BULLETIN

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 63
AUGUST 2004

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

70TH Annual Meeting
November 13-16, 2003
Mount Laurel, New Jersey

Connecticut Delaware Maine Maryland
Massachusetts New Brunswick New Jersey New York
New Hampshire Ohio Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont
Virginia West Virginia

Bulletin Editor
Arthur E. Spiess
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
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esaf-archeology.org
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Minutes of the 70th Annual Meeting

The 70th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was convened at the Wyndham Hotel, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, November 13-16, 2003. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) hosted this Meeting for the second year in a row. A Thursday afternoon pre-Meeting tour of the battleship USS New Jersey and an Evening Welcoming Reception were provided by the ASNJ.

Friday morning Opening Remarks were made by ESAF President David Mudge and Roger Moeller, the Program Chair. Thereafter, the Friday Morning Session of Contributed Papers, was chaired by Jonathan Burns. The following papers were presented: An Ecological Look at the Terminal Archaic of the Delaware Valley by Roger Moeller; Hunting-and-Foraging to Agriculture: The Potomac Valley Experiments by Richard J. Dent; Method and Theory for Excavation and Comparative Spatial Analysis of Three Upland Locations in Central Pennsylvania by Jonathan Burns; Investigating Soils and Mineralogical Properties at the Vineyards Site (36Mg65): A Geoarchaeological Interpretation by Gary E. Stinchcomb; Debitage Analysis of the Vineyards Site (36Mg65): An Archaeological Interpretation; Recent Testing at the Kings Jasper Quarry, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania by Kurt W. Carr; and, Estimation of Vessel Morphology from Shers by Mike Klein.

Following the Friday Morning Session, the ESAF Executive Board Meeting was held over the lunch hour.

Minutes of the ESAF Executive Board Meeting

The 70th Annual Meeting of the ESAF Executive Board was called to order by President David Mudge at 12:04 pm, November 13, 2003, in Salon B of the Wyndham Hotel, Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. President Mudge welcomed everyone and requested a Roll Call of the Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives. It was determined a quorum was present to conduct Federation business. The first order of business was a request for Reports from the Officers and Staff. Immediately, a request was made by President Mudge to dispense with the reading of the Recording Secretary's Minutes of the 69th Executive Board Meeting, which are available in the Bulletin No. 62, issued to Federation members in September, 2003. This motion was made by Arthur Spiess, seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed. Next, Tim Abel presented the Treasurer's Report. Abel initially acknowledged Charles (Chas) Bello for his assistance in Abel's transitioning into the position of Treasurer. He then presented the following: The Federation's opening balance for 2003 was $53,251.07. Income to date totaled $15,824.87 and expenses totaled $15,383.14 for a closing balance as of October 31st of $53,692.80. With additional income in the form of capital gains from the brokerage account, the Federation's cash-on-hand as of October 31st was $53,797.38. Thereafter, a motion was made by Jack Hranicky to accept the Treasurer's Report, as presented, seconded by Alan Smith and unanimously passed. [NOTE: The full Treasurer's Report for calendar year 2003 will be presented elsewhere in the Bulletin, No. 63.] The Corresponding Secretary's Report was presented by Martha Otto. Otto indicated she solicited information for the Federation Directory from each State Society, requesting a list of their officers, e-mail addresses, as well as pertinent website information for posting in the Federation's website. While information was not received from several State Societies, Otto indicated she was pleased with having this electronic information since it has and will make communication with and among State Societies easier. The Directory information was provided to Ron Thomas for inclusion in the Bulletin. Otto indicated she has a printout of the Directory information. She requested the State Society Representatives review it and make appropriate corrections to keep it current. Otto indicated she also forwarded the Directory information to Jack Hranicky for inclusion in the Federation's website. Arthur Spiess asked Roger Moeller if 3 copies of the Bulletin were sent to the State Society Representatives which Otto had listed in the Directory as part of the Executive Board's outreach efforts. Moeller acknowledged this had been done. Thereafter, a motion was made by Arthur Spiess, seconded by Jack Hranicky to accept this report, as presented. The motion passed unanimously. The AENA Editor's Report was presented by Arthur Spiess. Spiess indicated Volume #31 of the Archaeology of Eastern North America was delivered to the printer in late June, 2003 and contained 7 articles and 180 pages. It contained an assortment of articles with one article prepared in memoriam to the late Douglas Kellogg. Volume #31 was shipped to the Business Office in early July and distributed to the Federation membership in mid-September.
Spiess noted the delay in distribution of AENA was due to the Bulletin not being immediately available. The cost of printing and shipping for this volume was $8011.00, which reflects a comparable cost per page of previous printings. To date, 2 articles totaling 110 pages, are ready for inclusion in Volume #32 (for 2004). With a couple of articles and reports in various stages of readiness, Spiess indicated there should be no problem in producing a full volume on time for next year. Chas Bello then acknowledged the great job Arthur has done on behalf of ESAF as AENA Editor. Roger Moeller echoed Bello’s praise and then made a correction to Spiess’ report. The delay in distributing AENA, until mid-September, was not due to the delay in submitting the Bulletin to the Business Manager’s Office but rather due to past mailing history. Moeller explained that by waiting until he has a minimum of 300 memberships for the year, he can take advantage of discounted mailing fees. It wouldn’t make any difference if the Bulletin was ready for distribution in July or August; it would not be sent out until the 300 membership threshold was realized. So, a mid-September distribution time works to get the mailing discount and to distribute information on the upcoming annual meeting. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Jack Hranicky to accept Spiess’ report with Moeller’s correction. The motion was seconded by Amanda Valko and passed. Next Spiess gave the Brennan Award Committee Report. Spiess reminded the Board there were no applications received/entertained for 2002, so that $1,000.00 carried over to 2003. In 2002, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) did publish the memorial volume of their Bulletin honoring Barbara Ludtke, which was the product of the Brennan Award given to them in 2001. The 2003 award committee of Spiess, Ron Thomas and Faye Stocum, received 2 award requests. The first request was received on May 14, 2003, from the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) via the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, for $2,000.00 to assist in the production of a CD-ROM electronic version of 118 back issues of the NYSAA’s Bulletin. The NYSAA has already digitized all the back issues and OCR (optical character recognition) editing is underway. The NYSAA has committed $5,000.00 towards the completion of this project. The Brennan Award would defray the cost of additional production requirements to complete the project in a timely manner. The second award application was for $1,000.00 to produce a CD-ROM electronic version of the back issues of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey’s (ASNJ) Bulletin. This application was received June 28, 2003, 2 days before the application deadline. Spiess contacted the ASNJ to determine how far along the Society was in this endeavor. The ASNJ indicated they weren’t ready to produce their CD anytime soon. Thereafter, they withdrew their application from consideration for 2003 so the NYSAA could take advantage of the full amount ($2,000.00) available in 2003. The ASNJ will reapply next year. On behalf of the Committee, Spiess recommended the Board award $2,000.00 to the NYSAA to help defray the cost of producing their CD-ROM electronic copies of 118 back issues of their Bulletin contingent upon the NYSAA agreeing, in writing, to ensure the completion of this project in a timely manner; to acknowledging the Brennan Award in the printed matter which will accompany the CD; and, provide ESAF with 2 copies of the CD. President Mudge asked Spiess how many copies of the CD were to be produced, Spiess didn’t know. Mudge asked Spiess if he thought the NYSAA’s cited production costs were reasonable. Based on his experience in producing the AENA CD, Spiess found the cost ($2,000.00) for editing and OCR seemed reasonable given they were dealing with 118 back issues of their journal. Mike Barber asked why only 2 copies of the finished CD were being requested and shouldn’t each State Society be given a copy. This exposure of NYSAA’s past Bullelins would serve as a valuable means of promoting themselves and a way to disseminate information to the other State Societies. This could be cited as another benefit of being a member Society of ESAF. After some discussion, President Mudge summarized the Board’s consensus on the matter. The NYSAA should be awarded the full $2,000.00 requested with the following provisos: 1) The NYSAA should agree in writing, to ensure the completion of this project in a timely manner; 2) acknowledge the Brennan Award in the printed matter accompanying the CD; and, 3) the NYSAA should provide 17 copies of their CD. Two of these will go into the ESAF Archives and the remaining 15 copies will be for distribution of the member State Societies. If Spiess determines the NYSAA is not able to provide all 17 copies, ESAF should provide the NYSAA with 15 blank CDs so they could produce these additional copies. Thereafter, a motion was made by Martha Otto and seconded by Jack Hranicky to award the NYSAA the full $2,000.00 requested for their production of back issues of their Bulletin on CD-ROM, with the above cited conditions. This motion was unanimously passed. The Bulletin Editor’s Report was presented by Ronald Thomas. Thomas indicated he didn’t have a formal report but offered several observations. He noted he provided Roger Moeller with the Bulletin for printing and distribution late last summer. He again had trouble getting copies of State Society reports. Most disconcerting was the inability to get copies of 2 reports (from the MAS and ASM) that were presented at the General Business Meeting last November. Arthur Spiess asked Thomas if any state society took advantage of the 2002-approved offer to provide free ¼ page camera ready advertisement space to
promote society publications in the Bulletin. Thomas's response was negative. He received no such requests. President Mudge requested the State Society Representatives advise their memberships of this opportunity. Anyone interested should contact Thomas. Ron indicated he would send a letter out to State Society Representatives reminding them of this opportunity. Thereafter, a motion was made by Arthur Spiess and seconded by Jack Hranicky to accept this report as presented. The motion passed. The Business Manager's Report was presented by Roger Moeller. Moeller indicated his report was essentially an elaboration on the Treasurer's Report. He noted the Federation's brokerage account has increased its value by 50% in the last 7 years. The sales of back issues of AENA for the year totaled $3007.10; most coming from sales of Volumes #30 and 31 and the CD. Since the production of the new CD of back issue of AENA, 94 copies of the CD have been sold; 56 this year. Most sales of the CD came from flyers sent out with membership renewal reminders. Only 3 sales came from the SAA newsletter advertisement. As a promotion venture, it was not successful. Moeller indicated back issue sales of AENA are not impressive and our market for same has essentially been exhausted. If anyone has any suggestions for Moeller to advance the sales of these publications they are asked to please contact him. Moeller went on to say that income from memberships for the year to date reflects 263 individual and 49 institutional memberships for a total of 312. Moeller anticipates approximately 40-44 more institutional membership renewals will come in before the end of the calendar year. Moeller also noted that 404 copies of Volume #30 of AENA were mailed out in mid-September with 37 additional volumes sold since. This number is down from last year. Moeller indicated that only 8 special state society generated memberships were received this year. 7 were from the SPA and 1 from the ASNJ. Chas Bello asked Moeller if it would be possible to secure copies of the recent past issues of AENA for sale at State Society events. Moeller thought this could be done but it might be difficult to track who received these journals and when they were sold. After some discussion, a suggestion was made to give State Societies a 20% discount on the price of these journals. They could then turn around and establish their own price for resale. Any profits from these sales would be theirs. Several Representatives expressed interest in this offer. Arthur Spiess suggested Roger send an e-mail around to each State Society announcing this offer/opportunity. Amanda Valko asked if back sales of AENA were offered on the Federation's website. Jack Hranicky indicated the Federation website has a link to siftings.com for folks to purchase AENA but the sales were by printing off order forms. On-line sales are currently beyond the capabilities of our website. With no further discussion, a motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Alan Smith to accept the Business Manager's report as presented, with the caveat that Moeller would send out e-mail announcements to each State Society citing the availability of recent back issues of AENA for sale at a 20% discount for resale at State Society events and meetings. The motion was unanimously passed.

With no additional reports from the Officers and Staff, President Mudge went on to discuss Old Business. The first order of Old Business was a Report from the ESAF Archives Committee. President Mudge, who chairs this committee, indicated last year he transferred all the archival material sent to him from various past and current officers and staff to the Morris Library at the University of Delaware. He urged everyone to send/deliver any archival materials they have and he will forward this on to the Morris Library. President Mudge requested the Bulletin Editor place an announcement in the upcoming Bulletin for past officers and staff of ESAF with correspondence or other archival materials to either forward the material on to him or contact him to make arrangements to transfer this material. The second item of Old Business was a Status Report on the ESAF Website. Jack Hranicky gave this report. He noted over 1600 hits have been recorded for the site since its inception and the website is still very much a "work in progress." As information is provided, Jack will update the website, establish links to State Society websites, and post lists of State Society Officers and their access information. Jack also noted the website domain name which he established for ESAF is paid up for 5 years. Jack asked for comments regarding the website's content and value; do we want to keep it going? Amanda Valko expressed her disappointment over the web site's lack of "meat." She also cited the lack of a readily available printable registration form for the current annual meeting. To find a registration form, she had to navigate through to a link to siftings.com before finding it. She felt it is important for ESAF to have the website as comprehensive as possible regarding ESAF functions. If you start with the ESAF website in your search for information, you need to have all the information there and not have to go to a link to find basic ESAF information. She recommended everyone take a look at the SPA's website for its content and navigability. She thought the ESAF website should mimic that of the SPA's. She suggested the success of the SPA's website was due to the pro-active approach of their web master. Hranicky indicated he constructed the Federation's website with links to Roger Moeller's site (siftings.com) since as the Federation's Business Manager he set up his site to suit his needs as Business Manager. Jack didn't think it was
appropriate for the Federation’s website to supplant that of its Business Manager but would certainly consider Amanda’s suggestion. He needs feedback to make the website most useful to more people. He also indicated it is one of his goals to make the website navigation-friendly for the visually impaired. Arthur Spiess immediately commended Jack for his efforts to create and get the website operational. He expressed his confidence in Jack to continue to make it better. Several other folks echoed Spiess’s sentiment and added that Jack should check the SPA’s website for ideas and information but he has done an exemplary job thus far. Jack indicated he wanted to post the 2004 annual meeting information on the web as soon as he gets back to Virginia and will strive to secure and post State Society information to continue the purpose of the website as a vehicle for information gathering and exchange. Thereafter, a motion was made by Arthur Spiess and seconded by Chas Bello to accept this report, as presented, and with thanks to Jack for his hard work. The motion passed. The third order of Old Business was a Report from the ESAF Awards Committee. President Mudge, chair of this Committee, indicated it was his responsibility to address this matter over the past year but failed to do so; thus, no report was presented. Mudge indicated he would address this matter and present a report next year. The fourth order of Old Business was a Report from the Verna Cowin Meeting Guide Committee. Jim Petersen, chair of this Committee, was absent. No report was presented. Jack Hranicky did indicate, in response to a request from the MAS Representative, Alan Smith, who wished to secure a copy of the “Cowin Guide,” he has posted this on the ESAF website. President Mudge indicated he would get in touch with Petersen to get a report on the revisions to the “Cowin Guide” for next year’s meeting. The fifth order of Old Business was a Report on the CD ROM Sales of ESAF, Volumes 1-28. Art Spiess asked Roger Moeller for a count on the number of sales, since its debut. Moeller noted he has sold 94 copies, a number significantly higher than that required to break even on its production costs. The CD is a source of income for the Federation. The sixth item of Old Business was a request for a Report from the ESAF Marketing Committee. Jack Hranicky indicated there really wasn’t much to report at this time. On his idea to sell space on the website, he did say he hadn’t yet contacted publication and/or professional organizations to establish links to the Federation’s website. He felt it was premature since the website is still under construction and he didn’t know what to charge. There was a discussion on how other archaeological organizations establish links for advertising and selling their publications. Arthur Spiess noted the Society for American Archaeology only sells their own publications and doesn’t link to other organizations to promote their own publications. Mima Kapches also noted the Canadian Archaeological Society’s website doesn’t post any outside publications sales; they only post job advertisements. Hranicky indicated the use of “pop up ads” as links to sell ESAF’s publications just won’t work. Most folks have great disdain for these ads and ESAF would only make money if someone actually opened the advertisement. If individuals open and then “kill” the ad, the folks soliciting are charged a fee. Tim Abel noted his wife’s school’s website has established commercial links and her organization gets revenue when purchases are made when folks navigate to a sale site, like amazon.com, via their website. Jack indicated this is what he had in mind. It would take time to “market” ESAF via professional organization links, but it would not be difficult to do. Again, he felt the time was not right to launch such a marketing campaign. With no additional Old Business on his agenda to discuss, President Mudge opened the floor for any additional Old Business. Alan Smith, MAS Representative, indicated the MAS Executive Board has Requested a Formal Letter from ESAF Accepting their Invitation to Host the 2006 Annual Meeting. The MAS Executive Board will not authorize any meeting preparation which Smith has in mind until this letter is forthcoming. Smith reminded folks the invitation was made and accepted at the 2002 Executive Board Meeting. President Mudge didn’t realize this had not been done by the immediate past-President and promised he would attend to it immediately. Mima Kapches presented a Report on the Upcoming 2004 Annual Meeting, as the eighth item of Old Business. Kapches passed out a flyer announcing the details to the 2004 Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS)-ESAF Joint Meeting to be held the weekend of November 4-7, 2004, at the Highland Inn and Conference Centre in Midland, Ontario. She went on to say Jamie Hunter will be the Local Arrangements Chair. She and Pat Reid would act as Programme Co-Chairs. There will be a number of workshops, sessions and tours. The banquet speaker will be Lynn Hamilton, a noted Canadian mystery writer who has published an archaeological mystery series, centered on the adventures of Toronto antiques dealer and sleuth, Laura McClintoch. A motion was made by Martha Otto and seconded by Amanda Valko to accept this report on the 2004 Joint OAS-ESAF Annual Meeting. The motion passed without exception. President Mudge then, as the 9th item of Old Business, gave a Status Report on the Current Meeting. Mudge indicated things were generally going very well except for a few problems with speakers being remiss in not identifying their AV needs prior to showing up at their particular session. With the aid of the hotel, these unanticipated AV needs were accommodated. As of this Board Meeting, there were 145 registrants and 60 of the 75 banquet tickets have
been sold; the remainder will most certainly be sold by early Saturday morning. All anticipated conference costs have been covered. The Thursday, pre-meeting tour of the USS New Jersey was lightly attended and an additional Sunday afternoon tour of the Savich Farm site, lead by Dick Regensburg, has been scheduled. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky and seconded by Amanda Valko to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

With no addition Old Business, President Mudge moved on to New Business. The first item of New Business brought up for consideration was the need to change the Signature Authority of the Dreyfus Account to Tim Abel, Treasurer. Tim has not been able to draw on this account for the last nine months. As required by the Dreyfus Fund, a resolution was made by Arthur Spiess, seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed to abide by the requirements set down by the Dreyfus Fund for the ESAF Executive Board to certify the current officers of this organization and to designate Tim Abel as our authorized agent to transact business on our behalf. In the absence of a Corporate Seal, the ESAF President and Recording Secretary will secure a bank guarantee to certify the officers of this organization. This paperwork will be executed in the next week or so. After this resolution was passed, Arthur Spiess asked Roger Moeller what he thought about this certification process. Moeller indicated a bank guarantee, which is not the same thing as a notarized statement, was required since no one seems to have the ESAF Corporate Seal. Roger thought there used to be one when Ned Swigart was Treasurer but he wasn’t sure if it still existed. Chas Bello indicated when Swigart transferred the Federation Treasury material to him, the seal was not included. Jack Hranicky indicated that if it’s not readily available, why not have one made? After some additional discussion, a motion was made by Alan Smith and seconded by Jack Hranicky to have President Mudge and Recording Secretary Stocum make arrangements to locate a bank in Delaware and set up a suitable time to secure this bank guarantee. In the interim, Roger will try to track down the Federation’s Corporate Seal. If he fails to locate it, he is authorized to go ahead and get one made. The second item of New Business was a request from Roger Moeller to have a new Signature Card for the Federation’s Savings Account. The Treasurer and President will be designated as having signature authority to transact business on behalf of the Federation. This will guarantee there will be no delays in meeting financial obligations if the Treasurer is not available to do so. A motion was made by Arthur Spiess and seconded by Jack Hranicky to establish this signature authority. The motion passed. The last item of New Business was raised by Jack Hranicky regarding Cyberspace Executive Board Meetings. As a result of the problem of meeting the requirements of the Dreyfus Fund to transfer the authority to conduct business from Chas Bello to Tim Abel, which arose after our November 2003 Executive Board Meeting, the task of trying to set up a means of conducting cyberspace meetings via the Federation’s website was discussed among several of the Federation’s officers and staff. Hranicky, as webmaster, indicated he was working on establishing a password accessible list serve for the Executive Board so that issues could be raised by the Board for discussion and action between annual meetings. With no additional New or Old Business being raised for the Board’s consideration, President Mudge accepted a motion from Alan Smith to adjourn this meeting. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and unanimously passed. The 70th annual meeting of the ESAF Executive Board was adjourned at 1:13 pm.

A Friday Afternoon Concurrent Session on Zooarchaeology was chaired by Robert Lore. The following papers were presented: The Behavioral Ecology of Shellfishing: New Questions About the Prehistory of Coastal Subsistence by Doug Bird; Ceramic Period Adaptations in the Gulf of Maine: Maritime, Territorial, and Agricultural Inputs by Robert J. Lore; Zooarchaeological Evidence for Culture Contact and Animal Husbandry at Sylvester Manor, 1652-1735 by David B. Landon; Using Zooarchaeology to Study the Soldiers’ Diet at Valley Forge by Pam Crabtree and Douglas V. Campana; Shellfish and Maine Coastal Subsistence by Arthur Spiess; Interpreting Prehistoric Use of White-Tailed Deer by T. Creig Madrigal; Prehistoric Turtle Remains From the Northeast by Kristin D. Sobolik; and, Analytical Complexities of the Shantok Cove Fauna, New London County, Connecticut by David C. Parris, Lorraine E. Williams and Karen Finn.

The other Friday Afternoon Concurrent Session of Contributed Papers was chaired by Mima Kapches. The following papers were presented: The Archaeology of Toronto: A Brief Introduction by Mima Kapches; Uncovering the Architectural Features of a Farmhouse: Excavations at the Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-11) by Richard White, Kevin Simons and Barbara Shaffer; Excessive Artifact Size-Ceremonial Exceptions in Class Standards by Wm. Jack Hranicky; Stage 2 Testing at the Augustus Sackett Mansion Site, Sackets Harbor, NY by Tim Abel; and, The Williamson Site Revisited: Early Woodland in the Middle Delaware Valley by Chris C. Hummer.
The Friday Evening Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party included a presentation by Jamie Hunter, of the Huronia Museum, entitled The Archaeological and Historical Properties Of Sainte-Marie Among the Hurons and the Huron-Wendat Village as a prelude to the 2004 Joint OAS-ESAF Meeting in Midland, Ontario.

The Saturday morning Program included concurrent sessions. The first Saturday Morning Concurrent Session, chaired by Ian Burrow, was on the Route 29 Project. The following papers were presented: The Route 29 Tunnel Along the Delaware Riverfront in South Trenton and Lambert-On-A Panoply of History and Archaeology by Richard Hunter; An Early 18th Century Building at the Falls of the Delaware: The Archaeology, Architecture and Material Culture of the Lambert/Douglas House by Ian Burrow; Lambert, the Port of Trenton: History and Archaeology by Damon Tvaryanas; Fish Processing on the Delaware: The Archaeology of Trenton Landing by George D. Cress; William Richard’s 18th Century Stoneware Manufactory by Rebecca White; The Papal Emissary’s Dining Table? An Early 19th Century Artifact Assemblage Ascribed to Giovanni Sartori by Michael Murphy; Majolica, Cut Sponge and Hotel China: Important Examples Excavated from Waster Dumps in Trenton by William Liebeknecht; and, Interpreting and Presenting the History of Trenton: The N.J. Route 29 Deck Park by Patricia Madrigal. Following this session, a paper was presented by Robert Jacoby to finish out this morning round of papers. Jacoby’s paper was entitled Our Cross to Bear: The Intersection of Law, Tradition, and Archaeology at a Potters Field.

The second Saturday Morning Concurrent Session was entitled Watersheds and was chaired by Ilene Grossman-Bailey. The following papers were presented: Watersheds by Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Paul McEachen and Lauren Cook; Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Change in the Raccoon Creek Watershed, Southwestern Pennsylvania by Douglas H. MacDonald; Settlement Patterns in the Middle Schuylkill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania by Michael L. Young; Deductive Approaches to Predictive Modeling in a Watershed Context by John W. Lawrence; Mantua Creek Watershed Case Study by Paul McEachen; Maurice River Drainage Revisited by R. Alan Mounier; What’s Up the Delaware? Recent Middle/Late Woodland Excavations in New York’s Forgotten Valley by Timothy D. Knapp; Characterizing and Analyzing the Distribution of Middle Woodland Sites in the Schuylkill River Valley by Matt Harris; and, The Watershed Concept and Industrial Archaeology by Lauren J. Cook.

The Saturday Afternoon Program included concurrent sessions. The first Saturday Afternoon Concurrent Session was entitled WPA Archaeology, chaired by R. Alan Mounier. The following papers were presented in this session: In the Beginning: A Look at the WPA Indian Site Survey in New Jersey by Gregory Lattanzi; The Havens Site (28 Oc-01): A Re-examination and New Interpretation by Michael J. Gall; “Silk Shirts for the Indian Chiefs:” A Comparative Study of Trade Goods Represented in Deeds and Archaeological Sites from Monmouth County, New Jersey by Richard Veit and Charles Bello; and, Excavations at Printzhof, 36DE3: WPA, MJB and After by Marshall J. Becker. Following this session, two contributed papers were presented to fill out this session. The papers presented were: Rockshelters and Looting in Wise and Scott Counties, Virginia: Recent and Not-so-Recent Destruction by Michael B. Barber and The Bald Friar Petroglyphs of Maryland: Threatened, Rescued, Lost and Found by Edward J. Lenik.

The second Saturday Afternoon Concurrent Session was Contributed Papers, chaired by Amanda Valko. The following papers were presented: The Prehistoric Diet and Nutritional Status of the Monongahela by Amanda Valko; Geomorphic Foundations for the Archaeological Variability of the Delaware Valley by Joseph Schuldenrein; The Manoa Site-Preliminary Report on the Temple University Field School, Year One by Philip A. Perazio, R. Michael Stewart and Timothy C. Messner; The Long and Short of Falling Spring Branch, Chambersburg, Franklin County, PA by John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan; Data Recovery at the Raker I Site (36Nb58): Preliminary Excavation Results by Andrew Wyatt and Robert Eiswert; and, The Middle Woodland: Western Pennsylvania vs. Eastern Pennsylvania by Mark A. McConaughy.

Following the Saturday Afternoon Concurrent Sessions, the 70th Annual ESF General Business Meeting was held.

Minutes of the ESF General Business Meeting

The 70th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation, held in Ballroom A of the Wyndham Hotel, Mount Laurel, New Jersey, was brought to order by President David Mudge at 4:40 pm,
November 14, 2003. President Mudge thanked everyone for coming and hoped to conclude business in a timely manner so everyone could get ready for the upcoming Annual Banquet.

President Mudge started the meeting by requesting the Recording Secretary present a Synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous afternoon. After this synopsis was presented, President Mudge noted 2 updates. First, the signature card for the Federation’s savings account had been filled out authorizing the treasurer and president to transact business. Second, Mudge noted he has provided Alan Smith with the requested letter accepting the MAS’s invitation to host the 2006 annual meeting. President Mudge asked if there were any additional clarifications and/or corrections to the synopsis. None were offered. Since there was no official business to transact, President Mudge opened the floor to any business the meeting attendees wish to raise. Jack Hranicky noted the Archaeological Society of Virginia has an Amateur Certification Program which has been very successful. He was wondering if ESIF would look into this type of program and encourage other State Societies to consider this certification process if they didn’t already have one. He also thought “cross certification” among and/or between states creating a “reciprocal certification” might be helpful. President Mudge noted that certification programs are so different it would be difficult to compare processes to determine if there is sufficient consistency to have reciprocal certification or to advocate same. A lengthy discussion was held on this topic. Several folks asked what would be the purpose of promoting certification programs and/or advocating reciprocal certifications. The value of this certification was outreach and education. It could provide folks who would act as “Stewards” to monitor important sites from the threat of vandalism and/or development and report problems to the appropriate state professionals. Additionally, some level of credibility could be recognized if certified avocational archaeologist speak out at public meetings on the need to protect threatened archaeological sites from development. Folks certified in one state who move to another wouldn’t have to go through another certification program if there is a reciprocal certification process. The idea of having lists of certified avocational available to assist government archaeologists in emergency salvage excavation situations was also cited. Which states have a certification program was not known. Likewise, what was entailed in these programs was generally not known. We would need to see copies of these certification programs to see if ESIF should establish a set of minimum standards and/or guidelines before endorsing any state’s program or advocating cross certification. President Mudge summarized the steps which we need to follow to look into this matter for formal discussion next year. Mudge indicated he would prepare a letter to be sent to each State Society president and secretary, with copies to be sent to the State Society Representative as well. For inclusion in this letter, Mudge would develop a questionnaire to see which states have certification programs; if they have a program, what does their programs/processes entail; what is the underlying purpose(s) of their program; how successful are their programs; what are the perceived strengths and weaknesses of their programs; and, any other appropriate information pertaining to certification. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky to have President Mudge prepare this letter and to direct the Corresponding Secretary to send his letter out with the Directory Questionnaire. Mudge will then prepare a report for inclusion in the next Bulletin and will present his findings at the next Executive Board meeting. The Board will then determine whether the Federation should provide endorsements of certification programs and encourage the development of reciprocal certifications as a means to education and outreach, to encourage and support avocational archaeologists in promoting the preservation and protection of archaeological sites from vandalism and development. This motion was seconded by Arthur Spiess and unanimously passed. With no additional new or old business on his agenda, President Mudge requested the Reports from State Society Representatives. Reports were provided for: Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia. President Mudge thanked the Representatives for their presentations and reminded them to forward their reports to Ron Thomas, electronically if possible. Roger Moeller then raised a question. He noted that Jack Hranicky originally volunteered to set up the Federation Website, to establish a domain name and work on this project for a year, with the understanding that he would then turn it over to a new webmaster to operate. Moeller noted that year has passed. In light of the commitments Jack has recently made to continue to update and improve the website, did he have any thoughts on how long he intends to continue. Jack responded by saying he originally thought it would take just a year to get things operational and to a point where he could hand over the website to a new master. However, it has taken longer than he thought and so, he indicated he wants to continue for another year. President Mudge asked if we should be looking around for his successor now or closer to the end of next year. Lucinda McWeenie asked if the ESIF website had the capability of receiving requests for information on research topics in a chat room type format. Jack indicated this wasn’t presently available but the website does have e-mail addresses of some state society officers if she wished to use...
them to pursue information inquiries. Mudge indicated the managing of a chat room or list serve while being the webmaster was an onerous task. It would take way too much time for one person to manage. Gregory Lattanzi then offered his assistance to Jack Hranicky in managing the Federation’s website and would like to eventually become his successor when Jack decided to step down. Jack indicated they could exchange e-mail address information; he would provide Greg with access to the website and they could commence collaboration immediately. President Mudge thanked Lattanzi for his generous offer and then formally appointed him to assist Jack with the website with the understanding he would assume the position of webmaster when Jack decided he was ready to step down. Francis “Jess” Robinson introduced himself as the New State Society Representative for Vermont. Jim Petersen stepped down as an Executive Board member of the Vermont Archaeological Society at the end of his term; Jess is now his successor. President Mudge welcomed Jess to the Executive Board and to the Annual Meeting. Mike Barber announced that the ASV and the ASNJ have entered into a Journal Exchange Program. Over run copies of their respective journals are sent to each other for sale of these excess copies. If any other state society would like to enter into such an arrangement with the ASV, they should contact Mike. President Mudge presented some supplemental information on the Status of the Current Annual Meeting. The registration topped out at 161 and all the banquet tickets were sold. This amounts to about $3,000.00. An additional $2,500-3,000.00 in pre-registration fees had also been realized. With meeting expenses coming in at around $4,000.00 or so, Mudge estimated this annual meeting should generate about $1,500.00 in profit. Immediately, thereafter, Jack Hranicky made a motion to Acknowledge Dave Mudge and Roger Moeller for the fine job they did on organizing the meeting and preparing a fine program. This motion was seconded by Arthur Spiess and unanimously passed. Mudge in turn acknowledged and expressed his thanks to all the members of the ASNJ and the ASD who helped with the arrangements. Roger Moeller indicated his success was realized as the result of the work of the session chairs in pulling together the program content. As a final item for folks to consider, President Mudge asked if there were any Offers to Host the 2007 Annual Meeting. Hearing none, he asked the State Society Representatives to think about this. With no additional items to discuss, President Mudge accepted a motion from Alan Smith to adjourn the 70th Annual ESAF General Business meeting. This motion was seconded by Roger Moeller and passed. President Mudge adjourn the meeting at 5:50 pm.

Following the General Business Meeting, a Cash Bar and the Annual Federation Banquet were held. The guest speaker for the banquet was Dr. James Adovasio. He presented a slide-illustrated talk entitled “What the Hell Are They Doing: Some Thoughts on Paleoindian Behavior.”

The Sunday Morning Session was chaired by Heather A. Wholley. The following three papers were presented: After The Delaware Park Site: Twenty-five Years of Flotation by Bill Sandy; 23 30'-66 30': The Temperate Zone by Heather A. Wholley; and, Paradigms Lost: What the European Late Paleolithic Should be Telling Us About Early Human Occupation of Eastern North America by Brooke Blades. At the conclusion of this session, President David Mudge thanked everyone for coming and formally adjourned this Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

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Respectfully submitted,
Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary
Program and Abstracts of the 70th Annual Meeting  
Mount Laurel, New Jersey

Thursday, November 13, 2003
1:00 pm
Tour of the battleship USS New Jersey, Camden, New Jersey (preregistration required). David Mudge, a veteran Naval officer, will lead the group.

7:30 - 8:30 pm
Book Room Setup

8:00-10:00 pm
Reception hosted by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey in the Hospitality Suite. Early meeting registration available

Friday, November 14, 2003
8:00 am  Registration
8:30 am Welcome and Announcements

SESSION I  
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Moderator: Jonathan A. Burns, Temple University

8:45 am  An Ecological Look at the Terminal Archaic of the Delaware Valley. Roger Moeller, 
Archaeological Services

9:10 am  Hunting-and-Foraging to Agriculture: The Potomac Valley Experiments. Richard J.
Dent, American University

9:35 am  Method and Theory for Excavation and Comparative Spatial Analysis of Three 
Upland Locations in Central Pennsylvania. Jonathan A. Burns, Temple University and 
Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

10:00 - 10:20 am  Break

10:20 am  Investigating Soil and Mineralogical Properties at the Vineyards Site (36Mg65): A 
Geoarchaeological Interpretation. Gary E. Stinchcomb, PENNDOT

10:45 am  Debitage Analysis of the Vineyards Site (36Mg65): An Archaeological 
Interpretation. Erin Kulik, PENNDOT

11:10 am  Recent Testing at the Kings Jasper Quarry, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Kurt W.
Carr, Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation, and Douglas C. McLearen,
Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation

11:35 am  Estimation of Vessel Morphology from Sherds. Mike Klein, Center for Historic 
Preservation, Mary Washington College

12:00 - 1:10 pm  Lunch (ESAF Executive Board Meeting)

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Moderator: Robert J. Lore, University of Maine

1:10 pm  The Behavioral Ecology of Shellfishing: New Questions About the Prehistory of 
Coastal Subsistence. Doug Bird, University of Maine
1:35 pm  Ceramic Period Adaptations in the Gulf of Maine: Maritime, Terrestrial, and Agricultural Inputs. Robert J. Lore, University of Maine

2:00 pm  Zooarchaeological Evidence for Culture Contact and Animal Husbandry at Sylvester Manor, 1652-1735. David B. Landon, UMASS Boston

2:25 pm  Using Zooarchaeology to Study the Soldiers' Diet at Valley Forge. Pam Crabtree, New York University, and Douglas V. Campana, National Park Service, Valley Forge

2:50 - 3:05 pm Break

3:05 pm  Shellfish and Maine Coastal Subsistence. Arthur Spieß, Maine Historic Preservation Commission

3:30 pm  Interpreting Prehistoric Use of White-Tailed Deer. T. Cregg Madrigal, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

3:55 pm  Prehistoric Turtle Remains From the Northeast. Kristin D. Sobolik, University of Maine

4:20 pm  Analytical Complexities of the Shantok Cove Fauna, New London County, Connecticut. David C. Parris, Lorraine E. Williams, and Karen Flinn, New Jersey State Museum

8:00 pm  Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION 2
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Moderator: Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum

1:10 pm  The Archaeology of Toronto: a Brief Introduction. Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum


1:55 pm  Excessive Artifact Size - Ceremonial Exceptions in Class Standards. Wm Jack Hranicky

2:25 pm  Stage 2 Testing at the Augustus Sacket Mansion site, Sackets Harbor, NY. Tim Abel

2:50 - 3:05 pm Break

3:05 pm  The Williamson Site Revisited: Early Woodland in the Middle Delaware Valley. Chris C. Hummer, Eastern University

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2003
SESSION I
ROUTE 29 PROJECT
Organizer and Moderator: Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc.
8:00 am    The Route 29 Tunnel along the Delaware Riverfront in South Trenton and Lamberton - A Panoply of History and Archaeology. Richard Hunter, Hunter Research Inc.


8:45 am    Lamberton, the Port of Trenton: History and Archaeology. Damon Tvaryanas, Hunter Research, Inc.

9:10 am    Fish Processing on the Delaware: The Archaeology of Trenton Landing. George D. Cress, Hunter Research, Inc.


10:00-10:20 am Break

10:20 am    The Papal Emissary's Dining Table? An Early 19th Century Artifact assemblage Ascribed to Giovanni Sartori. Michael Murphy, Hunter Research, Inc.

10:45 am    Majolica, Cut Sponge and Hotel China: Important Examples Excavated from Waste Dumps in Trenton. William Liebeknecht, Hunter Research, Inc.


CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

11:35 am    Our Cross to Bear: The Intersection of Law, Tradition, and Archaeology at a Potters Field. Robert Jacoby, Louis Berger Group

12:00 - 1:30 pm Lunch

WPA ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer: Gregory Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum
Moderator: R. Alan Mounier

1:30 pm    In the Beginning: A Look at the WPA Indian Site Survey in New Jersey. Gregory Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum

1:55 pm    The Havens Site (28-Oc-01): A Re-examination and New Interpretation. Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb and Associates

2:20 pm    "Silk Shirts for the Indian Chiefs": A Comparative Study of Trade Goods Represented in Deeds and Archaeological Sites from Monmouth County, New Jersey. Richard Veit, Monmouth University, and Charles Bello, ASNJ Bulletin Editor

2:45 pm    Excavations at the Printzhof, 36DE3: WPA, MJB and After. Marshall Joseph Becker, West Chester University

3:10 - 3:30 pm Break
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Moderator: Michael B. Barber
George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

3:30 pm  Rockshelters and Looting in Wise and Scott Counties, Virginia: Recent and Not-so-Recent Destruction. Michael B. Barber, George Washington and Jefferson National Forests

3:55 pm  The Bald Friar Petroglyphs of Maryland: Threatened, Rescued, Lost and Found. Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants

SATURDAY SESSION II
WATERSHEDS


8:25 am  Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Change in the Raccoon Creek Watershed, Southwestern Pennsylvania. Douglas H. MacDonald, GAI Consultants.

8:45 am  Settlement Patterns in the Middle Schuylkill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania. Michael L. Young, Richard Grubb and Associates

9:10 am  Deductive Approaches To Predictive Modeling in a Watershed Context. John W. Lawrence, A.D. Marble and Co.


10:00-10:20 am  Break

10:20 am  Maurice River Drainage Revisited. R. Alan Mounier

10:45 am  What's Up the Delaware? Recent Middle/Late Woodland Excavations in New York's Forgotten Valley. Timothy D. Knapp, Binghamton University

11:10 am  Characterizing and Analyzing the Distribution of Middle Woodland Sites in the Schuylkill River Valley, Southeast Pennsylvania. Matt Harris, Temple University

11:35 am  The Watershed Concept and Industrial Archaeology. Lauren J. Cook, Richard Grubb and Associates

12:00 - 1:30 pm  Lunch

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Moderator: Amanda Valko, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

1:30 pm  The Prehistoric Diet and Nutritional Status of the Monongahela. Amanda Valko, Michael Baker Jr., Inc.


2:45 pm The Long and Short of Falling Spring Branch, Chambersburg, Franklin County, PA. John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan, Gannett Fleming, Inc.

3:10 - 3:30 pm Break


TBA ESAF General Business Meeting

6:00 pm Cash Bar

7:00 pm Annual Banquet. "What the Hell Are They Doing: Some Thoughts on Paleoindian Behavior." Speaker: Dr. James Adovasio, Director of Academic Program and Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, Mercyhurst College

Sunday, November 16, 2003
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
Moderator: Heather A. Wholey

9:00 am After The Delaware Park Site: Twenty-five Years of Flotation. Bill Sandy

9:25 am 23° 30' - 66° 30': The Temperate Zone. Heather A. Wholey


10:15 - 10:30 am Break

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS LISTED BY FIRST AUTHOR

Tim Abel
STAGE 2 TESTING AT THE AUGUSTUS SACKET MANSION SITE, SACKETS HARBOR, NY. During the summers of 2002 and 2003, the 1000 Islands Chapter of the NYSAA, under the supervision of myself, undertook a systematic Stage 2 testing of the rear grounds surrounding the Augustus Sacket Mansion. The 1-1/2 story Federal-style mansion was built in 1801-1803 by Augustus Sacket, a lawyer and land speculator, who founded the village of Sackets Harbor, New York. He lived in the house between 1803-1809. During the War of 1812, the home was occupied by Sailing Master William Vaughan and his wife Abbey. Vaughan was a militia man who is credited with firing the shot that saved the village from the first of three attacks during the war. Archaeological testing has revealed distinct layers of midden accumulated during the Sacket and Vaughan occupancies, providing a glimpse into the quality of life in this sleepy frontier village, both prior to and after the War of 1812. The archaeological remains evince a
quality of life that was in stark contrast to conditions endured by the enlisted men sent to defend the harbor during the war.

Michael B. Barber

ROCKSHELTERS AND LOOTING IN WISE AND SCOTT COUNTIES, VIRGINIA: RECENT AND NOT-SO-RECENT DESTRUCTION. Rockshelters in Virginia and elsewhere have always been a prime target for illicit and immoral looting of cultural resources. They are protected by the Virginia Cave Act of 1979 on private and state lands, federal lands have been protected by the Antiquity Act of 1907 and the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 to name a few. Looers, however, have always ignored these laws and continue to destroy our understanding of the past. Recent work on Pine Mountain in the northern part of Wise County, Virginia, will be used to demonstrate the information present in a rockshelter environment as well as the destruction of that information by looters. Using the sandstone cliffline rockshelters of Wise and Scott counties as examples, this paper will examine the effects of looting on archaeological resources. With a sample size of more than 50 shelters, settlement patterns will be examined with an eye on changes caused by the presence of the shelters in overall site distribution over the landscape. Using the fragmentary data available, use chronologies will be developed. Finally, a philosophy of looting will be posed.

Marshall Joseph Becker

EXCAVATIONS AT THE PRINTZHOF, 36DE3: WPA, MJB, AND AFTER. The term “matchcoat” derives from an Algonquian root word relating to clothing or dress in general. During the 17th-century the English homonym “Matchcoat” came to refer to European made units of woolen cloth, generally about two meters (a “fathom”) long, that were traded to natives who wore them as loosely wrapped cloaks. Some English speaking scholars have erroneously emphasized the word “match” to infer that the cloth trade goods called “matchcoats” were garments that were pieced together from small units, or matched in a way that resembled techniques used by natives to make cloaks from pelts. The common “blanket” worn by the stereotypical “Indian” of that period also was called a matchcoat. The archaeological record in Pennsylvania provides evidence of three examples of European garments among all of the native peoples. Two derive from Conestoga Town (ca. 1690-1763) and a third is believed to have been from the Montgomery site, the burial ground for the ca. 1720-1733 summer station of the Brandywine band of Lenape.

Doug Bird

THE BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY OF SHELLFISHING: NEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PREHISTORY OF COASTAL SUBSISTENCE. Archaeologists have often been attracted to shell middens because they are prominent features of many coastal archaeological landscapes. They are prominent because in comparison with many archaeological remains, shell often survives relatively well. As such, we commonly assume that variability in shell middens should track variability in such things as human prey choice and patch utilization over time and space. Shell middens should thus be useful for reconstructing prehistoric resource use and evaluating ideas about why use strategies might vary. We have explored this assumption with tests of formal models from behavioral ecology in ethnographic and archaeological contexts on the Meriam Islands, Torres Strait, Australia. Aspects of this work may have very broad implications, some of which may provide insight into asking new questions about the prehistory of coastal resource use in the American Northeast.

Brooke S. Blades

PARADIGMS LOST: WHAT THE EUROPEAN LATE PALEOLITHIC SHOULD BE TELLING US ABOUT EARLY HUMAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. Attempts to interpret Paleoindian and later prehistoric occupations with reference to the European Late Paleolithic have an ancient and at times bizarre pedigree. These efforts have generally focused on establishing patterns of
cultural diffusion from Europe to the New World. Therefore, the suggestion that Clovis origins lie in the Solutrean of western Europe, based essentially on apparent technological parallels, is the latest in a long line of comparisons. This paper argues that efforts to establish descendant connections have served to mask the greater potential of the European Late Paleolithic in exploring the nature of the archaeological record one should expect to encounter on a late Pleistocene hunter-gatherer landscape. Specifically, Late Paleolithic data can inform on the relationship between climatic conditions and assemblage variability, the importance of social networks, and landscape population or re-population following a glacial maximum. Further, the Late Paleolithic suggests that material manifestations may emerge without clear technological antecedents, which has implications for the interpretation of pre-Clovis evidence.

Jonathan A. Burns and Paul A. Raber

**METHOD AND THEORY FOR EXCAVATION AND COMPARATIVE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THREE UPLAND LOCATIONS IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.** Certain places on the landscape repeatedly attract human occupation, resulting in complicated palimpsest deposits. Fine-grain excavation data are requisite for documenting and interpreting depositional processes and activity areas at these locations. Three-dimensional piece-plotting and small analytical units of uniform size (50x50x5 cm) can be used to capture the formational significance coded in the deposits. This methodology, informed by ethnoarchaeological theory, was employed during data recovery at three upland prehistoric sites. These techniques facilitate comparative spatial data analysis when examining distributional contouring of artifact densities at variable scales.

Ian Burrow

**AN EARLY-18TH CENTURY BUILDING AT THE FALLS OF THE DELAWARE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE AND MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE LAMBERT/DOUGLAS HOUSE.** The excavation of this "Quaker" house, built shortly after 1701 and torn down after 1787, adds substantially to archaeological data on pre 1750's houses in the Delaware Valley. The house was approximately 25 feet north-south by 22 feet east-west. Three phases of use were identified. In the late 1760s, modifications were made that reflect the increase in commercial activity along this part of the river. The house falls towards the upper end of the size range of early 18th century Delaware Valley buildings. A reconstructed elevation and ground plan of the house have been attempted. Analysis of the 25,000-item artifact assemblage and comparison with four other broadly contemporary Delaware Valley sites supports the evidence from the architectural and historical data that this house

Kurt W. Carr and Douglas C. Mclearen

**RECENT TESTING AT THE KINGS JASPER QUARRY, LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.** The King's Quarry Site (36LH2), located in the Reading Prong region of eastern Pennsylvania, is one of six remaining jasper quarries mapped by the late James Hatch and reported in 1993. A housing development has been proposed for this site and the Commonwealth Archaeology Program conducted archaeological testing at this site over a three-week period during the spring of 2003. These investigations included controlled surface collections and developing profiles of prehistorically excavated quarry pits in what appeared to be the most intensively mined area of the site. Several charcoal samples were collected from the profile which documented a prehistoric excavation over eight meters deep. A Paleoindian fluted preform along with other typical Paleoindian tools were recovered from the perimeter of the quarry pit. This talk will present the initial results of the investigation and will focus on describing the profile and the activities of the prehistoric miners.

Lauren J. Cook

**THE WATERSHED CONCEPT AND INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY.** While historical geographers have found the watershed concept useful as a means of organizing data and selecting the scale and boundaries of study areas, the concept has not carried over well into historical archaeology with one exception. Early industrial sites were almost exclusively water powered, and larger mill privileges remained so until well into the 20th century. The causal relationship between the presence of rivers and location of industries and the limitations imposed by geography and technology on the spacing of mills along rivers make the
watershed the ideal unit of analysis for industrial archaeologists. Although the introduction of the unit-built steam engine in the mid-19th-century allowed many industries to locate independently of watercourses, watersheds were still important as a means of transporting fuel. As industry began to shift to electricity in the early 20th century, the focus of at least some industrial development shifted back to water sheds, as upland drainages became important in hydroelectric power generation, a function that they maintain to this day.

Pam Crabtree & Douglas V. Campana

**USING ZOOARCHAEOLOGY TO STUDY THE SOLDIERS’ DIET AT VALLEY FORGE.** General Washington’s encampment at Valley Forge, PA during the winter of 1777-78 is a central event for the study of the American Revolution. Until recently, relatively little archaeology had been conducted at Valley Forge. In the summer of 2000, the Valley Forge Center for Cultural Resources began a program of excavation which was designed to explore the encampment of the First and Second Pennsylvania brigades. The excavations, under the direction of David Orr, Julia Steele, and Douglas Campana, have provided a wealth of information on day-to-day life at Valley Forge, including a sizable sample of faunal remains. This paper show how these animal bones, when combined with historical data, can be used to reconstruct the diet of Washington’s troops at Valley Forge.

George D. Cress

**FISH PROCESSING ON THE DELAWARE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TRENTON LANDING.** The fishing industry of the Delaware River played an important role in the developing economy of colonial New Jersey. Recent excavations undertaken in conjunction with the Route 29 tunnel construction identified archaeological remains related to the fishery operation at Trenton Landing. During the 18th century, a section of land along the riverbank at Trenton was notable as the site of the "Lamberton Fishery". Along with providing sturgeon for pickling, the operation of the commercial fishery also involved the rendering of fish for oil, glue and isinglass. This paper explores the colonial industry and technology of fish processing, combining primary documentary research and archaeology in the context of Trenton Landing.

Richard J. Dent

**HUNTING-AND-FORAGING TO AGRICULTURE: THE POTOMAC VALLEY EXPERIMENTS.** Prehistorians view the transition from hunting-and-foraging to agriculture as a significant worldwide event. At various places and in different times in the archaeological record we recognize dramatic changes concurrent with the shift from a relatively mobile way-of-life based on the procurement of wild food resources to a more sedentary strategy focused to a significant degree on new domesticated cultigens. That shift is registered in the archaeological record in many regions of the world. This paper looks at this process in the Middle Potomac Valley west of present-day Washington, DC. It examines the transition at a number of excavated village sites spanning a relatively restricted temporal slice of the past, from circa AD 1200 to AD 1600. I argue we see evidence through these sites of a staged transition from old to new subsistence strategies and from traditional to newer and more complex social life. The examination particularly focuses on the impacts of this shift on village landscape, and how the built environment served to reproduce a new way-of-life.

Michael J. Gall

**THE HAVENS SITE (28-OC-01): A RE-EXAMINATION AND NEW INTERPRETATION.** After a sixty-year hiatus, archaeological excavations resumed at the Havens Site (28-Oc-01) in Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey between 1999 and 2000. The site was initially identified in 1939 by archaeologist Dorothy Cross as part of the Indian Site Survey under the direction of the Work Projects Administration. This presentation will discuss both Cross's excavation and the recent excavations carried out at the site, as well as artifacts recovered by an avocational archaeologist during the mid-20th century. It will also address topics such as site boundaries, temporal and cultural affiliation, and site function.
Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Paul Meeachen, and Lauren Cook

WATERSHEDS Water, water everywhere so let's all have a drink. (Homer Simpson) We all live in a watershed. I saw that on a sign along the side of a road and it got me thinking about the idea of watersheds and what they are, what they mean to us now and meant in the past. What exactly are watersheds? When I was working on my research in coastal NJ, one of the things I began to see was the ways we use our current perceptions of the environment to interpret how people used the environment in the past. Prehistoric summer vacations at the shore and the like. We see wetlands as impediments or barriers or boundaries that must be crossed or just plain bad real estate, but prehistorically wetlands were perceived very differently - as crucial sources of food and resources, and as transportation and communication pathways. Rivers like the Delaware where I live are seen as natural boundaries between political entities and borders that must be crossed with difficulty by bridges or ferries.

During protohistoric/Late Woodland times at least, rivers were the central core of prehistoric territories and boundary/buffer zones were found in drainage divides. This seems a very important distinction to understanding how Native American societies were organized and functioned internally and externally. This paper considers the notion of the watershed as an organizing principle with continued utility for prehistoric archaeology with a nod to historic archaeology. Watersheds also seem to be a place where notions of the natural and cultural intersect - drainage systems are real - they hold water, so to speak, in the real world; they are also, of course, mental and cultural constructions like kinship or biological taxonomy.

Matt Harris

CHARACTERIZING AND ANALYZING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE WOODLAND SITES IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY, SOUTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA. Recent research into the Pennsylvania Archeological Site Survey files, Environmental Review reports, and the collections of the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission reveal a new look at the distribution of Middle Woodland archaeology sites in the Schuykill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania. Combined with data excavated from 36MG112, the newly compiled Middle Woodland site distribution is characterized and analyzed to expose possible settlement patterns and routes of population movement and trade throughout the Schuykill River watershed. Further, a temporal analysis is used to compare and contrast available data on Early and Late Woodland sites in the watershed. The results of these studies will demonstrate similarities in the movement of lithic materials and the placement of Middle Woodland sites upon the landscape, as well as, provide possibilities for settlement and temporal models.

Wm Jack Hranicky

EXCESSIVE ARTIFACT SIZE - CEREMONIAL EXCEPTIONS IN CLASS STANDARDS. Throughout prehistory, American Indians have made tools that exceed normal sizes in their general production standards. This paper examines a country-wide sample of these artifacts and offers explanations based on ceremonial and social status conditions in the society that produced them. Size is also defined as a social perception and is not necessarily indicative of quality or material. Tool symbolism is presented as having latent and visible factors which are culturally determined; they are next to impossible to identify and analyze archaeologically. This illustrated paper explores the possibility of surplus societies with craft specialists. Additionally, the paper offers evidence of tribute based on high-quality tools, implements, and other artforms. Artforms are shown as deviations in artifact types which archaeologists would consider normal forms of tool production. Finally, large tools are examined in their nonutilitarian forms. Conclusions are based on the argument that all societies have material artforms and simple implements that were never intended for utilitarian functions or usage; thus, a suggestion for prehistoric storage of artforms.

Chris C. Hummer

THE WILLIAMSON SITE REVISITED: EARLY WOODLAND IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE VALLEY.

Excavations at the Williamson site, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, exposed over 7500 square feet of an Early Woodland living surface in excellent stratigraphic context. Such large-scale excavation allows us to focus on the specific character of the occupation through a detailed analysis of features and artifacts.
Site function, length of occupation, and group social composition can be addressed with the data from Williamson. This paper will review the artifacts and features recovered and discuss the spatial arrangements that were revealed through the large-scale excavation. Many finds were not expected. Despite the extensive recoveries at Williamson, and important finds at other Delaware Valley sites, we still do not know much about these people. We need more sites. We need to look in places we have not looked before, and we need more large-scale excavations.

Richard Hunter

**THE ROUTE 29 TUNNEL ALONG THE DELAWARE RIVERFRONT IN SOUTH TRENTON AND LAMBERTON - A PANOPLY OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.** Between 1996 and 2003, Hunter Research conducted wide-ranging historical and archaeological studies in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation's reconstruction of NJ Route 29 along the Delaware Riverfront in south Trenton. This work involved in-depth archival research, archaeological and geomorphological testing, set-piece excavation of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, archaeological monitoring during construction and extensive public outreach. This presentation first outlines the complex history of this public archaeological project which has extended over more than a quarter century. It then focuses on the carefully-designed archaeological monitoring procedures that were incorporated into the "design-build" construction specifications and the significant archaeological yield that resulted from their implementation.

Robert Jacoby

**OUR CROSS TO BEAR: THE INTERSECTION OF LAW, TRADITION, AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT A POTTERS FIELD.** Anticipated impacts from New Jersey Turnpike construction activities have led to the recent disinterment of approximately 3,000 individuals from the Hudson County Potters Field in Secaucus, New Jersey, the largest such effort in North America. Construction impacts to organized cemeteries rarely occur today due to the combined forces of public opinion, sanctified tradition, and the great expense of moving large numbers of burials. Paupers cemeteries, or "potters fields," however, remain susceptible to a variety of public and private impacts due to the relative anonymity of the dead and the limited numbers of partisans or descendants willing to challenge development plans. The isolated locations of most potters fields help ensure the likelihood of little public notice or adverse reaction. I will discuss methodological concerns of the disinterment plan, results of osteological research, and findings pertaining to the search for personal histories of the dead.

Mima Kapches

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TORONTO: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION.**

For the over 20 years of my employment at the Royal Ontario Museum I have been collecting data on the archaeological record of Toronto. A book has been written (but is not yet available) titled "Toronto's Hidden Past: The Archaeological Story." In this paper a brief overview of the pre-contact record of the City of Toronto will be given.

Mike Klein

**ESTIMATION OF VESSEL MORPHOLOGY FROM SHERDS.** Complete or near-complete vessels tend to occur in unique contexts, and consequently may present a biased view of of the ceramics deposited on archaeological sites. Studies have indicated that the most common method of estimating the diameter of vessels using sherds, by fitting sherds to a template of diameters of different sizes, results in significant variation among the estimates generated by different analysts. Plog demonstrated that a calculation based on the cord and bisection of the cord significantly reduces the intra-analyst error associated with traditional curve-fitting techniques. The reconstruction of numerous vessels recovered from features and burials at the Trigg Site (44MY3) provides the opportunity to examine the accuracy of the estimates generated by the Plog method, and to explore statistical methods of reconstructing vessel morphology.
Timothy D. Knapp

WHAT'S UP THE DELAWARE? RECENT MIDDLE/LATE WOODLAND EXCAVATIONS IN NEW YORK'S FORGOTTEN VALLEY. New York research has focused on the Finger Lakes and major drainages (e.g., Susquehanna, Hudson, and Mohawk). The Delaware River, originating in the Catskills, has been virtually ignored. "Upper Delaware" research, prominent in mid-Atlantic archaeology, concentrates on areas south of Port Jervis, excluding New York. Recent excavations along the West Branch, 100 km upriver from Port Jervis, provide new data on New York's Middle/Late Woodland. Radiocarbon, plant, ceramic, and settlement data will be compared/contrasted with the nearby Upper Susquehanna and the "Upper Delaware" south of Port Jervis, and synthesized in a model of Woodland occupation of New York's forgotten valley.

Erin Kulik

DEBITAGE ANALYSIS OF THE VINEYARDS SITE (36MG65): AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION. Archaeological investigations at The Vineyards, a prehistoric upland setting site situated within the upper reaches of the Lower Delaware River drainage in Montgomery County Pennsylvania, recovered approximately 5,000 lithic artifacts from a plow-disturbed context. The discovery of Perkiomen broadspears and preforms provides a definitive time period for the site, however this is only a small part of the complete assemblage. The most impressive aspect of The Vineyards assemblage is that it is almost entirely dominated by jasper debris of the Hardyston formation, all of which appears to represent a single component of the Terminal Archaic. The goal of this research is to determine what the lithic debitage can reveal about Perkiomen broadspear culture site function and intrasite patterning by utilizing both macroscopic lithic analysis and spatial analysis. It is through such analyses that the debris from plow-disturbed sites can contribute to the larger body of lithic studies currently underway in eastern North America.

David B. Landon

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR CULTURE CONTACT AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AT SYLVESTER MANOR, 1652-1735. Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island, New York, was established in 1652 to produce provisions for export to Caribbean sugar plantations. The Manor relied on the labor of enslaved Africans, as well Native Americans who continued to live on Shelter Island after the Sylvester's arrival. Five seasons of archaeological excavation at have recovered a large collection of faunal remains from the site. Our analysis of these remains has focused on what they can say about culture contact, colonialism, and the agricultural operation of the plantation. Wampum beads, shellfish, and the remains of a butchered dog provide the best evidence for Native American practices and culture contact, while the large numbers of sheep, cow, and pig bones testify to the success of the animal husbandry operation.

Gregory D. Lattanzi

IN THE BEGINNING: A LOOK BACK AT THE WPA INDIAN SITE SURVEY IN NEW JERSEY. When it comes to assessing the current status of New Jersey archaeology we have to go back to its professional beginnings. Between 1936 and 1941 the Indian Site Survey, a Federal relief program operated by the Works Projects Administration, identified numerous sites and conducted archaeological investigations throughout the state of New Jersey. These excavations were conducted under the sponsorship of the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM) with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) acting in an advisory capacity. At present students and scholars are re-examining the data and collections from the Indian Site Survey. This paper looks at the Indian Site Survey program and how it provided - through extensive excavations, interviews and the publication of site reports - a more focused and comprehensive picture of New Jersey's prehistoric past.

John W. Lawrence

DEDUCTIVE APPROACHES TO PREDICTIVE MODELING IN A WATERSHED CONTEXT. This paper argues for a deductive approach to predictive modeling within watersheds. The concept underlying this approach is that the search for Native American settlements should begin with a search for the location of
the natural resources exploited from the settlements within a naturally bounded environment. This approach necessitates mapping the spatial distribution of plant and animal species economically important to Native Americans, ideally through the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS). These data are used to create a resource distribution map for each season of year that shows the location of economically important plant and animal resources for that season. The location of archaeological sites is predicted by “mapping” a series of functional site types onto the proposed seasonal distribution of natural resources. The method has the advantage of predicting not only the presence or absence of archaeological sites, but the type(s) of site(s) that may be present within a given location.

Edward J. Lenik
THE BALD FRIAR PETROGLYPS OF MARYLAND: THREATENED, RESCUED, LOST AND FOUND. “Fish” glyphs, concentric circles, pits and grooves, and other abstract symbols carved on several rock islands in the lower Susquehanna River in Maryland have been a source of wonder and speculation since they were first recorded in 1868. Various researchers have discussed the petroglyphs and tried to explain their origins and meanings. The Bald Friar Petroglyph site was threatened by the construction of the Conowingo Hydroelectric Dam in 1925. Creation of a fourteen mile long lake would submerge the petroglyphs. The dam was inevitable and the petroglyphs had to be moved or disappear under the water forever. Many glyphs were blasted and cut from the bedrock. Thus rescued, they were brought to Baltimore, reassembled and put on display. This paper traces the history from their first recording in 1868 through their dramatic rescue and subsequent travels. The author located, visited, and recorded every traceable piece. Their possible origins and meanings are discussed.

William B. Liebeknecht
MAJOLICA, CUT SPONGE AND HOTEL CHINA: IMPORTANT EXAMPLES EXCAVATED FROM WASTER DUMPS IN TRENTON. This paper aims to provide historical background for the pottery firms that were primarily responsible for dumping ceramic waste along the Trenton riverfront between Cass Street and Riverview Cemetery in the period circa 1875-1924. This material emanated from two principal dump sites: the Trenton China Company/Maddock Pottery Company Company site (also known as the Lamberton Works); and the Arsenal Pottery of Joseph Mayer's Mayer Pottery Company. Historical information is provided about the two pottery sites with images of identified vessel forms and patterns.

Robert J. Lore
CERAMIC PERIOD ADAPTATIONS IN THE GULF OF MAINE: MARITIME, TERRESTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL INPUTS. Archaeological investigations at site 5.06 located on the Saco River in Biddeford, Maine, indicate that it is the area described by Samuel de Champlain in his narratives of 1604. Champlain attests to encountering a large settlement where agriculture was an active component of the subsistence strategy. The northeastern limit of agriculture in the Gulf of Maine has not been firmly established, nor have its effects on traditional subsistence strategies. Faunal specimens analyzed from this site will serve as a baseline to evaluate the impact that agriculture may have had on maritime adaptations. Previous researchers have suggested that the rich ecotones of the Gulf of Maine, coupled with a marginal climate for crops precluded the adoption of agriculture by many groups. Exploitation of the marine environment will be assessed through comparative analysis with temporally equivalent sites to the north which lack any agricultural input, and locales to the south where agriculture may have been a primary component of the system. The preponderance of marine derived taxa attests to the broad success of maritime adaptations in the Gulf of Maine.

Douglas MacDonald
PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT CHANGE IN THE RACCOON CREEK WATERSHED, SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. This paper summarizes GAI Consultants' and PennDOT's recent prehistoric data synthesis study of the Raccoon Creek Watershed, southwestern Pennsylvania. Our study highlighted several interesting trends in Holocene demography, settlement and lithic raw material use. Based on PASS and technical report data, the Early Archaic appears to represent a distinct
cultural/demographic break from the Paleoindian period. Site counts also decreased between the Brewerton and Steubenville Late Archaic, but increased between the Steubenville Late Archaic and the Late Woodland periods. One of the main results of this study is the realization that very few in-depth archaeological studies (beyond the Phase I survey level) have occurred within the Raccoon Creek Valley proper, despite its proximity to the Ohio River and Pittsburgh. While the nearby Cross Creek drainage has experienced extensive study, more work clearly needs to be conducted to better evaluate the prehistory of the Raccoon Creek Valley and its smaller tributaries.

Patricia A. Madrigal

INTERPRETING AND PRESENTING THE HISTORY OF TRENTON: THE N.J. ROUTE 29 DECK PARK. As the reconstruction of Route 29 alongside the Delaware River in south Trenton neared completion in 1999-2000, the New Jersey Department of Transportation began work on designing a public park for the deck of the tunnel. Input from local community groups helped shape the park and was instrumental in choosing the history of Trenton as the park’s main theme. This park, due to open at the end of 2003, guides the visitor through Trenton’s past using a time tunnel concept of arches, granite date stones, bronze plaques, and interpretive signs. Designed for a general audience of local residents and school children as well as history buffs, the park aims to become one of the premier heritage tourism attractions in the middle Delaware Valley.

T. Cregg Madrigal

INTERPRETING PREHISTORIC USE OF WHITE-TAILED DEER. For much of prehistory, white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) was one of the most important sources of food for northeastern Native Americans. Recent methodological and theoretical advances in zooarchaeology and taphonomy provide new ways to interpret deer remains from archaeological sites. Deer body part representation from northeastern prehistoric sites is compared to meat and marrow yields and return rates derived from studies of modern deer in order to evaluate subsistence decisions. Results suggest that body part representation may provide more direct evidence of marrow processing decisions (which may occur after carcasses have been transported) than they do of bone transport decisions.

John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan

THE LONG AND SHORT OF FALLING SPRING BRANCH CHAMBERSBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Archaeological investigations of two National Register eligible prehistoric sites, the Skelly Pasture Site (36-Fr-406) and the Wheat Field Site (36-Fr-407), were conducted in advance of the Drinking Water System Construction project in the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Due to the linear nature of the project, the area at each site available for study was only 9 meters (30 feet) wide. Nevertheless, both sites yielded information important to understanding prehistoric settlement and resource use in south-central Pennsylvania. The Wheat Field Site is a multi-component site that revealed evidence for long-term occupation including a house pattern radiometrically dated to the Late Woodland period and provisionally associated with the Montgomery Complex of the middle Potomac River Valley. The Skelly Pasture Site is a short-term, transient occupation attributed to the Middle Woodland period.

Mark A. McConaughy

THE MIDDLE WOODLAND: WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA VS. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Dating the Middle Woodland in Western Pennsylvania has resulted in fairly long time period that includes several diverse cultures. Mayer-Oakes placed it between the Early Woodland Adena and Late Prehistoric Monongahela based on remains from a few stratified sites. Kent, et al., more generally dated the Middle Woodland Period of Pennsylvania between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1000. The starting date for the Middle Woodland in Kent, et al., is much too early. However, the dates follow Midatlantic conventions for the Middle Woodland Period. Unfortunately, Western Pennsylvania cultures are more closely aligned with those from the Midwest than the Middle Atlantic. In the Midwest, the Middle Woodland Period
corresponds primarily with the Hopewell efflorescence and runs from 200 B.C. to A.D. 400. Participation by Western Pennsylvania cultures in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere network provides a method for more clearly delineating the Middle Woodland Period in that region. It is proposed that Middle Woodland Period of Western Pennsylvania be separated from the Middle Atlantic system and matched to that of the Midwestern system.

Paul McEachen and Ilene Grossman-Bailey

MANTUA CREEK WATERSHED CASE STUDY. The Mantua Creek watershed is a 50.9 square mile drainage in the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey. It is a secondary drainage that empties into the Delaware River in Gloucester County. What was the role of the Mantua Creek during various periods of prehistory? Ethnohistoric accounts suggest the Mantua was named for its inhabitants during the contact period: "the Mantes." Was the Mantua Creek a spatial "container" for a unique cultural group of Unami language speakers during the Late Woodland and protohistoric times? Can this be documented? How did people use the Mantua Creek drainage during earlier periods? Recently, Richard Grubb and Associates have performed several cultural resources surveys in the Mantua Creek drainage looking at the headwaters, mid-reaches and estuarine portions of the creek. In this paper we examine the Mantua Creek drainage as a case study for examining the watershed concept. This paper will review archaeological data from the Mantua Creek drainage, provide a brief synthesis and suggestions for future research.

Roger Moeller

AN ECOLOGICAL LOOK AT THE TERMINAL ARCHAIC OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY. The academic account of Late Archaic life based upon the holistic approach of multi-disciplinary data analysis lacks one thing: a human voice. Rather than present an ethnographic model derived from a 16th century European source untrained in anthropological observation, I have created a character who will relate his own story. The primary facts will be supplemented with personal observations of people living on the thin edge of subsistence, of 5-year-old children who are an integral part of the family's economic survival, and of the harshness of late winter in the Northeast. The time is the end of the Orient phase, about 2500 years ago; the place, Bushkill, Pennsylvania; the season, late winter.

R. Alan Mounier

MAURICE RIVER DRAINAGE REVISITED. Flowing for more than 30 miles across the Outer Coastal Plain, the Maurice River is one of the major drainage systems in southern New Jersey. Its importance to native peoples—from Paleoindians to Late Woodland occupants— is obvious in the numerous sites that line its banks. This paper will discuss our present knowledge of aboriginal occupation in this basin. Information will be provided about known sites of different ages as well as their distribution in various ecological niches along this important waterway.

David C. Parris, Lorraine E. Williams, and Karen Flinn

ANALYTICAL COMPLEXITIES OF THE SHANTOK COVE FAUNA, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONNECTICUT. Analysis of the Shantok Cove vertebrate archaeofauna (late prehistoric) requires the most fundamental considerations of the underlying geological setting, including metamorphic basement complex, Pleistocene glaciation effects, and soil types, all of which affected faunal occurrence. The complex of nearby ecotones includes boundaries among forested terrestrial, freshwater, tidal, and marine environments in close proximity. Hypothetical ranges of large artiodactyls from Pleistocene to Recent times in the New England region complicate even the identification of specimens. Most intriguing however, is the dominance of meat estimates by only a few species, with marine resources being particularly important for a site which is somewhat upstream. Although the site yielded about thirty taxa, only a few figure strongly in meat mass calculations, and while large cervids are conspicuous as usual, the Striped Bass (Morone saxatilis) seems to have been subequal in importance to the large mammals. This has obvious seasonal implications, but does not necessarily require downstream procurement of this dominantly marine species. In fact even more obligatory marine forms in the fauna, such as sharks, could sometimes have been locally procured. The varying abundances of specimens of such taxa probably reflect the likelihood of local procurement through variations in abundance and range.
Philip A. Perazio, R. Michael Stewart, and Timothy C. Messner

THE MANNA SITE - PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY FIELD SCHOOL, YEAR ONE. The Manna Site, located in the Upper Delaware Valley, at the confluence of Raymondskill Creek and the Delaware River, has been known for many years. Previous investigations indicated the presence of stratified cultural deposits to approximately 4 meters below the present surface, spanning periods from Late Woodland back to at least the Middle Archaic. We are now conducting an extensive examination of the site immediately adjacent to Raymondskill Creek, prior to a planned erosion protection project. Preliminary results of the first field season indicate the existence of a natural stratigraphic sequence that appears unusual in comparison to known sites in the Upper Delaware Valley, and provides tantalizing clues about the ancient environment with implications for the presence/absence of Native American occupation. The depositional sequence spanning the Woodland cultural period is greatly expanded, including multiple, well separated, buried surfaces. This presents the potential for examining Woodland Period occupations at a single location in much greater detail than has heretofore been possible.

Bill Sandy

AFTER THE DELAWARE PARK SITE: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FLOTATION. Nearly 25 years ago, a team of archaeologists under MAAR’s Ron Thomas excavated the Delaware Park site, near Stanton, Delaware. This Woodland site had many deep silo features, and the experts knew that flotation, and lots of it, was critical for maximum recovery of information. Jack Cresson and the author designed and built a plastic barrel flotation device that easily processed more than 10,000 liters of feature soils from Delaware Park. These “Delaware Park” flotation devices have since become a standard, with more than 200 such devices in use across 47 states, territories and foreign countries. Improved data recovery has aided us in obtaining a better understanding of prehistoric plant and fungi. The presence of charred fungi, known as sclerotia, at Delaware Park and countless other sites, also has many possible explanations. These tough fungi may have been roasted under campfires, prior to being used as a grain substitute. A plea is made to the more than 150 groups using Delaware Park flotation devices to share their data for a better understanding of the past. Insights into the future of flotation are offered.

Joseph Schuldenrein

GEOMORPHIC FOUNDATIONS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY. The Late Quaternary geomorphic history of the Delaware Valley is among the best documented in the Middle Atlantic region. Floodplain morphology is relatively simple, constrained by structural controls that have created a terrace system and alluvial sequences that defined by the vertical rather than lateral dimension. Physiographic transitions within the valley are abrupt and account for dramatic soil sequences that can be traced the length of the valley. The archaeological components represented in floodplain and terrace deposits articulate systematically with marker soil horizons and discrete floodplain facies. This presentation synthesizes the geomorphic history the length of the valley and presents a model of archeological site expectations based on relationships between soils and landforms that have been carefully dated. This work is the product of over twenty years of geocultural research allied with cultural resource investigations.

Kristin D. Sobolik

PREHISTORIC TURTLE REMAINS FROM THE NORTHEAST. The identification of turtle remains from prehistoric sites in the northeastern United States is growing as more archaeologists are becoming aware of the importance of bone assemblages to the interpretation of prehistoric lifeways and paleoenvironments, as well as how to technically identify turtle bone from other animal bone. For this presentation, I provide a list of turtle species identified from northeastern archaeological sites, a review of their ecology, and the types of interesting and important questions that can be answered through the analysis of such remains. Turtles were used extensively by prehistoric peoples for food, rattles, and containers, and each turtle species has a unique ecological pattern; therefore, their remains can tell modern researchers about prehistoric lifeways as well as paleoenvironments.
Arthur Spiess

*SHELLFISH AND MAINE COASTAL SUBSISTENCE.* We have rethought the role of shellfish in coastal subsistence in Maine, in two respects. First, there are some hints that shellfish, particularly oysters, have been available to estuarine and littoral (intertidal) collectors throughout the Archaic. Second, the quantitative importance of shellfish, particularly clams, as a protein source in coastal diet may have been drastically underestimated. Recent quantitative analysis shows that clam meat protein may have been more important than fish, mammal and bird in some coastal occupations.

Gary E. Stinchcomb

*INVESTIGATING SOIL AND MINERALOGICAL PROPERTIES AT THE VINEYARDS SITE (36MG65): A GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION.* The Vineyards Site, located within the upper reaches of the Lower Delaware River drainage of southeastern Pennsylvania, is a single-component Transitional Archaic site in an upland plow-disturbed setting. When mapped, subsequent surface collections and test units revealed a drastic decrease in artifact density along the western edge of the site. Further field observations revealed a distinct bedrock change coinciding with the western edge artifact boundary. The goal of this research is to determine whether the bedrock change and the resulting pedologic and geomorphic consequences had an influence on prehistoric site boundaries. By utilizing granulometric and mineralogical samples of soil and parent material respectively, the results of this research demonstrate a relationship between the geologic environment of the Vineyards Site and the prehistoric site boundaries created by the Transitional Archaic Perkiomen culture. The results are discussed in terms of prehistoric vegetation patterns and a possible biotic transition occurring at the Vineyards Site and their influence towards the prehistoric lifeways of the Perkiomen culture.

Amanda Valko

*THE PREHISTORIC DIET AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE MONONGAHELA.* Three indicators of dietary status were examined for this nutritional study of the Monongahela culture. The three dietary indicators examined were botanical remains, stable carbon isotopes, and stable nitrogen isotopes. Isotope values for six burials and botanical remains from 16 features were obtained from a Monongahela culture site called Wylie #3 (36Wh283). Monongahela site reports were researched for documentation of the many dietary indicators discussed by Pearsall. The Wylie #3 site was compared to the overall picture presented by this research. A general analysis of the nutritional status of the Monongahela culture is compiled to provide a more complete picture of what was occurring nutritionally with this Late Prehistoric culture.

Richard Veit

*SILK SHIRTS FOR THE INDIAN CHIEFS*: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADE GOODS REPRESENTED IN DEEDS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FROM MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. This paper is a reanalysis of two Contact Period archaeo-logical collections from Monmouth County, New Jersey: the West Long Branch Site and the Lenhardt Lahaway Farm. The former was excavated by the Heye Institute in the 1920s, the latter by Dorothy Cross as part of the WPA sponsored Indian Sites Survey in the 1930s. The collections resulting from these excavations are described and compared with information culled from Monmouth County’s 17th and 18th century Indian deeds. The differences between the types of artifacts found in the deeds and those excavated from the soil are striking and likely reflect the symbolic and personal significance of those items found in mortuary contexts.

Rebecca White

*WILLIAM RICHARDS' 18TH CENTURY STONEWARE MANUFACTORY.* In May 2000, archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Route 29 tunnel led to the discovery of an 18th century stoneware kiln in Trenton, N.J. An advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1774 announced that Richards’ kiln had started producing “useful Dutch stone ware”. Although several subsequent advertisements mention the stoneware there are no details regarding the range of wares produced. The 13,000 stoneware vessel and kiln furnace fragments recovered during the two week excavation of the
kiln site provide valuable information on the variety of forms produced and manufacturing techniques employed at the site.

Richard White, Kevin Simons and Barbara Shaffer
UNCOVERING THE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF A FARMHOUSE: EXCAVATIONS AT THE WELDIN PLANTATION SITE (7NC-B-11). The Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-11) is an early eighteenth to early twentieth century farmstead outside Wilmington Delaware. The Delaware Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration are developing the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project, which will adversely affect the site. The Weldin Plantation, located just outside of Wilmington, had been occupied though-out most of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by tenant farmers. Jacob Weldin purchased the land in 1862 and converted the subsistence-based farmstead into a large-scale dairy operation. This site is unique because of the existence of extensive above ground foundations. As the excavations progressed, a wide and impressive variety of architectural features were identified, as well as a rich artifact assemblage.

Heather A. Wholey
23° 30’ - 66° 30’: THE TEMPERATE ZONE. Latitude is a geo-spatial measure that integrates the allied variables of ecological productivity, seasonality, diversity, and risk. The position that the composition and emphasis of hunting-gathering economies bear some relationship to latitude has been advanced, and at least since the 1968 *Man the Hunter* conference been brought to bear as relevant to studies concerned with hunter-gatherers. This paper explores the merits of a latitudinal perspective in highlighting salient natural and cultural attributes to predict and interpret archaeological patterns and Eastern Woodlands hunter-gather dynamics.

Andrew Wyatt and Robert Eiswert
DATA RECOVERY AT THE RAKER I SITE (36NB58): PRELIMINARY EXCAVATION RESULTS. Phase III excavations at the Raker I site (36Nb59), Northumberland County, Pennsylvania were completed under contract to PENNDOT, District 3-0 by McCormick, Taylor and Associates during the spring and summer of 2003. Situated on a terrace of the Susquehanna River, the site yielded a stratified sequence of Late Woodland, Late and Middle Archaic occupations overlying an earlier, undated cultural level above outwash gravels at two meters below surface. The initial and Middle Archaic episodes of site use appear to have been resource-procurement camps of short duration. By 4000 B.C., however, aboriginal use of the site changed in character and intensity. Through the first half of the Late Archaic, the site functioned as a staging point for procurement trips to nearby sources Shriver chert. This presentation will focus on the evolution of the terrace landscape and stratigraphy, radiocarbon dates, and their associations.

Michael L. Young
SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE MIDDLE SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Richard Grubb & Associates recently identified six prehistoric sites, designated the Hartenstein Heritage Sites, during a survey along Hartenstein Creek and its tributaries approximately two miles northeast of the Schuylkill River. Three of these sites were considered significant and research on prehistoric sites within the watershed was conducted as part of the mitigation effort. These sites are situated within Watershed 3D, a portion of the greater Delaware watershed which may be viewed as the Middle Schuylkill River Valley. Information on 275 sites within this watershed was obtained from the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files. Data was compiled on site period, site type, topographic setting, nearest drainage, distance to nearest drainage, aspect, and lithic raw materials. Analysis of data on these variables revealed patterns in site distributions within the watershed. The Hartenstein Heritage Sites fit the pattern which emerges through considering other documented prehistoric sites within the Middle Schuylkill River Valley.
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Officer to receive bulletins, etc., for re-mailing: Don Foster, NHAS Curator, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter NH 03833-2460

Society's mailing dates: variable
Membership number: approx. 200
Number of Chapters: n/a
Date of annual meeting: in October; also a Spring meeting in April
Amount of annual dues: Regular: $20; Institutional: $30; Student: $18; Senior $18.
Also Life Membership: $425

New York State Archaeological Association
Society Website: http://home.eznet.net/~spoon/nysaa.html
President: Louise Basa, 1220 Waverly Place, Schenectady, NY 12308; labasa@att.net
Vice-President: Ellis McDowell-Loudan, 3 W. Academy St. P.O. Box 502, Mcgraw, NY 13101; loudane@sNYcorva.cortland.edu
Corresponding Secretary: Lori Blair, 478 County Route 403, Greenville, NY 12083
lori@hartgen.com
Recording Secretary: Richard Hosbach, 60 West Main Street, Norwich, NY 13815
Treasurer: Carolyn O. Weatherwax, 305 Heritage Way, Gansevoort, NY 12831
Cweather5@aol.com
Editor: Charles F. Hayes III, 246 Commodore Parkway, Rochester, NY 14625-2032
njhue@cs.com
Representative to ESAF: Tim Abel, 3512 NYS Rte 26, Carthage, NY 13619
abeltj@northnet.org
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Lori Blair, Corresponding Secretary
Membership number: Number of Chapters: approximately 500 members; 15 chapters plus at-large members
Date of annual meeting April 30 - May 2, 2004, Strathallan Hotel, East Avenue, Rochester, NY
Amount of annual dues:
Life: $250.00 (paid once) Sustaining: $50.00 Institutional: $30.00 Dual: $30.00 (receive one bulletin per issue) Individual: $20.00 Student: $10.00
Junior: $5.00 (receives no bulletins)
Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Society website: http://www.asnj.org
President: R. Alan Mounier, PO Box 245, Newfield, NJ 08344; ralan@juno.com
Secretary: James Lee III, PO Box 1377, Easton, PA 18044; james.s.lee@verizon.net
Treasurer: Dr. Richard Veit, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898; rveit@monmouth.edu
Editor: Charles A. Bello, 19 Ledge Lane, Pipersville, PA 18947-9335; hop@epix.net
Representative to ESAF: Charles A. Bello
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Gregory D. Lattanzi, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch NJ 07764-1898
Membership number: 402 Number of Chapters: 2
Date of annual meeting January
Amount of annual dues:
Active, $15.00; Institutional, $20.00; Family, $20.00;
Student, $10.00; Sustaining, $25.00; Life, $400.00

Vermont Archaeological Society
Society Website: www.vtarchaeology.org
President: Elise Manning-Sterling, 102 River Road South, Putney, Vermont 05346 elise@hartgen.com
Secretary: Emma Coldwell, 16 High Grove Court, Burlington, Vermont; emma@vfp.org
Treasurer: Joseph Popecki, 33 Woodbridge Drive, Burlington, Vermont 05401 popecki@globalnetisp.net
Editor: Victor R. Rolando, 17 Ledgley Drive, Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262; vrolando@sover.net
Representative to ESAF: James B. Petersen, Department of Anthropology, Williams Hall University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05405; jipeterse@zoo.uvm.edu
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Emma Coldwell (Secretary)
Your society’s mailing dates: We have many

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Society Website: www.pensylvaniaarchaeology.com
President: Paul A. Raber, P.O. Box 972, Belleville, PA 17004-0972; paraber@acsworld.net
First Vice President: Amanda Valko, 116 Englewood Ave., New Castle, PA 16105-2129; avalko@mbakercorp.com
Second Vice President: Paul Nevin, 6298 River Drive, York, PA 17406 SusqueKal@aol.com
Secretary: Judy M. Duritsa, 301 North Drive, Beech Hills, Jeannette, PA 15644-9402 andross@bellatlantic.net
Treasurer: Paul L. Cowin, 116 Thornwood Drive, Butler, PA 16001
Editor: Joe Baker, P.O. Box 462, Boiling Springs, PA 17007; joebear81@aol.com
Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary
Membership number: 580 Number of chapters: 17
Newsletter deadlines: March 1, September 1, December 15
Annual dues: Student, $18; Active, $20, Family, $25, Sustaining, $30, Institutional, $30, Life, $400, Benefactor, $500
Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.
Society website: www.marylandarchaeology.org
President: Carol. A. Ebright, 305 Wembley Road, Reisterstown, MD 21136-3513
cebright@sha.state.md.us
Secretary, Alison Pooley, 32 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville, MD 21228-3424
pooleyd@bcpl.net
Treasurer: Sean Sweeney, 305 Barclay Court, Abingdon, MD 21009
sweeney@bcpl.net
Editor: Myron Beckenstein, 9256 Feathered Head, Columbia, MD 21045
myronbeck@aol.com
Representative to ESAF: Richard Brock, 1832 Metzerott Road, Apt. 106,
Adelphi, MD 20783
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Editor
Mailing dates: 10th of preceding month
Membership number: 347          Number of chapters, 9
Dates of annual meeting: Third Saturday of October
Amount of annual dues: $20

West Virginia Archaeological Society
President: Michael Anslinger, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526
manslinger@crai-ky.com
Secretary/Treasurer: Darla Spencer, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526
dspencer@crai-ky.com
Editor: Annette Ericksen, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526
aericksen@crai-ky.com
Representative to ESAF: Michael Anslinger
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: President
Society’s mailing dates: Variable
Membership number: 200          Number of chapters: 10, 3 active
Date of annual meeting: 1st Sunday in November

Ohio Archaeological Council, Inc.
Society website: www.ohioarchaeology.org
President: Robert Riordan, Dept. of Soc./Anthropology, Wright State University
Dayton, OH 45435; robert.riordan@wright.edu
President-elect: Elliot Abrams, Dept. of Soc./Anthropology, Ohio University
Athens, OH 45701; abrams@ohio.edu
Secretary: Jarrod Burks, 3659 Santa Maria, Dr., Grove City, OH 43123
burks.22@osu.edu
Treasurer: Martha Potter Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue,
Columbus, OH 43211; motto@ohiohistory.org
Representative to ESAF: Martha Otto
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary
Mailing dates: variable
Membership number 121          Number of Chapters: None
Date of annual meeting: 3rd Friday in May; 3rd Friday in November
Amount of annual dues: $25
Maine Archaeological Society
Society website: www.mainearchsociety.org
President: David Backman, 116 Maquoit Drive, Freeport, ME 04032 daveback@aol.com
1st Vice President: Richard Doyle, Jr., 61 Ledge Hill Road, Raymond, ME 04071 jbrad@pivot.net
2nd Vice President: Craig Norman, RR 2, Box 329, Bridgton, ME 04009 csn_99@yahoo.com
Secretary: Ellie Cowie, University of Maine at Farmington, Archaeology Research Center, 139 Quebec Street, Farmington, ME 04938 ecowie@maine.edu
Treasurer, Orman Hines, PO Box 6, Sebasco, ME 04565 hineso@suscom.maine.net
Editor: Michael Brigham, University of Maine Archaeology Research Center, 139 Quebec Street, Farmington, ME 04938 brigham@maine.edu
Assistant Editor: Arthur Spiess, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333 arthur.spiess@maine.gov

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.
Society website: http://webhost.bridgew.edu/mas
President: Ronald Dalton, 100 Brookhaven Drive, Attleboro, MA 02703 romald@msn.com
Vice-president: Tonya Largy, 59 Moore Road, Wayland, MA 01778 largyt@attglobal.net
Clerk: Susan Jacobucci, 678 Chief Justice Cushing Hwy., Scituate, MA 02066 Schlamel1@aol.com
Treasurer: Edwin C. Ballard, 26 Heritage Road, Rehoboth, MA 02769 CBAL277614@aol.com
Corresponding Secretary: Curtiss Hoffman, 58 Hilldale Road, Ashland, MA 01721 textimus@comcast.net
Bulletin Editor: James Bradley, 55 Park Street, Charlestown, MA 02129 jbradley@archlink.org
Museum Coordinator: Eugene Winter, 54 Trull Lane, Lowell, MA 01852 nanook2002@msn.com
Number of chapters: 7
Treasurer's Report December 31, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance on 1/1/2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dreyfus Fund</td>
<td>$22,278.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>$1,222.39</td>
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<td>Wachovia Securities</td>
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<td>Checking</td>
<td>$1,010.92</td>
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<td>Beginning Balance</td>
<td>$53,251.07</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
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<tr>
<td>State Society Dues</td>
<td>$729.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memberships (Individual)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memberships (Institutional)</td>
<td>$3,657.00</td>
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<td>Book Sales</td>
<td>$3,954.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest &amp; Dividends</td>
<td>$1,386.87</td>
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<td>2002 Annual Meeting</td>
<td>$920.29</td>
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<td>2003 Annual Meeting</td>
<td>$1,341.00</td>
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<td>Sales Tax Collected</td>
<td>$10.52</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$19,562.78</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>AENA #31 printing</td>
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<td>2003 Annual Meeting Expenses</td>
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<td>Bulletin #62 printing</td>
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<td>Business office expenses</td>
<td>$1,153.75</td>
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<td>Business Rep. stipend</td>
<td>$4,800.00</td>
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<td>Editor stipend</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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<td>Treasurer expenses (postage)</td>
<td>$7.40</td>
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<td>Investment expenses</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<td>Website expenses</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$16,795.64</td>
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| Closing Balance                     | $56,018.21        |

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<th>Balance on 12/31/2003</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dreyfus Fund</td>
<td>$18,394.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savings</td>
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<td>Wachovia Securities</td>
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<td>Checking</td>
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<td>Cash on Hand</td>
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<td>Difference</td>
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The difference is an unrealized capital gain on the increased value of the stocks and bonds in the brokerage account.

Respectfully submitted,
Timothy Abel
Treasurer
NOTICE TO MEMBER STATE AND PROVINCIAL SOCIETIES

In 2002 the Board voted to provide, as a benefit of membership, space for ½ page advertisements for State or Provincial member society publications in the Bulletin. The late Ron Thomas had not received any advertisements for this issue of the Bulletin as of several months ago. So the advertisement above and this notice are added to the Bulletin as a reminder of this benefit.

Advertising must be supplied in camera-ready format, either as electronic copy or high-quality printed copy, at least two months before the Bulletin is prepared for press (usually mid-summer).