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Ohio: Martha P. Otto
Pennsylvania - Amanda Valko
Rhode Island:
Vermont: James B. Petersen
West Virginia: Michael Anslinger

ESAF is represented on two web sites

http://www.newwave.cet/~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 or other topics to ESAF@siftings.com

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Minutes of the 66th Annual Meeting

The 66th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF), hosted by the Ohio Archaeological Council, Inc. (OAC) with assistance from members of the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society (COVAS), was held at the Kings Island Resort and Conference Center, Kings Island, Ohio, November 18-21, 1999. A pre-Meeting tour of the Fort Ancient Earthworks and Museum was provided on Thursday afternoon.

The Friday Morning General Session, chaired by John Holland, opened with Welcoming Remarks and Announcements provided by ESAF President James Petersen and Martha Otto, Local Arrangements Chair. Thereafter, the following papers were presented: Closet Chert of Ohio by John H. Holland; The Varney Farm and Its Implications for the Late Paleo Indian Period in Northeastern North America by James B. Petersen, Robert N. Bartone and Belinda Cox; It's About Time: What Do We Really Know About Early Paleo-Indians in Northeastern North America by Kenneth B. Tankersley; An Unique Cumberland Point Discovery in Northern Kentucky by Richard M. Gramly; Conundrum on Cedar Creek: Possible Paleo-Indian Penetration of a Stratigraphically Diverse Shelter/Sinkhole Complex in Jefferson County, Kentucky by Joseph E. Granger and Anne Tobbe Bader; Data Recovery at Five Stratified Sites Along the Susquehanna River: A Preliminary Report of Field Investigations by David Bibler, Patricia Miller, J. T. Martin and Frank Vento; A New Look at an Old Site: Post-Broyles Investigations of the St. Albans Site (46Ka27) and Collections by C. Michael Anslinger; and A Late Archaic River Phase Village on the Wallowasac River in Southwestern Vermont by Belinda Cox.

During the Lunch Break, the 66th Annual ESAF Executive Board Meeting was held.

Minutes of the ESAF Executive Board Meeting

The 66th Annual Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was called to order by President James Petersen at 12:08 p.m., November 19, 1999, in the Hospitality Suite of the Kings Island Resort and Conference Center, Kings Island, Ohio. President Petersen welcomed everyone and immediately requested the Roll Call. Added to the list of State Societies called, at the pleasure of President Petersen, was the Vermont Archaeological Society. It was determined there was a quorum of Executive Board members present to conduct Federation business. Immediately thereafter, President Petersen requested the first order of business to be the consideration of the Minutes of the 65th Annual Executive Board Meeting, held in Wilkes-Barre, PA. These Minutes were dispersed to officers and staff earlier this summer, and to State Society Representatives in late August as part of the ESAF Bulletin. Petersen asked if there were any errors, omissions or corrections to the content of these Minutes. With none offered, a motion was made by Richard George, seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed to accept these Minutes as written.

The next order of business was a request for other Officers and Staff Reports. The first such report was the Treasurer's Report. Treasurer, Charles Bello was absent; however, President Petersen received Bello's report for 1999, current through the third quarter of the year. Income received as of September 30, 1999 totaled $12,052.22; dispersions for this time period totaled $21,398.60. Additional income should be realized during the fourth quarter from individual and institutional membership renewals and profits from the current meeting. While Bello's report
showed the treasury maintaining a steady course, with a cash-on-hand balance of $49,675.31 (from income held in the Dreyfus Fund, 1st Albany Brokerage Account, as well as savings and checking accounts), Bello encouraged the Board to seek ways to increase memberships counts in ESAF, as this is our primary source of revenue. A motion was made to by Dave Mudge to accept Bello's report as read by President Petersen. This motion was seconded by Amanda Valko. President Petersen noted a final version of the Treasurer's Report containing an accounting for the complete year will appear in the 1999 Bulletin next summer for everyone's review. After a brief discussion on why there was approximately $9,000.00 deficit as it pertains to pending memberships renewals and increased expenditures to produce and print AENA, Volume #27 (which has been the most expensive to volume to date), the motion to accept this report as read was carried unanimously.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary was presented by Richard George. George announced ESAF Directory Information Questionnaires were sent to all State Societies on June 10, 1998. Eight states returned completed forms; no information was received from Connecticut, New Jersey or West Virginia. A motion was made by Dave Mudge, seconded by William Johnson, to accept this report as presented. The motion passed without exception.

The AENA Editor's Report was read by President Petersen in the absence of Arthur Spiess. Spiess regretted his unavailability to attend this meeting but indicated Volume #27 of AENA contained 197 pages. It was printed in early August and subsequently distributed to the Federation membership later that month. Spiess identified the Federation used a new printing company this year and that it generally went smoothly. Spiess was pleased with the quality of the final product and the working relationship with the printer. He hopes to be able to prepare the entire publication on disk (with a paper proof for final editing) so that printing costs and production time should come down. Spiess assured everyone there will be no loss of quality in the photographs contained in future volumes. Preparation of Volume # 28, for 2000, is underway with the receipt of three articles thus far. These articles, totaling 88 pages, are at various stages in the review process and as this is approximates the same circumstances as least year at this time, the production of AENA Volume #28, is on track and should be ready late Summer 2000. Finally, Spiess indicated it was his aim for Volume # 28 of AENA and following to be no more than 200 pages in length until costs come down with the electronic submissions of manuscripts to the printer. A motion was made by Alan Smith to accept Spiess' report as read by President Petersen and seconded by Amanda Valko. After a brief discussion on the increased costs associated with using a new printing company, working to streamline the production process to reduce the number of actual person hours expended on preparation of the volume, and the expectation these costs should decline within the near future, the motion was passed.

The next report requested was from the Louis A. Brennan Award Committee chair. Again, in Art Spiess' absence, President Petersen read his report. As there were no applications received for these monies, no award will be presented this year. Spiess noted the committee was still waiting to hear when the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA), last year's award recipient, would publish the work for which the award of $2,000.00 was given. Bill Johnson, President of the SPA, immediately corrected Spiess' report by indicating "Prehistoric Occupations at Fishbasket" was published in the Pennsylvania Archaeologist in the Spring, 1999. Amanda Valko indicated she would make sure a copy of this publication was sent to Spiess. President Petersen then reminded everyone this award is for a maximum of $2,000.00 annually and several awards totaling that amount can be given out, if there are multiple meritorious applicants. Petersen indicated in letters he sent to all current State Society members presidents, as well as to former State Society members presidents, the Louis Brennan Award is one of the benefits which State Societies have as members for ESAF. Thereafter, as a result of some discussion, it
was the Executive Board's consensus that Society award recipients should notify this Award Committee when the subject report is published. A motion was made by Richard George to accept this report as read, with the corrected notation that the SPA had indeed published the "Prehistoric Occupations at Fishbasket" report for which $2,000.00 was awarded to SPA last year. The motion was seconded by Amanda Valko. Additional discussion was held on how the Board could broadcast this award opportunity. During the course of this discussion, Dave Mudge suggested part of the Bulletin could be made into an application form for this award with instructions on how to complete same. President Petersen indicated he would confer with Spiess and Ronald Thomas on the content of such an application. Thereafter, Ron Thomas requested President Petersen to detail the award criteria, indicating he would put together such an application form for inclusion in the next and subsequent Bulletins.

The Report of the Bulletin Editor was the next order of business. Ronald Thomas indicated the Bulletin fell together pretty well and noted that electronic submissions of the Recording Secretary's Minutes, the Program Abstracts and even some of the State Society reports made it easy to assemble. Thomas indicated he e-mailed the assembled Bulletin to Roger Moeller, who then printed it for distribution with AENA Volume #27. Thomas requested State Society Representatives use e-mail, if possible, to send reports, especially when Representatives know they can not be present at the meetings. Joe Granger also suggested, in the absence of having e-mail capabilities, Representatives should send their reports to Ron on disk. A motion was made by William Johnson, seconded by Bob Gorall, to accept this report as presented. Thereafter, during a brief discussion, a list of available e-mail addresses of all Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives was generated. President Petersen then mentioned that in his meeting notification letter to all Executive Board members, he reminded State Society Representatives to have their annual reports ready for submission at the General Business Meeting and, if absent, to send an alternate Representative with their report. If this was not possible, reports of absentees should be sent to President Petersen prior to the meeting so they could be read into the record. At the close of this discussion, the motion to accept the Bulletin Editor's report was voted on and passed without exception.

The last report to be requested was the ESAF Business Manager's Report. President Petersen was not aware that Roger Moeller would not be present at this conference until he arrived and did not get a report from Roger for presentation. After a brief discussion, it was suggested Moeller send a copy of his report to the members of the Executive Board via e-mail or alternatively, surface mail. Dave Mudge then made a motion requesting this report be transmitted via electronic and/or traditional mail to all Executive Board members present at this meeting; and, the content to this report be reviewed by the Board and accepted at a later time by a majority of positive responses back to President Petersen. This motion was seconded by Bill Johnson and passed without further discussion.

The next items on the meeting agenda to be discussed were Old Business. President Petersen requested an ESAF Archives Committee's Report. Keith Doms, Chair of this Committee, was absent. President Petersen indicated he contacted Doms for an update and then read Doms' response. Doms indicated there was nothing to report except there were no new contributions of publications to the Archives since Jay Custer took it over in the early 1980s. Faye Stocum raised a 2-part question for discussion: Has the University of Delaware Morris Library agreed to accept non-publication material; this being meeting minutes, correspondence of past officers, etc., in addition to the publications each State Society is supposed to be sending to ESAF? If so, what condition does this non-publication material have to be in to be turned over to the Library? Thereafter, President Petersen indicated he was not aware that State Societies were supposed to be forwarding copies of their newsletters and journals to the ESAF Archives. Ron Thomas
noted it was his understanding this had been the long time protocol. When Thomas oversaw the ESAF Library and Archives in the late 1960s through the mid 1970s, this information was regularly sent to him. Bill Johnson asked if there was sort of requirement spelled out in the By-Laws. President Petersen indicated he would look into all these matters relating to non-published materials, archival preparation requirements of same for disposition to the library, and the issue of whether to reinstate the submission of State Society publications to the Federation Library. Petersen would pursue this with Keith and, if needed, would set up a larger committee to resolve all these problems and report back to the Executive Board next year with a recommendation(s). If at next year’s board meeting, we decide to reinstate the submission of State Society publications to the Federation Library, the Board can decide how to do it and how to deal with the missing materials from preceding years.

The second item of Old Business was a request for a report from the ESAF Publications Task Force Committee. The Committee Chair, Arthur Spiess, sent a copy of his report to President Petersen on September 16. Petersen indicated he read the report but did not completely understand it. He apologized for not having extra copies to hand out. Petersen expressed his opinions that it makes sense to continue producing back copies of AENA on CD but could not comment on the appropriateness and/or preference for any of the production options presented in Spiess’ report. Since neither Spiess nor Moeller were present at this meeting to provide comments and perspectives on the advantages/disadvantages of the various options, it was felt no decisions could be made at this time. Dave Mudge made a motion to accept the prepared report but not to vote on implementation of any plan of action without extensively discussing the various options put forth in the report, that we should table this discussion and vote until next year’s meeting. This motion was seconded by Alan Smith and subsequently passed without exception.

The third item of Old Business was a request for Martha Otto to present a Report on the Status of the Current Meeting. Otto indicated there were 96 pre-registrants and more were expected later today and on Saturday. 80 people pre-registered for the banquet but there were additional tickets still available. Otto acknowledged the assistance of members of the Ohio Archaeological Council and the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society in handling the registration and Book Room. She also indicated that over 40 people took advantage of the special bus trip to see the Fort Ancient Site and Museum. A motion was made by Faye St9cum and seconded by Bill Johnson, to acknowledge Martha Otto, OAC and COVAS for their tremendous efforts. Martha has once again demonstrated her exceptional organizational skills and command over the weather. This motion was passed without exception. President Petersen conveyed the Treasurer’s concern that the Local Arrangements Chair be aware that profits from annual meetings are to be shared with ESAF, as this is a source of Federation income. Martha indicated she wasn’t sure of what Bello meant by “sharing” since all profits from the registration, Book Room sales and bus tour would be handed over to the Federation. Joe Granger, as Program Chair for the current meeting, indicated for the record that a special pre-conference program meeting of the President, President-Elect, Recording Secretary and himself was held earlier this year in Chicago, Illinois, during the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) annual meeting. President Petersen expressed, on behalf of the Executive Board, much appreciation to Granger for his efforts in developing a well received program of papers. A final motion was made by Alan Smith to accept Martha Otto’s meeting status report, seconded by Richard George and unanimously passed.

With no other Old Business raised for discussion, under New Business, President Petersen asked for a report on the Status of the 2000 Annual Meeting. Richard Brock, State Society Representative for the Archaeological Society of Maryland, announced the meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Select, Solomons, MD, November 2-5, 2000. Room rates will be $74.00/ single or
double. Field trips are being planned to visit the MD Archaeological Conservation Labs and Historic St. Marys City. There will be a reception on November 2 at the Calvert Marine Museum. The Program Chair will be Dennis Curry and Alison Pooley will be the Local Arrangements Chair. The Banquet Speaker will be Bill Kelso from the APVA and will speak on Jamestown. A motion was made by Jerry Anderson, seconded by Richard George, to accept this report as presented by Dick Brock. Bill Johnson then indicated he had the privilege of touring the MD Conservation Labs and St. Marys City and found them to be absolutely spectacular and well worth seeing. The motion passed without exception.

The second item of New Business raised for discussion was the 2001 Annual Meeting. President Petersen indicated he had not received any invitations from anyone to host this meeting. Faye Stocum provided an e-mail message she received from Tim Abel. President Petersen read this message. Abel apologized for not being able to attend this meeting to extend an invitation for ESAF to come to the 1000 Island area of New York in 2001. Abel wish to affirm and extend a formal invitation on behalf of the 1000 Island Chapter of the NYSAA to host the 2001 Annual ESAF Meeting. The meeting will be held in the scenic Alexandria Bay area, located on the St. Lawrence River. Abel hopes to offer excursion tours of the 1000 Islands and possibly a bus trip to some Revolutionary War and War of 1812 historic sites in the area. Amanda Valko made a motion to have the Executive Board accept this invitation extended by the 1000 Island Chapter of the NYSAA to host the ESAF Annual Meeting in 2001. Bill Johnson seconded this motion. Ron Thomas asked if there were any other invitation proffered. There were none. Bob Gorall indicated the 1000 Island Chapter is the newest chapter of the NYSAA and are extremely active and doing great work. Thereafter, the motion to accept this invitation was unanimously passed. President Petersen indicated he would send a formal letter accepting this invitation.

The third item of New Business placed on the meeting agenda by President Petersen was State Society Memberships in ESAF. President Petersen announced that after Mima Kapches responded to a 1997 inquiry as to what were the benefits for State Societies to become or sustain their memberships in ESAF, he followed Mima's lead and in January 1999 wrote letters to all the State Society presidents outlining such benefits, paying particular attention to mention the availability of the newly created Louis A. Brennan Publication Award. Petersen also mentioned he wrote letters to the following former ESAF State Societies: Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Piedmont, South Carolina, Virginia and Vermont. Thereafter, President Petersen announced that Vermont had responded back and he had accepted their request to rejoin ESAF. He mentioned that he had heard from some others and that he's encouraged by their responses and will continue to maintain a dialogue. Bill Johnson suggested that Petersen might wish to write to Michigan. Faye Stocum suggested the Ontario Archaeological Society as well as the other Eastern Provinces of Canada be contacted too. As a point to discussion, Amanda Valko suggested when Petersen write to State Society presidents, he copy furnish letters to the State Society Representatives as well. Petersen indicated he would do so. Dave Mudge suggested creating an e-mail servers list of ESAF Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives to improve and maintain all around communication. Petersen agreed this would be a good idea and will implement it.

With no further discussion on this topic, President Petersen moved on to the next item of New Business: The formation of the Nominations Committee for Officers for 2001-2002. While this is not an election year, President Petersen wanted to appoint a Chair for this Committee at this time with the idea of appointing additional persons at a later time. Petersen asked Amanda Valko if she would serve as the chair of this committee to oversee the development of a slate of candidates for ESAF Officers to be presented to the Executive Board at next year's meeting. Amanda agreed to chair this committee. President Petersen thanked her.
With no additional New Business to present to the Board, President Petersen asked if there was any other items of New Business that should be brought before the Board at this time. Alan Smith, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, asked who decides whether Book Room vendors are charged a flat fee per table vs. 10% of sale proceeds going to ESAF. As a vendor at this meeting, he thought it would be easier if vendors were charged a flat fee and this type of fee schedule might entice more vendors to participate in the Book Room. Faye Stocum identified there have been some problems with having a flat fee per table. In the past, a few host societies have experienced financial losses because these fees didn't cover the cost of the room rent. In part, ESAF relies on receiving that 10% profit to sustain its treasury. Ron Thomas finally noted that it is up to the discretion of the Local Arrangements Chair. They have to consider the availability of local volunteers to oversee the tables and cashier and then do the accounting and settle up with the various vendors. President Petersen indicated this discussion reminded him of Vema Cowin's Meeting Organization Handbook wherein such details are discussed. Petersen indicated that he, Bill Johnson, as President-Elect, and Martha Otto, as the most recent Local Arrangements Chair, would review and provide revisions/suggestions to Verna to update this manual. Thereafter, Bob Gorall suggested that whenever the Federation President contact the presidents of the various State Societies, the Federation President furnish a copy of this correspondence to the Society's Secretary, as well as the Representative. To do so, President Petersen indicated it would be necessary for all State Society Representatives to advise him of any changes in State Society officers in order to maintain a current mailing list.

With no additional New or Old Business, President Petersen accepted a motion to adjourn the 66th Annual Executive Board Meeting from Dave Mudge, seconded by Alan Smith and unanimously passed. The meeting adjourned at 1:44pm.

The first Friday Afternoon Session was a General Session, chaired by Joseph E. Granger, and included Shedding Light on Small Mounds Lost in the Shadows of the Great Mound at the Hopewell Site by Tim Lloyd; In the Shadow of the Earthworks: Architecture & Activities Outside Hopewell Enclosures by Frank L. Cowan, Theodore S. Sunderhaus and Robert A. Genheimer; White Smoking Pipes From the PPG Site, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania by Verna Cowin; and, Reconsidering the Myth of the Subsistence Farmer, Measuring Rural Self-Sufficiency in the Northern United States During the 19th Century Using Data From the Dunlap Farm (1831-1839), Wood County, Ohio by David M. Stothers and Patrick M. Tucker. The second Friday Afternoon Session, entitled Ohio Archaeology: Its Past, Present and Future was chaired by William S. Dancey. Papers in this session included: Introduction by William S. Dancey; Paleo Indian Period in Ohio by William S. Dancey; Archaic Period in Ohio by Kent Vickery; Early Woodland/Adena Period in Ohio by Martha P. Otto; Middle Woodland/Hopewell Period in Ohio by Paul Pacheco; Late Woodland Period in Ohio by Mark Seeman; Late Prehistoric Period in Ohio by Robert Genheimer; and, Historic Period in Ohio by G. Michael Pratt.

The first Saturday Morning Session, a General Session, was chaired by Mark A. McConaughy. James B. Richardson III and David Anderson prepared the first paper entitled The Disappearance of the Monongehela - Solved? followed by Huron Ceramic Traditions- A New Look at Old Pots by Holly Martelle; A 1999 Ceramic Attribute Analysis of the Western Basin Tradition by Andrew M. Schneider; Gaudy Appliques & Garish Festoons: Tribal Self-Identification Among the Late Prehistoric Sandusky Tradition by Jason M. Koralowski; Confederacies, Conflict & Westward Tribal Dispersal: Following the "Fire Nation" Confederacy Across the Western Lower Great Lakes by David M. Stothers; and, The Middle to Late Woodland Tradition and Pottery Technology by Christopher T. Espenshade.
The second Saturday Morning Session, a three-part symposium, entitled From the Prehistoric to the Historic Period in the Ohio River Valley was chaired by Ronald C. Carlisle. Carlisle, William C. Johnson and James R. Jones provided the Introduction to the Symposium. The first part, entitled The Upper Ohio River Valley, contained the following papers: Comparing Pottery From the Proto Historic McKees Rocks Village & Eisiminger Sites of Southwestern Pennsylvania by Richard L. George; Rethinking the Whittlesey Collapse: Late Prehistoric Pottery Migration in Eastern Ohio by Brian G. Redmond & Katherine Ruhl; Elites Among the Monongahela?: Evidence for Emergent Social Complexity in the Prehistoric Period in Southwestern Pennsylvania by David A. Anderson; The White Fort Site (33Ln2) Faunal Assemblage by Jacueline M. Payette; Post-Contact Exchange in the Lower Upper Ohio River Valley by Heather Lapham and William C. Johnson; and, Conewango Town: A Historic Seneca Occupation in Northwestern Pennsylvania by Stanley W. Lantz. The second part, entitled The Middle Ohio River Valley, contained the following papers: Native Responses to Euro-American Contact During the Late Protohistoric & Early Historic Periods (AD 1600-1700) in the Middle Ohio River Valley by A. Gwynne Henderson and David Pollack; Engraved Shell Gorgets as Indicators of Interaction Between Fort Ancient and the Southeast by Darla S. Hoffman; On the Path of the Snake: The Genesis of the Ohio Wyandot by E. Edward Faber; and, The Buffalo Site GIS, Putnam County, West Virginia by Robert F. Maslowski. The third part, entitled The Lower Ohio River Valley, included an overview and comments provided by Robert F. Maslowski, as a discussant, and an open period of questions and answers fielded by Maslowski, Ronald C. Carlisle and William C. Johnson.

Following the close of the Saturday afternoon symposium, the 66th Annual ESAF General Business Meeting was held.

Minutes of the ESAF General Business Meeting

The 66th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order by President James Petersen at 5:02 p.m. on November 20, 1999, in the Executive Conference Room of the Kings Island Resort and Conference Center, Kings Island, Ohio. President Petersen thanked everyone for attending this meeting and expressed his desire to make this meeting as painlessly brief as possible so everyone could get ready for the annual banquet which follows. Immediately, President Petersen requested Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary to give a Synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous day. With only one minor editorial correction, President Petersen requested a motion to accept the synopsis as presented. Dick George made a motion to accept the corrected synopsis, seconded by Dave Mudge. Without any discussion, the motion was unanimously passed.

President Petersen announced that he had no Old Business that required discussion and asked if anyone had anything they wish to raise for the group’s consideration. There was none. Under the topic of New Business, President Petersen requested Martha Otto present a Final Status Report on the Current Meeting. Otto indicated overall, she felt that everything relating to the running of the meeting went off without any problems. 170 individuals registered for the conference and 94 tickets were sold for the banquet. Martha requested that if anyone had any problems or concerns regarding the hotel accommodations or the conference facilities. Otto mentioned that during the Executive Board Meeting the issue of how the Book Room was run was raised. Any similar questions or issues should be brought to her attention so she could resolve any immediate problems and make recommendations for inclusion in Verna Cowin’s booklet on how to organize an ESAF conference. Martha reminded everyone that if they are
contemplating hosting an annual meeting to get a copy of this invaluable booklet. Thereafter, President Petersen accepted a motion from Jerry Andersen, seconded by Bill Johnson, to thank Martha Otto, the OAC and COVA for their outstanding efforts on organizing and hosting this annual meeting and to extend this vote of appreciation to Joe Granger, as Program Chair. The motion was passed without exception.

Thereafter, Dennis Curry announced there were flyers available with detailed information on the 2000 Annual Meeting to be held in Solomons, Maryland. Dave Mudge raised a question as to what is the Federation’s position on “No Show Presenters.” Does ESAF such a policy? Individuals who have committed themselves to present a paper should notify the Program and Session Chairs of their inability to attend the conference. They should try to make arrangements for someone else to give the paper, if possible. Such inconsiderate behavior creates scheduling problems and is just bad manners. Verna Cowin indicated, speaking as a former Program Chair for ESAF as well as other organized archaeological meetings, the Program Chair should be notified as soon as possible of any such problems. Presenting a paper is a commitment which should be taken seriously. She agreed the Federation should have a formal policy and it should be included in the booklet on how to organize and run a meeting. Dennis Curry indicated that it is the Session Chairs’ responsibility to make sure that everyone in their respective session will be present and will keep to the time limit set for each paper. Thereafter, Dave Mudge made a motion for this topic of “No Show Presenters” be discussed at next year’s Executive Board Meeting. The motion was seconded by Bob Gorall and with no further discussion, passed without exception.

President Petersen asked if there was any additional business anyone wished to raise. With none presented, he immediately requested the Annual Reports from the State Society Representatives be given. Before entertaining a motion to adjourn this Annual General Business Meeting, President Petersen requested the Representatives, if possible, send an electronic copy of their report to Ron Thomas, Bulletin Editor. This will make organizing the Bulletin faster and easier. He then extended his personal thanks to Martha Otto, Joe Granger, the OAC and COVA for all their fine efforts in organizing and hosting a great conference. President Petersen asked if there was anyone present in the audience who has been a member of ESAF for 20 years and had not previously received an ESAF Pin. There were none. Thereafter, the Banquet Speaker, Dr. Thomas Dillehay, from the Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, presented a slide-illustrated talk entitled The Peopling of the New World As Seen From South America.

The Sunday Morning General Session contained two papers. These were Christopher S. Turner’s Calendrical Sightings at the Hopeton Earthworks & a Chronology & Hypothesis for Hopewell Geometric Earthworks & Construction and Heriberto Dixon’s Reconsideration of the Tutelo Problem: Persistence in the Ohio Valley.
At the close of this session, President James Peterson formally closed the 66th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

Meeting Attendance:

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Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
Paper Abstracts

ELITES AMONG THE MONONGAHELA? : EVIDENCE FOR EMERGENT SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD IN SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
By David A Anderson, University of Pittsburgh

Monongahela culture settlements of the Protohistoric period of southwestern Pennsylvania exhibit several changes in village organization and burial practices. Through an examination of data from the Foley Farm, Household, Throckmorton, and Sony site villages, this study suggests an increase in social complexity among the Monongahela during the Protohistoric period. The data are evaluated in light of models developed for studying the early development of social complexity in other regions of the world. The paper concludes by suggesting possible stimuli from neighboring groups which may have contributed to the development of emerging elites among the Monongahela.

A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD SITE; POST-BROYLES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ST. ALBANS SITE (46ka27) AND COLLECTIONS
By Michael C. Anslinger, Cultural Resource Analysts

The St. Albans Site (46Ka27) is one of the most important deeply stratified ever examined in the Eastern United States. Original excavations conducted by Bettye Broyles in the 1960s identified new styles of hafted bifaces and generated relative and absolute data important for the development of a regional Early Holocene culture chronology. Unfortunately, a final report was never completed and important data have gone unreported. This paper provides information for a newly initiated four year research project designed to re-analyze the site and extant collections. Analysis will focus on the 1960s excavations, but will also utilize archaeological and geological data generated during recent field schools and contract projects at the site. Primary goals of the study include obtaining a better understanding of the site formation processes, natural and archaeological stratigraphy, and site activities and structure. Analyses will be conducted at the component level to provide synchronic and diachronic information for Early Archaic settlement and adaptation. Results will be useful for examining research problems at the site, local and regional scales.

DATA RECOVERY AT FIVE STRATIFIED SITES ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER: A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS
By David Bibler, Patricia Miller, & J. T. Martin, KCI Technologies & Frank Vento, Clarion

Archaeological surveys for the widening of Routes 11/15, a major arterial following the western short of the Susquehanna River, resulted in the identification of five significant prehistoric sites. All were in stratified alluvial contexts extending up to 2.6 meters below the modern ground surface. Two of the five sites contained Paleoindian components within the thin stratum of Archaic occupations. Stratigraphically distinct components from these early periods are rare in the Susquehanna River Valley and will, therefore, contribute information to a number of important research issues related to the prehistory of the region. This paper will present the results of recently completed field investigations at the five sites, describing the geomorphological context, as well as summarizing artifacts and features characteristic of the major occupational components.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE EARTHWORKS ARCHITECTURE & ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE HOPEWELL ENCLOSURES
By Frank L. Cowan, Theodore S. Sunderhaus, Robert A. Genheimer
Cincinnati Museum
Ohio Hopewell sites are best known for monumental earthen architecture, and archaeological research has traditionally focused on the visible mounds and earthen walls, largely ignoring the landscapes surrounding them. Recent investigations near both Fort Ancient, a hilltop enclosure, and the geometric Stubbs Earthworks demonstrate that dense concentration of wooden structures and specialized activity areas populated the surrounding landscapes. Many activity areas were functionally specific, and the wooden structures ranged in probable function from temporary shelters and short-term dwellings to ceremonial enclosures of truly monumental proportions. Understanding the behaviors that characterized the use of ceremonial spaces requires looking beyond the earthwork walls.

WHITE CLAY SMOKING PIPES FROM THE PPG SITE, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
By Verna Cowin, Carnegie Museum

One hundred white clay smoking pipes and fragments were recovered during excavations of the PPG Site (36 AL 228), in downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Most of the pipes were found in sealed, stratified deposits and in association with dated glass and ceramic objects. The slide presentation offers photographs and drawings of the pipes and some of the objects found in association with them. Date ranges are provided for all of the complete specimens. The paper concludes with a review of clay pipe manufacturers who worked in Pennsylvania and documents the presence of the Benjamin Price factory in Pittsburgh from 1807 to 1809.

A LATE ARCHAIC RIVER PHASE VILLAGE ON THE WALLOOMSAC RIVER IN SOUTHWESTERN VERMONT
By Belinda J. Cox, University of Maine, Farmington

This paper presents information regarding the Cloverleaf Site located along the Walloomsac River in southwestern Vermont. Over 400 square meters have been excavated at this Late archaic village site since it was first identified in 1995. Approximately 150 cultural features have been documented and at least 60 Normanskill type projectile points recovered, in addition to thousands of other prehistoric artifacts. Based upon radiocarbon dates, the site may be reliably assigned to the River Phase of the Late Archaic Period. It provides an unusually detailed view of this particular time that is unmatched for this period in local and regional prehistory.

THE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC PERIODS OF OHIO PREHISTORY
By William S. Dancey, The Ohio State University

This paper reviews research on the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods of Ohio prehistory between approximately 11,000 B. P. and 8,000 B.P. It briefly summarizes the nature of the environment and climate during the period of interest before turning to the history of archaeological research, identification of major sources of data, and a summary of major unresolved issues. It concludes that seriously deficient data precludes any meaningful summary of these early periods without extrapolation from patterns and trends in adjacent areas.

THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND TRADITION AND POTTERY TECHNOLOGY
By Christopher T. Espenshade, Skelly & Loy

The nature of the Middle to Late Woodland transition in the Susquehanna Valley of Pennsylvania is examined from the ceramic technology perspective. The detailed technological and stylistic analysis of 190 Sample Vessel from the Harding Flat site (36w055) provided insight into the nature of changes in potting. The data indicated that there was a well-entrenched local technological tradition that spanned the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Marked
improvements in the finishing of vessels - reflected in the decrease in coil breaks and decrease in vessel thickness - begin at the Middle-Late Woodland interface, but these changes occur within the established technological tradition. The changes in vessel finishing re seen as the direct response to changed performance parameters associated with the arrival of maize horticulture. The broader implications of the findings are discussed.

ON THE PATH OF THE SNAKE: THE GENESIS OF THE OHIO WYANDOT
By Edward E. Faber

In the period from 1649 to 1653, the Iroquois militarily removed the Ontario Iroquois from the scene of North American history. Nevertheless, 100 years after the three tribal confederacies of the Ontario Iroquois lost their tribal identities in the subsequent diaspora, a composite band of these dispossessed Ontario Iroquois called themselves "Wyandot" claimed a Midwestern estate not warranted by their numbers or political power. Ethnographic accounts and direct evidence are scant to explain this phenomenon, and suggestions are offered regarding the identify and origin of the Ohio Wyandot.

COMPARING POTTERY FROM THE PROTO HISTORIC MCKEES ROCKS VILLAGE & EISIMINGER SITES OF SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
By Richard L. George, Carnegie Museum

The McKees Rocks Village site, 36AL16, salvage excavated in 1956-1964, and reported in 1968 was dated with a single radiocarbon assay to the early 14th century. Recent evaluations of this temporal placement, based upon analysis of the Wellsburg Phase sites in Ohio, suggest that the site was occupied by Native Americans who were in contact with Europeans. Pottery from that site and the Proto-historic in Greene County, Pennsylvania, are compared and the cultural ramifications are explored.

AN UNIQUE CUMBERLAND POINT DISCOVERY IN NORTH KENTUCKY
By Richard M Gramley, Great Lakes Repository

Recent excavations on the second terrace above the flood plain of the Ohio River in northern Kentucky have yielded a group of 10 Cumberland fluted points. It appears that these formerly pristine artifacts of high-quality local raw materials were deposited together—perhaps as an accompaniment to human remains or in a cache. Farming activities account for damage and scattering of fragments. This grouping is the first known to science in the United States and only the second such find in North America (the other being at the Thedford II site, Ontario).

CONUNDRUM ON CEDAR CREEK: POSSIBLE PALEO-INDIAN PENETRATION OF A STRATIGRAPHICALLY DIVERSE SHELTER/SINKHOLE COMPLEX IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
By Joseph E. Granger, University of Louisville, & Anne Tobbe Bader, USCOE-Louisville

Excavations at the stratified Miles Rockshelter (15Jf671) in Jefferson County, Kentucky have yielded for the first time in this portion of Kentucky an "in-situ" Paleo-Indian artifact. However, this object has also created a conundrum in that it's placement is within a Late Archaic to Early Woodland component. Similar traces of very early occupations continue to be found in what look to be other Shelter/Sinkhole Complexes in the area. A hypothesis is offered for the penetration of these ephemeral traces of early populations into the heavily deposited living residues of Archaic to Woodland Shelter residents.

NATIVE RESPONSES TO EURO-AMERICAN CONTACT DURING THE LATE
PROTOHISTORIC & EARLY HISTORIC PERIODS (ca AD 1600-1700) IN THE MIDDLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY
By Gwynne A. Henderson, University of Kentucky, & David Pollack, KY Heritage

Archaeological research at Hardin Village (15Gp22) and Lower Shawneetown (15Gp15, 15Gp27, and 15Gp28) in Greenup County, Kentucky, when combined with documentary information from the mid-1700s, provides the baseline data for gaining insights into the late protohistoric early historic contact situation in the middle Ohio River Valley. Through a comparison of aboriginal material culture, and European trade good assemblages and their context of recovery, inferences are made concerning the nature and purpose of exchange. While the disappearance of some elements of nature technology has been documented, other elements of native culture appear to have endured. This research challenges the assumption that native peoples living in the middle Ohio Valley immediately abandoned their aboriginal technologies in the face of superior European counterparts.

ENGRAVED SHELL GORGETS AS INDICATORS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN FORT ANCIENT AND THE SOUTHEAST
By Darla S. Hoffman, Cultural Resource Analysts

The Ohio River and it's tributaries to the east, particularly the Kanawha River drainage, were largely abandoned by the time European settlers arrived. For many years, the area east of the Ohio River was thought to have been primarily a hunting ground for native groups, like the Shawnee. However, archeological discoveries of Late Prehistoric and Contact period village sites along the Kanawha, New, and Guyandotte rivers reveal a long period of occupation. These sites contain artifacts that indicate extensive interaction with native groups to the southeast, the northeast, the est, and the west. It now appears that the Kanawha River system was a major thoroughfare from the east Tennessee and Virginia areas to villages along the Ohio River, and beyond. A study of artifacts from these village sites reveals the intensity of the interaction between groups in the Southeast, which were undergoing tremendous upheaval as a result of European contact, and Fort Ancient villages farther inland. One of the most spectacular artifacts of this class is the engraved shell gorget found at many Fort Ancient sites from late prehistory until the Contact period. These ornaments were thought to be symbols of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex in Mississippian society, where they served as sex and age status markers. A study of the gorgets and their place in Fort Ancient society reveals similar associations to those in the Southeast. Archeologists have developed a chronology for the gorgets that further defines the periods of occupation at sites where they are found.

CLOSET CHERTS OF OHIO
By John D. Holland, Buffalo Museum)

To much of the archaeological community Ohio is noted for having only types of chert: Flint Ridge and Upper Mercer. The Flint Ridge variety of formational chert is most spectacular for its seemingly endless colors. Not surprising then, it is the state stone of Ohio. Upper Mercer chert also known as Coshocton, Nellie, and a host of other names was just as widely used prehistorically. Generally neglected and often unknown are many cherts less attractive and less available. Although not major contributors to stone tool making they, nonetheless, are very important in the total overview. Without the knowledge and existence of these "closet cherts" lithic analysts would be hard-pressed in the identification process.
GAUDY APPLIQUES & GARISH FESTOONS: TRIBAL SELF-IDENTIFICATION AMONG THE LATE PREHISTORIC SANDUSKY TRADITION

By Jason M. Koralewski, University of Toledo

Artifact styles have long been interpreted as methods of communication within a population. In a similar manner, artifacts styles may represent a projection of that cultures identification to outside groups. From recent research on Sandusky Tradition sites, changes in pottery design appear to develop in a synchronal fashion with other shifts in culture. The first shift c.1250 A.D. involves a movement from cordmarked and tool-impressed ceramics developing into distinctive Parker Festooned hallmark varieties. A stable development of various Parker Festooned motifs is succeeded c.1450 A.D. by changes in vessel morphology, temper, and design. These two distinct upheavals in ceramic trends in conjunction with new understandings of tribalization and confederation among Sandusky tradition populations may suggest that changes in ceramic styles may parallel socio-political developments within these populations through time. This paper will utilize ethnohistoric, cartographic, linguistic and ceramic data in an effort to support this position of cultural and artificial co-development.

CONEWANGO TOWN: A HISTORIC SENECA OCCUPATION IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By Stanley W. Lantz, Carnegie Museum, and Marilyn Cartwright

The Penelec site (36WA152), the historical Conewango Town on the Upper Allegheny River near the town of Warren, Pennsylvania, was occupied before 1700. In 1749, Celoron de Blainville noted in his journal that Kanougou (Conewango) consisted of 12 to 13 cabins. American troops under General Daniel Brodhead burned this Seneca town in the summer of 1779. Artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations conducted since 1977 include trade beads, gunflints, brass arrowheads, items of silver, and quantities of other Contact period material, which are summarized and discussed.

POST-CONTACT EXCHANGE IN THE LOWER UPPER OHIO RIVER VALLEY

By Heather Lapham, University of Virginia & William C. Johnson, Michael Baker

This paper examines changes in interregional sociopolitical alliances and post-contact trade relations among the Protohistoric Monongahela of the Upper Ohio River Valley. We compare several key categories of exchange goods: glass beads, brass/copper, and marine shell. The distribution of these items, in conjunction with changes in ceramic decorative modes, suggest that by the early seventeenth century the post-contact Monongahela were participating most frequently in trade networks linked to the Lower Great Lakes region. We propose that the Monongahela were supplying furs to Iroquoian groups in New York and Ontario in exchange for European goods. Although relations between the New York Iroquois and Ontario Neutral appear to have been strained during the early seventeenth century, archaeological data indicates that the Monongahela were able to maintain interactions with both groups for at least some time during this period and may have been positioned as middlemen in the Neutral Confederation-Chesapeake Bay whelk shell trade. By the 1630s, however, the Monongahela apparently refocused their interests toward the newly inaugurated fur trade established by the English on the Northern Chesapeake Bay—an action that may have led to their demise within the decade by the Seneca.
SHEDDING LIGHT ON SMALL MOUNDS LOST IN THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT MOUND AT THE HOPEWELL SITE
By Tim Lloyd, SUNY Albany

One of the unfortunate consequences of the conspicuous nature of the classic Ohio Hopewell sites is that most were excavated during the late nineteenth and early 20th century, when the typical methods of data recovery and reporting were far below today's standards. Even the data from the spectacular Hopewell type site, with over thirty mounds, massive quantities of exotic artifacts, and more than 200 highly variable interments, have been the subject of very few published contextual burial analyses. Clearly, this reflects the nature of the existing data, rather than a lack of interest by archaeologists. The few burial analyses of the Hopewell site that have been published have dealt almost exclusively with Mound 25, what was once called "The Great Effigy Mound." This is the largest, and perhaps the grandest of all of the Ohio Hopewell burial mounds, but more than half of the Hopewell site population, distributed throughout the smaller mounds within the enclosure, have received little or no scholarly attention. Using data from the published sources, as well as field notes, maps, photographs, and other unpublished archival materials, the details of two of the small mounds at the Hopewell site, Mounds 4 and 24, are reconstructed. A brief comparative analysis suggests that the mounds at the Hopewell site can be categorized based on relatively distinct mortuary programs.

HURON CERAMIC TRADITIONS - A NEW LOOK AT OLD POTS
By Holly Martelle, University of Toronto

This paper aims to make a formal presentation of some of the more informal but well shared current understands of Huron ceramic traditions. It does so in order to bring to light some very obvious differences between potting methods and repertoires in two Northern Iroquoian confederacies (the Huron and Five Nations). What may be perceived as significant disjunctions in the range of both vessel shape and function, as well as skill in execution, may suggest variability in the organization of ceramic production in these two multi-tribal conglomerates. Some differences may stem from tribal origins, while others likely developed from the social and technological negotiation of the labor demands placed on women horticulturists in the contact period. Several lines of ethnohistoric, ethnographic, and archaeological evidence suggest the possibility of specialist ceramic production for the Huron.

THE BUFFALO SITE GIS, PUTNAM COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
By Robert F. Maslowski, USCOE Huntington

As part of the feasibility study for the buffalo Port Facility, the Huntington district contracted with Marshall University to prepare a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) study as part of a cultural resources evaluation. The GIS included layers showing the distribution of archaeological sites, a 7.5' topographic map, current Kanawha River topographic maps, historic Kanawha River mapping and historic aerial photography. Buffalo (46Pu31) is a multi-component National Register site consisting of two or three overlapping Fort Ancient villages with underlying Woodland and Archaic components. A separate GIS was prepared for the stripped areas, house patterns and selected burials within the grid system developed by McMichael. Aerial imagery is used as a backdrop in the GIS by referencing the photos to the site grid plan using McMichael's distance and angle from the Buffalo historic marker to the site datum.
HOPEWELL 2000
By Paul J. Pacheco, Anthropology Department - SUNY College at Geneseo

Archaeological remains left by Middle Woodland/Hopewell populations of the Ohio Valley between approximately 2100 and 1600 years ago have fascinated Euroamerican migrants into the region beginning as early as 1772 with Reverend David Jones description of the Frankfort Earthworks in Ross County, Ohio. Archaeologists have accumulated an impressive body of knowledge in an attempt to understand the Ohio Hopewell cultural-historical construct, ranging from a prominent concern with the mounds and earthworks and their associated evidence for mortuary ceremonialism, to evidence of the residential landscape. This paper reviews and summarizes recent Middle Woodland/Ohio Hopewell research efforts on the topics of chronology, symbolism, settlement and subsistence, and studies of cultural change. The paper is concluded with suggested directions for research in the new millennium. A case is made for a shift towards a paradigm that integrates both mound and non-mound research by studying the variability and evolution of regional Middle Woodland populations.

THE WHITE FORT SITE (33Ln2) FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE
By Jacueline M. Payette, Consultant

From 1995 through 1998, the Department of Archaeology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History conducted excavations at the White Fort Site (33Ln2) along the Black River in Lorain County, Ohio. The White Fort Site is a stockaded village settlement of the Sandusky Tradition (Late Woodland to Late Prehistoric, radiocarbon dated to the 14th century A.D.) Covering 2.2 hectares. The identified faunal assemblage of approximately 950 specimens includes elk (Cervus canadensis), white tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo), raccoon (Procyon lotor), turtle, birds, rodents, and amphibians. Of this assemblage, more than 30 specimens show cut or chop marks, and another 35 have been manufactured into artifacts. Inferences about the diet of the inhabitants of the site can be made based on the identified fauna, supplemented by the taphonomic evidence. Utilization of animal products for varied purposes can be inferred from the utilized bone assemblage. The season or seasons of occupation are indicated by ageable faunal remains.

THE VARNEY FARM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LATE PALEO INDIAN PERIOD IN NORTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA
By James B. Petersen, University of Vermont, Robert N. Bartone, Binghamton, & Belinda J. Cox, University of Maine, Farmington

This paper discusses recent evidence from the Varney Farm Site, a Late Paleoindian period occupation dated ca. 9400-8400 years ago in the town of Turner, Androscoggin County, Maine. Situated in the Nezinscot River portion of the broad Androscoggin River drainage, the Varney Farm represents an extraordinary single component site in western Maine characterized by fine parallel-flaked projectile points, other lithic tools and debitage. Based on extensive excavation of over 750 square meters of site area it provides us with an important opportunity to take stock of what we know of the Late Paleoindian period in local and regional contexts in northeastern North America.

EARLY WOODLAND/ADENA PERIOD IN OHIO
By Martha Potter Otto, Ohio Historical Society

The Early Woodland period in Ohio has for a long time been exemplified by the mound-building Adena culture of central/southern Ohio and contiguous areas of adjoining states. Having progressed beyond the trait-list-generating emphasis of the 1930s-1970s, researchers are
currently focusing on the regional differences of Adena manifestations, both mounds and habitation sites. Research in north-central and northwestern Ohio is providing important information on Early Woodland adaptations that are rather different from each other and from their southern Ohio contemporaries. Problems still exist in determining Early Woodland chronologies, relationships with Late Archaic and Middle Woodland/Hopewell, the significance of cultivation, and the nature of Early Woodland social/political organization. There are also major concerns about preservation of Early Woodland sites so that these questions can be explored in the future.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE OHIO REGION
By Mike Pratt, Heidelberg College

This paper reviews the development of historical archaeology in Ohio over the last century. Perceptions of the role of historical archaeology have changed from that of an "auxiliary science to American history" to an anthropological based discipline capable of standing on its own. The development of Ohio's historic archaeological record parallels that of the nation and both were affected by paradigm shifts in the discipline of anthropology as well as increased concerns for protection and enhancement of the archaeological record during the third quarter of the century. Over the last 25 years, the inclusion of historic archaeological sites in Federal preservation programs stimulated the creation of historical archaeology as its own specialty.

RETHINKING THE "WHITTLESEY COLLAPSE": LATE PREHISTORIC POTTERY MIGRATION IN EASTERN OHIO
By Brian G. Redmond & Katherine Ruhl, Cleveland Museum

The end of the late prehistoric occupation of northeast Ohio has traditionally been equated with the end of the Whittlesey Tradition at approximately AD 1650. Current hypotheses concerning the ultimate fate of the Whittlesey people involve out-migration to points west and south as represented by the occurrence of small numbers of Whittlesey Tradition vessels in local assemblages. The appearance of Whittlesey pottery types and related forms, particularly Wellsburg Simple Stamped, on late prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Muskingum River Valley and its headwater streams has been cited as evidence of a "Whittlesey collapse" that resulted in population movements toward the Ohio River Valley. Recent reanalyses of Whittlesey Tradition pottery assemblages from late sixteenth to early seventeenth century components in the Cuyahoga River Valley have helped clarify the nature of the late Whittlesey ceramics. The results of these analyses were used to evaluate claims for a "Whittlesey collapse" in general and a significant out-migration of northeast Ohio populations to the Middle Ohio River Valley in particular.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MONONGEHELA - SOLVED?
By James B. Richardson III, Carnegie Museum, & David Anderson, Michael Baker

The mystery of the disappearance of the Late Woodland Monongehela culture from southwestern Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia, has engendered heated discussion among the archaeological community. Explanations for the demise of the Monongehela (circa A.D. 1600-1630) range from being wiped out by encroaching Iroquois, the Little Ice Age, and the spread of European diseases during the Protohistoric Period, for all of which there is little evidence.

It is proposed that a series of extreme drought events, that so heavily impacted their maize-based agricultural economy, accounts for the end of the Monongehela culture. Data from the unpublished tree ring data in the Upper Ohio Valley and Monongehela settlement-subsistence evidence will be used to support this hypothesis. The disappearance of the Monongehela will be
placed in the larger context of decreasing population densities and major settlement-subsistence shifts throughout the Ohio Valley (to St. Louis) during the Late Woodland period.

A 1999 CERAMIC ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS OF THE WESTERN BASIN TRADITION
By Andrew M. Schneider, University of Toledo

For nearly three decades, the University of Toledo Laboratory of Ethnoarchaeology has conducted intensive archaeological investigation of Western Basin Tradition sites in northwest Ohio and southeast Michigan. The Western Basin Tradition (ca. A.D. 500-1300), an ethnically Iroquoian population group, inhabited the lands surrounding the western Lake Erie drainage region. Recently a comprehensive ceramic attribute analysis of all Western Basin Tradition sites in the Maumee River valley has been undertaken. In addition to considering the distribution of attribute frequencies across space, the study also focused on the diachronic attribute variation with respect to the defined ceramic types which characterize the Western Basin Tradition. This paper will discuss the methods and conclusions of the study and present directions for future research.

RECONSIDERING THE MYTH OF THE SUBSISTENCE FARMER, MEASURING RURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES DURING THE 19TH CENTURY USING DATA FROM THE DUNLAP FARM (1831-1839) WOOD COUNTY, OHIO
By David M. Stothers, University of Toledo, & Patrick M. Tucker, University of Toledo

Since the late 1800s writers have romanticized the virtues of pioneer life and the old family farmstead giving rise to what is known as the myth of the subsistence farmer. The American public's conception of the frontier farmstead has been one of a rural, autonomous, and self-sufficient production unit geared towards local domestic production and consumption to fulfill the needs and wants of the frontier farm family. This paper examines subsistence farming in 19th century northwest Ohio using an agricultural production and consumption model that views self sufficiency as a matter of degree along a continuum ranging from subsistence farming to commercial farming within a national, market-economy framework. Quantitative and qualitative measures are devised for examining self sufficiency along this continuum. The model and its measures are then used to evaluate the self sufficiency of the Dunlap Farmstead (33W041) that operated in Wood County, Ohio, from 1831-1839. Archaeological data and historical documents are used to determine the degree of self sufficiency/dependency within the market economy of the local community.

CONFEDERACIES, CONFLICT & WESTWARD TRIBAL DISPERSAL: FOLLOWING THE "FIRE NATION" CONFEDERACY ACROSS THE WESTERN LOWER GREAT LAKES
By David M. Stothers, University of Toledo

The origin of eastern Wisconsin tribal groups such as the Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox and Mascouten prior to historic contact in the 17th century, has been a major issue of longstanding historical debate and controversy. Earlier claims for a prior eastern homeland in the lower peninsula of Michigan can now be supported with direct archaeological ceramic associations between these two regions. The rise of tribal confederacies in late prehistory was not unique to the League Iroquois of New York State but also included among others the Huron, Neutral and Central Algonquian speaking Assistaeronon/Fire Nation Confederacy of the Michigan Peninsula and contiguous areas of Ohio and Ontario. As historically documented the Neutral Confederacy defeated and dispersed the Assistaeronon Confederacy to eastern Wisconsin. Now through a conjunctive approach to ethnohistory, linguistics, cartography and archaeology, new theoretical perspectives have emerged concerning: 1) the genesis of Great Lakes tribal confederacies
following the 15th century, and 2) their position in explaining the early 18th century westward dispersal of "Fire Nation" Confederacy tribal groups to eastern Wisconsin.

IT'S ABOUT TIME; WHAT DO WE REALLY KNOW ABOUT EARLY PALEOINDIANS IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
By Kenneth B. Tankersley, Kent State University

This paper will review direct positive evidence about Early Paleoindian geochronology in Eastern North America. Most of our data on Early Paleoindian livelihoods have been obtained from the plowzone or shallow, near-surface soils. These geological settings are virtually undatable and provide little or no opportunity to obtain paleoenvironmental data. If we are to move forward in our understanding of Early Paleoindian economics, our research will have to focus on the identification of well-stratified, datable sites with high resolution faunal and floral remains. Exemplary sites and data will be presented.

CALENDRICAL SIGHTINGS AT THE HOPETON EARTHWORKS & A CHRONOLOGY & HYPOTHESIS FOR HOPEWELL GEOMETRIC EARTHWORK CONSTRUCTION
By Christopher S. Turner

A Middle Woodland Hopewell geometric enclosure is analyzed to determine whether solar and lunar rise and set alignments are incorporated into its design. Sightlines are correlated with horizon foresight features. Fire cairns at these horizon locations are noted. Hopewell agricultural needs requiring such calendar markers are considered.

A phylogenetic approach is employed in proposing a sequence for the construction of the Hopewell geometric earthworks. Two agricultural/calendrical requirements are proposed as the original motive for their creation. Subsequent geometrical complexity is suggested as a means for defining the sequence in which they were built. A distinction is drawn between the ceremonial-multi-use enclosures and the purely calendrical groups from which they evolved.

THE OHIO ARCHAIC: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS
By Kent D. Vickery, Department of Anthropology - University of Cincinnati

The historical development of Archaic research in Ohio is briefly summarized and specific problem areas and research gaps are identified in the realms of subsistence, settlement, technology, bioarchaeology, paleodemography, mortuary practices, paleoecology, migration and diffusion, trade and social interaction, ceremonial and ritual behavior, and cognitive/symbolic approaches. Occasionally drawing upon models or studies conducted in other parts of the Midwest, it is argued that a better understanding of this long-enduring stage may derive from investigations into divisions of labor; the study of caches; finer-grained paleoecological reconstructions; the use of improved prospecting equipment, trace element detection methods, and analyses of biological remains at least the molecular level, and a reappraisal of settlement models. It is suggested that certain models and approaches such as ethnoscience, ethnoecology, transformational-generative grammar, catastrophe theory, and chaos theory be applied to the Ohio Archaic record within the framework of evolutionary/selectionist theories as potentially rewarding avenues of future research endeavors.
Member Society Annual Reports

Archaeological Society of Connecticut

200 members, 4 chapters, Annual Meetings held during Spring and Fall, Annual Dues - $15.00 individual/ $25.00 institutional

Archaeological Society of Delaware
Submitted by Ronald A. Thomas

The Archaeological Society of Delaware is now in its 69th year of existence. Membership stands at slightly less than 90, (including life-time members and 20 institutional members). The society maintains two honorary awards: the Archibald Crozier Award, for contributions to the science of archaeology, and the H. Geiger Omwake Award, for contributions to the advancement of the field of archaeology. The 1999 Crozier Award went to Edward F. Heite and the 1999 Omwake award to Keith Doms. The ASD Bulletin is published annually and the society newsletter, the Inksherds, is distributed quarterly. The 1999 Bulletin was distributed in December and contained three articles on the prehistory and history of Delaware. The Publications Fund, aided by a substantial grant from a Delaware corporation, will allow the publication of a report sometime during the year 2000 on the Island Field Site, a Middle Woodland Period Cemetery.

During the past year, the ASD completed its first avocational archaeologist training program (12 sessions were held with from 8 to 10 people participating in each), and is currently trying to schedule a program for the year 2000. The society continues to contribute to the Delaware Archaeology Month program through exhibits, speakers and assistance at the various archaeological festivals. We continue to help with archaeological investigations at the Brandywine Springs Amusement Park and at Greenbank Mill. A mock archaeological site with historic and prehistoric areas has been built at Greenbank Mill for the use of school and scout groups. The ASD formerly operated with three local chapters (New Castle, Odessa and Kent), however, the latter two have gone defunct. The New Castle chapter holds public meetings on a monthly basis. Speakers usually include locally-working contract archaeologists. Programs also include films and workshops.

Maryland Archeological Society, Inc.
Submitted by Louise E. Akerson

This has been an active year. During the quarterly Board of Trustee meetings, Chapter and Committee reports indicate that this in indeed an active organization which offers a variety of archeological experiences to its membership. Highlights of the past year include the Workshop in March, which offered slide presentations and hands-on experiences. The session offered by Doug Owsley on analysis of human remains was reported to be both fun and informative. Archeology Month offered an almost endless number of archeological experiences. The Spring Symposium offered excellent presentations on sites associated with religion. The presentations ranged from a report on the recreation of the brick chapel in St. Mary's City to Witchcraft and a report on the Fells Point Synagogue project. The Field Session was again a most rewarding experience as we returned to Mt. Calvert for the third time. The award of a MHT-Non-Capital grant to hire a Laboratory Supervisor to work with volunteers and to process and inventory the artifacts has assured continuity in the laboratory and will results in a laboratory report. All of these programs were well attended.

This was a year of publications and awards. The Feast of the Dead was published and received two awards. The Significant Contribution Award was received by Dennis Currety, the author, fro
the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference and a Special Award of Merit was received by the Society and Dennis from the Maryland Historical Trust. A second printing of A Layperson's Guide was also published by the Society. Finally, the 1998 archeology month poster was awarded 3rd place in the Society for American Archaeology's Archeology Week/Month poster contest.

I am pleased to report that the Certification Committee has been rejuvenated under the able leadership of Jim Gibb and that Paul Shackel has agreed to Chair the Publications Committee. The Education Committee continues to reach out to the public and is compiling information for a resource booklet due out in September.

The Society received a number of books and papers from longtime member Iris McGillivary. Members of the Board reviewed the material and retained some papers for our archive. We are in the process of determining which books will be retained for our library and which books may be offered for sale in the future. We appreciate Iris' generous contribution.

Future Society activities include sponsorship of a military landscape conference to be held at the University of Maryland College Park on November 12th, an oral history project which will record memories of the founding of ASM, Inc., and ESAF 2000. Be assured, the year 2000 will once again see an Archeology Month in April, a workshop in March, a Spring Symposium in April, and a Field Session in May.

Maine Archaeological Society
Submitted by Michael Brigham,

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc. held its 1999 Spring Meeting at the Fort Western Museum in Augusta, Maine in April with Dr. James Leamon, Ellen Cowie and Dr. Bruce Bourque as speakers. On September 25-27 members of the MAS maintained an information booth at the Common Ground Fair. The MAS, Inc. was a co-sponsor of the 2nd annual Maine Archaeology Week from October 18-24 during which members of Maine's archaeological community spoke at schools and community centers, provided flint knapping demonstrations and excavations open to the public and worked with Scout troops. The culminating event of Maine Archaeology Week was the Fall MAS, Inc. meeting on October 24 at the University of Southern Maine with Richard Doyle, Jr., Debbie Wilson and Dr. John Cross presenting papers. The MAS, Inc. currently has 357 members, publishes biannual Bulletins and Newsletters and co-publishes an Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology series with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Submitted by David C. Mudge

1999 has seen the continuation of the usual activities undertaken by the ASNJ. We continue to provide the "basics", i.e. 4 meetings with 3 or more talks, 4 newsletters, and a hefty bulletin. In addition, the society's commitment to its stated goal of public education continues.

Membership continues to hover around the 300 level, with over 10% participating as Life Members. We have recently voted to raise the cost of life membership, due to decreasing investment returns (the theory being that investment income of life membership fee equal the standard yearly membership fee). Along with many other societies, we are continuing to experience a drop in membership mostly because many individuals are failing to renew. We are examining how we are failing to provide whatever it is that these individuals expect from membership. We are proud that we have over 60 institutional members, with almost 1/4 of those in the exchange category. These other societies must feel that we have something to offer. Local chapters continue to number three, all located south of the state capital. The active chapters
continue to provide monthly meetings, group activities, and a forum for both professional and avocational speakers.

All of our local chapters remain healthy, and continue to sponsor or participate in local educational opportunities that can get information about our society and archaeology out to the general public.

Our society continues to support research with a special fund to provide grants for C-14 dates, publishing, etc. The fund is supported by a number of activities including 50-50s, special membership categories, auctions and donations. Monetary grants are awarded through an annual application process to the research fund committee. This year, we've had only one application for research assistance.

Special mention should be made here of Budd Wilson, a well respected long-time member of the Society. Budd has donated a significant number of early books on New Jersey History and Archaeology to the Society to be auctioned off and the proceeds to go towards the Research Fund.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at c. $12,000, and our research fund at $2,500. Part of the general fund will go towards the publishing of the next Bulletin, due out in early 2000 (for the year 1999). The editor hopes to have the Year 2000 bulletin out by the end of that year. In a general trend of downsizing, our Bulletin editor, Charles Bello, is to be commended on striving to maintain the size of our major publication.

Members of the ASNJ continue to participate and support adjunct efforts of other groups, such as the public education outreach of SAA and state-wide preservation activities. But with no strong central presence in the state capital, nor even an "archaeological moment", let alone an archaeology week, public outreach and education remain at fairly low levels. The fact that there are currently no active chapters in the heavily populated northern section of the state reflects public ignorance and apathy towards the exploration and preservation of New Jersey's prehistory. Only one (and there are quite a few) institute of higher learning within the state that teaches archaeology, Seton Hall University, has any connection with the society. Similarly, I am aware of only two professors of archaeology who regularly attend society meetings (i.e. more than once a year, or when they give a talk). There is no connection to the numerous historical societies located within the state, although we do correspond with the Preservation New Jersey group.

The end result is that although public sentiment and support can often rally around an old building, there is little effective advocacy for archaeological remains. Although the society lobbied in support of a threatened archaeological site this past year, the agency whose action constituted a threat had already made the decision to "do the right thing". The net result was that the SHPO's job was made a lot easier, and everyone could feel good about a job well done. What remains to be tested, however, is how effective such advocacy can be in the face of a non-cooperative agency or developer.

In closing, I would have to say that we have maintained the same level of participation and activity that we had for the previous year, but that is not good enough and that we are planning on how we can move ahead in 2000, and build for the new millennium.
New York State Archaeological Association
Submitted by Robert J. Gorall

The New York State Archaeological Association will be entering the new millennium having completed its 84th successful year as a society of archaeological accomplishment. The NYSAA is comprised of 15 chapters throughout the state with 528 memberships consisting of 92 life members (including 10 High School libraries), 51 institutional memberships, 56 husband and wife, 24 student, 2 junior and 303 active or individual members. With the spouse or partner counting an additional person we now total 584 members. Present Officers of the Association are: Karen Hartgen-President; Louise Basa-Vice-President; Annette Nohe-Secretary; Carolyn O. Weatherwax-Treasurer.

Although no archaeology week was held during 1999 the Association will hit the ground running during early 2000 with a substantial effort which will include posters supplied by a corporate sponsor. A NYSAA membership flyer will be available after the first of the year.

The state of New York Department of Environmental Conservation along with the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited have joined together to purchase thousands of acres of northern Montezuma Marsh which included the Cruso Creek drainage and the important Hunter’s Home area and Roger’s Farm site. They propose to reclaim the wetlands to be used for waterfowl habitat and hopefully the many sites located in the area will be preserved for the future.

The BULLETIN, journal of the New York State Archaeological Association, continues to reflect an important source of archaeological information and serve as an outlet for serious publication. The last issue, Number 114, resulted from a partnership between the Association and the National Park Service. The NYSAA annual meeting was held at the Sparrowbush Resort which is located along the Delaware River near Port Jervis, New York. The 2000 annual meeting will be hosted by the Adirondack Chapter in early May at historical Fort William Henry located on scenic Lake George.

A number of local Chapters are publishing newsletters and announcements of archaeological interest. Some have museum affiliations and the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter now has past issues of its publication THE IROQUOIAN available on compact disc. The second annual Cayuga Conference was held in Auburn, New York during October and while not directly affiliated with NYSAA it has proved to be an important gathering of archaeological interest focusing on the Cayuga people of New York State. This event is hosted by the Cayuga Museum of Auburn. New York continues to be the location of the annual Iroquois Conference at Rensselaerville Institute where scholars maintain their in depth study of Iroquoia. The NYSAA now has a web site and the Morgan Chapter has set up a list server. The William M. Beauchamp Chapter has published and distributed, AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY IN CENTRAL NEW YORK, an informative booklet producing an explanation of the archaeological discipline to the public. THE HISTORY OF THE NYSAA; A SUMMARY, written by Charles F. Hayes is available from the web page (see attachments).

Ohio Archaeological Council
Submitted by Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeological Council’s current membership stands at 96 professional and avocational archaeologists working in, or having research interest in, Ohio. During 1999, the members congregated at our two regular meetings, one in the spring and one in the fall, for individual presentations on members’ research and workshops on various topics. The fall
meeting, held at Fort Ancient State Memorial near Lebanon, preceded an OAC-sponsored symposium at the ESAF annual meeting outlining current research in Ohio archaeology.

The Council continues to support archaeological research by awarding up to two $500-grants each year, and a special grant of $1000 in the memory of the late Dr. Patricia Essenpreis. The Legislative Affairs Committee continues to monitor legislation on both the state and federal levels that could affect archaeology. Finally, work continues on publishing the papers presented at various symposia sponsored by the Council. The volume on the Late Prehistoric period should be available in 2000.

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Submitted by Amanda Valko

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their annual meeting on April 23-25, 1999 in Brookville, PA. The meeting was hosted by Ohio Valley Chapter 22. SPA member Dr. Stanley Lantz was given a Lifetime Achievement Award for his many years of work in Pennsylvania archaeology at the annual dinner banquet. Attendance at the meeting was 130.

The SPA had a dues increase that became effective this year. Brian Fritz, a member of the Somerset chapter, is still maintaining our web site.

Archaeology Month was held as usual in October this year. Our poster was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 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., CHRS, Inc., and KCI Technologies, Inc. A new size format of 12" x 30" was adopted this year. The poster featured a picture of the Shenkel Farm Smithy in Oley, PA and was done in shades of gray, black and terra cotta. Also included was our slogan, "Save the Past for the Future". 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. Dr. Michael Stewart of Temple University and Roger Moeller of Archaeological Services are jointly performing the editorial duties for the PA Archaeologist. The PA Archaeologist spring 1999 issue included Ken Burkett's report on the Fishbasket site, for which the SPA received the Louis Brennan award.

The SPA has 576 members including regular, life and exchanges. There was one death this year from the SPA membership, Rudy Katrenck.

Our 71st annual meeting for 2000 will be held in Williamsport, PA. North Central Chapter 8 will be the host. Dates for the annual meeting are May 5-7, 2000. The theme for the upcoming meeting is: "From B.C. – Y2K".

Rhode Island Archaeological Society
No Report
Vermont Archaeological Society
Submitted by James B. Petersen

The Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS) currently has about 240 members and meets twice yearly to conduct business and hear talks on various topics of archaeological interest. The VAS publishes a Newsletter, two to four times annually and it also has begun publication of a more substantial journal, The Journal of Vermont Archaeology, on an irregular basis (but averaging about one volume every two to three years). Volume 3 of the VAS Journal is currently being assembled.

The VAS celebrated its 30th anniversary in 1998 and in 1999 it co-hosted a scholarly conference on "The Original Vermonters", the Western Abenaki, who still reside in Vermont, Quebec and elsewhere. Held on November 5-7, 1999, over 200 people attended this conference.

Vermont Archaeology Week (VAW) is now in its fifth year, held most recently in September of 1999 and including over 40 events and presentations state-wide. The VAS co-sponsors VAW in conjunction with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and VAW is probably the most important contribution made by the VAS to archaeology in Vermont.
Eastern States Archeological Federation - Summary Balance Sheet 1999

A copy of the full report is available upon request from Charles A. Bello, ESAF Treasurer

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