

BULLETIN

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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***PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING***

**61st Annual Meeting
November 3, 4, 5
Best Western Albany Airport Inn
Albany , New York**



**BULLETIN EDITOR
EDMUND T. DLUTOWSKI
105 WOODLAWN ROAD, BUTLER, PA. 16001**

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EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION DIRECTORY (1994-1995)

President - Verna L. Cowin, Edward O'Neil Research Center, Carnegie Museum of Natural History,
5800 Baum Blvd. , Pittsburgh,PA. 15206-3706

President - Elect - Joseph Granger, 8708 Eton Road, Louisville, Ky. 40222

Recording Secretary - Faye L. Stocum, Delaware State Historic Preservation Officer,
15 The Green, P.O. Box 1401, Dover DE. 19903-1401

Corresponding Secretary - Richard L. George, Edward O'Neil Research Center, Carnegie Museum of
Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd. , Pittsburgh,PA. 15206-3706

Treasurer - Charles Bello, 19 Ledge Lane, Pipersville, PA,18947-9335

Business Manager - Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services, Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751

AENA Editor - Arthur Spiess, Main Historic Preservation Comm. , 55 Capital Street,
State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333

ESAF Bulletin Editor - Edmund T. Dlutowski, 105 Woodlawn Road, Butler , PA 16001
(FAX or PHONE [412] - 482-2105)

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ESAF Business Office
P.O. Box 386
Bethlehem, CT 06751
(203) 266-7741

MINUTES OF THE 61st ANNUAL MEETING

The 61st Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held at the Best Western Albany Airport Inn, Albany, New York, November 3-5, 1994. The meeting was hosted by the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. Sandra Arnold was the Local Arrangements Chair and Dean Snow was the Program Chair. Pre-meeting special events included optional Thursday afternoon tours of the Iroquois Indian Museum in Howes Cave, the New York State Museum and the Shaker Heritage Society. The Shaker Heritage Society also hosted a reception on Thursday evening.

Friday morning, two concurrent sessions were held. The first session, a symposium titled **RECENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS** was organized by Eric Johnson. Papers in this symposium included: *Beyond Subsistence: Insights into Prehistoric Community Life Along the Middle Connecticut River* by Sharon Swihart; *Archaeological Investigations of the Mackin Sand Bank Site, Greenfield, Mass.* by Christopher Edens; *Excavations at the Quinnetuk Narrows Site, Gill, Mass.* by Jane McGahan; *Archaeology and Environmental History at Kamossa Bog, Stockbridge, Mass.* by Eric Johnson; *Archaeology and Looting in Western Mass.* by Clair C. Carlson; *Soil Micromorphology in Archaeological Research: An Example from Western Mass.* by Michael A. Volmar; *Western Mass. Lithic Resources: A Tale of Two Chalcedonies* by John P. Pretola; *Bark Wigwams Native American Ceramics* by Elizabeth Horton; *Algonquian and Iroquoian Ceramic Traditions and Their Implications for Late Woodland Cultural Dynamics* by Elizabeth S. Chilton; and *Paleoenvironments and Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use in the Berkshire Uplands* by Mitchell T. Mulholland.

The second Friday morning concurrent session was titled **COLLECTORS AND THEIR COLLECTIONS**. This symposium, which was organized by Lisa Anderson and Ellen Cesarski, included the following papers: *William M. Beauchamp and the "Antiquities of Onondaga"* by Lisa Anderson; *"It Started When He Found an Indian Arrowhead Near Our Home": Douglas Hamilton and the Hoosic River Drainage* by Ellen Cesarski; *Museum Collections in Contemporary Research: A Springfield Science Museum Example* by John P. Pretola; *Avocational Archaeology in the Mid-Hudson Valley* by Joseph Diamond; *Missives from the Missing and Misunderstood: Apocrypha and Modern Interpretations of Hudson Valley Collectors and Collections* by Edward Curtin; *Collectors and Collections: A View from the Upper Susquehanna River Valley* by Christina Rieth; *Antiquarians Along the Mohawk: A Natural History of Collectors* by Dean Snow; and *The Lewis M. Haggerty Collection* by Philip C. La Porta.

Friday afternoon concurrent sessions were held. The first session was a symposium titled **THE GOLDKREST SITE: A PRE-MAHICAN SETTLEMENT IN THE HUDSON RIVER FLOODPLAIN**. Marina E. Mozzi organized this symposium which contained the following papers: *The Mohicans of Papsancee* by Shirley Dunn; *Archaeological Investigations at the Goldkrest Site, East Greenbush, New York* by William Bouchard, Karen Hartgen, Lucianne Lavin and Marina Mozzi; *An Examination of the Effectiveness of Magnetometer Survey at the Goldkrest Site, East Greenbush, New York* by Douglas Mackey; *Late Holocene Paleoenvironments of the Upper Hudson Valley: Perspectives from the Goldkrest Site* by Joseph Schuldenrein and G. William Monaghan; *Zooarchaeological and Taphonomic Analysis of the Goldkrest Site* by Frank Dirrigh; *The Archaeobotany of the Goldkrest Site: Preliminary Results* by Kathleen Furgerson; *A Short History of Cuyper Island, Town of East Greenbush and Schodack, New York, and its Relation to Dutch and Mahican Culture Contact* by Paul Huey; *Artifact Distributions and the Disposal of Night Soil* by John Bub; *Cultural Resources Management: Perspectives from the Goldkrest Site Project Sponsor* by Randall Russell; and *Discussions* by Robert Funk and Robert Kuhn.

The second session was a General Session titled **PALEO-INDIAN AND ARCHAIC**. This session was chaired by Robert Grumet and contained the following papers: *The National Park Service Paleo-Indian Context Study* by Arthur Spiess and James Bradley; *The Liebman Paleo-Indian Site* by John Pfeiffer; *Initial Archaic: The Period Before Early Archaic* by Michael Gramly; *The Late Archaic Occupation of the Susquehanna's "Great Bend": Investigations of the Hallstead Park Site* by LouAnn Wurst and Andrea Lain; and *Direct Radiocarbon Dating of Late Pleistocene Vertebrates from the Dutchess Quarry Caves, New York*, by David W. Steadman, Robert E. Funk and Thomas W. Stafford.

A second General Session, chaired by Fran McCashion, was titled **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE**. Papers from this session included: *Coming of Age as a Dating Technique: An Update on the OCR Age Estimating Procedure* by Douglas S. Frink; *Collectors or Foragers: A Comparison of Technological Systems and Adaptive Strategies Between Normanskill Occupations in the Delaware and Hudson Valleys* by J. Sanderson Stevens; *Analysis of Pit Features at the Ripley Site, Chautauqua County, New York*, by William Green and Lynne P. Sullivan; *From Little Falls to Long Island Sound: Prehistory of the Iroquois Pipeline* by Daniel Cassedy; and *Prehistoric Upland Foraging Sites in Eastern New York* by Nina Versaggi.

The 61st Annual Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order by President Verna Cowin on Friday evening, November 4, 1994 at 5:14 P.M. , in the Troy / Latham Room, Best Western Albany Airport Inn, Albany, New York. President Cowin requested a roll call of Federation Officers and Staff as well as State Society Representatives. It was determined that a quorum was present to conduct business.

The first Order of Business was a request for reports from the Federation Officers and Staff. A motion was made to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of The 61st Annual Executive Board Meeting, motion passed. The Corresponding Secretary, Richard L. George, presented his report. John Pfeiffer motioned to accept the report (seconded by Dave Mudge), motion passed. Mr. George distributed copies of a questionnaire to State Society Representatives for completion. The information compiled from the questionnaires will be used to compose the annual Directory of Federation Officers and Staff and State Society Officers. Mr. George requested completion of the forms at this meeting and returned to him as soon as possible. He indicated that the Directory will be available as an accompaniment to AENA Vol. #22. The Treasurer's Report was presented by Charles Bello. He indicated which State Societies have paid their dues and which are in arrears (Delaware, Ohio and Virginia). The number of State Society members remains the same (12). Mr. Bello stated that the Federation Treasury is currently financially sound. As of the 3rd quarter of this year, there was a balance of \$29,179.01. Income from ESAF memberships, State Society dues, sales of back issues of AENA and interest totaled about \$10,770.00. Expenses from printing the Bulletin, meeting announcements, programs, postage, supplies, taxes, rent and miscellaneous approximated \$4815.00. This figure does not reflect the expenses associated with printing and mailing of AENA #22. Mr. Bello indicated that additional expenses and revenues from the current meeting cannot, as yet, be provided as well as any additional 4th quarter expenses. However, he felt that the closing treasury balance for 1994 should come out to be something just under the opening balance. John Pfeiffer moved to accept the report (seconded by Dave Mudge), motion passed. Rodger Moller presented the Business Managers Report. Richard George moved to accept the report (seconded by Arthur Spiess), motion passed. Mr. Moeller itemized the number of back AENA issues that have been sold and noted that his use of flyers to advertise AENA, has, for the most part, generated requests for the current volume. Stating most people, i.e. members, already have copies of the back issues he then indicated that AENA Vol. #22 is in Connecticut and he anticipates delivery to Archaeological Services on Nov. 7. He will mail them out to prepaid individuals on Nov. 8 along with the Bulletin and the Directory. Arthur Spiess presented the Aena Editors Report. Ronald Thomas moved to accept the report (seconded by Amanda Valko), motion passed. Mr. Spiess announced that he brought approx. 60 copies of AENA #22 for sale at this meeting. The others will be mailed out as Moeller mentioned previously. Mr. Spiess requested \$1,000 be made available to him for reimbursement against production costs of AENA #23. Between May and July of this year, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission spent \$1,040.50 for AENA editorial costs. These costs are associated with copy editing, postage, telephone, etc. Spiess went on to say that ESAF has reimbursed the Commission for these expenses. He also indicated that these expenses were associated with the production of Vol. #21 and #22 and that by his estimates, it normally runs \$600-\$700 per issue. He then indicated that the content of Vol. #23 is approx. half full. Papers from the 1992 Monongahela Symposium from the Pittsburgh ESAF meeting and from the SAA symposium on Eastern North America from the St. Louis meeting, as well as three other articles in hand, will comprise this volume. Based on the progress of the editing work, Vol. #23 should be on time and ready by the 1995 meeting. The last report requested was that of the Bulletin Editor. Bulletin Editor, Ed Dlutowski, was unable to attend the meeting. President Cowin, in his absence, reported that the Bulletin was completed and delivered to Rodger Moeller. Mr. Dlutowski indicated to President Cowin that he has agreed to continue as Bulletin Editor for the new administration.

Under Old Business, President Cowin requested a report on the status of the 1994 Meeting. Karen Hartgen announced that over 200 people have presently registered and the banquet is sold out. Ms. Hartgen then

commended the members of the Van Epps - Hartley Chapters for their hard work in attending to the details associated with providing the local meeting arrangements. President Cowin requested Ms Hartgen to provide an itemized list of meeting attendance, by state and province, to be presented at the annual banquet.

The second item of Old Business was a request for a report on the details of the upcoming 1995 Annual Meeting to be held in Wilmington, Delaware. Ronald Thomas, Local Arrangements Chair, indicated that the meeting will be held at the Raddison Hotel, with room rates of \$64.00 per day which includes a continental breakfast. Tours of the Hagley and Winterthur Museums are planned for early arrivals and a tour of the University of Delaware Labs is tentatively scheduled. The meeting is scheduled for the last weekend of Oct. (Oct. 26-29-1995). Faye Stocum will be the Program Chair. Ms Stocum announced that a preliminary call for papers has been sent out at this meeting to solicit papers and symposia. Faye also noted that Charles Fithian of the Delaware State Museums will be the banquet speaker. He will talk on the recovery of the 18th century H.M.S. DeBraak shipwreck. Conserved artifacts from the recovered vessel may also be available for inspection at the banquet.

The third item of Old Business was a request for consideration of the draft By-Laws which John Reid's committee prepared and circulated. President Cowin indicated these draft By-Laws were circulated once for review and comment and the current edition reflects these comments. President Cowin requested any additional changes and received none. The President asked for a motion on the issue. John Pfeiffer moved (seconded by Art Spiess) to pass and adopt the revised Constitution, motion passed. Art Spiess, on behalf of the Executive Board, thanked the By-Laws Committee (John Reed - Chair) and Verna Cowin for their perseverance on completing such an onerous task. Verna Cowin also thanked Faye Stocum for her assistance. The President will announce, at the General Business Meeting that the Constitution and By-Laws have been accepted at this Board Meeting. She also indicated that an announcement was made at the last session held today, that copies of the By-Laws were available at the registration desk.

The last item of Old Business was raised by Art Spiess, AENA Editor. Spiess stated he wrote to President Cowin after last years meeting. He said that he enjoyed being the Aena Editor; however, assuming this job and its responsibilities is a personal financial drain. Spiess noted that he had to purchase a new laser printer to provide a quality AENA publication. He then indicated that he would appreciate receiving an annual stipend to help cover expenses and to assist in defraying travel costs to attend meetings. He suggested \$200.00 for this purpose. He also requested a one time receipt of \$500.00 towards the purchase of the laser printer. Roger Moeller moved that an annual stipend of \$500.00 be awarded to Spiess considering all the time and effort Spiess extends towards producing the AENA. Ron Thomas suggested that Spiess submit invoices and/or receipts on expenses incurred rather than providing a stipend. Also, he questioned that if the Federation provides money for the purchase of the laser printer, who owns the printer? Richard Boisvert noted that the role of an editor is a thankless job and he suggested that a stipend should be provided annually to support the Editor and show that the Federation recognizes his personal efforts and expenses. Dave Mudge asked Charles Bello what the impact of an annual stipend would be on the Federations Treasury. Mr. Bello indicated that he would like to check this out. John Pfeiffer suggested that this stipend be contingent upon the financial health of the organization and that it be decided annually. Thereafter, Roger Moeller called the question for a vote. He modified his original motion to state that the stipend be considered annually and that the full amount be dependent on the condition of the Treasury. This modified motion was seconded by John Pfeiffer, motion passed. Mr. Spiess thanked the Executive Board for its consideration of the matter.

The floor was opened to address New Business with a report from the Nominating Committee. The Committee Chair, Herbert Kraft, presented the following Slate of Candidates for the 1995-1996 election of Federation Officers: *PRESIDENT*, JOSEPH GRANGER; *TREASURER*, (incumbent) CHARLES BELLO; *CORRESPONDING SECRETARY*, (incumbent) RICHARD GEORGE; *RECORDING SECRETARY*, (incumbent) FAYE STOCUM; *PRESIDENT-ELECT*, MIMA KAPCHES. No other nominations were recieved from the floor. John Pfeiffer moved to accept the slate as presented (seconded by Bill Johnson), motion passed.

The second item of New Business was presented by William Johnson on behalf of Dr. Robert Maslowski, President of the Council for West Virginia Archaeology, and David Martin, ESAF Representative for the West Virginia Archaeological Society, to host the 1996 annual meeting in Charleston, West Virginia. President Cowin asked if there were any other offers, there were none. Amanda Valko moved (seconded by Art Spiess) to accept the offer to host the 1996 meeting, motion passed.

There was no other New Business. The President had two announcements. First at the request of the Bulletin Editor, Ed Dlutowski, all State Society Representatives are requested to hand in their reports at the close

of the General Business Meeting. In Mr. Dlutowski's absence, the President designated herself as the recipient. The second announcement made was that of her receipt of Mother Phillip's resignation as State Society Representative for Connecticut. In her stead, John Pfiffer agreed to fill the position for this term.

Roger Moeller moved (seconded by Amanda Valko) to adjourn this meeting at 5:53 P.M., motion passed.

Saturday morning concurrent sessions were held. The first session, a symposium titled **STANLEY TO NEVILLE: RECENT RESEARCH ON THE EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC IN SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS**, was organized by James W. Bradley and John R. Cross. The following papers were presented: *An Overview of the Early and Middle Archaic Periods in Southeastern Mass.* by Brona Simon; *11,500 Years of Sediment, Vegetation and Water Level Changes at Makepeace Swamp, Southeastern Mass.* by Paige Newby, P. Killoran, M. Waldrof and Thompson Webb III; *Serrated Points in Southeastern Mass.: The Turkey Swamp and Whetstone Brook Sites* by James W. Bradley and Frederick M. Carty; *Recent Discoveries of Early and Middle Archaic Occupation in the Upper North River Drainage* by William Begley and Suzanne Cherau; *Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at Riverside 3* by Ann Davin and William Begley; *Middle Archaic Lithic Technology, Typology and Classification: A View from Annasnappet Pond, Mass.* by John R. Cross and Diana Doucett; *The Run Hill Road Site, Cape Cod, Mass.: Observations on Middle Archaic Lithic Technology*, by Frederic J. Dunford and John R. Cross; and *Early and Middle Archaic Lithic Procurement: New Data from Southeastern, Mass.* by Duncan Ritchie.

A second Saturday morning session ran concurrently with the above session. A symposium titled **ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE ERIE BASIN**, organized by David M. Stothers, contained the following papers: *Tribalization in the Western Lower Great Lakes Region: A Preliminary Assessment of Study Potential* by Timothy J. Able; *The Peterson Site: A Preliminary Paleoethnobotanical Documentation* by Patricia Zalewski and Nicole K.T. Willis; *Reau (20-MR-166)*; *An Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage from a Late Woodland Western Basin Tradition Mortuary Site in Extreme Southeastern Michigan* by Andrew M. Schneider; *Cemetery Ridge: A Preliminary Report on a Transitional Eiden / Wolf Phase Sandusky Tradition Earthwork Site Located in Sandusky County, Ohio* by Jason M. Koralewski, Timothy J. Able and George DeMuth; and *The Protohistoric Time Period in the Southwestern Lake Erie Region: European Derived Trade Material, Population Movement and Cultural Realignment* by David M. Stothers.

On Saturday afternoon a symposium, organized by Ruth Warfield, titled **WE ALL TALKED: WE ALL LISTENED: WE'RE ALL LEARNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ROBBINS MUSEUM**. Papers from this session included: *Opening the Dialogue* by Ruth Warfield; *Ending the Ethnocentric Transmission of Information* by Nanepashemet; *People of the Dawn: Many Voices Toward One Story* by Kenny Alves and Betsy McGrath; *At the Convergence of Perspective: Exploring the Transitional Archaic Phase in the Northeast* by Curtiss Hoffman; *The Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Law: Preservation, Archaeology and Native American Concerns in Balance* by Brona Simon; and *A Discussion* by Nanepashemet.

A second session, a symposium titled **PAPERS ON HONOR OF JOHN REID** was organized by Mima Kapches. Papers from this session included: *The Neutral Iroquois Chiefdom* by Susan M. Jamieson; *High Precision Calibration of the Radio Carbon Time Scale: Calib 3.03 in a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Context* by James Pendergast; *The Use of Space in Iroquoian Longhouses: Insights from the Present and Past* by Mima Kapches; *Economics, Disease, Death and Mass Disposal: Interpretation of the Ceramic and Glass Assemblage from Inge-Va, Perth, Ontario* by Dena Dorozenko; *Floated Faunal Remains from a McKeown Site Longhouse: Quantification Questions* by Frances Stewart; *The Need for Commitment: 20 Years of Excavation and Research at the Ball Site* by Dean Knight; *Fishing at the Auger Site, BdGw-3, Ontario* by Martha A. Latta; and *Princess Point Settlement in the Lower Grand River Valley* by David G. Smith and Gary W. Crawford.

A third session, concurrent with the preceding two sessions, was a General Session titled **REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**. This session was chaired by Joseph Grainger with papers as follows: *The 1993 Archaeological Survey of Deowongo Island* by Edward V. Curtin; *Surveying Suppositions: The Position of Meadowood Phase in the Early Woodland Period of Northeast Prehistory* by Joseph Grainger; *Prehistoric Fish Weirs in the East* by Allen Lutins; *Tracing the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau Tradition: A Preliminary Culture History of the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1000-1600) on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau Section of Northwestern Pennsylvania and Southwestern New York* by William Johnson; *The Meadowood Preoccupation in the Maritime Peninsula: The Temiscouata Case* by Eric Chalifoux and Adrian Burke; *New Yorks*

First "Submerged Heritage Preserves": Archaeology, Shipwreck Preservation and Diver Recreation by Charles Vandrei and Joseph W. Zarynski; *The Archaeology of British War Camps in the 1750s* by David R. Starbuck; *Jesuit Rings: Their Decorative Motifs, Distribution and Chemical Analysis* by Richard E. Hosbach; *Preliminary Research on the Rock Point Partisan* by Chris Schlosser; *The Distribution of Check-Stamped Pottery in the Northeast: An Interpretation for the Late Woodland* by Anthony J. Puniello; *Susquehannock Longhouses* by David A. Anderson; *Recent Investigations at the Carman Site: An Early Contact Period Cayuga Village* by Kathleen Allen; and *A Reconstruction of the Adena Mound* by Tim Lloyd.

The 61st Annual General Business Meeting, held in the Evergreen Room, Best Western Albany Airport Inn, Albany, New York, on Nov. 5, 1994, was brought to order by President Verna Cowin at 6:15 P.M.

The first Order of Business was a request for a synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting held on Nov. 4. This was presented by Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary. President Cowin requested corrections or additions, none were received. There was some discussion about the revised Constitution and By-Laws. No additional changes were proposed. Herb Kraft moved (seconded by Dave Mudge) to accept the actions of the Executive Board regarding the adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws, motion passed.

The second Order of Business was the Reports from the State Society Representatives.

The third Order of Business was the election of Officers for 1995-1996. Herbert Kraft, Nomination Committee Chair, presented the Slate of Officers. *PRESIDENT*, JOSEPH GRANGER; *TREASURER*, (incumbent) CHARLES BELLO; *CORRESPONDING SECRETARY*, (incumbent) RICHARD GEORGE; *RECORDING SECRETARY*, (incumbent) FAYE STOCUM; *PRESIDENT-ELECT*, MIMA KAPCHES. No other nominations were received from the floor. President Cowin requested that the Slate of Officers be accepted by acclamation vote. The Slate was accepted by the voting membership.

Under Other Business, Mike Bringham moved (seconded by Richard George) to formally thank the Van Epps- Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association for hosting the 1994 annual meeting, motion passed.

With no other business to conduct at the General Business Meeting, Verna Cowin presented Joseph Granger with the "Gavel of Office" thereby officially stepping down as President of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. Faye Stocum expressed to Verna the appreciation of the Executive Board as well as her personal thanks for all her hard work and dedication to ESAF. As the new Federation President, Mr. Granger also thanked Verna for her fine work and expressed his hope to continue in her tradition. Thereafter the meeting was adjourned at 6:41 P.M.

Following the General Business Meeting, the Annual Federation Banquet was held in the Colonie/Troy/Latham Room. After dinner, President Granger requested a break down of the meeting attendance (which follows). Karen Hartgen, from the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, announced that 78 papers were presented at this meeting. She also acknowledged Gary Bernhardt, Sandy Arnold, Fred Stevens, Dean Snow and Fran McCashion for all the work they extended to make this a successful and enjoyable meeting. Thereafter, Robert Funk presented a slide illustrated review of his career in archaeology. At the conclusion of the banquet, President Granger thanked the speaker, the Van Epps-Hartley Chapter and all the meeting attendees. He invited everyone to attend the 1995 Annual Meeting to be held in Wilmington, Delaware and then closed the 1994 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

Attendees of the 1994 Annual Meeting (by State).

Connecticut	19	North Carolina	1
Delaware	2	Ohio	7
Kentucky	2	Ontario	11
Michigan	1	Pennsylvania	39
Maine	4	Quebec	2
Maryland	3	Rhode Island	7
Massachusetts	7	Texas	1
New Brunswick	1	Vermont	7
New Hampshire	2	Virginia	7
New Jersey	9	West Virginia	1
New York	103	TOTAL	= 265

Respectfully Submitted

Faye L. Stocum Recording Secretary

MEETING ABSTRACTS (BY AUTHOR IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Symposium identification number in brackets []

ABEL, TIMOTHY J. [7] TRIBALIZATION IN THE WESTERN LOWER GREAT LAKES REGION: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF STUDY POTENTIAL

The process and archaeological manifestations of tribalization have been a topic of general interest in many recent publications. This paper will examine time transgressive data sets for settlement and mortuary patterns of the Sandusky and Western Basin Traditions and explore the implications of identifying the characteristics of tribalization within the archaeological records of these two groups in the western Lower Great Lakes region. The problems of studying these social processes within the western Lower Great Lakes region will be discussed. It is suggested, however, that this social process can ultimately be identified in the archaeological records of these two prehistoric groups. It is also suggested that this social process was NOT precipitated or influenced by far-flung political developments in the Middle Mississippi River Valley, but was initially precipitated by demographic factors within the western Lower Great Lakes region proper, which forced these two prehistoric social groups into competition over a scarce resource: land. The late prehistoric continuation of these hostilities is believed to have been perpetuated and catalyzed simply by symbolic obligations toward the dead.

ABEL, TIMOTHY J. [7] see Koralewski, Jason M.

Allen, Kathleen M.S. [10] RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CARMAN SITE, AN EARLY CONTACT

PERIOD VILLAGE

Archaeological efforts in the Cayuga region have been relatively limited in recent years and our understanding of their development at their relationships with the Seneca and with other Iroquoian groups in the early contact period is poor. Field work at the Carman site during the summers of 1993 and 1994 provides information on these issues. Preliminary results of the first two seasons excavations are presented. Primary emphasis is placed on the longhouse segment recovered. Relationships between this village and other Cayuga villages are explored.

Alves, Kenny and McGrath, Betsy [8] PEOPLE OF THE DAWN: MANY VOICES TOWARD ONE STORY

The Robbins Museum is dedicated to the Native people who first explored and settled this part of the country. Their story will be told with the voices of the archaeological and scientific communities the Native people and the early European visitors. The first temporary exhibits will include a comparison of village life in 1628 and the late archaic period, how the past is reconstructed, the people today and repatriation. A special exhibit entitled: Many People, Many Cultures will feature over 100 dolls made by Native people from Alaska to Florida.

Anderson, David A. [10] SUSQUEHANNOCK LONGHOUSES

The preliminary results of an analysis of longhouse patterns from Susquehannock village sites is presented. This study examines 26 dwellings in order to characterize the size and shape of contact period Susquehannock longhouses and to compare them with Ontario. Synchronic and diachronic patterns identified during the study are presented and possible explanations for these patterns are discussed.

Anderson, Lisa [2] WILLIAM M. BEAUCHAMP AND THE "ANTIQUITIES OF ONONDAGA"

The contributions of the Rev. William M. Beauchamp to the development of New York archaeology are well known from his numerous late nineteenth and early twentieth century publications. Many of these notable works, however, were derived from the much larger "Antiquities of Onondaga", ten volumes representing decades of archaeological inquiry. A pre-eminent natural historian, Beauchamp systematically described and illustrated nearly 15,000 objects from hundreds of sites. Using his notes and drawings students at the New York State

Museum have recently been able to reassign lost provenience information to older collections, many of which were acquired on Beauchamp's recommendation. These antiquarian collections represent unique categories of material that have been selectively removed from the archaeological record and the "Antiquities of Onondaga" can provide a key to missing data for many archaeological sites in New York.

Begley, William and Cherau, Suzanne G. [6] RECENT DISCOVERIES OF EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC OCCUPATION IN THE UPPER NORTH RIVER DRAINAGE

This paper presents the data collected from recent archaeological investigations at the Area 1 Site, located at the headwaters of the Indian Head River and Iron Mine Brook in Hanover, Massachusetts. The most intensive site occupation occurred during the Archaic Period, with the Early and Middle Archaic components representing both spatially and culturally discrete deposits. The paper will focus on the identifiable Early and Middle Archaic tool kits found at the site along with evidence for distinct lithic preferences as evidenced by the relatively large debitage assemblage collected during the data recovery program.

Begley, William [6] see Davin, Ann

William Bouchard, Karen Hartgen, Lucianne Lavin and Marina Mozzi

[3] ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GOLDKREST SITE, EAST GREENBUSH, NEW YORK

The Goldkrest site is located in the floodplain of the Hudson River in East Greenbush, New York. Ongoing mitigation of the site has revealed two cultural components radiocarbon-dated to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The major component is a very late prehistoric settlement containing lithics, collared incised and cord wrapped stick stamped ceramics, hearths, and evidence of pole frame community structures which appears to have been occupied just prior to Dutch contact. Because the site is located in the center of traditional historic Mahican territory, The Goldkrest data may provide important clues to the culture of that extremely important but little known Algonkian-speaking group of native Americans.

Bradley, James [4] see Spiess, Arthur

Bradley, James W. and Carty, Frederick M. [6] SERRATED POINTS IN SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS: THE TURKEY SWAMP AND WHETSTONE BROOK SITES

Though not common, large stemmed projectile points with finely serrated blades have been recovered from several sites throughout southeastern Massachusetts. Unfortunately, these points rarely have been found with specific cultural or chronological context. Recent analysis of materials salvaged from two sites in the upper Taunton drainage, the Turkey Swamp site in Halifax (19-PL-794) and the Whetstone Brook site in Blympton (19-PL-793), begins to provide some information about these distinctive forms. Preliminary results suggest that serrated points may have been part of a tool kit that marks the Early to Middle Archaic transition in southeastern Massachusetts. Additionally, the serrating of points may have continued into the Middle Archaic period as an idiosyncratic trait.

Brewer, Margaret C. [10] see La Porta, Philip C.

Bub, John [3] ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS AND THE DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL

Although it may bother some people's sensitivities there are worldwide historical references to the agricultural use of night soil (human privy deposits) as a manure. Artifact distribution via this use of night soil is also documented. But how does an archaeologist determine if a scatter of artifacts is the result of such agricultural practices? This paper will present the documented references to the carting and disposal of night soil, also to be discussed are the effects of plowing on artifact distributions. Graphical charts will demonstrate differing types of artifact distribution and the resulting inferences which can be made from them and finally, this research will be used to interpret the historic component of the Goldkrest site.

Burke, Adrian [10] see Chalifoux, Eric

Carlson, Claire C. [1] ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOOTING IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

This paper examines the looting of archaeological sites in western Massachusetts. Using one site as a case study, I will investigate possible motives for looting sites and how we as archaeologists address this growing problem in our work and research.

Carty, Frederick [6] see Bradley, James W.

Cassedy, Daniel [5] **FROM LITTLE FALLS TO LONG ISLAND SOUND : PREHISTORY OF THE IROQUOIS PIPELINE**

The 370-mile Iroquois Pipeline traverses the Northeast from the St. Lawrence River southwest across the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys into southwestern Connecticut. In 1990 and 1991, Garrow & Associates conducted an extensive program of surveying, testing and excavation in advance of pipeline construction. This presentation provides an overview of some of the more interesting sites investigated. These include a buried, radiocarbon-dated Otter Creek/Brewerton site at the Mohawk River; a protohistoric Garoga phase with Basque trade copper on Schoharie Creek; a late Middle Woodland site on the Roeliff Jansen Kill that produced maize dated ca. A.D. 850; and major late prehistoric horticultural sites along the Housatonic River near Long Island Sound. The paper also examines regional variations in the distribution of sites, artifact types and raw materials along the pipeline corridor between the Hudson River drainage of eastern New York and the Housatonic drainage of southwestern Connecticut and eastern New York.

Cesarski, Ellen [2] **IT STARTED WHEN HE FOUND AN INDIAN ARROWHEAD NEAR OUR HOME: DOUGLAS HAMILTON AND THE HOOSIC RIVER DRAINAGE**

Many of the known prehistoric sites in the Hoosic River drainage were identified by Douglas Hamilton, an avocational archaeologist. Hamilton spent his youth compiling information on sites near his home in Schaghticoke, New York. After his untimely death in the early 1970's, Hamilton's collection and notes were donated, at his request, to the New York State Museum. Because of his foresight the collection continues to be a valuable resource. An analysis of the Hamilton Collection, and several contemporary collections, is conducted to address changing patterns of prehistoric land use in the Hoosic drainage.

Chalifoux, Éric and Burke, Adrian [10] **THE MEADOWOOD PREOCCUPATION IN THE MARITIME PENINSULA: THE TEMISCOUATA CASE**

Artifacts resembling Meadowood box-base points and cache blades have been recovered on habitation sites in the Témiscouata region of Eastern Quebec. Two sites which have produced such artifacts have also produced radiocarbon dates from the Middle Woodland period. The presence of these artifacts is therefore problematic as no dates from the Early Woodland period have been obtained from any of the sites in the region. If these bifaces are to be associated with Middle Woodland period occupations in the Témiscouata region, then how are we to reconcile their apparent morphological similarities with the Meadowood manifestations in adjacent regions of the Northeast? The regional cultural sequences of the Maritime Peninsula and the Saint Lawrence Valley will be examined for possible insights into this problem.

Cherau, Suzanne G. [6] see Begley, William

Chilton, Elizabeth S. [1] **ALAGONQUIAN AND IROQUIAN CERAMIC TRADITIONS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL DYNAMICS**

Far from being simply passive reflections of "ethnicity" or social interaction, archaeological ceramics can provide important information regarding technological traditions, subsistence, ecology, and social organization in the past. In the Northeast, native ceramic traditions of the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1500) are poorly understood by archaeologists. Aside from broad generalizations about the "evolution" of ceramic technology, little attention is given to non-decorative ceramic attributes. In this paper I present the results of an attribute analysis of Late Woodland ceramics from the Mohawk (NY) and Connecticut Valleys (MA). I suggest that the dissimilarity between these assemblages reflects differences in both the scale of ceramic production, and the intended uses of ceramics vessels.

Crawford, Gary W. [9] see Smith, David G.

Cross, John R. and Doucette, Dianna [6] MIDDLE ARCHAIC LITHIC TECHNOLOGY, TYPOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION : A VIEW FROM ANNASNAPPET POND, MASSACHUSETTS

Data recovery excavations within the Annasnappet Pond Archaeological District in southeastern Massachusetts have identified artifacts dating to the late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late/Terminal Archaic Periods. The Middle Archaic assemblage constitutes one of the largest well-documented collections in the Northeast. The nine radiocarbon dates obtained for Middle Archaic features range from 7880±240 for a burial feature that contained calcined human cranial fragments, two winged atlatl weights and two large Stanly/Neville points. The analysis of the Middle Archaic assemblage from Annasnappet allows a re-examination of the technological and morphological basis for typology and classification of Middle Archaic chipped stone artifacts in the Northeast.

Cross, John R. [6] see Dunford, Frederick J.

Curtin, Edward V. [2] MISSIVES FROM THE MISSING AND MISUNDERSTOOD : APOCRYPHA AND MODERN INTERPRETATIONS OF HUDSON VALLEY COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS

Important information on Hudson valley prehistory is found in collections made between 1900- 1970 by amateur and professional archaeologists, including Bennett, Parker, Mynter, Butler, Shafer, Sundler and Johnson. This information is "hidden" and has been "suppressed" in the sense that recent models of archaeological method have not found old collections very useful, particularly as the meaning of the language and experiences of the original collectors may be lost on modern investigators. Nonetheless, museum studies by the author and his students rediscover some of the value and meaning of old collections and collector interpretations, for the revision of cultural history and the development of regional research designs.

Curtin, Edward V. [10] THE 1993 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF DEOWONGO ISLAND

William A. Ritchie's 1950 investigation of Deowongo Island greatly aided his formulation of the Chance phase as the incipient development of Mohawk Iroquois culture. Later, Donald Lenig envisioned the Chance phase gradually emerging from the Oak Hill phase at Deowongo and other sites. In 1993, planned land alterations led to a review of Ritchie's research and additional field survey on the island. As a result of the recent field work, pre-Chance phase occupations have been identified, and a testable hypothesis of abandonment and reoccupation, culminating in late prehistoric events, provides additional perspective on the original interpretations by Ritchie and Lenig.

Davin, Ann and Begley, William [6] EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT RIVERSIDE 3

The Riverside Archaeological District contains a complex record of multiple occupations and activity areas along the Nemasket River in Lakeville, Massachusetts. While the district was defined as nine separate site areas, a more appropriate description might be "isolated segments of a single large occupied area" used to describe the Wapanucket Site located about 1.5 miles from Riverside (Robbins, 1980). This paper will focus on the Early and Middle Archaic Period occupations and how they are manifested at the Riverside 3 Site. Aspects to be discussed will include the site's environmental setting, the associated tool kits and lithic materials, as well as features associated with both occupations. Research being conducted as part of the data recovery investigations is attempting to better understand the Early Archaic and its relationship to the Paleo-Indian and Middle Archaic periods.

DeMuth, George [7] see Koralewski, Jason M.

Diamond, Joseph E. [2] AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MID- HUDSON VALLEY

Recent work by avocational archaeologists in the Mid-Hudson Valley has brought to light a wealth of new information. This new data spans the full range of New York State prehistory, as well as filling serious gaps in our understanding of the Woodland period. Notable contributions include several complete house patterns, pit features

with excellent preservation of faunal and macrobotanical remains, the identification of a single component Meadowood site, and accumulated data from eight new contact-period sites. In addition to excavation, prehistoric site locations are currently being recorded to assist in settlement pattern studies.

Dirrigl, Frank [3] ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TAPHONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE GOLDKREST SITE

Middle and Late Woodland loci at the Goldkrest Site provide the opportunity to examine the subsistence behavior of a Mahican settlement. However, the preservation of the zooarchaeological material recovered by Archaeological Research Specialists (ARS) and Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. (HAA) varies among horizontal and vertical site dimensions. Shell remains consist of both isolated fragments and complete valves within soil matrices and columns. Osteological remains appear as fragments that are disintegrating in situ as well as compact long bone showing superficial weathering. This paper attempts to provide some explanations that address the diversity in preservation at the site. Once ARS and HAA begin to understand the site formation process and how they affect the recovery of zooarchaeological remains, we can work together at developing interpretations of site activities.

Dorozenko, Dena [9] ECONOMICS, DISEASE, DEATH AND MASS DISPOSAL: INTERPRETATION OF THE CERAMIC AND GLASS ASSEMBLAGE FROM INGE-VA, PERTH, ONTARIO - ABSTRACT NOT AVAILABLE-

Doucette, Dianna [6] see Cross, John R.

Dunford, Frederick J. and Cross, John [6] THE RUN HILL SITE, CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS: OBSERVATIONS ON MIDDLE ARCHAIC LITHIC TECHNOLOGY

The Run Hill Road Site (19 BN 592) is a multi-component Archaic Period site located at Upper Mill Pond, approximately 1 mile from the present shoreline of Cape Cod Bay. Systematic testing at an area of proposed development within the site served to identify a spatially discrete Middle Archaic activity area, centered around a small hearth. 154 lithic artifacts and 6839 pieces of chipping debris were recovered from 24.5, 1 x 2 meter excavation units. Analysis of this assemblage is suggestive of a technology that was not specifically biface directed. Aspects of this technology include the reduction of cobbles for bifaces; flake blank reduction; bipolar core technology and the radial fracture of bifaces for the production of triangular wedges. This paper will place the site in the environmental context of the period, while focusing specifically on this assemblage as it relates to the behavior of the site's inhabitants.

Dunn, Shirley [3] THE MOHICANS OF PAPSCANEE

The Mohicans were the resident Algonquian nation on the upper Hudson River in the early seventeenth century. The paper will give some background information about the location of the Mohican nation and about their relationships with other native nations, particularly the Mohawks, information valuable to assessing archaeological finds. The formal land transactions enacted between the Mohican Indians and the Dutch and English colonists who entered the Hudson Valley preserved Indian locations, names, and family relationships which would otherwise have been lost. Some of these numerous transactions relate to the occupation by the Mohicans of Papskanee Island and adjacent areas in the seventeenth century. The paper surveys the land transactions which provide information about the island, and nearby shores, when European settlement was in process. The name of the Mohican chief, Papsickene, perpetuated in the enduring name of the island, appeared on a deed in 1630. Thirty years later, his heirs were still dispensing land. The connections of Papsickene to family members and to fellow Mohicans illustrate the kinship ties and inheritance patterns typical of the Mohicans in the seventeenth century. Slides showing early maps and examples of Indian deeds will be presented with the paper.

Edens, Christopher [1] ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MACKIN SAND BANK SITE, GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

The Mackin Sand Bank Site is a part of the Riverside Archaeological District of the Turner's Falls Area of the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts. Intensive looting has disturbed large parts of the site, and in 1993 a planned commercial development threatened to destroy the remainder. A site examination in the less disturbed portions of the site revealed evidence of multiple occupations of Early Archaic through Woodland date. These

occupations were brief episodes through the Late Archaic, but became more intensive during the Woodland. Although the site directly overlooks the Connecticut River, the occupations seem to have focused on exploiting streams and wetlands away from the river, probably during summer.

Frink, Douglas S. [5] COMING OF AGE AS A DATING TECHNIQUE : AN UPDATE ON THE "OCR" AGE ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

The OCR DATE procedure was first introduced two years ago at the 59th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. Our research efforts since 1992 have expanded both the temporal and contextual range of applications for the OCR dating procedure. Archaeological feature soil samples from sites across eastern North America, and Somalia, East Africa have been supplied by colleagues to the Archaeology Consulting Team for OCR DATE analysis. Accurate and precise age estimates have been obtained from samples ranging in age from one year old, or -43 years before the present (1950), to 13,000 years before the present (1950). Samples in the OCR database represent climatic settings from semi-arid to sub-arctic, and a variety of landforms including stratified riverbanks, open-air surface and sub-plow zone sites. In ongoing studies, at the Archaeology Consulting Team, the OCR DATE procedure is being used to obtain age estimates for specific soil horizons within stratified riverbank soils and buried paleosols. The low cost of the OCR procedure has made possible the analyses of natural root burn features as well as cultural features. The root burn age estimates, indicating forest fire sequences and probable forest community composition within study areas, provide important contextual data for understanding past settlement patterns.

Furgerson, Kathleen [3] THE ARCHAEOBOTANY OF THE GOLDKREST SITE : PRELIMINARY RESULTS

This paper presents the preliminary results from the analysis of archaeobotanical remains from the Goldkrest Site located on the Hudson River in East Greenbush, New York. Results of the flotation of feature and bulk samples from both the Middle and Late Woodland components will be discussed. A general ethnobotanical model for the Goldkrest site will be presented using the macrobotanical (e.g. seeds, nutshell, wood) data from the site, and incorporating the ethnobotany of Algonquian-speaking groups in the region.

Funk, Robert E. [4] see Steadman, David W.

Gramly, Michael [4] INITIAL ARCHAIC : THE PERIOD BEFORE EARLY ARCHAIC

Recent discoveries at the rich, deeply-stratified Olive Branch site in Alexander County, southern Illinois suggest a need for a new concept – the Initial Archaic period. It was a time (ca. 10,500-10,000 yrs. BP) when North American Indians established camps in favored locations along major waterways, returning to them year after year. Essentially modern species (mammals, fish, plants) may have been exploited. Elsewhere across North America the "Paleo-Indian adaptation" continued in full force. The Initial Archaic period ends with the flowering of the Dalton archaeological culture in the central United States.

Granger, Joseph E. [10] SURVEYING SUPPOSITIONS : THE POSITION OF MEADOWOOD PHASE IN THE EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD OF NORTHEAST PREHISTORY

Since 1980 much has been written about the Early Woodland Period in Northeast Prehistory. Investigations and reports have examined such cultural aspects as gender studies, mortuary behavior, trade network relationships and linguistic affiliations in the Algonkian-Iroquoian language derivation debate. More recently there has been lively argument on transformations through the period in formation of a new and revised in-situ Iroquois tribal development hypothesis. Other elements in the current heuristic exploitation of Early Woodland Period are geographic, such as the use of the re-defined Middlesex Phase as a buffer horizon between Meadowood Phase to the west and Susquehanna and its derivatives to the east. All of these statements share revisionist arguments which are not necessarily supported by solid archaeological data. This paper critically surveys a number of recent suppositions and attempts to chart a more realistic, if mundane, middle course through several minefields of speculation from the perspective of the Lower Great Lakes Area.

Green, William and Sullivan, Lynne P. [5] ANALYSIS OF PIT FEATURES AT THE RIPLEY SITE, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

The Ripley Site is a Late Woodland/Early Contact period earthwork site located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Although long believed to be a fortified village with an associated cemetery, recent analyses have raised questions concerning this interpretation. Using a numerical taxonomy based upon feature size, pit features at the Ripley Site and four other Late Woodland sites were examined. The analysis revealed that a wide range of activities are represented at the site, and that there are significant quantitative and qualitative differences between the features at Ripley and those of other sites in the area. It is suggested that numerical taxonomies based upon feature size may be a useful indicator for determining functional and/or temporal differences between sites, and that the benefit of this method is that it is both simple and widely applicable.

Hartgen, Karen [3] see **Bouchard, William**

Hoffman, Curtiss [8] **AT THE CONVERGENCE OF PERSPECTIVES : EXPLORING THE TRANSITIONAL ARCHAIC PHASE IN THE NORTHEAST**

The Transitional Archaic has long attracted the attention of archaeologists in the Northeast. Its spectacular burial ceremonialism, exotic artifacts, stone bowls and large village structures have been a rich source of speculation on the part of researchers. However, it does not appear that there has been much contact between archaeologists and Native people of the Northeast on this issue. This is unfortunate, because the implications of archaeologists' speculations could potentially have a profound effect upon Native peoples' claims to land and NAGPRA-related items. For example, one theory about the Transitional Archaic is that it represents an intrusion of non-Algonquian speakers into the Northeast. If this were to be verified, then the modern Algonquian-speaking peoples might find that their claims to grave goods from Transitional Archaic sites would be subject to challenge. In the author's view, the best way to deal with controversial aspects of archaeology such as these is to adopt a position increasingly normative within the discipline of ethnography : cultural advocacy. This involves engaging the local Native community in a consultative role concerning the past in their own area, discussing theories and evidence with them, and agreeing prior to publication what information is appropriate to be released. A proposal concerning research on the Transitional Archaic will be presented as a model for bringing Native and archaeological perspectives on the past together.

Horton, Elizabeth [1] **BARK WIGWAMS NATIVE AMERICAN CERAMICS**

The Bark Wigwams site is located on a broad floodplain of the Connecticut River in Northampton, Massachusetts. Sediment deposition and river activity has had a serious impact on the Native American ceramics gathered from this area. An attribute analysis of these sherds provides evidence for strong Connecticut River influences upon the Bark Wigwams site and raises questions about the location of the site itself.

Hosbach, Richard E. [10] **JESUIT RINGS : THEIR DECORATIVE MOTIFS, DISTRIBUTION AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS**

The Valentine heart symbol will be traced from its initial appearance in 15th century France to its emergence on L-Heart finger rings. Comparisons of the Valentine heart and the anatomical heart motifs in 16th and 17th centuries decorative art will be discussed. The early Jesuit finger rings (IHS, L-Heart and Ave Maria) concentrations on Canadian, New York and Pennsylvania Iroquois sites will be compared to those on New England, Illinois and other Western Indian sites. A comparison of the elemental composition of embossed and incised rings of these types, occurring on several Oneida Iroquois sites, will complete the presentation.

Huey, Paul [3] **A SHORT HISTORY OF CUYPER ISLAND, TOWN OF EAST GREENBUSH AND SCHODACK, NEW YORK AND ITS RELATION TO DUTCH AND MOHICAN CULTURE CONTACT**

[3] A Short History of Cuyper Island, Town of East Greenbush and Schodack, New York and its Relation to Dutch and Mohican Culture Contact

Kiliaen van Rensselaer purchased Papscanee Island from the Mohicans in 1637, but the Indians resisted selling adjacent Cuyper Island until 1660 when they sold it to two Dutch partners. The island may have had a Mohican traditional significance. There is evidence of 15th and/or 16th century Indian occupation on Cuyper Island; other sites representing 17th century Dutch and Indian occupation have been found nearby. At Crailo State Historic Site, there is evidence of pre-1650 Indian and Dutch occupation and contact. The Crailo farm, as the Van Rensselaer

estate established in the 1660's coincides with the sale of Cuyper Island and other islands of traditional significance along the river during a period of cultural crisis in the Northeast.

Jamieson, Susan M. [9] THE NEUTRAL IROQUOIS CHIEFDOM

The archaeological record of the seventeenth century Neutral, an Iroquoian polity located in southern Ontario, Canada, differs in certain respects from that of contemporaneous and better known Ontario Iroquoians. Trait distribution patterns indicate that this largely is a consequence of extensive social, economic, and ideological interactions with exogenous populations, notably with those of the Ohio drainage. Results have implications for interpretations of Northeastern history and prehistory, particularly as these relate to assumptions about sociopolitical development.

Johnson, Eric S. [1] ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF KAMPOOSA BOG, STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Recent research at Kamposoa Bog involved the excavation of two large archaeological sites and the extraction and analysis of two sediment cores from the bog. Activities represented at the sites include the processing of animal products and the production and storage of Snook-Kill bifaces. Late Archaic through Late Woodland occupations were identified. Charcoal in the core as well as postdepositionally heated lithic debitage at the sites suggest periods of local understory burning during the fourth and second millennia B.P. From this evidence it is suggested that Native people were using fire to alter their environments as early as the fourth millennium Before Present.

Johnson, William [10] TRACING THE GLACIATED ALLEGHENY PLATEAU : A PRELIMINARY CULTURE HISTORY OF THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (ca. A.D. 1000-1600) ON THE GLACIATED ALLEGHENY PLATEAU SECTION OF NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHWESTERN NEW YORK

A preliminary culture history for the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1000-1600) on the Glaciated Plateau section of northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent southwestern New York is presented. A Glaciated Allegheny Plateau (GAP) tradition is proposed to conceptually organize a series of successive phases or complexes which seem to represent at least 700 years of in situ development on the Plateau. Several named and unnamed, successive phases or interludes are tentatively proffered which largely correspond to recognizable ceramic horizon markers. This proposed scenario traces the development of the GAP tradition from late Middle Woodland times to the Protohistoric period. This model explores the settlement patterns and adaptive strategies seemingly displayed by the later GAP tradition people. It also documents their apparent dispersal during the sixteenth century at the beginning of the Neo-Boreal climatic episode through the spread of the distinctive indigenous McFate Incised and Conemaugh Cord-Imprinted ceramic types. Finally, some speculative thoughts regarding the ethnic/linguistic identity and ultimate fate of the GAP tradition people are introduced.

Kapches, Mima [9] THE USE OF SPACE IN IROQUIS LONGHOUSES : INSIGHTS FROM THE PRESENT AND THE PAST

There are several articles and texts which describe rituals occurring inside existing longhouses. In these, mention is made of seating arrangements, positions of persons of ceremonial status and use of the interior of the structure. Some aspects of modern longhouses are clearly vestigial of the past. Others offer interesting data for thoughts on the changes in the use of space over time.

Killoran, P. [6] see Newby, Page

Knight, Dean [9] THE NEED FOR COMMITMENT : 20 YEARS OF EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH AT THE BALL SITE

Research at the Ball Site, a late protohistoric Huron village, began in 1975. Since that beginning, research has been directed toward understanding and explaining the settlement of that 9 acre community. To date, approximately 98% of the village has been completely excavated, including 69 longhouses, most of the palisades, and 24 middens. This work has demonstrated that any discussion of settlement patterns on Iroquoian sites must be

based on almost complete excavation of those sites. Partial excavation or sampling is not adequate for understanding the settlement of these complex sites. This paper argues for the need of the time and commitment from researchers to excavate more entire villages.

Koralewski, Jason M. , Abel, Timothy J. and DeMuth, George [7] CEMETERY RIDGE : A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A TRANSITIONAL EIDEN / WOLF PHASE SANDUSKY TRADITION EARTHWORK SITE LOCATED IN SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO

The Cemetery Ridge site is located just 1.6 kilometers southeast of the Sandusky River along Green Creek in North central Ohio. Preliminary excavations on the site began in the Spring of 1993 with the University of Toledo and the Firelands Archaeological Research Center working on a cooperative effort. The Cemetery Ridge site has been determined to be a transitional Eiden Phase (1000 A.D. to 1200 A.D.) to early Wolf Phase (1200-1400 A.D.) hamlet site. Analysis of the ceramic assemblage and other cultural materials has provided a temporal placement of the outer embankment earthwork and a small excavated portion of the interior of the embankment. Preliminary analysis of the Cemetery Ridge site, when compared to other previously excavated contemporaneous sites in the area, reveals a general picture of the settlement patterns of Eiden/Wolf Phase Sandusky Tradition people, who were ancestral to the protohistoric Assistaeronon/Tontontaratonhronon tribal group.

Lain, Andrea [10] see Wurst, LuAnn

La Porta, Philip C. [2] THE LEWIS M. HAGGERTY COLLECTION

Lewis M. Haggerty (1907-1980) is remembered primarily for his excavations at the Rosencrantz Ferry site, and Adena mortuary complex located in the Upper Delaware River Valley. In addition to this, from 1929 through 1979, he amassed nearly 100 open field farm collections comprising more than 50,000 lithics that originated from the five principal drainage basins of northern New Jersey. The lithic inventory has been spatially plotted and presently serves as an elaborate data base for northern New Jersey, with a specific emphasis on lithic source analysis and typological problems. A separate lithic ground stone inventory, including more than 1500 axes, adzes, celts, and gouges, has been reorganized by petrological type. This reorganized lithic inventory, the first of its kind in this country, will aid greatly in the sourcing of ground stone implements. The collection also includes the eight-volume, unpublished Indian site survey of Carl Schoendorf, a WPA archaeologist. The survey includes 750 site listings, approximately 1000 maps, and an extensive trait list of prehistoric stone tools. The survey has been transferred to 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets, and is currently being incorporated into a GIS data base for the central Passaic River basin. The Lewis M. Haggerty collections represent a significant resource for archival studies and are an important contribution to the archaeology of northern New Jersey.

La Porta, Philip C. , Szekielda, Karl and Brewer, Margaret C. [4] PREHISTORIC LATE-MIDDLE ARCHAIC TO TRANSITIONAL MINING PRACTICES IN THE WALLKILL RIVER VALLEY

The application of structural and stratigraphic models has elucidated the precise whereabouts of greater than three hundred prehistoric chert quarries within the axis of the Wallkill River Valley. Field work has revealed the presence of organized mine plans, which include declivities or zones of extraction; ore tailings dumps; as well as discrete milling and concentration areas and habitation sites. Associated with these activity areas are collections of high and low tenor ore, mill products, concentrates and waste (gangue or country rock). Reduction sequences associated with the manufacture of bifaces and cores are usually located on an elevated flat terrace above the quarry face. The mining process may involve the accentuation of master joints with the use of simple level methods. The extent of mining activity depends largely upon the outcrop pattern of the ore and its mode or occurrence (beds, boudins, pods or nodules). Incorporated within the quarries is a prehistoric mining technology fashioned largely from quartzite. Large pounding instruments, fashioned from metaconglomerates which usually weigh up to several hundred pounds, are associated with zones of extraction. Milling areas contain cusped pounding instruments fashioned from arkosic sandstones. The high tenor ore or concentrate is the product of crushing performed with a quartzite object bearing projections or beaks. The reduction sequences contain numerous elliptical and circular hammer stones usually fashioned from quartzite. Despite back-filling and shifting to different zones of exploitation, task subdivision within the quarries can be discerned and mining procedures appear to be similar within many of the quarries. Discrete classes of chert debitage are associated with each task area and reflect the

organized mining efforts present within the Wallkill quarries. Similar mining procedures have been discovered in neighboring regions.

Latta, Martha [9] FISHING AT THE AUGER SITE, BdGw - 3, ONTARIO

Eleven years' excavation by the University of Toronto at a 17th century Huron village site has produced 25,705 fish remains, comprising 64.6% of the total faunal bone assemblage. About 10% of these bones have been identified to genus and species. This data base gives several interesting insights concerning fish resource exploitation. Fish was a staple food at the Auger site, providing much of the daily dietary protein. The behavior and habitat preference of these fish species indicates that, although mass procurement methods were well understood, the majority of fishing was carried out by simple techniques which were easily accessible to less mobile members of the society: pregnant women, the elderly, and children.

Lavin, Lucianne [10] see Bouchard, William

Lloyd, Tim [10] A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ADENA MOUND

In 1920 Henry Shetrone identified a distinct cultural group which he named after the type site: Adena. In spite of the preeminent role this site played in the definition of the Early Woodland archaeological phenomenon, there is in 1920 Henry Shetrone identified a distinct cultural group, which he named after the type site: Adena. In spite of often no more than a passing mention of the Adena site in much of the literature on Adena culture. William Mills's 1902 excavation report, like many of those from this period of American archaeology, is vague and incomplete. The purpose of this paper is to extract from Mills's report a clearer picture of the Adena site.

Lutins, Allen [10] PREHISTORIC FISH WEIRS IN THE EAST : PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON THE ROCK POINT PARTISAN

Fishing is a practice whose importance to the hunting/gathering lifestyle in Eastern North America has only relatively recently been recognized. This is in part because of a paucity of data, especially concerning fish weirs (riverine, estuarine and coastal fish traps), for this region. Fish weirs are far more common than the literature would suggest, and their existence has important consequences for reconstructing subsistence and settlement patterns where they occur.

Mackey, Douglas [3] AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MAGNETOMETER SURVEY AT THE GOLDKREST SITE , EAST GREENBUSH, NEW YORK

Proton magnetometers have been used with varying degrees of success during the last decade. During the 1980s, the author had success using the magnetometer survey to identify a series of longhouses on a late prehistoric Mohawk site, Otsungo. Over the following years success enjoyed at Otsungo prompted the utilization of magnetometer survey at several other sites, however the same degree of success in identifying features was never attained. Various explanations for this lack of success have been considered, including soil type, naturally occurring ferric materials in the environment, and the presence of historic items which confused the readings. Many of the environmental factors that have been considered problematic were missing at the Goldkrest site, making it more similar to Otsungo than any of the sites examined in the intervening years. Additionally, both Otsungo and Goldkrest appear to have been late prehistoric occupations, suggesting that similar feature types might be encountered. These factors all suggest that use of the magnetometer at Goldkrest would be successful, yet our success in identifying features was limited. This paper presents a comparison of the data from Goldkrest and Otsungo, and examines the most likely explanation for the relative lack of success in identifying features with the magnetometer. Guidelines for use of the magnetometer are presented that should help guide its application in future investigation.

McGrath, Betsy [8] see Alves, Kenny

McGahan, Jane [1] EXCAVATIONS AT THE QUINNETUK NARROWS SITE, GILL, MASSACHUSETTS

The Quinnetuk Narrows Site (19-FR-326) is located in Gill, Massachusetts on the Connecticut River above the falls at Turners Falls. Several years of salvage archaeology on the eroded beach edge of the site recovered artifacts from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland. Repeated attempts to locate an intact activity area on the site were finally successful two years ago. An intact hearth feature with associated Adena-like points was excavated and radiocarbon dated at 2360±80 B.P. This report will discuss and illustrate our progress to date including material analysis of lithics and ceramics.

Monaghan, William [3] see **Schuldenrein, Joseph**

Mozzi, Marina [3] see **Bouchard, William**

Mulholland, Mitchell T. [1] **PALEOENVIRONMENTS, PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE IN THE BERKSHIRE UPLANDS**

[1] Paleoenvironments and Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use in the Berkshire Uplands

The Berkshire uplands of Massachusetts have been considered a cultural backwater in prehistory. Information from recent archaeological surveys and pollen cores shows that the area was populated far back into the Archaic period with a high incidence of sites in the fourth and fifth millennia Before Present. Increased occupation of the area coincides with changes in forest conditions, specifically the hemlock decline in the fifth millennium, and increases in the density of oak, chestnut and hickory. Evidence from prehistoric sites suggests a closer affiliation to people of the Hudson River Valley, than to people of the Connecticut Valley.

Nanepashemet [8] **ENDING THE ETHNOCENTRIC TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION**

Too long has Native history been considered to be prehistory as if what happened before 1492 didn't matter. It is beginning to be realized by archaeologists, anthropologists and historians that Native people have a part and a stake in the story that is told. It is important that their voices be heard in dialogues or presentations about our history.

Newby, Page, Killoran, P., Waldof, M. and Webb, Thompson III [6] **11,500 YEARS OF SEDIMENT, VEGETATION AND WATER LEVEL CHANGES AT MAKEPEACE CEDAR SWAMP, SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS**

Data from a transect of cores collected in a 21-hectare mire near Plymouth, Massachusetts, record information about changes in deposition, vegetation and water level. Four cores were collected along a NE to SW transect in a small sub-basin of the Makepeace Cedar Swamp (41/59'N, 70/46'W), Carver, Massachusetts. Basal ¹⁴C dates and pollen, macrofossil and diatom data indicate the basin was surrounded by spruce trees and characterized by cold, oligotrophic water when sediments first began accumulating ca. 11,500±200 yr B.P. At 10,200 yr B.P., increasing amounts of pollen from aquatic plants and macrofossil data indicate a shallowing sequence that ends when peat began to accumulate about 9,200 yr B.P. At 7,760 yr. B.P., a change to organic mud deposition coincides with a drop in values for loss-on-ignition and increased values of grass pollen. This period lasts until 4,800 yr. B.P. Geochemical data and bulk density measurements from this interval suggest this change may be due to increased nutrient cycling and productivity (rate of growth and rate of decay) at the site, likely caused by a basin-wide lowering of water and/or a change in the flow of water within the basin. Increased amounts of Sphagnum spores and ericaceous pollen and a change to peat deposition indicate mire conditions were re-established across the basin at 4,800 yr B.P. and have continued until present. A water level decrease of 3 m from a high at 10,500 yr B.P. to a low at 9,200 yr B.P. is revealed by comparing data from two cores collected from near-shore and center locations within the basin. The magnitude of this change is similar to those recorded in stratigraphies from eastern North America. The timing of the shallow sequence occurs before 9000 yr B.P., which is earlier than similar sequences recorded at other sites along the southern New England coast.

Pendergast, James F. [9] **HIGH PRECISION CALIBRATION OF THE RADIOCARBON TIME SCALE : CALIB 3.0.3. IN A St. LAWRENCE IROQUOIAN CONTEXT**

Revisions introduced by the University of Washington 1993 radiocarbon calibration program CALIB 3.0.3. will be compared and contrasted with the calibrated radiocarbon dates derived from the early University of Washington 1987 calibration program CALIB 2.1 for fifteen St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites, the results for which were published

in *Northeast Anthropology* No. 46. Heretofore unavailable calibrated radiocarbon dates for the St. Lawrence Iroquoian Masson site, at present the northernmost of these villages, will be introduced into the discussion.

Puniello, Anthony J. [10] THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHECK-STAMPED POTTERY IN THE NORTHEAST : AN INTERPRETATION FOR THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

Check stamped pottery is best known as a southern ceramic tradition. In the northeast, check-stamping is associated with late Owasco and early Iroquois sites in New York. This time period corresponds roughly to the Intermediate and early Minisink periods of the upper Delaware Valley of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In general, the occurrence of check-stamping is rare when compared to other body surface finishes that are common in the northeast during the Late Woodland such as cord-marked, obliterated cord-marked and smooth. For a brief period (circa AD 1300 to AD 1400), however, check-stamping does become a majority type at several sites. This paper presents an analysis of this phenomenon and offers several possible interpretations concerning its genesis and diffusion.

Pfeiffer, John [4] THE LIEBMAN PALEO-INDIAN SITE

The Liebman site is a multi-component Paleo-Indian encampment discovered in Lebanon, Connecticut and situated immediately adjacent to a ford in the stream. The initial locus of activity was discovered by an amateur archaeologist. He reported the finding of the basal section of a fluted point, a steep angled scraper, and a spurred scraper in a tight cluster on the shore of a man-made drawn down lake. Our subsequent study employed flotation techniques for 100% of the 52 m² excavation. Through this approach we were able to define the size and stratigraphic relationships on the site as well as recover a major part of the cultural material. Debitage from the site was predominantly chert of various colors and quality. Preliminary analysis has suggested that materials have come from sources as near as the Conklin quarry in Rhode Island and as distant as upstate New York and central Pennsylvania. No local material has been identified. Utilized and spurred flakes, knives, blades, steep angled scrapers, hammer stones, a fluted point, and a generalized living floor scatter were found in the excavation. Over the summer of 1994 further study will be directed toward the discovery of other nearby Paleo-Indian habitations that have not been flooded by waters impounded behind the now repaired dam.

Pfeiffer, John [10] THE EDSON SITE : A LATE WOODLAND MARITIME HABITATION

In Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*, the character Tashtako was a Native American harpooner. During the last years of the 18th and into the 19th century there was a pattern of Native American men signing on as mariners and harpooners on whaling vessels. This has been cited by present day anthropologists as evidence for post contact Native American warriors' demonstrating their skills in high risk activities. This interpretation is often used along with references to Mohawks working in high steel construction and described as new European/American activities that permitted aboriginal warriors to excel and display their prowess. Archaeological evidence from the Edson site on Fishers Island, New York demonstrates that Tashtako was doing what his Native American brothers had been doing for hundreds of years. Southern New England deep sea fishing and sea mammal hunting can be documented in the archaeological record back to the beginning of the Late Woodland period. The anthropological interpretation of such activities being a western phenomenon is accurate and demands our reassessment.

Pretola, John P. [1] WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LITHIC RESOURCES : A TALE OF TWO CHALCEDONIES

Western Massachusetts archaeologists have long considered quartz and quartzite the only locally available raw materials. All chert, chalcedony, jasper and other "high quality" siliceous chipping materials are thought to be imported from New York or elsewhere. This is a geologically naive assumption. The Berkshire Hills and the Connecticut Valley contain outcrops of chalcedony. The limestone and dolomite terrains of Berkshire County may even contain outcrops of chert. This paper describes two western Massachusetts Chalcedonies, "Pelham phase" and Berkshire County Chalcedony. These materials are characterized using thin section analysis in polarized light and x-ray diffraction analysis.

Pretola, John P. [2] MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH : A SPRINGFIELD SCIENCE MUSEUM EXAMPLE

This paper demonstrates that museum collections maintain their relevance for contemporary research. Late Woodland ceramic collections from the central Connecticut Valley and selected Garoga Phase assemblages from The Mohawk Valley are used to develop a research design examining Iroquois and New England Algonquian interaction. The concept of style as communication is the basis for investigating "Iroquoian" ceramic traits with microscopic characterization techniques. I anticipate this study will show that Iroquoian-Algonquian interaction, as reflected in ceramic traits, was dynamic, shifting, possibly a reciprocal arrangement, and not a one way transmission of "Iroquoian" traits to passive New England Algonquian receivers.

Rieth, Christina B. [2] COLLECTORS AND COLLECTIONS : A VIEW FROM THE UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER VALLEY

In the Upper Susquehanna River Valley, the early Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1300) remains poorly understood due to lack of professional excavations in the region. Our understanding of the culture history of the region is largely dependent upon the extant collections of antiquarian and avocational archaeologists. This paper will discuss how these collections have contributed to our understanding of Owasco cultural development and interaction in the region. Recently analyzed collections will be profiled and the application of current theories and methods for interpreting the past will be discussed.

Ritchie, Duncan [6] EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC LITHIC PROCUREMENT : NEW DATA FROM SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Recent application of geochemical and petrographic thin section analysis to tools and debitage from Early and Middle Archaic assemblages from southeastern Massachusetts has provided new insights into lithic material preference, selection and procurement patterns ca. 8500 to 6500 years ago. With increased accuracy in the identification of the probably sources of materials more detailed models can be made of lithic resource use in this general temporal period. A larger body of data on the ways Early and Middle Archaic groups in southeastern Massachusetts selected and used various materials has become available since the first models of lithic resource use were presented almost 20 years ago. This paper discusses some new data on ways specific materials such as volcanic rocks from the Boston basin were used and how it supports inferences about territory size, economic landscapes and changes in technology.

Russell, Randall [3] CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT : PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOLDKREST SITE PROJECT SPONSOR

CNG Transmission Corporation (CNGTC) through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's certificate process, complies with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as well as other Federal statutes and the relevant implementing regulations. Closely related to this issue is compliance with the Native American Graves Protection Act of 1992 (NAGPRA). In its projects, CNGTC has all land areas of proposed construction surveyed for cultural resources. If cultural resources are determined to exist, CNGTC must work with various groups to mitigate the impact of the project on the resources. CNGTC must balance time, budget, and professional responsibility to resolve the issues with the goal of a successful completion of the original project. These issues were each encountered during the Goldkrest archaeological investigations, and their implementation at the Goldkrest site is discussed.

Schlosser, Chris [10] PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON THE ROCK POINT PARTISAN

On September 20, 1992, recreational divers removed an isolated artifact from the bottom of Lake Champlain thinking that perhaps they had found "an old axe head". In fact, the divers had recovered an artifact whose origins and story would prove to be much more enigmatic than simply what lay inside that somewhat symmetrical blob of rust. The artifact at the core of the ferrous encrustation would not be a self-explanatory example of material culture. Not by a long shot. Instead, it would raise questions of the 380-plus years of European American exploration and occupation of the Champlain Valley, the importance of archaeological context, and quite simply: is an object necessarily what it appears to be? Is the Rock Point Partisan an exceptionally rare ceremonial French pole arm whose manufacture predates European penetration into the Champlain Valley by 100 years? Or is it a reproduction, from the 1909 Tercentennial celebration of Lake Champlain? This paper will explore the story of the

Rock Point Partisan, from its conservation at The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum through the process of researching this unusual artifact.

Schneider, Andrew M. [7] REAU (20-MR-166) : AN ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM A LATE WOODLAND WESTERN BASIN TRADITIONAL MORTUARY SITE IN EXTREME SOUTH EASTERN MICHIGAN

The Reau site (20-MR-166) is located in the wetlands bordering Maumee Bay at the western end of Lake Erie and contains evidence of a Late Woodland Western Basin tradition component. The Western Basin tradition, a member of the Iroquois co-tradition, inhabited the surrounding areas of the western end of Lake Erie from ca. A.D. 500-1300. Based on radio-carbon dates and the ceramic assemblage, it is suggested that Reau site represents a Younger phase (A.D. 1000-1200) regional cemetery. In this report, a detailed, comprehensive ceramic attribute description and type analysis is printed with the purpose of providing a data bank of vessel attribute and type frequencies for the Reu site assemblage. This data can then be used, in conjunction with other Western Basin tradition site assemblages, to temporarily seriate the sites in an attempt to enhance current interpretations and understandings concerning cultural dynamics of the early Late Woodland Western Basin tradition.

Schuldenrein, Joseph and Monaghan, William G. [3] LATE HOLOCENE PALEOENVIRONMENTS OF THE UPPER HUDSON VALLEY : PERSPECTIVES FROM THE GOLDKREST SITE

The Goldkrest archaeological site near East Greenbush, New York is a stratified Woodland period occupation that preserves intact sediments and soils of the past 2500 years. Geoarchaeological analyses and a series of radiocarbon dates suggest that stabilized floodplain environments characterized by overbanking and limited soil formation dominated Upper Hudson Valley landscapes between 2000-1000 B.P. Evidence is in the form of an extensive, moderately well developed Cambic soil ("Bw horizon") that has "overprinted" the Middle Woodland occupation. The Late Woodland component articulates directly with a buried "A horizon". Underlying sediments are coarser grained, associated with middle Holocene migrations of the Hudson River. Up to 0.5 m of overlying sediments along the back slope of the site suggest accelerated historic sedimentation as a result of channeling and/or contemporary agricultural practices. Collectively, the sequence contains a 2 m archaeo-sedimentary package that allows for one of the only well dated reconstructions of the late prehistoric climate and hydrography of the Upper Hudson. The Goldkrest paleoenvironmental model can be compared with downstream and regional sequences to isolate regional trends in northeastern paleoecology.

Simon, Brona G. [6] AN OVERVIEW OF THE EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIODS IN SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

An overview and regional context are presented for the Early and Middle Archaic periods in southeastern Massachusetts. The excavation of the Double P Site in Bridgewater in the early 1980's set the stage for the study of many more Early-Middle Archaic sites in the region by offering new insights into the settlement systems which evolved out of the Paleo-Indian period in response to dramatic changes in the paleoenvironment and sea level. The state survey's inventorying of thousands of Early and Middle Archaic projectile points from major private collections has added significantly to the regional data base with regards to the distribution of site locations and lithic raw materials. This paper will discuss regional trends and prospects and will set the stage for the following papers in the symposium.

Simon, Brona G. [8] THE MASSACHUSETTS UNMARKED BURIAL LAW : PRESERVATION, ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS IN BALANCE
Abstract not available.

Smith, David G. and Crawford, Gary W. [9] PRINCESS POINT SETTLEMENT IN THE LOWER GRAND RIVER VALLEY

The Princess Point Culture/Complex (c. 1350-100 BP) appears to be the earliest food producing society in southern Ontario. Although this culture was first identified over twenty-five years ago by David Stothers, little systematic investigation of Princess Point has been conducted since the mid-1970s. In 1993, we initiated a project to examine Princess Point in the Lower Grand River in southwestern Ontario, one of the regions seemingly richest in Princess

Point components. Our paper summarizes the results of our investigations to date on three different Princess Point settlement types. The Grand Banks site represents a large river bank component, several of which are located in the Lower Grand River Valley. The Young site appears to be an example of a small river terrace camp, few of which have been identified in the Lower Grand. Lastly, the Lone Pine site, located on a tributary of the Grand River, is a one hectare upland component that may be a very early village.

Snow, Dean [2] ANTIQUARIANS ALONG THE MOHAWKS : A NATURAL HISTORY OF COLLECTERS

The Mohawk themselves were the first to make archaeological collections in the Mohawk Valley. Antiquarians followed them in the nineteenth century. Later enthusiasts separated into mutually exclusive groups of serious avocational archaeologists and looters. Professional archaeology has been restricted to the most recent three decades. Although the resource is depleted, computers have made the collections of all of them accessible to modern scientists

Spieß, Arthur and Bradley, James [4] THE NEPONSET PALEO-INDIAN ASSEMBLAGE : CURRENT WORK

The late Fred Carty's collection and excavation notes from this fluted-point Paleo-Indian site located just south of Boston have been loaned to the R. S. Peabody Museum for study. We have catalogued approximately 2200 Paleo-Indian artifacts, including about 1780 pieces of debitage. Artifact types and counts are essentially as published in 1992. Herein we report additional understanding derived from a study of the collection. The list of minor raw materials at the site remains essentially as published. The majority material, which we originally called Neponset "rhyolite", would be better called Neponset ignimbrite. An ignimbrite is a welded or compressed volcanic glass derived from volcanic tuff or pumice. A number of pieces in the collection are either unpatinated or broken, revealing a black, semi-translucent glassy material which can best be described as very like obsidian. We still have not located a bedrock source. There were many charcoal-laden features coincident or overlapping the Paleo-Indian tool distribution. They were carefully recorded in plan and profile in field notes, and some were photographed in color. Processing of feature fill, and a few more dates (OCR, not radiocarbon) have revealed more Archaic period chronological ages and more Archaic-like calcined bone samples. We seriously doubt whether any of the visible features go with the Paleo-Indian occupation. In our initial publication on the site we drew attention to the similarity between fluted point form and attributes from the Neponset site and the Parkhill Phase Barnes point from Ontario and the southern Great Lakes. Publication of a list of minor tool types for the Parkhill phase by Deller and Ellis has revealed that two of these minor tool types also occur in the Neponset collection: narrow-end scrapers (n=2), and asymmetric end scrapers (n=1). Thus, the stylistic similarity to the Parkhill phase is strengthened. We must now begin to think in terms of behavioral models that might account for transmission of such highly specific and supposedly localized Paleo-Indian style information over long distances. Did a band of Parkhill phase people move into New England from southern Ontario?

Stafford, Thomas W. [4] see Steadman, David W.

Starbuck, David R. [10] THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BRITISH MILITARY CAMPS IN THE 1750s

Under the auspices of Adirondack Community College, four field seasons (1991-1994) have now been devoted to the archaeology of the French and Indian War, including four field schools on Rogers Island in Fort Edward, New York, and one field school (1994) in Lake George village. This work is being conducted as part of a long-term effort to document military sites along the Hudson River/Lake George/Lake Champlain corridor. Findings made thus far include the sites of barracks buildings, huts, tents, a storehouse, middens, a probable latrine, and other features from the French and Indian War period (1750s-1760s).

Steadman, David W. , Funk, Robert E. and Stafford, Thomas W. [4] DIRECT RADIOCARBON DATING OF LATE PLEISTOCENE VERTEBRATES FROM THE DUTCHESS QUARRY CAVES, NEW YORK

The Dutchess Quarry Caves are best known in the archaeological community for yielding stratified evidence of Paleo-Indians, namely a Cumberland-like fluted point from statum 2 in Cave no. 1, and five fluted points from stata 3 and 4 in Cave no. 8. The combined late Pleistocene and Holocene vertebrate assemblages from these caves

are equally noteworthy, being among the richest from any archaeological site in the Northeast (at least 71 species identified thus far, including 3 fish, 4 amphibians, 5 reptiles, 18 birds, and 41 mammals). Here we report 11 new accelerator-mass spectrometer (AMS) radiocarbon dates on purified collagen from three species of large mammals. From Cave no. 1, five dates on different bones of the caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) range from $12,920 \pm 70$ and $13,180 \pm 80$ yr BP (surface) to $12,720 \pm 70$ yr BP (contact of strata 1 & 2) to $13,150 \pm 90$ and $13,840 \pm 80$ yr BP (stratum 2). From Cave no. 8, a caribou bone from stratum 3 dated $12,750 \pm 70$ yr BP, two canines (perhaps from the same individual) of the extinct long-nosed peccary (*Platygonus compressus*) from stratum 4 dated $12,160 \pm 80$ and $12,220 \pm 60$ yr BP (same bone) and $12,430 \pm 70$ yr BP, and a molar from the extinct giant beaver *Castoroides ohioensis* from stratum 6B dated $11,670 \pm 70$ yr BP. The new AMS dates from strata 3 and 4 of Cave no. 8 are several millennia older than conventional dates on wood charcoal from the same strata. Unlike the peccary and beaver, the caribou is extant, although it occurs in modern times only north of New York. The chronologic data, especially when combined with faunal data and the stratigraphic position of the projectile points, argue that most strata at the Dutchess Quarry Caves include a mixture of both late Pleistocene and Holocene components. We cannot demonstrate that the bones of giant beaver, long-nosed peccary, and caribou at the Dutchess Quarry Caves are associated with fluted points or any other cultural evidence because of these three factors combined: 1, lack of unequivocal stratigraphic association with artifacts; 2, lack of osteological evidence for human association (such as burning, cut marks, distinctive breakage, etc.); and 3, the new AMS dates, which are older than those associated elsewhere with fluted points. Unless the Dutchess Quarry sites are the first evidence for a Clovis occupation older than anywhere else in North America, we believe that the greater age for the AMS-dated fauna precludes them from being temporally associated with the Clovis artifacts. We suggest instead that non-human predators or scavengers deposited the late Pleistocene large mammal bones in the Dutchess Quarry Caves.

Stevens, J. Sanderson [5] COLLECTORS OR FORGERS : A COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS AND ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES BETWEEN NORMANSKILL OCCUPATIONS IN THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON VALLEYS

Review of hunter-gatherer subsistence models (Cleland 1976), resource procurement and mobility (Binford 1980), and land-use patterns (Pagoulatos 1992) suggest that different adaptive strategies (e.g., collecting vs. foraging) should be reflected in the archaeological record through differences in settlement patterns and technological assemblages. For example, collecting strategies, which move resources to people, should contain more diverse site types and the site types should be distributed across the landscape at greater distances from the base camp. Foraging strategies, which move people to the resources, should reflect fewer site types and the resource procurement sites should be located in closer proximity to the base camp. Comparison of data regarding site locations, tool diversity, feature diversity, and subsistence strategies suggest that Normanskill groups in the Hudson and Delaware valleys employed different adaptive strategies. Specifically, these data suggest that Normanskill groups in the upper Delaware Valley employed a foraging strategy comprised of base camps and nearby target locations where resources were procured and returned to the base camp for processing, distribution, and consumption. Conversely, River phase groups in the Hudson Valley apparently practiced a collecting strategy whereby resources were procured and initially processed at some distance from the base camp and subsequently returned to the base camp for final processing, distribution, and consumption. The different adaptive strategies and technological systems associated with Normanskill groups in the Hudson and upper Delaware valleys have implications for their relationship with both contemporaneous Broad spear groups and subsequent Dry Brook/Orient groups.

Stewart, Frances [9] FLOATED FAUNAL REMAINS FROM A McKeon SITE LONGHOUSE : QUANTIFICATION QUESTIONS

Archaeologists and paleontologists have long been concerned with questions of quantification and interpretation of their faunal samples. Since White's work in the 1950s and Binford's in the 1970s, zooarchaeologists have struggled with these same issues. Most debate has been on skeletal specimens discarded by hunters and gatherers; less consideration has been given to remains left at permanent or semipermanent settlements, such as those of the Iroquoians. In this paper I discuss the application of various quantifying methods to both the macrofaunal and floated faunal specimens from a St. Lawrence Iroquoian village.

Stothers, David M. [7] THE PROTOHISTORIC TIME PERIOD IN THE SOUTHWESTERN LAKE ERIE REGION : EUROPEAN DERIVED TRADE MATERIAL, POPULATION MOVEMENT AND CULTURAL REALIGNMENT

As early as 1603 the writings of Champlain document that Lower Ottawa River Algonquian (Onontchataron?) informants were knowledgeable and intimately familiar with a route of passage which extended from the middle St. Lawrence River Valley westward to the western terminus of the lower Great Lakes. Protohistoric European trade items have been recovered from seven Indian Hills phase sites in the southwestern Lake Erie drainage region. The Indian Hills phase (ca. 1550-1643 A.D.) represents the protohistoric terminus of the Sandusky tradition. Historical and archaeological documentation suggest that Indian Hills phase populations were indirectly receiving European trade items from the St. Lawrence River Valley by way of a lower Great Lakes trade axis prior to their dispersal in 1643 by the Neutral Iroquois. Indian Hills phase ceramics from the protohistoric Wellesbury/Riker phase Bosman and Speckman sites and the Fort Ancient Madisonville site, all located in southern Ohio, suggest that some Sandusky tradition/Totontaratonhronon/"Fire Nation" population groups may have moved south to realign themselves with protohistoric Ohio Valley aboriginal societies in order to obtain European trade materials introduced from the eastern seaboard through a Chesapeake Bay-Ohio Valley trade axis.

Sullivan, Lynne P. see Green, William

Swihart, Sharon [1] BEYOND SUBSISTANCE : INSIGHTS INTO PREHISTORIC COMMUNITY LIFE ALONG THE MIDDLE CONNECTICUT RIVER

The Riverside District and surrounding areas along the Connecticut River in Gill and Turners Falls, Massachusetts are rich in prehistoric archaeological sites. Given the wide diversity of environmental zones over a relatively small geographic area, and the important opportunities these would have provided for procuring a great variety of floral and faunal resources, archaeologists' research designs often concentrate on examining subsistence activities. At the Yuki Pond site in Gill we have evidence for the use of sweat lodges, and thus have the fortunate opportunity to begin to understand community life as well, in this important archaeological zone.

Szekielda, Karl [10] see LaPorta, Philip C.

Vandrei, Charles and Zarzynski, Joseph W. [10] NEW YORK'S FIRST "SUBMERGED HERITAGED PRESERVES" : ARCHAEOLOGY, SHIPWRECK PRESERVATION AND DIVER RECREATION

In September 1993, the State of New York created the State's first underwater museum for sport divers called "Submerged Heritage Preserves." The two sites are located in Lake George, New York. One site is a cluster of seven 18th century 30-foot long bateau-class warships and the other is an early 20th century 45-foot long wooden gasoline-powered launch. These preserves were created as a result of a unique partnership of State and local agencies--NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, NYS Office of General Services, NYS Museum, Warren County, and the Lake George Park Commission--working with not-for-profit educational corporations--Bateaux Below, Inc., Lake George Association, and the New York State Divers Association. The creation of these two "Submerged Heritage Preserves" represented : the use of historic research, underwater archaeology to document the vessels, State agencies guiding the partnership through the maze of mandated legal paperwork, use of volunteer archaeological divers to set the sites up with buoys and other hardware, writing and printing information brochures, and developing procedures and programs to educate the diving, boating, and non-diving public about this program. All of this was done, too, without major funding. "Submerged Heritage Preserves" provide sport divers with public access to State-controlled shipwrecks as outlined by the Abandoned Shipwreck Act adopted by the federal government in 1988. The State of New York plans to add a third site--the 1758 LAND TORTOISE radeau--to the Lake George "Submerged Heritage Preserves" in mid-summer 1994. This deep water radeau shipwreck requires unique management strategies like site access by reservation only, diver registration, a protective barrier rail around the radeau, controlled and limited public access, and periodic inspection of the site to insure shipwreck preservation. New York joins Vermont, Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, and Maryland as state's having

shipwreck preserves. The Lake George shipwreck preserve model thus serves as a pilot project for the rest of the Empire State and for other waterways around the country.

Versaggi, Nina [5] PREHISTORIC UPLAND FORAGING SITES IN EASTERN NEW YORK

Cultural resource management surveys for the Tennessee Gas pipeline traversed 15.5 miles in the uplands between Schoharie Creek and the Helderberg Escarpment in eastern New York. Crews from the Public Archaeology Facility found over 50 prehistoric sites within two to five miles of major drainages, most border upland marshes. The predominance of expedient tools (utilized flakes and retouched flakes and chert blocks) combined with a lack of diagnostics and features, challenge our interpretations of upland land use. Some of these tools exhibited "sheen" or polish. Micro- and macro-wear study of these implements provided keys to our interpretation of land use within the foraging radius of major valley systems.

Volmer, Michael [1] SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH : AN EXAMPLE FROM WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Analysis of microscopic patterns of soil structure has great potential in the analysis of archaeological features. A series of pit features from the Pine Hill site in the middle Connecticut River Valley was examined using soil micromorphology to address questions relevant to feature interpretation. Analytical procedures and results are illustrated, including some of archaeology's first microscopic views of archaeological features, and the results of the analysis and their significance for site interpretation are discussed.

Waldof, M. see Newby, Page

Warfield, Ruth [8] OPENING THE DIALOGUE

From the first tense meetings with the Native people who joined the Robbins Museum Advisory Board, to the present relaxed, informal planning sessions, has been a journey that required all to examine their views of history, museums, archaeology and each other. Stops along that still continuing journey have included invitations to participate in Pow Wows and attend Native events, a celebration at the Massachusetts State House, visits to other museums and Talking Stick discussions at the Watuppa Reservation

Webb, Thompson III see Newby, Page

Willis, Nicole K.T. see Zalewski, Patricia

Wurst, LouAnn and Lain, Andrea [4] THE LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA'S "GREAT BEND" : INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HALLSTEAD PARK SITE

Phase II investigations of the Hallstead Park site, located along the "Great Bend" of the Susquehanna River in northern Pennsylvania, has revealed a multicomponent site representing Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The dominant occupation of the site is Late Archaic and we have been able to isolate stratified Lamoka and Vestal phase assemblages. Comparison of these assemblages with other Late Archaic sites from the upper Susquehanna drainage allows us to discuss gatherer-hunter settlement systems in this region as well as present preliminary attempts at understanding the enigmatic Vestal phase in the Susquehanna Valley.

Zalewski, Patricia and Willis, Nicole K. T. [7] THE PETERSEN SITE : A PRELIMINARY PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL DOCUMENTATION

Excavations at the Petersen site (330T9), in North Central Ohio, have produced village occupations of two cultural phases of the Sandusky tradition; the Wolf phase (1250-1450 A.D.) and the Indian Hills phase (1550-1643 A.D.). Among the archaeological debris, a large amount of floral material including charcoal, corn, beans, nuts and other paleobotanical items were recovered for both components. By using standard paleoethnobotanical recovery, laboratory and quantitative methods, we are able to better understand the subsistence activities of the culture represented (specifically of the Wolf and Indian Hills phases). In this paper we present a preliminary report on the botanical materials recovered. Included is a botanical comparison of the two components on the Petersen site.

Zarzynski, Joseph W. see Vandrei, Charles

ANNUAL REPORTS

Connecticut *Archaeological Society of Connecticut* By John Pfeiffer

The Archaeological Society of Connecticut is celebrating its 60th anniversary. The ASC is currently operating under a revised Constitution where "chapters" and "affiliates" are no longer recognized. We have 185 members.

ASC recently completed Bulletin # 57 and will be embarking upon issue #58 in honor of Drs. Jordan and Warner. Our next Annual Meeting will be April 1 and will be held at either the Institute for American Studies in Washington, CT or at Essex, CT.

Delaware *Archaeological Society of Delaware* By Ronald A. Thomas

The Archaeological Society of Delaware currently has 64 paid members including individual, family, contributing and institutional. The ASD has two active chapters, the Kent County Chapter which meets at the County Administration Building in Dover and the New Castle Chapter which meets at the Iron Hill Museum south of Newark. Both chapters met ten times a year on the third Wednesday of non-summer months.

The Annual Meeting was held on October 15 and highlighted current archaeological research presented by speakers from five Delaware organizations. The 1994 Archibald Crozier Award was presented to Dr. Jay F. Custer. The ASD President is Alice Guarrant of the Delaware Office of Historic Preservation. Directors include Keith Doms, Marilyn Sprong and Herbert Pratt.

The Kent County Chapter hosted a spring dinner meeting and a fall picnic/dig, working on a prehistoric site project with Cara L. Blume of the Department of Environmental Resources. The New Castle Chapter assisted the Friends of Brandywine Springs Park, a former late-19th century amusement park, in excavations at several park locations. They also conducted a salvage excavation at an Iron Hill prehistoric jasper quarry. Both groups participate in educational activities in their respective regions.

The passing of two longtime members is acknowledged: C.A. Weslager – historian, avocational archaeologist, prolific author, and former President of the Eastern States Archeological Federation; and Norman A. Nielson, former ASD president and a metallurgist who worked on the conservation of the Statue of Liberty.

Maine *The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.* By Mike Brigham

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc. held its Spring Meeting in Portland at the University of Southern Maine. Our Fall Meeting was held at the Jackson Laboratory at Bar Harbor. Current membership of the Society is 431.

The MAS was a sponsor, once again, of the Abbe Museum's Native American Festival which was held in August at Bar Harbor – providing the skilled personnel for a flint knapping demonstration at the event and staffing an information booth. The Society had an information booth at the Common Ground Fair at Windsor in September.

In 1994 our joint MAS/MHPC Occasional Publication in Maine Archaeology published "The Forts of Pemaquid, Maine: An Archaeological and Historical Study" by Robert L. Bradley and Helen B. Camp. This volume has already proved to be an excellent field guide to English artifacts of the period from 1625 to 1759.

An exciting new effort of our Society is our Volunteer Activities Project under the direction of Diane Curewitz with matching MAS members who wish an opportunity to work at a professionally supervised archaeological excavation with project directors willing to accept volunteers. The Volunteer Project matched volunteers with two projects of the Archaeology Research Center of the University of Maine, Farmington, and one project of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. We have received positive comments from both project directors and volunteers and have two possible opportunities for volunteers under investigation for next season. Diane is working on a "Do's and Don'ts" hand-out for next season's volunteers and a general resource list of literature, field schools, museums, etc.

Maryland *The Archeological Society of Maryland* By Richard Brock

The Archeological Society of Maryland held its annual meeting and elections on October 29th. The new president is the former vice president, Myron Beckenstein, and the new vice president is Tyler Bastian. The other officers

remain the same. The Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. Henry Miller on the lead coffin project. Richard R. Johnson, a former ASM president, won the William B. Marye award for significant contributions to Maryland Archeology. We have 360 voting members.

Our 10-day field season was held at the Hughes site on the Potomac River. This village site dates to around 1400 A.D. and the long-elusive palisade was finally found.

Our 29th annual spring symposium on Archeology featured the Richard E. Stearns Memorial Lecture on Potomac Fever, An Ancient Affliction: "Power and Politics Among the Algonquin Speaking Indians of the Settlement of Jamestown". This was presented by Stephen R. Potter of the National Park Service who signed copies of his book after the lecture.

In March we held our third annual workshop in Archeology which featured concurrent sessions on underwater archeology and prehistoric and historic work.

New Jersey *The Archaeological Society of New Jersey* By David C. Mudge

1994 was a year of continuing activities undertaken by ASNJ during the previous year. We continue to provide the "basics", i.e. 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 has been completed and its survivors have earned their certificates. The program, chaired by Lisa Miller and run by a committee, finished evaluating their final projects and awarded the certificates this year. Most of the original group of students managed to finish, despite the loss of their original enthusiasm.

Membership dropped slightly to 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 at least one ongoing research project. How to rekindle active chapter participation continues to be one of our areas of concern. Another area of concern is the lack of professional participation with the society. Too many practicing (maybe they need the practice!) professionals do not see the need or the advantage of joining and participating in the society. Those doing CRM work in New Jersey appear to be the biggest problem, with less than half being members of ASNJ. Another weakness is a lack of student members. With the strong anthropology program at Rutgers and other programs nearby in both New York and Pennsylvania, our society should be drawing a large number of students but we have less than ten.

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 we had two applicants, one from a New York border area site and one from a South Jersey site, both for radiocarbon date funding.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account is approx. \$10,000, and our research fund at over \$1,600. Most of the general fund will go towards the publishing of the next Bulletin, due out in early 1995 (for the year 1994). The enormous task of delivering a "camera ready" document to the publishers is the major cause of the delay, but results in a hefty savings in printing costs. The Bulletin for 1993 was mailed out during the summer and hopefully all 1993 paid members received their copy.

On the political front, a Bill that has been 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 their tasks are before giving it full support. In another area, the attempt by the Ramapo native group to attain tribal recognition met with failure.

The effects of NAGPRA are starting to be felt within our state. Recent discovery of a Late Woodland double burial (bundled) resulted in the decision to turn the remains over to a local Native American with almost no analysis of the remains.

Members of the South Jersey Chapter, under the direction of Drew Stanzeski, have been working on the West Creek Site for several years. Although it is primarily an early historic site, there are some prehistoric components. A Kirk component recently yielded a C-14 date of 9,850 years B.P. +/- 160 (BETA 36,490).

Members of the Lower Delaware Valley Chapter continue with the monumental task of analyzing and cataloging the ceramics from the Ware collection, which number in the 10,000s.

In closing, I would have to say that we have maintained the same level of participation and activity that we had for 1993. We are looking forward to several new endeavors. In January, we are hosting our meeting in conjunction with Preservation New Jersey, and our president, Chaz Bello, is attempting to help forge an alliance between ASNJ and major historic and preservation interest groups.

New York *The New York State Archaeological Association* By Karen S. Hartgen

The New York State Archaeological Association now has 15 chapters, including the newly formed Thousand Island Chapter in Clayton, New York. Our membership stands at 904 paid members. The Metropolitan Chapter is currently reorganizing and plans to reactivate.

The Spring 1994 Bulletin (#107) is hot off the press. NYSAA is in the early stages of development of a certification process for members, similar to those in New Hampshire, Arkansas, and Arizona. NYSAA has published Standard for the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State.

Pennsylvania *The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology* By Amanda Valko

Following are the highlights from the 1993-1994 year: The SPA Annual Meeting was held in April at the Harley Hotel in Pittsburgh; there were 163 in attendance. A new chapter, Conejohela Chapter #28 was granted its charter. An editor was appointed for our journal the Pennsylvania Archaeologist - Dr. Frances King of the Archaeobotanical Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Cultural Resources Research.

Archaeology Week celebrations were held between October 8 and 15; most SPA Chapters sponsored special events and public education projects. Excavations were open at City Island in the state capitol and many visitors were attracted to this particular observance.

With regret, the Society notes the deaths of John Witthoft, former state archaeologist and director of the work at Sheep Rock Shelter; John Lopresti and his son from the Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14; and Dr. Robert Stuckenrath, former director of the radiocarbon laboratories at the Smithsonian and later at the University of Pittsburgh.

CONSTITUTION EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ARTICLE 1

The name of this organization shall be the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION.

ARTICLE 2

There are three categories of membership in the FEDERATION.

1. **Society Memberships** - shall be open to archeological societies situated east of the Mississippi River in the United States and in the Provinces located in the eastern half of Canada. Archeological groups affiliated with or sponsored by an educational agency or institution in the same areas may apply and become members upon acceptance by the Executive Board of the FEDERATION. A person holding membership in a Member Society is a non-voting member of the FEDERATION (unless designated the Official ESAF Representative);
2. **Individual Memberships;** and
3. **Institutional Memberships** (Society Members are not eligible for Institutional Membership). Memberships in the latter two categories are open to all who support the objectives of the FEDERATION.

ARTICLE 3

The objectives of this FEDERATION are:

- a. To serve as a bond between the Member Societies.
- b. To encourage and promote scientific archeological work by Member Societies, Individual members and Institutional members.
- c. To publish and encourage the publication of reports and articles about the Archeology of the region; Anthropological studies related to the Archeology of the area; and contributions from inter-disciplinary fields related to the study of Eastern North American Archeology.

- d. To promote the spread of archeological knowledge.
- e. To engage in archeological projects which exceed the capabilities of the Member Societies.

ARTICLE 4

The administration and operations of the FEDERATION shall be carried out by an Executive Board comprised of a Representative from each Member Society, the Elected Officers, Committee Chairs, the Archeology of Eastern North America (AENA) and Bulletin Editors, and a Business Manager. The Executive Board shall be governed by By-Laws, which, when adopted, shall implement this constitution.

ARTICLE 5

This constitution may be amended, when necessary. Any Individual Member or any member of the Executive Board may submit a proposed amendment to be voted upon by the Executive Board at the annual Executive Board meeting or at a special meeting of the Executive Board. If two-thirds of the Executive Board members present approve the amendment, the proposed amendment shall be distributed to Member Societies and Individual Members at least six months before the Annual General Business Meeting of the FEDERATION. Two-thirds of the members attending the Annual General Business Meeting must favor the amendment to enable it to be adopted.

ARTICLE 6

This Constitution was adopted at the Annual General Business Meeting of the EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION held November 5, 1994 in Albany, New York, and replaces the November 12, 1955 and the November 4, 1967 documents, as well as the amendments incorporated into the Constitution on January 9, 1977.

BY-LAWS EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

ARTICLE 1

The Officers of the FEDERATION shall consist of a President, President-Elect, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. Officers shall be elected for two-year terms at the Annual General Business Meeting of the FEDERATION held in even-numbered years. Vacancies occurring between elections may be filled by appointments made by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 2

The President shall preside over all meetings; if the President is absent, the President-Elect shall preside. If the President and President-Elect are absent, the Executive Board shall elect one of its own members as President pro-tem. The President-Elect shall serve as the Vice-President of the FEDERATION and shall become President for the ensuing two-year term.

ARTICLE 3

At least six months before an election, the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee to prepare a slate of nominees to submit to the annual Executive Board meeting and to the Annual General Business Meeting. To be eligible for office, a nominee must either be an Individual Member or hold membership in a current Member Society. The Nominating Committee shall obtain the consent of nominees before submitting their names for election. With permission from the nominee, additional nominations may be made from the floor during the Annual Executive Board Meeting and/or Annual General Business Meeting by any Individual Member of the FEDERATION or any member of the Executive Board. Officers shall be elected by a simple majority of votes cast at the Annual General Business Meeting.

ARTICLE 4

Each Member Society of the FEDERATION shall elect or appoint a Representative to serve on the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 5

The five elected Officers, the Appointed Committee Chairs, the Editor of AENA, the Editor of the Bulletin, the Business Manager, and one Representative from each Member Society shall compose the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall meet once each year during the Annual Meeting, on call by the President; or at the written request of at least five members of the Executive Board.

Those serving on the Executive Board may be elected or appointed from the rolls of the Member Societies and from the FEDERATION's Individual Members. Each Executive Board member shall have one vote. If a member serves the Executive Board in more than one capacity, a vote may be cast for each capacity. A simple majority of votes cast by authorized Executive Board members shall decide passage or rejection of matters coming before the Executive Board.

The Executive Board shall establish policies; admit or drop societies to and from membership; act on all matters of substance; and generally conduct the business of the FEDERATION, subject only to possible veto or amendment of any action by a two-thirds vote of the eligible voters at an Annual General Business Meeting.

ARTICLE 6

The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a Bulletin Editor and Committee Chairs as required to meet the needs of the FEDERATION. Terms of the appointments are concurrent with the President. The appointees shall submit a report of each year's activities to the annual meeting of the Executive Board. The President shall confer with a panel of at least two Past Presidents of the FEDERATION prior to bringing an appointment of the AENA Editor or the Business Manager to the Executive Board for ratification.

ARTICLE 7

The duties of the Officers shall be as follows:

- a. The President of the FEDERATION shall preside at meetings of the Executive Board, at Annual Meetings, and at the Annual General Business Meetings. The President shall conduct the business of the FEDERATION, subject to ratification by the Executive Board and make appointments deemed appropriate for the good of the FEDERATION and under the parameters set forth in Article 6.
- b. The President-Elect shall preside at meetings in the absence of the President, assume the Presidency in the event of its vacancy, perform other duties as may be assigned by the President, and review the operations of the FEDERATION under the Constitution and By-Laws. The President-Elect shall consider all questions and inquiries regarding the Constitution and By-Laws, and shall periodically advise the Executive Board and make suggestions regarding interpretation, implementation, and amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws.
- c. The Recording Secretary shall transcribe and maintain minutes of all Executive Board and Annual General Business Meetings of the FEDERATION and prepare yearly reports of Executive Board and Annual General Business Meetings for publication in the Bulletin. The Recording Secretary shall periodically forward past records of the FEDERATION for curation in the Archives.
- d. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the official correspondence of the FEDERATION and prepare and maintain a roster of the FEDERATION Executive Board and the Officers of the Member Societies. The roster shall be distributed yearly through one of the regular FEDERATION membership mailings. The Corresponding Secretary shall send meeting notices to the Member Societies 90 days prior to FEDERATION meetings.
- e. The Treasurer, in conjunction with the Business Manager, shall receive all moneys and maintain a systematic record of receipts and disbursements, maintain banking and investment accounts, and report annually to the Executive Board and the FEDERATION on the financial condition of the organization. A summary of each year's

balance sheet shall be forwarded to the **Bulletin Editor** for inclusion in the Annual Reports of the FEDERATION. The Treasurer shall make the FEDERATION financial records available for an annual internal audit.

The duties of the following members of the **Executive Board** shall be as follows:

- a. **The AENA Editor** shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to the compilation and production of AENA and present a yearly status report to the Executive Board. The **AENA Editor** shall confer with the Business Manager concerning the distribution of the publication.
- b. **The Bulletin Editor** shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to the yearly publication of reports from the Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Member Societies as well as the Abstracts of papers presented during the FEDERATION's Annual Meeting.
- c. **The Business Manager** shall oversee the receipt and processing of memberships. In conjunction with the Treasurer, the Business Manager shall oversee the financial management of the FEDERATION as well as manage the distribution of AENA, the **Bulletin**, meeting notices, and mailings.
- d. **The Member Society Representative** shall attend Executive Board meetings and present a report about their Society at the Annual General Business Meeting; a written form of the annual report shall be submitted to the **Bulletin Editor**. The Representative shall forward FEDERATION notices to the officers and constituents of the Member Society.
- e. **A Committee Chair** shall perform duties assigned by the **President** of the FEDERATION and report the results to the annual meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 8

Member Societies shall be assessed annual dues to support the work of the FEDERATION. The rate shall be determined by affirmative action of the **Executive Board** and confirmed by the FEDERATION at its Annual General Business Meeting. Dues shall be paid annually by the Member Societies to the FEDERATION Treasurer. Changes of rates for Individual and Institutional membership fees and foreign country postage shall be by action of the Executive Board and affirmed at the Annual General Business Meeting of the FEDERATION.

ARTICLE 9

All activities of the FEDERATION involving expenditure of FEDERATION funds shall be approved in advance by the Executive Board. The expenditures so approved shall be paid by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 10

There shall be an **Annual Meeting and Annual General Business Meeting** of the FEDERATION. A Member Society or Institutionally-based Individual Member may sponsor an Annual Meeting by making application to and receiving approval by the Executive Board no less than one year in advance. **Special meetings** of the FEDERATION and/or the Executive Board may be called by the President or at the written request of at least five members of the Board.

ARTICLE 11

A quorum at Executive Board or any special meeting shall represent at least **half of the Member Societies**. To assure the presence of a quorum, notice of any meeting shall be mailed to each Member Society at least **ninety (90)** days before the meeting date.

ARTICLE 12

Each **Member Society** will be represented on the Executive Board by one official representative with the authority to vote on all matters coming before the Executive Board. **Individual and Institutional Members** as well as **Members of a Member Society** may attend Executive Board meetings and speak on all issues. They may

not vote at the Executive Board meeting **unless designated** the official representative of a Member Society. The name of a Member Society's official representative shall be provided to the Recording Secretary of the FEDERATION prior to the opening of each Executive Board and Annual General Business Meeting.

Individual FEDERATION Members may attend the Annual General Business Meeting and **speak on all issues**. Individual Members and Members of the Executive Board may vote on **all matters** coming before a Annual General Membership Meeting.

ARTICLE 13

The Annual General Business Meeting shall include in its agenda any matter deemed desirable or necessary by a member of the Executive Board; a synopsis of actions taken by the Executive Board; elections of officers (when due); and discussion and voting on any action of the Executive Board which may be challenged by a member of the FEDERATION. An action taken by the Executive Board may be annulled or amended by a **two-thirds** vote of the eligible voting membership present and voting at the Annual General Business Meeting.

ARTICLE 14

Abstracts of papers presented at the Annual Meeting; reports of the Member Societies; the minutes of the Executive Board; the minutes of the Annual General Business Meeting; and the Treasurer's Year-End Balance Sheet shall be published in the FEDERATION Bulletin annually and distributed to the official representative of each Member Society, to Individual Members, and to Institutional Members.

ARTICLE 15

These By-Laws may be amended by action of the Executive Board, subject always to possible veto or amendment by a two-thirds majority of the assembled, eligible voting members at the Annual General Business Meeting of the FEDERATION.

ARTICLE 16

These By-Laws were adopted at the Annual General Business Meeting of the EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION held at the Best Western Airport Inn, Albany, New York, on **November 5, 1994**.

These By-Laws and Constitution of the EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION are certified as accurate and contain all amendments made by FEDERATION action as of the below date.
November 5, 1994

Verna L. Cowin, President

John Reid, Constitution Committee Chair

NOTE: The bold print was inserted by the Bulletin Editor to assist in locating specific information in the Constitution when skimming the text and does not reflect emphasized importance.

Ed Dlutowski - Editor

Eastern States Archaeological Federation-Balance Sheet 1994

Summary

A copy of the full report is available from either the Treasurer or the Business Manager

Beginning Balance 1-1-94

Dreyfus Fund	\$18,693.24
Savings	5,547.74
CDs	—
Checking Account	4,938.03
Total Cash on Hand	\$29,179.01

Income

Memberships (Individual - 241)	\$5,141.20
Memberships (Institutions - 114)	3,420.00
Memberships (State Societies - 12)	895.00
AENA Back Issue Sales	6,187.98
Interest	964.05
Misc. (additional AENA Back Issue Sales)	10.00
Sales Tax (AENA Back Issue Sales)	7.53
Total Income	\$16,625.76

Checks paid from Dreyfus Fund \$10.00

Expenses

AENA Printing (#22)	\$5,652.50
ESAF Bulletin Printing (60th Annual Meeting)	564.40
AENA Editor Expenses	500.00
AENA Production Expenses	1,000.00
Other Printing	1,236.00
Business Office	3,200.00
Postage	1,667.89
Office Supplies	89.82
Taxes (Franchise, Sales Tax, Biennial Report)	196.21
Misc. (Book Refunds, Meeting Room Deposit)	546.00
Total Expenses	\$14,652.82

Income (loss) \$1,972.94

Balance on Hand \$31,151.95

Cash on Hand

Drefus Fund	\$24,579.68
Savings	5,382.06
CD	—
Checking Account	1,190.21
Total Cash on Hand (12-31-94)	\$31,151.95

Charles A. Bello
ESAF Treasurer