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ESAF BULLETIN EDITOR- Edmund T. Dlutowski, 105 Woodlawn Road, Butler, Pa., 16001

EDITOR'S NOTES;

The November 1993 Bulletin was marked #51, it should be #52, please correct your copy.
The correct sequence should be: November 1992 #51 ---- November 1993 #52 ---- November 1994 #53 (this issue)

The Officers, Staff and ESAF Members offer many thanks to the outgoing ESAF Bulletin Editor, Wm. Jack Hranicky, for his fine efforts and continuing interest in ESAF.

THANKS JACK!!!
THANKS JACK!!!
THANKS JACK!!!

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MINUTES OF THE 60TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

The 60th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held at the Bangor Motor Lodge Conference Center, Bangor, Maine, October 28-30, 1993. This meeting was hosted by the Maine Archaeological Society. Coordinator and Local Arrangements Chair was Michael Brigham and the Program Chair was James B. Petersen. Prior to the commencement of the formal meeting, the host society provided two special tours on Thursday afternoon for early arrivals: Tour #1: A trip to the Maine State Museum, in Augusta, to view the special exhibit "12,000 Years in Maine" and to the Fort Western Museum; Tour #2: A trip to the Robert Abbe Museum in the Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor to view the "History on Birchbark" exhibit and to a Shell Midden Site. Later that evening, The Hudson Museum, University of Maine at Orono, hosted a reception.

The 60th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was officially opened on Friday Morning, at 8:00 a.m. by Verna Cowin, Federation President. James Petersen and Michael Brigham welcomed everyone and expressed their hope that everyone enjoy themselves in Bangor at this Meeting. Immediately thereafter, the first session of this Meeting, General Session #1 chaired by James Petersen, was presented. This session included the following papers: "An Archaic and Woodland Period Fish Weir in Central Maine" by James B. Petersen and Brian S. Robinson; "An Archaic Burial Site in Saint-Elzear-de-Temiscouata Region of Eastern Quebec" by Claude Chapdelaine; "Two Prehistoric Chert Quarries in the Temiscouata Region of Eastern Quebec" by Adrian Burke and Eric Chalifoux; "Archaeology in the Shadow of the Pyramids: The Astra Pharmaceutical Archeological Project" by Curtiss Hoffman; "Culture-Historical Nomenclature in the Maritime Peninsula" by Kevin Leonard; "Questions of Cultural Relationships Raised by a 3500 Year Stylistic Sequence in Maine Rock Art" by Mark Hedden; "Site Selection and Environmental History: Examples from Pequot Cedar Swamp" by Lucinda McWeeney; "Zoarchaeological Studies Through Times and Paradigms" by Frances L. Stewart; "Passing Into the Computer Age" by D. Noel Strattan and Kurt W. Carr; and, "Visions in Stone: The Bellows Falls Petroglyphs Reconsidered" by William A. Haviland and Marjory Power.

The Friday Afternoon Session, General Session #2, was chaired by Brian S. Robinson. Included in this session were the following papers: "The Ranking of Cultural Subsystems: A Model for Predicting Cultural Relationships" by John Pfeiffer; "Organizing the Obtainable in Orchard Park: A Re-examination of Early Woodland Extractive Camps in Western New York" by Joseph E. Granger; "Upper Ohio Valley Early Woodland: Who Are These Guys?" by Richard L. George; "The Ile-aux-Cornelles Site: Early and Late Iroquoian Presence in the Saint Lawrence Estuary" by Roland Tremblay; "The Mathematical Symmetry of Iroquoian Longhouses: The Architectural and Archaeological Implications" by Mima Kapche; "The Saga of the Minisink Site" by Herbert C. Kraft; "Recent Discoveries of Early 17th Century Native American Indian Sites in New Hampshire" by Richard A. Boisvert and Wesley R. Stinson; "The Town of Kuskuskeys: Western Pennsylvania Delaware, 1763-1776" by Verna Cowin; "Looking for Bliss: Excavations at an Early Loyalist Site in the Insular Quoddy Region, New Brunswick" by Christopher R. Blair and David W. Black; and, "Archaeological Research on the Grand Manan Archipelago, New Brunswick" by Susan Blair.

Following the Friday Afternoon Session, the Annual Meeting of the ESAF Executive Board was held in the Bangor Motor Lodge Conference Center. The Minutes of that meeting follow.

President Verna Cowin called to order the 60th Annual Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation at 5:06 p.m., on October 29, 1994, in the Bangor Motor Lodge Conference Center, Bangor, Maine. Thereafter, the Recording Secretary called the Roll of Officers and State Society Representatives. A quorum was declared.

The first order of business presented by President Cowin was a request for reports from the Federation Officers, the AENA and Bulletin Editors and the Business Manager. In initiating this request, President Cowin immediately called for a motion to dispense with the reading of the Recording Secretary's Minutes of the 59th
Executive Board Meeting since these Minutes were previously dispersed to the Federation Officers, Editors and the Business Manager. Arthur Spiess made such a motion; seconded by Mother Philip Kline and unanimously passed.

Next, the Corresponding Secretary, Richard George, presented his report. George indicated that President Cowin sent out informational questionnaires to all Federation State Society Representatives. Only the Archaeological Society of New Jersey completed and returned the questionnaire. Consequently, George had no up-to-date ESAF Directory. He went on to indicate that he brought more questionnaires to be passed out at this Meeting. As a final matter, George said that he sent a letter to the Ohio Archaeological Council notifying them of non-payment of past dues. A motion was then made by Dave Mudge to accept this report, as presented. Roger Moeller seconded this motion which passed unanimously.

Charles Bello, Federation Treasurer, gave the next report. As a preface to this report, he indicated the following: 1) the Ohio Archaeological Council has now paid their outstanding dues and are currently in fine standing; 2) the Vermont Archaeological Society and the Piedmont Archaeological Society have withdrawn from ESAF; and, 3) all remaining State Societies, with the exception of New York have paid their dues through this year. Bello thereafter provided the following account of the Federation Treasury: As of the beginning of 1993 the Federation had a balance of $27,153.23. These monies are distributed in a Dreyfus account as well as savings and checking accounts. Income generated during the year up to this Meeting from State Society dues, memberships (208 individual and 42 institutional), book sales, profits from the 1992 meeting, interest from the Dreyfus and savings accounts, and miscellaneous totalled $12,200.66. Dispersions for the publication of two AENAs and Bulletins, AENA production costs, postage, office supplies, Business Office fees, bad cheques, taxes, freight and miscellaneous totalled $15,401.67. This brought the Treasury balance to $23,952.22 as of this Meeting. Bello anticipated that there will be approximately $1,000.00 in additional expenses during the last quarter of this year to be dispersed. He also noted that additional revenues from late memberships, last quarter AENA sales as well as any profit from the 1993 are anticipated.

Bello then recounted the declining trends over the last three years in sales of back AENA issues, individual and institutional memberships, and in interest received from savings and checking accounts and CDs. He also itemized Bulletin and AENA production costs, revenues generated from Annual Meetings to bring home the point that it is the sale of memberships that is the key to the financial health of this organization. He went on to say that although we have managed to hold the line on AENA and Bulletin production costs, we need to not only maintain but to increase individual and institutional memberships. Back sales of AENA won't do it alone. Bello raised the issue that the Federation needs to take some aggressive steps to reach the public. Thereafter, a discussion was held. Art Spiess reiterated that for AENA #20 and 21, we about broke even. We've received about $1,000 more in income over production expenses. Mike Brigham inquired as to whether the Federation sends out bulk copies of membership applications to State Societies for their meetings. President Cowin indicated that she has provided these out at various Pennsylvania and New York meetings but ends up taking back blank forms. President-Elect Joseph Granger inquired into the possibility of using SHA and SAA Bulletin Advertisements. President Cowin indicated that Roger Moeller would address that issue in his Business Manager's Report. With no additional discussion, President Cowin accepted a motion made by Dave Mudge to accept this Treasurer's report as presented. Art Spiess seconded the motion. It was unanimously passed.

Roger Moeller, Federation Business Manager, presented the next report. Moeller indicated which of the AENA publications have provided the greatest source of revenue in the past year. AENA #7, on biface flintknapping, is by far the best seller with 127 copies, followed by AENA #20, which sold 66 copies. Fewer copies of the remaining available AENA volumes were sold this year. Moeller also indicated that the current volume (#21) sold fairly well, as expected. When a publication first appears, people will buy it. Moeller also indicated with the interruption in the production of AENA between volumes #20 and 21, people were waiting for the publication to appear before committing to purchasing it. With this interruption, membership sales declined, especially institutional ones. It is imperative that the Federation reach out to more people; be exposed to new groups. Moeller indicated that it was suggested that advertisement in SAA's publications be considered. Moeller indicated that for American Antiquity, it costs approximately $300.00 for a quarter page ad. The Federation can't afford
this. Organizations like ESAF don't get a good response from such ads unless the publication being offered is a book or thematic journal volume and AENA volumes generally aren't thematic. Moeller suggested that in two years hence, we might be able to reprint AENA #7 if Errett Callahan grants permission and then offer it for sale through an ad. Moeller offer up a suggestion that the Federation might make a one time purchase of the SAA mailing list for $500.00 and solicit those people. The problem with this is the extra expenses associated with printing and mailing approximately 5000 ads at $2.00 each. Moeller noted that in an earlier conversation with Art Spiess, it was suggested that perhaps a bifold 11 x 17" sheet insert could be produced and inserted in State Society mailings. Moeller indicated that he and Spiess would look into putting this advertisement together. Moeller noted that the Postal Service now allows such display advertisements to be put into non-profit organizations' mailings; thereby bringing the cost of distribution way down. Art Spiess suggested that perhaps the publication Archaeology would be a suitable candidate. Moeller noted that the return from such a publication is small unless you have specific attention-getting titles to offer.

Herbert Kraft raised the point that the Federation constituency is shrinking to the Northeast and Middle Atlantic and that perhaps we could use Man in the Northeast and the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference's journal to promote AENA sales and memberships. Also, President-Elect Granger indicated that the CRM newsletters The Grapevine and The Underground might be possible sources of promotion. For The Underground, Granger indicated that he would check on advertisement rates or possible insertions in that nationwide newsletter and provide Moeller with relevant information so he could explore this possibility. Thereafter, Herbert Kraft also noted that those State Societies who have withdrawn from ESAF might be willing to include these bifolds advertisements in their publications as well. With no additional discussion on the Business Manager's report, Richard George made a motion to accept this report, as presented. This motion was seconded by John Reid and unanimously passed.

Arthur Spiess presented the next report as the AENA Editor. Spiess indicated that AENA #21 was sent out about two weeks ago and he anticipates that the feasibility of issuing AENA #22 by late summer 1994 is excellent. Spiess has accepted for AENA #22 an article of approximately 60-70 pages on the Mt. Vernon Site otherwise known as the GE Mound. Spiess also noted that he has had two inquiries on symposiums papers. The first was the Monongahela Symposium which was given in Pittsburgh last year. Spiess has already received five out of eight papers given at that Symposium. The other inquiry was a group of Northeast review articles that were delivered at the 1993 SAA Meetings on the Paleo Indian through Late Woodland periods. Consequently, the 1994 issue of AENA appears to be well in hand. Spiess also noted that the length of this volume should be around 200 pages and the production cost should remain the same. Charles Bello noted that if ESAF memberships hold constant, we should be able to cover the cost of this volume with no problem. Thereafter, Herbert Kraft made a motion to accept the AENA Editor's report as presented. Mother Philip Kline seconded the motion which was unanimously passed.

In lieu of the Bulletin Editor's report, President Cowin advised the Executive Board that she regretfully received and accepted William Jack Hranicky's resignation as the Federation's Bulletin Editor, citing over commitments as the cause. Cowin noted that she wrote to Jack thanking him for his long term commitment to producing the Bulletins annually, as well as for his efforts in producing the 50th Anniversary History of ESAF with John Reid. Thereafter, President Cowin requested Howard MacCord, a long time friend of Hranicky and fellow Virginian, to draft and present a formal Resolution of Thanks to be read into the record at the General Business Meeting expressing the Federation's gratitude to Jack. Cowin also requested names to be considered as a replacement Bulletin Editor who have computer capability to keep production costs low. She welcomed any volunteers and/or suggestions.

With the Officers', Editors' and Business Manager's Reports completed, under the topic of Old Business, President Cowin raised the first item: The 1993 Meeting Status Report. Mike Brigham, Local Arrangements Chair indicated that by Friday evening 147 people had registered, with receipts totalling $1978.00. Brigham also noted that an additional $2225.00 had been received for the Annual Banquet. Also, a little over $2000.00 in book sales, of which the Federation will receive a percentage, had been realized. Brigham felt that the Federation should see some revenue from this meeting once expenses were paid.
The following papers were presented: "Symposium Introduction" by David Sanger; "The Prehistory of Boston Harbor" by Barbara E. Laedtke; "Archaic Occupation of Southwestern Maine" by Nathan D. Hamilton; "Prehistoric Landscapes of the Central Maine Coast" by Douglas C. Kellogg; "Archaic Period Culture History Boundaries in the Gulf of Maine Region" by Brian S. Robinson; "The Archaeology of French Settlement on the Penobscot, 1635-1700" by Alaric Faulkner; "The Late Ceramic Period in Central Maine as..."
Seen from the Goddard Site" by Steven L. Cox; "Bliss Island Archaeology Project, Phase III: Field Work and Preliminary Results" by David W. Black; "Deglaciation and Palaeo-Indians in Nova Scotia" by Stephen A. Davis.

The first Saturday Afternoon Session, General Session #3, was chaired by James B. Petersen. Included in this session were the following papers: "Grand Lake Stream (Maine)-The Elliot II Site" by J. Lou Bauer; "Underground in Massachusetts: The Robbins Museum of Archaeology" by Alan Smith; "Asking More than Where: Developing a Site Contextual Model Based on Reconstructing Past Environments" by Douglas S. Frink; "Using the Contextual Model In a Phase I Study to Hypothesize Native American Practices" by Charity M. Baker; and "Site 72-163: A Late Paleo-Indian Site in Connecticut" by Brian Jones.

The second Saturday Afternoon Session, entitled Zooarchaeology Symposium, was organized and chaired by Frank J. Dirrigl. Papers presented in this session included: "Methods of Identifying Cultural Versus Non-cultural Bone and Antler in the Archaeological Record " by Pamela Crance and Kristin D. Sobolik; "Qualifications and Taphonomic Analysis of Bone Fragments Recovered from Archaeological Sites" by Frank J. Dirrigl; "Microscopic Identifications of Bone Fragments from Archaeological Sites: Problems and Prospects" by David R. George; "Animal Remains from the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, New York" by Tonya Largy; and, "Calcined Bone and New England-Maritime Prehistory" by Arthur E. Spiess. Following these papers, a symposium discussion was held.

Following the second Saturday Afternoon Session, the Annual General Business Meeting was held in the Conference Center. The Minutes of that meeting follow.

The 60th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was called to order by President Verna Cowin at 4:47 p.m., October 30, 1993, in the Bangor Motor Lodge Conference Center, Bangor, Maine. For the first order of business, President Cowin requested the Recording Secretary to present a synopsis of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous evening. Thereafter, Cowin asked if there were any comments, clarifications or corrections to this synopsis. Two corrections were made. A motion was then made by Herbert Kraft to approve this synopsis, with the two noted corrections, as representing the business transacted at the Executive Board Meeting. Roger Moeller seconded that motion. The motion passed unanimously.

The second item of business which President Cowin brought before the Meeting was a request for a report on the details of the 1994 Federation Meeting. Robert Gorall, President of the NYSAA, indicated that there was no one present at this Meeting from the VanEpps-Hartley Chapter of the NYSAA which will be hosting the 1994 Meeting to give these details and he could not himself provide this information. Gorall did however indicate that the Meeting would be held in the Albany area and that Dean Snow would be the Program Chair. He also thought the schedule would probably be the first weekend of November. He would contact the 1994 Meeting Organizer and report to President Cowin, who would then disseminate the information to the Federation at large. President Cowin requested Gorall try to contact these people this evening before the Banquet so that information could be announced at that time.

The third item of business, was presented by Howard MacCord. MacCord presented the following Motion of Resolution:

"The Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) recognizes and appreciates the exemplary services rendered to ESAF by William Jack Hranicky in assembling, editing and publishing the ESAF Bulletin these past eight years. To express our gratitude, we ask the ESAF Secretary to thank Jack Hranicky by letter and enclose a copy of this Resolution."

President Cowin asked for a second to this motion. Dave Mudge provided this second which was resoundingly passed.
President Cowin indicated that she had no additional items of business to present at this time. She then opened the floor for any other items of business. Howard MacCord presented a motion to formally thank Mike Brigham and Jim Petersen for organizing and the Maine Archaeological Society for hosting this excellent meeting. President Cowin seconded the motion which was then unanimously passed.

Richard George, Corresponding Secretary, requested the opportunity to distribute Federation Directory Questionnaire forms to the attending State Society Representatives. President Cowin directed him to do so. George requested these questionnaires be completed and mailed back to him as soon as possible.

Next, with no additional business to discuss, President Cowin requested that the Reports of the State Society Representatives be given.

Upon the completion of the State Society Representatives' Reports, President Cowin requested a motion to adjourn this Annual General Business Meeting. Such a motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Roger Moeller. The motion was unanimously passed. This meeting was adjourned at 5:21 p.m.

Following the General Business Meeting, the Annual Federal Banquet was held in the Bangor Motor Lodge Conference Center. After the dinner, President Cowin announced that the 1994 Annual Meeting of the ESAF would be held November 3-5, 1994, at the Best Western in Albany, New York, (Exit 3 or 4, near the airport). Robert Funk will be the Banquet Speaker; Dean Snow will be the Program Chair, and the VanEpps-Hartley Chapter of the NYSAA will be the host organization. Thereafter, James F. Pendergast presented a delightful and informative slide-illustrated talk entitled "Emerging Saint Lawrence Iroquoian Images and Their Impact on Peripheral Iroquoian Groups." Upon the conclusion of this talk, President Cowin formally expressed the Federation's gratitude to the Maine Archaeological Society, Mike Brigham and Jim Petersen for their fine efforts and then formally adjourned the 60th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

**Attendees of the 1993 Meeting:**

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Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum

Recording Secretary
MEETING ABSTRACTS (BY AUTHOR, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Baker, Charity M. (Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc.). USING THE CONTEXTUAL MODEL IN A PHASE I STUDY TO HYPOTHESIZE NATIVE AMERICAN PRACTICES.

The contextual model, developed by the Archaeology Consulting Team and described in another paper at this meeting, is applied to a phase I archaeological site identification study in Colchester, Vermont. The project area is located at the ecotone between a complex wetland and a pitch pine--oak forest community. Hypotheses regarding seasonal use and site function are based on the resources available to Native Americans within these two environments. The predictions are compared to the phase I data, and the hypotheses are refined for future research-oriented studies.

Bauer, J. Lou. (New England Antiquities Research Association). GRAND LAKE STREAM (MAINE) - THE ELLIOT II SITE.

Grand Lake Stream is both a stream and a town of the same name in downeast Maine, near the New Brunswick Border, west of Calais. For many years the stream has been noted as one of the finest salmon fishing streams in the world. But before the white man ever arrived, the stream was a busy thoroughfare for native canoe traffic into the many streams and lakes to the north and west. Grand Falls below the village had to be portaged. A natural ledge of bedrock sloping into the stream above the falls was the takeout. It was there in 1988 that Walter Elliot found a number of striking petroglyphs. These were recorded by Mark Hedden of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in 1988, with molds made by Lou Bauer.

At that time, Elliot mentioned having discovered what appeared to him to be a man-made pile of rocks, possibly a burial site, deep in the woods across, and a bit downstream. But he had lost the site. The next spring he did stumble onto the same site at the end of a day of tramping through the woods. He marked his trail this time, and returned the next day.

Through discussion, slides and exhibits of the artifacts, I intend to report on the "cist," its artifacts, and the evidence of man in the immediate area. The enigmatic features must be taken into account in evaluating other finds from the vicinity, the petroglyphs, and the Eddie Brown Collection, all of which have unique features of their own.

Black, David W. (University of New Brunswick). BLISS ISLANDS ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT, PHASE III: FIELD WORK AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

The Bliss Island Archaeology Project has been directed toward exploring the human ecology of the Canadian Quoddy region through analyses of archaeological materials recovered from the Bliss Islands group, located offshore from Black's Harbor, Charlotte County, New Brunswick. Field work portions of phase III of the project were conducted during the summers of 1992 and 1993. This paper outlines changes in the orientation of the research, and preliminary results of the field work. The major substantive change has been a shift from an exclusively prehistoric focus to an attempt to examine and integrate prehistoric and historic human ecology in the region.

Blair, Christopher R., and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick). LOOKING FOR BLISS: EXCAVATIONS AT AN EARLY LOYALIST SITE IN THE INSULAR QUODDY REGION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

This paper presents preliminary results of historic archaeology conducted as part of the Bliss Islands Archaeology Project, phase III. During the summer of 1992, the authors surveyed and tested the Bliss Islands in search of early historic period occupations. Of the seven sites recorded, six were occupied during the mid to late 19th century and most had undergone some degree of disturbance. One site, however, contained the remains of a distinctly stratified, virtually undisturbed, early Loyalist occupation dating ca. 1783-1803. The site (BgDr66) is believed to be part of the homestead of Samuel Bliss, the Loyalist lieutenant for whom the islands are named.
With the support of Archaeological Services of New Brunswick and a SSHRC grant to Black, University of New Brunswick field school students excavated 20 m² of the site under the authors' direction. A diverse assemblage of ceramic, metal and glass artifacts, construction materials and faunal remains, totaling ca. 15,000 specimens, was recovered. This material will form the basis for Blair's M.A. thesis in Material History at the University of New Brunswick.

Blair, Susan (University of New Brunswick). **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE GRAND MANAN ARCHIPELAGO, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

In spite of the fact that the Grand Manan Archipelago is well known by natural historians, it is poorly known from an archaeological perspective. Research conducted in the last century by S.F. Baird and both public and private collections from the Grand Manan archipelago suggest that both Archaic and Woodland peoples visited this area. This paper reviews previous archaeological research and reports the results of archaeological reconnaissance conducted in 1993 on Nantucket Island, a small island on the east coast of Grand Manan.

Boisvert, Richard A., and Wesley R. Stinson (New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources). **RECENT DISCOVERIES OF EARLY 17TH CENTURY NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN SITES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

Archaeological fields schools conducted by the New Hampshire Division of Historical resources in Charlestown, on the Connecticut River, and Freedom, on the Ossipee River, have revealed two previously unreported early Contact period Native American Indian sites. The Charlestown site appears to contain evidence of a residential structure. The Freedom site contains trade goods suggestive of involvement in the fur trade. Both sites contain ceramics reflecting continuity with preceding Late Woodland populations.

Burke, Adrian (State University of New York-Albany), and Éric Chalifoux (Université de Montréal). **TWO PREHISTORIC CHERT QUARRIES IN THE TÉMISCOUATA REGION OF EASTERN QUÉBEC.**

The Témiscouata archaeological project of the Université de Montréal has investigated more than 30 archaeological sites over the last three years. These sites are usually characterized by large volumes of chert debitage, tool preforms and tools. A local Ordovician chert, named Touladi chert, outcrops in close vicinity to most of these sites. This paper will focus on two prehistoric chert quarries which have been located to date. The presence of raw material sources and numerous sites exhibiting all stages of lithic reduction makes the Témiscouata region an ideal region for the study of lithic procurement strategies.

Carr, Kurt W. (see Strattan)

Chalifoux, Éric (see Burke)

Chapdelaine, Claude (Université de Montréal). **AN ARCHAIC BURIAL SITE IN SAINT-ELZEAR-DE-TÉMISCOUATA, EASTERN QUÉBEC.**

Located in a mountainous area, the Saint-Pierre site (CjEg-3) was discovered in 1985, reported briefly in 1986, and investigated again in 1991 and 1992 by the author. The collection under study is composed of 35 stone artifacts. The use of red ochre and identification of some technomorphological types are taken as clues to place the occupation in the Archaic period. After a presentation of this small but unique collection, it is argued that the site was a burial ground. The cultural relations between the Saint-Pierre site and other sites in the Témiscouata area will be examined as well as its chronological position within a much larger interregional framework.


John Zakucia began excavating the Chambers site (36 LR 11) in 1957, prior to his affiliation with the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH) as a field associate. Although recorded under a single number, the Chambers site contained a burial mound that was constructed over a Transitional occupation and later intruded with historic
burials, a historic Delaware cemetery believed to be associated with one of the Kuskusky towns, as well as multi-component settlement areas.

This paper reports research conducted in 1993 when artifacts from the historic cemetery and village goods came to the author's attention while attempting to complete requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Under NAGPRA, a summary letter listing unassociated grave goods must be sent to related tribal groups by November 16, 1993.

In the Chambers' case, artifacts and skeletal material are housed both at CMNH (donation 1959) and the State Museum of Pennsylvania (purchase 1968). Until recently, many of the more spectacular objects were on display at the Fort Pitt Museum in Pittsburgh. Another lot of artifacts on display at Fort Ligonier was purchased by that institution in 1973; several pieces from Chambers are believed to be owned by private individuals.

Although the paper discusses some problems encountered in attempting to distinguish between associated and unassociated grave goods, the presentation focuses on the artifacts associated with the Delaware and other migrants to the Ohio Valley ca. 1763-1776, and the obvious ties of the artifacts to the fur trade.

Cox, Steven L. (Maine State Museum). THE LATE CERAMIC PERIOD IN CENTRAL MAINE AS SEEN FROM THE GODDARD SITE.

The Goddard site, located in the northeastern corner of Penobscot Bay, was the setting of a large village during the late Ceramic period (ca. 1000-400 B.P.), quite possibly the largest prehistoric settlement in Maine. A number of lines of evidence suggest that the village was also an important node within an extensive long-distance exchange network. This paper examines the nature of the Goddard late Ceramic settlement and assess some of the similarities and differences between late prehistoric cultural systems and those known from the early Contact period.

Crane, Pamela, and Kristin D. Sobolik (University of Maine [Orono]). METHODS OF IDENTIFYING CULTURAL VERSUS NON-CULTURAL BONE AND ANTLER IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD.

Taphonomic studies of accumulated faunal remains indicate that many factors influence the debris deposited in an archaeological site, making it difficult for researchers to separate cultural from non-cultural bone. This paper presents a selection of quantitative and qualitative methods for distinguishing cultural versus non-cultural bone and antler in the archaeological record, with emphasis placed on identification in North American contexts.

Davis, Stephen A. (Saint Mary's University). DEGLACIATION AND PALEO-INDIANS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Five recently discovered Paleo-Indian sites in Nova Scotia will be introduced. Although at this time the archaeological efforts have been minimal, other disciplines have contributed data to the understanding of late Wisconsinan events in this area of Atlantic Canada. Recent palynological evidence suggests a climatic oscillation during the Paleo-Indian period. The primary evidence is related to a number of peat beds dated between 12,700 and 10,500 B.P. These overlie previous glacial and fluvial deposits and have overlying deposits of various origins. The pollen in the lower and middle peat beds record the migration of spruce into the region, which indicates climatic warming. The upper beds have evidence of a tundra-like flora, reflecting a deterioration of climate. The evidence suggests that at least some of the overland deposits are glacialic, indicating that glaciers were active in Nova Scotia until about 10,000 B.P. Dating and palynological analysis of lake sediments throughout Nova Scotia add further support to this hypothesis. Ice advances must have impacted upon the occupants of Debert and their recognition will play a role in the future excavation of the new Paleo-Indian sites.

Dirrigl, Jr., Frank J. (University of Connecticut). QUALIFICATION AND TAPHONOMIC ANALYSIS OF BONE FRAGMENTS RECOVERED FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

Zooarchaeologists must consider the biases that taphonomic factors place on faunal assemblages. When assemblages mostly consist of bone fragments that limit the identification of taxa, this material is often considered "unidentifiable" bone. In this paper, I present some measures that may be useful to qualify unidentifiable bone and
interpret its taphonomic history. If zooarchaeologists begin using these measures, we will have a powerful tool to interpret the preservation biases occurring in the northeastern United States.

Faulkner, Alaric (University of Maine [Orono]). THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON THE PENOBSCOT, 1635-1700.

The principal evidence for Acadian habitation in Maine derives from two major archaeological sites at the southwestern boundary of Acadia midway along the coast, near the junction of the Penobscot and Bagaduce rivers. These represent fundamentally different settlement strategies and attitudes towards contact with the native population. Fort "Pentagoet" is a substantial French fortified outpost built principally of stone and occupied variously by the French and the English from 1635 until 1674, when it was destroyed by Dutch privateers. During that period it sheltered a European enclave which dealt at pike's length with an Etchemin Indian clientele engaged in the fur trade. Originally established as a private enterprise, and operated by a noble entrepreneur, it later became the seat of military government of Acadia. By contrast St-Castin's Habitation, the successor to Fort Pentagoet, comprises simple undefended wattle-and-daub structures built by the Acadian hero Baron Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin, within an Etchemin village of at least thirty wigwams. These two sites have just been entered jointly as a National Historic Landmark, "The Pentagoet Archaeological District."

Frink, Douglas S. (Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc.). ASKING MORE THAN WHERE: DEVELOPING A SITE CONTEXTUAL MODEL BASED ON RECONSTRUCTING PAST ENVIRONMENTS.

Contract archaeology accounts for most of the archaeological studies conducted in Vermont. As these studies serve the development community, the focus of investigation has been to identify and avoid sites, not to research and evaluate the information they contain. Native American site locational models in the State of Vermont have been limited because they are based primarily on the landforms' proximity to water. The Archaeology Consulting Team is developing a contextual model based on reconstructing the pre-European settlement environment. Hypotheses comparing expected size and function of Native American sites in different environments can be posed at the phase I level of archaeological studies. Furthermore, these hypotheses along with phase I level data, can provide the framework for research designs at phase II and III levels of archaeological study.

George, David. (University of Connecticut). MICROSCOPIC IDENTIFICATIONS OF BONE FRAGMENTS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.

A primary goal of vertebrate faunal analysis is the reconstruction and interpretation of subsistence and seasonal exploitation patterns of various animal species by human populations. Consequently, zooarchaeologists have devised many measures to quantify faunal remains. The most popular of these are Minimum Numbers of Individuals (MNI) and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). Both rely heavily on macroscopic "landmarks" visible on a specimen in making species level identifications. While both methods have unique strengths and weaknesses, neither provides an adequate means of qualifying or quantifying "unidentifiable" bone fragments. The method of histological thin-sectioning that I present may aid in identifying bones lacking morphological "landmarks" (e.g., long bone midshaft fragments). In my review of the potentials and problems associated with this method, I conclude that once the histomorphology of animal species are reasonably well known, microscopic identifications of previously "unidentifiable" specimens may help to supplement standard faunal analyses.
George, Richard L. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History). **UPPER OHIO VALLEY EARLY WOODLAND: WHO ARE THOSE GUYS?**

A recent investigation of the Thorpe Site (36 AL 285) in eastern Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, stimulated interest in the Forest Notched point. Briefly discussed and illustrated by Mayer-Oakes in 1955, this distinctive point type is commonly found in association with ovate stemmed Adena points on Upper Ohio Valley sites. It is believed to be directly derived from the Susquehanna Broadspcar of Terminal Archaic origin. This stylistic continuum may have begun with a major movement of people into central and western Pennsylvania. If the bearers of this Terminal Archaic culture were Iroquoian speakers, as some have suggested, the possible merging of cultures during the Early Woodland period could have interesting linguistic ramifications.

Granger, Joseph E. (University of Louisville). **ORGANIZING THE OBTAINABLE IN ORCHARD PARK: A RE-EXAMINATION OF EARLY WOODLAND EXTRACTIVE CAMPS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.**

Recent research conducted around the Petrie site in the Town of Orchard Park in New York's Niagara Frontier yielded important information about the organization of catchments surrounding Meadowood phase extractive camps. These spring-summer settlement types were utilized by microband segments for the taking and processing of fish, and secondarily for chert acquisition and territorial control. Petrie site activities related to chert acquisition are now understood to display a much more dispersed and complex pattern than heretofore defined. The "Petrie pattern" of Detached Lithic Activity Loci is described and applied to other extractive camp logistical situations in the Niagara Frontier.

Hamilton, Nathan D. (University of Southern Maine). **ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS OF SOUTHWESTERN MAINE.**

Archaeological investigations in the Sebago Lake-Casco Bay region of southwestern Maine have revealed a large number of Middle and Late Archaic period sites. The Basin site excavation in northeast Casco Bay provides the most complete record of these Archaic occupations, notably the small-stemmed tradition and the Moorehead phase. The subsistence remains and lithics are presented and compared to those from other local drainages and to sites in the central and western Gulf of Maine.

Haviland, William A., and Marjory W. Power (University of Vermont). **VISIONS IN STONE: THE BELLOWS FALL PETROGLYPHS RECONSIDERED.**

The Bellows Falls petroglyphs in the Connecticut Valley of southern Vermont have been the focus of some attention since 1794. Recent observations of the site correlated with representations in the literature reveal the probable original rock art. Features of the art itself suggest origins in shamanistic trancing and the vision quest experience.

Hedden, Mark (Maine Historic Preservation Commission). **QUESTIONS OF CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS RAISED BY A 3500 YEAR STYLISTIC SEQUENCE IN MAINE ROCK ART.**

An analysis of prehistoric petroglyphs from Machias Bay and the Kennebec River in Maine indicates an unbroken continuity of rock art over an estimated 3500 years. Subjects, attributes and ideographic signs can be directly related to historic Algonkian shamanism. Preliminary distribution studies indicate strong stylistic connections with reported rock art from Ontario and Quebec, and weak stylistic connections with reported rock art from southern New England. The rock art distributions correlate with and elucidate linguistic evidence for separate tracks for Eastern Algonkian connections to the Central Algonkian "homeland." The petroglyph evidence points to a northerly track through Ontario and Quebec for Maine Algonkian groups, beginning no earlier than the end of Late Archaic period, and a more southerly yet undetermined track for southern New England Algonkian horticulturalists during the late prehistoric period.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College). **ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SHADOW OF THE PYRAMIDS: THE ASTRA PHARMACEUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT.**
Archaeological investigation in advance of the proposed expansion of the Astra Pharmaceutical Corporation campus in Westborough, Massachusetts, has revealed a complex, multi-component site in an unplowed area, a rarity in southern New England. The project is an object lesson in cultural resource management, involving close cooperation between the land owner, the town Historical Commission, and the archaeological field and laboratory crew. The crew consisted of amateur members of the W. Elmer Ekblaw Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and present and former anthropology students at Bridgewater State college, working under the author's direction.

**Jones, Brian** (University of Connecticut). **SITE 72-163: A LATE PALEO-INDIAN (?) SITE IN LEDYARD, CONNECTICUT.**

Site 72-163 was discovered in the summer of 1992 during reconnaissance survey of lands to be developed by the Mashantucket Pequots. The site is located on a small kame terrace adjacent to the extensive wetlands of Cedar Swamp. The site area is marked by deeply stratified aeolian silts which have filled a glacially eroded gully. Preliminary investigation of nine square meters of the site has produced evidence of a Terminal Archaic component, as well as a more deeply buried Late Paleo-Indian component. The Paleo-Indian artifacts are dominated by unifacial tools produced on non-local lithics believed to represent Hudson River Valley and Musungun cherts. Bifacial artifacts occur in the form of broken and discarded preforms, as well as a probable lanceolate projectile point base. A multiply fluted preform (produced on a large flake) has also been recovered, establishing unquestionable ties with the Paleo-Indian technology. Non-feature charcoal from the artifact bearing zone has produced a tentative date of 7,800 ± 80 C14 years B.P. However, the site may be much older.

**Kapches, Mima** (Royal Ontario Museum). **THE MATHEMATICAL SYMMETRY OF IROQUOIAN LONGHOUSES: THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS.**

This paper is part of a study of Iroquoian longhouse construction revealed by the analysis of archaeologically-generated floor plans from Iroquoian village sites in Ontario, with limited discussion of longhouse plans from New York State. An examination of some floor plans from Ontario houses reveals an apparent mathematical symmetry for the houseplan layouts. This symmetry suggests a standard unit of measurement for the Ontario Iroquoians and the New York State Iroquois, one which was repeated consistently, albeit often in derivations of this unit. It is apparent in the architectural symmetry of the longhouses, and suggests architectural and social/cultural control in the layout and the construction of longhouses. A second significant factor, related to the first, was the regular placement of large interior posts at symmetrical and specific units of measurement. The analysis of the positioning of these posts relates to the interior use of structure and more importantly, to the construction of the superstructure of the longhouses. The possibility of partitions in the Ontario houses is examined employing the defined unit of measurement. Finally, distinctions in Ontario houses through time and the cultural implications of similarities to New York Iroquois houses are discussed. This paper has ramifications for scholars studying archaeological architectural remains for pre-literate peoples. Recognition of structural detail may lead to hypotheses concerning previously recognized measurement units and engineering skills.

**Kellogg, Douglas C.** **PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF THE CENTRAL MAINE COAST.**

Seismic profiling, coring and pollen analysis are used to recreate past environments in western Muscongus Bay, Maine. Despite radical changes in relative sea level, the essential character of the convoluted, rocky coast remained constant. A variety of terrestrial, intertidal and offshore resource spaces were available from camp sites near small beaches in locations protected from ocean waves throughout the last 12,000 years. Thus, a hunting and gathering coastal lifestyle, as evidenced in the abundant Ceramic period shell middens along the coast, was possible well back into the past. In addition, pollen analysis shows that deciduous and temperate forests migrated into the coastal zone earlier than in the interior of Maine owing to a warmer coastal microclimate. During the majority of the Holocene, the forests of the region were similar to those dominating all of northern New England. However, the coastal spruce/fir forests associated with the present cool waters of the Gulf of Maine apparently developed after European colonization of the region.

**Kraft, Herbert C.** (Seton Hall University Museum). **THE SAGA OF THE MINISINK SITE.**
The Minisink site is probably the best known prehistoric/Contact period site in New Jersey, excepting perhaps the Abbott Farm site near Trenton. Under one name or another (Munsee cemetery, Bell-Philhower, Bell-Browning), the Minisink site has been excavated on and off for nearly a century by Maxwell Somerville of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Edward Dalrymple, Messrs. Heye and Pepper of the Museum of the American Indian, Max Schrabisch, William A. Ritchie and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Charles Philhower, the New Jersey State Museum, Seton Hall University Museum and the author, and numerous Indian "relic collectors."

The Minisink site was reputedly the "castles" of the Minisink branch of the Munsee-Delaware, and one of the last strongholds of this people. The site may have been a spiritual center for it has yielded more effigies than any other site in New Jersey, and also more burials associated with European trade items. In recent years, the Minisink site received notoriety when a group, calling itself "The United Indian Bands," demanded that the National Park Service relinquish 350 acres, including the "sacred burial grounds," Minisink Island, and surrounding lands, claiming that the wooded area on the site contained a "sacred Indian circle" that had been there since time immemorial, and the mysterious imprint of a sacred medicine lodge.

Located within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the Minisink site was nominated for, and has now been accorded National Landmark status.

Largy, Tonya (Harvard University). ANIMAL REMAINS FROM THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AND ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK.

In 1985, a crew renovating the Statue of Liberty uncovered an oyster midden with an underlying pit feature containing animal remains. Biological materials in the feature, dated to the Middle Woodland period, included pollen, carbonized wood, bird and fish bones, and seeds recovered by flotation. Although the sample size is very limited, analysis suggests that people inhabited the site for more than one season and utilized coastal, shallow water resources.

An analysis of a faunal assemblage from Ellis Island has identified sturgeon, drum fish, turtle, deer, small mammal and bird bone. The occurrence of these taxa suggests that the prehistoric people inhabiting Ellis Island exploited both estuarine resources and terrestrial fauna. An unknown process is responsible for reducing a sample of bone from this midden to small fragments (ca. 2-3 cm).

Leonard, Kevin (University of Toronto). CULTURE-HISTORICAL NOMENCLATURE IN THE MARITIME PENINSULA.

For some years now, many archaeologists writing about the prehistory of the Maine/Maritimes area have deviated from the standard terminology in use in the rest of the Northeast by using the term Ceramic period instead of Woodland period. With an increasing research focus on the Maritime Peninsula, which includes part of Quebec, the need for researchers in the area to reach consensus on culture-historical nomenclature becomes more necessary, as Quebec still uses the term, Woodland period. This paper is an attempt to open dialogue on the subject of nomenclature change.

Luedtke, Barbara E. (University of Massachusetts - Boston). THE PREHISTORY OF BOSTON HARBOR.

Despite more than 350 years of increasingly intense urbanization, the Boston Harbor area retains many traces of its pre-Contact inhabitants. Paleo-Indian sites have been found nearby, and diagnostic artifacts from the Early Archaic through the Contact periods have been found at sites in the Harbor area itself. This paper summarizes data on changing settlement patterns in the Boston Harbor area, and the development of coastal adaptations.

McWeeney, Lucinda (Yale University). SITE SELECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: EXAMPLES FROM PEQUOT CEDAR SWAMP.

Pequot Cedar Swamp, Ledyard, Connecticut, in the southeastern corner of the state, contains a record of changing vegetational patterns and depositional events dating back to the 13th millennium before present (B.P.). Four sediment cores taken in 1993, specifically for plant macrofossil analyses, provide a detailed local plant chronology of changes in the wetland basin. Dating by accelerator mass spectrometry documented that the
alluvially deposited tundra plant macrofossils began to be preserved at the southern end of the swamp 12,400 radiocarbon years B.P. The advent of a mosaic spruce woodland is indicated by the preservation of spruce (Picea sp.) and white pine (Pinus strobus) needles 12,030 B.P. A depositional hiatus related to the mid-Holocene warming period dating, between ca. 7500-4000 B.P., has been identified. While the central mire cores preserved evidence of cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides), hemlock (Tsuga canadensis), and white pine during the last half of the Holocene, the scarcity of preservation in the upper 50 cm of the cores taken from the margins of the swamp suggest that a fluctuating water table, and concomitant deterioration of the plant remains destroyed most of the plant macrofossil evidence. This evidence for changing environments and implications for local Native American site selection patterns will be discussed.

**Petersen, James B., and Brian S. Robinson (University of Maine - Farmington). AN ARCHAIC AND WOODLAND PERIOD FISH WEIR COMPLEX IN CENTRAL MAINE.**

A prehistoric wooden fish weir complex was identified in 1991-1992 at an inlet to Sebasticook Lake within the Kennebec River drainage of central Maine. Radiocarbon dated on the basis of five dates to ca. 5080-1760 B.P., the Sebasticook Lake fish weir complex represents an unusual type of archaeological site in local and broad regional contexts. It represents rare evidence of a "wet" site and in particular, it provides evidence of a facility which potentially required corporate behavior for its construction and maintenance over a long period. After discussion of the circumstances concerning its preservation and discovery, details about the fish weir complex are presented and its implications are explored in a preliminary fashion.

**Pfeiffer, John (Wesleyan University). THE RANKING OF CULTURAL SUBSYSTEMS: A MODEL FOR PREDICTING CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS.**

This study offers an alternative to the traditional approach in archaeology of establishing tool typologies and evidence from the technological subsystem to demonstrate relationships between cultural groups. This paper takes cultural systems information from a study area on the lowest Connecticut River Valley and demonstrates which cultural subsystems and related archaeological information are the best indicators of cultural change and/or continuity. The basis for ranking the subsystems according to their progressism of conservatism is discussed and suggests that there is great validity in the ideological subsystem and related burial program to show cultural connections in archaeology.

**Robinson, Brian S. (University of Maine - Farmington). ARCHAIC PERIOD CULTURE HISTORY BOUNDARIES IN THE GULF OF MAINE REGION.**

A selected review of Archaic period mortuary and technological data from the Gulf of Maine region is presented as the basis for a discussion of different culture history units and the boundaries between them. Culture history units such as Laurentian tradition, the Moorehead phase and the Susquehanna tradition are often defined by a narrow range of diagnostic artifact types that endured for variable periods of time, often encompassing considerable variability in other material patterns representing technological, mortuary or subsistence practices. The broad-scale temporal/cultural units are useful when their limited utility is recognized, but become problematic when "research pressure" forces them to serve as bounded cultural units for problems that vary greatly in scale and content.

**Robinson, Brian S. (see Petersen)**

**Smith, Alan (Massachusetts Archaeological Society). UNDERGROUND IN MASSACHUSETTS: THE ROBBINS MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY.**

After being forced to move from its long-time headquarters at the Bronson Museum in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1987, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has relocated to the town of Middleborough, the location of some of the Society's most important excavations. The museum has been renamed in honor of the late Dr. Maurice Robbins, who was one of the founding members of ESAF. This presentation is the first of a series of educational programs the Society has produced from its new home, and details recent progress including the
establishment of close relationships with Native people, the importance of the collection and efforts to renovate the Read Building into a premier museum space.

**Sobolik, Kristin D.** (see Crane)

**Spiess, Arthur E.** (Maine Historic Preservation Commission). CALCINED BONE AND NEW ENGLAND-MARITIME PREHISTORY.

Calcined bone, or bone burnt to chalky whiteness, is the only source of prehistoric subsistence data over much of the region where soil acidity is unbuffered. This paper reviews the special problems of identification and interpretation faced by faunal analysts in their study of small fragments of calcined bone. The proper identification and interpretation of this material demand an extremely high competence and knowledge, or misinterpretations result. Small sample sizes of calcined bone may also change our unstated assumptions and reconstructions of past cultures if we are not careful. Although calcined bone is the only source of faunal subsistence data for many sites, the Late Ceramic occupation at the Goddard site on the coast of Maine is a rare exception. The assemblage of both calcined and unburned bone recovered from this site is highly informative and I present the results of my examination herein.

**Stewart, Frances L.** (University of New Brunswick). ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES THROUGH TIMES AND PARADIGMS.

A history of subsistence studies in Ontario, with references to practices in the United States, shows that the attention given to zooarchaeological remains has fluctuated over the years. The changes in interest in prehistoric subsistence are related to influential individuals, particularly Wintemberg and Savage, and to dominant paradigms, from ethnographic archaeology in the mid-19th century to the post-processualism of today.

**Stinson, Wesley R.** (see Boisvert)


A total of 14,681 sites of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files have been loaded into a database program on an IBM mainframe computer. This presentation will briefly describe the computerization process and explore possible uses of this database.

The use of maps and graphs will illustrate what can be done with a computerized data base to generally characterize site distributions by physiographic zone, drainage, time periods, etc. Also examined will be five cultural traditions: fluted points, Kirk points, bifurcates, broadspears and Late Woodland triangles. Various topographic and cultural variables that have been identified and computerized will illustrate the differences in land use patterns for these traditions across the various physiographic zones in Pennsylvania.

**Tremblay, Roland** (Université de Montréal). THE ILE-AUX-CORNEILLES SITE: EARLY AND LATE IROQUOIAN PRESENCE IN THE SAINT LAWRENCE ESTUARY.

In May 1993, excavations on a small island in the Kamouraska region of south-eastern Québec revealed a two-component site of the Late Woodland period. As shown by the pottery remains, the first occupation dates from the early Late Woodland Owasco tradition, while the other is typical of the late Saint Lawrence Iroquoian tradition. Artifacts also include ceramic pipes and tools in a wide variety of lithic materials. Bone remains are mostly from seal, but beluga and moose are also present. The paper will present a brief description of the site and the material remains, as well as a preliminary discussion of its implications for the study of the seaward ventures of Eastern Saint Lawrence Iroquoians.
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ANNUAL REPORTS

Connecticut Archaeological Society of Connecticut By M. Phillip Kline, OSB

This past year, the Archaeological Soc. of Connecticut's Board of Directors revised and approved the Bylaws. The Boards action was ratified by the Society members at the Spring Business Meeting. It is hoped that the revised Bylaws will help to forge stronger bonds between local chapters of the state Society bringing a stronger continuity and diversity to the board and promote and educate the avocational members.

The Spring meeting featured three major presentations, thanks to the combined efforts of Dr. Roger Moller and the program committee, along with a grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council. The speakers included Jay Custer speaking on archaeoastronomy aspects of the Slackwater Site and Shenks Ferry Culture. Dr. Timothy Riorden, Chief Archaeologist of St. Mary's City, Maryland, discussed the preliminary results of the Lead Coffin Project, an inter-disciplinary excavation and analysis.

The Fall meeting was held in mid-October at the Norwalk County College climaxing Connecticut's Archaeological Awareness Week. It was well attended with a good variety of Connecticut Archaeology represented. Nick Bellantoni, State Archaeologist, presented the archaeological evidence of 19th Century vampirism at the Walton Family Cemetery in Griswold, Connecticut.

ASC notes the passing of Froelich Rainey, a charter member of the Society and Director of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1947 to 1976. Another sad loss was John Paul Menta, a graduate student at Southern Connecticut State University, whose Masters Thesis is being completed by the schools faculty with the degree to be awarded posthumously.

In 1994, ASC will have its by-annual election of officers. The 1995 ASC Bulletin will be dedicated to the careers of Doug Jordan and Fred Warner who retired from the faculties of the University of Connecticut and Central Connecticut State University.

Delaware Archaeological Society of Delaware By Ronald A. Thomas

The Archaeological Society of Delaware has undergone a revitalization during the last year and now has two chapters, the Kent County Chapter and the New Castle County Chapter. Paid membership currently stands at 91.

The annual meeting was held in Dover on October 9, 1993, during which a number of professional archaeologists working in Delaware presented illustrated talks on their recent activities. The ASD honored, with
life memberships, Dr. Leon DeValinger as a "Founding Member" of the ASD and Dr. Jay Custer for his 12 year contribution as Editor of the ASD Bulletin. The coveted Archibald Crozier Award for distinguished achievement in the advancement of Delaware Archaeology was given to Ronald A. Thomas, former Delaware State Archaeologist.

The Kent County Chapter meets on the third Wednesday of each month and holds their meetings at the Kent County Administration Building in Dover. Meeting attendance ranges from 15 to 30 people. President Jerry Lane reports that they recently held their annual fall "picnic dig" at Killins Pond State Park. It was hosted by Cara L. Blume of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

The New Castle Chapter (formerly the Minguanin Chapter) has found a new home at the Iron Hill Museum in Newark, a facility of the Delaware Academy of Science. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month. Recent activities of the Chapter include exploratory excavations at Brandywine Springs Amusement Park, a late 19th and early 20th century trolley line park and the replication of a Lenape Indian village on the grounds of the Iron Hill Museum.

**Maine**

**Maine Archaeological Society**

**NO REPORT**

**Maryland**

**Archaeological Society of Maryland**

**By Richard Brock**

On Saturday February 27, 1993, we held our second annual workshop in archaeology which featured sessions on prehistoric ceramics, 18th century artifacts, first aid for artifacts, prehistoric hideworking and 18th century shipbuilding. The first annual Maryland Archaeology Week opened with our Spring symposium on March 20th and featured a talk on the archaeology of Camden Yards and a talk by Henry Miller on the lead coffins discovered at St. Marys City.

In May our ten-day 1993 annual Spring field session was held at the Stephen Steward Shipyard on the West River, south of Annapolis. For this dig we had two principal investigators, one for the underwater work and another for the excavations on land. The study of the Revolutionary War shipyard had 174 participants. In June, Henry Wright an Annapolis native, received a $305,000 grant from the McArthur Foundation.

Our annual meeting was held in Easton on October 2 and featured talks by Ron Thomas and Jay Custer. At that meeting the William B. Marve Award was presented to Richard Gates Slattery.

**New Hampshire**

**New Hampshire Archaeological Society**

**NO REPORT**

**New Jersey**

**Archaeological Society of New Jersey**

**By David C. Mudge**

The year saw activities of the prior year carried forward. We provided four meetings with three or more talks, four newsletters and a hefty Bulletin. In addition, the Society's commitment to its stated goal of public education continues. To this end, the avocational certification program proceeded forward and remaining participants are finishing their required projects. The program, chaired by Liza Miller, will be awarding certificates at our January meeting. Most of the original group of students are still participating, even if their original enthusiasm has dimmed.

Membership is approximately 325 with over ten-percent as Life Members. The active chapters continue to provide monthly meetings group activities, and a forum for both professional and avocational speakers. Each chapter has at least one ongoing research project. How to rekindle active chapter participation remains one of our areas of concern for 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. This year the State Museum was given funds to date a Mammoth rib that was found in the same level as Paleo-Indian artifacts.

Our financial picture reflects our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at around $10,000 and our research fund at over $1,600. Most of the general fund will be used to publish our next Bulletin early in 1994 (1993 edition). The enormous task of delivering a "camera ready" document to the publishers is the major cause of the delay. However, the results are a hefty savings in printing costs. The Bulletin for 1992 was mailed during the summer and hopefully all paid members have received their copy.

This year saw the return of many of the institutions that failed to renew in 1991. This is gratifying and shows that the decision to "drop" was economic and not related to the Society. Several other institutions subscribed for the first time and we hope this trend continues.
On the political front, a bill introduced to establish a Commission on Indian Affairs continues to languish in committee. While endorsing the concept, our organization will wait and see how the Commission is formed and what its tasks are before giving full support. At least one member, Ed Link, is currently aiding the Rampio native group to establish as much of the history as is possible.

Maintaining the same level of participation and activity in 1993 as we did in 1992 was not good enough, we must now plan to move ahead. Our January, 1994 meeting will see a new set of officers elected and a lot of familiar faces retired. This is not due to reduced participation nor a "palace revolution" but rather to a general feeling that most office holders should change every four years in order to maintain enthusiasm and inject fresh blood into the Society.

**New York**  
*New York State Archaeology Association*  
By Robert J. Gorall

During the late summer of 1992, the NYSSA was faced with the unfortunate and untimely death of its longtime Secretary, John McCashion. The Association's work was briefly interrupted until the newly-elected President could appoint an interim secretary to take over the many functions of that important office. As soon as the NYSSA membership records and other data were assembled the Association continued its operations. The new secretarial duties will include the mailing of the NYSSA Bulletin and Journal. The interim secretary will serve until elections in January, 1994. The NYSSA Annual Meeting was held in April at Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. Gordon DeAngelo, the Association Librarian, is presently investigating the possibility of moving the NYSSA Library from its present home to a more central location in order to make it more accessible to the membership.

The NYSSA, presently enjoying its 77th year, consists of 905 members with 14 local chapters including the new Adirondack Chapter located at Ft. Edward, New York. During the Fall of 1994 NYSSA, through the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, will be hosting the ESAF Annual Meeting in the Albany area. We look forward to that pleasure and hope to see everyone there.

**Ohio**  
*Ohio Archaeological Council*  
NO REPORT

**Pennsylvania**  
*The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology*  
By Verna L. Cowin

The SPA has approximately 550 members. The Society's 64TH Annual Meeting was held on April 23, 24 and 25 at the Pocano Sheraton Inn in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. During the business session the Society passed a resolution honoring Dr. Ronald Michael for his 20 years of service as Editor of our journal, THE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGIST. Our publication remains on schedule under the new Editor, Denise Grantz, of Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

In conjunction with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, the SPA sponsored the third annual celebration of Archaeology Week. Featured were special programs, workshops, open houses, open site visitations, teacher training and a student essay contest. Samples of our posters are available for other ESAF Societies.

The SPA Board set two major objectives for 1993-1994, to increase membership and to substantially increase our permanent fund, now at about $40,000, to guarantee future financial stability.

Roger Moeller resigned as our SPA Representative, Verna L. Cowin fills that position for 1993. Amanda Velko will be the official SPA Representative for the 1994 meeting in Albany.

**South Carolina**  
*Archaeological Society of South Carolina*  
NO REPORT

**Virginia**  
*Archaeological Society of Virginia*  
By Howard A. MacCord, Sr.

The Archaeological Society of Virginia has a membership of about 750, most of whom are in 14 local chapters located across the state. Chapters are largely autonomous and engage in varied work and activities. Some meet every month while others meet irregularly.

The Society held its Annual Dinner and Business Meeting on October 15-17, 1993 in Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley. The principal speaker was Dr. R. Michael Gramly who discussed the East Wenatchee (Wa.) Clovis find. Other papers presented covered both historic and prehistoric archaeology. In addition there were two workshops one about computerizing Paleo-Indian artifacts and the other about artifact inventories.

The Executive Board of the Society held four regular meetings at which most Society business was handled. The Society treasury is sound and has sufficient cash reserves to fund an active Publications program. Since the 1992 ESAF Meeting, four issues of the Quarterly Bulletin were printed totaling 198 pages. A Quarterly Newsletter complemented the Bulletin with news items and announcements.
In 1993 the Society published the fifth in a series of symposia jointly sponsored by the Council of Virginia Archaeologists with some financial help from the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy. Two additional symposia are planned to cover the 19th and 20th centuries. The symposia have reviewed the current state of knowledge about Virginia’s past and the accumulated data provide a sound base on which to plan future research and preservation efforts.

Society members participated in three professionally supervised field schools during 1993. One field school was a two week excavation at an active sandpit in Southside, Virginia. The top two feet of the sandy ridge contained the full sequence of lithic artifacts from Paleo-Indian to Early Woodland. Three Clovis points came from the deepest level. The work was under the guidance of Michael Johnson, Archaeologist for Fairfax County and Joseph McAvoy, a knowledgeable and experienced avocational archaeologist. The latter previously published, through ASV, a first class book titled "Clovis Settlement Patterns".

The other field schools were limited tests of the grounds around two 18th century taverns.

The Richmond Area Chapter installed and manned, with help from other Chapters, an archaeology booth at the Virginia State Fair in September. The exhibits included contributions from the National Park Service, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Virginia Canals and Navigation Society.

West Virginia

West Virginia Archaeological Society

NO REPORT
ESAF Balance Sheet - Summary 1993

**Beginning Balance 1-1-93**
- Dreyfus Fund: $17,201.57
- Savings Fund: 9,006.03
- Checking Account: 945.63

**Total Cash On Hand:** $27,153.23

**Income**
- Memberships (individual - 262): $5,293.00
- Memberships (institutions - 102): 3,060.00
- Memberships (state societies - 12): 879.00
- AENA Back Issue Sales: 5,083.45
- ESAF Annual Meeting (1992 - Pittsburgh): 1,397.55
- Interest: 670.61
- Misc. (additional AENA sales and memberships): 166.00
- Sales Tax (AENA back issues sales): 5.65

**Total Income:** $18,737.17

**Expenses**
- AENA Printing (#20): $4,255.25
- AENA Printing (#21): 4,436.32
- Bulletin Printing (58th Annual Meeting - Williamsburg): 508.00
- Bulletin Printing (59th Annual Meeting - Pittsburgh): 442.50
- AENA Production Expenses: 1,000.00
- Other Printing (membership brochures, call for papers, etc.): 586.40
- Business Office: 3,200.00
- Postage: 1,523.65
- Office Supplies: 415.02
- Bank Fees: 74.00
- Taxes (Franchise and Corporate Tax, Biennial Report): 22.01
- Freight: 234.24
- Misc. (book refund): 14.00

**Total Expenses:** $16,711.39

**Income (Loss):** $2,025.78

**Closing Balance:** $29,179.01

**Cash On Hand**
- Dreyfus Fund: $18,693.24
- Savings: 5,547.74
- Checking Account: 4,938.03

**Total Cash On Hand 12-31-93:** $29,179.01

*Charles A. Bello, ESAF Treasurer*

A full report is available from the Treasurer or Business Manager.