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ESAF is represented on two web Sites

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

The first is maintained by David Martin. His page has very nice photographs from past ESAF meetings. Roger Moeller's Sittings.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@sittings.com

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Minutes of the 68th Annual Meeting

The 68th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was convened at the Ramada Inn, Watertown, New York, November 8-11, 2001. This Meeting was hosted by the 1000 Islands Chapter of the New York Archaeological Association (NYSSA). Thursday pre-Meeting tours of Sackets Harbor Village and the 1812 Battlefield were provided as well as an Evening Welcoming Reception, compliments of the hosts.

At the Friday Morning Session, kicking off this year’s meeting, Opening Remarks were made by Timothy Abel, Program Chair, and Welcoming Addresses were made by Jack Coates, President of the 1000 Islands Chapter of the NYSSA, and William Johnson, ESAF President. Immediately following the formal opening of these meetings, the Morning Session, chaired by Abel, included the following papers: Paleo-Indian Occupations of the Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey by Ilene Grossman-Bailey; Additional Data on the Late Pleistocene Peoples of the Lower Great Lakes by Donald Simons; Archaeological Potential of the Southern New England Continental Shelf by Daria Merwin; Hi-Lo in Northwestern Ohio: A View from the LaSalle (33WO42) and Dodge (33WO09) Late PaleoIndian Components by David Stotlers and Jason Koralewski; Stronger than Dirt: Soil Stains and Interpretation of Site Activity Areas; an Example from the Dundee Site, Passaic, New Jersey by Joseph Moore; Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping at a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Site by Charlene Keck; and, Trace of a Past Migration: The Presence of Ulus on Indian Sites by Adam Luscier.

During the Lunch Break, the 68th Annual ESAF Executive Board Meeting was held.

Minutes of the ESAF Executive Board Meeting

The 68th Annual Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) Executive Board Meeting, held in Renaissance Room B of the Watertown Ramada Inn, on November 9, 2001, was called to order by President William Johnson at 12:26 p.m. The Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives was made and with a majority present, it was determined there was a quorum and the Board could conduct business.

Immediately thereafter, a motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by James Petersen to dispense with the reading of the Recording Secretary’s Minutes of the ESAF’s Executive Board Meeting held the previous November, 2000. The motion was passed without exception. Reports from Officers and Staff were then presented. Treasurer’s Report: Charles Bello, treasurer, was absent. At his request, the Recording Secretary read a report as follows: As of January 1, 2001, the Treasury balance was $51,089.19. As of this meeting, income totals were $9,573.15 from memberships, back AENA issue sales, and interest. This figure does not include proceeds from the 2000 annual meeting, state society dues, any profits from the current meeting and third quarter membership renewals. Expenses as of this meeting total $16,266.89 from AENA and ESAF Bulletin printing, AENA Editor stipend, AENA production expenses, Business Office stipend, Business Office expenses, postage, corporation fees and AENA refunds. Few additional expenses should be realized through the remainder of the calendar year. Bello’s final note was that a complete accounting for 2001 will be provided during the first quarter of 2002 and will be published in the next Bulletin. A motion was made by Jim Petersen and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept the presentation of the Treasurer’s Report made by the Recording Secretary. The motion passed. The Corresponding Secretary’s Report: Richard George noted the Information Questionnaire for the ESAF Directory was sent out in May to the State Societies. Five forms were filled out and returned by mail; 4 were completed and returned via e-mail. No responses were received from New York or West Virginia. For future reference, Art Spiess requested copies of the completed Information Questionnaire be provided to Officers and Staff as soon as available rather than waiting for distribution with the Bulletin. George indicated he would provide this information, as requested. A motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Alan Smith to accept this report as presented. The motion passed without objection.

Business Manager’s Report: Roger Moeller was absent and no report was provided. AENA Editor’s Report: Arthur Spiess announced Volume #29 (2001) was sent to the printers in early August. It totaled 7 articles and 213 pages. Volume #29 was sent to the Business Office and distributed to ESAF members in
early September. Spiess noted there was a printing cost overrun which added an additional 10% to the total printing cost ($8400.00). The text submission to the printer was completely electronically which helped to keep costs down and to speed up the printer’s turn around time. Volume #30 of AENA is well underway with 6 articles already submitted from the Kings Island, Ohio meeting. The volume is already about 2/3 full and ahead of schedule. With no discussion, a motion was made by Jim Petersen and seconded by Alan Smith to accept this report as read. The motion passed. 

Louis A. Brennan Award Committee Report: Arthur Spiess, Chair, indicated the committee had 2 submissions to consider this year, which due to no 2000 submissions, allowed funding considerations up to $2000.00. The committee selected the proposal from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) to publish a special double Bulletin in honor of Dr. Barbara Luedtke. This special volume of their Bulletin will contain papers presented in Dr. Luedtke’s honor at an October 2000 meeting of the MAS. The Brennan Award will be used to print extra copies of this double issue of their Bulletin to make it available to non-MAS members. The other proposal received by the committee came from the NYSSAA. Their proposal was to make back issues of the NYSSAA Bulletin available on CD ROM. Their request was to help get this project started. While the committee felt this proposal had great merit, it wasn’t sufficiently advanced to be able to spend the award money within the year; whereas the MAS proposal could. Additionally, the MAS proposal would be making information available for the first time with the publication of this special Bulletin. The committee urges the NYSSAA to reapply for the Brennan Award in the near future as they progress with their project and are at a point when the ESAF can assist in the production of their CD ROM project. After a brief period of discussion, wherein President Johnson reminded everyone that we need to keep reminding the State Societies that this award is a “perk” for their membership in ESAF, motion was made by Martha Otto and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this committee report as presented. The motion carried. The Bulletin Editor’s Report: Ronald Thomas, Editor, was absent and no report was given.

Moving on to Old Business, the following items were presented. The ESAF Library and Archives Committee Report update: President Johnson announced he took no action on this matter; subsequently, no archives committee was formed and there was no progress to report. President-Elect, Dave Mudge, was asked to take two boxes of archives material submitted by the Recording Secretary and to inspect and evaluate this material for eventual transferal to a permanent archival repository. Following a discussion on setting up a permanent repository for ESAF’s archives and library, President Johnson requested Dave Mudge to serve as chair of this committee and appointed Ron Thomas to serve as well. Publications Task Force-CD ROM Project Committee Report update: Arthur Spiess indicated the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) was authorized expenditures up to $2,500.00 by the Executive Board to produce 300 CD ROM scanned images of AENA, Volumes #1-28 (excluding Volume #7). MHPC previously scanned Volumes #1-6, and #8-12 for the original CD and has completed text editing of 13 of the remaining 16 volumes. Spiess estimated that 90% of the text scanning has been completed and anticipates the entire job will be completed by the end of the calendar year. Expenditures associated with this effort have cost the MHPC $600.00 in contract labor. As for the crystal case insert, Spiess asked anyone who has any ideas on the silk screen design to please submit them to him. Spiess also noted that as a result of the work completed to date, he’s come to the realization this reproduction of AENA will not fit onto one CD; hence, we must go to a 2 CD set. Based on cost incurred to date, as well as associated and miscellaneous items, ESAF should anticipate the production of the 2 CD set will cost $2650.00, plus the $600.00 MHPC has already incurred, if the Federation will reimburse for this work. During a discussion which followed, Spiess requested someone on the Executive Board who knew him, should contact Errett Callahan for permission to reproduce Volume #7 to make the CD reproduction of AENA up to Volume #28 complete. With the expectation of having to pay royalty fees to Callahan for reproducing Volume #7, it was suggested that some incentive to advertise Callahan’s revised version of his article be offered. A motion was made by Jim Petersen and seconded by Alan Smith to authorize Jack Hranicky to approach Errett Callahan to grant ESAF permission to reproduce AENA Volume #7 and to offer him an advertisement incentive to grant such permission. The motion passed. A second motion was made by Jim Petersen and seconded by Amanda Valko to authorize MHPC expenditures up to a $3,300.00 ceiling to produce 300 copies of a 2CD set of AENA, Volumes #1-28 (with or without Volume #7). This motion passed with one abstention (Spiess). 

Report on the 2000 Annual Meeting: The Recording Secretary gave a brief synopsis of the accounting for that meeting held in Solomons, MD, last year. Tyler Bastian, Local Arrangements Chair, reported income from the meeting totaled $12,910.00 (from registration, tours, workshops, books sales, banquet as well as a $500.00 ESAF advance and contributions from the ASM and other companies and individuals). Expenses
toted $11,517.00 (from hotel fees, printing, postage, registration materials, speaker’s fee, St. Marys’ City charges to conduct tours, the reception and the return of the $500.00 ESAF advance). A balance of $1,393.00 was realized. Bastian asked for a clarification regarding paying for the reception. While contributions received towards the reception totaled $2,150.00; there was a cost overrun at the reception which resulting in costing the ASM, as meeting hosts, $2,424.00. Is ASM responsible for covering this $274.00 difference? After a brief discussion, Jim Petersen made a motion to authorize the ASM to use $274.00 of the 2000 Annual Meeting income to cover this unanticipated cost overrun. The motion was seconded by Art Spiess. The motion passed without exception. The Federation will still realize a nice profit of approximately $1,100 -1,200.00. The Recording Secretary will report this decision to Tyler Bastian so he can complete filing his report and send a cheque to the Federation Treasurer by the end of this year.

**Report on the Current Meeting:** No one from the Local Arrangements committee was present to give an update. Art Spiess however raised an issue which was brought to his attention. Eight members of the NYSSA 1000 Islands Chapter, who are volunteers on the Local Arrangements Committee, were advised they had to pay their own meeting registration. While the Cowin Guide on how to organize and run an annual meeting is silent on this issue, it is generally considered to be Local Arrangement’s decision to waive such fees for organizing volunteers. Jim Petersen suggested Cowin’s Guide be amended to clarify this issue. Thereafter, Spiess requested this money be returned to these individuals with an apology for the misunderstanding. A motion was made by Faye Stocum and seconded by Bill Johnson to direct the meeting host to reimburse these monies from the meeting profits with the Federation’s sincere apology. The motion passed unanimously.

**ESAF Website Report** update: President Johnson indicated he took no action on this matter. A suggestion was made for ESAF to create a separate website from Dave Martin’s and to register a domain name for ease of accessing and controlling Federation information contained therein and to be able to create links to the State Societies’ websites as an information outreach measure. After some discussion regarding costs and how to best get this website established, a motion was made by Art Spiess and seconded by Martha Otto to direct President Johnson to create a website committee of Bob Maslowski and Mike Brigham and to authorize expenditures up to $400.00 annually to create and maintain an ESAF website, including registration and maintenance of a domain name, locating a server, find a webmaster to run it and to get it underway. The motion passed.

**ESAF Marketing Strategy Committee Report:** President Johnson indicated he had taken no action on this matter and had nothing to report. Jack Hranicky, requesting and being granted permission to address the Board, provided some “grass roots” observations on why State Societies should belong (remain or rejoin) to ESAF. What are the “perks”? He provided observations on how ESAF used to function. He suggested opportunities and ways to re-establish the vital functions of being a communications conduit for State Societies, so they could learn and exchange information with each other on the work they are doing in their respective states and provinces. With these observations and recommendations as a basis for developing an ESAF Marketing Strategy, President Johnson appointed Dave Mudge, Jim Petersen, Dick George, Jack Hranicky and himself to this committee and directed them to continue to work on this matter and to report back to the Executive Board next year. As an adjunct to this discussion, Jim Petersen reiterated the issue of reaching out to and reaffirming to State Societies that a “perk” of State Society membership in ESAF is that when hosting an annual meeting, there should be some expectation in sharing in the profits realized from that meeting. Cowin’s Guide does not speak to division of profits with the exception that 10% of Book Sale proceeds are to go to ESAF. While the Federation relies on receiving a profit from each annual meeting and any host society should carefully consider this when establishing registration fees, etc., the host society should also have some vested interest in the meeting’s bottom line. After a lengthy discussion, a motion was made by Art Spiess and seconded by Jim Petersen to establish a Federation policy and to include such a policy in the Cowin Guide, that up to 25% of the annual meeting profit may be realized by the host organization for this annual meeting and for meetings in the foreseeable future. Also, at any time in the future, this profit sharing policy may be revisited by the Executive Board for modification. The motion passed. Jim Petersen also volunteered to review the Cowin Guide and would include this new policy and would address the issue when Local Arrangements committee folks had questions on financial matters associated with organizing a meeting, the host organization is directed to contact the standing Federation President to get clarification. Petersen indicated he would send a revised copy of the Cowin Guide to Dave Mudge, as Local Arrangements Chair for the 2002 annual meeting, and to the Recording Secretary, for reference. The last 2 items of Old Business was the **New ESAF Award** and a report from the committee set up by President Johnson to deal with Support to SAA on their campaign against **Internet Sale of Artifacts**. President Johnson indicated he had taken no action on these matters over the course of the preceding year but would look into them and
report back to the Board next year. With no additional Old Business, the Board moved onto New Business. The following items of New Business were discussed. **Archaeological Society of Virginia’s Request to Rejoin ESAF:** President Johnson read a letter he received from Michael Barber, President of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV), which requested the Executive Board to consider the ASV’s desire to rejoin ESAF as a State society member. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Alan Smith and seconded by Art Spiess to authorize President Johnson to affirmatively respond to Barber’s letter of request for State Society membership in ESAF, pending “receipt of the way clear.” The motion passed unanimously. President Johnson indicated as soon as he received the information needed for confirmation (By-Laws, ASV Officers list and a list of Society officers), and pending any discussion to the contrary to the upcoming Federation General Business Meeting, he would write to Barber to welcome the ASV back into ESAF. **The 2002 Annual Federation Meeting:** Dave Mudge, President-Elect and Archaeological Society of New Jersey State Society (ASNJ) Representative, indicated the ASNJ sent a letter to President Johnson requesting the opportunity to host the 2002 ESAF Annual Meeting at the Wyndum Hotel in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, over the weekend of November 8–10, 2002. Room rates would be $79.00/night single or double. Michael Stewart will be the Program Committee Chair. Already scheduled will be a session on Lenape-Algonkian Research in honour of Herbert Kraft and a session on 18th century Revolutionary War Excavations in New Brunswick, NJ. Mudge also indicated concurrent prehistoric and historic archaeology sessions are being planned in an effort to appeal to a wider audience. A field trip to the Battleship New Jersey is being planned for a Thursday afternoon tour for early arrivals. No banquet speaker has been lined up as yet. A motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Art Spiess to accept the ASNJ’s invitation to host the 2002 ESAF annual meeting. The motion passed without exception. **The 2003 Annual Federation Meeting:** President Johnson indicated no offers have been received, but he will ask around when, as ESAF President, he writes his outreach letters to all State Societies. **Nominations Committee Creation:** President Johnson indicated, as required by the Federation By-Laws, a nominations committee must be appointed no less than six(6) months prior to an annual meeting when elections of Federation Officer is to be held. Getting a jump on this, President Johnson indicated Mima Kapches has agreed to serve as chair of this committee and has been directed to appoint two (2) individuals to assist her in this endeavor. A Slate of Candidates to serve for all the Officers, with the exception of President, for 2003 – 2004 will be presented next year for a vote. Of special note, Charles Bello, Treasurer, and Richard George, Corresponding Secretary, have announced their intentions to step down from their respective position, effective the end of their terms. Kapches requested any suggestions for any of the respective offices should be sent to her via e-mail at: mkapches@rom.on.ca.

With no additional New Business brought before the Executive Board, President Johnson accepted a motion from Art Spiess and seconded by Mike Brigham to adjourn the 68th Annual Federation Executive Board Meeting. The motion passed without exception and the meeting closed at 2:10 p.m.

The Friday Afternoon Session, entitled **Chasing Behavior: New Approaches to Native American Pottery Studies in the Northeast,** was chaired by Christopher Espenshade. The following papers were presented in this session: **Chasing Behavior in the Northeast: An Analysis of Ceramic Types and their Utility in Reconstructing Prehistoric Behavior** by Christina Rieth; **Micro-stylistics: Inter-type Analysis as a Tool for Answering Archaeological Problems** by Holly Martelle and Nick Gormoff; **Focus on the Vessel: The Importance of Weight and Vessel Units to Interpreting Behavior** by Christopher Espenshade; **Populations Continuity and Dispersal: Cordage Twist Analysis and the Late Woodland in the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau in Northwestern Pennsylvania** by William Johnson and Andrew Myers; **An Examination of Dan River and Related Ceramics from the Stewart (44PK62/2) and Graham-White (44RN21) Sites by Andrew Myers and Malinda Myers;** **Ceramic Variability at the Winooski Site: The Early Middle Woodland Period to the Late Middle Woodland Period by Joshua Toney and James Petersen;** and, **Early Woodland Period Ceramic Technology in the Upper Charles River Basin, Massachusetts:** Behavioral Implications of an Experimental Firing Feature by Mary Lynne Rainey.

The Saturday Morning Session, entitled **James F. Pendergast, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the Northeastern Native Tribes of the Early Historic Period.** This session was chaired by Claude Chapdelaine. The following papers were presented: **James F. Pendergast: Blurring the Amateur-
Professional Dichotomy by James Wright; Ceramic Variability and Seriation of St. Lawrence Iroquoian Traditions by Claude Chapdelaine; People of the Drumlines by Norman Clermont and Michel Gagne; The Clayton Cluster: Late Prehistoric Cultural Dynamics in the North Country by Timothy Abel; Northern New York Revisited by William Engelbrecht; The St. Lawrence Iroquoians of Northern New England by James Petersen, John Crock and Joshua Toney; My Memories of Jim: Revisiting the Mohawk-St. Lawrence Iroquoian Relationship by Robert Kuhn; and, Back to the Original Canada: The Eastern St. Lawrence Iroquoians by Roland Tremblay and Michel Plourde.

After the Lunch Break, the Saturday Afternoon Session of Contributed Papers was presented. Earthen Embankments, Socioeconomic Competition, and Perimortem Skeletal Violence: Implications for Conflict and Aggression During the Early Woodland Time Period by David Stothers and Andrew Schneider; Prehistory of the Lower New River Valley by David Fuerst; Archaeology and geomorphology of the Coverts Crossing (36LR75) and Coverts Bridge (36LLR228) Sites, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania by Douglas MacDonal and David Cremeens; Oneida Pottery Effigies by Anthony Wonderly; The SuAsCo Watershed Archaeological Inventory Project: Exploring the Cultural Resources of a Suburban Area. Part One: Research Design by Curtiss Hoffman; The SuAsCo Watershed Archaeological Inventory Project: Exploring the Cultural Resources of a Suburban Area. Part Two: Preliminary Conclusions by Adrienne Edwards; and, Ethnohistory, Cartography, Linguistics, and Archaeology: Understanding the "Fire Nations' Confederacy of the Lower Great Lakes by David Stothers were presented in this session.

Minutes of the ESAF General Business Meeting

The 68th Annual ESAF General Business Meeting, held in the Renaissance Room A of the Watertown Ramada Inn, Watertown, New York, on November 10, 2001, was called to order by President William Johnson at 4:22 p.m. The first order of business was a request of the Recording Secretary to give a synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting the preceding afternoon. After this synopsis was read, Art Spiess noted a clarification should be made for this meeting attendee as it concerns the discussion regarding the Nominations Committee. Spiess noted that two (2) resignations and one (1) open position will exist, effective at the end of this term. These are President-Elect, as the open position; Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, as the resigned positions needing filling. Thereafter, a motion was made by Jim Petersen and seconded by Amanda Valko to accepted the synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting, with clarification, as presented by the Recording Secretary. The motion passed. The next order of business was a Report on the Current Meeting. President Johnson expressed his thanks to Tim Abel, Program Chair, to Jack and Diane Coates, especially, as well as all the members of the 1000 Island Chapter of the NYSAA for hosting and organizing this fantastic meeting. Thereafter, Art Spiess made a motion to enter into these minutes a formal expression of thanks to the 1000 Islands Chapter, Tim Abel, Jack and Diane Coates. This motion was seconded by Alan Smith and unanimously passed. Tim Abel indicated that while he didn't have final figures, he knew the meeting registration exceeded 150 and there were over 110 tickets sold for the annual banquet. His best guess, at the moment, is the meeting should realize a profit somewhere around $1,500.00. Faye Stocum announced that Diane Coates, just prior to this meeting, handed her the attendance list for presentation at the banquet. The total registration for the meeting is 167. Jim Petersen requested Abel review the Cowin Guide and send any comments or suggestions for making revisions thereto to Petersen as soon as possible. Thereafter, Petersen would make his revisions to the Guide and forward a copy to Dave Mudge, Local Arrangements Chair for the 2002 annual meeting and to the Recording Secretary for reference. A motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Alan Smith to accept this report as presented. The motion passed. The next order of business presented by President Johnson was the vote to formally accept the Archaeological Society of Virginia's request to rejoin ESAF as a State Society. President Johnson asked for a motion to confirm the Executive Board recommendation to readmit the ASV into ESAF, pending the way clear. This motion was made by Alan Smith and seconded by Jim Petersen. The motion passed with a resounding round of applause. President Johnson asked for any additional new or old business. The Recording Secretary, in Jack Hranicky's momentary absence, indicated that during an impromptu lunchtime meeting earlier this day, Hranicky indicated he would be willing to go back to the ASV and request the opportunity to host an annual meeting; possibly in 2003. Jim Petersen also noted that Jamie Hunter, Midland, Ontario, has also expressed interest in possibly hosting a future meeting. President Johnson reminded folks that there have
been no invitations received for hosting the 2003 meeting and we need to urge both these individuals to pursue the matter. Alan Smith reminded everyone that President Johnson will be sending out letters to the State Society Presidents urging their continued participation in ESAF and as part of this communication he would be requesting State Societies to consider hosting an annual meeting. With no additional business, the Reports for State Societies were presented. Reports were presented from Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont. The Recording Secretary requested State Society Representatives to either hand in their reports to her and she would forward them to the Bulletin Editor or to please send the electronically to Ron Thomas, which is her preferred method. With the completion of the State Society Reports, President Johnson made a final request for any new or old business. There was none. A motion was then made by Dave Mudge to adjourn the 68th Annual General Business Meeting. The motion was seconded by Curtiss Hoffman and unanimously passed. This meeting adjourned at 5:11 p.m. [Recording Secretary's Note: Immediately after the General Business Meeting was adjourned, Louise Basa, NYSAA President and Robert Gorall, NYSAA State Society Representative, informed me that due to health problems, Gorall will no longer be the NYSAA Representative. Basa indicated Tim Abel has been appointed to represent the NYSAA at ESAF.]

Following the General Business Meeting, a Social Hour was held as prelude to the Annual Federation Banquet which was held in the Renaissance Room of the Ramada Inn. After the meal, President Johnson took the time to thank everyone for coming to the Annual Meeting and this banquet. On behalf of himself and the Executive Board, he also expressed thanks to the 1000 Island Chapter of the NYSAA, with special recognition to Jack and Diane Coates for overseeing the Local Arrangements and to Timothy Abel, as Program Chair, for putting together a fine program at a wonderful location. The banquet speaker was J. William Bouchard. Bouchard entertained and informed everyone with his slide-illustrated talk entitled Sometime the Magic Works, Sometimes It Doesn't: Archaeology's Checkered Past in the Capital of the Empire State.

The Sunday Morning Session, entitled Old Albany: Recent CRM Research in the Capital City of New York. This session was chaired by William Bouchard and the following papers were presented: Putting it All into Perspective: An Overview of Albany History by William Bouchard; From Fort to Port: 18th Century Stockade and Hudson River Waterfront by Christopher Kilkenny; On the Shoulders of Their Ancestors: Integrating Albany's 18th Century Waterfront Features into 19th Century Buildings by Andre Krievs; Worms, Waste and Water: Parasites and Public Health in 18th and 19th Century Albany by Matthew Kirk and Karl Reinhard; and, Beyond the Barricade: The Archeology of Early Industry in Albany by Dave Klinge. After a mid-morning break, a session entitled Papers in Historic Archaeology of the Northeast was held. The two papers presented in this session were: The Fry Site: Archaeological and Ethnological Perspectives of the Maumee River Odawas of Northeast Ohio by David Stothers and Patrick Tucker, and Kingston's African-American Burial Ground by Joseph Diamond. Following the end of this session, Closing Remarks were made by Timothy Abel and the 68th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation formally concluded for another year.

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Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
Paper Abstracts
Friday, November 9, 2001

9:00 AM
Paleo-Indian Occupations of the Outer Coastal Plain of New Jersey
Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Temple University

A recent study of prehistoric Native American use of the Outer Coastal Plain (OCP) of New Jersey included an analysis of 16 Paleo-Indian sites and a number of artifact find spots. The distribution of sites and analysis of artifacts supports notions of high mobility; the OCP was likely part of a large round of hunter-gatherer activities that included other portions of the Middle Atlantic region and New York. This paper reviews evidence collected to date and suggests future research possibilities.

9:20 AM
Additional Data on the Late Pleistocene Peoples of the Lower Great Lakes
Donald Simons, Michigan Archaeological Society

An overview and update will be given presenting contextual and typological data from the Early Paleo-Indian Gainey, Butler, Hatt and Grey sites located in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Diagnostic tools from these sites are compared with analogs from contemporary sites in the Lower Great Lakes Region.

9:40 AM
Archaeological Potential of the Southern New England Continental Shelf
Daria E. Merwin, SUNY Stony Brook

Archaeologists have long recognized the potential for the presence of prehistoric sites on the continental shelf beneath the oceans surrounding North America. Recent technological advances have made it possible to locate and investigate sites submerged by rising sea levels following the last glacial maximum. This paper presents an updated model for predicting the location of prehistoric cultural resources on the continental shelf in southern New England. In addition, results of preliminary investigations of the Corcione site are discussed. This prehistoric site consists of over two hundred lithic tools and flakes recovered during dredging operations in the Atlantic Ocean off Sandy Hook, New Jersey. Despite the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the Corcione site, the material has the potential to add to our knowledge of prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns in southern New England.

10:00 AM
Hi-Lo in Northwestern Ohio: A View from the LaSalle(33WO42) and Dodge(33WO9) Late Paleo-Indian Components
David M. Stothers, The University of Toledo and Jason M. Koralewski, Ohio State University

Excavations conducted in the late 1970's by the University of Toledo exposed two Hi-Lo components on the LaSalle and Dodge sites, along the banks of the Maumee River near Rossford, Ohio. This paper will report and interpret these late Paleo-Indian components as well as discuss other late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo sites in northwestern Ohio. Earlier Paleo-Indian researchers have suggested a proposed seriation of these points based upon attribute morphology. The proposed seriation of this point style is tested and discussed. Further issues concerning settlement and subsistence patterns, the selective utilization of lithic materials and interpretations of these factors are also presented.

10:40 AM
Stronger than Dirt: Soil Stains and Interpretation of Site Activity Areas; an Example from the Dundee Site, Passaic, New Jersey
Joseph V. Moore, URS Corporation
Traditionally, little time is spent in examining, describing, or analyzing soil stains encountered on archaeological sites. This is understandable considering the ephemeral and unique nature of these features. Useful information can be garnered from these types of features, however, if they are examined not only as spatially and temporally distinct entities on the archaeological landscape, but also as small pieces of a larger puzzle. This paper contends that careful examination of cultural and organic materials recovered from the soil stains, along with analysis of the spatial distribution of these features in relation to other features, can lead to a greater understanding of individual activity areas and site function as a whole. The soil stains examined are all from the Dundee Site, a multi-component prehistoric archaeological site located adjacent to the Passaic River in New Jersey.

11:00 AM  Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping at a St. Lawrence Iroquoian Site
Charlene Keck, Thousand Islands Chapter, NYSSA

Recent excavations at the St. Lawrence Site (NYSM 3499) have produced well-preserved sample of faunal remains. This study stems from efforts to identify and measure this assemblage using NISP and MNI statistics. Biomass, or meat weight, is estimated using allometric scaling formulae. The assemblage is dominated by white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) and a variety of fish species while the presence of reptiles, birds, rodents, and fur-bearing mammals attests to a diverse subsistence strategy. This study provides a baseline from which continued research in St. Lawrence Iroquoian vertebrate subsistence may be compared.

11:20 AM  Trace of a Past Migration: The Presence of Ulus on Inland sites
Adam Luscier, Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.

Recent investigations at the Brownsey site, Town of Niskayuna, Albany County, identified a ground slate ulu in association with a Late Archaic component of the site. The ulu is a specialized maritime tool identified only occasionally in Late Archaic Mohawk and Hudson valley tool assemblages. Ritchie suggested that the ulu is a trait characteristic of the Otter Creek, Brewerton, and Vosburg complexes in New York State, dating approximately 4500-1500 B.C. Although a rare item in this region, the presence of the ulu suggests maritime influence and migration inland from coastal regions. The ulu was likely introduced into the area during the Otter Creek phase, and diffused to existing Brewerton and Vosburg cultures in the area. The absence of the ulu from later inland proveniences is most likely due to a decreased dependence on fish and adoption of terrestrial hunting practices. This paper presents an overview of the distribution of the ulu identified from inland sites, and specifically throughout the upper, mid-Hudson, and lower Mohawk valleys.

11:40 AM  To Type or Not to Type?
Debra R. Langer and Thomas C. East, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Nearly 500 projectile points were recovered from deeply stratified alluvial deposits at the East Bank Site (36NB16), which is located just north of Milton, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Because of the apparent abundance of projectile point styles represented in this site’s assemblage, together with the problems inherent in the top-down typological approach to analyzing points, an alternative method of analyzing these pieces was sought. Most modern studies, especially those which rely on surface collected or mixed plowzone material, use descriptive and metric characteristics to define culturally and or temporally sensitive point types, with little certainty of the actual temporal or cultural association of the artifacts involved. Although the “type” was originally the smallest division employed for the purposes of describing large collections, without temporal or spatial reference, the word “type” today is routinely used in making temporal or spatial distinctions. While “types” may be useful in the creation of physically descriptive categories, the often absolute association of certain types with narrow time periods can be problematic due to the range of variation within individual point groups. The method for analysis used at this site is based on the original ideas of typological classification as put forth by Krieger, and further examined by a number of other researchers. The application of this method allows the
2:00 PM Focus on the Vessel: The Importance of Weight and Vessel Units to Interpreting Behavior Christopher T. Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

It is widely acknowledged that it is the vessel, not the sherd, that holds the best promise of addressing prehistoric behavior. However, many pottery analysts continue to focus on sherd counts, overlooking significant data. Using studies from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico, the case is made that the definition of sample vessels and the weighing of each sherd are vital to understanding many levels of Native American behavior.


Over the last four decades, the analysis of the twist direction of cordage preserved on the surfaces of Woodland ceramics has been used increasingly to demonstrate both ethnic population boundaries and continuity on the one hand and their replacement on the other. This technique is applied to cordage preserved as negative impressions on the surfaces of Late Woodland ceramics from the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau in northwestern Pennsylvania. The resulting data demonstrates population continuity throughout the last 600-700 years of prehistory despite changes in ceramic technology. As well, this data also documents the dispersal of these groups into surrounding regions of western Pennsylvania and contiguous areas during the last quarter of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.
An Examination of Dan River and Related Ceramics from the Stewart (44PK62/2) and Graham-White (44RN21) Site
Andrew J. Myers and Malinda Moses Myers, Appalachian Archaeological Consultants

Sand tempered ceramics found throughout the upper Roanoke drainage basin in Virginia and North Carolina are attributed to Siouan speaking tribes such as the Sara, Occoneechi, Saponi and Tutela. These groups occupied the Dan and Staunton river basins during the late prehistoric and proto-historic periods between C. A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1700. This paper examines a sample of ceramic remains found at two sites where Dan River and related ceramics types have been recovered. The earliest site, Stewart (44PK62/2), located along the Smith River near the village of Woolwine in Patrick County, Virginia, dates from around A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1505. The second site, Graham-White (44RN21), located along the upper Roanoke River near the city of Salem, Virginia, was occupied during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Ceramic descriptions and an overview of the Dan River culture will be presented.

Ceramic Variability at the Winooski Site: The early Middle Woodland Period to the late Middle Woodland Period
Joshua R. Toney and James B. Petersen, University of Vermont

The Winooski Site, located on the Winooski River in western Vermont, has served as a type site for temporal placement of local and regional Native American ceramics since 1978. Recent analysis of additional Native American ceramics, recovered from the site during a field school in 1995, both support and refine previously reported interpretations of ceramic data. The new data also help address questions regarding change in the function of ceramic vessels from the early Middle Woodland Period to the late Middle Woodland period. Spatial relationships between temporal components at the site are also examined and compared regionally using the new data.

Early Woodland Period Ceramic Technology in the Upper Charles River Basin, Massachusetts: Behavioral Implications of an Experimental Firing Feature
Mary Lynne Rainey, Public Archaeology Laboratory

Native American pottery studies in southern New England have almost exclusively addressed the technical, stylistic, and functional characteristics of vessel fragment assemblages. Despite advanced analytical methods beyond pure description and classification, our understanding of multi-stage production processes has been for the most part conjectural, and firing technology is rarely addressed. During a recent data recovery program in Bellingham, Massachusetts, a feature was discovered and interpreted as the remnants of an Early Woodland Period ceramic firing kiln. Although the small collection of vessel fragments from this site confirms generally accepted stylistic, technical, or functional trends in Charles River basin pottery manufacture, it represents the first assemblage from an interior site with a well-founded temporal affiliation. More importantly, analyses of an associated firing pit feature have inspired consideration of the history of these pottery fragments in a production and use trajectory that began with locally available raw materials and ended with the disposal of an intended functional object. The human behaviors and technological ideas exhibited in the feature have archaeological antecedents and ethnohistoric analogies that can be traced to many different culture groups in other parts of North America and the world. Although short-lived and perhaps geographically limited, the feature can be viewed as unique evidence for a developing sedentary lifestyle in which techniques of food preparation and storage necessitated some change and improvement.

Saturday, November 10, 2001
Archaeology is one of those very fortunate disciplines where academically trained professionals and avocational amateurs can coordinate their activities to the mutual benefit of both groups and the discipline as a whole. James F. Pendergast, however, did not fit into this simplistic dichotomy. In the very best sense, he was both an amateur and a professional; a rare breed but fortunately not all-together unique in the history of scholarship. Throughout his career, both in the military and in archaeology, he received numerous honours, the latest being the Smith-Wintemerg Award, the highest award given by the Canadian Archaeological Association in recognition of outstanding contributions to archaeology in Canada.

Jim was born in Cornwall, Ontario, in 1921, joined the Army at the age of nineteen retiring in 1972 whereupon he took up the position of Assistant Director Operations of the National Museum of Man, now the Canadian Museum of Civilization. An interest in archaeology can be traced back to the early 1950’s when he was stationed in that province. Despite commitments to a military career, subsequent administrative responsibilities with the National Museum of Man, and retirement in 1978, he published six archaeological monographs, as well as a joint monograph with Bruce G. Trigger, and more than fifty articles (exclusive of articles on military subjects). The first published article in 1962 was on the St. Lawrence Iroquois Crystal Rock site and launched a programme of excavation and publication that, in the 1960’s and 1970’s, single-handedly resurrected the St. Lawrence Iroquois of Ontario, Quebec, and New York from an undeserved obscurity.

Jim Pendergast’s interests, however, were not limited to a single cultural group involving as they did ethnohistory, radiocarbon calibration, analytical methods, exchange systems, trace element analysis, and other topics. In the area of administration his outstanding accomplishment had to be the founding of the Museum’s Mercury Series with currently more than 160 volumes having been published by the Archaeological Survey of Canada alone. The discipline of archaeology and the relationship between amateurs and professionals, for which he set an exemplary example, both owe this exceptional scholar an expression of gratitude.

People of the Drumlins
Norman Clermont and Michel Gagné, Université de Montréal

Jim Pendergast published in 1967 his analysis of the Berry site. This has been for years a puzzling site, isolated between the Roebuck and Hochelaga clusters. In the last decade, this localization has been understood. Other sites have been found and tested. It is now well established that there was in this area, inland from the modern St-Anicet nucleated village, a whole bush country that had been settled by prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquoians: People of the Drumlins.
10:00 AM
The Clayton Cluster: Late Prehistoric Cultural Dynamics in the North Country  
Timothy Abel, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University

Recent research undertaken by the author has focused on illuminating the culture history of the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1450-1550) in northern New York, or the “North Country”, a period characterized by the settled horticultural occupation known as the Jefferson County, or Northern New York Iroquoians. The analysis of settlement patterns and cultural materials from the Clayton Cluster, the northernmost of four Jefferson County site clusters, has provided the opportunity to reassess local socio-cultural and political relationships with the Iroquois, Huron, and other St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The results of the comparison give new insight into some of the long-standing debates concerning the disappearance of these peoples.

10:40 AM
Northern New York Revisited  
William Engelbrecht, Buffalo State College

Iroquoian villages ceased to exist in northern New York sometime during the sixteenth century. Evidence that the population on the Tug Hill Plateau near Watertown joined the Mohawk is reviewed. Though the term “abandoned” is widely used to describe this region during the seventeenth century, this paper proposes that during this century northern New York was regularly visited and utilized by the eastern New York Iroquois.

11:00 AM
The St. Lawrence Iroquoians of Northern New England  
James B. Petersen, John G. Crock and Joshua R. Toney, University of Vermont

As Jim Pendergast long ago suggested, evidence of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians in northern New England is plentiful enough to suggest that they were represented in various areas there over a substantial period, minimally ca. A.D. 1400-1600, especially in western Vermont. This paper reviews the available evidence from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, including numerous pottery find spots and several recently dated occupation sites. The significance of Pendergast’s initial hypothesis and recent discoveries are discussed and compared with evidence of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians elsewhere.

11:20 AM
My Memories of Jim: Revisiting the Mohawk – St. Lawrence Iroquoian Relationship  
Robert D. Kuhn, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

James Pendergast was instrumental in shaping current thinking regarding the relationship between the Mohawk and the St. Lawrence Iroquoians during the period of the latter’s dispersal. For a research project brought to fruition in 1993, Kuhn, Funk and Pendergast collaborated in an effort to define and document material culture traits of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians in Mohawk site assemblages. This presentation reviews the methodology and results of that 1993 project and revisits the conclusions in light of current research and thinking on the St. Lawrence Iroquoians.

11:40 AM
Back to the Original Canada: The Eastern St Lawrence Iroquoians  
Roland Tremblay and Michel Plourde, Université de Montréal

In 1535, with the help of two Saint Lawrence Iroquoian captives taken in Gaspé the preceding year, Jacques Cartier sails his boats up the Saint-Lawrence River to a country he understands as being the “Province of Canada”. This was the home of the Eastern Saint Lawrence Iroquoians, spanning along the Saint Lawrence River in a region corresponding today to the Quebec City area. It counted at least seven villages with surrounding cultivated patches of land. From there, the Iroquoians exploited other territories including the Saint Lawrence River estuary where they established seal hunting camps in spring and summer. Archaeology has only started to
uncover the easternmost Saint Lawrence Iroquoian's past, and this paper presents a synthesis of current research on this group. Issues of chronology, identity, settlement patterns, subsistence, as well as their still enigmatic dislocation will be addressed.

1:20 PM Earthen Embankments, Socioeconomic Competition, and Perimortem Skeletal Violence: Implications for Conflict and Agression during the Early Woodland Time Period David M. Stothers and Andrew M. Schneider, Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program, University of Toledo

Long-term and multi-faceted research of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland time periods in northern Ohio has laid the foundation for a model involving dynamic socio-economic and socio-political relationships during this time. These relationships are used as a context from which to argue that Early Woodland earthwork-enclosed occupations in northern Ohio were constructed for defense purposes. In an academic context where functional interpretations of earthwork sites typically use words like ceremonial, sacred, and "social closure", we argue that each earthwork site should be evaluated relative to its own individual merits. The archaeological evidence from these sites, combined with conflict theory and a review of a vast data base of skeletal trauma identified at Late Archaic and Early Woodland site assemblages throughout the lower Great Lakes and Northeast, conjunctively serve as a foundation for a model which involves warfare, of some degree and nature, by the Early Woodland time period.

1:40 PM Prehistory of the Lower New River Valley. David N. Fuerst, New River Gorge National River, West Virginia, National Park Service

Archaeological and historical studies indicate that native Americans lived in the lower New River of southern West Virginia and southwest Virginia between ca. 12,000 BP and the late 18th century. Despite their geographic isolation, the cultures that existed in this part of the Central Appalachians were largely representative of developmental trends found elsewhere in the Northeast during this period. This seems to be true for the Late Woodland period as well, although the cultures do not appear to have been as complex and changing as societies in the neighboring Ohio River and Tennessee River Valleys. This paper reviews the current literature and proposes a tentative cultural chronology for the lower New River Valley.

2:00 PM Archaeology and Geomorphology of the Coverts Crossing (36LR75) and Coverts Bridge (36LR228) Sites, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania Douglas H. MacDonald and David L. Cremeens, GAI Consultants, Inc.

Data recovery excavations at the Coverts Crossing (36LR75) and Coverts Bridge (36LR228) Sites, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, by GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) identified stratified Late Archaic and Late Woodland deposits on the floodplain of the Mahoning River, west of New Castle. At the Coverts Crossing Site, at least four Late Woodland and Late Archaic occupations were identified within a buried soil. Across the river at the Coverts Bridge Site, features and artifacts are likely the remains of a single Late Woodland occupation dating to approximately 500 years ago. At both sites, Late Woodland components contained triangle points, Mahoning Ware pottery, corn, berries, and nuts, suggesting a wide diet breadth and late-summer to early-fall occupations. Late Woodland forager-farmers used less Mahoning chert, but significantly more Onondaga and Gull River cobble cherts, than their Late Archaic counterparts, who preferred higher quality primary-source Mahoning chert. Non-local lithic raw materials, including Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, Brush Creek, Uniontown, Sewickley, and Delaware cherts, comprise less than five percent of lithic artifacts, suggestive of small-scale down-the-line trading with individuals to the south and west. For the Late Woodland occupation, these non-local lithic data suggest that Coverts Crossing and Coverts Bridge were used as seasonal camps by individuals with links to the Monongahela
culture to the south, rather than to the McFate culture to the north. Evidence of corn use at both sites also suggests that agricultural fields and associated villages were likely nearby in the Mahoning River drainage.

2:20 PM  
Oneida Pottery Effigies  
Anthony Wonderly, Oneida Indian Nation

After reviewing a tradition of humanoid effigies characteristic of Oneida Iroquois pottery, I suggest iconographic and contextual clues point toward meaning concerned with corn. The effigies probably testify to the manner in which Oneida women fulfilled their ritual contracts with supernatural beings.

3:00 PM  
The SuAsCo Watershed Archaeological Inventory Project: Exploring the Cultural Resources of a Suburban Area. Part One: Research Design. Curtiss Hoffman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bridgewater State College.

The Sudbury-Assabet-Concord (SuAsCo) watershed is well known in the archaeological literature of eastern Massachusetts. Many of its sites have been thoroughly investigated in this suburban landscape over the past 150 years, including Mansion Inn, Heard Pond, Call, Flagg Swamp Rockshelter, and Charlestown Meadows. There have also been some earlier attempts to position sites within a regional framework. The present study investigates 775 prehistoric site locations in the 36 towns within the watershed, using a series of cultural and environmental variables to predict site locations. This provides a model for future investigations as well as a useful tool for town and regional planners hoping to preserve open space and critical habitats, which often are located in the same spaces occupied by prehistoric peoples.

3:20 PM  
The SuAsCo Watershed Archaeological Inventory Project: Exploring the Cultural Resources of a Suburban Area. Part Two: Preliminary Conclusions. Adrienne Edwards, Research Assistant, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bridgewater State College.

The 775 sites documented within the SuAsCo watershed were subjected to analysis using GIS to determine the most likely environment types to contain sites of specific periods, functions, and intensities of occupation. While site frequencies were high in expected areas (e.g., well-drained soil patches on slight slopes close to water resources), there were also many unexpected clusters of sites in upland areas. The study's systematic evaluation of site distribution for the entire watershed permits more precise models of settlement patterns to be formulated than those derived from previous, less objective studies. As well, the large size of the sample permits more reliable conclusions to be drawn.

3:40 PM  
Ethnohistory, Cartography, Linguistics, and Archaeology: Understanding the 'Fire Nation' Confederacy of the Lower Great Lakes David M. 'tothers, Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program, University of Toledo

In 1615, Samuel de Champlain was the first to document the central Algonquian Assiniboin / 'Nation du Feu' confederacy of the western lower Great Lakes. Through a conjunctive approach, the origins of this far-reaching socio-political confederacy have been identified in the archaeological record as the Sandusky Tradition Wolf Phase, for which the hallmark ceramic type is Parker Festooned. Traced by this distinctive ceramic type, Wolf Phase (ca. A.D. 1250-1450) populations radiated from northcentral Ohio and spread into contiguous geographic regions, including the Maumee River and Cuyahoga River Valley regions of Ohio, as well as the Saginaw Valley, Lake St. Clair drainage region, and the Kalamazoo-St. Joseph River valleys of southern Michigan. These Wolf Phase daughter populations, respectively established the ethnic and linguistic foundations for the related groups of the confederacy, including the Totontararonon (Mascouten), Ontararonon (Kickapoo), Kouattoehronon
(Sauk), Skenchiohronon (Fox), and Ouiatonon (Wea), as well as the named but unidentified Ahriottaehronon, Oscuarahronon, and Aicteronon. Contrary to conventional interpretation, evidence suggests that the Potawatomi of western Michigan were not members of the Fire Nation Confederacy. While the Fire Nation Confederacy may have inspired the formation of the Natural Confederacy of southern Ontario, theoretical interpretations to explain the formation of prehistoric confederacies in the northeast are explored.

9:00 PM Guest Speaker

Sometimes the Magic Works, Sometimes It Doesn’t: Archeology’s Checkered Past in the Capital of the Empire State

The government of Albany, New York’s capital, has struggled with the city’s archeological past since Paul Huey’s early 1970s excavations revealed the remains of 17th century Fort Orange. Beginning in the 1980s more than a dozen downtown archeological projects have illuminated the city’s rich archeological past. Although public interest swells with each new find, the municipal government has yet to develop an archeology management plan for the oldest continuously inhabited European community in the original 13 colonies. A walking tour of Albany’s downtown sites illustrates the discussion of the city government’s failure to address archeology. At the end there is an assessment of the prospect for Albany finally coming to terms with its past.

Sunday, November 11, 2001

9:00 AM Putting it All into Perspective: An Overview of Albany History

This paper covers the history of Albany with special emphasis on the evolution of the waterfront and industrial development north of the stockaded city. The talk traces the growth of the city from Dutch colonization in the 17th century to the Erie Canal in the 19th century. This background helps to place the following five papers in historic context

9:20 AM From Fort to Port: Albany’s 18th Century Stockade and Hudson River Waterfront
Christopher Kilkenny, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Albany’s 18th century stockade and waterfront were uncovered during the 1999 excavations at the State University Construction Fund Site. A 300-foot section of the timber fortification was excavated including two gates, a redoubt, and a demi-lune. Two 300-foot sections of timber bulkheads and associated features comprised the early waterfront expansion. The variety of construction techniques, joinery and support systems within these waterfront features will be explored. Artifacts recovered from the site include militaria and navigation equipment. These major waterfront structures on the Hudson River shore represent changing attitudes about the river in early Albany following the French and Indian Wars.

9:40 AM On the Shoulders of Their Ancestors: Integrating Albany’s 18th Century Waterfront Features into 19th Century Buildings
Andre Krievs, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Excavations at the State University Construction Fund parking structure in downtown Albany exposed an 18th century stockade, 18th century waterfront bulkheads, and a series of 19th century foundations. Albany’s 18th century role as the premier American inland transhipment point intensified during the 19th century, and the Albany waterfront expanded eastward into the Hudson River as a result. By 1823 this trend culminated in the
construction of the Albany Basin, the terminus of the Champlain and Erie canals. As waterfront land became more valuable, merchants constructed larger storehouses and shops on the city blocks bordering the basin. This paper discusses how 19th century builders integrated earlier waterfront features such as the mid 18th century stockade and late 18th century wharves into their construction plans.

10:00 AM  Worms, Waste and Water: Parasites and Public Health in 18th and 19th Century Albany
Matthew Kirk, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. and Karl Reinhard, University of Nebraska

Excavations at the SUCF site in downtown Albany unearthed remarkable finds both large and small. Among the large finds were the 18th century stockade that surrounded the city and riverside wharves described in the preceding papers. Among the smallest finds were millions of microscopic parasite eggs in both privy and landscape contexts. The eggs of some species were so concentrated that the majority of residents in this downtown Albany neighborhood must have suffered from "worms" throughout the 19th century. Parasitic infection persisted as the city’s infrastructure could not handle the human waste generated in this bustling waterfront neighborhood. Not until the late 19th and early 20th centuries were modern drinking and waste water systems integrated into Albany’s infrastructure thus breaking the cycle of parasitic infestation.

10:20 AM  Beyond the Barricade: The Archeology of Early Industry in Albany
Dave Klinge, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

From December 2000 to March 2001 archeologists from Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted excavations in downtown Albany to uncover three features relevant to the City’s industrial and commercial heritage. The excavations at Quackenbush Square revealed a mid-17th century brickyard and associated Dutch brick-makers’ house, as well as a mid-18th century rum distillery. Located along the city’s historic waterfront and north of the 17th and 18th century stockades, these discoveries speak to 150 years of continuous commercial development outside the fortified city. Together they highlight Albany’s importance as a commercial center in colonial America.

11:20 AM  The Fry Site: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Perspectives of the Maumee River Odawas of Northwest Ohio
David M. Stothers and Patrick M. Tucker, Laboratory of Archaeology, The University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio

The Fry site (33LU165) is an Odawa (Ottawa), cabin settlement on the lower Maumee River of Ohio that existed during the early nineteenth century. Excavations in 1977 and 1985 revealed a Native American cabin and animal pen or compound, a rich assemblage of Native and European-manufactured artifacts including trade silver, a human burial, and well-documented faunal and floral remains. These remains indicate a rich and varied diet consisting of domesticated and non-domesticated animals, corn, fish, reptile, and molluscs. The site represents an intact occupation of a mixed-blood, Odawa family. The Odawas of the Maumee Valley of Ohio were known historically as the “Ottawas of the Maumee, Roche de Boeuf, Wolf Rapids, Little Auglaize, Blanchard River, and Ocquonoxie's Village.” These bands became established in the valley after Pontiac’s unsuccessful attempt to thwart British control over the Northwest Territory in 1763.

11:40 AM  Kingston’s African-American Burial Ground
Joseph Diamond, SUNY New Paltz

Like many colonial cities, Kingston, NY, had a substantial slave population which until 1990 was underrepresented in both the literature and the archaeological record. In 1990 an archaeological survey for the City of Kingston located a large burial ground dating from 1750 to c.1875 when the cemetery was turned into
a lumberyard. The burial ground holds the remains of African slaves, African-American slaves, and "free blacks". The lack of a marked graveyard associated with the 18th and 19th century black community reinforces the concept of "social death". The idea of "social death" is then played out among living people as portions of Kingston's population begin to understand how and why the burial ground was neglected.
Member Society Annual Reports

Archaeological Society of Connecticut — No Report

Archaeological Society of Delaware
Submitted by Ronald A. Thomas

The Archaeological Society of Delaware maintains a membership of slightly over 100 individuals and institutions. A single chapter, the Northern Chapter, meets regularly on the third Wednesday of each month (excepting the summer months) at the Greenbank Mill, a restored 19th century grist mill in New Castle County. Inkshers, the Newsletter of the ASD is published quarterly with Ronald A. Thomas as Editor. The Bulletin of the ASD is published annually and is edited by Barbara Silber and Keith Doms.

The 2001 Annual Meeting was held on November 1, 2001 in association with the Delaware Archaeological Forum (DAF), an online discussion group dedicated to the improvement of the field of archaeology in the State of Delaware. The ASD has assisted and advised in excavations around Greenbank Mill where we have uncovered evidence of a previously unknown wood framed water race that was uncovered during restoration work. It is believed that this mill race served a late 17th-18th Symphony of Swedish grist and saw mill complex along the Red Clay Creek. In addition, the ASD continues to work with the Friends of Brandywine Springs Amusement Park, a group dedicated to the memorialization of a late 19th century "trolley line" park.

Meetings of the Northern Chapter were held throughout the year with speakers from a variety of sources including the Historical Society of Delaware, the Friends of the Caleb Pusey House (Delaware County, PA), the National Park Service (Dr. David Orr), and Darrin Lowery of the Maryland Historical Trust. Also held was a workshop focusing on historic sites artifact processing and identification.

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Memberships and Annual Dues

Sustaining $50  Contributing $30  Family $15  Library $15  Individual $10  Junior $8

Maryland Archeological Society, Inc.
Submitted by Dick Brock

The Archeological Society of Maryland held its annual meeting on October 20, 2001 in Havre de Grace, Maryland, hosted by the Archeological Society of the Northern Chesapeake. The Frederic M. Stiner Memorial lecture was given by Tom Davis on Excavations at Old Baltimore. Robert Wall received the William B. Marye Award for Contributions to Maryland Archaeology. The Paul Cresthull Memorial Golden Trowel Award was given to Chris Schlehr. The Patricia Seitz Memorial Teacher of the Year Award,
presented to the teacher who has achieved excellence in instruction by developing and/or incorporating archaeological content, projects and/or activities into his/her classroom curriculum during the year, was presented to Mrs. Dorothy Harris, a teacher of Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology from Quince Orchard High School, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County.

The Annual Workshop in Archeology was held on March 10, 2001, featuring sessions on the Civil War Confederate Submarine, CSS Hunley, Artifact Conservation and our new Certification Program.

The 36th Annual Spring Symposium, organized by Varna Boyd, was held on April 7, 2001. The theme this year was Current Research in African-American Archeology in Maryland. The Richard Sterns Memorial Lecture on Archeology and the Dignity of the Dead was given by Janice Williams and Jim Gibbs.

Our Annual Field Session was held from May 4 through May 14, 2002 at Pleasant Valley Farm, a 500-acre plantation near Easton in Talbot County. This property was settled as early as 1669. In all, 274 person days were expended on the dig. Next year the field session will be named in honor of Tyler Bastian, the State Terrestrial Archeologist since 1967, who retired in December.

The ASM has 379 members and nine chapters.

Maine Archaeological Society
Submitted by Michael Brigham,

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc. held its 2001 Spring Meeting at the Fort Western Museum in Augusta, Maine in April with Tad Baker, Mark Hedden, Dr. Richard Will, and Karen Mack presenting papers. From September 21st to the 23rd, members of the MAS maintained an information booth at the Common Ground Fair in Union, Maine. Members of the MAS participated in events throughout the State during October as part of the Fourth Annual Maine Archaeology Awareness Month. The culminating event was the Fall MAS, Inc. meeting on October 28th at the University of Southern Maine in Portland with Peter Morrison and Dr. M. Michael Gramly presenting papers. The MAS, Inc. currently has 343 members, publishes bimonthly Bulletin and Newsletters, and co-publishes an Occasional Publication in Maine Archaeology with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The latest in this Occasional Publication series, entitled “The Turner Farm Fauna: 5000 Years of Hunting and Fishing in Penobscot Bay, Maine”, by Author Speiss and Robert Lewis, is in press and will soon be available. The MAS, Inc. will also soon be offering a compendium of past society Bulletins from 1964-2000 on CD. The Society’s web site was redesigned this year and can be accessed at http://www.mainearchsociety.org/

MAS Officers for 2001

Craig Norman, President
Richard Doyle, Jr., 2nd Vice President
Geraldine Baldwin, Treasurer
Arthur Speiss, Assistant Editor
Pamela Crane, Trustee 2001
Nancy Asch Sidell, Trustee 2002
Ken Wing, Trustee 2003

David Backman, 1st Vice President
Deborah Wilson, Secretary
Michael Brigham, Editor
Richard Will, Newsletter Editor
Karen Mack, Trustee 2001
Eric Lahti, Trustee 2002
Maxine Collins, Trustee 2003

Massachusetts Archaeological Society -- No Report
New Brunswick Archaeological Society -- No Report
Archaeological Society of New Hampshire -- No Report
During the past year, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey has continued to provide the usual activities undertaken by our group. We continue to provide the basic four meetings a year (in January, March, May, and October), each with three or more talks, four newsletters, and a hefty bulletin, Number 54 for 1999. Chas Bellow, the editor, promises Number 55 before the end of the year (Chas says it will be in our Christmas stockings). In addition, the society’s commitment to its stated goal of public education continues. This year, the ASNJ held as one of its meetings a special forum on the ongoing work at Raritan landing, in New Brunswick.

Membership continues to hover close to the 350 level (latest is 349), with over 10% participating as Life Members. We are proud that we have over 60 institutional members, with almost 1/2 of those in the exchange category. Other societies still feel that we have something to offer. Local 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 sponsor research with a special fund to provide research grants. 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, however, we’ve had no applications for research assistance.

Our financial picture continues to reflect our status as a non-profit organization. Our general account stands at circa $15,000.00, and our research fund at $3,400.00. Part of the general fund will go towards the publishing of the next Bulletin, due out in late 2001 (for the year 2000). In a general trend of downsizing, our Bulletin editor, Charles Bello, is to be commended on striving to maintain the size of our major publications, and this fund currently stands at almost $2,300.00.

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 cultural heritage.

The ASNY listserv continues to grow and has served as an open forum for semi-public debate on a number of issues. This can be a two-edged sword, as recent acrimonious postings over a threatened prehistoric site have proved. However, calm words and sensible advice on how to behave in such a forum has resulted in a continuing exchange of ideas and information. There are also two other web sites available for ASNJ information. One, http://asnj.terrashare.com, is the new official ASNJ web site, while the second, http://www.onelist.com/group/asnj, provides other web links and additional services.

The society is also inaugurating a “stewardship” program aimed at setting up a system of interested people to watch over know and important archaeological sites. Developmental pressures, plus a flawed public notice program, often results in sites being lost before we realize there is a threat. Local stewards could be able to raise concern over sites earlier in the planning process, where consideration of environmental constraints have the best chance of success. We plan to begin this new effort at the start of the new year.

ASNH has also formed a group to re-study the “Tuckerton Shell Mount”, a site that has suffered serious degradation, but still holds tremendous research potential. This site is located on the salt marsh that separates the barrier island beachfronts of New Jersey from the mainland. While some archaeological work has been done there in the past 100 and more years, no comprehensive environmental work has been attempted. The society is committed to performing a long term research effort to place the shell mound in a proper context.
In closing, I would have to say that while we have again increased the level of participation and activity over the previous year, that is no good enough. We are continuing to explore how innovations in technology and changes in laws can help our society further its goals of advocacy and education.

**New York State Archaeological Association**
Submitted by Robert J. Gorall

The New York State Archaeological Association has successfully completed its 86th year as the foremost archaeological voice in the Empire State. The 15 chapters of the Association consist of both professional and avocational adherents committed to the better understanding of the early inhabitants of New York and its environs and to the dissemination of such knowledge through publications both local and national in scope. The Association’s publication, THE BULLETIN, is the primary vehicle for archaeological reports and continues to be well supplied with material. Numbers 117 and 118 are now being edited by Charles F. Hayes III and Dr. Martha Sempowski.

The NYSAA library continues to be housed at Long Island’s Southold Museum under the care of the Long Island Chapter. It was largely through the efforts of Chapter president Walter Smith that arrangements were made for this housing to occur. Through his able leadership, the Long Island Chapter has also been able to save by purchase the well-known Cocksackie Flint Mine Hill site along the Hudson River. Sadly, Walter passes from this world while still in office at age 82.

The annual Iroquois Conference was held at Rensselaerville October 5, 6 and 7 and the annual Cayuga Conference at the Cayuga County Museum in Auburn, NY October 19 and 20, 2001. These gatherings present great opportunities for scholars to not only present papers but to discuss ideas concerning mutual interests.

October was selected as Archaeology Month for the State of New York and many activities were scheduled throughout the State by local Chapters and Museums. Areas of involvement included the greater Niagra area, Finger Lakes, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, Leatherstocking, Saratoga, Catskills, Hudson Valley and New York City. Activities ranged from Museum tours, opportunities to excavate threatened sites, conferences, workshops, TV interviews, artifact identification as well as cleaning and analyzing artifacts and numerous lectures about archaeology.

The Annual NYSAA meeting was held at Sparrowbush Resort along the Delaware River during April 127th-29th. During sessions throughout the weekend, a number of issues were discussed and acted upon including the designation of this years archaeology month. Also announced was that NYSAA annual meetings were now available on video tape from years 1982 to the present for a nominal cost through a private source. The next annual meeting in 2002 will be hosted by the Chenango and William Beauchamp Chapters respectively in Norwich, New York on the last weekend in April. Also included in the Association’s business was the adoption of a Site Preservation Initiative which was introduced by Marie-Lorraine Pipes and Dr. Ann Morton of the Morgan Chapter. The general description of this initiative is to make the average citizen and local governments aware of the ongoing destruction of sites and how they may obtain help from local NYSAA Chapters, Museums, Historical Societies, etc. that is available. It was pointed out that a number of activities, such as land development, which is now occurring at an alarming rate, are significantly reducing the archaeological resources in our state. The Site Preservation Board would consists of a Chairman, Assistant Chairman, and Secretary and at least one program coordinator from each Chapter, as well as two representatives from the New York Archaeological Council. Further, it was noted that, “While some preservation efforts do exist at the state and national level, the local level is frequently neglected, yet this is precisely the level where most of the damage is being done.

The 85th NYSAA Annual Meeting was attended by 131 PAID, registered members although an unofficial count on the last morning of the conference showed 148 people in attendance (and some had left Saturday evening). It was pointed out that this is a common phenomenon at NYSAA meetings.
Ohio Archaeological Council — No Report

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology — No Report

Rhode Island Archaeological Society — No Report

Vermont Archaeological Society
Submitted by James Petersen

The Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS) is now in its 33rd year of existence and it is looking forward to many more. The VAS has two major meetings each year, one in the spring and the annual meeting in the autumn. In 2001, we held our day-long spring meeting in April at the Billings Farm and Museum, which is associated with a new U.S. National Park there in Woodstock, Vermont. A mixed program of talks on Native American and historic Euro-American archaeology was presented. Our day-long annual meeting was held in October, 2002, at Trinity College in Burlington, Vermont, with the complete program devoted to historic military site archaeology, concentrating on French & Indian War, Revolutionary War, and War of 1812 research. As with the spring meeting, about 65 members attended the fall meeting.

The VAS currently consists of about 230 members all told, some of whom are institutional members. We offered our members a significant publication this past year, along with our regular VAS Newsletter. This new publication was Volume #3 of The Journal of Vermont Archaeology, consisting of eight articles on prehistoric, historic and industrial archaeology. As with the first two volumes (the first published in 1994 and the second in 1997), copies of Volume #3 are available from the VAS by mail or email order. We also established our first independent Web Site this year at the following address: (http://www.vtarchaeology.org/).

In June, 2001, the VAS took part in the two-day Vermont History Expo, coordinated by the Vermont Historical Society. Various members of the VAS manned the expo display for the VAS and talked with hundreds of visitors from the general public. In addition, the VAS held its 6th annual Vermont Archaeology Week in September, 2001, with over 40 talks, displays, field trips and other events, as well as our annual day-long "atlatl" (spear thrower) competition at Chimney Point State Historic

Archaeological Society of Virginia — No Report

West Virginia Archaeological Society — No Report
Eastern States Archeological Federation - Summary Balance Sheet 2001

Beginning Balance 1/1/01

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<td>Checking Account</td>
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Income

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<td>AENA Editor Expenses</td>
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Income (Profit)

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Balance on Hand  (12/31/01)

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<td><strong>Total Cash on Hand</strong></td>
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Charles A. Bello, ESAF Treasurer

Beginning balance – total cash on hand incorrectly reported as $51,089.19
Increase in Bond Value (unrealized capital gain) $253.38 no computed
A copy of the full report is available upon request from Charles A. Bello, ESAF Treasurer
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<th>Society Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Archaeological Society of Connecticut</td>
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<td>President: Dan Cruson</td>
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<td>Secretary: Shirley Paustian</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Don Malcarne</td>
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<td>Bulletin Editor: Lucianne Lavin</td>
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<td>Membership - 75</td>
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<tr>
<td>President: Joan Parsons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary: Alice Guerrant</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Angie DiRenzo,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership: Susan Ferenbach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board Member at Large: Kent Slavin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulletin Editor: Barbara Silber</td>
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<td>Newsletter Editor: Ronald A. Thomas,</td>
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<th>Maine Archaeological Society</th>
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<tr>
<td>President: Craig Norman</td>
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<td>Secretary: Deborah Wilson</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Geraldine Baldwin</td>
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<td>Editor: Michael Brigham</td>
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<tr>
<td>President: Nancy Geasey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary: Alison Pooley</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Sean Sweeney</td>
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<td>Editor: Dennis Overy, DHCD</td>
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<td>Newsletter Editor: Lois Nutwell</td>
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<th>Massachusetts Archaeological Society</th>
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<tr>
<td>President: Ron Dalton</td>
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<td>Secretary: Wilford H. Coutts, Jr.</td>
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| New Brunswick Archaeological Society | No Information |

| New Hampshire Archaeological Society | No Information |
The Archaeological Society of New Jersey

President: R. Alan Mounier
1st V. P: Matt Tomas
Education/P.R: 2nd V. P. D. Gregory Lattanzi, RPA
Membership:

3rd Vice President: Charles A. Bello
Programs:

Treasurer: Richard Veit
Recording Sec: James Lee
Correspondence Sec. Carolyn Cresson
Newsletter Editor: Charles A. Bello, Bulletin Editor:

New York State Archaeological Association

President: Louise Basa
V.P: Ellis McDowell Loudan
Secretary: Susan Winchell-Sweeney
Treasurer: Carolyn O. Weatherwax

Ohio Archaeological Council 2001

President: Brian Redmond
Secretary: Eric D. Fettman
Treasurer: Martha Otto
Editor: Dr. Brian Redmond

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology 2001

President: Phillip A. Perazio,
Secretary: July M. Durtlsa,
Treasurer: Paul Cowin,
Editor: Joe Baker,

Vermont Archaeological Society

President: James B. Petersen
V.P: Herman C. Brown
Secretary: Deborah Blom
Treasurer: Joseph Popcecki

Archeological Society of Virginia

No Information