that the Doeg received were perishable items that did not survive.


Hostile Massowomeck relations with the Susquehannock Iroquoians and the Tockwogh Nanticoke Algonquian band at the head of Chesapeake Bay circa A.D. 1600 will be contrasted with their contemporary amicable relations with the Sorapahanigh, Nause, Arsek, and Nautaqueke Nanticoke bands at the foot of the Bay to postulate a trading link between these tidewater Algonquians and the Ontario Iroquois, particularly the Neutral, through Massowomeck middlemen prior to A.D. 1600.

5. William C. Johnson (University of Pittsburgh, PA) - THE PROTOHISTORIC MONONGAHELA AND THE CASE FOR AN IROQUOIS CONNECTION

Cultural traits, notable community pattern, ceramic technological and decorative attributes, and maize-bean horticulture, manifested by the Late Prehistoric period Early and Middle Monongahela culture, reflect patterns exhibited by more complex societies in the Middle Ohio Valley. During the final decades of the Late Prehistoric period, changes in ceramic decorative modes suggest a reorientation of the direction of Monongahela contacts toward Iroquoian groups in the Northeast. By the beginning of the Protohistoric period, presence of "western" Iroquoian ceramic attributes and specific items of native manufacture on Late Monongahela period sites indicate the Monongahela are involved in a trade axis anchored on the Lower Great Lakes and probably Chesapeake Bay.

Cartographic and ethnohistoric sources suggest an identification of the Protohistoric Monongahela variously with the Black Minqua, "Massawomeck", and a little noted "Atioundaron" designation in the Upper Ohio Valley. All three appellations suggest reference to Iroquoian speakers. Archaeological and ethnohistoric data indicate the dispersal of the Monongahela by ca. A.D. 1630-1635, almost surely at the hands of the Seneca.

6. Robert S. Grumet (Archaeological Preservation Planning Branch, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service) - CREATING A CONTEXT FOR NORTHEASTERN HISTORIC CONTACT

The Northeast Historic Contact National Historic Landmark theme study was initiated by Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Preservation Planning Branch archaeologists as part of the Archaeological Assistance Division's National Historic Landmark Archaeological Initiative in 1988. To date, the project has inventoried more than 1200 archaeological resources in an 18 state area stretching from Maine to Kentucky. Historic context documentation has also been developed. From the materials, 25 prospective National Historic Landmark properties have been identified. This paper presents a project overview and prospectus of this undertaking.

7. Herbert C. Kraft (Seton Hall University, NJ) - COLUMBUS'S QUINCENTENNIAL: NO REASONS FOR INDIANS TO CELEBRATE

In 1992, the nations of North and South America will commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of a New World. The celebration of this event, if present plans and proposals are any indication, will focus primarily on the explorations, colonizations, cultural and technological developments, and other achievements wrought by peoples of Euro-African-American descent. But what place will the indigenous people have in these commemorations? Will we, the descendants of the immigrant peoples, also reflect on the consequences of Columbus's discovery: the enormous costs in human misery and extinction of so many and diverse Native American cultures? The Quincentennial provides us with an unique opportunity to provide balance and a heightened sense of awareness concerning the prehistoric and historic Native American cultures that are such an important part of our nation's heritage.

EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN BURIAL CEREMONIALISM

1. Nigel Brush (Wayne College, University of Akron and the Killbuck Valley Natural History Museum, OH) - AN EARLY ARCHAIC CREMATION BURIAL NEAR BOLIVAR OHIO: ANCIENT ROOTS OF A MORTUARY TRADITION

This paper discusses the discovery of three bundle-burials in a small sandy mound in Tuscarawas County and
the burned and broken bifurcated points found with these burials. Evidence for similar burial practices at other Early Archaic and Paleo-Indian sites in eastern United States and Canada is also examined.

2. Jay F. Custer (University of Delaware) - ANALYSIS OF TOOL ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE ISLAND FIELD SITE GRAVE CACHES: A LOOK AT THE TOOLS THAT MADE THE TOOLS

Grave goods from the Island Field Site, a late Middle Woodland cemetery in Kent County, Delaware, contain a wide range of flint knapping and textile manufacturing tools. Flint knapping tools include hammerstones, antler billets of widely varying sizes, antler tine pressure flakers, and antler tine punches. Individual tool kit caches show variation, probably related to idiosyncratic preferences in tool types. Textile manufacturing tools include needles, awls, and battens made from bone and antler. Individual associations of these tools indicate that they represent both individualized tool kits and special grave offerings.

3. Bradley T. Lepper (Newark Earthworks State Memorials, OH) - THE NEWARK EARTHWORKS: A NEW LOOK AT THE LOST GRANDEUR

Our understanding and appreciation of the uniquely vast Newark Earthworks complex is fundamentally dependent upon maps made prior to the obliteration of major portions of the site throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The principal documents, defining the shape and extent of the Newark Earthworks, have been Atwater's 1820 map, the Whittlesey, Squier, and Davis map published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1848, and Wyrick's 1860 map. These prior efforts were superseded by a heretofor ignored map produced by Charles B. and James H. Salisbury in 1862. The Salisbury map is the most accurate and complete representation of the Newark Earthworks complex yet discovered. It shows many features not recorded by previous surveys including an outer embankment surrounding the Fair Ground Circle and a second square enclosure.

4. Frances Clark (Oberlin; Cleveland Museum of Natural History, OH) - LATE WOODLAND TO EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN BURIAL PRACTICES: REFLECTIONS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Forty-one burial mounds at Nutwood in the lower Illinois Valley were excavated by Paul F. Titterington in the 1930s, and became the type sites for the Late Woodland period in the region. Because of the long-recognized similarity of the Nutwood ceramics to those of the Cahokia area, 30 miles to the south, the new ceramic chronology from the Cahokia area, along with reanalysis of materials and notes from the Nutwood excavations, has made it possible to assign relative dates to many of the Nutwood mounds. Changes in burial customs and artifact inclusions over a span of more than 300 years, A.D. 600 to 900, can be observed at this single location. Some speculative interpretations of what these changes indicate about social change in the underlying societies will be offered.

5. John R. Wright (Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., Columbus, OH) - A UNIQUE SHENKS FERRY BURIAL FROM A LANCASTER PHASE SETTLEMENT SITE IN CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

In 1989, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase III archeological investigation of the Kauffman II site (36CH438) located along the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Within the excavated eight meter wide pipeline easement, three single individual burials were encountered. In addition, during the monitoring phase of the pipeline installation, two additional single individual burials were recovered. One of these two burials, Burial #5, contained a cache of triangular projectile points located within the abdominal region. Due to poor bone preservation, only cranial fragments were found in four of the graves. Postcranial remains, however, were found in Burial #3. Like many Late Woodland burials found within the Eastern Woodlands, Shenks Ferry burials also contain a paucity of grave goods. The recovery of the projectile point cache then, is an interesting discovery that requires special attention. Finally, the Kauffman II burials will be compared to the mortuary patterns associated with earlier and later village sites within the Susquehanna River Basin to see how well the site burials conform to Shenks Ferry mortuary practices.

6. Timothy Abel (University of Toledo, OH) - CEREMONIAL FEASTING WITH THE DEAD AT THE PETERSSEN SITE IN NORTHCENTRAL OHIO

The Peterson site (33OT9), located in the Portage River Valley of North-Central Ohio, has disclosed a rich Late Woodland Sandusky Tradition cultural assemblage which appears to be representative of two primary occupation periods. The earliest of these can be temporally bracketed between A.D. 1200 and 1300, placing the occupation in the Crown Subphase of the Sandusky cultural tradition. The latter of these is believed to be an early Indian Hills phase (ca. A.D. 1550-1643) occupation of the same cultural manifestation, temporally bracketed between A.D. 1575 and 1625. Both of these
components have disclosed, within sealed features (among other less elaborate cultural materials), several whole vessels and large vessel segments, large amounts of carbonized maize, several clay smoking pipe varieties, bone icons, and clay effigy dolls. The Indian Hills phase component has, in addition, disclosed a peculiar mortuary pattern which is believed to be evidence for ceremonial feasting and secondary burial; a cultural phenomenon similar to the Huron "Feast of the Dead." Given the general lack of habitation debris relating to the Crown Subphase occupation, it is speculated that similar, and, in fact ancestral, mortuary ceremony was undertaken at the same site some 200 years earlier.

7. Martha L. Sempowski (Rochester Museum and Science Center, NY) - AN EXAMINATION OF SOME POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR A SHIFT IN THE ORIENTATION OF GRAVES AMONG THE EARLY HISTORIC SENeca

A gradual, but steady trend from easterly to westerly orientation of graves has been documented for the historic Seneca Iroquois. This and other changes in native burial practices of this period have generally been attributed to European influence. However, a preliminary survey of Seneca mortuary practices evident during a 150-year period spanning pre- and post-contact sites indicates that the shift in grave orientations appears to have been initiated quite early in the period - well before direct or sustained contact with Europeans. As part of the larger issue of why significant alterations in burial practices were taking place among the Seneca at this time, this study examines several possible explanations that may account for the shift in the prevailing orientation of the graves.

Mortuary data pertaining to a large number of burials from four late prehistoric and six early historic Seneca sites will be presented in terms of the age, sex, burial location, and associated artifactual offerings of westerly-oriented graves versus those headed in other directions. Results include a description of some of the characteristics identifying those Seneca who were distinguished by the westerly orientation of their graves during the early stages of that change in mortuary treatment. Finally, in the light of these findings as well as early historic sources on the meaning of bodily orientation, several alternate explanations are considered regarding the possible political, social, and/or cultural factors underlying this particular change in the mortuary behavior of the Seneca.

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

1. Jack K. Blosser (Fort Ancient State Memorial, OH) - THE 1984 EXCAVATION AT 12D29S: A MIDDLE WOODLAND VILLAGE IN SOUTHEASTERN INDIANA

Summarized are the results of excavations at a single component Middle Woodland habitation site situated on a terrace of the Ohio River in Dearborne County, Indiana. Excavation was confined to two of four spatially discrete midden concentrations averaging ca 7.5 meters in diameter and paralleling the river. A limestone concentration and two fire features that probably served as cooking pits were present in one midden area while the other yielded the semi-flexed burial of an adult male, aged ca 25-30 years at the time of death.

Decorated pottery is present in trace amounts in an assemblage that shows affinities with Middle Woodland ceramics in the Great Miami Valley. Tetrapodal supports are the only representative of the Southeastern Series. Two radiocarbon dates from the second midden concentration reveal a ca A.D. 290 +/- 70 years (WIS-1744) near the base of the midden, and A.D. 290 +/- 70 (WIS-1745) from the middle of the midden. A third radiocarbon date from one fire feature reveals a ca A.D. 140 +/- 70 years (WIS-1746).

The site features a mica cutout industry including projectile point effigies, one of which resembles a Snyders-like type. Approximately 69% of the mica assemblage demonstrates worked edges. Also described are recovered copper, l ithics as well as details on the floral and faunal analyses.

2. Richard L. George (The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, PA) - THE THORPE SITE: EARLY WOODLAND REHAB HOUSING IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Early Woodland houses with circular patterns of perpendicular-to-the-ground postmolds, large central postmolds, and central hearths were recorded in 1989 and 1990 at the Thorpe Site, a camp site located in the unglaciated foothills of southwestern Pennsylvania. Re-use of the structures is implied by the occurrence of multiple patterns of postmolds. Features, although dominated by hearths, include several other forms that hint at functions other than a chert processing station. Nearby chert outcroppings may have also attracted Late Prehistoric Monongahela people to Thorpe and this component is briefly discussed.
3. Flora Church (Archaeological Services Consultants, Columbus, OH), Paul W. Sciulli (Ohio State University), and John R. Wright (ASC) - RESOURCE SELECTION IN A 13TH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

While Old World cultures are known to have developed domesticated plants and animals in tandem, the New World has been characterized by a paucity of acknowledged animal domesticates. In spite of this, in those prehistoric New World cultures represented as fully agricultural, the role of hunting has largely been relegated to a supplementary position in the subsistence economy.

Based on data collected from a 13th century Late Prehistoric site in the Muskingum river valley in east-central Ohio, this premise has been reexamined through an analysis of the diversity and richness of faunal remains from a portion of the Richards site faunal assemblage. Like most Late Prehistoric villages of the Eastern Woodlands, maize, beans, and squash have been suggested as comprising the fundamental basis of subsistence in these communities.

4. John P. Nass and John R. Wright (Archaeological Services Consultants, Columbus, OH) - SHENKS FERRY SETTLEMENT IN CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA: LANCASTER AND FUNK PHASE HABITATION SITES ALONG THE BRANDYWINE CREEK

Until recently, sites of the Shenks Ferry Culture have been found only within the catchment of the Susquehanna River Basin. In 1989, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. conducted Phase III investigations at the Kauffman II site, a Lancaster Phase habitation site along the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Excavations within an eight meter wide easement across the site identified numerous pit features and several partial house patterns representing one and perhaps two overlapping habitation sites. In addition, another previously unknown Funk Phase Shenks Ferry site has also been located to the east of Kauffman II, also along the Brandywine Creek. The substance of this paper will be devoted to discussing the results of the Kauffman II excavation and summarizing utilization of the Brandywine Creek by Shenks Ferry populations. In addition, the Brandywine Creek sites will be compared to the body of data obtained from Shenks Ferry sites from the Susquehanna River system.

5. Paul A. Raber (Heberling Associates, Huntingdon, PA) - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 36FA368: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF MONONGAHELA SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

A number of recent studies have defined a new Monongahela settlement type, the seasonal hamlet. Investigations at 36FA368, Grays Landing, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, have yielded the most complete picture of such a hamlet currently available and have provided data on the nature and subsistence and settlement there. Several occupations can be defined at 36FA368, focused on the use of riverine resources during the late fall and early spring. The relationship of these seasonal occupations to the better-known fortified upland and floodplain villages is examined and a revised model of Monongahela settlement is proposed.

6. Lorraine P. Saunders (Rochester Museum and Science Center, NY) - THE JESUIT RELATIONS: CORROBORATION THROUGH THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RECORD

Iroquoianists concerned with the period from the mid-16th through the 18th centuries have long depended for interpretive information upon the observations recorded by the inhabitants of the Jesuit missions among the Huron (Northern Iroquois) and the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy. These reports to the officials of the Jesuit order in France (compiled as The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents) included not only accounts of religious duties performed by the missionaries, but also narratives of their experiences among the natives — which often incorporated detailed descriptions of the customs, spiritual beliefs, and everyday activities of these people. Although a very few other European observers had contact with or resided briefly with these native groups, none had the sort of long-term and in-depth access as did the Jesuits. Most of the behaviors and occurrences characterized in these documents, then, cannot be evaluated for accuracy by comparison with versions of other, contemporary observers; therefore, the Jesuit Relations are generally (and by default) recognized as representing the most comprehensive written portrayal of early Iroquois culture available today.

Evaluation has proven possible, however, in terms of matching events depicted in the Jesuit Relations with the evidence for such incidents in the archaeological record — the Huron Ossossane ossuary and "Feast of the Dead", for example. Such verification can only enhance the evidential value of this collection of documents. A late 16th century Seneca site has provided yet another opportunity to verify a well documented cultural phenomena portrayed in graphic detail in the Jesuit
Relations: the sacred torture-cannibalism ritual. This rite, practiced reciprocally by the Huron and the Iroquois involved a specific series of activities, many of which could be expected to leave evidence on the skeleton of the individual subjected to it. The dismembered remains of a middle-aged male — buried in a shallow pit in Cameron Cemetery 2 — present virtually all of the trauma to be expected from this ritual, thus corroborating the sequence of events described in the Jesuit Relations.

7. Wm Jack Hranicky (Archaeological Society of Virginia) - VIRGINIA PREHISTORIC ROCK ART

This paper presents an overview of Virginia’s rock art sites: Paintlick Mountain 44TZ13 and Little Mountain (44NT13). Glyphs are shown and a discussion of their cultural significance is presented. Cross-cultural comparisons are made with sites outside Virginia. Hypothetical suggestions are made that Little Mountain was a prehistoric observatory. This site’s sun glyph is only illuminated by the sun in December; thus the site was a winter ceremonial site. The paper shows new discoveries at Paintlick Mountain. Recording techniques are discussed as well as digitizing techniques used for analyses and comparisons. Indian application techniques and pigment manufacturing for rock art are discussed. Virginia’s rock art is placed in an eastern Woodland perspective of the Mississippian culture. Also, pan-Indian rock art glyphs are discussed.

8. Ralph W. Dexter (Kent State University, OH) - F.W. PUTNAM ON EARLY MAN IN NORTH AMERICA — "RIGHT BUT FOR THE WRONG REASONS": A HISTORICAL REVIEW

F.W. Putnam (1839-1915) finally, but reluctantly, after many years of collaboration with Dr. C.C. Abbott, supported Abbott’s theory of Paleolithic man in New Jersey. Putnam also supported his colleague Dr. C.L. Metz who believed in evidence of glacial man in Indian mounds of Ohio, and supported Dr. J.D. Whitney’s acceptance of the Calaveras skull as evidence of early man in California. He also thought certain caves in California contained artifacts of early man in that area. While all of these beliefs were eventually discredited, positive evidence for early man in North America was discovered 12 years after Putnam’s death. Putnam’s faith in early man in North America was valid, but for the wrong reasons.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN LOWER RACCOON CREEK, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

Since 1983 cooperative archaeological programs joining the Licking County Archaeological and Landmark Society, the Ohio State University, the Ohio Historical Society, Denison University, local developers, and local public schools have been conducted on a 220 acre tract owned by Herb Murphy located between Newark and Granville in Licking County, Ohio. This area is in the lower portion of Raccoon Creek which was included in Squire and Davis’ map of the Newark Earthworks in 1848. A Middle Woodland settlement, the Murphy site has been completely excavated. Additional information on settlement pattern has been acquired through siteless survey, and excavation has started at the Munson Spring site, which appears to have an early Holocene occupation. In addition, study of the soils, geomorphology, and Pleistocene/Holocene landscapes is underway. Much of the work on the seven year old project has been done by volunteers and field school students. In this symposium, some of the major results of the Murphy project are presented by members of the Murphy Archeological Research Group, the coordinating team for the project.

1. Pat Cheney (Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society OH) - EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY AND THE MURPHY CERAMICS

Shards of plain-surfaced, open-mouthed ceramic containers from cultural features at the Murphy site (33-Li-212) represent an early Middle Woodland pottery type unique to central Ohio. This paper describes experimental ceramic manufacture using clays from the Murphy site and other sources close to it. The potentials of experimentation for analysis of prehistoric ceramics are identified and evaluated.

2. William S. Dancey (Ohio State University) - THE BLADELET ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE MURPHY SITE

The chipped stone assemblage at the Murphy site (33-LI-212) contains industrial debris from bladelet manufacture including a large sample of polyhedral cores. This paper summarizes the assemblage and analyzes it from the perspective developed by Pi-Sunyer for the McGraw site and Greber, et al for the Liberty Works. Since the sample has a known context in a settlement, questions can be addressed about the social context of manufacture and use that have eluded previous investigations.

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3. Tod Froking (Denison University, OH) - SOILS AND GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE LOWER RACCOON CREEK

Coring and field survey of soils and sediments in the Lower Raccoon Creek valley between Granville and Newark, Ohio have permitted mapping of Pleistocene and Holocene deposits. The pattern of drainage and landscape evolution is reconstructed to provide an environmental background for understanding human use of the terrain.

4. Paul Hooge (Licking County Archaeological and Landmark Society, OH) - EDUCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN LICKING COUNTY

Field schools and workshops have been conducted in conjunction with or as a direct part of excavations at the Murphy site and other localities in the Newark area. Some have involved university students, but most have been done with public school teachers and students. The program of educational archaeology that evolved between 1983 and 1990 in the Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society is described and evaluated in this paper.

5. Jeffrey B. Gill (Licking County Archaeological and Landmark Society, OH) and Bradley T. Lepper (Ohio Historical Society) - THE FLUTED POINT COMPONENT AT MUNSON SPRING AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

In 1988 a fluted point was exposed in the basal layer of a culturally stratified knoll-like landscape feature at a site which has come to be known as the Munson Spring site (33Li251). Subsequent testing has uncovered evidence for a buried Paleo-Indian occupation. In this paper, the Paleo-Indian component at the Munson Spring site is evaluated in terms of landuse patterns documented in the Walhonding drainage to the north (Coshocton County). The potential for Paleo-Indian research in Licking County is outlined.

6. Paul Pacheco (Ohio State University) - HOPEWELL SETTLEMENT PATTERN AS REVEALED BY SITELESS SURVEY

In 1989 and 1990, a siteless survey was conducted on 50 acres of the outwash terrace on which the Middle Woodland Murphy site is located. This type of survey consists of searching for and mapping all artifacts within a block of land, not just those forming dense clusters commonly referred to as sites. Isolated items, light scatters of chipped stone flakes, and additional dense clusters were discovered by this survey. These data open a window to the land use practices and community ecology of residents in households or hamlets like the Murphy site.

7. Dee Anne Wymer (Bloomsburg University, PA) - THE PALEOETHNOBOTANY OF THE MURPHY SITE

The cultural features (earth ovens, basins, hearths, and post molds) at the Murphy site (33Li212) produced a robust archaeobotanical sample obtained by flotation of sediments from 20 features. The sample includes wood charcoal remains of oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, maple, sycamore, and herbaceous species, nutshell fragments of hickory, hazelnut, and black walnut, 98 squash rind fragments, and seeds of horticultural products, fruits and berries, and weeds. The first of the seed groups is dominated by starchy members of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (erect knotweed, goosefoot, and maygrass), although oily members (sumpweed and sunflower) are represented also. This paper describes the assemblage, compares it to other Middle Woodland sites, and discusses the sample in relation to the settlement and the local environment.
A HISTORY OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

JOHN REID AND WM JACK HRANICKY

1935 - 1991

When asked to write the history of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF), we were not sure where to start. After reading the Bulletins and small archives available, we found a lot-of-history and can only present highlights. At the end of the report, there is a list of the names of officers and the dates that they served.

ESAF's beginnings were auspicious. In May 1933, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania archeological societies met in Trenton, New Jersey to discuss an interstate cooperation. They agreed to continue meeting yearly under the name "Northeastern States Conference of Archaeological Societies." It was found that by February of 1934 at the Philadelphia meetings that a great number of other state societies were interested in becoming involved in the conference.

One year later, on February 23, 1935, the constitution of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was adopted at Rochester, New York. There were seven states represented at this meeting. The charter societies were from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

The history of the next few years is limited. There is mention of yearly meetings until 1943 and 1944, when only the executive committee met. This was because of wartime travel restrictions. In 1941 the first Bulletin was published. It consisted of three pages with reports from 13 member societies. The six new members were from Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

Bulletin Number 2 was printed in February 1944. It contained an interesting article entitled "A' Ration Books and Archaeology" by Frederick Johnson. In this article, Johnson dealt with doing analysis with the societies' backlog of material and doing library and map surveys because of gas shortages. This sounds timely for 1977 with the current price of gasoline.

A great number of societies suspended meetings during the war because of the draft and gasoline rationing.

In 1936 the Federation established a project to compile an archeological bibliography for the eastern United States. One thousand, three hundred and seventy-three titles were published in 1939 under the direction of Dr. Cornelius Osgood. A number of states were encouraged to do local bibliographies at that time, and they were added to a second publication in 1948 (Research Publication No. One, edited by Irving Rouse and John M. Goggin). This published research publication was followed by a second one, "An Anthropological Bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard, Volume II," in 1963 under the editorship of Alfred I. Guthe and Patricia B. Kelly.

The first annual meeting after the war was held in November 1945 in Massachusetts. In 1948 the membership was increased by one when the Florida Anthropological Society joined with a membership of 30 people. The following year (1949) the New Hampshire Archaeological Society requested membership and was accepted.

In the early 1950's, there is some confusion as to membership in the Federation. On the cover of the Bulletins only twelve societies are shown. Societies left off the cover of Bulletin Number 9, 1950 were those from Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts and Vermont. There was no reason given in the Bulletin and, in fact, Massachusetts was represented in the society report section.

In 1955 Bulletin Number 14 membership listing indicated a jump from twelve to sixteen societies. The members added at that time were Georgia, Maryland and Ontario as well as Massachusetts. This was an all time high for membership and only Vermont and South Carolina were not represented from the Atlantic watershed at that time.

In that same Bulletin, President C. A. Weslager wrote a brief history of the Federation. In this, he gave a list of officers from the beginning of ESAF, which we have updated. He also talked of how each society should send five voting members to deliberate all business matters at the annual meetings, plus one elected person, who became
were elected ex officio members of the Education Board. In Province Federation, the Directors of ESAF met in Canada. This meeting was the first of the series and welcomed as the twentieth who resided outside the continent. Unfortunately, the Director was no longer a member. To date, John Reid is the only ESAF president who resided outside the U.S.

In 1956 three new member societies joined the Federation, the states of Alabama and Michigan and the Province of Quebec. This brought the total membership of ESAF to nineteen.

In October 1960 the annual meetings were moved for the first time outside of the United States to Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This meeting marked the tenth year of the Ontario Archaeological Society and the twenty-fifth year of the Eastern States Archeological Federation. ESAF returned to Ontario for its 1988 Annual Meeting; unfortunately, the Ontario society was no longer an ESAF member. To date, John Reid is the only ESAF president who resided outside the U.S.

Stepping back to 1962 for a moment, Tennessee was welcomed as the twentieth state and province to become a member of the Federation. At the 1964 meeting, there was a tribute paid to Kathryn B. Greywacz for her work and devotion to the Federation for 31 years as Corresponding Secretary.

At the 1965 meetings, after a lengthy discussion, two more societies were made members. The reason for the discussion was that the states of Maine and Maryland were already represented in the Federation; however, when second societies from each of these states applied for admission, they were accepted. These new members brought the total membership to twenty-three societies. In 1968 three more societies entered the Federation. They were Mississippi, Vermont and South Carolina. In 1969 a member from Ohio joined, and in 1972 the Kentucky Archaeological Association was admitted to increase the membership to an all-time high of twenty-seven.

In 1973 the first number of "Archaeology of Eastern North America" was published. It received critical acclaim and set a high publication standard for the Federation. Called AENA for short, it was edited by Louis Brennan. To date, nineteen volumes have been published.

The Quebec society became inactive in 1973 and was dropped from membership. In 1975, membership changed again with Connecticut adding a society and Maryland dropping one. The Virgin Islands Archaeological Society then applied for membership. Then in 1976 the two Connecticut organizations joined forces as one society. In 1977, the Ontario and Florida groups dropped their memberships in ESAF.

A few other important developments took place in 1976. First, a business office was organized with a special position of Business Manager to handle the day-to-day affairs of the Federation. This office was located at the Island Field Archaeological Museum and Research Center in Delaware. Another important development was the creation of individual memberships and institutional memberships in ESAF. Also, there was the establishment of a quarterly newsletter which was distributed to the individual membership. This newsletter was short lived.

Finally, another bibliography was printed in 1977. It covered the years 1959-1976. It contained approximately nine thousand titles.

During the 1980s, many ESAF member societies started major activities, such as amateur certification, field schools for training members, amateur and professional awards for outstanding achievements, special lectures named after someone in the society, displays at state fairs, increased special publications and lately, archeology week.

In 1983, ESAF celebrated its 50th anniversary in Salem, Massachusetts. This meeting had the largest attendance (approximately 500) of any meeting. It brought together many long-time ESAF participants and past officers.

In 1985, Wm Jack Hranicky organized a call-in computer network, ASVNET/ESAFNET, which allowed anyone to call in and obtain current events in archeology. ESAF teamed with the Archeological Society of Virginia to run the network.

This is briefly a review of the history of the Federation. What began in 1933 as a meeting of four states has developed into a thriving Federation of twenty-four member societies and numerous institutional and individual members. Annual meetings are held in various states hosted by local societies, and as can be seen in the figures at the end of this paper, attendance at these meetings is increasing steadily. The publications of the Federation have kept pace with the expansion of ESAF; yearly bulletins describing the annual meetings have...
continued; bibliographies have been published throughout the course of the history of the Federation (the most recent bibliography promises to be the most comprehensive to date); and, a journal has been established to publish scholarly articles written by ESAF members.

The early ESAF years provided the stable foundation for the evolution of the Federation into a greater role in archeology. It brought together "anyone" who was interested in American archeology. And, as a result, ESAF has always been considered the world's largest organization of both amateur and professional archeologists.

ESAF OFFICERS

** in 1965 the position changed to the title of President-elect

TREASURERS

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VICE PRESIDENTS

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Attendance for the 1990 Meeting:

Connecticut 4
Delaware 11
Indiana 1
Kentucky 6
Maine 11
Maryland 4
Massachusetts 4
Michigan 3
Nevada 1
New Hampshire 1
New Jersey 7
New York 12
Ohio 71
Ontario 13
Pennsylvania 43
Texas 1
Vermont 1
Virginia 5
West Virginia 6
Wisconsin 1

GRAND TOTAL 206

ESAF OFFICERS AND STAFF:

Ed Lenik (President)
Verna Gowin (President-Elect)
Chas Bello (Treasurer)
Richard George (Corresponding Secretary)
Faye Stocum (Recording Secretary)
Dennis Curry (ANEIA Editor)
Wm Jack Hranicky (Bulletin Editor)
Roger Moeller (Business Manager)

50th Issue of the ESAF Bulletin