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ESAF is represented on two web sites:

http://www.newwave.net/~martin/esaf.html
http://www.siftings.com

The first is maintained by David Martin. His page has very nice photographs from past ESAF meetings.
Roger Moeller’s Siftings.com has the annual meeting call for papers, preliminary program, and registration
information; membership forms, and back issue tables of contents and order forms. He also includes many other
archaeological groups and links of interest.

You may send email inquiries on your membership status or other topics to:

ESAF@siftings.com

Archaeological Services is compiling an email address book to reduce the high cost of printing and
snail (post office) mailing of calls for papers, meeting announcements, and the like. Please send your
email address to the ESAF@siftings.com to be included. Even if you do not have your own
computer and access to the Internet, visit and friend or go to the local library to learn how to use
email and to access web pages. This is the fastest, easiest way to get the information you want.

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MINUTES OF THE 64TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 64th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was hosted by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ). The Meeting was held at the Travelodge Hotel, Mount Laurel, New Jersey, November 6-9, 1997. A pre-Meeting tour of the University of Pennsylvania Museum was scheduled on Thursday afternoon for early Meeting arrivals. In the evening, the Host Society held a welcoming reception at the Travelodge.

Friday Morning, November 7, ESAF President, Mima Kapches and ASNJ President, Charles Bello welcomed everyone to the Meeting; thereafter, Program Chair, Herbert Kraft provided relevant announcements and introduced the first symposium. The first symposium, entitled Landscapes and Cultural Change as Seen Through Small Prehistoric Windows in Passaic, New Jersey, was chaired by Lauralee Rappeleye-Marsett. The following papers were presented in this session: Prehistoric Landscapes and Site Preservation in Northern New Jersey: Advances in Geoarchaeology and Environmental Reconstruction by Joseph Schuldenrein and Donald M. Thieme; Archaeological Stratigraphy of the Dundee Site (28 PA 143) and Other Sites in the Route 21 Corridor by Donald M. Thieme and Joseph Schuldenrein; Archaeological Investigations at the Dundee Site, Passaic, New Jersey by Bernard Slaughter; Cultural Change in a Floodplain Setting During the Woodland Period: A View from the Dundee Site, Passaic, New Jersey by Stephen W. Tull; and, The Investigation of the Dundee Power Canal in Passaic, New Jersey by Edward S. Rutsch. A second Friday Morning Session, entitled Mostly Monongahela, chaired by William C. Johnson, followed immediately thereafter. Included in this session were the following papers: A Fence for What? The Palisade at the Ball Site by Dean H. Knight, Fuller’s Hill (36 FA 17m & 36 FA 28): A Multi-Component Monongahela Site by Richard C. Petyk; Late Prehistoric Period Monongahela Cultural Settlement Pattern in the Appalachian Plateau Province of the Upper Ohio River Valley: The Case for Upland Site Locations as a Preferred Environmental Zone by William C. Johnson and William P. Athens.

During lunch, the 64th Annual Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in the Travelodge Board Room, was convened by President Mima Kapches.

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

The ESAF Executive Board meeting was called to order by President Mima Kapches at 12:14 p.m. Once the Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representative was made, it was determined there was a quorum to conduct business. The first order of business raised by President Kapches was the approval of the Minutes of the 63rd Annual Executive Board Meeting. Meeting Minutes were mailed to all Officers and Staff last fall. Kapches asked if there were any errors or omissions. With none identified, Kapches requested a motion to accept these Minutes as presented. Roger Moeller made the motion; seconded by Dave Mudge. The motion was unanimously passed.

The next order of business under Reports from Officers and Staff was the Treasurer’s Report. Charles Bello indicated he wished to discuss two items. First, he noted the status of State Society members. The Federation currently had 11 active State Society members, 156 Individual Members, and 15 Institutional Members. Second, Bello provided an itemized summary of the Federation’s treasury. As of January 1, 1997, the Federation’s beginning balance was $41,504.40. This is dispersed among the Dreyfus Fund, a savings account, First Albany (brokerage account) and a checking account. As of the 3rd quarter of 1997, income of approximately $12,000.00 had been generated from memberships, State Society dues, AENA back issues sales, and interest. Expenses paid through the 3rd quarter of the year for printing of AENA #25, the Bulletin, Meeting Call for Papers and Preliminary Programs; AENA editor stipend; AENA production expenses; Business Office expenses, postage, and Business Office supplies totaled $15,337.15. The Federation’s Cash on Hand as of this quarter, from the Dreyfus Fund, savings, First Albany brokerage account and Checking totaled $39,297.03. Bello noted he anticipates the Federation will realize a profit from the current meeting plus additional income from membership and AENA back issue sales by the end of the year. He projects the Federation’s treasury balance will approximate the opening balance for the year ($41,500.00). Bello concluded the Federation is in great financial health despite the decline in back issue sale revenues and memberships and increase costs associated with printing and postage. Thereafter, a motion was made by Martha Otto to accept the Treasurer’s Report, as presented. The motion was seconded by James Petersen and unanimously passed.
The next item of business, associated with the Federation’s treasury and fiscal matters was the adoption of a resolution to formally authorize the Business Manager, the Treasurer and/or the Recording Secretary to transact business on behalf of the Federation with the Dreyfus Fund. Roger Moeller made a motion for the Executive Board to accept this resolution as presented; seconded by Dave Mudge. The motion passed without exception.

The Report from the Corresponding Secretary was presented by President Kapches, in the absence of Richard George. George, at the request of President Kapches, sent letters to ten past ESAF Presidents, requesting they search their files for any archival material they have on hand so it can be integrated into the ESAF archives. George’s report also noted that Directory Information forms were sent to nine members societies for updating; two were received at last year’s meeting. Finally, in August, as required under the Federation’s By-Laws, letters were sent to Federation Board members notifying them of the 1997 Executive Board meeting. Richard George’s report was accepted, as read by President Kapches, by a motion made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Dave Mudge.

The AENA Editor’s report was presented by Roger Moeller, in the absence of Arthur Spiess. Spiess’s report indicated Volume #25 of AENA was printed in late spring 1997 and mailed out to members later that summer. Volume #26 is progressing well with it being about 3/4 or more full. It should be ready to go to the printer by late winter 1998. Spiess is pleased this volume should be out well in advance of the 1998 annual meeting. Prior to receiving a motion to accept this report as presented, President Kapches noted the problem of infringement on the Federation’s copyrights by a professor at the University of New Hampshire for articles reproduced without permission, which was discussed at the last Executive Board Meeting, was resolved by Spiess to everyone’s satisfaction. Kapches also noted last year the Board allocated $750.00 to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to develop a reproduction technology to provide a service to ESAF to be able to reproduce back issues of AENAs and/or specific articles therefrom. Kapches noted this service was indeed established and CD-ROM disks containing back issues were available for sale. Initially twenty-five were made. Eleven were sold prior to this Meeting, an additional two were sold today and Roger Moeller was taking orders. This disk contains Volumes 1-6, 8-12 of AENA. Kapches indicated the Board needs to gauge the parameters associated with scanning additional back issues. Moeller noted we need to drive back issues out of print prior to reproducing them on disk. The question was raised as to how the number of copies of an AENA should be printed was determined. There have been instances when the anticipated popularity of a volume have been overestimated. Moeller noted that rarely more than ten copies of a back issue are sold annually. Given the low back issue sales in contrast to the limited number of volumes now out of print, he recommended a “huge reduction sale,” at bargain prices, to clear out the backlog so that CD-ROM reproduction becomes more desirable and practical. President Kapches inquired on costs associated with producing a CD disk. It was estimated to cost $6,000.00. At $35.00 each, the Federation would have to sell 200 copies to recoup that cost. During the course of an extended discussion, Charles Bello noted since 1993 the trend in publication sales clearly show our market for selling these volumes is saturated. The question was raised as to what should be included in the second CD-ROM issue. How many volumes of AENA would be needed? It was thought that at least five or more would be the minimum. Kapches cautioned the Board that it is expensive to produce the CD’s and we need to consider wisely how best to proceed. Louise Basa agreed we must get rid of the back inventory and should consider using the web page to promote sales. She noted it is important to include complete tables of contents, excerpts from articles and even graphics to promote these volumes. Keith Doms asked what the cost differences was between the production of the first twelve issues of AENA on disk vs paper. Dave Mudge identified three options the Federation seems to have available: 1) We can sell back issues as usual and forget about any form of reproduction for volumes out of print; 2) Reprint volumes even if production costs are expensive; or, 3) Obligate the Federation to make out of print volumes of AENA via electronic reproduction. Roger Moeller commented that Spiess’s original intent was to reprint articles and/or volumes from a disk; however, Spiess, through his investigation of reproduction alternatives, decided to make the disks available for sale. He went on to note the quality of the product is varied given the method of scanning in and condition of the original documents. Basa raised a concern that perhaps we’re jumping ahead too quickly and maybe we need to take other steps to meet our audience’s needs. Granger noted that with the downward trend in back issue sales, will we be able to realize enough money in ongoing back issue sales to cover the estimated $6000.00 needed to produce another disk? He cautioned it is important we be careful to make a motion to give direction in this matter. Mudge suggested the Federation dedicate revenues from sales of back issues to the production of AENA printing or the production of CDs. Moeller noted an average of $16.00 out of a single membership currently goes for AENA production. You’d have to have five hundred memberships to cover the estimated $8,000.00 to cover these expenses ($6,200.00 for AENA and $1,100.00 for the Bulletin). This estimate doesn’t consider the anticipated increasing costs associated with printing. Jim Petersen noted that accommodating
these printing increases from here on out must be a priority for the Board. Louise Basa recommended a committee be formed to pursue the promotion of AENA sales in various forms and determine how to best to proceed. Charles Bello suggested increasing memberships each year will help keep costs in line without draining the treasury. He noted in reviewing the treasury balance sheet that printing costs for AENA and the Bulletin have almost doubled in the past few years. Basa questioned whether it would be appropriate to post the Bulletin on the web site and not distribute a hard copy. If anyone wanted a hard copy they could print it off the web site or request a hard copy by mail. At the conclusion of this discussion, President Kapches asked for two motions from the floor. The first was to authorize promoting the sale of back issues of AENA at discounted rates to reduce inventory. This motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Jim Petersen. The second motion was to establish a task force to examine ESAF publications and to review publications opportunities and options (notably reprinting alternatives including CD-ROM production, procedures to promote continued sales of Federation publications, possible marketing strategies and also the content of the Bulletin and its format). This task force will be charged with the responsibility to report back to the Board at next year’s meeting. This task force will be comprised of the President-Elect (Chair), the Business Manager, the Treasurer, the AENA Editor, the Bulletin Editor, and Louise Basa. Martha Otto made this motion; seconded by Amanda Valko. These motions which was passed without dissent. President Kapches then accepted a motion made by Roger Moeller to accept the AENA Editor’s Report, as presented. The motion was seconded by Granger and unanimously passed.

The Bulletin Editor’s Report followed. In Ed Dlutowski’s absence, President Kapches read his report. Dlutowski indicated the 1996 Program Abstracts and Recording Secretary’s Minutes were not received in a timely fashioned. He identified State Society reports that were not forthcoming despite attempts to contact Society Representatives, which added to his problems. He indicated having current work and home phone numbers of the Executive Board would be helpful as well as deadlines for submission need to be established. Dlutowski indicated he would remain as Bulletin Editor for one more edition. If the information needed to produce the Bulletin does not arrive sooner than it does, he would relinquish his position. In a final note, Dlutowski noted all expenses incurred as editor are donated to ESAF. A motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this report as read. The motion passed unanimously.

The last report was provided by Roger Moeller, Business Manager. Moeller indicated the treasury balance at the beginning of the year was $41,000.00 but has been reduced to $40,000.00 as of the 3rd quarter if this year. However, with anticipated institutional membership renewals during the 4th quarter along with back issue sales, he’s confident the treasury balance will return to $41,000.00. Moeller noted the Federation realized income from interest from the First Albany brokerage account as well as the Dreyfus Fund. However, since the money market account interest rates are substantially less, he recommended the Federation consider other investment opportunities to increase our interest-generated income. We need to diversify our portfolio to include more higher income/higher risk corporate bonds. On another topic, Moeller noted that it was difficult to track Federation memberships to determine whether there is any decline. This is primarily due to the multi-year membership opportunities of which a number of people have taken advantage. He urged and encouraged these memberships so that he can realize the minimum of 300 copies of AENA needed to be eligible for bulk rate mailing. This will keep our operating costs down. Moeller then made a motion to grant the Business Manager, with the Treasurer’s and President’s approval, to take calculated risks with our investment portfolio by making additional investments in maximums of $5,000.00 increments. This motion was seconded by Keith Doms and unanimously passed.

Moving on to Old Business, President Kapches asked Keith Doms to present a status report on the ESAF Archives project. Doms summarized his discussions with the University of Delaware-Morris Library and their interest in receiving the Federation’s Archives and Library. Doms indicated Jay Custer is currently inventorying the Archives being stored at the Center for Archaeological Research, at the University. He also noted that Dick George sent letters to various past presidents of the Federation to cull out old archival material they might have. Also, pursuant to the Federation Library, once it has been inventoried, Keith will provide this list to the Morris Library to determine which publications will complement their current holdings and those which they would not take. Joe Granger recommended the excess publications be offered for sale to Federation members, with the proceeds going to the treasury. Kapches directed Doms to proceed with the inventories and consultation with the Morris Library; identify what Federation Library publications the Morris Library is interested in receiving. Doms will report to the Executive Board the results of this consultation at next year’s meeting. After additional discussion, it was clarified that Newsletters need to be considered Archives rather than Library material and treated accordingly. President Kapches thanked Doms for his report.
The second order of Old Business was a request for a status report on the current meeting. No one from the Local Arrangements Committee was available to give this report.

Under New Business, the first topic considered for discussion was the 1998 Annual Meeting. President Kapches inquired whether the Federation had received a request and sent a formal acceptance to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) for their invitation to host the 1998 meeting in Wilkes Barre, PA. Amanda Valko made a motion to accept Spa's invitation to host the 1998 Annual Meeting in Wilkes Barre, PA. This motion was seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed. Thereafter, Roger Moeller indicated he spoke several times with Dawn Griffith, SPA Chapter 11 President. He indicated the Meeting is tentatively scheduled for October 29 - November 1 at the East Mountain Inn. No other details were available at this time. In the event problems arise with these arrangements, Moeller indicated other SPA Chapters would be available to host the Meeting elsewhere in the state.

The second item of New Business was the 1999 Annual Meeting. President Kapches indicated she has not received any invitations. However, the possibility of having a joint meeting with the Council for Northeast Historic Archaeology has been suggested. Kapches directed President-Elect Petersen pursue this option as well as other possible Meeting venues for 1999.

For the third item of New Business, President Kapches announced the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) voted at their January 1997 Executive Board meeting to withdraw from the Federation. She indicated she wrote a letter to the ASV stating she was saddened by this decision and inquired if there was any way to remedy the situation. She indicated no response was forthcoming. After some discussion on this resignation, as well as others realized over the years, President Kapches will prepare a letter which will accompany requests for dues payments, that can be inserted in State Society Newsletters, outlining the benefits and responsibilities of State Society to ESAF as well as ESAF’s responsibilities to the State Societies.

The fourth item of New Business focused on an e-mail communication from Curtiss Hoffman to President Kapches. The Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) has requested reinstatement into the Federation based on a decision made at their Executive Board Meeting on September 23, 1997. Hoffman’s communication indicated Alan Smith would act as the MAS State Society Representative. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Jim Petersen to reinstate the Massachusetts Archaeological Society into ESAF; seconded by Keith Dorns. A resounding affirmation to this request was given by the Executive Board.

The fifth item of New Business was a proposed increase in Individual and Institutional Membership dues for 1999 and beyond at the request of Roger Moeller. President Kapches advised the Board the last time these fees were raised was in 1983 when it went from $12.00 to $20.00. The need for this increase, as noted by President Kapches, is the continued rise in the cost of producing, printing and distributing AENA and the Bulletin. The proposed dues structure is proposed to start January 1, 1999. For Individual Members, dues will go from $20.00 to $30.00, annually. For Institutional Members, it will rise from $30.00 to $40.00, annually. There will be no change in the fee structure for State Society dues. It was also decided the promotion of the 3-year memberships at reduced rates will continue. For a 3-year Individual Membership, the discounted rate would be $75.00. Moeller noted current Individual Members can still take advantage of the extant $50.00/3-year membership rate until December 31, 1998. Any renewal at this special rate will extend a person’s membership to the year 2001. After a lengthy discussion, a motion was made by Roger Moeller to raise the memberships rates ($30.00 for Individuals; $40.00 for Institutions), as discussed, as well as provide a special discounted 3-year Individual Membership for $75.00, starting January 1, 1999. This motion, seconded by Charles Bello, was passed.

The sixth item of New Business, identified by President Kapches, focused on the services of the Business Manager. After excusing the Business Manager, Kapches noted Roger Moeller has been conducting business on behalf of the Federation over fifteen years and has done so to everyone’s extreme satisfaction. As the years have progressed, the responsibilities of the Business Manager have grown without commensurate compensation. As a reflection of this expansion of responsibilities: to handle memberships; keep inventory and house ESAF publications; promote the sales and distribution of these publications; distribute Federation information, as well as managing Federation investments, President Kapches recommended a suitable increase in the annual allotment for the operation of the Business Office be made. After some discussion, President-Elect Petersen presented a motion to increase the monies set aside for Business Office rent and operating expenses be increased from $3200.00, per annum, to $4800.00, starting January 1, 1998, based on available Federation Treasury resources. This motion was seconded by Martha
Otto and unanimously passed. Upon Moeller’s return to the meeting, he expressed his appreciation to the Board for this increase.

The seventh order of New Business raised by President Kapches was the development of a special ESAF Publications Award. As a means to provide something to the State Societies and their respective Chapters, this publications award would be made available to all State Societies or individual Chapters thereof, for the purpose of publishing special monographs (rather than routine newsletters, bulletins or journal issues) of work being undertaken. It is envisioned that up to $2000.00 would be available annually and up to two awards would be given each year, providing there are sufficient Federation funds available. Kapches recommended a committee, chaired by Art Spiess, AENA Editor, be created and charged with the task of establishing eligibility criteria upon which to review applications and make these award(s) and to prepare recommendations to the Executive Board when it convenes in 1998. The committee would also include the President-Elect. Louise Basa indicated this was an important step for the Board to consider since the decline in State Society participation in ESAF is a constant concern. President Kapches suggested this award be named in recognition of Louis A. Brennan. A motion was made by Martha Otto; seconded by Michael Brigham to create this award, to be named in honor of Louis A. Brennan; to create the committee and assign them the designated tasks, as noted. The motion was unanimously passed.

The eighth item of New Business was the ESAF Web Page. President Kapches suggested everyone should visit it. She noted it was created and maintained by David Martin, West Virginia Archaeological Society, and included the Abstracts from last year’s meeting. She recommended the Abstracts from the current meeting as well as future ones be sent to Martin to update the information contained therein. Thereafter, President requested and received from Amanda Valko a motion to thank David Martin for generously providing his time and efforts to establish and maintain the ESAF Web Page. This motion was seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed. As an additional comment, Joe Granger suggested State Societies should consider establishing a Hot Link to their organizations via the Federation’s Web Page. Roger Moeller also suggested to promote a greater awareness of our Web Page, we might wish at a future date to consider registering it as a domain name for $100.00 plus an annual maintenance fee.

The ninth item of New Business discussed was the need to establish a Nominations Committee. Kapches requested a motion empowering her to appoint a Nominations Committee to generate a slate of candidates, with the exception of President, to be considered at next year’s meeting to serve as Federation Officers for the years 1998-2000. Jim Petersen made such a motion; seconded by Charles Bello. This motion passed without dissent.

The tenth and final item of New Business was raised by Charles Bello. On behalf of the ASNJ, he requested the Federation’s permission to reprint an AENA article on the Rosencranz Adena Site. He noted ASNJ would give ESAF proper credit as well as advertise the availability to that volume of AENA for purchase. A motion was made by Jim Petersen; seconded by Amanda Valko, to grant this permission and to waive any fees associated with copyright permission. The motion was passed unanimously.

With no additional New or Old Business to discuss, President Kapches requested a motion to adjourn this Meeting. Jim Petersen made such a motion, which was seconded by Amanda Valko and passed without hesitation. The Meeting was adjourned at 2:43 p.m.

On Friday afternoon, two sessions were presented. The first session, chaired by Ruth A. Brinker, was entitled Human Dimensions of Ecosystems. An Introduction was provided by Brinker followed by Walking Through Time: Heritage Resources Within New England’s Appalachian Trail Corridor by David Lacy and Karl Roenke; Our Wilderness Heritage: The Compatibility of Cultural and National Resource Management by Karl Roenke and David Lacy; and, Prehistoric Human Adaptations to Changing Ecosystems on the Allegheny National Forest in Northeastern Pennsylvania by Richard P. Kanadare. The second session, chaired by John W. Martin, was a General Session. In this session, Elizabeth Crowell and Julie Abell’s paper, Comparative Studies of Cultural Patterns in an Urban Area was first, followed by Cynthia Whitley and Elizabeth Crowell’s Socioeconomic Influences on Material Culture: An Example from the Peter House, Washington, D.C.; Charles Pennington’s A Late Nineteenth-Century German Bakery in Paterson, New Jersey, John M. Rutherford, Dennis Knepper, Michael Petraglia, and Philip LaPorta’s Iron Hill Jasper and Its Role in Prehistoric Technology and Settlement; and concluding the session, Philip LaPorta’s A Geological Framework for Lithic Provenance Studies: A Case Study from Lum’s Pond and Iron Hill, Delaware.
The first Saturday morning session was entitled Coastal & Estuarine Archaeology and chaired by John A. Cavallo. The following papers were included in this session: Analysis of a Pebble Tool Industry from the Kimble’s Beach Site Complex by John A. Cavallo and Gina Fischetti; Soils, Stratigraphy, and Geomorphic Evolution of the Kimble’s Beach Site Complex, Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, Cape May County, New Jersey by Raymond G. Mueller; Plant Ecology and Ethnobotany of the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge by Sandra Bierbrauer; Analysis of Ceramic Vessels from the Kimble’s Beach Site Complex Sara Jacoby, Sang Lee, San Lin and Kevin Bialy; and, A Zooarchaeological Study of Turtle Remains from Kimble’s Beach Site Complex by Tim Morris. The second morning session, Historic Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic: New Perspectives on the Recent Past, chaired by Richard Veit, contained the following papers: Searching for Invisible Indians: Finding Assimilated Indian Populations in the Middle Atlantic Area by Edward F. Heite; Native American Cultural Survival in Central Kent County, Delaware: Flakes Glass Artifacts from the Bloomsbury Site by Carol Lee Blume; Ceramics: Windows to the Past by Kathleen Boody; The Mother UAME Church Cemetery: A Late Nineteenth Century Black Urban Burial Population by Ronald A. Thomas; The Industrial Archaeology of New Jersey’s Terra Cotta Industry: Moving Beyond the Factory Gates by Richard Veit. LuAnn DeCunzo provided summary comments at the end of this session.

The Saturday afternoon sessions were entitled Ceramics in the Northeast: New Approaches, Part I and Part II. These sessions were chaired by Lucianne Lavin and Curtiss Hoffman, respectively. Part I contained the following papers: Pottery and Steatite in the Northeast: A Reconsideration of Origins by Curtiss Hoffman; Thoughts on the Origin of Ceramic use and Variation by Michael Stewart; and Replication Techniques for Determining Workable Clay Sources by Andrea J. Rand. Part II papers included: Those Puzzling Late Woodland Collared Pottery Styles: An Hypothesis by Lucianne Lavin; Petrographic Analysis of Ceramics from the Goldcrest Site by John J. Pretola; A Multiple Regression Approach to Ceramic Technology in Interior Virginia by Michael J. Klein. Susan Prezzano provided summary comments to conclude this session.

Following the last session of the Saturday program, the 64th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was convened in the Cambridge Room of the Travelodge Hotel, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey.

Minutes of the ESAF General Business Meeting

The 64th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was convened in the Cambridge Room of the Travelodge, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, on November 7, 1997, by President Mima Kapches, at 5:00 p.m. After introductions of Meeting attendees were made, President Kapches directed the Recording Secretary to present a synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous afternoon. Two corrections made to this synopsis. Thereafter, Roger Moeller made a motion, seconded by John Martin to accept the synopsis, as corrected. This motion unanimously passed.

A request was made from the floor to have the Federation’s Web Page Address identified. This was done: http://www.newwave.net/~martin/esaf.html .

President Kapches inquired whether there was any Old Business requiring attention. With none suggested, she went on to New Business. Under New Business, a status report on the current meeting was requested. Debra Campanari-Martin, Local Arrangements Chair, identified there were 145 pre-registrations received and a total of 219 registrants realized for the Meeting. There were a total of 94 banquet attendees, including 6 guests. She also noted that 5 new Federation memberships were received from Book Rooms sales and at least 15 new memberships were realized from paper presenters. In the Book Room, which was organized and run by Keith Doms, there were 4 poster displays and 1 artifact reproduction display. She also noted the public outreach was well done and well received; however, there were only 4 book vendors. Martin went on to make a motion to formally thank Keith Doms for his efforts in running the Book Room. This was seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed. In her final comments, Martin indicated her confidence that while final figures were not yet available, a profit would be realized from this Meeting. She also noted the hotel was very accommodating overall and expressed their desire to have this organization consider returning in the future. A motion was made by Roger Moeller to thank the ASNJ, Debra Campanari-Martin and Herb Kraft for all their considerable time and efforts to ensure a well run and interesting Meeting. This motion, seconded by Faye Stocum and passed with an acclamation of applause.
Under New Business, President Kapches entertained an inquiry made by Curtiss Hoffman. Hoffman made a suggestion, pursuant to the Executive Board’s creation of special Publication Awards to be offered to State Societies, that a revolving grant fund be established to “front end” the publication of these special reports so these monies could be eventually paid back; thereby, constantly renewing the source of support. Kapches indicated the Executive Board and the Awards Committee would take this suggestion under advisement.

With no additional business presented for discussion, President Kapches requested the Reports from State Society Representatives. After reports from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were presented, Howard MacCord requested the floor. As a long time ESAF member and a former State Society Representative from Virginia, MacCord expressed his regret on the decision of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) to resign from ESAF. Thereafter, President Kapches directed copies of the Reports not handed in at this Meeting should be sent directly to the ESAF Bulletin Editor. His address was provided.

With no additional business to discuss, President Kapches requested a motion to adjourn this Meeting. This motion was made by Alan Smith and seconded by John Martin. By a unanimous vote, President Kapches closed this Meeting at 5:50 p.m.

Following the General Business Meeting, ESAF members and guests convened to the Main Ballroom of the Travelodge Hotel for a Cocktail Hour followed by the Annual Banquet. After the meal was concluded, President Kapches expressed for herself and the Executive Board, a deep vote of thanks to ASNJ and to Debra Campanari-Martin, Local Arrangements Chair and Herb Kraft, Program Chair, for all the hard work and attention which was expended to provide good accommodations and an excellent program. Martin then acknowledged various ASNJ individuals and organizations who were instrumental in organizing and running this Meeting. Thereafter, Dr. David Orr, NPS Archaeologist, Valley Forge National Historical Park, present a slide-illustrated and thought-provoking lecture entitled The Archaeology of Trauma: The Disruption of Civilized Life in the Civil War.

The Sunday morning session was a General Session chaired by Herbert C. Kraft and Charles A. Bello. Papers from this session included: A Paleogeographic Context for Early Holocene Occupation of Staten Island, New York by Joseph Schuldenrein; late Glacial Through Holocene Paleogeography and Human Occupancy of the Hackensack and Passaic Drainages by Donald M. Thieme; An Interpretation of the Lithic Technology Employed at the Williamson Paleo-indian/Early Archaic Site by Phillip J. Hill; Unraveling the Mystery of Zoned decorated Pottery: Implications for Middle Woodland Society in the Middle Atlantic Region by Michael Stewart; and, Reflections on Size: Pottery Vessels from New Jersey’s Outer Coastal Plain by Ilene Grossman-Bailey.

The 1997 Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was adjourned by ASNJ President Charles Bello at the conclusion of this Sunday morning session.

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Respectfully submitted,
Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
ABSTRACTS
(Alphabetically by Author, Compiled by Debra Campagnari Martin)

Ilene Grossman-Bailey (Department of Anthropology, Temple University)
Reflections on Size: Pottery Vessels from New Jersey’s Outer Coastal Plain
New Jersey’s Outer Coastal Plain has been considered a conservative area, with its inhabitants remaining socially non-complex, mobile, hunter-gatherers until the Proto-Historic period, while most of the Middle Atlantic embraced agriculture by A.D. 900. Yet the huge size of some pottery vessels from the Cumberland County area of southern New Jersey suggests that preparing or storing food for large groups of people may have been important at some periods of Woodland prehistory. Why did they need such large pots? Is it possible to better understand how these vessels were used, and why they were constructed? What does large vessel size tell us about the subsistence, social structure, and mobility of a group of people? This paper briefly looks at these questions through an examination of archaeological and ethnographic evidence.

Sandra Bierbrauer (Department of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Richard Stockton College)
Plant Ecology and Ethnobotany of the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
The Cape May National Wildlife Refuge includes six plant community types ranging from salt marsh to freshwater wetlands to upland forests. The area is a rich source of edible, medicinal, and utilitarian plants. Over 50 species of fungi and 258 vascular plants have been identified. A literature search was conducted on the use of the 83% indigenous species by the Lenape and other Native Americans in the eastern United States. The importance of ecotone location and the value of plant resources for these groups of hunter-gatherers are stressed.

Cara Lee Blume (Heite Consulting)
Native American Cultural Survival in Central Kent County, Delaware: Flaked Glass Artifacts from the Bloomsbury Site
Conventional historical accounts note that Native Americans living on the Delmarva Peninsula abandoned their villages and reservations after the failure of the alleged Winnesucum conspiracy in 1742. Recent historical research by Edward F. Heite indicates that many families of Native American descent remained on the peninsula but became invisible to the historical record because racial terminology of the time allowed only “white” and “non-white” categories. Because the material culture of their descendants was indistinguishable from the material culture of European-American and African-American neighbors, some researchers have cast doubt on the traditions of Native American descent maintained by surviving communities such as the Cheswold, Delaware, Lenape. Excavations at the Bloomsbury site, occupied ca. A.D. 1800 by the ancestors of members of the Cheswold community, have yielded more than 200 fragments of olive-green bottle glass that have been used and/or flaked to produce tools resembling those of pre-European contact Native American cultures. This indicates that many elements of Native American culture may have survived among some families. Many of these tools exhibit multiple working edges and there is evidence that broken bottle glass was recovered or curated for later use as tools. This paper outlines the categories of flake glass tools present at the site and describes the analytical procedures used to define these categories.

Kathleen Boody (Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University)
Ceramics: Windows to the Past
This paper is a study of the ceramic collection housed at the Monmouth County Historical Association in Freehold, NJ. Much of the collection centers around pottery made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the Cheesequake/Old Bridge area. The diversity of the collection helps us to reconstruct past ways of life in New Jersey.

Ruth A. Brinker (Monongahela National Forest)
Introduction to the Symposium: Human Dimensions of Ecosystems
National Forests manage ecosystems. Many consider this process as counting endangered species or protecting biologically important environments. But many of us have realized for a very long time that humans are an integral part of ecosystems, and that we, perhaps more than any other species, have impacted our environment for better or worse. This symposium focuses on the efforts of Eastern Regional Forest archaeologists to interpret human prehistory and history using the principles and methods of archaeology applied to landscapes and environments created by humans.
Gina Fischetti (Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University)

**Analysis of a Pebble Tool Industry from the Kimbles Beach Site Complex**

Debitage and other lithic artifacts recovered from the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, Kimble's Beach prehistoric site complex indicate a nearly exclusive reliance on local pebble chert lithic resources. An analysis of flaked pebbles revealed that the majority of these artifacts were produced by the bipolar technique and that smaller, rather than larger pebbles were selected as the raw material.

Elizabeth Crowell and Julie Abell (Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.)

**Comparative Studies of Cultural Patterns in an Urban Area**

The Whitehurst Freeway project area, located near the confluence of the Potomac River and Rock Creek and along the Georgetown waterfront in the District of Columbia, was the site of both domestic and industrial land use during the historic period. Settlement and land use in this area changed over time, as is demonstrated by deposits, feature types, architecture, and artifact assemblages. Settlement patterns and land use here differ from other areas within the District, as do some of the characteristics and distribution of the artifact assemblage. This paper will examine general patterns observed in the Whitehurst Freeway project and will relate them to other areas within the District. Based upon these comparisons, certain predictive models will be derived which can be tested in urban areas.

Lu Ann De Cunzo (Department of Anthropology, University of Delaware)

**Discussant: Historical Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic: New Perspectives on the Recent Past**

Joseph E. Diamond (Department of Anthropology, SUNY-New Paltz)

**Hudson Incised, Hudson Crescent Incised, and Kingston Incised Pottery: An Update on the Utility of MacNeish's Three Unpublished Types**

At a 1947 pottery conference in Rochester, New York, Richard MacNeish described three pottery types that he had distinguished during his compilation of data for Iroquois pottery types. One of these types, Kingston Incised, has been used sporadically throughout the archaeological literature. The other two have rarely been used. In this paper, these types are evaluated in terms of their utility, and from the temporal and cultural perspective.

Leslie A. Dyer (Allegheny National Forest)

**Historic Land Use of the Forest**

The Allegheny National Forest in Northwestern Pennsylvania, established in 1923, was the focus of extensive and intensive land use since the mid 1800s. Evidence of historic use activities often exist in the form of standing structures or archaeological materials. However, evidence of historic land use is frequently limited to mysterious openings, confusing terrain, and vegetation patterns that are not always readily explainable. Investigations of these and other numerous and diverse landscape features focused on the Thomas Rock and Coalmine project areas near Kane, Pennsylvania. Data compiled will be used to develop a Multiple Property Documentation Form for evaluating and managing cultural landscape features on the Allegheny National Forest.

Robert G. Goodby (Department of Anthropology, University of New Hampshire)

**Typology and Attribute Analysis in New England Archaeology: A Critical Review**

The past twenty years have seen significant change in the study and understanding of Native American ceramics from archaeological sites in New England. An earlier typological approach grounded in the work of Irving Rouse and Carlyle Smith continued in use, with some modification, in southern New England, while non-typological "attribute analysis" studies have dominated the study of ceramics in northern New England. Both approaches seek to discover, in ceramic variability, reflections of social boundaries, interaction, or other cultural processes, but both are based on unproven assumptions about human behavior and material culture variability. These issues are discussed using ceramic data from coastal New Hampshire and Narragansett Bay.

Edward F. Heite (Heite Consulting)

**Searching for Invisible Indians: Finding Assimilated Indian Populations in the Middle Atlantic Area**

According to public records, there were no Indians in Maryland or Delaware by the end of the eighteenth century. In all the eastern states, history tells us that the Indians moved to the north and west, leaving behind only a scattered few reservations. In fact, large numbers of Native American people remained and retained their Indian identities and some of their cultures. For the past fourteen years, through a series of archaeological projects, CRM archaeologists
have helped to reconstruct the story of these Native American people. Most recently, at the Bloomsbury site, it has been possible to study Native American people in central Delaware during the last third of the eighteenth century. Research strategies are suggested, using history, archives, genealogies, and folklore, as well as archaeology.

Phillip J. Hill (Archaeological Testing and Consulting, Inc.)

*An Interpretation of the Lithic Technology Employed at the Williamson Paleoindian/Early Archaic Site*

The purpose of this presentation is to present an interpretation of the lithic technology employed at the Williamson site (44 DW 1) in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Williamson is a quarry-related Paleoindian/Early Archaic site situated at the fall line in the southeastern portion of Virginia. The site was first known to date to the Paleoindian period in the late 1940s when fluted points were found there. Since the site’s discovery, it has had an extensive history of investigation consisting of three systematic excavations and more than forty years of uncontrolled surface collecting. This presentation focuses on the data recovered from the third subsurface examination completed by this researcher in 1994. Although not a new insight, recent evidence indicates that the Williamson site is connected with nearby primary and secondary sources of cryptocrystalline material referred to as “Cattail Creek Chalcedony.” The site’s quarry nature provides an ideal setting for interpreting southeastern Virginia Paleoindian/Early Archaic stone tool manufacture and use.

Curtiss Hoffman (Department of Anthropology, Bridgewater State College)

*Pottery and Steatite in the Northeast: A Reconsideration of Origins*

Conventional interpretations of the evolution of vessel technology in the Northeast derive the earliest ceramics (Vinette ware) from the steatite vessels of the Transitional Archaic phase. An exhaustive overview of the radiocarbon ages associated with both types of vessels indicates that the chronological range of Vinette pottery overlaps with that of steatite vessels throughout the Transitional Archaic. This requires a reinterpretation of the origins and functions of these two vessel types. It will be demonstrated that they occupied rather different niches within the social system of their manufacturers, possibly analogous to what Sassaman (1993) has shown for southeastern pottery.

Sara Jacoby, Sang Lee, Sam Lin, and Kevin Bialy (Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University)

*Analysis of Ceramic Vessels from the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge*

This paper discusses the results of an analysis of Middle and Late Woodland ceramic sherds from the Cape May prehistoric Kimble’s Beach site complex. Vessel size, volume, and surface treatments are discussed and comparisons are made with ceramics from southern New Jersey, the Delmarva Peninsula, and adjacent areas.

William C. Johnson (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.) and William P. Athens (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

*Late Prehistoric Period Monongahela Culture Settlement Patterns in the Appalachian Plateau Province of the Upper Ohio River Valley: The Case for Upland Site Locations as a Preferred Environmental Zone*

The majority of Monongahela culture sites are situated in the Allegheny Plateau section of the Monongahela River basin. There, the preferred location for both villages and hamlets/farmsteads and, presumably, associated maize fields, was upland benches and saddles rather than Holocene river or stream terraces. In the Monongahela River basin, this pattern is particularly notable for villages which represent ca. 80% of the components to which a function can be ascribed. It is argued that the uplands in the Monongahela basin and elsewhere do not represent refugia occupied by politically weaker groups driven from river/stream terraces by more powerful neighbors. Nor are they more marginal zones filled by fissuring groups forced into the uplands by gradually escalating demographic pressures. This utilization continued earlier Archaic and Woodland land use strategies by exploiting the buffering effect on nut and, later, maize crops created by the favorable flow of air in uplands during late spring, and early fall killing frosts.

Richard P. Kandare (Allegheny National Forest)

*Prehistoric Human Adaptations to Changing Ecosystems on the Allegheny National Forest in Northeastern Pennsylvania*

For thousands of years, humans living in what is now the Allegheny National Forest have adapted to changing ecosystems. For the past several decades, archaeologists working in the region have been studying how humans have adjusted their settlement-subsistence systems and altered their tool kits through time in response to these environmental changes. With the adoption of ecosystem management by the United States Forest Service as a
scientific approach to managing forests, archaeology has the opportunity to provide interdisciplinary input into the Forest Service planning process with prehistoric and historic perspective on how humans have influenced the past and present ecosystems.

Michael Klein (Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College)

A Multiple Regression Approach to Ceramic Chronology in Interior Virginia

Precise chronological control is critical for processual archaeological research, regardless of the theoretical framework structuring the research. Phase-based chronologies limit the archaeologist to the analysis of stages, rather than processes, of social evolution. An ideal archaeological chronology should: (1) provide a fine and continuous temporal scale; (2) estimate the error associated with the chronological estimate; (3) rely on artifacts that are commonly recovered; (4) be replicable; and (5) facilitate regional archaeological research. This paper explores the utility of an attribute- and regression-based approach to chronology construction in the James and Roanoke River Valleys of interior Virginia.

Dean H. Knight (Department of Anthropology, Wilfred Laurier University)

A Fence for What? The Palisade at the Ball Site

Archaeologists have long considered palisades to be a good indication of warfare. In fact, there are numerous examples in the literature where the archaeologist exposes a palisade and immediately states that warfare was present on the site. Approximately 95% of the palisade surrounding a nine acre, sixteenth-century Huron village has been exposed. Approximately 15,000 posts were used in the construction of this major village component demonstrating the importance of the “fence” around the village. While there is an indication of a village and palisade expansion, there is no indication of an entrance at the Ball site. Ethnohistoric literature and comparative data are analyzed in order to understand the Huron’s concept and construction of the palisade. As well, linguistic information is applied to the problem. Ultimately it is argued in the paper that the “palisade” may have had many other functions than strict defense and the presence of a palisade on any site does not necessarily indicate warfare.

David Lacy (Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests) and Karl Roenke (White Mountain National Forest)

Walking Through Time: Heritage Resources within New England’s Appalachian Trail Corridor

Parts of the Appalachian Trail are located on, and managed in partnership with, New England’s National Forests. The Trail corridor is a linear, if serpentine, sample of northern Appalachian highland environments and therefore includes a variety of archaeological and historic sites reflecting the rich land-use history of the region. Site types include quarries, roads, logging camps, mines, mills, farms, fire towers, and historic landscapes. This paper presents an overview of the inventory and management of this resource base and describes a Forest Service initiative to interpret this “ecosystem” history for the public.

Philip LaPorta (Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, City University of New York)

A Geological Framework for Lithic Provenance Studies: A Case Study from Lums Pond and Iron Hill, Delaware

The development of a “geological catchment” or regional framework for the distribution of potential lithic resources, is an important predictive tool for locating prehistoric quarries. When combined with knowledge of how regional geological history may have affected the chemistries of lithic resources, the geological catchment is the key to successful provenance studies. Once a catchment has been constructed for the area of interest, previous geochemical studies of varying methodologies may also be re-interpreted to provide more definitive results. In the context of the geological catchment, earlier studies of Delaware ferruginous cherts (jaspers) that yielded less conclusive or uncertain results can now be shown to support the newest geochemical studies from Iron Hill, Delaware.

Lucianne Lavin (Archaeological Research Specialists)

Those Puzzling Late Woodland Collared Pottery Styles: An Hypothesis

The early Late Woodland period in New England, New York, and northern New Jersey is marked by the appearance of collared pottery with incised decorations virtually identical to the so-called “Iroquoian” ceramics from central New York. Brumbach (1995) has suggested that the presence of this broad ceramic horizon style was due to the introduction of maize horticulture and the accompanying Green Corn ceremony. This hypothesis is not easy to test, given the difficulties of uncovering religious/ceremonial behaviors in the archaeological record. Moreover, recent
radiocarbon dates suggest that the introduction of maize horticulture appears to predate the earliest occurrence of collared pottery by several hundred years. Consequently, I wish to offer an alternate, though not necessarily conflicting, theory dealing with the interplay of inter-group dynamics, associated language groups, changing settlement patterns, and material culture.

**Tim Morris** (Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University)

*A Zooarchaeological Study of Turtle Remains from the Kimble's Beach Site Complex*

Excavations of the Kimble’s Beach prehistoric archaeological site complex during the summer of 1996 yielded unusually large quantities of terrestrial and freshwater aquatic turtle bones. The methods and results of a zooarchaeological analysis are discussed as well as inferences regarding site seasonality and habitat diversity derived from the species composition and frequencies of turtle bones.

**Raymond G. Mueller** (Department of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, Richard Stockton College)

*Soils, Stratigraphy, and Geomorphic Evolution of the Kimble’s Beach Site Complex, Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, Cape May County, New Jersey*

An examination of a complex of prehistoric Native American sites along Delaware Bay in Cape May county, New Jersey was prompted by severe beach erosion. Sites were found in a variety of settings ranging from the active beach face to well-drained upland forests. Analysis of soils in upland areas show a sequence of truncated paleosols overlain by finer-textured, windblown sediments. Artifacts are always located above the paleosols and usually in the upper horizons of the aeolian deposit. Geoarchaeological research near the bay revealed a sequence of buried sediments showing dynamic change in local environments associated with sea-level rise. Soils and sediments were examined along a transect that included the beach face and adjacent salt marsh and upland areas. This study revealed the continuity of deposits from the upland, beneath the salt marsh, and then exposure along the eroding beach slope. Deep sediment auguring along the beach revealed buried organic-rich sediments, particularly along the flanks of “headlands” extending into the salt marsh. Careful consideration must be given to paleoenvironmental reconstruction prior to excavation, and to develop the natural history of a site in such a dynamic environment.

**Charles Pennington** (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

*A Late Nineteenth-Century German Bakery in Paterson, New Jersey*

Recent research and excavation in Paterson, New Jersey, have revealed the remains of a saloon/store/bakery/two-family dwelling constructed around 1870 and in use until the 1960s. Excavations revealed the lower half of a brick bakeoven in the basement of the structure. These remains and the reconstruction of the oven are used to discuss changes in oven technology and bakery practices in the nineteenth century. In urban areas, as populations increased, the production of baked goods moved from the home to local commercial establishments. Later in the nineteenth century, the principles of mass production and centralized distribution were also applied to the baking industry. The greatest innovations in oven technology were experienced as the industry was consolidating and traditional baked goods achieved an industrial level of production. One aspect of oven technology that impacted archaeology was the discontinuance of built-in ovens as they became a piece of movable equipment.

**Richard C. Petyk**

*Fuller’s Hill (36 FA 17 & 36 FA 28), a Multi-component Monongahela Site*

California State College (now California University of Pennsylvania) conducted limited archaeological excavations at Fuller’s Hill (36 FA 17 & 36 FA 28) in the early 1970s. Fuller’s Hill is situated on a hilltop in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. It is near a tributary of Washington Run which empties into the Youghiogheny River some 1½ miles away. Ceramics, lithics, bone, and shell were recovered in the excavation of this Monongahela habitation site. Artifact analysis will aid in establishing dates for Fuller’s Hill.

**John P. Pretola** (Springfield Science Museum and the University of Massachusetts)

*Petrographic Analysis of Ceramics from the Goldkrest Site*

My analysis of eighteen vessel lots from the Goldkrest site confirms earlier observations that Hudson Valley ceramics are uniformly tempered with minerals from Adirondack metagabbro sources. In terms of decoration, manufacturing technique, and morphology, these Hudson Valley examples appear similar to other Northeastern Late Woodland and Contact period ceramics. Their unique tempering materials, however, differentiate them, and this provides an important clue for using temper composition to determine sources of Northeastern ceramics. My
technique uses standard optical mineralogical and petrographic analysis in polarized light, and promises results without resorting to expensive chemical analysis.

Susan Prezzano (Clarion University)
Discussant: Ceramics in the Northeast: New Approaches

Andrea Rand (University of Connecticut/Primitive Impressions)
Replication Techniques for Determining Workable Clay Sources
Approximately 600-800 years ago, prehistoric Native Americans of the Late Woodland period settled on the Connecticut River floodplain in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. At the Morgan site, over 13,000 pottery sherds were recovered during excavations conducted from 1986-1992 under the direction of David Cooke, Luciane Lavin, and Fred Gudrian. Several clay lumps and coiling fragments were also found at the site, indicating pottery manufacture. This also suggested the possible exploitation of local and, more importantly, useable clay sources. To date, the ability to type clay sources by analyzing pottery sherds has been impossible due to the alteration of clay minerals after firing. Consequently, to ascertain the workability of local clay, I found it necessary to employ the replicative technique of coiled pottery, the manner by which the Woodland cultures constructed their vessels. Also, attempting to reproduce pottery in the manner of the prehistoric Native Americans will either help to support or refute current hypotheses regarding the use of clay located in close proximity to the site.

Lauralee Rappeleye-Marsett (New Jersey Department of Transportation)
Chair and organizer: Landscapes and Cultural Change as Seen through Small Prehistoric Windows in Passaic, New Jersey

Karl Roenke (White Mountain National Forest) and David Lacy (Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests)
Our Wilderness Heritage: The Compatibility of Cultural and Natural Resource Management
The Wilderness Act of 1964 recognizes the value of Cultural Resources, yet we often struggle with how to address these values in the management of specific Wilderness Areas. This paper will discuss situations where Heritage Resource Values complement and enhance the wilderness experience. It will address how people interact as a part of, and not separate from, ecosystems. Human Land use history will be presented as an important tool for developing credible and workable management plans for all designated Wilderness Areas.

John Rutherford, Dennis Knepper, Michael Petraglia and Philip LaPorta (Parsons Engineering Sciences, Inc.)
Iron Hill Jasper and Its Role in Prehistoric Technology and Settlement
Recent investigation by Parsons Engineering Science on behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation at Iron Hill East and at Lums Pond, Delaware, presented a unique opportunity for developing a series of research questions concerning jasper from the Middle Atlantic region. Special analyses included experimental knapping, refitting chipped stone, geological quarry research, raw material characterization, and comparative studies. The aim of these studies was to examine the relationship between jasper characteristics and reduction techniques and to differentiate jasper, allowing for definition of aboriginal territorial ranges. Various analyses showed how different jasper grades and clasts were selected, reduced, and used. Analyses also showed the movement of jasper in Delaware and to areas to the north. The findings of these studies are relevant to those working on jasper materials throughout the Eastern United States.

Edward S. Rutsch (Historic Conservation and Interpretation)
The Investigation of the Dundee Power Canal in Passaic, New Jersey
The topic of this paper is two-fold. First to be discussed is the industrial archaeology of the Dundee Power Canal, which was built in the nineteenth century and garnered a total of 22 feet of head, except at high tide when it was reduced by 2 feet. Different phases of plans to make the Dundee Power Canal a transportation link of a slack water navigation system from tidewater to as far upriver as the Paterson mills, will also be addressed. The incorporation of Weasel brook into this system as a tail race will be shown, in addition to the development of the hydropower that pumped water from the brook into the Passaic Water Company’s reservoir. Secondly, this paper will detail the reasons why the toe of the canal berm was tested. It will present aspects of the landscape changes that have occurred
and point out that, in the New York Metropolitan area, intact prehistoric resources may be found where they were buried by early industrial land-filling methods, such as with canal berms or railroad embankments.

Joseph Schuldenrein (Geoarchaeology Research Associates, Inc.) and Brook Blades (New York University)
*A Paleogeographic Context for Early Holocene Occupation of Staten Island, New York*

Staten Island is renowned for the evidence of Paleoindian and Early Archaic occupations that has previously been recorded. These loci are located primarily along the western side of the Island, i.e., along the shoreline of the modern Arthur Kill. Recent excavations near the Outerbridge Crossing and Goethals Bridge have provided an opportunity to examine soil profiles and reconstruct sedimentary environments along the Arthur Kill shoreline. Data from these areas will be evaluated in reference to earlier excavations at Ward’s Point, Hollowell, Chesterfield Beach, and Old Place. These varied investigations have revealed information pertaining to the Early Holocene paleogeography of the region that indicates early human inhabitants were exploiting a varied environment associated with a riverine setting which emerged as the margins of Glacial Lake Hackensack receded.

Joseph Schuldenrein and Donald M. Thieme (Geoarchaeology Research Associates, Inc.)
*Prehistoric Landscapes and Site Preservation in Northern New Jersey: Advances in Geoarchaeology and Environmental Reconstruction*

Over the past ten years, our understanding of the prehistoric landscapes in northern New Jersey has expanded exponentially. Cultural resource management (CRM) projects in the New Jersey Meadowlands and interior drainages west of, and including the Hudson, have facilitated reconstructions of archaeological settings to a level of detail unimaginable even as recently as ten years ago. These advances are the product of increasingly sophisticated interdisciplinary research designs. Most critical is the understanding of the dynamics of sea-level rise and the changing balance of marine and continental (riverine) depositional cycles over the course of the Holocene. AMS dating has produced a bank of dates that facilitates linkage between key landforms and strata with archaeological sites. The Route 21 sites together with other site complexes are furnishing newly dated baselines against which models of geomorphic, pedological, and prehistoric changes can be formulated. It will eventually be possible to integrate results of earlier archaeological investigations — precedent to rapid industrial development and destruction of the landscape — into these emerging geoarchaeological modes.

Jodi L. Seng (California University of Pennsylvania)
*A Descriptive Analysis and Regional Comparison of a Monongahela Test Site in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

This paper summarizes a recently completed analysis of artifacts recovered from the Labash site (36 WM 18), a Monongahela site located in Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. I propose to provide descriptive analysis of the data recovered from the 1968 test excavations by California State College, the objective being to describe the range of activities that took place there. A second objective will be to develop an understanding of the site structure. Finally, the site will be compared to other Monongahela sites within the region.

Annette L. Silver (TAS Archaeological Services)
*Middle Woodland Ceramics in Coastal New York: An Update*

This paper is a review of the several current theories accounting for variation in Middle Woodland period ceramics, with advises and considerations regarding future analyses.

Bernard Slaughter (URS Greiner, Inc.)
*Archaeological Investigations at the Dundee Site, Passaic New Jersey*

The Dundee site (28 PA 143) is a multi-component, stratified river floodplain locale that includes several distinct Woodland occupations. This site is situated on the floodplain of the Passaic River between Dundee Canal and the Passaic River. Site size is determined by historic alterations to the landscape, but preservation is excellent in the small area left intact. Excavated artifactual materials include Orient Fishtail, Fox Creek, Levanna, and Madison points, along with several pottery types, including the remains of an Overpeck vessel broken in-place on top of a hearth radiocarbon dated to A. D. 1025. Other artifacts associated with the Middle/Late Woodland occupations include scrapers and burnis. Numerous microblades and cores were also recovered. Black chert, red jasper, and argillite are the types of lithic raw materials identified. Hundreds of pit and hearth features were recorded.
Michael Stewart (Department of Anthropology, Temple University)

Thoughts on the Origins of Ceramic Use and Variation

There is no question that ceramic technology is a noteworthy innovation in the prehistoric Eastern woodlands. The use of ceramics represents a technological change, but it is also bound up with changes in settlement patterns and social relations. I suggest, as have others, that the initial impact of ceramic technology on native society was not always revolutionary, nor equally shared by groups across the Middle Atlantic region. If we are to understand variability in the way in which ceramics are adopted, made, and used, we must understand the technological and social things ceramic technology replaced or displaced. We need to consider the function and context of use of soapstone bowls, and containers made from perishable materials.

Michael Stewart (Department of Anthropology, Temple University)

Unraveling the Mystery of Zoned Decorated Pottery: Implications for Middle Woodland Society in the Middle Atlantic Region

The origin, use, and meaning of the various Abbott zoned decorated ceramics are some of the most intriguing problems in Delaware Valley archaeology. The complex designs that characterize the pottery seem to appear out of nowhere, in an area where earlier ceramics were rarely decorated to any great degree. They were probably in use from about A.D. 200 until the early years of the Late Woodland period, ca. A.D. 800/900. This paper explores the possible origins of the designs, but focuses on how the pottery may have functioned in native society, including its role in the interaction of Middle Woodland groups from Massachusetts to Virginia.

Donald M. Thieme and Joseph Schuldenrein (Geoarchaeology Research Associates, Inc.)

Archaeological Stratigraphy of the Dundee site (28 PA 143) and Other Sites in the Route 21 Corridor

Archaeological sites along the future Route 21 highway corridor provide a window into the poorly understood alluvial valley of the Passaic River. The composite stratigraphy encompasses late Holocene alluvium inset against an eroding terrace derived from outwash sands radiocarbon dated to 15,390 years B.P. Sealed and stratified deposits at the Dundee site house cultural features and artifacts which are shedding new light on Woodland and earlier occupations of the drainage. Subtle changes in depositional energy and landform stability are indexed by radiocarbon dated soils and features in contexts that have been partitioned by intrusive historical foundations.

Donald M. Thieme (Geoarchaeology Research Associates, Inc.)

Late Glacial Through Holocene Paleogeography and Human Occupancy of the Hackensack and Passaic Drainages

Following the retreat of glacial ice from its terminal “Harbor Hill” moraine, meltwater was ponded in a succession of glacial lakes in the portion of the New Jersey Piedmont that is now traversed by the Hackensack and Passaic drainages. Recent cultural resource management projects in central New Jersey provide key evidence on episodes of impoundment and subsequent fluvial incision during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. The modern trunkstream channels do not appear to have stabilized until ca. 4000 years ago, considerably later than for the primary drainages of the mid-Atlantic. The dynamism and unpredictability characteristic of these fluvial environments until the later part of the Holocene appears to have affected their record of human occupancy.

Ronald A. Thomas (MAAR Associates, Inc.)

The Mother UAME Church Cemetery: A Late Nineteenth Century Black Urban Burial Population

During the Summer of 1996, MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI), was asked to undertake the excavation and removal of burials at a documented cemetery located on French street in the downtown area of Wilmington, Delaware. The cemetery property, associated with the A.D. 1853 Mother UAME Church, was scheduled to become the site of an eight to twelve story MBNA America office tower, and the owners, working with the Church and the Delaware Historic Preservation Office, contracted with MAI to determine the limits of, removal, and analysis of the contents of the original cemetery tract.

To assist in the management of the project, representatives of the client (both MBNA and the Mother UAME Church) and an Osteological Advisory Committee were established. An MAI research team conducted excavations on a six day-a-week basis in order to complete the burial removals within the allotted two months. During this period MAI completed the identification, definition, recording, and removal of more than 260 graves, including coffins, crypts, items of clothing, and grave furniture. The next six months were spent in the osteological
study of the burial population, in artifact analysis, and in the interpretation of funeral practices and the cemetery as a whole. Comprehensive project reports have since been published.

Stephen W. Tull (URS Greiner, Inc.)

_Cultural Changes in a Floodplain Setting During the Woodland Period: A View from the Dundee Site, Passaic, New Jersey_

As part of the Route 21 highway extension project through the City of Passaic for the New Jersey Department of Transportation, data recovery excavations at the Dundee Site (28 PA 143) have revealed an intact stratified, radiocarbon dated sequence of Woodland occupations from approximately A.D. 0 - 1500. Knowledge from the site could help answer questions concerning site usage, raw material acquisition, subsistence practices, transportation, trade, and settlement patterns at various points in time during the Woodland period. These occupations are defined and interpreted, and their chronological sequence is compared to other Woodland sites from northeast New Jersey.

Richard Veit (Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University)

_The Industrial Archaeology of New Jersey's Terra Cotta Industry: Moving Beyond the Factory Gates_

Industrial archaeologists have often focused on documenting the processes and machinery employed by yesterday’s industries. This paper advocates moving outside the factory gates, in effect broadening the scope of industrial archaeology, and looking at the workers, products, and communities tied to a particular industry. By casting a broader net, industrial archaeologists can more effectively address larger anthropological issues. This study focuses on New Jersey’s terra cotta industry (ca. 1870-1930). It examines the colorful ceramic-clad architecture and terra cotta gravemarkers of New Jersey’s Clay District as well as the ruined factories where terra cotta once was made. This holistic approach to industrial archaeology provides interesting insights into the ethnicities, skills, and craftsmanship of the terra cotta industry.

Cynthia Whitley and Elizabeth Crowell (Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.)

_Socioeconomic Influences on Material Culture: An Example from the Peter House, Washington, D.C._

As part of the Whitehurst Freeway Improvement Project in Washington, D.C., Parsons Engineering Science conducted archaeological excavations of the Peter House, constructed ca. 1795 for Thomas Peter and his wife Martha Parke Custis, who were prominent members of the community. Following the Peter occupation, the house was used as an English consulate and later was modified and occupied by tenants. The change in the occupation reflects changes which occurred in the surrounding neighborhood. This paper will examine the artifact assemblages relating to the occupation of the house by each of the economic and social groups. Analyses will focus on the differences in the domestic and faunal remains to elucidate consumer behavior and socioeconomic patterns.

MEMBER SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORTS

Archaeological Society of Connecticut

A number of archaeological organizations throughout the state have submitted information on their activities this year.

Archaeological Society of Connecticut

The ASC held two meetings this year, one in April at the Fairfield Historical Society and one in October at the Connecticut River Museum in Essex. The ASC is currently fostering greater communication and cooperation with other groups both within and without the state by proposing joint meetings of the ASC with such groups as the Connecticut League of Historical Societies and the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

Archaeology Awareness Week

The Connecticut Archaeology Awareness Week was held from October 11-19,1997. Coordinated by the Connecticut Historical Commission, the week featured over fifty events such as public lectures, walking tours, demonstrations, museum exhibitions and site visitations. These were offered throughout the state by professional and avocational archaeologists from a variety of colleges, archaeological societies, consulting firms, museums and historical societies. Their contributions led to a greater awareness of and appreciation for the state's archaeological resources on the part of the several thousand estimated attendees.
Archaeology As An Avocation Program of Norwalk Community-Technical College

This past spring and summer, Archaeology As An Avocation students and Archaeology Club members battled both time and the elements in the last season at the Watts site in Westport, Connecticut. The site, which has been the chief research project of the program since 1995, has become the one of the largest prehistoric investigations ever conducted in southwestern Fairfield County. To date, about 170 square meters of the site (which covers about 500 meters) has been excavated. Over 150 artifacts have been found, as well as several features and a few thousand pieces of lithic debitage. The artifacts and debitage are overwhelmingly of quartz.

This year’s study has been important for the reason that it demonstrated that, in addition to the substantial occupation of the Late Archaic period Sylvan Lake phase (ca. 2500-1800 BC), there were two other prehistoric components as well. The recovery of several Beekman Triangle projectiles indicate that a Vosburg phase occupation (ca. 2500-3000 BC) had taken place at the site. A single Orient Fishtail point was also found, showing that the site was visited briefly by peoples of the Orient culture of ca. 1000-700 BC.

The limited functional variability of the assemblage (i.e., projectile points, bifaces and lithic debitage with but a few processing tools) and the small size of the site, which is located on a narrow hilltop immediately adjacent to a small stream, form the basis of the interpretation of the site as a short term hunting camp. The greatest amount of materials are attributed to the Sylvan Lake phase, which may have occupied the site on more than one occasion.

Although it was hoped that additional features would be found in the last season, this was not to be. The site was cleared of trees in June. A last effort was made excavating portions of the site which had remained intact, but little was found. The site was completely bulldozed in July, bringing to an end one of our most intensive and productive sites. A final report is now being prepared.

A major new project is the excavation of the Merit site, an historic homestead in Greenwich that was built in the mid-eighteenth century. The focus of the program’s field research for the next two years, the site also contains a Late Archaic Vosburg phase occupation. So far, hundreds of artifacts from the historic period have been recovered, chiefly from a sealed midden context, along with occasional stone tools and lithic debitage from the Vosburg component. The historic artifacts span the period from ca. 1750-1990, and are reflective of the site’s varied functions over time. A farmhouse for many years, it was also a feldspar mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, then became a speakeasy during Prohibition, a restaurant during the 1930s and 40s, and finally a private residence again in the 1950’s until the present.

Students in the program also pursued individual site survey projects. Over a dozen new sites were added to our survey files. Some are known only through collections from both private citizens and local museums and historical societies, while others were discovered through ground survey. The latter included several sites on land owned by the State of Connecticut and local municipalities. Students obtained excavation permits, conducted test excavations, analyzed the finds and prepared survey reports, catalogs, maps and state inventory forms, copies of which were given to the owners of the sites and/or collections studied.

Archaeological Research Specialists

Archaeological Research Specialists of Meriden, Ct. have been conducting an archaeological survey of the Schaghticoke Reservation in Kent, Connecticut, and have received a grant from the State of Connecticut to continue the study. The analysis and interpretation for the project, which was initiated at the request of the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation, are on-going. It is requested that anyone interested in 19th century Native American sites contact ARS at 437 Broad Street, Meriden, Connecticut 06450 or through E-mail at: Archres@CTI.Nai.net.

Historical Perspectives

HPI, Inc. recently completed a Stage 1 B Reconnaissance Survey for the Route 7 By-pass in Brookfield, Connecticut. In addition to documenting the remains of two early lime-kilns, which were once part of a thriving ore operation in the area, a nineteenth century homestead and three upland prehistoric sites were also encountered. Archaeological research in the adjacent Housatonic Valley on Weantinock homeland, conducted over several years by Russell Handsman, has found an extensive network of Woodland and Contact period hamlets and planting fields. Stage 2 research at the upland prehistoric sites identified by HPI will address the role that these uplands played and the relationship of these sites, if any, to the Weantinock sites.

Public Archaeology Survey Team

A large portion of the Public Archaeology Survey Team’s fieldwork has recently been focused on the excavation of the Sandy Hill site on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation. Sandy Hill is a large multicomponent site located along
the southeastern edge of Cedar Swamp and immediately adjacent to the Foxwoods Casino and Resort. The most recent excavations at the site began in September, 1996 as part of a survey and remediation plan for the construction of the Foxwoods Transportation Center which included a large parking garage. A significant Early Archaic component was identified in March of 1997 within deep glacio-deltaic sand deposits along the northeastern portion of the site. In excess of 100,000 artifacts have been recovered during subsequent excavations by PAST crews and the University of Connecticut Archaeology Field School. Over 95% of the assemblage is white quartz, with small amounts of chalcedony, chert, rhyolite and crystal quartz. The debitage appears to be the result of a focused core-uniface reduction strategy. Of particular note is the near complete lack of bifaces associated with the Early Archaic component. A single untyped projectile point from stratigraphically secure deposits was recovered in September 1997. A large, but currently untallied proportion of the assemblage has been recovered from a series of vertically and horizontally overlapping black anthroposols consisting of microdivided charcoal and charred hazelnut shell fragments. The anthrosols have been tentatively identified as the remnants of semi-subterranean structures excavated into the sandy hillside. Both the lithic assemblage and its association with the anthrosols show a striking similarity with materials ascribed to the "Gulf of Maine Archaic" (e.g. Robinson et al., 1992). Soil macro and micromorphology and botanical studies are currently underway and a more detailed presentation of the excavation and a preliminary analysis of the site materials will be forthcoming. Fieldwork will resume in the spring of 1998.

Other fieldwork on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation has included the tentative identification of a Paleoindian site along a proposed (now rejected) alignment of the monorail set to service the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center (MPMRC). Further work is needed to characterize the relationship between this site (72-182) and Late Paleoindian materials recovered from nearby sites, including the Hidden Creek site (Jones, 1997) Sandy Hill and 72-54.

The analysis of 72-66, a mid-eighteenth century Pequot farmstead in nearing completion. Recent work has focused on the architectural significance of the site. Much of the information from this site has been incorporated into reconstructions of historic Pequot lifeways in the MPMRC.

PAST has also recently completed a three year project in Newtown, Connecticut. A complete analysis of two sites located at the confluence of Deep Brook and the Pootatuck River indicates the area may have represented an important secondary quartz quarry site during the Late Archaic period.

Other PAST projects in 1997 include the discovery and preliminary investigations of an early 19th century tenant farmer's house and a mid-19th century cigar shop, both in East Granby, Ct. Slatted for impact by road widening, both sites will be investigated further in the early spring of 1998. Also in East Granby, PAST and Raber Associates began a joint project to conduct a survey of Old Newgate Prison and Copper Mine, the first extensive professional study of this National Register Landmark. The survey will focus on the mining and related activities at the site. This has received little attention compared to the site's well-known ancillary function as a prison.

PAST also prepared the historical documentation for three Connecticut sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. They include the Alden Tavern, an 18th century tavern on the Lebanon town green; the early 19th century Williams Shipyard in Essex, done with HRC, Inc.; and the Commonwealth Works in Norwich, a 19th century pistol and fireworks manufacturing complex.

Submitted by Ernest A. Wiegand

Archaeological Society of Delaware

MEMBERSHIP: The ASD has 73 individual and/or family members. We also have 8 institutional members.

CHAPTERS: We have two active chapters, The Northern Chapter and the Odessa Chapter. These chapters meet on a monthly basis except during July and August.

ACTIVITIES: We have continued excavations at Brandywine Springs, a Victorian amusement park, and Greenbank Mill, a 18th-20th grist/wool/saw/wood mill. We are preparing for Delaware's first Archaeology Week.

PUBLICATIONS: The 1997 Bulletin was supposed to feature a report on 7NC-E-60, a multi-component Archaic through Contact site with a native house structure. However, because of production difficulties, the Bulletin featured a report on the excavations of 36CH3 an Archaic through Early Woodland site close to the DE/PA border. We have also published Occasional Paper #10, A finding aid for the ASD archives which will shortly be housed at the University of Delaware's Morris Library.

AWARDS: The H. Giegier Omwake Award for contributions to the support of the society was given to Herb Pratt for his organizational abilities and many years as ASD Archivist.

Submitted by Keith R. Doms

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The Archeological Society of Maryland
The Archeological Society of Maryland held its annual meeting on October 18, 1997. The Frederic M. Stiner Memorial Lecture was given by Dr. James G. Gibb on "The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project." Roy Brown received the William B. Marcey award in recognition of his many years of significant contributions to Maryland Archeology. The president is Myron Beckenstein and the Vice President is Carol Ebright. The other society officers are Alison Pooley, Secretary, Nancy Geasy, Membership Secretary, and Gary Grant, Treasurer.

On March 15th the Sixth Annual Maryland Workshop in Archeology featured sessions on artifact photography, a video on the 18th century Steward Shipyard archeological investigation, Internet Web Site, cemetery restoration, and fresh water mollusk analysis.

Our 32nd Annual Spring Symposium on Archeology, held April 15th, focused on the Rediscovering the 19th Century History, Archeology, and Material Culture. The Richard E. Streams Memorial Lecture delivered by Anthony Cohen was on "Retracing of the Underground Railroad through Maryland."

Maryland celebrated its fifth Maryland Archeology Month in April with various special events and educational programs across the state that highlighted "The Past In Your Backyard." This year we sponsored a poster contest for students in grades 5 through 12. Maryland Archeology Month is a joint effort by the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Maryland State Highway Administration, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Council for Maryland Archeology.

More than 100 volunteers signed up for the 27th Annual Field Session co-sponsored by the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for a total of 3800 volunteer hours. The 11-day field session in May, under the direction of Donald Creveling from Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, explored prehistoric and historic components at the site of Charles Town, Prince George's County's first county seat of government. The Society has 9 chapters and 490 members as of November, 1997. Our newsletter, ASM, Ink, is published monthly and our 1997 journal, Maryland Archeology, Volume 32, Nos. 1 and 2 are being prepared for publication before year's end.

Submitted by Stephen Israel

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their annual meeting on April 27-29, 1997 in Wilkes Barre, PA. It was sponsored by the Frances Dorrance Chapter. Election of new officers took place (these are listed in the Directory of Officers of the Member Societies).

The SPA voted to keep Archaeology Month versus Archaeology Week this year. Archaeology Month was held in October this year. Our poster was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Allegheny Heritage Development Corporation, National Park Service, Allegheny National Forest, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, GAI Consultants, Inc., Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., John Milner Associates, Inc., ASC Group, Inc., Eco-Science, Inc., Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., CHERS, Inc., KCI Technologies, Inc. The poster had an industrial theme this year. Many activities were scheduled throughout the state by various chapters and institutions.

The SPA still produces its two publications. The SPA Newsletter is published in March, September and December. Co-editors are Tom Vallana and Judy Duritsa. The Pennsylvania Archaeologist is published twice a year in the spring and fall. Instead of a single editor, we now have an editorial board in care of Verna Cowin at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh.

On the chapter level we reactivated Somerset Chapter #20 and declared Amocks Valley Chapter #17 inactive. There were several deaths this year from the SPA membership list: Wayne McGinnis (Ohio Valley Chapter #22), Harold Keehn (Schuylkill Valley Chapter #21), Howard Malick (Schuylkill Valley Chapter #21), and Sherwood Mead (Life Member).

Our annual meeting for 1998 will be held in New Cumberland (Harrisburg area). The Bureau for Historic Preservation and Conojoehela Chapter 28 are the sponsors. Dates for the annual meeting are April 24-26, 1998.

Submitted by Amanda Valko

No additional state society reports were received.
Eastern States Archaeological Federation — Balance Sheet 1997

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

Beginning Balance 1/1/97

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<td>Savings</td>
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**Total Cash On Hand**  $41,504.40

**Income**

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<td>Memberships (institutions - 74)</td>
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<td>Misc. Income (postage refund)</td>
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**Total Income**  $17,027.28

**Checks Paid from Dreyfus Account**  $15,500.00

**Expenses**

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<td>Taxes (Sales Tax)</td>
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**Total Expenses**  $16,427.54

**Income (profit)**  $599.74

*fluctuation in value (appreciation of brokerage account)  $213.60

**Balance On Hand**  $42,317.74

**Cash On Hand:**

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**Total Cash On Hand [12/31/97]**  $42,317.74

Charles A. Bello

*ESAF Treasurer*
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
DIRECTORY OF MEMBER SOCIETIES 1997-1998

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PLACEHOLDER TEXT