BULLETIN
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
NUMBER 56
NOVEMBER 1997

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

63rd Annual Meeting
October 24 - 27, 1996
Radisson Hotel
Huntington, West Virginia

BULLETIN EDITOR
EDMUND T. DLutowski
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MINUTES OF THE 63rd ANNUAL MEETING

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was hosted by the West Virginia Archeological Society (WVAS), the Council for West Virginia Archaeology, the West Virginia Humanities Council and the Huntington District, Corps of Engineers. The Meeting was held at the Radisson Hotel Huntington, Huntington, West Virginia, October 24-27, 1996. Pre-Meeting tours of the St. Albans Archaeological Site and local Petroglyphs were provided on Thursday afternoon for early meeting arrivals and at 8:00 p.m., a Reception was hosted by the West Virginia Archeological Society in the hotel.

On Friday morning, October 25, ESAF President, Joseph Granger and WVAS President, David Martin, welcomed meeting attendees. Thereafter, Robert Maslowski provided a few words of greeting and meeting announcements. The first symposium, entitled *Archaic in the Ohio Drainage*, was chaired by Steven D. Creasman who presented opening remarks. The following papers were presented: *Early Archaic Settlement Models in the Southeast* by Philip Carr; *Early Archaic Settlement and Land Use Patterns in the Wakatomika Creek Drainage, Muskingum County, Ohio* by Annette G. Ericksen; *Logistically Organized Flake Core Technologies: An Early Archaic Example inSoutheastern Kentucky* by Albert M. Pecora; *Archaic Occupations at Keyford Gap, 46KA358, Kanawha County, West Virginia* by Andrew P. Bradbury; *Geomorphology and Stratigraphy of the Kayford Gap Site (46KA358), Kanawha County, West Virginia: Implications for Upland Surveys in the Appalachians* by Eric N. Davis, J. Steven Kite and C. Michael Anslinger; *McCulloch's Run (12B1036): A Bifurcate Tradition Cemetery in South Central Indiana* by Donald R. Cochran, K. Paige Waldron and James A. Mohow; and, *Aspects of the 1991-1994 Test Excavations at the Saint Albans Site (46KA27)* by the MUAFS by Nicholas Friedin.

On Friday afternoon, the first session entitled *Archeological Investigations at the Mouth of Seneca Site (46PD1)* was organized and chaired by Ruth A. Brinker who presented opening remarks. The following papers were included in this session: *Ten Thousand Years of Prehistory at Seneca Rocks* by James A. Robertson; *Feature Classification at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by Daniel G. Landis and James A. Robertson; *Prehistoric Lithic Assemblages at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by James A. Robertson and Daniel G. Landis; *Ceramic Assemblages at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by Janet G. Brasher; *Connecting the Dots: Late Woodland House and Village Patterns at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by Steven Poole and Beverly Smith; *Subsistence Patterns at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by Kathryn Egan and Beverly Smith; and, *A Prehistoric Cache of Bifaces at the Mouth of Seneca Site* by Daniel G. Landis.

Concurrent with the first session of the afternoon, the 63rd Annual Executive Board of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in the Executive Board Room of the Radisson Hotel Huntington, was convened by President Joseph Granger.

Minutes of the E.S.A.F. Executive Board Meeting

The ESAF Executive Board Meeting was called to order at 1:05 p.m. by President Joseph Granger. Thereafter, a Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives was read, a quorum was present.

Order of business

Reports from Federation Officers and staff

It was moved and seconded to dispense with the Reading of the Minutes of the 1995 Executive Board Meeting, motion was passed.

Treasurer's Report. Roger Moeller, Business Manager gave this report.

As of January 1, 1996, the Federation had a cash-on-hand balance of $39,158.51. The balance for this year through the third quarter is as follows: $37,130.30 from checking/savings and the Dreyfus fund. Income through the third quarter, totalled $11,874.97 from memberships, state society dues, book sales, profit from the 1995 meeting and interest. Expenses through the third quarter totalled $13,454.81 from AENA printing, editor stipend, AENA production costs, miscellaneous printing, postage, business office expenses, office supplies and taxes. Through the fourth quarter, additional revenues should be realized from memberships, Meeting profits and book sales. Overall, the financial health of the Federation is very, very good. It was moved and seconded to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented, motion was passed.
Corresponding Secretary's Report. Richard L. George gave this report.

George reported in July he sent Directory Information Forms to 11 state societies, with New Hampshire having already provided the requested information. Seven societies returned the completed forms. Maine, Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia failed to provide the requested information. All Directory data were forwarded to Roger Moeller for disbursement with the Bulletin. It was moved and seconded to accept the Corresponding Secretary's Report as presented, motion was passed.


Spiess circulated a written report in which he indicated a 239 page camera-ready copy of AENA was sent to the Federation's printer in early summer. Mike Brigham quickly completed the printing of AENA #24 and the Federation Business Manager was able to mail it to the membership in mid-August. Spiess indicated his delight and pleasure in the quality of Volume #24 which contained 2 noteworthy articles; one on a mastodon bone artifact found at the Hiscock Site, and the other on reworking Archaic burial traditions of the New England and Maritime Provinces. Pursuant to Volume #25 (1997), Spiess noted it was approximately 60% full with most articles having received editorial preparation. Spiess further noted that at the rate acceptable articles have been received by the Editor, the volume will be full by December or January with an anticipated summer dispersion to the Federation membership. It was moved and seconded to accept the the AENA Editor's Report. motion was passed.


Dlutowski indicated a camera-ready copy of the Bulletin was sent to the Federation Business Manager for printing and dispersement within the time frame requested by Roger Moeller. Dlutowski noted the compilation of the Bulletin went so well this year, it was almost frightening. "Difficulties previously encountered with translating floppy discs are a thing of the past now that I have the same software as the Recording Secretary." Dlutowski, in closing, indicated all Bulletin Editor expenses were donated to the Federation. It was moved and seconded to accept the the Bulletin Editor's Report, motion was passed. After the motion was passed, President Granger thanked Ed for his donation.


Moeller announced that $2654.60 was received for the year-to-date from back issue sales of AENA, with only $864.00 realized from advertising. The remaining sales were from multi-copy sales to societies for resale, over-the-counter sales at meetings, library services ordering missed issues and from individuals joining the Federation late for the previous year. Moeller stated the Federation should not advertise back issues since we do not get an adequate return for the effort. Dave Mudge asked Moeller if he printed up flyers to have at various meetings that Moeller attends. Moeller answered in the affirmative. Art Spiess suggested an order form advertising back issues be sent to new ESAM members. To this suggestion, Moeller again answered in the affirmative; he does this automatically. Mima Kapches interjected the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS) may provide an opportunity for selling back issues of AENA by advertising in their journal. She also suggested an advertisement offering ESAM membership be put in the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) journal as well. She indicated she would check into this and get back to Roger. The second topic Moeller discussed was Memberships. During 1996, a total of 367 memberships were received, which when added to previous renewals made a grand total of 429. Moeller also noted that of these, 77 members paid for 1997 and beyond when a special 3-year membership offer for $50.00 was made. Institutional members should be sending payments for 1997 in November. Moeller noted the 3-year membership offered for the first time this year is very popular and warrants continuation. He also noted requiring paper presenters at the annual meetings be individual Federation members brought in at least 24 new memberships this year and this requirement should be made a policy of the Federation. Moreover, the Host Society handled the processing of these new memberships and for their efforts received 20% of the money collected. Moeller noted this practice should also be continued as an reward or incentive to the Host Society. Finally, Moeller indicated he sent out 2500 postcards offering the special 3-year membership for $50.00 using the mailing lists of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA), ESAM and the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC). With problems in the Postal Service's new regulations regarding bulk mailing procedures, Moeller also wanted to update the mailing list. Mima Kapches inquired as to the response of this special membership offer. Moeller indicated it was very good considering it was issued in early August. This offer seems to appeal to long time ESAM participants and to individuals who have previously lapsed. Moeller anticipated a membership of ± 450 for 1997. He also noted with printing 600 copies of AENA, the Federation shouldn't have too many copies left over. After 1 year, publication don't generally sell well. It was moved and seconded to accept the the Business Manager's Report, motion was passed.
Unfinished Business.

A status report from the Chair of the Federation Archives Committee was requested. President-Elect Mima Kapches, Chair of this Committee, indicated that an inquiry was made by Keith Doms also on this Committee, to the Morris Library, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, to consider accepting the Federation's Library and Archives. The Morris Library responded they were interested and would be reviewing the materials. Kapches then noted the Committee would pursue working out the details. Dave Mudge asked if there was any response from the President's solicitation of Federation Past-Presidents for archival material they might have in their possession. President Granger indicated he failed to follow through on this matter from last year but then directed the Corresponding Secretary to draft a letter of inquiry to these individuals. President-Elect Kapches also suggested there are other forms of archives, such as photographs and slides, and these warrant consideration for inclusion in the Federation's archives. Dave Mudge also suggested there might be video and/or audio tapes available for inclusion as well. Kapches indicated she would pursue the solicitation of identified photographs and slides.

The second item of Unfinished Business was to reintroduce the discussion on the Federation's position on the commercial sale of archaeological artifacts and the sale of publications which promote the commercial sale of artifacts at Federation meetings. This issue was tabled from last year's meeting. After a very lengthy discussion, it was moved and seconded that ESAF prohibit the sale of artifacts from an archaeological context (excluding reproductions) at all of its annual meetings, motion was passed. It was also moved and seconded that ESAF prohibit the sale of magazines or journals that advertise the sale of artifacts from an archaeological context (excluding reproductions) at its annual meetings.

The third item of Unfinished Business was a request for a status report on the current meeting, which was presented by Robert Maslowski. Bob indicated there were 120 meeting pre-registrants and 91 banquet tickets sold thus far. He noted that WVAS and ESAF needed 40 more registrants to break even which he fully anticipated realizing. President-Elect Kapches questioned the low number of pre-registrations. Maslowski indicated there were a fair number of distant pre-registrants; however, local response or lack thereof to a pre-registration was typical for West Virginia. Art Spiess asked if there was any profit realized from a meeting, who would it go to? The Host Society or ESAF? Maslowski indicated the Host Society would profit from the sale of table space in the book room and from individual memberships processed from paper presenters who were not prior ESAF members. Spiess also asked if there was a deficit from the meeting, would ESAF be responsible for paying any outstanding bills? A discussion was held regarding previous incidents when a Host Society failed to realize sufficient revenues to cover meeting costs and how they were handled. While not reaching a definitive position, it was noted by the Board that if any Host Society did realize a problem of this nature, it is possible the Federation may be able to assist to some extent. Maslowski was directed to notify Roger Moeller if this happened this year so the Executive Board could discuss the matter and take any action if deemed appropriate. It was also noted that every state society anticipating hosting a meeting should be familiar with Verna Cowin's paper "How to Run A Meeting" to ensure this problem does not happen.

New Business


Granger announced the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) requested the Board's consideration of their invitation to host the 1997 Annual Meeting at the Mt. Laurel Travel Lodge, Rt. 73, in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, during the week of October 23-25, 1997. He indicated room rates would be about $60.00/night; the banquet rate would be in the $25.00 range; airport shuttle service to/from the Philadelphia Airport would be available; Pre-Meeting tours of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the New Jersey State Aquarium were being considered. Herb Kraft has been designated Program Chair and Debra Campagnari Martin will serve as Local Arrangements Chair. Granger indicated he had a letter ready for his signature accepting this invitation and requested the Board's confirmation to sign it. It was moved and seconded to authorize President Granger to sign the letter of acceptance, motion was passed. Granger signed the letter and gave it to Dave Mudge, ASNJ State Society Representative.

2. An invitation extended by the SPA to host the 1998 Annual Meeting in the Wilkes Barre, PA area. Presently, specific details as to the location and time were not available. It was moved and seconded for the Executive Board to accept SPA's invitation to host the 1998 annual meeting, motion was passed.
3. Nominations.
As Chair of the Nominations Committee, Art Spiess noted that in addition to Mima Kapches assuming the position of President, the current Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer have all agreed to be considered for their respective positions for 1997-98. For the position of President-Elect, the Committee offers Dr. James Petersen, University of Maine-Farmington. Spiess noted Petersen’s delight and willingness to be considered for this position and noted his absence at this Meeting was due to being on his honeymoon. President Granger asked if there were any other nominations for any of the Federation offices. None were received from the floor. It was moved and seconded that the Executive Board accept this slate of candidates as presented, motion was passed.

4. Federation excess capital.
Roger Moeller discussed the benefits and desirability of investing Federation excess capital. Because the Federation’s treasury consistently remained very healthy over the last several years, he suggested the Federation pursue higher interest rates. It was suggested that the Federation open an account with First Albany Corporation, a brokerage firm, to invest $20,000 in Triple A rated government bonds, which pay principal and interest monthly. With $20,000 invested in $5,000 increments at a 3 month interval, the interest would be rolled over and reinvested. The money awaiting investment could be placed in a money market account to accumulate interest until it’s drawn down for investment. It was moved and seconded that the Federation open such an account. Pursuant to extensive discussion, it was noted this type of brokerage account is SIPC insured, is very liquid (accessible with 24 hours notice) and the investments were "no load" transactions. Also, if needed, we could sell the bonds before maturity. A friendly amendment to the motion changing the interval between investments to 6 months rather than 3 was presented, since the Federation would realize a greater yield if the interval were extended. The remaining $19,000 in the existing Dreyfus Account would remain there. The question was posed to the maker of the motion to accept this friendly amendment which was accepted. The motion was passed.

5. Membership in ESAF for all Annual Meeting paper presenters.
A motion was presented requiring membership in ESAF for all Annual Meeting paper presenters as a Federation policy and for inclusion in Cowin’s procedures entitled "How to Run A Meeting." Motion died for a lack of second. After discussion, it was moved and seconded that the Executive Board make it a requirement that all paper presenters at Annual ESAF Meetings be individual members of ESAF at or before the time of publishing the Preliminary Program with the exception of special Federation invitees (ie. special professionals and/or outside exerxts and banquet speakers). The question was raised as to whether all authors of a multi-authored paper were required to be members. This was not part of the original motion, only the person actually reading the paper was required to be a member. After discussion, the motion was voted on and carried.

6. Special cover for the next issue of AENA.
AENA Editor Spiess presented the Board with a color photograph of a 19th century painting, as artwork for a special cover for the next issue of AENA. The artwork is related to a biographical article which will appear in this volume. The painting depicts an excavation of a mound with exposed skeletons, Afro-American excavators and a Euro-American supervisor. It was the Board’s consensus, since this is an historical painting, there should be no objection to its "political correctness." Based on this consensus, President Granger directed Spiess to go ahead and use the illustration but have a reference in the inside cover stating this is an historical painting. Spiess also noted since its a color cover there will be an additional printing cost of about $300.00-$400.00. The Board discussed this additional cost and decided, based on Spiess’s recommendation, to allow the additional cost. Roger Moeller asked if there would be an additional cost associated with reproduction rights? Spiess noted this cost would be covered by the article author and not the Federation.

7. Reprints of out-of-print volumes of AENA.
AENA Editor Spiess noted that the Federation has a number of out-of-print volumes of AENA and reprinting would not be cost effective. To provide for the availability of articles from these out-of-print volumes and/or the entire volume, Spiess indicated there is a solution. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission (Commission) is contemplating purchasing a document scanner and software to be able to scan any document or publication and make it available on disk. Spiess queried the Board as to the Federation’s interest in sharing the cost of purchasing this equipment with the Commission with the understanding the Federation would be able to produce paper copies of individual articles or an entire volume to sell. If so, he proposed splitting the cost of approximately $1,450.00-1,500.00 between the Commission and ESAF. During the course of an extended discussion, Spiess indicated the Commission would provide all labor associated with the document scanning and transferring of information onto a disk as well as paper and service/maintenance contracts. Spiess further clarified the intent of his suggestion by
indicating he was not comfortable selling disk copies of an AENA without selling the right of reproduction with it; therefore, we would limit the proposal to transferring information on to disks and then producing paper copies of articles when requested. Spiess noted that while he hasn't studied the market, there is nonetheless a demand for back issues and this is the most cost effect way to provide them especially since it would require a minimum of 500 copies for a reprint and the Federation would be stuck with a large quantity of back issues to sell. Ed Dlutowski asked who would own the equipment? Spiess indicated the Commission would. Valko asked if this service would be available to other ESAF organizations? Spiess could not answer that question but thought the idea merited consideration. It was moved and seconded that $750.00 be provided to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to develop a reproduction technology to provide a service for ESAF to be able to reproduce back issues of AENA. The motion passed.

8. Copyright infringement.

AENA Editor Spiess showed the Board a collated copy of a xeroxed "Readings in New England Prehistory" which was reproduced by the University of New Hampshire for a seminar taught by an Anthropology professor. Included in this "Readings" were 9 articles from various volumes of AENA for which the University did not get copyright permission. Spiess asked if the Board should seek to recover fees associated with this copyright infringement and noted this was not just a limited reproduction but a gross violation of copyright. There were nine articles from six different AENA volumes and 25-40 copies of each article were reproduced. Also, to his knowledge, the Federation has never been faced with a similar situation. Normally, when someone asks for permission to copy an article for educational purposes, he just grants it without compensation. He asked whether we should take the matter to an attorney or have the Corresponding Secretary send a letter under the President's signature demanding payment. Spiess noted he had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the professor, who then took a flippant and cavalier attitude which irritated Spiess. Ed Dlutowski asked how do we calculate a fee? It was suggested the price of a volume of AENA would be appropriate. Dave Mudge indicated the Federation should be entitled to recoup this lost revenue. After some additional discussion, it was decided a reproduction fee schedule should be established for the Editor to use for copyright requests and these fees can then be used when approaching the University of New Hampshire. It was moved and seconded to establish a reproduction fee, for educational purposes, of $20.00 per article with the proviso the AENA Editor be given the authority to waive this fee at his discretion, motion passed. It was moved and seconded directing Art Spiess to send a letter to the University of New Hampshire Reproduction Services, with copies to the professor and his Dean, requesting $180.00 as recompense for this copyright infringement within 60 days. Spiess was also directed, at his discretion, to secure the advise of an attorney regarding the pursuit of legal remedies. This motion passed.

With no additional New Business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:32 p.m.

The second Friday afternoon session was a General Session chaired by Patrick Trader. A Synthesis of the Prehistory of the St. Lawrence River Headwaters Region, New York and Ontario by Timothy J. Abel and David N. Fuerst; Bringing the Public into Public Archaeology by Varna Boyd; Prehistoric Settlement Patterns Along the Little Miami River Drainage by Jeannine Kreinbrink; and, Spatial Analysis of Lithic Artifacts and Structural Patterning at the Common Field Site, Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri by Patrick D. Trader were presented at this time.

The Saturday morning session entitled General Session: Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric was chaired by Deborah G. Catton. The following papers were presented: Archaeological Past and Present: Re-examining Prehistoric Village Community Organization in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Using Field Records from 1930s Relief Excavations by Bernard K. Means; Results on the Sony Site in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania by Christine Davis; What Ever Happened to the Drew Phase? by Richard L. George; Archeological Investigations at the Kershner Site (36WM213), A Middle Woodland Monogahela Village in the Youghio-gheny River Valley: An Interim Report by Jay Babich, Matalie M. Kirshner, William C. Johnson and Thomas S. Kirshner; Protohistoric Trade Connections: A Summary of Probable Routes, Known Sites and Hallmark Artifacts by James T. Herbstritt; The Miller's Ridge Site (33SA65) Evidence for Huber-Fisher, Sandusky and Whittlesey Tradition Interaction: New Perspectives on the Origins and Identity of the 'Fire Nation' Confederacy by David M. Stothers and Jason M. Koralewski; What Happened to the Birds?: The Effects of European Contact on Native American Hunting Strategies in 17th Century Virginia by Elizabeth A. Moore; Late Woodland Palisaded Villages From Ontario to the Carolinas: An Examination of Settlement Size and Population Trends by Gregory H. Bondar and James W. Hatch; The Effects of European Contact on Native...
American Health in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley by Celeste Marie Gagnon; and, The Hunter-Gatherer Trade Fair as a Model for Prehistoric Aggregated Interaction in the Northeast by David M. Stothers and Timothy J. Abel.

The first Saturday afternoon session, entitled A Mound Symposium: More Than Meets the Eye, was organized and chaired by Jonathan W. Bream who presented opening remarks. Included in this session were the following papers: The Cotiga Mound (46MO1) by Diane B. Landers and Susan Frankberger; Sugar Run Mound (36WA359) and Village Site (36WA2): Hopewell Middle Woodland in Warren County, Pennsylvania by Mark A. McConaughy and Janet R. Johnson; The South Charleston Mound: From the Smithsonian to ISTEA by Jonathan W. Bream; Adena Footprints by Berle Clay; and, Use of Stone in Upper Ohio Valley Mounds: An Overview by Verna L. Cowin.

The second Saturday afternoon session was a General Session chaired by Gloria Gozdzik. Included in this session were the following papers. The Transitional Archaic in the Northeast: An Interim Report by Curtiss Hoffman, Late Holocene Alluviation and Archaeological Site Burial in Virginia by J. Sanderson Stevens and Daniel R. Hayes; Architecture and Social Life in the Middle Atlantic Region: A.D. 900-1600 by Michael Klein and Martin Gallivan; The "Sand Ridge" Site (33CT159a), a Multi-component Habitation in Southwest Ohio by Timothy King; and, The Williams Tenant House Site (33CT561): An Examination of Site Usage Through Time by Sarah E. Adams.

Following the last afternoon session, the 63rd Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was convened in the Kentucky Room of the Radisson Hotel Huntington, Huntington West Virginia.

Minutes of the ESAF General Business Meeting

The 1996 Federation General Business Meeting was called to order by President Joseph Granger on October 26, at 5:12 p.m. The Recording Secretary presented a synopsis of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held the day prior.

New Business,

The first order of business was the election of Federation Officers for 1997-98. President Granger indicated for President, Mima Kapches would assume this position as his successor. The Nomination Committee presented the following slate of officers: President-Elect, Dr. James Petersen
Treasurer, Charles Bello (incumbant)
Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum (incumbant)
Corresponding Secretary, Richard George (incumbant)
It was moved and seconded to elect the slate of candidates as presented by acclamation, motion passed. President Granger directed the Recording Secretary to cast a single ballot for the slate as presented.

The next order of business requested by President Granger was the presentation of State Society Reports. After these reports were presented, President Granger thanked the State Society Representatives for their efforts to share information on important activities happening in their states.

President Granger asked if anyone had any additional business, questions or comments. Art Spiess suggested the ASNJ State Society Representative's comments, contained in his report on the Professional-Avocational relation-ship, should be sent to SAA for inclusion in American Antiquity. President Granger also noted, after hearing the Ohio Archaeological Council's (OAC) report, the OAC symposia are "one of the best kept secrets" and congratulated them on the important contributions to archaeology these symposia make. Roger Moeller then indicated a January 15, 1997 mailing to 2500 persons, which announced the Federation's 1997 Meeting, could also contain a flyer for the OAC symposium and their publications. Ed Dlutowski, Bulletin Editor, asked State Society Representatives who gave oral presentation to provide him with a written report as soon as possible. He also asked anyone who knew Society Representatives who were absent to contact them and request they forward their report to him.

With no additional comments, questions or business, President Granger thanked everyone serving on the Federation's Executive Board for their hard work during his tenure as president. He indicated his extreme pleasure working with everyone over the last two years. Granger thanked the Host Society and especially Bob Maslowski for their efforts in putting on a very well run meeting. Finally, Granger expressed his deep personal thanks and gratitude to everyone for allowing him the honor to serve as president of this organization. It was moved and seconded that the Executive Board endorse the following three resolutions: 1) Be It Resolved, the Eastern States Archeological Federation would like to thank the West Virginia Archeological Society, the Council for West
Virginia Archaeology, the West Virginia Humanities Council and the Huntington District, Corps of Engineers for the fine job they've done in hosting this Meeting; 2) Be It Re-solved, the Eastern States Archeological Federation would like to especially thank Robert Maslowski for the excellent job we all know he has done to extend the original invitation to host this Meeting and in following through on the organization of this Meeting, as well as his yeomanship job in sustaining the West Virginia Archeological Society; and, 3) Be It Resolved, the Eastern States Archeological Federation thanks the Archaeological Society of New Jersey for extending an invitation to host the 1997 Annual Meeting in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. We all look forward to this Meeting.

The motion was resounding passed with the pleasure and gratitude of the Executive Board.

Following the General Business Meeting, Federation members and guests enjoyed a Cocktail Hour prior to the Annual Banquet. After the meal concluded, William Drennan, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, presented the WVAS Sigfus Olafson Award, as well as a series of Door Prizes. President Granger, asked everyone to recognize the Host Society for their efforts in providing wonderful accommodations, a good program and warm hospitality. He also thanked everyone for the honour and privilege of serving as president of ESAF and then turned the Meeting over to Mima Kapches, as the new President. Kapches thanked Granger and echoed her thanks to the Host Society. Dr. Mark Seeman thereafter presented a well received, slide-illustrated lecture entitled "The GE Mound: Modern Controversy and the Hopewell Past."

The first Sunday morning session, organized and chaired by Ruth A. Brinker, was entitled Cultural Resources of the Monogahela National Forest. Opening Remarks by Ruth A. Brinker; What's a Coke Oven? Excavations at Thomas, Tucker County, West Virginia by Jeffrey B. Davis; Prehistoric Site Distribution in the Monogahela National Forest by Joan M. Walker; Sawdust and Woodhicks: The History of the Upper Greenbrier River Valley Timber Industry and its Archaeological Legacy on the Monogahela National Forest by Robert C. Whetsell; "Uniting...The Most Remote Quarters: The Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike by Billy Joe Peyton; and, The Severest Campaign: Archaeology and Interpretation of Federal Winter Quarters at Cheat Summit Fort, 1861-62 by W. Hunter Lesser were presented during this session.

The second Sunday morning session, chaired by Frederick McEvoy, was a General Session: West Virginia Archeology. The following papers were included in this the last session of the Meeting: The Rolfe Lee Site and Late Mississippian Lithic Technology by Jane Day Binning; Archeological Investigations of the Snidow Site (46MC1), Mercer County, West Virginia by David N. Fuerst; Archeological Investigations at the Overby Site: Woodland Occupation of an Upland Setting in the Big Sandy Valley by Jonathan C. Lothrop and Kimberly P. Kratzer; A Subsistence Ring Feature at Site 46NI1267: Possible Implications for Woodland Site Types in the Upper Ohio Valley by Barbara A. Mumford and Jonathan C. Lothrop; and, "Wood County, Ohio Blufflop Site 46WD18 by Jerrel C. Anderson."

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was concluded at the end of this session.

Meetings Attendance:

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Respectfully submitted,
Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
Abel, Timothy J. and Fuerst, David N. - 1000 Islands Chapter, NYSAA.

A Synthesis of the Prehistory of the St. Lawrence River Headwaters Region, New York and Ontario.

For nearly a century, the St. Lawrence River headwaters region in New York has been an orphan of archaeological research. Outside of the pioneering efforts of William Ritchie, Marian White, and William Engelbrecht and a small number of contract reports, virtually no archaeological information has come out of this region. To make matters worse, much of the information has been cast into a framework that was constructed for New York's southern tier. As a result, the St. Lawrence River headwaters region of New York has become a topical frontier, and unfortunately a topic of much wind and speculation. Future research in this region would best be served by divorcing its cultural sequence from the stigma of the southern tier analogy. An up-to-date framework is offered which will hopefully result in a fresh look at the region's prehistory.

Adams, Sarah E. - NES, Inc.  
The Williams Tenant House Site 33Ct561: An Examination of Site Usage Through Time.

During the mitigation of four prehistoric sites along the East Fork of the Little Miami River in eastern Clermont County, one historic site was located and examined. Because the project was not under a federal mandate, excavation of the historic site was set aside as a public education endeavor. Two field schools attended by local high school students were conducted, thus combining the archaeological process and public cooperation and education with extremely positive results. The Williams Tenant House site, 33Ct561, formerly known as the Vorhees Site, clearly exhibits traits of changing usage through time. It progressed from what appears to be a primary or secondary residence of a middle to lower-upper class family to that of a lower class tenant structure and finally, to the status of out-building and/or barn. The artifact assemblage and historic document research agree in this determination. The overall history of the site indicates that its period of occupation spanned approx. forty years, from 1820-1860, with its life as an out-building extending beyond this period by at least thirty years. This examination of site usage will summarize the history of the site up to and including its excavation, documenting its period of occupancy through detailed historical research and artifact analysis.

Anderson, Jerrel C. - West Virginia Archaeological Society.

Wood County Ohio River Blufftop Site, 46WD18.

Site 46WD18 lies on top of a steep-sided isolated bluff 140 feet above the Ohio River just west of the junction with the Little Kanawha River. Early accounts report a geometric earthwork and associated mound on this site, but no trace remains of either feature. The site was severely bulldozed in the summer of 1995 in preparation for commercial construction, but an undisturbed midden lies along the river side brink and down the slope of the blufftop. Excavation by the Little Kanawha Chapter of the West Virginia Archeological Society began in June of 1996 and continues at the time of this writing. Surface finds collected over the last year include projectile points from all periods, but the middle and late archaic periods dominate the record of this site. Four 2-meter squares in the midden have been excavated and the dominate point type is the side-notched Raddatz along with some stemmed points that appear to be the Steubenville stemmed type. Rubbed hematite nodules, abundant wood and nut charcoal, burned bone, flint drills, heavy layers of fire cracked rock, and flint debitage are being found in the midden levels. The midden thickens to about 1.5 feet as it progresses down the slope. No pottery or stone vessel fragments have been found anywhere on the site. Many points having short stems and trianguloid blades have been found on the surface of the site but so far, none have been found in the midden. These points resemble the late archaic Pickwick type. This site resembles the "Panhandle Archaic Complex" sites of East Steubenville and Globe Hill described by Mayer-Oakes in its elevated location and artifact assemblage. A complete Cumberland point was found on the surface near the area now being excavated but further evidence of such points has been uncovered. Plans are to continue excavating the site until construction begins again next spring. Abundant charcoal is present associated with diagnostic points types: radiocarbon dates will be forthcoming.

Anslinger, C. Michael see Davis, Eric N.
The multicomponent Kirshner site (36Wm213) is located adjacent to the Glades Path on a bench near the rim of the Sewickley Creek drainage in the Lower Youghiogheny River Valley of southwestern Pennsylvania. The major component at the site is a moderate size Late Prehistoric period Monongahela culture stockaded and trenched village. The village displays two concentric, presumably contemporaneous, house rings. Postmold patterns of 16 circular to subrectangular and pear-shaped storage structures have been identified. Approximately 25 semi subterranean, subrectangular and pear-shaped storage structures have been identified. At least 11 of the houses are associated with multiple storage structures. Sparse midden debris and a low frequency of interments suggest that the village was only briefly occupied. The recovery of copious quantities of carbonized maize and the remains of several dismembered juveniles suggests that the premature abandonment of the village may have precipitated by a successful raid. Two associated radiometric dates indicated an early thirteenth century provenience for the village. Other radiocarbon assays, community pattern data, ceramic attributes, and additional diagnostic artifactual material however, argue for a late Middle Monongahela period, sixteenth century age for the village and an ascription to the recently posited Youghiogheny phase.

This paper will discuss the initial findings that have resulted from an examination of the human skeletal material recovered from the Kirshner Site and what this material indicates about nutritional stress in a Monongahela population. Indicators of nutritional stress that the skeletal assemblage was examined for included dental hypoplasias - deficiencies in enamel thickness as a result of stress, as well as anemias which have been attributed in the Monongahela to an over reliance on maize. To date, 17 individual and 2 multiple interments for a total of 22 burials have been recovered from the site. The analysis of this material involved the complete description and photographing of each recovered burial. In addition, the analysis involved the assessment of age and sex when possible, as well as the presence of nonmetric variation and pathology. Determinations of nutritional stress were based upon a complete analysis of the dentition for dental hypoplasias, X-ray photography of long bones for the presence of Harris Lines and a thorough examination of the skeletal elements for evidence of osteoporosis or cribaeorbitalia. The results of the analysis were then compared with data previously compiled by Farrow (1986) and Dirkmatt (1992) for Monongahela populations.

The flaked-stone assemblage from the Rolfe Lee archaeological site is very similar to late Mississippian flaked-stone assemblages from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Robert Jeske has suggested that these assemblages reflect a decreased expenditure of energy and time in flaked stone tool production. Replicative experiments, use-wear analysis, and the analysis of flaked-stone artifacts from the Rolfe Lee site were employed to explore the ideas of Jeske and others regarding these assemblages. The purpose of bipolar reduction and "humpback" bifaces is examined in the paper. The use of heat treatment and the manufacture of Madison points are also discussed.

Given the importance of demographic trends in our understanding of regional prehistory, especially our dependence on site size as a surrogate measure of population, accurate standards for estimating site populations are vital. In this paper, we will present the preliminary results of our long-term project seeking cultural patterns in geometry, scale, and key architectural features of settlements of the Late Woodland societies in the Middle
Atlantic, Northeast, and Ontario. In particular, we will examine the ratio between the palisaded area and roofed-over household area to measure temporal or cultural variation in the amounts of individual space required by native peoples. From these data, we will evaluate several different methods for estimating village population.

**Boyd, Varna** - Senior Archaeologist Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.

*Bringing the Public into Public Archaeology.*

As part of the Phase III investigations for the U.S. 219 Meyersdale, Pennsylvania project, a Public Outreach and Education Program was developed. This program was developed by Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. archaeologists in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission and local residents interested in history and archaeology. This paper will summarize the various aspects of the program including lectures, site tours, volunteer days, media cooperation, PBS videos and participation in community events. Finally, the benefits of public outreach and education will be reviewed and discussed.

**Bradbury, Andrew P.** - Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc.

*Archaic Occupations at Kayford Gap, 46KA358, Kanawha County, West Virginia.*

The Kayford Gap site was situated in a small, well defined saddle on Kayford Mountain at an elevation of approximately 2500 feet AMSL. Archeological excavations documented the presence of Woodland, Late Archaic, and Early Archaic cultural horizons occurring within buried deposits. The focus of this paper will be on the Archaic horizons. During the Late Archaic, an extensive midden was formed. Large quantities of fire cracked rock, pitted cobbles, groundstone and chipped stone tools were recovered, and a number of features were excavated from horizons dating to the Late Archaic. The Early Archaic occupations appear to be ephemeral and consist primarily of chipped stone debris and a few tools.

**Brashier, Janet G.** - Grand Valley State University.

*Ceramic Assemblages at the Mouth of Seneca Site.*

The excavations at the Mouth of Seneca Site produced a ceramic assemblage with surprising variability. The dominant ceramics are associated with Page Complex ceramics first defined at the Keyser Farm Site. Other ceramics represented in the assemblage include: chert tempered ceramics, some of which are not impressed; siltstone/shale tempered ceramics; and a minor quartz tempered component. A provisional chronology for the ceramics at the Mouth of Seneca Site is offered. Differences in the spatial distribution of ceramics is also discussed with respect to the cultural components represented at the site.


*The South Charleston Mound: From the Smithsonian to ISTEA.*

The South Charleston Mound is one of the many mounds that once existed in the Kanawha Valley. Urbanization and industrialization have ravaged these mounds and disturbed their contents over the past 150 years. United Carbon, later known as Union Carbide, saved one of these and protected it as a park or open space for the city of South Charleston. Someone of the Smithsonian Institute dug a shaft vertically down through the middle in the 1890's. During this century the top of the mound has been flatten and park benches have been placed there for relaxation. Steps leading to the top of the mound and a band stage have also been placed on the mound. A sufficient ISTEA grant hopes to reverse some of these atrocities. This paper will address the Smithsonian excavations of the 1890's.

**Brinker, Ruth A.** - Monongahela National Forest.

*Symposium Introduction: Archaeological Investigations at the Mouth of Seneca Site, 46PDI.*

The Mouth of Seneca Site was first recorded by Gerald Fowke in 1894. Since that time various studies have been conducted, from surface collections through several Phase I and Phase II studies and finally, full excavation of that portion of the site that will be impacted by the construction of a new Seneca Rocks Visitor Center. The most recent work was conducted by Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group under contract to the
National Forest. The site is located in the most heavily used Recreation Area on the Forest and within sight of the temporary Visitor Center, Seneca Rock, a small town and the intersection of two highways. The importance of the site and its high visibility were key factors in the decision to conduct guided tours and invite the media to see the excavations in progress. This resulted in a very successful public education project.


In Federal Agencies, such as the National Forests, there are many opportunities to accomplish research. The papers that follow exemplify the results of taking advantage of those opportunities. One paper is by a former employee, two resulted from partnerships, one is by a person who was contracted to do archaeological survey for the Forest, and one was the result of an internship completed while the author was a temporary summer employee. The Forest and the presenters have benefited from the results of their research. In two cases the work fit into their existing long term research plans, for two presenters the work will contribute to their theses, and for one a dissertation.

Buckler, John, J. - Graduate Student, University of Maryland, at College Park. Challenges of Using Secondary Sources in Interpreting Settlement Patterns.

The use of secondary sources are an important key in the creation of site databases geared toward the understanding of local and regional settlement patterns. The use of resources such as site files, published reports, historic and contemporary maps, and digital media can bring a great deal of depth and completeness to the dataset, however, they also bring to the fore a variety of problems and concerns. Such problems as accuracy, validity, compatibility, level of detail, and even acquisition can cause a number of detrimental and cumulative effects on settlement pattern analysis. These effects must be taken into account before the interpretation of settlement patterns can begin.

Carr, Philip - University of Southern Mississippi. Early Archaic Settlement Models in the Southeast.

A major focus of Early Archaic research has been the development of regional settlement models. Often these models are based on knowledge of the natural distribution of lithic raw materials and the occurrence and use of those resources at specific sites. In this paper, Early Archaic settlement models proposed for several regions in the Southeast are reviewed and the data upon which they are based are examined. A re-analysis of the chipped-stone assemblages from several Early Archaic sites in eastern Tennessee is presented and settlement models proposed. Conclusions are drawn concerning the use of lithic data for developing such models and future directions for Early Archaic research in this area are presented.

Clay, Berle - Kentucky State Archaeologist. Adena Footprints.

A review of the floorplans of structures excavated indicates variety in contrast to the circular, paired post structures so often associated with Adena burial mounds. The implications of this diversity are explored. It is suggested that the uses of Adena sub-mound structures may have varied. In addition, temporal differences are also possible. Interestingly, floorplans which are found in more distinctly Hopewellian contexts do occur. All-in-all the data point to complexity in middle Woodland mortuary architecture perhaps obscured in our attempt to characterize "Adena" as distinct from Hopewellian.

Cochran, Donald R., Waldron, K. Paige - Ball State University, and Mohow, James A. - Indiana SHPO.

McCullough's Run (12B1036): A Bifurcate Tradition Cemetery in South Central Indiana.

The McCullough's Run site was discovered during construction of the McCullough's Run subdivision near Columbus, Indiana. The site consisted of a multicomponent surface deposit and 13 cremated human remains with associated artifacts. Cremation did not occur within the features. At least seventeen individuals were represented including both juveniles and adults. Artifacts in the features included heat altered and unaltered lithics (including MacCorkle and St. Albans points), two biface caches, bone and shell artifacts and ochre. The site has revealed
details of Bifurcate Tradition mortuary practices not previously reported.

Cowin, Verna L. - Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA

*Use of Stone in Upper Ohio Valley Mounds: An Overview.*

This paper begins with descriptions of the stone structures found within The Avella Mound (36Wh415), excavated between 1975 and 1978. Radiocarbon amys from charcoal found within stone structures produced dates of A.D. 530 +/- 115, A.D. 790 +/- 110, and A.D. 850 +/- 90. Stone crypts within the mound were exposed, photographed and mapped before being opened. The variety of structures found at Avella are then compared to those reported for other mounds within the Upper Ohio Valley. Study of available field notes and photographs revealed that at least some mounds reported as "stone-covered" actually contained individual crypts. This paper concludes with comments on the types of structures as well as the distribution, age and cultural affiliation of these complex mounds.

Creasman, Steven D. - Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

*Early Archaic Occupation at the Main Site in Bell County, Kentucky.*

Extensive block excavations at the Main site (15BL35), located on the upper Cumberland River in southeastern Kentucky, documented a series of intact buried cultural horizons dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods. The deepest horizon consisted of several Early Archaic occupation episodes. Data on site structure indicated that the locality functioned as a relatively short-term, residential camp. Projectile points recovered from the horizon were typologically similar to the St. Albans, LeCroy and Kanawha types. A suite of uncorrected radiocarbon determinations firmly dates the horizon at 6550-6000 B.C. This paper describes the nature and function of this bifurcate horizon and explores the nature of bifurcate settlement patterns in the upper Cumberland drainage.

Davis, Christine - CDC Inc.

*Results of the Sony Site in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.*

The results of Phase III excavations conducted at the largest and most complex Monongahela site will be presented in this paper. The Monongahela Village Site (formerly known as the Sony Site) was acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy after a charnel house with 24 adult burials was found on a mineral spring within the stockaded village. The Late Monongahela stockaded site was superimposed over an earlier Middle Woodland habitation site and an earlier village. The final analysis challenged all previous models for Monongahela sites and provides important new data for future archaeological research.

Davis, Eric N., J. Steven Kite- West Virginia University and

Anslinger, C. Michael - Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

*Geomorphology and Stratigraphy of the Kayford Gap Site (46KA358), Kanawha County, West Virginia: Implications for Upland Surveys in the Appalachians.*

Excavations at the Kayford Gap site (46KA358) identified a sequence of Late Prehistoric to Early Archaic deposits extending to a depth of approximately 1.1 m below surface. The site, which was located in a well defined gap/saddle at an elevation of 770 m AMSL, supported loamy sediments derived from deeply weathered soils on an adjacent sideslope. Sheetwash transported sediments into the saddle, where the reduced slope gradient allowed deposition. A lack of geologic stratification is reflective of a slow rate of deposition interspersed with human and pedogenic disturbance. Gravely interbeds below the Early Archaic horizon indicate colluvial deposition was an active process during the Pleistocene and possibly early Holocene. Site geomorphology and stratigraphy are not unique, hence archeologists should incorporate methods for deep reconnaissance on saddles and similar low-gradient upland landforms during surveys.

Davis, Jeffrey B.

*What’s a Coke Oven? Excavations at Thomas, Tucker County, West Virginia.*

The Davis Coal and Coke Company began mining in the Blackwater Canyon in 1883. In 1884, the company built two Bee-Hive style Coke Ovens to test the coal for its coking properties, and determined that it was of excellent quality. By 1910/1911, the company's "heyday", it had 17 working mines and 1,235 Coke Ovens located within a one mile radius of the town of Thomas, Tucker County, West Virginia. By 1914 the coking
operations had all but vanished when the By-Product Oven replaced the inefficient and wasteful standard Bee-Hive Coke Oven. Excavations this past spring, on several of the remaining Coke Ovens, at Thomas are the beginning of a multi-year project to recover valuable information on the remaining ovens and other site features before time or man destroys them for good. Excavations determined how the ovens were constructed, their age, and what intact features remained.

**East, Tom - Skelly & Loy.**

*Archaeological Survey of the Lower Kanawha River Floodplain, Putnam County, West Virginia.*

Archaeological investigations have been conducted in conjunction with a proposed bridge over the Kanawha River, connecting US 35 to WV 62, South of the Town of Buffalo, Putnam County, West Virginia. The study area includes floodplain and terrace landforms with a substantial surface scatter of prehistoric cultural material. All four examined alternatives contain previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites. The southernmost alternative is situated just south of the Buffalo site (36PU31). Phase I testing procedures included the excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test pits (STPS) and 1 m x 1 m units, as well as a systematic surface collection provenienced within 5 m x 5 m squares. In addition, two backhoe trenches were examined and logged by the project geomorphologist. Phase I investigations in the project area yielded over 8,000 pieces of flaked stone and 135 prehistoric ceramic shards, along with groundstone, hammerstones, fire cracked rock and animal bone. Diagnostic artifacts are primarily assignable to the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. Nine apparently related stemmed and notched points were recovered from a sub-plowzone context in a single STP. These points, all of Kanawha chart, appear to represent the product of a single event (cache or dump). Recovered ceramic shards include predominantly small body sherds and spalls that have not been subjected to intensive analysis, but are probably related to Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric occupations at the site. Several cultural features, including two postmolds were also encountered. One rock-rimmed hearth was found 2.2 m below ground surface in one of the backhoe trenches.

**Egan, Kathryn and Smith, Beverly - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.**

*Subsistence Patterns at the Mouth of Seneca Site.*

Ethnobotanical and faunal remains recovered from features through both screening and flotation offer an unparalleled look at subsistence during the Late Woodland occupations of the Mouth of Seneca Site. Domesticated plant foods recovered include corn, beans, and squash. A variety of seeds, fruits, and nuts were also exploited. Faunal remains, though less common and more poorly preserved, supplement the ethnobotanical record. Together, these data allow reconstruction of the seasonality and relative intensity of the Late Woodland Village settlements. In addition, light is shed on the nature of the Late Woodland subsistence adaptation to the Ridge and Valley province of West Virginia.

**Ericksen, Annette G. - ASC Group, Inc.**

*Early Archaic Settlement and Land Use Patterns in the Wakatomika Creek Drainage, Muskingum County, Ohio.*

Archaeological survey of the Wakatomika Creek drainage, a tributary of the Muskingum River in Muskingum County, Ohio conducted by ASC Group, Inc., has identified a relatively dense Early Archaic occupation of the region. These sites are associated with glacial outwash terraces and upland ridges. The predominance of Early Archaic sites is resultant, in part, to the presence of high grade chert outcrops including the Upper Mercer and Vanport members. Initial analysis of the lithic assemblage from these sites has indicated that although lithic reduction and tool manufacture were conducted, other subsistence activities were also carried out. Site location and function is examined in light of environmental parameters and socio-economic changes from the Late Paleo-Indian period that precedes them.

**Fisher, Susan** see **Poole, Steven**

**Frankberger, Susan** see **Landers, Diane B.**
Freidin, Nicholas - Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia.


The paper will present a summary of the test excavations conducted by the Marshall University Archaeological Field School (MUAFS) immediately west of the 1964-68 investigations by Dr. B. Broyles. Only the Early Archaic component of this deeply stratified site will be discussed, based on field work in two units: a) a 3.00 by 4.00 m test pit, excavated to a depth of 4.00 m below the present surface; and, b) a 2.00 m wide cut of the river bank wall, recorded to a depth of 7.00 m below the present surface. The presentation will examine stratigraphic aspects of the site, and the features and artifacts found in-situ, correlated and evaluated in light of Broyles' own field research at the Saint-Albans Site.

Freidin, Nicholas - Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia.

Physical examination of some artifacts from the Clover Site (46Cb40).

The paper will present the results of recent metallurgical analyses of copper and brass tubular beads and petrological analyses of ceramic sherds from the 'Fort Ancient' site. The artifacts were recovered from the middle horizon in test excavations conducted by the Marshall University Archaeological Field School (MUAFS) between 1984 and 1987. The physical examination of these materials provides important new data on both the environmental and the cultural contexts of Late Prehistoric occupation at the Clover Site.

Fuerst, David N. - 1000 Islands Chapter, NYSAA

Archaeological Investigation of the Snidow Site (46MC1), Mercer County, West Virginia.

During the fall of 1989, the University of North Carolina's Research Labs of Anthropology conducted an emergency excavation at the Snidow Site (46 MC1), Mercer County, West Virginia to recover data on the chronology and settlement pattern of the site's lower floodplain occupation. The project documented a dense concentration of storage pits, hearths, burials, and postmolds. Waterscreened feature fill yielded numerous glass beads and copper artifacts, and are the first tangible evidence of a protohistoric occupation in southern West Virginia. Triangular points, arrowrenches, and straphandled limestone-, mussel-, and snail shell-tempered pottery suggest that the site was occupied between the 12th and mid-17th centuries. This paper briefly describes settlement and artifactual evidence from the project and discusses issues for future research.

Fuerst David N. see Abel, Timothy J.

Gagnon, Celeste Marie- CHRS

The Effects of European Contact on Native American Health in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley.

In order to chart the effects of European contact on Native American health in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley, the skeletal remains of 82 individuals, including 35 associated with the Shenk's Ferry Complex, 45 Susquehannocks, and 2 individuals of unknown cultural affiliation were examined. These individuals were drawn from three periods, the Prehistoric (N = 22), the Protohistoric (N = 30) and the Historic (N = 30). The skeletal remains of each individual were examined for evidence of stress. The particular indicators of general stress utilized in this study were: anemic responses, periosteal reaction of bone, radiopaque transverse lines and enamel hypoplasia. In addition, all individuals were assessed for periodontal disease, caries, abscesses and antemortem tooth loss. Several statistical techniques were utilized to compare the incidence of each pathology in each of the three time periods. No statistically significant differences (a = .05) were found among the three time periods in the occurrence of the pathological conditions. The results of this study suggest that neither indirect nor direct European contact, pre-dating A.D. 1645, had a statistically significant effect on the health of the Native Americans of the Lower Susquehanna River Valley. Both the pre-existing health status of the Shenk's Ferry and Susquehannocks and the peripheral nature of Dutch, English and Swedish influences, explain the stability of native health in the Lower Susquehanna Valley.

Gallivan, Martin see Klein, Michael
What Ever Happened to the Drew Phase?

The Drew Phase of Monongahela was named for the now destroyed Drew Site that was located in the Chartiers Creek valley area of Western Pennsylvania. Sites of the Drew Phase occupy upland and riverine loci as do other Monongahela villages and hamlets. Drew Phase pottery features a high percentage of zoned decoration and plain ware that is either shell or limestone tempered. Also present are castellations and lugs and combinations of both, plus relatively thick vessel walls and some rims that exhibit extreme flaring. Other attributes such as long bone beads and postmold-surrounded pits that are not attached to houses have also been recognized. Radiocarbon dating temporally place the Drew Phase between the 12th and 14th centuries A.D. After that the phase and its participants apparently disappear from the Upper Ohio Valley based on the complete lack of Drew Phase attributes on later sites such as those of the Protohistoric Foley Phase. The reasons for this disappearance are discussed within a framework of possible societal responses to competition for finite resources that continues to be documented, archaeologically, in eastern North America.

Hatch, James W. see Bondar, Gregory H.

Herbstritt, James T. - North Museum of Natural History and Science

Protophistic Trade Connections: A Summary of Probable Routes, Known Sites and Hallmark Artifacts.

Late 16th to early 17th century Susquehannock and Monongahela villages are documented for the mountainous interior of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Investigations at these protophsisic sites and an analysis of certain artifact assemblages suggest existing parallels between native made vs. non-native made hallmark objects of marine shell, metal and glass. These objects are largely viewed as being trade induced, that is to say, they were bartered between groups desiring them and who, in turn, were willing to exchange other goods that included hides and pelts. With the exception of portage utilization between water divides, too much emphasis has been placed on the utilization of "overland Indian paths" as being the preferred method of shuttling goods through mountainous topography. Alternatively, waterways were more likely the routes favored for movement of peoples and their goods through this region of eastern North America during earliest contact times. The Potomac trade axis hypothesis proffered by Pendergast (1989, 1990) which champions a Potomac route of entry and trade into and beyond the land of the Massawomeck as chronicled by Henry Fleet for the year 1632 (Neill 1876) appears valid. In like manner, it is argued that the primary east-west northern route proposed by Hoffman (1964) along a conjoined Potomac-Cheat-Monongahela pathway was probably real. More southern east-west trade passages through the Appalachians linking such drainages as the James and Roanoke with the Ohio headwaters were however, as equally important routes of entry based upon the presence of these hallmark objects at Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley sites thus expanding the likelihood of a "pan-Chesapeake trade axis pattern" onto the fringe of Ft. Ancient territory and other immediate regions where native populations were then living.

Hoffman, Curtiss - Bridgewater State College, Massachusetts


At last year's ESAF Conference, an introductory paper on this large-scale project presented the data-collection methodology by which a total of 976 radiocarbon dates and associated cultural materials from the Northeastern U.S. and adjacent Canada with means ranging between 4500 and 2000 B.P. were tabulated. Analysis of the data has now progressed to the point where it is possible to propose answers to some important and long-standing problems in the architecture of the Transitional Archaic phase in the region. These include the question of indigenous origin vs. migration, the origins of pottery making and its relationship to steatite bowl manufacture, evidence for population decline during this phase and its possible relationship to climactic shifts, and the role of ceremonial burials in the cultural complexes of this period.

Houghton, Frank D. see Bastianini, Keith R.
Johnson, Janet R. see McConaughy, Mark A.

Johnson, William C. see Babich, Jay

Kershner, Thomas S. see Babich, Jay

Kite, J. Steven see Davis, Eric N.

King, Timothy - NES, Inc.
The "Sand Ridge" Site (33Cl594a), a Multi-component Habitation in Southwest Ohio.
Prior to developing land along the East Fork of the Little Miami River, a Cincinnati area developer financed archaeological excavations at several prehistoric sites. One of these sites has been known as the "Sand Ridge" since at least the 1880s. Even then the site was identified both by its geologic uniqueness and the presence of prehistoric Native American archaeological materials. This presentation details the mitigation effort undertaken at the site by NES, Inc. Excavations revealed a multi-component occupation that included most of the Archaic period as well as the Late Woodland. Features included hearths, pits, midden deposits, and burials dating to the Archaic period.

Kirshner, Natalie M. see Babich, Jay

Klein, Michael - Mary Washington College and Gallivan, Martin - University of Virginia
Architecture and Social Life in the Middle Atlantic Region: A.D. 900-1600.
While form may follow function, function does not necessarily determine form. Rather, construction techniques and structural forms result from social, cultural, economic, and historical contexts. Thus, the analysis of architectural style potentially informs studies of regional interaction, social structure, and political economy. This paper takes a regional perspective, treating variation in Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1600) structural remains as social variation. We examine structural variation in the Middle Atlantic region to infer patterns of regional interaction and sociopolitical variation during Late Woodland times.

Koralewski, Jason M. see Stothers, David M.

Kratzer, Kimberly P. see Lothrop, Jonathan C.

Kreinbrink, Jeannine - NES, Inc.
Prehistoric Settlement Patterns along the Little Miami River Drainage.
Several prehistoric sites excavated in the spring of 1996 by NES, Inc. are situated on terraces along the East Fork of the Little Miami River in Clermont County, Ohio. The complex terrace and floodplain geology of the drainage has created a series of terraces that lay perpendicular to current river flow direction. These old landforms contain evidence of prehistoric occupations spanning much of the Archaic period as well as some utilization during the Late Woodland. Differential use of these terraces through time is evident based on the lack of utilization during certain time periods. This study compares these sites with other sites along the Little Miami River drainage in terms of topographic setting, site type, and time period utilized.

Landers, Diane B. and Frankberger, Susan - GAI Consultants, Inc.
The Cotiga Mound (46Mo1).
The Cotiga Mound project in Mingo County, West Virginia, was conducted by GAI Consultants, Inc., for the West Virginia Department of Transportation between January 1991 and May 1992. Based upon combined information from site stratigraphy, radiocarbon assays, and feature and burial distributions, most of the primary ritual activity occurred within a relatively short span of time from 205 B.C. to 20 B.C. All large cultural features
occurred in the lower portions of the mound. Placement of features and burials relative to the mound construction sequence and identified mound structures indicated that the central floor of the eventual mound represented an area of communal or group ritual activities, and that mortuary processing (cremation) was restricted to a portion of the Central Feature and the Southwest Cremation Area. Examination of individuals further suggests a spatial, but not temporal, separation of communal activities and early mound construction from actual mortuary processing. Cultural activities reconstructed from the mound construction sequence and recovered material remains suggest that the Cotiga Mound may represent a regionalization of the late Early Woodland mortuary Practices specific to southwestern West Virginia.

Landis, Daniel G. - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.
A Prehistoric Cache of Bifaces at the Mouth of Seneca Site.

A unique Late Archaic cache pit was found more than 100 meters west of two Late Woodland villages at the Mouth of Seneca Site. Fifty-five biface blanks and a drill were sealed in a bell-shaped pit. These were the only artifacts cached in a dark fill and all were apparently made by one person out of local Shriller chert. After the tools were safely cached, the location of the pit was cleverly concealed by replacing subsoil over the top. Whether the person who is responsible for the cache pit died without retrieving them or the pit was too well concealed is unknown, but the blanks and their context are examined, including implications for field recognition of such features.

Landis, Daniel G. and Robertson, James A. - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.
Feature Classification at the Mouth of Seneca Site.

More than 1000 soil anomalies were mapped and excavated as possible cultural features at the Mouth of Seneca Site. Nearly 300 are attributable to prehistoric occupation or use of the area from Late Archaic to Late Woodland times. The features represent hearths and a variety of pit types located within and beyond the two Late Woodland villages defined at the site. These features are classified descriptively and examined in relation to their context, physical attributes and contents. Their role in the cultural interpretation of the Mouth of Seneca Site is discussed.

Landis, Daniel G. see Robertson, James A.

Lesser, W. Hunter - West Virginia Archeological Society.
The Severest Campaign: Archaeology and Interpretation of Federal Winter Quarters at Cheat Summit Fort, 1861-62.

Cheat Summit Fort (46RD28) was constructed by Federal forces during the summer of 1861 to protect the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, a strategic east-west route through the Allegheny Mountains of (West) Virginia. This isolated outpost was created by order of Major General George B. McClellan to secure the turnpike and block Confederate attempts to disrupt the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A garrison of 3,000 Federal troops here repulsed an attack by Confederates led by General Robert E. Lee on September 12, 1861. Cheat Summit Fort was occupied as winter quarters and permanently abandoned in April 1862. This paper examines the relationship of archaeological investigations and interpretive efforts at the site.

Archaeological Investigations at the Overby Site: Woodland Occupation of an Upland Setting in the Big Sandy Valley.

This paper presents findings from excavations in progress at the Overby Site (46WA112) in Wayne County, western West Virginia. The site consists of a Woodland component situated near the head of a small tributary of the Big Sandy River. Investigations reveal that the site consists of two distinct activity areas. Artifacts and features relating to the Woodland encampment were encountered on a low rise at the heads of this stream valley. Additional remains, including ceramics, lithics, and fire-cracked rock, were recovered from a buried A Horizon in an abandoned stream channel adjacent to the habitation area. Geomorphological and soils analyses
indicate that the prehistoric remains found in the relict stream channel were likely buried by colluvial in-filling that was ongoing at the time of the Woodland encampment. Artifacts in the buried A Horizon are interpreted as a midden and/or specialized activity area associated with the Woodland encampment on the adjoining low rise. Plain "claystone" tempered ceramics recovered from the site are diagnostic of a Woodland occupation dating to sometime between the latter portion of the Early Woodland and the early Late Woodland. Fortcoming radiocarbon determinations will provide opportunities for more precisely dating the Woodland component. Following discussions of site formation and dating, this paper considers the implications of the Overby Site for settlement adaptations, particularly involving Woodland use of upland settings.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. see Munford, Barbara A.

McConaughy, Mark A. and Johnson, Janet R. - The State Museum of Pennsylvania.
Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) and Village (36Wa2): Hopewell/Middle Woodland in Warren County Pennsylvania.

Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) and Village (36Wa2) were excavated by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission in 1941 and 1942. Only a brief summary of the Sugar Run Mound excavation was published in Pennsylvania Archaeologist in 1942. However, a formal inventory and analysis of remains recovered from the mound and village were never completed by the excavators. Materials from Sugar Run Mound and Village were inventoried as part of NAGPRA requirements. Middle Woodland artifacts recovered indicate Sugar Run inhabitants were participants in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere network. This paper will summarize the work conducted at Sugar Run and the materials recovered at these sites.

McMahon, James, D., Jr.
Gravesites, Petroglyphs, and Relics: The David Herr Lands Archaeological Collection.

In 1936 the Hershey Museum acquired one of the largest and best documented archaeological collections in the state of Pennsylvania. The D. H. Lands Collection consists of over 12,000 objects removed from various Susquehannock village sites in Lancaster and York Counties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Though an amateur archaeologist with little formal training, Lands used a system of cataloguing and record keeping quite similar to that used by today's archaeologists. Lands was careful to identify each object with a permanent number and to supplement any information about an object or the site of its discovery with detailed field notes, photographs, and drawings. The Lands Collection is exceptional because it includes well-documented examples of domestic clay and stone artifacts as well as European iron, brass, and glass trade pieces. Always a prolific writer and lecturer, Lands identified a number of archaeological sites as Susquehannock as early as 1910 and was instrumental in having several historical markers erected in early Native American village sites in western Lancaster County. During his lifetime, Lands also carried out two systematic photographic studies of the petroglyphs of the lower Susquehanna River as these rocks were threatened by obliteration by water impounded by the Safe Harbor, Holtwood, and Conowingo hydroelectric dams. Lands, as a private citizen and at his own expense, found and cleared many of these rocks in both Maryland and Pennsylvania, covered their faces with lampblack and filled the incisions with white pigment before photographing them. Lands and his archaeological and photographic fieldwork proved to be invaluable resources for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission which began its own study of river petroglyphs and adjacent archaeological sites in 1930. This illustrated slide presentation is part of an ongoing effort to promote the work of Lands and his contributions to regional archaeology. The presentation will include a brief biographical sketch of Lands and include selected views of artifacts from the Lands Collection as described in his own words from his unpublished field notes. The presentation will also include a series of slides reproduced from the original glass plate negatives made by Lands between 1896 and 1925 of the various petroglyphs in the Susquehanna River near Safe Harbor in Pennsylvania and Bald Friars in Maryland. Portions of this paper have previously appeared in Pennsylvania Heritage, a publication of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Spring 1996.

Means, Bernard K. - Greenborne & O'Mara, Inc.
Archaeological Past and Present: Re-examining Prehistoric Village Community Organization in Somerset
Federal Relief programs funded archaeological investigations in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, during the 1930s. Twelve prehistoric village sites were excavated, largely under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). A single monograph and several short articles in Pennsylvania Archaeologist represent the majority of published works on these village excavations. An unpublished manuscript providing summary information on several of these village excavations was written sometime in the 1940s. These works provide important information on the excavated village sites. They also take a normative approach to the archaeological record, thus masking important variation within and between these village sites. A review of original field records has enabled the results from the excavations to be re-examined, leading to several insights into prehistoric community organization.

Mohow, James A. see Cochran, Donald R.

Moore, Elizabeth A. - Archaeobiology Program, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution
What Happened to the Birds?: The Effects of European Contact on Native American Hunting Strategies in 17th Century Virginia.
During 1990-1991 excavations were conducted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the Graham-White site, 44RN21, a multi-component Native American village located in Salem, Virginia. The earlier component at this site is late prehistoric, apparently just prior to European contact. The second component, shortly subsequent to European contact, contains a variety of Euro-American artifacts including glass beads, copper sheet metal, iron scraps, and an iron trigger. Approximately 100,000 zooarchaeological specimens were recovered from both components during the excavations. The analysis of the zooarchaeological material has focused on addressing four main questions: 1) what are the specific patterns of faunal acquisition and utilization at this site; 2) what was the degree of continuity or change in these patterns from the late prehistoric into the protohistoric period; 3) are there any observable differences in these patterns between the Graham-White site and other sites in the region; and 4) is there any zooarchaeological evidence for an involvement of the inhabitants of Graham-White in the fur trade? The analysis of the zooarchaeological data indicates that there are, indeed, some dramatic differences between the prehistoric and the protohistoric components at this site, one of which is an apparent decrease in the diversity of birds being utilized. This paper will address these differences and will propose potential explanations for them in light of the stated research questions.

Munford, Barbara A. and Lothrop, Jonathan C. - GAI Consultants, Inc.
A Subsurface Ring Feature at Site 46Ni2G7: Possible Implications for Woodland Site Types in the Upper Ohio Valley.
Recent archaeological excavations at Site 46Ni267 in Nicholas County, central West Virginia encountered an unusual prehistoric circular trench feature. The feature is situated on a high terrace overlooking a tributary of the Kanawha River. Investigations consisting of a combination of soil stripping and unit excavation revealed a circular, ring-like feature with an opening facing to the southeast. Diameter of the feature measures approximately 10 meters. Feature excavation indicated a trench profile extending to a maximum depth of 70 cm. Geomorphological and pedological analyses of the feature deposit confirmed its prehistoric origin, while artifacts recovered from feature fill suggest the feature probably dates to the middle portion of the Woodland period. Following a summary of the field investigations, this paper reviews potential analogs to Feature 5 discovered at other investigated sites in the Upper Ohio Valley. Possible functional interpretations are offered for this small Woodland earthwork, after which potential implications for Woodland site types are presented.

Pecora, Albert M. - Ohio State University.
Logistically Organized Flake Core Technologies: An Early Archaic Example in Southeastern Kentucky.
Experimental chipped stone tool manufacturing data indicate that the majority of debris is generated during the earlier stages of the reduction process and tends to decline in terms of size and quantity as the reduction process continues. Assuming that prehistoric manufacturing processes were organized in stages or phases, it should be expected that the density and distribution of lithic artifacts over the landscape would decline with distance away from raw material source areas depending on the manner in which the manufacturing process was
organized. A technological analysis of the Early Archaic lithic assemblage from the Main site (15BL35) in southeastern Kentucky resulted in the identification of a flake core technology organized around the production of surplus blanks. The surplus production of blanks would have provided these people with a reliable and transportable source of tool-stone as they moved over a somewhat chert poor landscape. Given this assertion, coupled with the experimental data, it is expected that Early Archaic sites would occur at relatively low densities in the chert poor areas of Eastern Kentucky. This study should reveal some interesting implications related to site survey expectations, assemblage configuration, and settlement modeling studies.

**Peyton, Billy Joe - Institute for the History of Technology & Industrial Archaeology.**

"Uniting ... The Most Remote Quarters": The Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike.

In the summer of 1995, a team of archaeologists, historians, and delineators from the Institute for the History of Technology & Industrial Archaeology (IHTIA) undertook a project to locate and excavate an original section of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (S-P tpk.) a turnpike road built by the State of Virginia Board of Public Works between 1838 and 1845. Working in partnership with the forest archaeologists on the Monongahela National Forest, the IHTIA team found a suitable site to excavate near the summit of Cheat Mountain in Randolph County, West Virginia. IHTIA deployed a field archaeology team to excavate four test pits and a field documentation team to record relevant findings. The effort yielded valuable information about construction materials and techniques used to build the S-P Turnpike over Cheat Mountain. This presentation will focus on IHTIA's work at Cheat Summit, and will include slides of the excavation and the final package of documentary materials.

**Poole, Steven and Fisher, Susan - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.**

*Connecting the Dots: Late Woodland House and Village Patterns at the Mouth of Seneca Site.*

More than 1200 prehistoric postmolds were discovered at the Mouth of Seneca Site in patterns that revealed clear evidence of two Late Woodland villages. Within the villages, postmold patterns allowed the definition of sub-rectangular houses with remarkably symmetrical floor plans that indicated the use of a consistent unit of measure in their construction. Post mold types are analyzed in terms of their size and shape as well as their spatial patterns, and attendant implications for interpreting the way in which the houses and villages were constructed are discussed.

**Robertson, James A. see Landis, Daniel G.**

**Robertson, James A. - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.**

*Ten Thousand Years of Prehistory at Seneca Rocks.*

Data recovery excavations at the Mouth of Seneca Site (46 Pd 1) revealed intermittent occupation for approximately ten thousand years. One hundred fifty years of plowing has destroyed in situ deposits of most of the earlier occupations. Sub-plowzone features and postmolds comprise the bulk of the remaining in situ deposits. Some features date to the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland time periods but the predominate occupation is represented by portions of two Late Woodland villages. This paper summarizes the cultural and radiocarbon chronology and spatial distribution of the occupations at the Mouth of Seneca Site.

**Robertson, James A. and Daniel G. Landis - Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group.**

*Prehistoric Lithic Assemblages at the Mouth of Seneca Site.*

Lithic artifacts are by far the most ubiquitous prehistoric cultural remains recovered from the Mouth of Seneca Site. Manufacturing technologies and tool assemblages are examined in relation to material type categories, feature contexts, and temporally or spatially distinct occupations. Cultural selection of material for specific reduction technologies and differences in tool assemblage composition are considered in conjunction with other elements of human behavior.
Seeman, Mark F. - Kent State University. *The GE Mound: Modern Controversy and the Hopewell Past.*

The GE Mound was one of the most spectacular Hopewell sites ever discovered in the Ohio Valley. What can be pieced together on site structure and assemblage composition supports an expanded interpretation of Hopewell interaction, emphasizing both social and symbolic relationships. At the same time, the partial destruction of the site by highway construction, the Federal prosecution of looters, and the quick reburial of cultural remains by Native Americans assures that the site has importance far beyond regional culture history. The GE Mound provides an appropriate context for addressing a variety of issues facing contemporary archaeology in eastern North America.

Stanzeski, Andrew J. - Atlantic County Community College. *Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Research in New Jersey.*

Four sites with Paleo-Indian and/or Early Archaic components located in southern and coastal New Jersey are discussed. At 28OC45 evidence suggests foods were wrapped in clay prior to being cooked. Diagnostic projectile points from the site consist of Palmer and Kirk varieties. The site is dated to 9850 +/- 160 B.P. At 28BU214 an unusual assemblage of projectile points consisting of Agate Basin and Dalton specimens has been recovered. Paleo-Indian tools associated with acorns have been identified at 28CM42. A single radiocarbon assay for the site is 9510 +/- 60 B.P. At another site an Early Paleo-Indian occupation with over 113 associated tools has been identified. Investigations at the site indicate it is a single component occupation which lacks mixing from other time periods.

Stevens, J. Sanderson and Daniel R. Hayes Parsons ES. *Late Holocene Alluviation and Archaeological Site Burial in Virginia.*

Recent deep testing of alluvial landforms across the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley regions of Virginia, details a recurring pattern of late-Holocene alluviation, floodplain aggradation, and archaeological site burial. These events may be related to climatic fluctuations associated with the Little Ice Age (ca. A.D. 1100-1500). This paper describes several characteristic alluvial sequences, explores possible environmental causes, reviews site formation processes during the Late Woodland period across these regions, and discusses the impact of these events upon prehistoric settlement and subsistence systems. The paper concludes by investigating how floodplain aggradation and site burial affect both the archaeological record and current methods of site discovery.


Many archaeologists have recognized the periodic co-associations of corporate burial, long distance trade and exchange networks and the placement of exotic materials in graves. Some archaeologists have interpreted these co-associations, or climaxes, as relating almost exclusively to religious phenomena. Others have interpreted them as related exclusively to economic phenomena. In this paper we argue that these institutions are related at once to social, economic, and religious phenomena, which integrate to form a total social and biological reproductive mechanism. We use ethnographic case studies of the hunter-gatherer "trade fair" as an analog and tool in the building of a model to understand the wax and wane of these institutions through time. Data from the Northeast is used to illustrate the efficacy of this model in explaining how and why these climaxes occur, are maintained, and decline.


Excavations at Miller's Ridge, a Sandusky Tradition village site located south of Sandusky Bay in northcentral Ohio, has recently disclosed an encircling ditch enclosure. This enclosure overlaps internal habitation structures and associated pit features containing Fort Meigs phase and contemporary but foreign derived
northeastern Ohio Whittlesey Tradition ceramic types. Distinctive ceramic types of both the Sandusky and Whittlesey Traditions as well as vessel segments which display a miscegenation of attributes and stylistic motifs which are characteristic of the Sandusky, Whittlesey and Huber-Fisher Traditions were recovered from within the same subsurface features demonstrating their absolute association. This ceramic association is suggested to represent a Berrien phase population influx relating to the earlier Sandusky Tradition Wolf phase radiation from north central Ohio ca. A.D. 1350. This influx established independent but related "daughter" populations in the western Lake Erie Maumee River Valley, the eastern Lake St. Clair drainage area, the Saginaw Valley of eastcentral Michigan and the southwestern Michigan drainage area. It is postulated to have established the foundations of the independent but culturally, ethnically and linguistically related tribal groups which comprised the 'Fire Nation' Confederacy of early historic times. The 'La Salle Filleted' and 'Danner Cordmarked' ceramic types which characterized certain protohistoric 17th century native populations in Wisconsin and Illinois, are stylistic analogues respectively for the Whittlesey Tradition Tuttle Hill Notched and the Sandusky Tradition 'Fort Meigs Notched Applique' ceramic types. They are respectively suggested to represent the historically documented Kickapoo and Mascouten, both of whom represented displaced tribal groups whose prehistoric homelands were located in the southern Lake Erie drainage region.

Smith, Beverly see Egan, Kathryn

Trader, Patrick D. - West Virginia SHPO.
Spatial Analysis of Lithic Artifacts and Structural Patterning at the Common Field Site, St. Genevieve County, Missouri.

The Common Field Site (23STG100) is a large, fortified Mississippian center located on the Mississippi River flood plain near St. Genevieve in Southeastern Missouri. Surface artifact distributions and concentrations of lithic artifacts were examined with the aid of false-color aerial photographs in order to determine in-situ variability and community patterning at a Mississippian settlement. Distribution of artifacts indicate that significant correlations exist between lithic artifact concentrations and known house structures. Maps showing distributions of artifact frequencies were used to locate other similar artifact concentrations and to determine locations of below-ground residential structures.

Waldron, K. Paige see Cochran, Donald R.

Prehistoric Site Distribution in the Monongahela National Forest.

A number of survey areas in the Monongahela National Forest in the Appalachian Mountains, east-central West Virginia, were analyzed in terms of environmental parameters hypothesized as influencing prehistoric site choices. The majority of the sites, which included both open-air sites and rockshelters, were isolated finds and small lithic scatters; a small percentage appeared to be larger in scope, often producing tools and, occasionally, ceramics. The sites ranged from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods, dating from circa 5000 B.C. through post A.D. 900. All sites shared a tendency to be located near a source of drinking water (at least being located within 500' and to occupy clear, level terrain. Altitude did not appear to be a major influence, and sites were evenly distributed throughout all elevations below 4000' a. s. l. (very few survey areas exceeded this elevation). Proximity to the headwaters of major river systems and to rivers with areas of broad floodplains, particularly those areas located within circa seven kilometers of a source of usable lithic materials, was demonstrated to offer a good correlation with the occurrence of archeological sites. While prehistoric sites occur throughout the Forest, those nearest the high order streams tended to be more frequent in occurrence and larger in character, presumably reflecting overall population density along these rivers. The greater the distance from these areas, the more sites decrease in number and diminish in size, often being represented by isolated finds or small clusters of flakes and, occasionally, a tool or two.

Whetsell, Robert C. - Graduate Student, West Virginia University
Sawdust and Woodhicks: The History of the Upper Greenbrier River Valley Timber Industry and its
Archaeological Legacy on the Monongahela National Forest.

Prior to the late 1800's much of the land that would become part of the Monongahela National Forest was covered with a diverse blanket of virgin forest untouched by the woodsmen's axe. Located in the heart of this wilderness, the headwaters of the Greenbrier River provided great avenues of entry for early timber speculators to exploit some of the region's most isolated stands of virgin timber. The coming of the woodsmen, known locally as "woodhicks," brought lumber mills, boomtowns, and railroad companies whose activities transformed the Greenbrier River Valley into one of the greatest lumber producing regions in West Virginia. This frenzied activity would continue until 1920, when much of the original virgin stands of timber had been depleted. Today, these forgotten sites provide valuable information regarding the lifestyles, activities and the technological advancements of these transient inhabitants who profoundly influenced the region's history. This study will focus on the logging activities along the headwaters of the Greenbrier River, principally on the West Fork of the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Additional emphasis will be placed on the present conditions of these archaeological sites and their importance for future interpretive analysis.

Presenters of Posters and/or Exhibits

Michael C. Anslinger and Nicholas Freiden
A Display on the St. Albans Site

Varna Boyd
The Meyersdale Project and Public Archaeology

Billy Joe Peyton
A Display on Industrial Archaeology

Kristen Beckman
GIS and site predictability

Ruth Brinker
Seneca Rocks Excavation

Shawnee Skinner
Route 30 in Ohio

Annual Reports

Archaeological Society of Delaware

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD) is entering its 65th year and is in a healthy state of existence. The ASD currently has three active Chapters: the New Castle Chapter (formerly Minguinian), the Kent County Archaeological Society and the Odessa Chapter. Each meets regularly and conducts research activities and public functions. The paid membership for 1996 stands at 60 paid and 120 total members. The Annual Meeting was held in Dover in October and featured a presentation by Donald Shomette on underwater archaeology of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. In addition, research efforts focused on the Brandywine Springs Amusement Park and on Greenbank Mill, an 18th century mill along Red Clay Creek, both in northern Delaware.

Awards - The Archibald Crozier Award, given for contributions to the archaeology of Delaware, was awarded to Dr. Cara L. Blume of the Delaware Department on Natural Resources. The award was presented at the annual meeting.

I. Geiger Omwake Award. The ASD voted to establish a new award in honor of our founder. Future awardees will be chosen for their contribution to the advancement of the society and archaeology in general.

Publications Fund - The ASD has started a Publications Fund with the objective of raising $20,000 in outside funding to be used for the publication and dissemination of information concerning the archaeology of Delaware. Publications Fund Managers include David R. Orr, Jay F. Custer and Vernon Vernier. To date, more than $1,500.00 has been raised including several matching contributions.

Recent Publications - A Guide to Prehistoric Arrowheads and Spear Points of Delaware, by Dr. Jay Custer, is available for a nominal charge from the Delaware SHPO, 15 The Green, Dover, DE 19901-3611. The Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, Number 33, New Series, contains articles on C.A. Weslager, human cremation remains from the Bay Vita Site in Sussex County and a chronology of archaeological occurrences within the State of Delaware. It is available through the society.

Submitted by Ron Thomas

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

The year 1996 has been a time for refocusing the activities undertaken by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ). We continue to provide 4 meetings with 3 or more talks, 4 newsletters and a bulletin. In addition, the society's commitment to its stated goal of public education continues.

Several ASNJ members were instrumental in the production of a teachers' guide to The Turtle Stone, which will be distributed along with the video to the state schools. The combined video and guide won a State
Historic Preservation Award this last spring.

Membership continues to hover around the 300 level with over 10% participating as Life Members. However, along with many other societies, we are beginning to experience a drop in membership. Renewals are down. We are proud that we have over 60 institutional members with almost 1/4th of those in the exchange category. These other societies must feel that we have something to offer. We now have 3 local chapters. 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.

All of our local chapters remain healthy and continue to sponsor or participate in local educational opportunities that can get information about our society and archaeology out to the general public. The Southern New Jersey Chapter has been focusing on cataloging artifacts from past seasons excavations and continues to sponsor a monthly meeting of lectures and workshops. The Lower Delaware Chapter meets 8 times a year and is currently preparing a large volume on Ware ceramics. This material has been recovered over years of collecting from the Ware Site which was first examined by McCann in the 1950's and serving as the type site for Ware style ceramics.

Our society continues to support research with a special fund to provide grants for C-14 dates, publishing, etc. The fun 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. Recently we awarded funds to two members, one to cover administrative costs for the analysis of a massive ceramics collection and the other to fund a C-14 date on an Early Woodland site in the central Delaware River Valley.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at approx. $10,000 and our research fund at $2,500. Part of the general fund will go towards the publishing of the next Bulletin due out in early 1997 (for the year 1996). This years bulletin (1995) was number 50 and ASNJ is quite proud of its uninterrupted publishing tradition. In a general trend of downsizing, our Editor, Mr. Charles Bellows, is to be commended on striving to expand the size of our major publication. The next publication will be a Special Issue devoted to a single topic, the ceramics of the Lower/Middle Delaware Valley, authored by R. Michael Stewart. The anticipated time of publication is December. The book will be part of the long awaited Abbott Farm series of reports. In related news, the ASNJ has been chosen by the New Jersey Dept. of Transportation to serve as the distributor of the remaining sets of reports once the initial distribution occurs. So if anyone desires a set or an additional one, the ASNJ is the place to go. Hopefully, all of the volumes will be printed by the next meeting, where we can distribute them. The series will consist of at least 16 volumes and cover various excavations spanning the Middle Archaic to the Historic Period. A separate volume on the historic Delaware and Raritan Canal as well as syntheses volumes on prehistoric ceramics and lithics will be part of the series. Anticipated costs will be minimal.

On the political front, we have heard that the Eastern Delaware Tribe, now located in Oklahoma, has recently had their recognition provisionally restored by the Federal Government. Recognition was withdrawn decades ago under the claim that the group had been absorbed by the Cherokee Nation. This recent event is in recognition of the eastern group's continued existence as a political entity with a separate chief and council, having always functioned as a separate entity from the Cherokee.

A continuing concern is declining membership. Our overall membership level has begun to decline and there is the steady 15-20% annual turnover that we and 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 government archaeologists holding government positions also fail to participate but feel free to "mine" the avocational community for site information. The last complaint is an echo of the previous year's and reflects a continuing problem among the professional community as it refuses to support avocational goals. The commitments made by various professional societies, such as SAA and SHA, to avocational education and support does not, unfortunately, translate itself into action at the individual level. There are too many professionals that dig in New Jersey that we, as a society do not see or hear from. One of the unfortunate side effects from the increased "professionalism" of the discipline has been the change of the professionals' attitude that archaeology is a "9 to 5" job and "don't bother me on the weekend!"

In closing I would have to say that we have maintained the same level of participation and activity that we had for the previous year but is not good enough and that we are planning on how we can move ahead in 1997.

Submitted by David C. Mudge

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Archaeological Society of Maryland

Our year started on Saturday, February 24th, 1996 with our 5th annual workshop on archaeology. This workshop featured bone identification, photography of artifacts, surfing the internet and 3 sessions on underwater archaeology. Over 150 people attended the sessions.

On Saturday, March 30, 1996 we held our 31st annual spring symposium. This archaeological program featured Charles Fithian who delivered the Richard E. Sterns memorial lecture about the Brig De Braak. May is our busiest time with the celebration of Maryland Archaeology Month. Events occur all across the state including our 26th annual field session. This year, from May 9 to 13 and May 16 to 21, we worked on the prehistoric Native American Elkridge Site located near the Baltimore Washington Airport.

Our Annual Meeting was held on October 19, 1996. Susan Langley presented a program about Wood from Wet Sites nd Hettie Ballweber delivered the Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture. Her topic was Over 230 Years at the Schifferstadt Site. The William B. Marye Award was presented to Lee Preston. New officers were elected, they are: President - Myron Beckenstein, Vice-President - Carol Ebright, Treasurer - Gary Grant, Secretary - Alison Pooley, Membership Secretary - Nancy Geasey.

Our membership now stands at 503

Submitted by Dick Brock

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) has had a busy year. Our Annual Meeting was held at the Ramada Inn in Ligonier, PA on April 26-28, 1996. Westmoreland Chapter #23 hosted the event. There were 155 attendees. The following awards were presented:

ArcheY Award - (awarded to non-professionals) 2awards granted this year, Charles Jacobson and Tom Vallana.
J. Alden Mason Award - (awarded to a professional) Dr. Mark McConaghey.
Francis Dorrance Award - (awarded for most recorded sites) Schuylkill Valley Chapter No. 11
C-14 Matching Fund Award - Francis Dorrance Chapter No. 11 for the Conrail Site

A new amendment to the SPA constitution was approved at the Annual Meeting. This amendment allows for the dissolution of a chartered chapter for any of the following reasons:

1- The Chapter does not elect and fill the required chapter officer positions of President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer on at least a two year interval.
2- The Chapter fails to hold any local meetings during a two year period.
3- The Chapter fails to provide an annual report for two consecutive years.
4- The Chapter conducts activities that are in violation of the constitution of the SPA and are therefore detrimental to the Society as determined by the Board of Directors.

The SPA was a co-sponsor for the 11th annual Workshops in Archaeology held at the State Museum in Harrisburg in November, 1995. The SPA also assisted with the mailings advertising the event.

Archeology Week in Pennsylvania has been extended to Archeology Month, which is October. Many activities are organized by chapters to promote this event.

The SPA continues to publish its fine journal The Pennsylvania Archaeologist. The latest issues are Fall 1995 Vol. 65, No.2 and Spring 1996 Vol. 66, No.1. The SPA newsletter is published quarterly.

We would like to honor the memory of the following SPA members who recently left us:

Jay Babitch --------------- Westmoreland Chapter No.23
Jack Elder --------------- Ohio Valley Chapter No.22
Don Frederich------------ Connemaugh Chapter No. 16 and Westmoreland Chapter No.23
Vince Mrozowski -------- Amockwi Chapter No.23
John Roboson------------ Connemaugh Chapter No. 16
Margaret Stocker--------- Forks of the Delaware Chapter No. 14

Submitted by Amanda Valko

No additional written state reports were received.
# Eastern States Archaeological Federation—Balance Sheet 1996

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

## Beginning Balance 1-1-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dreyfus Fund</td>
<td>$26,949.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>4,509.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking Account</td>
<td>7,699.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Cash on Hand: $39,158.51

## Income

- Memberships (individual - 419) $10,525.00
- Memberships (institutions - 84) 2,520.00
- Memberships (state societies - 11) 760.00
- AENA Back Issue Sales 3,738.60
- Interest 1,566.92
- ESAF Annual Meeting (1995 Wilmington, DE) Additional Proceeds 103.04
- ESAF Annual Meeting (1996 Huntington, WV) Proceeds
- Sales Tax

Total Income: $19,213.56

Checks Paid from Dreyfus Account: $8,500

## Expenses

- AENA Printing (#24) $5,457.05
- ESAF Bulletin Printing (62 Annual Meeting, Delaware) 638.40
- AENA Editor Expenses 500.00
- AENA Production Expenses 1,000.00
- AENA Reprint Printing 750.00
- Other Printing 1,123.65
- Business Office (Includes 4th qtr. 1995) 4,000.00
- Postage 3,061.21
- Office Supplies 130.37
- Taxes (Sales Tax, Biennial Report) 29.13
- Misc. (Faxon Refund) 30.00

Total Expenses: $16,719.81

## Income (Profit)

- Fluctuation in Value (decline) of Bond (First Albany Brokerage Account) - 147.86

Balance on Hand: $41,504.40

## Cash on Hand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dreyfus Fund</td>
<td>$15,816.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Fund</td>
<td>5,362.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Albany (Brokerage Account)</td>
<td>19,982.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking Account</td>
<td>342.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Cash on Hand (12-31-96): $41,504.40

*Charles A. Bello*

*ESAF Treasurer*