BULLETIN

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 51, NOVEMBER 1992

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

58TH ANNUAL MEETING
Holiday Patriot Inn
November 8-10, 1991
Williamsburg, Virginia

BULLETIN EDITOR
Wm Jack Hranicky
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Alexandria, Virginia 22312
USA
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ESAF OFFICERS AND STAFF

Ed Lenik (President)
Verna Cowan (President-Elect)
Chas Bello (Treasurer)
Richard George (Corresponding Secretary)
Faye Stocum (Recording Secretary)
Denis Curry (ANEA Editor)
Wm Jack Hranicky (Bulletin Editor)
Roger Moeller (Business Manager)
The 58th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held November 8 - 10, 1991 at the Holiday Patriot Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia and was hosted by the Archeological Society of Virginia, Inc. Program Chairperson was Wm. Jack Hranicky and the Local Arrangements Chairperson was Howard A. MacCord, Sr. Edward J. Lenik was the President of the Federation.

On Friday morning, November 8, Howard MacCord, Sr. provided a hearty welcome to all meeting attendees to open this annual meeting. Thereafter a General Session, chaired by Theodore R. Reinhart and Wm. Jack Hranicky, was presented. The following papers were included in this session: "A Preliminary Report of a Most Unusual Occupation Site" by Richard Doyle; "Archeology Reconnaissance and Limited Testing in the Ocoee District of the Cherokee National Forest" by Donald Thieme; "Phase III Data Recovery Investigations at Two Multi-Component Early Woodland - Middle Woodland Sites in Central Maryland" by Thomas W. Neumann, Christopher R. Polglase and R. Christopher Goodwin; "The Analysis of Storage Volume as a Technique for Investigating Community Organization within Nucleated Late Prehistoric Villages in the Ohio Valley" by John P. Nass; "Recent Work at the Savitch Farm Site, New Jersey: A New Site Assessment and Long Term Management Plan" by Richard Regensburg and Ian Burrow; "Archeological Investigations at Falcon's Landing (Site 18PR131): A Late Archaic Through Middle Woodland Occupation, Prince George's County, Maryland" by J. Sanderson Stevens; "Beyond Inspectional Types: Attribute Analysis of Ceramics from 18PR131, Prince George's County, Maryland" by Michael J. Klein.

Concurrent with this Friday Morning Session, an Archeology Tour of Colonial Williamsburg was offered.

The first Friday afternoon session entitled The Falls River: A Model of Industrial Evolution, sponsored by the Essex Historical Society and Wesleyan University was chaired by John Pfeiffer. The following papers were included in this session: "The Williams Complex 1689-1840" by Michael Jones; "Mechanical Aspects of the Williams Complex" by James Powers; "Early Wharf Building in Essex Connecticut" by John Pfeiffer; "Ship Building at the Williams Complex" by Shirley Malcarne; "Industrialization on the Falls River, Essex Connecticut" by Donald Malcarne; "Ivoryton, Connecticut: Industrialization and the Evolution of a Company Town" by Donald Malcarne.

The second Friday afternoon session, a General Historic Archeology Session, was chaired by Russell E. Darden. The papers presented in this session included: "Archival and Archeological Investigations of the Paper Mills at Rittenhouse Town, Including the First Paper Mill in the American Colonies" by Elizabeth Y. Rump and Glenn W. Sheehan; "Gildart, Totness and Maryland Waters: An Analysis of Connections Between Liverpool and Maryland in the Later Part of the 18th Century" by Stephen R. Bilicki; "Colonial Shipbuilding in Maryland" by Bruce F. Thompson.

Concurrent with the afternoon sessions, a Tour of Jamestown was offered.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Board was immediately following the Friday afternoon sessions. The Minutes of that meeting are recorded as follows.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The 58th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board was held on November 8, 1991, in the Jackson Room of the Holiday Patriot Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Meeting was called to order by President Edward Lenik at 5:03 p.m. President Lenik called the Roll of Officers and State Society Representatives and determined that a quorum was present to conduct business. Thereafter, Reports from the Federation Officers and Staff were requested.

The Minutes of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Federation Executive Board were dispersed to Officers and Federation Staff prior to this meeting. President Lenik requested a motion to suspend the
reading of said Minutes and to accept them as written. A motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky, seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed.

The Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, presented his report. George indicated that he sent out information questionnaires to 15 State Societies and as of September 9 had received responses from 10. One additional questionnaire was received prior to this evening's meeting. George announced that the Alabama Archeological Society has withdrawn from the Federation.

Charles (Chas) Bello gave the Treasurer's Report. Bello identified that his responsibilities are to oversee the Federation Checking Account and to keep track of the State Society dues collection. He noted that he and Roger Moeller, Business Manager, are in constant contact to keep on top of things. Bello summarized the status of payment of Federation dues for each State Society. He noted that he continually contacts State Societies to remind them of their status. Bello summarized the Federation Treasury/Checking Account, January 1 - October 18, 1991 as follows. The opening balance was $532.00. Receipts from 3 Dreyfuss account transfers, interest and memberships amounted to $15,328.35. Expenses for advertising, postage, printing, business expense fees and taxes totaled $13,134.69 for a closing balance of $2,193.66. This figure does not reflect several hundred dollars in additional postage and business expense fees (totaling about $1,200.00) which must be paid out between October 19 - December 31. Bello indicated that he did not foresee any additional income for the remainder of the year.

The Business Manager's Report was given by Roger Moeller. Moeller noted he has taken in $9,787.90 in back AENA publication sales and memberships and has a current balance approximating $24,000.00. There will be sufficient money to pay for the publication of AENA #19. Back publication sales are extremely sluggish with the exception of the Callahan reprint. He went on to urge the Federation to get these back issues out to the public. He recommended a special "ultimate inventory reduction sale" to provide the State Societies with a great opportunity to generate revenues for their treasuries and reduce this inventory. Jack Hranicky suggested that if Roger will make up a press release about this special offer he will get it out for inclusion in the various society newsletters with which he networks. He approximated this audience to be about 30,000 people. Moeller said he would offer AENA Volumes 13 - 18 for $5.00 each and Volumes 2 - 11 (minus 1, 4, 7 and 12 which are out of print) for $2.00. The State Societies can charge what they wish and direct the profits to their treasuries.

As a final point of discussion, Jack Hranicky noted that as a result of his summer Call for Papers, which included a form for ESAF membership, an additional 20-25 memberships have been realized for 1992. He will forward these to Roger.

The AENA Editor's Report was read by President Lenik in Dennis Curry's absence. Curry announced that AENA #19, Fall 1991, is behind schedule and will not be available for distribution until sometime in early 1992. He apologized for this delay but noted that it is due to the lack of articles to fill this volume. After a rigorous canvassing for articles, Curry said that he had only 5 articles to fill approximately 75 pages. Many articles were promised but never delivered. Curry has no articles for AENA Volume #20. Despite this, however, Curry requested the Executive Board to consider the following: Does the Federation wish to have a special volume to coincide with the Columbus 1492 celebration? Should it be topical to the celebration? Such as "The Archeology of Eastern North American in the 15th Century?" Would the Executive Board consider expanding this volume to 250 pages? Thereafter, Curry requested the Executive Board to solicit the Federation Past Presidents to find his successor. Curry regretted having to tender his resignation as Editor of AENA; however, he felt that someone else with new ideas and contacts should have the opportunity to improve upon what he has been able to provide. Curry agreed to remain on as Editor for Volume 20 and would gladly assist his successor thereafter.
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
After much discussion, Jack Hranicky suggested that President Lenik appoint a Chair to head this committee of past presidents to select a person or to develop the appropriate profile of an editor with which to search for possible candidates. Roger Moeller noted that it is important to recognize that any person who is considered to fill this position must have and be able to maintain a following. It must be a person with a lot of contacts, is aware of the work people are doing and can successfully produce a number of volumes. Most people can put one volume together; it takes a special person to be able to maintain a series.

On the topic of a special Volume #20 of AENA, Moeller noted that there really isn’t time to undertake such a task for the Fall of 1992 and it should not be of any additional length. The publication costs of a larger volume become prohibitive and the Federation will not be able to recoup the cost of printing quickly enough. Past experience has shown this to be the case. As an additional side note, Moeller discussed the problems which the delay in publishing and distributing Volume #19 has caused and will cause next year. People are reluctant to pay for a membership where the publication which they’re entitled to is not available in that calendar year. If a special volume is really desired, Moeller suggested it not be part of the AENA series but issued as part of an Occasional Papers Series and charge for that volume as a separate publication and not as part of a membership.

President Lenik felt that Curry should be allowed to proceed with a topical volume. If he is successful, that’s fine. If he has difficulties in securing enough articles, then those which he has accumulated would become part of a regular AENA volume.

Chas Bello introduced a discussion on the cost of printing AENA. Are alternatives to type setting realistic considerations? No definitive recommendations were forthcoming.

Roger Moeller requested comment on the use of "Peer Review." This adds to the turn around time for producing a publication. Currently, for those who exercise this option normally there are 2 reviewers. President Lenik suggested that issue be raised as an editorial policy with the new AENA Editor. Jack Hranicky suggested that at least a "second read" be maintained if the peer review is eliminated.

A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to respond to Curry’s inquiry in the following manner. Volume #20 should not be considered a special issue. It can be topical but if more articles are needed to fill the volume then the topical articles will be incorporated as a part of a regular volume. The length of the volume should not exceed that of a regular volume. Herb Kraft seconded the motion. Roger Moeller amended the motion to include the provision that Volume #20 be available in the Fall of 1992, on schedule. Jack Hranicky seconded this amendment and with a unanimous vote the amended motion was carried.

President Lenik noted that a Committee of Past Presidents would be created to address the issue of Curry’s successor. Since a number of past presidents were attending this annual meeting, discussions could begin immediately. President Lenik requested Herb Kraft to chair this committee. Kraft agreed.

Jack Hranicky gave the Bulletin Editor’s Report. The 50th Anniversary issue of the Bulletin was finished. It is 24 pages in length. In addition to the regular information contained in a Bulletin, the History of ESAF which Jack and John Reid prepared was included. Hranicky noted that some of the State Society reports are missing because not all were received. Hranicky went on to say that it is always a difficult task to get these reports. He suggested that the Executive Board might consider dropping them in the future.

Upon the conclusion of these presentations, President Lenik requested a motion to accept the Reports of the Treasurer, the Corresponding Secretary, the Business Manager, the AENA Editor and the Bulletin Editor as presented. Dave Mudge made such a motion; seconded by Colleen DeSantis Leithran and unanimously passed.

Under Old Business, President Lenik requested a report on the 1992 Meeting. Verna Cowin, ESAF President-Elect, indicated that the Society for Pennsylvania will host this meeting and that a committee chaired by Albert Moore has been created to handle the meeting details. Cowin noted that Dick George will be the Program Chair and Diane Folsom will be the Local Arrangements Chair. In addition to the regular meeting, several tours including the University of Pittsburgh Radio-carbon Lab and the University’s archaeology contract facilities will be offered. The Carnegie Museum Annex will host a reception as well.
The dates for the meeting will be November 5-8, 1992 and it will be located at the Holiday Inn in Allegheny Valley, just outside of Pittsburgh. The room rates are estimated to be in the low $50.00 range. Also, the hotel will be providing limousine service to attractions in Pittsburgh as well as service to connect with the Airport Limousine at downtown or Oakland hotels. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this report on the 1992 Meeting. It was seconded by Colleen DeSantis Leithran and unanimously passed.

The second item of Old Business was the Revision of the Federation By-Laws. President Lenik requested John Reid, committee chair, to give a report on the status of this endeavor. Reid immediately announced that after reading the extant By-Laws, he discovered that he was not eligible to assume this task. The By-Laws currently provide for only State Society membership. There is no category for individual members. Also, all Executive Board Members and special committee chairs are supposed to be selected from the body of State Society Representatives. John, an individual ESAF member and former Representative, noted that he does not qualify since Ontario withdrew from ESAF.

To solve this immediate dilemma, Roger Moeller, President of the NY SAA, appointed John as the NY SAA Representative. Thereafter, Reid agreed to continue chairing the committee looking into revising the Federation By-Laws. Faye Stocum indicated that she would check with the Delaware Division of Corporations, where the Federation is incorporated, and obtain a copy of any By-Laws included as part of the incorporation documentation and forward same to Reid.

Finally, Reid added that the ESAF Business Manager has cut off all Canadians from securing ESAF memberships due to the Government Service Tax (GST) levied on materials coming into the country. After some discussion, Roger Moeller announced that it has been his recent experience that the GST has not been levied on single copies of AENA sent to Canadian members. It is his assumption that until ESAF is levied, he can continue to accept unsolicited Canadian memberships.

John Pfeiffer made a motion to accept John Reid's report as presented. The motion was seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed.

Under Old Business, President Lenik requested a status report on the current 1991 Meeting from Howard MacCord, Sr. and Jack Hranicky. MacCord praised the Archeological Society of Virginia committee that was formed to help with the meeting details. Everyone agreed that they have done a wonderful job. MacCord noted that the special tours have been well attended and the banquet attendance should top 200. The current registration is approximately 180 and should go much higher after tomorrow. Already, approximately $5,000.00 has been received from registration. Jack Hranicky said that pulling the Program together was difficult but he finally managed to fill most sessions adequately. Jack indicated that a good part of the problem is that many perspective presenters gave their papers at SEAC. Thereafter, President Lenik, on behalf of the Executive Board, expressed his thanks to Howard, Jack and the Society committee for all their hard work and for a wonderful meeting. Martha Otto made a motion to accept this status report as presented; seconded by Verna Cowin and unanimously passed.

Under New Business, the first item on the agenda was the 1993 Annual Meeting. Michael Brigham, ESAF Representative from Maine, extended an invitation to host the 1993 meeting in Maine. The location for this meeting is currently undecided but would be either Orono or Portland. The date for the meeting is still open. The concern about snow was raised. It was noted that the last meeting held in Maine was in late October to preclude snow related problems. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept the Maine Archaeological Society's invitation to host the 1993 Annual Meeting. The date for the Meeting will be determined by the host society. The motion was seconded by Dick George and unanimously carried.

The second item of New Business was the appointment of a Nominating Committee to develop a Slate of Officers for 1992-1994. President Lenik announced that Herb Kraft and Howard MacCord have agreed to serve on this 3 member committee. Thereafter, Roger Moeller agreed to fill the remaining slot.
With no additional agenda items, President Lenik opened the floor for any other New Business. Jack Hranicky requested permission from the Executive Board to make an official Federation Logo which can be reproduced. Hranicky noted that Roger Moeller would work with him. President Lenik authorized them to proceed.

Another item of New Business, raised by John Pfeiffer, was Sunday sessions. It has been many people's past experience that there is a very low attendance to this session since many folks must use this time to travel long distances to get home. Would the Federation consider dispensing with Sunday morning sessions? Verna Cowin argued that the turnout for the Sunday morning session in 1990 was very well attended. The reason for this was that this session was devoted to local topics. Those people who attended this session were primarily local and did not have to think about driving long distances after the session ended. Verna suggested that this idea be considered as a solution to this problem. An alternative suggestion of having special tours scheduled for this time was made but generally thought unwise since many people who have to travel want to be able to participate in these tours. Pfeiffer made the final comment that all future host societies should be apprised of this problem and possible solutions for their own decision making needs.

The last additional item of New Business was raised by Verna Cowin. She asked whether ESAF had an archival facility. She indicated that she has come across information that should be located in a Federation archival repository and she did not know if one existed. ESAF needs to keep track of its history. Colleen DeSantis Leithan indicated that the ESAF Library has been transferred to the University of Delaware and that she would be willing to accept any Federation documents. Please contact Jay Custer or herself. President Lenik noted that an announcement should be made to the State Societies that this archival facility is available.

With no further business presented before the Executive Board, President Lenik requested a motion to adjourn this meeting. John Reid made such a motion; seconded by Dick George and unanimously passed. The meeting was concluded at 6:22 p.m.

Prior to the beginning of the first session on Saturday morning, November 9, Howard MacCord welcomed all attendees. Thereafter, Catherine Slusser gave a Special Presentation from Virginia entitled "Virginia Archeology: Digging the Old Dominion in the 1990s."

The Saturday morning session, entitled Colonial Williamsburg Archeology, was chaired by Andrew C. Edwards. Papers were presented "From Middle Plantation to Colonial Capital: The Physical Growth of Williamsburg, 1630-1780" by Andrew C. Edwards; "Geophysical Patterning in Archeology: The Study of a Colonial Blacksmith Shop" by Dave Muraca; "Shaking the Foundations: Preservation Archeology at Colonial Williamsburg Today" by Meredith C. Moodey; "Near the Governor's": Patterns of Development of Three Properties Along Williamsburg's Palace and Nicholson Streets in the Eighteenth Century" by Patricia Samford; "All the "Good and Things": Archeology as Material Culture" by Ann Smart Martin.

Concurrent with this session was a Tour of Virginia Indian Reservations.

The Saturday afternoon session, a General Prehistoric Archeology Session, was chaired by Wm. Jack Hranicky and William A. Thompson. Papers presented in this session included: "Animal Behavior and Archeology" by John A. Cavallo; "Seriation Changes in Monogahela Triangular Lithic Projectiles" by Richard L. George; "Soapstone Vessel Manufacture in Eastern North America" by James Truncer; "Late Woodland Vertebrate Faunal Utilization Patterns in Western Virginia: Changes Through Time" by Michael B. Barber; "Who's Selling America's Past?" by Wm. Jack Hranicky; "The Archeological Society of Virginia's Thunderbird PaleoIndian Site Preservation Project: A Model" by Sandra Speiden; "Possible PaleoIndian Watercraft Use and Its Implications" by William E. Engelbrecht and Carl K. Seyfert; "Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistory in the Potomac Valley" by Richard J. Dent and Christine Jirikowic; "Reexcavating and Reinterpreting the Minisink Site" by Herbert C. Kraft.

Concurrent with this session was a Tour of Yorktown.

Following the Saturday afternoon session the Annual General Business Meeting was held. The Minutes of the meeting follow.

- 6 -
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 58th Annual General Business Meeting was called to order by President Edward Lenik at 4:52 p.m., November 9, 1991, in the Patriot Room of the Holiday Patriot Inn, Williamsburg, Virginia.

President Lenik requested Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, to give a summary of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous day. Thereafter, Lenik requested any additions or corrections to this summary. There were none. A motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky to accept this summary as given. The motion was unanimously passed.

President Lenik opened the floor for any discussion on Old or New Business. William Thompson questioned whether the State Societies received copies of the publications, since the Archaeological Society of Virginia does not have any recent ESAF publications in their library at William & Mary. Roger Moeller indicated that each State Society is sent copies of all publications. The person to whom this material is sent is identified from the questionnaire which Dick George sends out each year. Thompson went on to say that someone should check to see if the Federation receives publication materials from the State Societies. Colleen DeSantis Leithran indicated that she would check on this. She noted that the ESAF Library was originally housed at the state museum in Harrisburg but is now at the Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware. Kurt Carr advised Colleen that he never received any State Society publications while the ESAF library was housed in Harrisburg. Colleen announced that she would inventory the contents of the Federation Library and provide an itemized copy of the library materials received from each state. This information will be sent to the State Societies' Representatives. Jack Hranicky suggested that anyone with material for the ESAF Library should send them to Colleen at the University of Delaware to get this information exchange program back on track.

Herb Kraft reminded everyone about the special Louis A. Brennan Volume that is to be published in part with monies provided by the Federation. Kraft summarized the content of the volume and noted that it should be available for sale in early 1992.

With no additional discussion, the Reports from the State Societies were presented. Upon the completion of the State Society Reports, President Lenik extended his sincere appreciation, on behalf of the Federation, to Howard MacCord, Sr., Wm. Jack Hranicky and to the Archeological Society of Virginia for an extremely well organized and interesting meeting.

President Lenik accepted a motion to adjourn this meeting from Dave Mudge; seconded by Colleen DeSantis Leithran and unanimously passed. The General Business Meeting was concluded at 5:30 p.m.

In the evening of November 9, the Annual Federation Banquet was held in the Patriot Ballroom. After a reception and dinner, Dr. Dennis L. Stanford, Smithsonian Institution, presented a slide-illustration lecture entitled "Clovis Origins and Adaptations."

The November 10, Sunday morning session was a General Session, chaired by Howard A. MacCord, Sr. and M. Dale Kirby. The following papers were presented in that session. "Engendering Medicine - Multiple Interpretations of 19th Century Medicine Bottles" by Eric L. Larsen; "Quarry Related Extraction or Extraction Related Quarrying?" by Christopher R. Polglase and Thomas W. Neumann; "Phase II Testing of the Columbus Plaza Site (18BC67): 19th Century Industrial Development on Filled Portions of Baltimore City's Inner Harbor" by H. Henry Ward; "Survey and Excavation of Prehistoric Sites in Northern Virginia" by Michael D. Petraglis.

Following the close of the Sunday morning session, the 58th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was adjourned by President Edward Lenik. Lenik thanked the Archeological Society of Virginia, Howard MacCord, Sr. and Wm. Jack Hranicky for their fine efforts in arranging a very well received and attended meeting.
Attendees for the 1991 Meeting:

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Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary

ESAF STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
Wm. Jack Hranicky

The ASV hosted this year’s ESAF meeting which was one of the largest in recent memory. The Society continues to publish its Quarterly Bulletin and newsletter. We held our annual meeting, finished celebrating our 50th anniversary, continued our field school and amateur certification programs, and published number 27 in our special publication series.

MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Michael Brigham

The Maine Archaeological Society held its Spring Meeting in Winthrop with James Petersen, Ellen Cowie and Stephen Cox as speakers. The Michaud Paleoindian Site report, a joint publication of the M.A.S. and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, was reprinted this spring and our latest publication, an interim report on recent work at the Sharrow site by members of the Piscataquis Archaeological Project, will be available by the end of the year.

In August, the M.A.S. and the Abbe Museum co-sponsored a Native American Crafts Festival in Bar Harbor and members of our society provided a flint knapping demonstration for this event.

Also this summer, the M.A.S. applied for and received a grant of $4,000 from the Maine Community Foundation, Inc. to be used for the production of a documentary film on Maine Petroglyphs.

Our Fall Meeting was hosted by the University of Maine Archaeological Society in Orono with Alaric Faulkner and David Sanger as speakers.
The West Virginia Archeological Society (WVAS) has a membership of 310 individuals and over 50 institutions. There are presently 12 chapters spread across the state, one new one forming in Moundsville, with four of these chapters being very active and the others moderately active.

The St. Alban's early archaic site was reopened this summer due to the organizing effort of Dean Braley, one of our members, and more work is expected for the summer of 1992. Several test excavations were undertaken under the directions of Jan Brashier of Grand Valley State University and Nick Frieden of Marshall University. Also, a number of core drillings brought up evidence of very deep occupation zones. Enough charcoal was obtained from the corings for radiocarbon dating which will be done once the promised state funding is received. The portion of the site explored this summer has the topmost original surface present, unlike the area dug in the 1960's, and a continuum from woodland on through early archaic is present.

A comprehensive unmarked burial protection law, N.B. 2951, was passed by the West Virginia legislature and became effective July of 1991. The law was greatly expanded in scope in legislative committee, with inputs by the Division of Culture and History and none by the archeological community, so that it requires an excavation permit for work on even non-burial sites on private land. The law requires that an reburial of human remains and associated artifacts must be undertaken by descendants of "proven kinship". The legislative rules written for the law define kinship so loosely that anyone of Indian descent can claim remains and associated artifacts of any age for reburial.

Cotiga Mound is a large Adena period mound in southern West Virginia near Williamson that is being excavated for the State Highway Division by GAI of Pittsburgh. The Division of Highways and GAI signed an agreement with an Indian Committee (organized by the Division of Culture and History) that governs many of the aspects of the excavation, analysis, and curation. This despite the fact that no one on this committee can prove kinship with the remains from the mound that are dated at 2,200 BP. All excavated material is to be reburied, cannot be removed from the state for analysis, no one menstruating can handle any of the remains or artifacts, the excavation report will not be provided to the public and no photos of burial remains are permitted, etc.

The WVAS, the Council for West Virginia Archaeology, and the United Cherokee Tribe of West Virginia have brought suit against the Division of Highways and the Division of Culture and History in order to force them to properly curate the remains and artifacts from the Cotiga Mound, to allow access to the excavation and to photograph without censorship, to rescind the Cotiga Mound Agreement and a prior Memorandum of Agreement between the Indian Committee and the Division of Culture and History, to rewrite the legislative rules in a way that reflects the meaning of the law, and to include the archeological community in this rewriting of the rules. The hearing was held on November 1, and a decision is expected in December.

We held our annual meeting in September in Charleston. Over 60 people attended the talks during the day and the banquet that night. The banquet speaker was Dr. Berle Clay, state archeologist for Kentucky, who spoke on "Peter Village, a Large Circular Adena Earthwork".

One of our long-time members, Hillis Youse, provided funding and the inspiration for the establishment of the Edward V. McMichael Memorial Fund wherewith one free copy of the Introduction to West Virginia Archaeology is provided free to any public school requesting it. This program has met with great success in this, its first year. Another long-time member, Grace Wavra, has written a book, West Virginia's First Families, covering the practice of archeology and West Virginia's prehistory. It is written at the 6th grade level for use in schools. This book, too, is experiencing interest and growing use.

The year 1992 will be for the WVAS one of excavation, litigation and legislation: the St. Alban's excavation will continue, the lawsuit will either be over or appealed to the state Supreme Court, and a
program will be initiated to make changes in H.B. 2951 to make it a better vehicle for reasonable site preservation and to also make it more friendly towards archeology and private landowners.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY
David C. Mudge

1991 has seen a number of new activities undertaken by ASNJ. While we continue to provide the "basics", four meetings with three or more talks, four newsletters, and a hefty bulletin, the society has embarked on a major commitment to its stated goal of public education. To this end, an avocational certification program has been inaugurated with over 30 participants. The program, chaired by Liza Miller and run by a committee, has drafted most of the local professionals to serve as instructors. So far, everyone that has been asked to help has co-operated fully, so we haven't had to resort to our extensive evidence collection!

Membership continues to hover around the 300 level, with over 10% participating as Life Members. Local chapters now number three active and three inactive. The active chapters continue to provide monthly meetings, group activities, and a forum for both professional and avocational speakers. Each chapter has a at least one on-going research project. Recent chapter reports can be found in the sample newsletter appended to this report. How to rekindle active chapter participation will be one of our areas of concern over the next year.

Our society continues to support research with a special fund to provide grants for C-14 dates, publishing, etc. The fund is supported by a number of activities including 50-50s, special membership categories, auctions and donations. Monetary grants are awarded through an annual application process to the research fund committee.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at $8,000, and our research fund at over $1,400. Most of the general fund will go towards the publishing of the next Bulletin.

In closing, I would like to note that this month (November) represents our 60th anniversary and the first time this report has been submitted on time in almost as long. It just goes to prove, if you complain about a poorly done job often enough, it's yours!

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND
Richard Brock

The 1991 annual spring field session in Maryland archeology was held at the Rosenstock Village site just east of and across the Monocacy River from the Frederick Airport. About 250 one-meter squares were examined this spring and in sessions in 1979 and 1990 at this site, which dates from between 1400 to 1450.

In a large pit (Feature 5) started in 1979 and completed this year and in a smaller pit (Feature 12) were found cougar, elk, deer, bear, raccoon, turkey, turtle and fish remains as well as charred corn and beans, clay pipes, bone and antler tools, ceramic vessel sherds and projectile points. Unusual and unique artifacts found include drilled shark's teeth and a bone carving that looks like a headless human figure. A possible palisade, the plaza area and house patterns continue to elude us, however, and it is likely we will return next year to do more work.

The participants this year numbered more than 160 which represents just under half of our voting members. We have a paying membership of 469, of whom 384 are voting members (persons under 16 and institutions do not vote). In addition, we send mailings to twenty honorary or exchange individuals who do not vote. Our total mailing is 387. Family memberships receive one mailing per family.

This year our annual meeting was held on October 5th at Allegheny Community College in Cumberland. At this meeting, Iris McGillivray was awarded the William B. Marye Award for outstanding
contributions to Maryland archeology. Iris was President of ASM for three years and Secretary for four years. She organized our first spring symposium in 1965, fought to establish a state archeologist in 1969 and represented ASM at ESAF meetings. Today she is co-editor of our newsletter.

Our year isn’t over yet and on Saturday, November 23 the second annual conference on Anne Arundel archeology will be held at the Arundel Center in Annapolis. So if any of you are in the Annapolis area in two weeks, I would invite you to attend.

MEETING ABSTRACTS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER):

Barber, Michael B. (Jefferson National Forest) Late Woodland Vertebrate Faunal Utilization Patterns in Western Virginia: Changes Through Time

The use of the available animal resources at the headwaters of the Roanoke River in western Virginia evolved through time. The vertebrate faunal material from 2 sites was compared: the Hall site (44MY33) which dates to ca. AD 1150 and one component of the Sawyer site (44RN39) with dates of AD 1600-30. Changes noted include the evolution from a colonization phase to a more settled protohistoric period with a concomitant degradation of the local resources. In addition, bone tools are examined noting a change from ornamental use to that of a utilitarian use. Finally, the pattern is compared to other sites on a regional level.

Bilicki, Stephen R. (Maryland Historic Trust - Maryland Maritime Archeology Program) Gildart, Totness and Maryland Waters: An Analysis of Connections Between Liverpool and Maryland in the Later Part of the 18th Century

By the end of the Seven Year’s War, English shipping had suffered many losses. Due to shortages of shipbuilding material in England and continued conflicts, English merchants were forced to look elsewhere for new vessels. Prior to 1750, shipbuilding was revived in Chesapeake Bay when the upper class began to invest in shipwrights and ship-building. These new shipwrights were building proficient boats with numerous quality resources available from the Mid-Atlantic and Southern regions. As a result, the Bay region became an important source of new ships from which merchants readily replenished their fleets. This paper will present a review of James Gildart: a Liverpool merchant and his connections with the Chesapeake Bay, the colonies that border its shore, and dependance on Maryland shipbuilding. The career of the merchant ship TOTNESS, one of Gildart’s purchases will be examined as supporting evidence for the merchants’ interest in Maryland resources. The presentation will reveal data on Maryland’s wealth in agriculture, capital, ship construction, transportation, and other trades as they relate to England’s dependance on the Plantations (Colonies).

Cavallaro, John A. (Rutgers University) Animal Behavior and Archeology

Archeologists in the Middle Atlantic Region have long employed historical, ethnographic, and ethnoarchaeological observations and data to interpret the activities and settlement patterns of prehistoric hunters and gatherers. However, scant attention has been devoted to the behavior and ecology of the animal species upon which the Indians depended for food, clothing, and raw materials. This paper discusses: 1) how behavioral-ecological observations and actual studies can assist archeologists in better understanding the relationships between humans and their animal prey, and 2) how animal behavior affected many important aspects of prehistoric hunter-gatherer behaviors including site selection and resource scheduling.

Dent, Richard J. and Christine Jirikowic (American University) Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistory in the Potomac Valley

This paper reports on the first and second seasons of excavations by the Potomac River Archeology Survey at the Hughes site (18MO1) in the Potomac Piedmont outside of Washington, DC. The Hughes site has recently been dated to circa 1300 to 1400 AD. and in two years of excavations a variety of features and
a rich artifact assemblage have been uncovered within the village. This paper will discuss these data as well as examine the implications of the research at this site for our broader understanding of late prehistory in the Potomac River Valley.

**Doyle, Richard (Unami Farms) A Preliminary Report of a Most Unusual Occupation Site**

Careful study of a site for over fifty years yields evidence of a primitive culture unlike any other that I have encountered. Evidence indicates a flake industry that could be even more ancient than the core and flake industry of the Paleo-Indians who made the fluted spear points. This site is in Somerset County a few miles south of the lower terminus of the Wisconsin glaciers. As a result, in the search for prehistoric sites in the area, I encountered three kinds of material: the basic geological make-up of the land which is mainly Brunswick shale, the deposit of the glacial outwash which is mainly pebbles and cobbles of silicon dioxide material, and the stones that have been carried there by man. This site is on high ground which shows no evidence of glacial deposit and was, therefore, above the summer floods of the melting glaciers. This is the first bit of evidence which could place this occupation in the Paleo-Indian period. The purpose of this report is to provide an introduction to this ancient and isolated occupation and to offer some comparisons to others that have been reported.

**Edwards, Andrew C. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) From Middle Plantation to Colonial Capital: The Physical Growth of Williamsburg, 1630-1780**

This paper examines the physical growth of Williamsburg from its second-quarter seventeenth-century roots in Middle Plantation, through its establishment as capital of English America’s largest colony, to its decline in the late eighteenth century with the removal of the state capital to Richmond. Our scanty knowledge of the obscure Middle Plantation era (1634-1699), the plan of the new town, and the organization of neighborhoods, commerce centers, and public areas will be discussed.

**Engelbreck, William E. and Carl K. Seyfert Possible Paleoindian Watercraft Use and Its Implications**

While no physical evidence of Paleoindian boats has been identified, circumstantial evidence argues for their existence. However, most researchers have not taken the likelihood of boats into account in formulating models of Paleoindian lifeways. This paper notes some paradoxes inherent in current conceptions of Paleoindian lifeways which lack a consideration of transportation aids and explores the implications of possible Paleoindian boat use for an understanding of colonization, hunting, settlement location, and lithic procurement.

**George, Richard L. and Richard Scaglion (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) Seriation Changes in Monongahela Triangular Lithic Projectiles**

A clearly patterned decrease in triangular lithic projectile point size throughout the Early, Middle and Late Monongahela periods in southwestern Pennsylvania is described. Triangular point size decreases linearly through time while shape remains relatively constant, making the observed pattern potentially useful for chronological identification of sites and assemblages. Results suggest that the use of projectile metrics for seriation may have broader application in the Northeast than presently supposed.

**Herndon, Charlie (Archeological Society of Virginia) Highlights of the Cornelius Site (44WG35): Washington County, Virginia**

Paper not given.

**Hranicky, Wm Jack (Archeonic Systems of Virginia) Who’s Selling America’s Past?**

This paper presents an overview of buying and selling prehistoric/historic artifacts by collectors and museums. It covers acquisition ethics, public vs private ownership, and general artifact (and site) destruction.
Who’s responsible, why, how, and how much should we become involved with commercial artifact traffic as well as site looting. The Society for Professional Archeology (SOPA) role and responsibility in artifact (and site) preservation is discussed. Finally, the paper calls for national (mandatory) standards and the creation of a Cabinet level position within the U.S. Executive Branch.

Johnson, Michael F. (Fairfax County Heritage Resources) The East Wenatchee Clovis Site in Washington State: Excavation and Artifacts from the Buffalo Museum and Earlier Excavations

Paper not given.

Jones, Michael (Wesleyan University) The Williams Complex 1689-1840 The movement from a totally agrarian society towards a progressive mercantile foundation is viewed from an evolutionary perspective. The activities of four generations of the Williams family are the focal points of this presentation. The pre-industrial behavior entails a gristmill and a sawmill which were corporately oriented. These enterprises became progressively entrepreneurial and oriented towards shipbuilding. This maritime pursuit became a mainstay of the community and was so productive in the early 19th century that it was a major British target in the War of 1812.

Klein, Michael J. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) Beyond "Inspectional Types": Attribute Analysis of Ceramics from 18PR131, Prince George's County, Maryland

In the Middle Atlantic Region, ceramic types generally have formed the basis of inferences concerning the age and function of ceramics, as well as providing information about the social affiliation of the potter. However, theoretical proposals, ethnoarchaeological research, experimental archeology, and empirical research throughout North America suggest that the analysis of selected attributes of ceramics allows the testing of hypotheses about site formation processes and the construction of fine-grained seriations. This paper analyzes attributes of ceramics recovered from undisturbed, stratified deposits at 18PR131 to evaluate hypotheses about the occupation of the site, and to evaluate temporal trends within quartz and sand tempered cordmarked ceramics.

Kraft, Herbert C. (Seton Hall University Museum) Reexcavating and Reinterpreting the Minisink Site

The Minisink site, situated on the Delaware River in northwestern New Jersey, was a major settlement of the Contact period Minisink Indians, a Munsee-speaking branch of the Lenape/Delaware. This site, excavated by the Museum of the American Indian: Heye Foundation in 1914 was reported in Exploration of a Munsee Cemetery near Montague, New Jersey (Heye and Pepper 1915). The abundant skeletal remains were examined and reported by Ales Hrdlicka in B.A.E. Bulletin 62. Numerous historic trade items were removed from the Minisink graves at that time, and "feast Pits," dog burials and other features were identified. Seton Hall University Museum, under the direction of the writer, reexcavated this site in 1975-1976. New discoveries were made, the excavation methods used by the Museum of the American Indian were revealed, statements concerning their findings were called into question, and new interpretations were posited. Today, a group calling itself the "United Indian Band" is attempting to claim the site as "a sacred Indian burial ground" and place of the "sacred Indian Circle." They have been agitating the National Park Service, custodians of the property, to release this site and 350 of the surrounding acres on which they hope to establish an "Indian Convention Center." The site is now being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Larsen, Eric L. (Harpers Ferry National Historic Park) Engendering Medicine in Multiple Interpretations of 19th Century Medicine Bottles

Gender is a structuring principle in society that results from culture rather than nature. Material culture reflects and reinforces gender identities within society. Logically, archeology can help identify past
gender relations. In recent years, many have called for archeology to look beyond the dominant ideology towards multiple interpretations that give voice to subordinate groups. Feminist historians have discovered the engenderment of medicine during the nineteenth century. Professional medicine was dominated by males who viewed women as captives of their reproductive systems. At the same time, advice books and etiquette manuals instructed women to understand "family medicine" and to develop their nurturing natures for the sick room. The nineteenth-century's proprietary medicines also show some differentiation between male and female. Some medicines, such as the well-known Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, were targeted specifically for women's health needs. Other medicines are targeted for children's needs and are thus joined with the ideal of womanhood. At the same time, medicines were made for general n including male n consumption. The abundance of proprietary medicines in the archeological record may prove a vehicle for studying gender during the nineteenth century.

Malcarne, Donald (Wesleyan University) Industrialization on the Falls River, Essex Connecticut
Industrialization and the resulting demand for power brought new dams very quickly to the Falls River. Two particular dams that were instrumental in the initial growth of the IVORY industry are illustrated and discussed. The construction of these represents the turn from diffuse, seasonal occupation towards a specialization of industrial activity during the first half of the 19th century.

Malcarne, Shirley (Wesleyan University) Ship Building at the Williams Complex
The inter-relationship of entrepreneurial families, their wealth, and energy created a local business structure that was unparalleled. The Williams family expanded their sawmill activity into a thriving shipyard which produced an average of 2 wooden sailing vessels a year between 1795 and 1820. Some of these ocean going ships weighed over 400 tons and were outfitted as merchantmen and/or privateers. We shall specifically consider the archeological and archival evidence concerning these ships.

Malcarne, Donald (Wesleyan University) Ivoryton, Connecticut: Industrialization and the Evolution of a Company Town
The Williams Complex was instrumental initiating mechanized IVORY production in the first days of the 19th century. The burgeoning IVORY industry required specialization and concentration of water power which necessitated a relocation upstream to Ivoryton in the mid-19th century. A truly patriarchal community was established around this specific industrial activity. Ivoryton became the largest producer of finished IVORY products in the nation by 1900, consuming approximately 1,600,000 pounds of African elephant tusks in a 10-year period.

Martin, Ann Smart (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) All the "Good and Things": Archeology as Material Culture
Historical archeologists have produced a large data base of artifactual information about the material culture of past households. These scholars have been less successful, however, in creating contexts for the things they find by connecting the archeologically-retrievable world to the larger universe of household goods. One way to achieve this goal is to view artifacts as part of an overall process of consumer behavior. With this approach, we can also link material culture to recent broad themes about changing attitudes toward fashion and consumerism in the early modern era. This paper will examine records of the single most important avenue to new, more fashionable manufactured goods in 18th century Virginia n the local retail store. Account books from these stores record a multitude of goods purchased by the middling and lower ranks of society. By examining individual purchases of items that are usually associated with elite behaviors of gentility and fashion, we can turn to the social, symbolic, and cultural meanings of such economic behavior, and ask particular questions about the spread of goods and information through the social hierarchy. In this way,
artifacts from the ground like ceramics and glass can be put back into a decisionmaking process that included a vast range of objects "not found" in the archeological record of 18th century America.

Moodey, Meredith C. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) Shaking the Foundations: Preservation Archeology at Colonial Williamsburg Today

In addition to its research program, the Department of Archeological Research at Colonial Williamsburg is continually involved in preservation-related fieldwork. Property maintenance and facilities improvement within the Historic Area often require substantial ground disturbance. These projects usually provide only very limited glimpses of Williamsburg's archeological record, but they can produce important information for reconstructing the town's changing physical landscape, as well as detailing the development of specific lots. The significance of such fieldwork is well-illustrated by recent excavations at the Grissell Hay house. At this site, excavation prior to waterproofing challenged basic premises regarding the architectural history of the Grissell Hay house and others of its type within the Chesapeake, and provided evidence for a broad comparative study of Williamsburg's physical growth, undertaken at the neighborhood level. This study demonstrates that, in spite of all constraints, preservation-related archeology can make relevant and valuable contributions to archeological research.

Muraca, Dave (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) Geographical Patterning in Archeology: The Study of a Colonial Blacksmith Shop

Identification of activity clusters and work spaces has always been a difficult problem for historic archeologists, particularly in heavily-used urban or semi-urban areas. In order to understand the lives of colonial craftsmen, however, it is necessary to take a close look at their domestic and work environment. Traditional archeological methods do not always provide the needed precision for the investigation of patterns of artifact distribution, soil chemistry, and micro-constituent density. Geographic information systems based on microcomputers, on the other hand, offer the opportunity to carefully record and integrate spatial information on a suitably refined scale. Using GEOBASE, a GIS developed by English archeologist Dominic Powlesland, the excavation of the James Anderson Forges in Williamsburg, Virginia reveals the spatial layout and activity patterns of the home of an eighteenth-century blacksmith. Selected piece-plotted artifacts, contour lines, and computer-generated single-layer plans can be combined on-screen to investigate particular ideas about the use of space. The applicability of this technology to artifact studies, topographic reconstruction, metallurgical analysis, and stratigraphic phasing will also be discussed.

Nass, John P. (California University of Pennsylvania) The Analysis of Storage Volume as a Technique for Investigating Community Organization within Nucleated Late Prehistoric Villages in the Ohio Valley

Although years of excavation at late prehistoric villages have amassed extensive collections of artifacts and allowed for the definition of numerous phases, little headway has been made toward elucidating the social organization and community structure of these sites within the Ohio Valley. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate what can be discerned about these sites by comparing household assemblages and feature storage volume. The data used in this paper is derived from the Sunwatch Village Site, a Fort Ancient site near Dayton, Ohio.

Neumann, Thomas W., Christopher R. Polglase and R. Christopher Goodwin (Christopher Goodwin & Associates) Phase III Data Recovery Investigations at Two Multi-Component Early Woodland - Middle Woodland Sites in Central Maryland

This paper summarizes the results from Phase III data recovery investigations at two multi-component Early Woodland-Middle Woodland sites in central Maryland. The two sites, 18FR55 and 18FR74, are located within 5 km of Frederick, along the floodplain of the Monocacy River. The Early Woodland components at both sites were undisturbed; one Middle Woodland component at 18FR74 also was undisturbed. Data from
the two sites refine regional culture history and provide new evidence regarding behavior sets and activities by Early and Middle Woodland peoples in the Potomac basin. The relative ages of Accokeek, Stony Creek, Marcey Creek, and Selden Island ceramics has never been very clear. The evidence from 18FR55 supported and elaborated Stewart's (1982) proposition that Marcey Creek and Selden Island ceramics were slightly earlier than Accokeek and Stony Creek ceramics; production of steatite-tempered wares ceased before Accokeek/Stony Creek ceramics were being made. Evidence from 18FR74 supported this result and, with the material from 18FR55, has provided the beginnings of an Early Woodland seriation for central Maryland. Also present at 18FR74 was a steatite-and-steatite-tempered-grog tempered variant of Selden Island ceramics. The two sites also contained evidence of the bipolar core/microlithic industry now documented for several Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland sites elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic (Neumann and Polglase 1991). Approximately 10 percent of the debitage was found, after examination under low magnification, to have been used. Most of the utilized flakes were less than 5 mm long and 2.0 g in weight; most of the bipolar cores were under 45 mm in length and had come from river pebbles and small cobbles. The results from 18FR55 and 18FR74 suggest that this microlithic industry may have part of a female activity set at those sites.

Petraglia, Michael D. (Engineering-Science) Survey and Excavation of Prehistoric Sites in Northern Virginia

From 1987 to 1991, archaeologists of the Cultural Resources Division, Engineering-Science surveyed, tested, and excavated prehistoric and historic sites along a twenty-six mile pipeline corridor in three counties in northern Virginia. A total of twenty-six prehistoric and historic sites were identified during the survey. Testing was subsequently conducted on thirteen of the prehistoric sites. The prehistoric sites date from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland periods, and one site may contain Paleo-Indian artifacts. The sites are mainly lithic scatters, but they vary greatly in their size, density, and raw material types. A data recovery program has been conducted on three of the sites, providing one of the first detailed analyses of prehistoric sites in the inland regions of northern Virginia. One site contained Early Archaic to Early Woodland artifacts in intact stratigraphic deposits, a rare circumstance for sites located in the inland region of northern Virginia. A number of techniques are being employed to study the site, including stone attribute analyses, stone tool reduction experiments, use-wear, residue analysis, microdebitage analysis, artifact refitting, and trace element analysis. The site provides an opportunity for addressing important research questions concerning prehistoric adaptations to interior drainages of northern Virginia. Two other sites that have been mitigated are situated in plowed fields. One is a Late Archaic-Early Woodland site and the other is an Early Archaic to Late Woodland site, which also contains some possible Paleo-Indian artifacts. Intensive surface collections were conducted on these two sites to retrieve information about prehistoric technology and to identify if any spatial patterns could be referred to prehistoric activities. The spatial studies on a deflated lithic scatter is considered to be a test case for understanding what can be learned about northern Virginia sites situated in plowed fields. Overall conclusions about prehistoric technology and settlement are drawn from comparisons of the prehistoric assemblages.

Pfeiffer, John (Wesleyan University) Early Wharf Building in Essex, Connecticut

Wooden wharf construction from 1660 to 1870 in Essex, Connecticut is defined and illustrated. Of major significance to the evolution of such shore installations are the increased size of vessels and materials that are being imported and exported.

Polglase, Christopher R. and Thomas W. Neumann (Christopher Goodwin & Associates) Quarry Related Extraction or Extraction Related Quarrying?

The Garman Site (18AN486) is a multi-component prehistoric site situated along Marley Creek in northcentral Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site has been exposed to a number of post-depositional processes that have compromised the stratigraphic integrity of the majority of the prehistoric components.
However, one component, which dates from the Early Archaic (Kirk Phase), has survived sufficiently to permit the identification of several features, including hearths and lithic reduction areas. The lithic materials recovered from this component indicate that one of the primary functions of the site was the processing of quarried quartzite or silicified sandstone blocks into transportable blanks and preforms. However, there also is sufficient additional information to suggest that the site served other contemporaneous functions, including: (1) the reduction of locally-available pebbles and cobbles and (2) the outfitting of a broad-based tool kit. These results suggest that quarry-related sites may serve a broad spectrum of functions and that they are not easily assigned to only one or two niches within a model of a settlement system.

Powers, James (Wesleyan University) Mechanical Aspects of the Williams Complex

From the earliest stages of the 17th century to the first part of the 20th century, various mechanical designs had to be initiated to accommodate the intensification of industrial activity. These included construction of dams, sluiceways, waterwheels, and other drive mechanisms. Both archival and archeological evidence illustrate these changes.

Regensberg, Richard and Ian Burrow (Hunter Research, Inc.) Recent Work at the Savich Farm Site, New Jersey: A New Site Assessment and Long Term Management Plan

Savich Farm (28BU56), the well-known Late Archaic mortuary and occupation site of the Koen-Crispin Complex, was re-examined in 1989, some 20 years after the excavation of the cremation cemetery and adjacent features by Dick Regensburg. The acquisition of the site by the local Township prompted a program of archeological research designed to resolve potential conflicts between the long-term protection of the archeological resources and proposals for intensive recreational use of the area. This paper will present a brief summary of the background of the site and the results of previous work. The philosophy, methodology and results of the 1989 study will then be discussed, placing emphasis on site boundary definition and feature and artifact distribution patterns within the area examined. The use of this data in developing a management policy for the site will then be outlined. Recreational activities were ranked according to their potential impact on subsurface archeological resources, and appropriate recommendations developed for acceptable usage of different portions of the site. The paper will conclude with suggestions for approaches to future work at the site.

Rump, Elizabeth Y. and Glenn W. Sheehan (SJS Archeological Services, Inc.) Archival and Archeological Investigations of the Paper Mills at Rittenhouse Town, Including the First Paper Mill in the American Colonies

Rittenhouse Town in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is the site of the first paper mill built in the colonies in 1690 by William Rittenhouse. For almost 40 years, the Rittenhouse family operated the only paper mill in America. The Rittenhouse Family continued in the paper making industry and later in the textile industry here until the mills and accompanying village were sold to the Fairmount Park Commission in the 1880s and 1890s. Unfortunately, most standing structures were demolished at this time and specific locations of the mills and houses are unknown. A volunteer group, The Friends of Historic Rittenhouse Town, has undertaken the challenge to create a museum type village at this historic location. In an effort to aid this endeavor, SJS Archeological Services, Inc. was hired to supervise volunteers in archeological investigations in 1990 to attempt to determine the location of the second mill. During the 1990 field season, the southeast corner of what is believed to be either the second or the third mill was discovered. The goal of the 1991 season is to determine, if possible, the parameters of the mill pond and race, as well as the locations of other mills and industrial activity areas along the Monoshone Creek (or Paper Mill Run as it was known), as well as more extensive archival research. This paper represents a preliminary report of the investigations conducted during the past two years and provides a commentary on the drawbacks and rewards of using volunteers on sensitive sites.
Samford, Patricia (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) "Near the Governor's": Patterns of Development of Three Properties Along Williamsburg's Palace and Nicholson Streets in the Eighteenth Century

This study examines the growth and development of one section of the town of Williamsburg during the 18th century as a test case for such an examination of the entire town. One city block adjacent to the Governor's Palace was chosen for a detailed study of how political, economic, and social changes were reflected in documentary, archaeological and architectural information. This area, Block 29, was selected because of the completeness of its extant documentary, archaeological and architectural record. In this study, a general investigation of all lots within Williamsburg's town boundaries was conducted through the use of documentary sources, with overall maps created at intervals throughout the 18th century revealing patterns in physical growth, land use, and social and economic clustering. The detailed analysis of Block 29 was compared with information gathered from the overall survey of Williamsburg to determine whether changes occurring in this small segment of town were reflected in the larger patterns of growth and transformation evident in the broad-based study. Information was examined in the context of four major phases of the town's development, in order to define interrelationships between settlement patterns and the physical, social, and economic development of Williamsburg. Through a combination of documentary, archaeological and architectural information, a clearer picture of Block 29 in the 18th century emerged. In the first half of the century, the character of the block was primarily mixed commercial and residential. This mixed character can perhaps be explained by the overall functions Williamsburg served during that period as Virginia's leading urban center. Later, as Williamsburg's social and economic importance declined, the commercial character of the block disappeared completely, becoming entirely residential after the early 1760s. With this abandonment of commercial establishments, Block 29 took on the aspects of a gentry neighborhood. The area remained inhabited by wealthy residents even after the removal of the capital from Williamsburg during the Revolutionary War. As expected, changes on Block 29 were found to be reflective, in some aspects, of changes which were taking place throughout the city of Williamsburg as a result of social, economic and political factors. Perhaps one of the major contributions of this study has been the demonstration that through using a multidisciplinary approach to the study of communities, a more accurate portrayal of 18th century life can be derived.

Slusser, Catherine (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) Virginia Archeology: Digging the Old Dominion in the 1990s

This presentation identifies some of the highlights and trends of current archeology in Virginia in the 1990s as we enter the 1990s and begin the countdown toward 2007.


The Thunderbird Site (44WR11), an undisturbed stratified site with living floors covering the period from c. 6500 B.C. to as far back as c. 9000 BC, lies in a floodplain along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in Virginia. The site, in recognition of its importance, has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Nevertheless, subdivision of the land on which the Thunderbird Site lies into a residential development has brought serious threat of destruction. The Archaeological Society of Virginia has undertaken a project to preserve the site for future long-term research through fundraising efforts to enable Thunderbird Research Corporation to purchase five of the residential lots, which encompass the core of the site.

Stevens, J. Sanderson (John Milner Associates, Inc.) Archeological Investigations at Falcon’s Landing (Site 18PR131): A Late Archaic Through Middle Woodland Occupation, Prince George’s County, Maryland

Site 18PR131, a large multicomponent campsite, is located within the Marriott Corporation’s proposed Falcon’s Landing Retirement Community, Prince George’s County, Maryland. Although data recovery
excavations were conducted at two loci, the following paper only discusses the investigations conducted at Locus 1. Locus 1 occupies the topographic low between the second and third terraces above the Potomac River. Analysis of soil profiles indicated both modern and historic plow zones as well as an undisturbed ground surface beneath the historic plow zone. Phase III excavations indicated that the undisturbed ground surface was confined to portions of Blocks K and N within Locus 1. The archeological deposits of Locus 1 consist of soils developed in sandy parent materials. These soils exhibit varying degrees of development, indicating the ground surface has not been uniformly stable since the Pleistocene. For example, soils with moderate- to well-developed argillic horizons are compatible with a late Pleistocene time frame, whereas soils with a weak argillic horizon or a cambic horizon indicate soils formed in materials that accumulated and stabilized during the middle Holocene, i.e., 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. Hence, a period of erosion and redeposition of local soil material is suggested during the middle to late Holocene. Based on a variety of pedological and geomorphological data, it appears that slope-wash-type transport is the primary agent responsible for reworking of the site soils. Data from the undisturbed deposits of Blocks K and N suggest three components (Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland). The Late Archaic component is represented by Bare Island and Holmes projectile points; the Early Woodland component is represented by Accokeek ceramics and Piscataway and Rossville projectile points; and the Middle Woodland component is represented by Mockley ceramics and Rossville, Potts, and Selby Bay projectile points. Diagnostic artifacts associated with features include Accokeek ceramics and a Holmes projectile point. Information from the functional and chronological analysis of the artifacts will be combined with the geomorphological and floral analysis to understand the site formation processes and the relationship between site occupations and the history of settlement in the area. These analyses will also elucidate site functions at Locus 1 and permit these data to be integrated into a regional perspective on settlement systems and adaptive strategies of the occupational periods represented by Locus 1.

Thieme, Donald (Duvall and Associates) Archeology Reconnaissance and Limited Testing in the Ocoee District of the Cherokee National Forest

Archeological reconnaissance and limited testing in the Ocoee District of the Cherokee National Forest were conducted during 1991 by DuVall and Associates in response to planned rerouting of U.S. Highway 64 and construction of whitewater venues for the 1996 Olympics. The relatively sparse and environmentally restricted array of both prehistoric and historic sites that was encountered is similar in many ways to that reported for the Great Smoky Mountains and other portions of the Appalachian Summit. Locally available quartzite was intensively exploited during the Archaic and Woodland time periods. Assemblages of chipped stone recovered from one quarry site and several ridgetop encampments are summarized. Artifact assemblages recovered from six 19th and 20th century historic sites are also summarized and related to several unique historic events and economic developments in the Ocoee River drainage.

Thompson, Bruce F. (Maryland Historic Trust - Maryland Maritime Archeology Program) Colonial Shipbuilding in Maryland

With the onset of America’s separation from England in the 18th century, the focus of investment by regional entrepreneurs turned toward shipbuilding. Shipyards of note during this period include Chestertown, Annapolis, Fells Point, Snowhill, Joppa, and the West River. Stephen Steward, a shipwright whose row galley designs were chosen by the continental navy as the design of choice, joined with local financier Samuel Galloway at the West River shipyard to produce some of the finest vessels of the period. Steward’s yard has been located this summer by a team of volunteers working with the Maryland Maritime Archeology program (MMAP). We have begun systematic recording of two sets of ways (inundated wooden structures constructed for the launching of ships) and have completed test trenches into the upper yard. The yard itself may have contained an unfinished 20-gun row galley at the time of its destruction by the British in 1781. We have yet to locate evidence of the ship’s whereabouts at this time; however, a burn level was noted above Feature B,
the second set of ways, on the last day of trench testing. A surface collection of plowed tobacco fields above the ways has further revealed possible out-buildings associated with the yards.

Truncer, James (University of Washington) Soapstone Vessel Manufacture in Eastern North America

This study proposes to examine the curiously rapid rise and fall of soapstone vessel manufacture in the Middle Atlantic region of eastern North America from an evolutionary perspective using a cost-benefit analysis. To resolve why soapstone vessels were used when and where they were, the distribution of functional and technological attributes will be mapped through time and across space. It will be important to establish how soapstone vessels were used. Thermoluminescence (TL) analysis will be used to establish whether soapstone vessels were exposed to direct heat. Residue analysis using gas chromatography will be used to identify charred materials adhering to the interior surfaces of the vessels. TL analysis will also be used to develop an accurate chronology and obtain direct dates on these vessels for the first time. Instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) will be used to identify soapstone vessel sources and assess cost of transport. This research will ultimately lead to a better understanding of why technological change occurs, particularly why soapstone vessel manufacture occurred and disappeared when it did in the Middle Atlantic region of eastern North America.

Ward, H. Henry (Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Quade and Douglas) Phase II Testing of the Columbus Plaza Site (18BC67): 19th Century Industrial Development on Filled Portions of Baltimore City's Inner Harbor

During 1988, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology conducted Phase II testing of the proposed site of the Columbus Plaza Apartment Complex. Located between Albemarle and President Streets adjacent to Baltimore City's Inner Harbor, the site yielded archeological remains related to industrial utilization during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Originally developed on made-land resulting from the systematic filling of a shallow portion of the harbor, the site held a series of large industrial complexes. Most significant of these was the Wells and Miller Iron Foundry and Machine Manufactory (1842-1872). The mechanical trench testing uncovered well preserved structural remains and associated stratified deposits which provided detailed information on the construction and utilization history of the site. In addition, the testing provided interesting new data on the nature of the harbor filling operations and the identification and interpretation of fill deposits.