BULLETIN

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 55
NOVEMBER 1996

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

62nd Annual Meeting
October 26 - 29, 1995
Radisson Hotel
Wilmington, Delaware

BULLETIN EDITOR
EDMUND T. Dlutowski
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MINUTES OF THE 62nd ANNUAL MEETING

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, hosted by the Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD), was held at the Radisson Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 26-29, 1995. The Meeting began at 12:30 p.m., October 26, 1995 with optional Pre-Meeting tours of the Winterthur and Hagley museums. At 8:00 p.m., the host society held a welcoming reception in the hotel.

On Friday morning, October 27, ESAF President-Elect, Mima Kapches, and ASD President, Alice Guerrant, welcomed meeting attendees. Thereafter, the Local Arrangement and Program Chairs provided Meeting announcements. The first symposium of the Meeting entitled Human Adaptation on Long Island Sound: Archaeological and Historical Studies, organized and chaired by David J. Bernstein began immediately thereafter. Papers from this symposium included the following: Opening Remarks by David J. Bernstein; Prehistoric Inland Adaptations on Long Island by David J. Bernstein; Eagles Nest: A Multi-Component Site on the North Shore of Long Island by Michael J. Lenardi and David J. Bernstein; Prehistoric Clambakes on the Coast of Connecticut by Daniel F. Cassedy; Variation in Late Prehistoric Plant Use in Southern New England by David R. George; The Indian Field Site, Greenwich, Connecticut by Ernest A. Wiegand; Pottery Production and Social Process Along Long Island Sound by Lucianne Lavin; Small Boatbuilding on Long Island Waters by Daria E. Merwin; Old Mans, Long Island, New York: A Case Study of Coastal Adaptations During the Historic Period by Linda E. Barber; and, The Above Ground Archaeology of the Terry-Aufsedt Site, Orient, New York by Frank Turano.

The first Friday afternoon session, a General Session, was chaired by Herbert C. Kraft. Papers from this session included: Paleogeographies of Historic and Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Coastal Zone by John C. Kraft and William J. Chadwick; Coastal Archaeology in Down East Maine by William R. Belcher and David Sanger; Early Seventeenth Century Lenape or Susquehannock Ethnographic Specimens From New Sweden Colony at Skokloster Castle, Sweden by Herbert C. Kraft; Playwicki Farm: Lessons Learned From an 18th Century Indian Town by R. Michael Stewart; and, Evidence for the Population of the Lenape and Other "Delawareans" at Contact by Marshall J. Becker.

The second Friday afternoon session, entitled Snow’s Iroquois Migration Hypothesis: Fodder for Poisoning Sacred Cows?, was organized and chaired by Faye L. Stocum. The following papers were included in this session: Opening Remarks by Faye L. Stocum; Comments on Snow (1995) by Mima Kapches; Flying in the Face of Tradition: Thoughts and Comments on Dean Snow Lancing at Iroquoian Sacred Cows by Dean H. Knight; The Heartland and the Periphery: The Development of Iroquois Culture in the Finger Lakes and Upper Susquehanna Regions by Kathleen M. Allen and Susan Pizzazzano; Dating the Iroquoian Intrusion: Evidence From Algonquin by Stuart J. Fiebel; Clemson Island and Late Woodland Cultural Evolution in the Northeast by R. Michael Stewart; and, Response to Papers Presented by Dean R. Snow. Thereafter, a discussion among paper presenters and symposium attendees concluded the session.

The 62nd Annual Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in Ballroom A/B of the Radisson Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware, was convened immediately following the final session of the day.

MINUTES OF THE 1995 ESAF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The ESAF Executive Board Meeting was called to order at 5:50 p.m. by President Joseph Granger. Thereafter, a Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives was made. A quorum was present to conduct business. The first order of Federation business addressed by President Granger was a request for Reports from Federation Officers and staff. Immediately a motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed to dispense with the reading of the Recording Secretary’s Minutes of the 1994 Executive Board Meeting.
The Treasurer's Report was presented by Charles Bello. As of January 1, 1995, the Federation treasury had a balance of $31,151.95 which Bello noted as the highest the balance has been in the last 6 years. The balance for the year through the third quarter was itemized as follows: Dreyfus Fund-$24,579.68; savings account-$5,382.06; and, the checking account-$1,190.21. Income as of the third quarter totaled $12,945 for memberships, book sales, sales tax collected and a profit from the 1994 Albany meeting. Expenses as of the third quarter totaled $14,227 for AENA production expenses, AENA Editor stipend, 1995 hotel deposit, postage, printing, business office rental, office supplies and taxes. Bello indicated while the expenses currently exceed income, this would change during the last quarter with anticipated income from individual and institutional membership renewals and an anticipated profit from this Annual Meeting. Bello noted that issue sales of AENA were down about $1,000.00 from last year but overall ESAF sales were up. He concluded that the health of the treasury is very good. A motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented. This motion was seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed.

The Corresponding Secretary's Report was presented by Richard George. George announced that the 1995 ESAF Directory questionnaires were sent to 9 societies as of August 22nd. Questionnaires for Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey were already submitted prior to that time. No forms were returned from Maine, Ohio or South Carolina; however, Verna Cowin was able to secure the appropriate information from these state societies for inclusion in the current Directory during a temporary absence of the Corresponding Secretary. A motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky to accept this report as presented. The motion was unanimously passed.

The AENA Editor's Report was presented by Arthur Spiess. Spiess announced Volume # 23 was mailed to all paid up members. He thanked Roger Moeller for expediting the mailing of AENA so folks could have it in hand before this meeting convened. Spiess noted that Volume # 24 for 1996 was approximately 1/2 to 2/3 full and currently includes one long article on the Red Paint Culture cemeteries as well as about six short articles, including one describing the recovery of an artifact manufactured from a mastodon rib in New York. Spiess indicated manuscript rejection rate was averaging between 5-10% and this was primarily due to the unsuitability or unfinished nature of some manuscripts. Spiess noted the majority of authors seek peer review. Also, some good avocational articles and CRM generated site reports continue to be received. Overall, Spiess concluded, the health of the journal is excellent. Thereafter, Dave Mudge made a motion to accept the AENA Editor's report; seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed.

The Bulletin Editor's Report was presented by Edmund Dlutowski. He announced the Bulletin was sent to the Business Office on time. It included the revised Constitution and By-Laws as well as the traditional contents. Dlutowski requested that submissions sent to him include a hard copy as well as a disk. Dlutowski discussed computer problems in translating some disks and the need to know what programs were used to generate information sent to him. Finally, he noted all expenses incurred by the Bulletin Editor were donated to ESAF. President Granger thanked Dlutowski and thereafter accepted a motion made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky to accept this report as presented. The motion was unanimously passed.

The Federation Business Manager's Report was presented by Roger Moeller. Moeller announced the Business Office was doing well. Despite a temporary lag in the sale or renewal of institutional memberships which will come in at the end of the year, we should be ahead of last year in total membership count. Moeller also expressed a concern that for an organization representing a wide geographical area, ESAF should have a larger membership base and something should be done to expand it. He went on to say that back sales of AENA were higher than last year. Moeller noted that AENA Volumes # 1, 4, 7, 9 and 12 are now out of print. Volumes # 2, 17 and probably 20 are expected to be gone by the end of 1996. The Basics of Biface Knapping and the ESAF Bibliography # 2 were also out of print. Moeller then announced Errett Callahan's desire to revise and reprint The Basics of Biface Knapping in the near future. Moeller also noted that the Brennan memorial volume sales were very low despite a reduced price and membership incentive. This report was accepted by the Executive Board when a motion, made by Wm. Jack Hranicky and seconded by Robert Gorall, was unanimously passed.

Under Old Business, President Granger requested a Status Report on the current meeting. In the Local Arrangement Chair, Ron Thomas' absence, Keith Doms, Archaeological Society of Delaware Representative, gave
a brief report. Doms indicated as of 2:00 p.m. today, 243 individuals had registered. He also noted the banquet minimum attendance had been exceeded. Faye Stocum, Program Chair, also added that the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office was able to pick up the cost for printing the preliminary and final programs and provide partial payment for the conference room. She also commended Kevin Cunningham and DelDOT for providing their assistance in mailing the preliminary programs as well as providing registration information brochures. Thereafter, President Granger thanked the Archaeological Society of Delaware, Local Arrangements and Program Chairs for their report and efforts in pulling together this meeting.

President Granger asked if there was any additional Old Business. Wm. Jack Hranicky raise the issue of the desire of Errett Callahan to revise and reprint the AENA Biface Knapping article. The Archaeological Society of Virginia has expressed a desire to have it remain in print but wants to make sure that there are no legal encumbrances in doing so. Hranicky requested the Federation release any and all rights to the manuscript back to the author, Errett Callahan, so he can revise it. Roger Moeller indicated the Federation made no contract to hold such rights. President Granger indicated that as a pro forma action, the Federation should release these rights back to the author. The motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky, seconded by Arthur Spiess and was unanimously passed. Dave Mudge requested a clarification, so that this action would not prevent the Federation from selling the remaining volumes on hand. This was so stipulated by President Granger to be noted in the Minutes.

The third order of Old Business was presented by Roger Moeller in the form of a motion to award the annual stipend to the AENA Editor to be paid upon delivery of copies of AENA to the Business Manager's Office and that the health of the organization be measured by its ability to pay for said publication and still have enough money left over to mail out the AENA volume to the membership. Charles Bello requested this motion be amended to stipulate the Federation must also be able to sustain the outpayment of the stipend. Moeller accepted this amendment which was then seconded by Keith Doms and passed with 1 abstention.

President Granger asked if there was any additional Old Business. With none forthcoming, he opened the floor to consider New Business. Wm. Jack Hranicky raised the first item for consideration. He indicated that Hester Davis contacted him to solicit information about the history of ESAF, as part of a canvassing of various state and regional organizations and societies for inclusion in various newsletters she edits. Hranicky advised the Board that he had updated The History of ESAF which he and John Reid compiled five years ago. Hranicky indicated that he discussed this request with the Bulletin Editor who saw no reason to object and then sent the information to her. Hranicky indicated he didn't think the Federation would object to the free publicity and knew Hester Davis would be true to her word as to the purpose of the information. The Bulletin Editor presented a motion to the Executive Board to ratify Hranicky's action to supply Davis with the information requested. The motion was seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed.

The second item of New Business was raised by Keith Doms which focused on the Federation's Library. Doms questioned whether the Federation membership knows of its existence and where it is located. He indicated that the member state societies should be made aware of this entity and that it currently resides at the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR) in Newark, Delaware. Doms noted that each state society is supposed to submit copies of their publications to this Library; however, in reality it gets very few. Doms questioned whether the Federation wishes to continue to maintain this Library and if so, then the state societies should send copies of their publications. It was also noted that the Library contains the ESAF Archives as well. Granger then opened the floor for discussion. Wm. Jack Hranicky noted the problem in not receiving publications lies partially in the constant change in the state societies' officers and the lack of any consistent reminder to send this material. John Martin indicated that the former ESAF Archivist was instructed to give an inventory of the contents of the Library, including the Archives, so everyone would know what is missing. This was never done. Various inquiries made to Jay Custer, Director of UDCAR, regarding this matter received no response. Doms volunteered to discuss this matter with Custer. Mima Kapches inquired as to the general accessibility and use of the information. Doms indicated that the Library material was used periodically; it was open but not with unlimited access. He noted the Archives were not being used. Kapches also inquired as to the amount and value of material contained in both Library and Archives. President Granger also raised the questions of content and condition, where and how they are stored. Granger inquired whether the Federation wanted a permanent home where the Library and Archives are immediately and readily accessible and which, in doing so, is not creating
undue burden on the institution willing to undertake the task. Granger noted that Custer has certainly helped the Federation in this effort but if UDCA can't and/or does not wish to continue with archiving this material, including protection and storage as well as accessibility, what is the Federation going to do. Kapches suggested the Archives might be separated from the Library and perhaps send to an institutional library which can properly accommodate this material. President Granger concurred with the idea of dividing the problem out and have the archival material addressed first; to determine what options and alternatives are available. Debra Martin noted that Rutgers University Library offered to house the Archaeological Society of New Jersey's archives. She questioned whether the Morris Library at the University of Delaware might be amenable to do the same for ESAF. Keith Doms indicated that he could pursue this matter if the Federation wished. Dave Mudge inquired as to the content of the Archives. It should be itemized and a determination made as to what may be missing. He suggested past officers and staff may have a lot of this material. Kapches made a motion to solicit past presidents to determine what archival material they may have. The motion was seconded by Roger Moeller. A discussion followed as to who would do this. President Granger suggested, under the Federation By-Laws, a committee could be appointed by the president to oversee this matter. Thereafter, he indicated that he would draft a letter to all living past presidents and send it to the Corresponding Secretary for distribution. This would be the first step in what he perceived as a multi-year process. Pursuant to the matter of the Federation Library, Doms indicated it consisted of a metal book shelf unit with publications/journals from the early 1960's through the end of the 1980's. After some additional discussion, President Granger indicated this part of the larger problem would have to be reserved for a later time. He also noted that he wished to raise this matter at the General Business Meeting.

The third item of New Business was raised by John Martin. Martin noted that a request was made of Mike Gramly to remove copies of Indian Artifacts magazine from the Book Room since it advertised and promoted the sale of artifacts. Gramly, offended by the censorship imposed on him, suggested that it would be appropriate for guidelines to be provided to vendors as to what constituted appropriate material for sale in the Book Room. Martin suggested that such guidelines would eliminate future problems. Following some discussion, Ron Thomas indicated that Gramly voluntarily removed the magazines and the issue was resolved momentarily. Thomas indicated the idea of some notation in the Book Room sales contracts with vendors would resolve this kind of issue ahead of time. Roger Moeller recalled similar situations occurred at the Annapolis and Buffalo Meetings. Arthur Spiess asked if there was language in the Constitution and/or By-Laws stating the Federation's position on this issue. President Granger suggested a resolution for the Executive Board could be made to prohibit the selling and/or inclusion of material promoting the sale of artifacts in the Book Room. Such a resolution would momentarily close the matter and thereafter, the Federation could develop a formal policy to ensure such incidents don't happen in the future. Arthur Spiess made a motion to accept Granger's resolution; seconded by Martha Otto. Further discussion followed. Wm. Jack Hranicky suggested such a resolution could be interpreted as an infringement on a person's right to free speech if the Federation had no legal grounds upon which to issue such a statement. President Granger suggested the Executive Board focus on the problem at this Meeting and see if there is any precedent piece of legislation on this matter available to address the larger problem by referencing legislation in future Book Room sales contracts. Ed Dlutowski indicated Gramly has a legal sales contract which gave him the freedom to sell what he wished and we could only ask him to voluntarily remove the objectionable material. Ron Thomas reminded the Executive Board he discussed the matter with Gramly earlier that day and requested Gramly remove the magazine. Thomas noted Gramly did so and for the moment the matter was resolved. Thereafter, Martha Otto asked Granger if he wished her to rescind her second to the motion before the Board. Granger so requested and the motion was dropped from further consideration. Mima Kapches questioned whether a motion was warranted to modify the current Book Room sales contract, to specify what was considered appropriate material for sale, for future use. President Granger indicated he wished to raise this issue to the Federation-at-large during the General Business Meeting in order to ascertain the general feeling and thoughts of this organization on this matter before any further action is taken.

The fourth item of New Business was a status report on the upcoming 1996 Annual Meeting. Robert Maslowski indicated that this meeting would be held October 24-27, 1996, at the Radisson Hotel in Huntington, West Virginia. It will be hosted jointly by the Council for West Virginia Archaeology and the West Virginia Archaeological Society. Room rates will be $70.00 plus tax/single or double. Maslowski made a final note that a Call for Papers was included in the registration material for the current Meeting. President Granger thanked
Maslowski and indicated that the Federation is looking forward to returning to West Virginia.

The last item of New Business was presented by President Granger. He asked if there were any offers to host the 1997 Annual Meeting. Roger Moeller indicated that he thought the New Hampshire Archaeological Society was considering it but there was nothing formalized to date.

With no additional business to be brought before the Executive Board, President Granger accepted a motion from Arthur Spiess to adjourn this Meeting, which was seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed. The Meeting adjourned at 7:08 p.m.

The Saturday morning session, entitled General Session, was chaired by Arthur E. Spiess. The Application of Remote Sensing and Technology in Underwater Archaeology Projects at Lake George, New York by Vincent J. Capone, Joseph W. Zarzynski, Timothy D. Bechtel and Scott Padeni; Innovating Community Archaeology in New York by Christopher Lindner, Jeanne Goldberg and Bill Reinhardt; The Transitional Archaic From the Passaic to the Passamaquoddy: A Preliminary Report by Curtiss Hoffman; Paleoindian in the New England Maritime Region: Review and New Discoveries by Arthur E. Spiess; Woodland Period Activity Organization and Habitat Selection in Southern Maryland: A View From the Aud Site by Stuart A. Reeve and Peter E. Siegel; Prehistoric Macrotools From Virginia by Wm. Jack Hranicky; A Survey of Rhyolite Artifacts in Somerset County, Pennsylvania: Physical Setting, Typology and Cultural Implications by Richard L. George; Will North America's First Professional Archaeologist Please Stand Up? A Contextual Biography of Dr. W. M. Dickeson by Richard Veit; St. Albans Bank Protection Project, Kanawha County, West Virginia by Robert F. Maslowski; and, The Transition From Soapstone Bowls to Marcey Creek Ceramics in the Middle Atlantic Region: A Consideration of Vessel Technology by Michael J. Klein were presented.

The Saturday afternoon session, entitled Specialized Field and Analytical Techniques, was organized and chaired by John A. Cavallo. The following papers were presented: Pithouse Features in Delaware: Is It Real or Is It Memories? by Joseph Schuldenschein; Multiple Working Hypotheses: An Analysis: Pit Houses or Tree-Throw by Raymond G. Mueller and John A. Cavallo; Experimental Archaeology and Semisubterranean Keyhole Features by James T. Herbstrott; Looking for Paleoindian Settlements and the Younger Dryas in Southern New England by Lucinda McWeeny; Blind Tests of Interanalyst Correspondence and Accuracy in the Identification of Cut Marks, Percussion Marks and Carnivore Tooth Marks on Bone Surfaces by Salvatore D. Capaldo, Robert J. Blumenchine and Curtis W. Marceca; Phase II / III Data Recovery at Lyonsfield Run III (18BA433), Baltimore County, Maryland: The Role of Quarry Sites During the Middle Woodland by Michael Simons; Discriminating Flakes: Lessons From the Hammer by John H. Cresson; Lithic Replication: Prehistoric Tool Technologies in the Historic Period by Douglas A. Picadio; Thermal Alteration in Historic Native Stone Technology by Joseph V. Moore; The Heimbach Site: Technological, Spatial and Chemical Analysis of Quarry Site Artifacts by Peter E. Siegel, Robert G. Kingsley and Tod Benedict; and, Using "Virtual Reality" and 3-D Computer Terrain Modelling to Reconstruct Ancient Landscapes by Joel W. Grossman.

Following the afternoon session, the 62nd Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was convened in Ballroom A/B of the Radisson Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware.

MINUTES OF THE ESAF GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The General Business Meeting was brought to order at 5:26 p.m. by President Joseph Granger. The first order of business raised by President Granger was a request of the Recording Secretary to provide a synopsis of the Minutes of the Executive Board meeting, held the previous evening. This synopsis was provided and accepted with one correction; registration, as of Friday evening, should be noted as 223 rather than 243.

President Granger indicated he had two items to be brought before the Federation for discussion. The first item was the issue of the Federation Library and Archives. Granger indicated that the Executive Board would like to assemble, organize and provide for long term curation of the Federation's Archives. He asked if anyone present had any archival material as a past officers or staff of ESAF or from the state societies. If so, this material should be forwarded. He then went on to announce that Mima Kapches has agreed to chair a committee to look into the disposition of the Federation Archives and Library with Keith Doms and Dave Mudge volunteering to serve on this
committee. Thereafter, Tyler Bastian suggested the committee look into what the SAA is doing for *American Antiquity*.

The second topic for which President Granger wished to solicit discussion from the Federation was the presence of *Indian Artifacts* in the Book Room. Granger noted that such magazines promote the selling and buying of artifacts which has long been antithetical to the goals and objectives of ES AF. Upon request, the vendor removed the magazine but requested that in future it be made clear to all vendors what is acceptable for display and sale. Keith Doms indicated that this problem arose in the past and it will certainly come up again. He suggested the Federation prepare a statement to be included in the By-Laws stipulating a prohibition on the sale and/or use of promotional advertisements of sale of artifacts at any Federation function. Such a statement would not interfere with personal activities outside of the Federation. Verna Cowin indicated that there have been at least two different situations which have arisen concerning this issue, that being the actions of an individual vs those of a state society. After some further discussion, President Granger expressed his concern regarding the legal consequences of developing such a resolution. Thereafter, Roger Moeller made a motion to table this discussion to a more appropriate venue. Wm. Jack Hranicky seconded this motion. With a vote of 13-yes, 5-no and 2-abstentions, the motion was passed and the discussion tabled. Thereafter, Verna Cowin suggested the Executive Board should provide some guidance for those hosting the 1996 meeting to ensure this situation does not arise then. President Granger recommended that such guidance be provided informally and not as a policy.

President Granger asked if there was any additional business anyone wished to raise at this time. There was none. Reports from the State Societies were then requested and presented.

Following the Reports from the State Society Representatives, President Granger made a motion for the Federation to take this opportunity to formally present a series of Resolutions to be entered into the record for this Meeting. They are as follows:

Resolution #1: Be it Resolved, ES AF thanks the Archaeological Society of Delaware for hosting the 1995 Annual Meeting;

Resolution #2: Be it Resolved, ES AF thanks Faye Stocum, Program Chair for a sparkling and stimulating program;

Resolution #3: Be it Resolved, ES AF thanks Ronald Thomas and his Local Arrangements Committee for the very fine local arrangements;

Resolution #4: Be it Resolved, ES AF thanks Robert Maslowski, the Council for West Virginia Archaeology and the West Virginia Archaeological Society for extending their invitation to host the 1996 Annual Meeting; and

Resolution #5: Be it Resolved, ES AF thanks the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office and Daniel Griffith, the State Historic Preservation Officer, for their contribution of program printing costs and financial support for the conference facilities for the Sunday Delaware Archaeology Symposium.

Debra Martin requested, as a friendly amendment, an additional resolution should be added to thank Kevin Cunningham and the Delaware Department of Transportation for covering the cost of mailing out the preliminary programs and for providing informational brochures and hand outs for inclusion in the registration packets. Mima Kapches seconded this amended motion which was then unanimously passed.

Ed Dlutowski, Bulletin Editor, asked to make a request. Dlutowski asked State Society Representatives to provide him with a list of all their current state society officers.

With no additional business to discuss, President Granger accepted a motion from Roger Moeller to adjourn this Meeting. The motion was seconded by John Martin and unanimously passed. The Meeting adjourned at 6:26 p.m.

After the General Business Meeting, Federation members and guests enjoyed a Cash Bar and Preview of HMS *De Braak* Artifacts prior to the Annual Banquet. At the conclusion of the meal, President Granger, with the accompaniment of Lois Granger on piano, requested the audience join him in taping a joyful rendition of “Happy Birthday” to Howard MacCord, who was absent from this Meeting, in celebration of his 80th birthday. President Granger also extended to the ASD, the Program Chair and the Local Arrangements Chair and Committee, a sincere appreciation for the fine arrangements and program provided for the Federation. Thereafter, Charles H. Fithian, Banquet Speaker and Curator of Archaeology, Delaware State Museums, presented a well received slide
and artifact illustrated lecture entitled "Jack Nastyface" and His World: The Archaeology of the HM Brig DeBrak.

The Sunday morning session, a Delaware State Historic Preservation Sponsored Symposium, entitled Recent Advances in Delaware Archaeology, was organized and chaired by John C. Bedell. The following papers were presented: Opening Remarks by Faye L. Stocum; Late Woodland Occupations in the Appoquinimink River Drainage by John C. Bedell; Phase III Excavations at the Gabor Site (7NC-E-131B), A Late Archaic Through Late Woodland Prehistoric Site in Newark, Delaware by Caroline L. Hartwick; An Update on the Bay Vista Site (7S-G-26), A Late Woodland/Early Colonial Site in Sussex County, Delaware by Douglas C. Kellogg, Robert F. Hoffman and Ronald A. Thomas; Preliminary Excavations at Brandywine Springs Amusement Park, New Castle County, Delaware by Mel Schoenhoft/ASD; Preliminary Investigations of a Quarry Reduction Area at Iron Hill by Keith Doms; Recent Observations on Woodland I Pithouses in Delaware Along the St. Jones River by William B. Liebknacht; Prehistoric Occupations at Lums Pond State Park by Michael D. Petraglia and Dennis Knepper; and, Building Castles in the Sand: Procedures for Analyzing Archaeological Data Recovered From Sandy Aeolian Deposits by Cara L. Blume.

ESAF President, Joseph Granger, thanked the Archaeological Society of Delaware for hosting the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation and expressed his pleasure with the program and accommodations. Thereafter, Granger reminded everyone that the 63rd Annual Meeting will be held the last weekend of October, 1996 in Huntington, West Virginia. The Meeting was formally adjourned.

Meeting Attendance:

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Respectfully submitted. Faye L. Stocum Recording Secretary

**MEETING ABSTRACTS (BY AUTHOR IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)**

**Allen, Kathleen M. (University of Pittsburgh) and Susan C. Prezzano (Clarion College),**
THE HEARTLAND AND THE PERIPHERY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF IROQUOIS CULTURE IN THE FINGER LAKES AND UPPER SUSQUEHANNA REGIONS.
This paper provides a New York State perspective on Snow's recent challenge to the in-situ model of Iroquois development. Cultural continuity and change among the Iroquois are examined and alternative possibilities to the in-situ vs. migration models are discussed.

**Barber, Linda E. (Suffolk Community College and SUNY-Stony Brook), OLD MANS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK: A CASE STUDY OF COASTAL ADAPTATIONS DURING THE HISTORIC PERIOD**
This study investigates the nature of early English community formation on Long Island. Settlement pattern analysis, using documents, maps and field reconnaissance data are employed to trace the dynamics of settlement in
a frontier context. Ideological, environmental and socio-cultural variables are all treated. The prosperity and decline of the Old Mans Harbor community is outlined and linked to physical changes in the harbor and nearby streams.

Bechtel, Timothy D. see Capone, Vincent J.

Becker, Marshall J. (West Chester University). EVIDENCE FOR THE POPULATION OF THE LENAPE AND OTHER "DELAWARES" AT CONTACT.
The population of the Lenape, and other distinct peoples who often have been included as "Delawareans" at the time of European contact, have often been estimated. Most estimators assumed these peoples were horticulturalists with relatively high populations, and epidemic diseases brought by early European explorers severely reduced their populations before 1600 A.D. This belief also implies subsequent cultural disorganization, susceptibility to the deleterious effect of alcohol, and warfare led to the destruction of many cultures and the disappearance of the people themselves. Excavations, supported by careful surveys of the literature, reveal many of these ideas derive from late 19th century inferences rather than by original documents or archaeological evidence. Recent reassessments, using abundant original documents as well as increasingly detailed archaeological records, have been able to employ anthropological models to produce important new perspectives on specific Native American cultures. Recent findings are summarized, with specific attention focused on members of those many populations inhabiting the area from Long Island, New York down to the lower Delaware Bay.

Bedell, John C. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.). LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS IN THE APPOQUINIMINK RIVER DRAINAGE, DELAWARE.
Recent survey and testing in the vicinity of the tidal Appoquinimink River and its tributary, Drawyer Creek, in New Castle County, Delaware, have located several sites dating to the Late Woodland Period (AD 1000 to 1600). The sites yielding ceramics are all small and located within a few meters of the shoreline. All are situated with ready access to large marsh areas, but not to agricultural land. When combined with data from other sites in the Appoquinimink drainage, including the famous Hell Island Site, these findings portray a band-level, hunting and gathering society focused on exploitation of the extensive wetlands along the Delaware River and its tributaries. The inhabitants of this area probably never depended on agriculture, if they practiced it at all. The implications of these findings for our understanding of the subsistence practices, social organization and settlement patterns of these prehistoric peoples will be discussed, as well as the implications for archaeological survey methods.

Belcher, William R. (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Sanger, David (University of Maine). COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN DOWN EAST MAINE.
Between 1978 and 1990 the University of Maine conducted research in coastal areas of Washington and Hancock Counties, an area known as Down East. Research focused on islands where sites tended to be more intact. In particular, efforts concentrated on the Roque Island archipelago and on the islands of East Penobscot Bay. The cultural record is a product both of cultural decisions and the impact of sea-level rise against a sinking shoreline which obliterates older sites and creates new site habitat. Excavation and analysis demonstrates a highly focused marine adaptation that began no later than the Late Archaic. The work also supports the hypothesis that there was a year-round coastal occupation founded on movement within the littoral to take advantage marine and terrestrial species. Variability between sites of the same age indicates that patterning can be discerned best by regional approaches to the archaeology, rather than a single site research design.

Benedict, Tod see Siegel, Peter E.
Bernstein, David J. (SUNY-Stony Brook). PREHISTORIC INLAND ADAPTATIONS ON LONG ISLAND.
The diversity of prehistoric inland adaptations on Long Island is treated. Detailed information is presented from a small, Late Archaic occupation, called the Route 112 site, that borders a fresh-water wetland in the island’s interior. Data summarized include the spatial patterning of lithic materials, the results of debitage analysis and local environmental change. This information is then compared with data from contemporary inland and coastal habitations elsewhere in the region.

Bernstein, David J. see Lenardi, Michael J.

Blume, Cara Lee (Delaware Division of Parks & Recreation). BUILDING CASTLES IN THE SAND: PROCEDURES FOR ANALYZING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERED FROM SANDY AEOLIAN DEPOSITS.
Until recently, prehistoric archaeology in Delaware has been dominated by approaches in which the presence of sites and the time depth of their occupations, is determined by an examination of cultivated fields. This has limited the range of data available for studying cultural development through time. Over the last decade nearly 100 sites have been identified in the Delaware coastal plain which include components buried by aeolian processes. The development of appropriate procedures for studying the cultural material contained within such deposits makes it possible to address in greater detail a number of research areas of significance in the archaeology of Delaware and the Middle Atlantic region. The procedures presented here are based on excavations at the Blueberry Hill site in Kent County, Delaware, and on a study of 16 sites in the James Branch watershed, Sussex County, Delaware.

Blumenschine, Robert J. see Capaldo, Salvatore D.

As a portion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project, the Midden Mound Project sheds new light on the Benton Culture, ca. 4750-3900 B.C. Recent finds by amateurs and pothunters indicate that an important aspect of Benton Culture was missed. Oversize bifaces and socio-technic artifacts suggest ceremonialism as well as a ranked society. A comparison of Benton Culture with contemporaneous groups to the west and south suggests different societies participating on different level in an exchange network over a broad area. Evidence suggests exchange networks, mound building, ranked societies and ceremonialism were present 2000 years before the better known Poverty Point Culture. Slides will be used to show sociotechnic artifacts and to demonstrate that the Middle Archaic was more complex than ever previously imagined.

Capaldo, Salvatore D., Blumenschine, Robert J. (Rutgers University) and Marean, Curtis W. (SUNY-Stony Brook). BLIND TESTS OF INTERANALYST CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCURACY IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF CUT MARKS, PERCUSSION MARKS AND CARNIVORE TOOTH MARKS ON BONE SURFACES.
We show through blind tests that marks inflicted on bone surfaces by carnivore teeth, hammerstone percussion, and metal knife cutting and scraping can be distinguished with near perfect reliability without scanning electron microscopy or consideration of only conspicuous marks. Using low-cost and high-volume hand lens and low power light microscope techniques, we determined the presence or absence of conspicuous and inconspicuous marks with 97% three-way correspondence and diagnosed marks of known origin to actor and effector with 99% accuracy. Novices with less than three hours training on control collections correctly diagnosed 86% of classic but mainly inconspicuous marks. Novices spending several more hours studying control specimens elevated their diagnostic accuracy on morphologically representative marks to near-expert levels of 95%. Our results show that published cautions about mimicry among cut marks, percussion marks, and carnivore tooth marks are overstated. All marks, regardless of conspicuousness, can be identified reliably, such that fully standardized comparisons of mark frequencies can be attained only if analysts base diagnoses on a) a firm familiarity with bones marked under
strictly controlled conditions, b) the systematic application of published morphological and contextual criteria, and c) the use of prescribed low-power magnification techniques.

Capone, Vincent J. (Marine Search & Survey), Zarzynski, Joseph W. (Bateaux Below, Inc.), Bechtel, Timothy D. (Enviroscan, Inc.) and Padeni, Scott (Bateaux Below, Inc.), THE APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING AND TECHNOLOGY IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECTS AT LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK.
Since 1987, the 32 mile long Lake George, New York, has been the focal point of several remote sensing and high tech underwater archaeology projects. Most of the work has been done under the auspices of Bateaux Below, Inc., with technical assistance from Marine Search & Survey, a company with expertise in various types of marine surveying technology. This effort has included the use of side scan sonar technology to locate and document submerged cultural resources like historic shipwrecks and a submerged rail line; robotic videography imaging of 18th century warships via an underwater robot called a remotely-operated-vehicle; ground penetrating radar (GPR) to document a shallow water historic shipwreck; advanced navi-gation aids (LORAN and GPR) to assist remote sensing projects; computer technology to produce a unique divers' slate of a shipwreck preserve site; designing and erecting a protective barrier perimeter around an historic and fragile colonial shipwreck; and, computer science to create the first seamless photomosaic of a shipwreck site. The use of all these have contributed greatly toward the 1993 creation of New York State's first underwater museum for divers called "Submerged Heritage Preserves" as well as providing documentation for the nomination of several 18th century warships to the National Register of Historic Places.

Cassedy, Daniel F. (Garrow and Associates, Inc.), PREHISTORIC CLAMBAKES ON THE COAST OF CONNECTICUT.
Excavations for the Iroquois Pipeline Project have provided some of the first systematic information on the ubiquity and dating of maize horticulture along the coast of Connecticut. An extensive program of soil flotation has recovered subsistence remains from numerous features at two multicomponent sites on the lower Housatonic River. Maize was found in 13 different features, with 5 corrected radiocarbon dates ranging from A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1720. One of the sites also produced numerous features with remains of soft-shell clams, oysters, and quahogs, as well as animal bones. This paper relates these subsistence data to existing ideas concerning the timing of the introduction of cultigens to the Long Island Sound area and the relative contributions of cultigens to the aboriginal diet. The data now available on maize from the region suggest that its use may have been both earlier and more common in the Late and Final Woodland than previous researchers have suggested.

Cavallo, John A. see Mueller, Raymond G.

Chadwick, William J. see Kraft, J.

Cresson, John H. "DISCRIMINATING FLAKES"—LESSONS FROM THE HAMMER
The value of lithic technology as a tool for interpreting the past has long been known. Since the late 19th century researchers have developed viable schemes for most flake tool industries. Various experimental approaches have provided measures of validity and comparison for studies of numerous archaeological lithic assemblages. Although a great deal has been accomplished in the broad realm of lithic technology, less has been achieved in the manufacturing processes using flake and debitage analysis. Noted individuals have described, explained and experimented on the nature of flakes, their detachment characteristics and force application. Through this work we now know that characteristics of force leave distinct signatures. (e.g. hard hammers produce pronounced bulbs of percussion with errallitures, hackles, and fissures, while soft hammers exhibit less bulbar swelling and impact scar evidence). In this presentation, these signature traces have been expanded to a much broader, diverse range of prehistoric lithic tools production and preparation activities resulting in both refinements and subtleties to the technological process as well as interpreting the cultural behaviors responsible. Drawing upon 30 years of lithic experimentation, techniques employing macroscopic analysis that combine distinct force wave characteristics and
fracture patterns will be presented, compared, and discussed as diagnostic indicators to lithic systems and traditions.

**Doms, Keith (University of Delaware). PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF A QUARRY REDUCTION AREA AT IRON HILL.**

This paper will discuss the results of the preliminary investigations of the jasper quarry work shop conducted by the Archaeological Society of Delaware and the Delaware Academy of Science on Iron Hill, New Castle County, Delaware. Iron Hill is part of the Delaware Chaledony Complex, a series of jasper outcrops in the area where Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania meet. Though much of the prehistoric quarrying activity areas have been impacted or removed by 18th and 19th century open pit iron mining, some small areas of prehistoric quarry activities still appear to be intact. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these excavations, an Archaic point was unearthed nearby and a series of fluted points made of Iron Hill jasper have been located along the eastern shore of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay. Besides the expected core and biface debitage, numerous flake tools and utilized flakes were also recovered. Previously unreported investigations nearby will also be discussed.

**Fiedel, Stuart J. (John Milner Associates). DATING THE IROQUOIAN INTRUSION: EVIDENCE FROM ALGONQUIAN.**

The Northern Iroquoians formed an intrusive wedge, separating the Central Algonquians around the Great Lakes from the Eastern Algonquians of the Atlantic Coast. If we determine the approximate date of Central/Eastern linguistic divergence, we would also obtain an independently derived date for the arrival of the Iroquoians. Evidence from glottochronology, proto-lexicon reconstruction, and archaeology, suggests that Proto-Algonquians, bearing Point Peninsula material culture, expanded from Ontario to the Atlantic Coast between ca. 200 B.C. and A.D. 800. The Jack's Reef-Hell Island-Kipp Island-Intrusive Mound horizon appears to represent an interaction sphere that still connected Central and Eastern Algonquians until ca. A.D. 900, when long distance exchange of steatite pipes, jasper bifaces, and antler combs ceases. This cessation may be attributable to Iroquoian intrusion at that time.

**George, David R. (University of Connecticut). VARIATION IN LATE PREHISTORIC PLANT USE IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND.**

Almost without exception, the analysis of prehistoric plant remains in southern New England has been directed toward elucidating the role of maize in late prehistoric economies. Besides the timing of its introduction and climatic necessities, changes in settlement patterns as well as social and economic organization have been considered most often. Archaeobotanical data from sites in coastal southern New England, however, indicate that maize was of little importance there prehistorically. The varied resource base offered in coastal ecozones coupled with scheduling conflicts between maize planting and other spring-time activities such as fishing may have rendered maize cultivation unnecessary. Archaeobotanical data recovered from coastal sites suggest that a variety of indigenous plants supplemented dietary needs without the energy expenditures associated with maize horticulture.

**George, Richard L. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History). A SURVEY OF RHYOLITE ARTIFACTS IN SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA: PHYSICAL SETTING, TYPOLOGY AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS.**

Somerset County, Pennsylvania, is approximately 70 air miles (113 km) west of the nearest Pennsylvania source of rhyolite. Recent work has indicates there are numerous Somerset County sites that contain rhyolite artifacts and/or debitage. Using a well documented surface collection, I have noted 121 sites that either produce rhyolite Susquehanna Broadspears, bifaces of non-broadspear configuration, or debitage. Two areas of site concentration were noted. Factors of site elevation and distance from water were calculated for a better understanding of Late Archaic settlement patterns. Point types other than Susquehanna Broadspears were noted on a number of sites. Especially prominent are relatively large straight-stemmed points that might relate to the Genesee type. Although a surface survey of prehistoric artifacts can be hindered by collector bias, as well as recent vegetation and
cultivation patterns, the sheer quantity of rhyolite-producing sites in Somerset County is a significant Late Archaic phenomenon warranting further study. It is suggested that this phenomenon represents a major population movement into the area from the east rather than evidence of a lithic trade network.

**Goldberg, Jeanne** see Lindner, Christopher

**Grossman, Joel W.** (Grossman & Associates, Inc.). **USING "VIRTUAL REALITY" AND 3-D COMPUTER TERRAIN MODELLING TO RECONSTRUCT ANCIENT LANDSCAPES.**

This paper illustrates the application of three-dimensional "virtual reality" terrain modelling to reconstruct ancient topography and environments. Reconstruction of both colonial and prehistoric New York and New Jersey coastal areas will be graphically presented as both still frame and animated "fly-bys" showing the form, ground cover and shorelines prior to being inundated by local marine transgression. The desk-top based technology was used in conjunction with scales historic map analysis and dated pollen cores to reconstruct ancient landforms, drainage patterns and past ground cover for the pre-landfill landscape of New York City and for the Hackensack Meadowlands 3500 years before the present.

**Hartwick, Carolyn L.** (Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology). **PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT THE GABOR SITE (7NC-E-131B), A LATE ARCHAIC THROUGH LATE WOODLAND PREHISTORIC SITE IN NEWARK, DELAWARE.**

Recently completed excavations by the Center for Public Archaeology at the prehistoric Gabor Site (7NC-D-131B) for the Delaware Department of Transportation's Ogletown Interchange Improvements Project have identified an unplowed portion of the site, containing intact features, associated charcoal and a variety of artifacts dating to the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Archaeological excavation and geomorphological analysis revealed that these cultural remains are located within an undisturbed forest profile consisting of a shallow, intact A-horizon, E-horizon, E/B-horizon and B-horizon. Preliminary analysis suggests that these artifacts and features are the remains of a series of small, transient hunting and processing camps. This paper examines the distinct concentrations of lithic debitage, prehistoric ceramics and thermally fractured rock identified during these investigations, which may include discrete activity areas.

**Hare, William E., II** (University of Connecticut). **FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORTIFIED PLACES IN CONNECTICUT.**

Due to their strategic location on Long Island Sound, many of Connecticut’s inland waterways were protected by the construction of fortifications and earthworks from the 17th through the 19th centuries. A review of historical records and archaeological investigations completed in the last twenty years will illustrate the evolution of military structures of both Native American and Euro-americans. Specific attention is given to results of field work completed during 1995 at Fort Decouver, an earthworks constructed during the War of 1812 on the Thames River.

**Herbstritt, James T.** (North Museum of Natural History and Science). **EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND SEMISUBTERRANEAN KEYHOLES.**

Total excavation of the Late Prehistoric Period Kalgren site (3CD7) located in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, recovered information on numerous keyhole structures, a unique semi-subterranean feature type documented at sites in northcentral Pennsylvania. The ubiquitous nature of keyhole structures at this site provided a rare opportunity to observe an intrasite feature pattern within a total village excavation context. Many of the Kalgren site features were burned in situ which resulted in excellent preservation of the three structural components of a keyhole - rockpit, tunnel and body. Water flotation of charred residues found at the bottom of the burned-out keyholes recovered a compliment of charred plant remains; some relating to construction. Utilizing this information, keyhole feature #254, was rebuilt in the fall of 1994 using experimental archaeology concepts. It's hypothesized that keyhole structures functioned as 1) sweatlodges (ritual); 2) smokehouses and food storage facilities (subsistence); 3) winter dwellings (shelter). This paper tests these various hypotheses through archaeo...
botanical and quantitative weather data analysis and the keyhole reconstruction experiment.

**Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College).** THE TRANSITIONAL ARCHAIC FROM THE PASSAIC TO THE PASSAMAQUODY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Despite four decades of active research, the Transitional or Terminal Archaic phase in the Northeast remains one of the most enigmatic and controversial periods in Native history. This report describes the collection of an impressive data base of over 900 culturally related absolute dates between 4500 and 2000 B.P. for nearly 400 sites in the region. In addition to cultural associations, the data base includes several critical environmental parameters. Some preliminary conclusions on the causes and timing of both the formation and collapse of the "Susquehanna" complexes in the region are offered.

**Hoffman, Robert F.** see Kellogg, Douglas C.

**Hranicky, Wm. Jack.** PREHISTORIC MACROTOOLS FROM VIRGINIA.

This paper presents the results of a seven year study of over 2500 macrotools (axes, celts, adzes, gouges, pendants, bannerstones, gamestones and large bi-faces) highlighting some of the findings and describing the techniques for analysis. I focus on the pan-Indian nature of macrotools, especially type distributions and the difficulty in using certain tool classes (celts, adzes and chisels). Regional tool class variations are illustrated and contrasted against "normal" tool attributes. Macrotool manufacturing techniques are discussed with illustrations of a newly discovered Indian technique called "bipolar celt / adze." Dating and functional attributes are illustrated. An argument for the Paleoindian wedge becoming the Archaic adze is discussed. Additionally, plummetts, bannerstones, pendants, gorgets and gamestones are discussed with respect to classifications and functions. Several unique tools are illustrated. Suggestions are made for future research and recording of macrotool data. The need for tool functional experimentation is briefly argued.

**Kapches, Mima (Royal Ontario Museum).** COMMENTS ON SNOW (1995).

Snow's article "Migration in Prehistory: The Northern Iroquoian Case" (American Antiquity 60 (1): 59-79) draws on much data from Ontario. In this paper I will review Snow's arguments and discuss an Ontario perspective on the matter. I too accept the linguistic argument for the Northern Iroquoian wedge; however, I am hesitant to accept Snow's recent data for this incursion.

**Kellogg, Douglas C., Hoffman, Robert F. and Thomas, Ronald A. (MAAR Associates, Inc.).** AN UPDATE ON THE BAY VISTA SITE (7S-G-26), A LATE WOODLAND/EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD SITE IN SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE.

Recent investigations of the Bay Vista Site in Rehoboth Beach have clarified the nature of its Late Woodland Slaughter Creek Complex occupation. Previous research on the site over the last twenty years was limited to the rescue of individual features from residential development and construction; the full extent and nature of the site had never been established. Investigations precipitated by sewer construction, combined with previous findings, determined that the site was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase III mitigation revealed Late Woodland storage pits, possible surface structure post arrays, and a 17th century English house site. Intertidal marsh has encroached on the eastern boundary of the site, drowning evidence of earlier occupation. Late Woodland occupation was sparse and episodic with clusters of features dispersed over the site area. Previously excavated features contain indigenous cultigens. Preliminary data suggest that Native peoples remained in close association with European settlers late into the 17th century in eastern Sussex County.

**Kingsley, Robert G.** see Siegel, Peter E.
Klein, Michael J. (Mary Washington College). THE TRANSITION FROM SOAPSTONE BOWLS TO MARCEY CREEK CERAMICS IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION: A CONSIDERATION OF VESSEL TECHNOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA AND REGIONAL EXCHANGE.

The use of soapstone vessels for cooking, beginning approximately 2500 B.C. in the Middle Atlantic Region, has generally been considered a technological advance correlated with the shift from stone boiling to cooking directly over a fire. The subsequent manufacture of Marcey Creek Ceramics has been explained by diffusion of a technological advance. However, neither reconsideration of the technological attributes of these vessels nor ethno- graphic observations of the use of similar containers support this hypothesis. Rather, fluctuations on the popularity of these types of vessels appears related to shifts in pan-Eastern exchange relations.

Knepper, Dennis soc Petraglia, Michael D.

Knight, Dean H. (Wilfrid Laurier University). FLYING IN THE FACE OF TRADITION: THOUGHTS AND COMMENTS ON DEAN SNOW LANCING AT IROQUOIAN SACRED COWS.

This paper is an evaluation of Dean Snow’s recent article concerning Iroquoian migration into the Northeast. His work is placed both into an historical perspective and in more recent archaeological developments and theory.

Kraft, Herbert C. (Seton Hall University). EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LENAPE OR SUSQUEHANNOCK ETHNOGRAPHIC SPECIMENS FROM NEW SWEDEN COLONY AT SKOKLOSTER CASTLE, SWEDEN.

In the early seventeenth century, Count Carl Gustav Wrangal, Field Marshall of Sweden, received a small collection of remarkable ethnographic artifacts, presumably from Governor Johan Printz, director of the New Sweden Colony (1638-1655), or from some other person associated with this colony formerly located on Delaware Bay. The collection, consisting of a decorated headdress, wolf head pendant, wolf head quiver, breast or back ornament, two ball-headed war clubs and two quill-decorated thump lines or burden traps, is remarkable for the extraordinary quality of the workmanship, and because of the near perfect preservation of these objects after nearly three hundred and fifty years.

Kraft, John C. and Chadwick, William J. (University of Delaware). PALEOGEOGRAPHIES OF HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE COASTAL ZONE.

Geological analysis of Holocene Epoch coastal processes and resultant changes in paralic environments and landforms allow rational interpretation of historic events and archaeological remnants now possibly incongruous to their present environmental settings. Thus, in some cases, we can relate peoples occupancy of various coastal plain archaeological sites to geomorphologies no longer extant. Holocene Epoch sea-level rise (cf. 130+ meters) and landward transgression of the sea (cf. 100+ kilo-meters) resulted in continuous inundation of the Atlantic coastal plain/continental shelf. Paleo-indian and Archaic Period sites, of the early Holocene coastal zone, have undergone burial and/or destruction by erosion. By the Woodland Period, the rate of sea-level rise decreased and marine waters possibly approached present levels. Although some Woodland and Contact Period and historic sites may lie buried or destroyed in the nearshore zone, others have survived intact on interfluvies of low lying coastal plain adjacent to transgressive tidal creeks, lagoons, salt marshes and barriers. In areas of coastal progradation over the past 3000 years, peoples occupied the newly created landforms such as spits, barriers and the shorelines of encircles shallow marine embayments or lagoons. The geometry and areal distribution of present coastal environments and landforms form an excellent model for the interpretation of earlier Holocene Epoch landscapes and their archaeological sites.

Lavin, Lucianne (Archaeological Research Specialists). POTTERY PRODUCTION AND SOCIAL PROCESS ALONG LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The Windsor tradition has long been considered the indigenous ceramic tradition of the Long Island Sound region. It is the basic framework used by researchers to reconstruct the entire Woodland stage in southern New England
and much of Long Island Sound. Investigations of old and newly excavated assemblages suggest that Windsor is neither old nor indigenous, in the sense in which these terms have been applied in the past. Stylistic analyses further suggest a large Point Peninsula presence in Connecticut. The study, in association with historical and linguistic evidence, sheds light on the association of pottery and historically documented Native American societies.

Lenardi, Michael J. and Bernstein, David J. (SUNY-Stony Brook). EAGLES NEST: A MULTI-COMPONENT SITE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
The Eagles Nest site on Mount Sinai Harbor has yielded the largest and best dated assemblage of lithics and features yet recovered on Long Island. Preliminary results of a long-term study of the site's lithic assemblage is presented. Among the important topics discussed are the techniques used in the manufacture of quartz small-stemmed points, differential use of lithic raw material types and temporal changes in approaches to lithic reduction.

Liebknecht, William B. (Hunter Research, Inc.). RECENT OBSERVATIONS ON WOODLAND I PITHOUSES IN DELAWARE ALONG THE ST. JONES RIVER.
Recent excavations at the Hickory Bluff Prehistoric Site (7K-C-411) have uncovered several Woodland I (3000 BC to AD 1000) pithouse features. Jay Custer has previously characterized Woodland I pithouse features as having a deep "D"-shaped subbasement in the rear of the dwelling adjoining a shallow basement. The basement typically contains a central hearth. Around the perimeter of the pithouse, post-holes should evidence a sapling framework that anchored the superstructure. Unlike most of the pithouse sites investigated by Custer, the soil stratigraphy of this site has been minimally deflated by erosion and agriculture. Recent investigations indicate these pithouses do not exhibit associated postholes or central hearth features. These observations have important implications for the interpretation of the architecture and function of these cultural features. This paper will discuss the final deposition of the abandoned structures, alternative interpretations and spatial patterning.

Lindner, Christopher (Brad College), Goldberg, Jeanne and Reinhart, Bill INNOVATING COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW YORK.
At Lighthouse Cove, a threatened blufftop site in the mid-Hudson Valley, pottery and stone tools may represent the Bushkill, a complex little known in eastern New York. After their initial testing on a grid at five meter intervals, the two dozen community volunteers, with professional guidance, are pursuing the significance of the site. If warranted, the project will attempt to preserve the site for further research and community education.

Marean, Curtis W. see Capaldo, Salvatore D.

Maslowski, Robert F. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Huntington District). ST. ALBANS BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.
St. Albans, a deeply stratified site on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, has cultural deposits recorded to depths of 17 feet. While the Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric components are unstratified in the top two feet, the several Early Archaic components are separated by sterile layers of sand deposited by individual flood events. The Huntington District designed and implemented a Section 14 Bank Protection Project for West Virginia Department of Highways to protect part of the site that was eroding up to an existing roadway. Data collected during the monitoring of the project included profiles of deep strata cuts, radiocarbon samples, botanical samples, and geological samples. These were analyzed and will be integrated into an overall research design and site management plan which is under development by the Friends of St. Albans Archeology.

Merwin, Daria E. (Texas A & M University and SUNY-Stony Brook). SMALL BOATBUILDING ON LONG ISLAND WATERS.
This paper examines changes in small boatbuilding on Long Island by Euro-Americans from Contact through the
19th century. Prior to the advance of the railroad in the 19th century, people on Long Island and elsewhere in coastal southern New England relied on water transport for communication, raw materials, and manufactured goods. Riverine and marine resources, such as fin and shellfish and salt hay, played an important role in daily life. Pre-historic peoples developed watercraft best suited to the local environment, and European colonists brought new concepts in boatbuilding to the Americas. The adaptation of Euro-American design to local conditions occurred at a fairly rapid rate, perhaps influenced by Native American forms.

**McWeeny, Lucinda (Yale University).** LOOKING FOR PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE YOUNGER DRYAS IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

Following identification and fine resolution AMS dating of plant macrofossils from the post-glacial sediments of three sites, the re-vegetation history for southern New England must now be re-evaluated. These analyses document the local sedimentation rates, vegetation patterns and species distributions associated with deglacialiation of the region. AMS dates documenting the first appearance of *Picea* spp. (spruce) and *Pinus strobus* (white pine) needles and plant macro-fossils rarely found in the modern Boreal Forest region indicate that warming conditions similar to those identified for the western European Allerod Period also occurred in southern New England around 12,000 years ago. A sedimentary hiatus recorded in two open system basins between ca. 11,200 and 10,000 yrs BP correlates with calibrated calendar dates from the Greenland Ice Core Project for the Younger Dryas Period. That period of colder and possibly drier conditions corresponds with the presently accepted time for migration of Paleoindians into the Northeast. A comparison of published radiocarbon dates and fluted point styles will be presented to initiate investigations into whether or not the deterioration in climatic conditions restrained Paleoindian settlements to southern New England.

**Moore, Joseph V. (Temple University).** THERMAL ALTERATION IN HISTORIC NATIVE STONE TECHNOLOGY.

Included in the lithic assemblage from an historic Native American site in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (36BU173) are jasper artifacts that appear to have been heat treated. Located near the site is a natural source of jasper. A series of thermal alteration experiments were designed in order to see if the local jasper is in fact the raw material represented by the heat treated artifacts found in the archaeological deposits. The heat treatment of the local jasper improves the knapping quality of the material and visually, experimentally altered samples resemble some artifacts in the archaeological assemblages. However, the experiments also indicate that the native inhabitants were using and heat treating jasper obtained from other sources.

**Mueller, Raymond G. (Richard Stockton College) and Cavallo, John A. (Rutgers University Center for Public Archaeology).** MULTIPLE WORKING HYPOTHESES: AN ANALYSIS - PIT HOUSES OR TREE-THROWS.

The Gabor site (7-NC-131B) in New Castle County, Delaware has several three-dimensional, kidney or D-shaped soil features that were previously interpreted as pit houses. The authors contend that an alternative interpretation exists - that they are depressions created by tree-throws. A significant body of literature exists that show tree-throws can produce soil features similar to those found at this site and reported on from other sites within the state. The Gabor site provides an excellent opportunity to test the origin of these soil features. Adjacent to where the features were found is a wooded lot that was never plowed. The undisturbed nature of the site is shown by a shallow (10 cm) E-horizon and an undisturbed large rock cluster feature within the intact E-horizon. Many archaeological studies have shown the usefulness of soil phosphorous distribution as an indicator of site occupation and boundaries. Total phosphorus analysis was performed on samples from this site. The presence of the undisturbed stone feature provided the means to evaluate the distribution of phosphorus in the site soils. Soil phosphorous was then measured both in and around the D-shaped soil features. Soil phosphorus analysis, along with other soil characteristics, allowed the authors to evaluate this multiple working hypothesis.

**Padeni, Scott** see Capone, Vincent J.
Petraglia, Michael D. and Knepper, Dennis (Parsons Engineering-Science, Inc.). PREHISTORIC OCCUPATIONS AT LUMS POND STATE PARK.
Archaeological survey, testing, and excavation was performed at 7NC-F-18, a prehistoric site located in Lums Pond State Park, New Castle County, Delaware. Systematic shovel testing and test unit excavation clearly delineated areas of prehistoric activity. Projectile points and ceramics in intact contexts indicated that the site was occupied during several periods of the Archaic and Woodland. In one area of the site, a discrete cluster of Iron Hill material was identified, with horizontal concentrations of fire-cracked rock and lithic material. In another area, a number of features were uncovered, including pits and a possible pithouse. A comprehensive analysis of the site is underway in order to better understand the variable contributions of natural and cultural processes. Specialized studies include radiocarbon dating, geomorphology, paleobotany, spatial analysis, residue analysis, mass analysis, refitting and raw material characterization.

Picadio, Douglas A. (Temple University). LITHIC REPLICATION: PREHISTORIC TOOL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE HISTORIC PERIOD.
A series of bipolar replication experiments were conducted in order to understand the lithic assemblage from a historic Native American site in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (36BU173). The experiments were designed to replicate what appeared to be a bipolar industry in the historic deposits. The experiments and historic industry were compared to Late Woodland assemblages found in the Middle Delaware Valley. Comparisons indicate that as late as one hundred years after contact, some aspects of lithic production in this native community appear to be unchanged from prehistoric times.

Prezzano, Susan C. see Allen, Kathleen M.

The Aud site is positioned on a terrace overlooking the estuary of St. Mary's River in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site is surrounded by wetlands on three sides, and was occupied by small groups of hunters-gatherers-collectors primarily from the Early through Late Woodland periods. Lithic raw materials; plant species represented in pollen, phytolith, and macrobotanical samples; and inferred oyster habitats indicate intensive use of locally available resources. The lithic assemblage reflects a wide range of activities conducted at the site, including the production and use of bifaces and flake assemblages, that are differentially associate with pecked and ground-stone tools, fire-cracked rock, pottery and oyster shells. Analysis of growth patterns on shells recovered from dated cooking features indicates late spring to mid-summer harvesting of oysters during the early Late Woodland period. Suggestions are offered concerning changing prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns at the Aud site and within the St. Mary's River Valley.

Reinhart, Bill see Lindner, Christopher

Sanger, David see Belcher, William R.

Schoenbeck, Mel (Archaeological Society of Delaware). PRELIMINARY EXCAVATIONS AT BRANDYWINE SPRINGS AMUSEMENT PARK, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE.
The Friends of Brandywine Springs, working in concert with the New Castle County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, conducted preliminary excavations at a turn-of-the-century amusement park in Brandywine Springs County Park, New Castle County, Delaware. The objective of the excavation was to locate the entrance archway, built in 1902 and removed ca. 1923. The archway, a 50-foot high and 32-foot wide structure, was covered with electric lights and was the symbol of the park. This excavation is part of a long term program to document and record the remaining archaeological resources of the park. During the excavations,
Schoenwetter, James (Arizona State University). **DOES EASTERN WOODLAND POLLEN HAVE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUTURE?**

Arizona and New Mexico SHPO (i.e. State Historic Preservation Officer) Compliance Officers, in accordance with State Plans, expect contract surveys to incorporate plans for the recovery and curation of pollen samples. This is the norm. When such plans are not proposed, justification is required. Few reports of research at sites of significant size or funded at a significant scale, lack a chapter or appendix discussing analysis of pollen from site-context deposits. My impression of Eastern Woodland archaeology (while admitting a lack of knowledge of the "gray literature") is that site-context pollen work is not undertaken at a comparable scale. It is also my impression that such studies are widely thought to have proved impractical or uninformative when applied to most research concerns in this region. Not wanting to reproach anyone on the matter, I shall present a brief historical outline on archaeological palynology in the region designed to identify good reasons for this state of affairs. The focus of my paper is on three current trends I expect will shape the future of pollen studies from Eastern Woodland sites during the next two decades. They suggest SHPO's and archaeologists consider changes in research strategies.

Schuldenrein, Joseph (Geoarchaeology Research Associates). **PITHOUSE FEATURES IN DELAWARE: "IS IT REAL OR IS IT MEMOREX?"**

Extensive excavations at numerous archaeological sites across Delaware have disclosed the distribution of extensive organic horizons that terminate as bowl shaped features. Controversy surrounds their origin as either anthropogenic constructions ("pithouses") or bioturbation features ("tree throws") or differential distributions of both. Since these are among the most distinctive components of Delaware's archaeological landscape, a reconstruction of their formation history is imperative. The author has worked in several of the state's micro-environments in which these phenomena have been identified. Variability between excavation techniques and approaches have led to contrasting interpretations. In this study geoarchaeological techniques including micromorphology, sedimentology, geochemistry, and soil formation are brought to bear on a sampling of such features. Several hypotheses are offered as to origins.


The Heimbach site is a prehistoric quarry and workshop situated on Penns Creek in Snyder County, Pennsylvania. Radiocarbon dates and temporally sensitive artifacts indicate that the site was intermittently occupied from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland period. Debitage size distributions and spatial and chemical analysis of the assemblage indicate that a very specialized lithic industry was followed. This specialized industry was consistent throughout the prehistoric occupation. Locally available chert cobbles and nodules were systematically reduced into smaller blocky forms. These blocky forms served as unprepared cores for the production of flakes. The Heimbach artifact assemblage represents an expedient lithic industry, which was selected for by groups well adapted to the local environment.

Siegel, Peter E. see Reeve, Stuart A.


The Lyonsfield Run III Site (18BA433) is a multi-component prehistoric site situated along the terraces of Red Run in west central Baltimore County, Maryland. This paper summarizes the results from Phase II / III investigations with an emphasis on the problems of identifying quarry related debris from a site in which residue
quartz and quartzite are abundant. The stratigraphic integrity of the majority of the site had been compromised. However, a stratigraphically intact Early Woodland occupation was identified on the lowest terrace allowing a detailed analysis of lithic reduction strategies. Three distinct reduction strategies were found commingling on the same terrace formation; the processing of quarried quartzite bedrock, the reduction of the locally available cobbles and the finishing of rhyolite tools. The analysis of the collection illustrates the difficulty in extracting useful data from quarry sites but it underscores the complexity of these types of sites and the need to think of quarry sites as an important and functionally diverse aspect of the Early Woodland settlement pattern.

Snow, Dean R. (Pennsylvania State University). Response to Papers Presented In Iroquois Symposium (untitled). (No Abstract)

This paper begins with a visual review of the better known Paleindian sites and assemblages in the New England Maritimes region, and introduces several sites which have been discovered and excavated in the past few years. For example, a site using Holcombe-like points has been completely excavated, the first single component parallel flaked site in the New England area has been excavated, and yielded a radiocarbon date; and a site in southern Maine has yielded charred berry seeds and extensive wood charcoal deposits. I then summarize what is known about Paleindian chronology, lithic distribution patterns and subsistence in the region.

Stewart, R. Michael (Temple University). CLEMSON ISLAND AND LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL EVOLUTION IN THE NORTHEAST.
Clemson Island (AD 700/800-1300) is the first farming culture in the Susquehanna Valley of Pennsylvania. Along with archaeological cognates in nearby sections of the Potomac River Valley (Maryland and West Virginia), it is the earliest farming culture to be recognized in the Middle Atlantic states. This paper briefly summarizes Clemson Island and addresses its role in the cultural evolution of the greater Northeast, especially as regards the origins and development of Owasco culture to the north in New York. Considered are: possible origins of Clemson Island; ceramic affinities through time; and the nature of cultural systems from Middle to Late Woodland times. While the relationship between Owasco and Clemson Island is close, it is unlikely that Owasco developed as a result of a migration of this Native American culture.

Stewart, R. Michael (Temple University). PLAYWICKY FARM: LESSONS LEARNED FROM AN 18TH CENTURY INDIAN TOWN.
The Playwicky Farm Site (36BU173), located in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is a multi-component, stratified locality. The most obvious and latest deposits represent an Indian community of the early 18th century, post-dating initial European contact in the Delaware Valley by nearly 100 years. Deposits are assumed to represent the Lenape or Delaware Indians, the historically recognized inhabitants of the region. Three structures have been identified although the investigation of the site, and the site complex of which it is a part, is far from complete. This paper discusses the nature of the community and its material culture, especially the continued existence of native stone and ceramic crafts. As a native community surviving in the midst of colonial settlement, Playwicky Farm has much to reveal about Indian-European contact and the resiliency of Lenape culture.

Thomas, Ronald A. see Kellogg, Douglas C.

Turano, Frank (SUNY-Stony Brook). THE ABOVE GROUND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TERRY-MULFORD SITE, ORIENT, NEW YORK.
The Terry-Mulford House, Orient, New York, was constructed in the second quarter of the 17th century. Between 1700 and 1900 it served as a family farmstead. The Terrys occupied the house in the 18th century, the Mulfords
the 19th century. In the early 20th century, large portions of the interior were sealed by a covering of "beaver board." This protected the fabric of the nineteenth century house, leaving it relatively undamaged for purposes of historical interpretation. This study traces the history of the families occupying the house and relates changes in family needs, composition and resources to physical modifications made to the structure.

During the early 19th century, Dr. Montroville Wilson Dickeson was one of North America's leading archaeologists. He carried out an extensive program of excavation in the Mississippi Valley and took great pains to popularize archaeology. Despite his considerable accomplishments, he has been over -looked by the historians of the field. This paper reviews his career with illustrations drawn from his collections housed at the University of Pennsylvania. The reasons for his current obscurity are also explored.

Wiegand, Ernest A. (Norwalk Community-Technical College). THE INDIAN FIELD SITE, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT.
The salvage excavation of over fifty Woodland period pit features at the Indian Field Site in Greenwich, Connecticut, has provided the largest sample of subsistence remains from discrete contexts known for the area. Results from Indian Field are compared with those from other coastal sites in south-western Connecticut and from interior sites to form a model of Woodland period settlement and subsistence.

Zarzynski, Joseph W. see Capone, Vincent J.

ANNUAL REPORTS
Connecticut Archaeological Society of Connecticut NO REPORT
Delaware Archaeological Society of Delaware By Keith R. Doms, Secretary

We are pleased to report that membership and activities have increased this year. The ASD now has 112 individual and 12 institutional members. We also have two chapters in New Castle County, Delaware: one in Newark and one in Odessa. We have been involved in the excavation of four sites, two of which are being reported on at this conference.

Excavation is continuing at the Brandywine Springs Amusement Park site. The foundations for the entrance archway have been located. Excavation is now focusing on the Katzenjammer Fun House foundation. This work has resulted in the mapping of the foundations and investigations into building techniques used. Evidence of the footers of an amusement (a Hall of Mirrors) previously destroyed was also found.

Profiling and excavation were conducted along the mill race of the Greenbank Mill. The objective was to determine how it was constructed and to locate artifact deposits prior to restoration.

Two sites were tested on Iron Hill. The first was a prehistoric jasper quarry. Testing at the quarry was conducted to determine the depth, extent and nature of the debitage deposits being eroded by an ephemeral stream. The second site tested was a late nineteenth century to 1920, rural one room African- American schoolhouse. Test excavation of the foundation, part of our public outreach, was to determine if the building was burned down or dismantled and also
to determine the quality of construction and add to our limited knowledge of this structure.

Main  The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.  By Mike Brigham

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc. held its Spring Meeting at the Hinckley School. Speakers at this meeting were Karen Mack, Debbie Wilson and Lee Cranmer.

In July members operated an information and book sales booth and also provided personnel for a flint knapping demonstration at the Native American Crafts Festival at the College of the Atlantic in Bar Harbor. In September members operated a booth at the Common Ground Fair in Windsor.

Our volunteer Activities project, under the direction of Diane Curewitz helps members find opportunities to work on professionally supervised projects and also helps archaeologists find motivated volunteer field-workers. This year the project helped volunteers find field work opportunities at excavations at the Federal Period Ruggles House, the Hedden paleo-indian site and the multi-component Tracy Farm site.

The Fall Meeting of the Society was held on October 22nd at the University of Southern Maine in Portland. Speakers at the meeting were Jeffery Brain of the Salem Peabody Museum and Warren Riess of the University of Maine's Darling Research Center.

There are currently 514 members enrolled in the Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

Maryland  The Archeological Society of Maryland  By Iris McGill

The Archeological Society of Maryland held its 31st Annual Meeting on October 21st, 1995 at the Decoy Museum. The meeting was hosted by the Harford County Archeological Society, a chapter of the state society. The guest speaker was Dr. Jay Custer of the University of Delaware, who introduced us to the astronomical achievements of the Mid-Atlantic Indians. Recipient of the annual William B. Marve Award was Gretchen Seielstad, who was honored for her volunteer efforts in the Annual Field Sessions co-sponsored by A.S.M. and the Maryland Historic Trust for her secretarial service to the Board of Trustees and also for her long record of volunteer work at Jefferson Patterson Park. Tyler Bastion was honored with a special award for his 25 years of guidance to the Field Sessions.

Maryland celebrated its third Archaeological Week with various meetings, including our 30th Spring Symposium, and exhibits held throughout the state. The Annual Workshop in Archaeology was held just prior to Archaeology Week. Our 25th Annual Field Session in Archaeology was held in mid to late May at the Barton Site in Western Maryland. Over 80 volunteers participated under the guidance of Tyler Bastion, Dennis Curry and Maureen Kavanaugh of the Maryland Historical Trust and Dr. Robert Wall of Frostburg State University.

The Society presently has 551 members. Our monthly newsletter is published without fail and our 1995 journal, Maryland Archeology, vol. 31, nos. 1 & 2 will appear in December as a double volume.

New Hampshire  The New Hampshire Archaeological Society  NO REPORT

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

1995 has been a year for continuing the activities undertaken by ASNJ during the previous year. We continue to provide the "basics", i.e. 4 meetings with 3 or more talks, 4 newsletters and a hefty bulletin. In addition, the society's commitment to its stated goal of public education continues. The first avocation certification program was successfully completed last year. A new education committee to restructure and hopefully begin a second class has been formed. The committee, hoping to learn from previous difficulties, hopes to keep the best of the original program and to incorporate changes where problems arose in the first attempt. In addition, the committee hopes to incorporate some of the programming materials being developed by the Society for American Archaeology Public Education Committee.

Several ASNJ members were instrumental in the production of "The Turtle Stone", an educational documentary video aimed to bring the lessons of a century of archaeological research at the Abbotti Farm National Historic Landmark to an audience of elementary children. The video aired on public television this past spring and managed to garner two "Emmys" at the Mid-Atlantic awards. Interest in the Native American inspired soundtrack may lead to a separate release of a soundtrack and Canadian TV has inquired about airing it "up North". The second phase of this project, a teachers' guide, is almost completed and will be distributed along with video to the state schools.

Membership continues to hover around 300 with over 10% participating as Life Members. We are proud that we have over 60 institutional members with almost 1/4 of those in the exchange category. These other societies must feel that we have something to offer. Local chapters now number 3. 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. One of the inactive chapters has recently donated its remaining treasury balance to be used in our publication fund.

All of our remaining chapters remain healthy and continue to sponsor or participate in local educational opportunities that can get information about society and archaeology out to the general public. Two chapters have recently completed long term excavations and are now moving to the artifact processing stage. Both chapters hope to publish their completed work in the bulletin in the near future.

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 past year an award was granted to Drew Stanzelski, who received a grant to obtain a C-14 date for the Steele Site (28-CM-D-1). The date was run on charred acorn fragments and yielded a date of 9530, +/- 60 years B.P. (Beta 81355). Associated with the acorns were 2 hammer stones and 1 mulling stone. Also recovered in nearby test units were limaces, scrapers, cutters and pieces esquillees.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at approx. $9,000 and our research fund at $2,000. Most of the general fund will go towards publishing the next Bulletin, due out in early 1996 (for the year 1995). This year’s Bulletin will be number 50 and it will be oversized and “jammed packed” according to the editor, in honor of reaching the half-century milestone. In a general trend of downsizing, our editor, Charles Bellows, is to be commended for striving to expand the size of our major publication. The next issue (Bull. 51 or perhaps a special issue) will be a single topic issue devoted to the ceramics of the Lower/Middle Delaware Valley and is being written by Dr. R. Michael Stewart.

On the political front, continued effort is being made by some local Native American groups to achieve tribal recognition. While not involved directly, some members of our society have offered advice and knowledge that might help to establish the historical existence of their particular group. The situation is not made easier by the application by one of the Delaware groups in Oklahoma to open a casino in Wildwood, New Jersey. The Delaware group does not even propose to run the operation, but will lease the enterprise out to the highest bidder. This has helped to fuel the fears of unrestricted gambling that go along with every attempt by a Native American group to gain recognition.

One of our continuing concerns is how to advertise our existence. All to often members hear from the general public that “they had never heard of us”. This past year we printed up a larger number of Bulletins and distributed them, gratis, to the State Library System. This system, similar to those in most states, is set up to distribute government documents to a regional sampling of local libraries. In the case of New Jersey, these number over 60. All we had to do was to drop off at least 65 copies of our Bulletin to the appropriate State office and they did the rest. Each copy of the Bulletin had the society contact address included, stapled on the inside cover, so that any reader could contact us.

Declining membership is another continuing concern. Although our overall membership level has remained steady, there is a steady 15-20% annual turnover that we, like most societies, experience. We hate to lose members! Even more puzzling is the lack of support from many of the "professional" community. Roughly half of the professional archaeologists working in our state are not members, nor do they participate in the society’s efforts to educate the public. This is a very serious situation and is especially disturbing when those archaeologists holding government positions also fail to participate, but feel free to “mine” the avocational community for site information.

In closing, I would have to say that we have maintained the same level of participation and activity that we have had for the previous year, but that is not good enough and that we are planning on how we can move ahead in 1996.

PS The League of Historical Societies of New Jersey has awarded A.S.N.J. 1st prize in its book division for its Bulletin #49 (1994)

New York The New York State Archaeological Association By Robert J. Gorall

Since the last ESAF Annual Meeting held in Albany, New York, November 3-5, 1994, the New York State Archaeological Association has continued with its efforts to attract members into the NYSSA who share common interests in archaeology. At present, we have 750 members divided among 7 membership categories. Although most members are residents of New York State we also have a number of members from across the United States and Canada and a few from Europe. Among other events of the past year, the NYSAA's Annual Meeting was held in Syracuse, New York, and was hosted by the William Beauchamp Chapter.

During the Executive Committee's meeting, at that event, it was decided that extra copies of nearly complete
sets of the NYSAA Bulletin be offered to local high schools in each of the 15 Chapters districts. The committee felt that such activity might help attract some younger people into our Association ranks. The response has been quite positive. The NYSAA continues to publish 2 issues per year.

Dean Snow, a Fellow of the NYSAA and through who’s efforts the last ESAF meeting was such a great success in Albany, has left New York State and has taken new employment in Pennsylvania. We shall miss him and his scholarly approach to the Iroquois. However, we are comforted by the knowledge that he is only a short distance away. We wish him good luck.

The next NYSAA Annual Meeting will be held at Sparrowbush, New York, on April 26, 27 & 28, 1996.

Ohio NO REPORT

Pennsylvania The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology By Amanda Valko

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held its annual meeting at the Holiday Inn in Morgantown, Pa. on May 5-7th, 1995. It was hosted by the Schuylkill Valley Chapter 21. Dr. Henry Miller, Director of Research at St. Mary’s City, was the banquet speaker. His topic was “Project Lead Coffins”.

New Officers were elected at the Annual Meeting. They are as follows:

President: Dr. Thomas Baker, 1st Vice President: Georgina Hoffmaster, 2nd Vice President Dr. Kurt Carr, Secretary: Judy Duritsa, Treasurer: Dr. Mary Ann Mogus, Directors: Harlan Morrison & Noel Stratton

Pennsylvania Archaeology Week was held on October 7-15th. Many of our chapters provided educational programs to enhance public awareness of Archaeology during this week.

The Archaeological Conservancy has purchased 3 Monongahela Culture Sites on the Wylie Farm in Washington County. These sites encompass 6 acres of land.

There is legislation pending in Pennsylvania that could adversely affect contract archaeology in our state. Dr. Thomas Baker, SPA President, has been following this legislation along with other concerned SPA members. At this time, 3 separate bills affecting archaeology have been “tossed out” and rewritten into one bill. This rewritten bill was passed in the House and is going back to a Senate committee for consideration. This bill requires the State Bureau of Historic Preservation to review projects affecting archaeological sites, however, time frames for responding are very limited and no funds are provided to do the work.

In the past year, the SPA became affiliated with the Society of American Archaeology. Our publications include the journal “Pennsylvania Archaeologist” and a newsletter.

We are sad to report the passing of long time member and former SPA officer, Vincent R Mrozowski, on December 19, 1994. He was a member of SPA Chapter 17 (Amockwi). Vince was instrumental in the Mayer-Oakes Upper Ohio Valley Survey. He will be sadly missed.

South Carolina The Archaeological Society of South Carolina NO REPORT

Virginia The Archaeological Society of Virginia NO REPORT

West Virginia The West Virginia Archaeological Society NO REPORT
Eastern States Archaeological Federation-Balance Sheet 1995

Summary

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

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Charles A. Bello
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25
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<table>
<thead>
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