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of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 68

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

75th Annual Meeting
November 6-9, 2008
Lockport, New York

Editor
Mima Kapches
2009
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## ESAF OFFICERS 2007/2008

- **President**: Charles A. Bello  
  president@esaf-archeology.org
- **President-Elect**: Dean Knight  
  presidentelect@esaf-archeology.org
- **Corresponding Secretary**: Martha Potter Otto  
  correspondingsec@esaf-archeology.org
- **Recording Secretary**: Faye L. Stocum  
  recordingsec@esaf-archeology.org
- **Treasurer**: Timothy J. Abel  
  treasurer@esaf-archeology.org
- **Past-President**: Jeb Bowen  
  pastpresident@esaf-archeology.org
- **Business Manager**: Roger Moeller  
  busmanager@esaf-archeology.org

### Archaeology of Eastern North America

- **Editor**: Arthur Spiess  
  Arthur.spiess@maine.gov
- **Bulletin Editor**: Mima Kapches  
  bulletin@esaf-archeology.org
- **Web Editor**: Carolyn Dillian  
  webmaster@esaf-archeology.org

[www.esaf-archeology.org](http://www.esaf-archeology.org)

## WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

- Delaware
- Maine [www.mainearchsociety.org/](http://www.mainearchsociety.org/)
- Maryland [www.marylandarcheology.org/](http://www.marylandarcheology.org/)
- Massachusetts [www.masarchaeology.org/](http://www.masarchaeology.org/)
- New Jersey [www.asnj.org](http://www.asnj.org)
- New York [nysaaweb.bfn.org/](http://nysaaweb.bfn.org/)
- Ohio [www.ohioarchaeology.org/](http://www.ohioarchaeology.org/)
- Pennsylvania [www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/](http://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/)
- Rhode Island [www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm](http://www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm)
- Vermont [www.vermontarchaeology.org/](http://www.vermontarchaeology.org/)
- Virginia [www.asv-archeology.org/](http://www.asv-archeology.org/)
- West Virginia

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ESAF ANNOUNCEMENTS

Richard L. George, 79, of North Huntingdon, passed away Friday, May 29, 2009, in Pittsburgh. He joined the Section of Anthropology at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1968 as a field archaeologist and, in 1975, received his Master of Arts degree in anthropology from the University of Pittsburgh. He was a leading figure in reconstructing the pre-Columbian past of the Upper Ohio Valley, and not just the Monongahela, but for most time periods of prehistory. In his research, Dick worked closely with members of the Allegheny, Westmoreland and Somerset chapters of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. He published his research in the journal "Pennsylvania Archaeologist" and in the bulletin of the Archaeology of Eastern North America and presented numerous papers at The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Eastern States Archaeological Federation and Society for American Archaeology conferences. Dick served as the corresponding secretary for the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. He is survived by his loving wife, Donna and other family.

The 76th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held in Johnstown, PA, November 5-7, 2009. These meetings are hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. To register online visit: www.esaf-archeology.org

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Respectfully submitted, Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary

The 75th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held November 6–9, 2008 at the Holiday Inn, Lockport, New York. This meeting was hosted by the Frederick M. Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA). Thursday Pre-Meeting Tours of Old Fort Niagara and the Discovery Center (highlighting the Erie Canal) were provided, in addition to a guided Geology Tour of the Niagara Gorge and County. On Thursday Evening, the ESAF President held a Reception.

The formal opening of the Annual Meeting began on Friday Morning, November 7, 2008, with Opening Remarks presented by Jonathan (Jeb) Bowen, ESAF President, and William Engelbrecht, NYSAA President and Local Arrangements Chair.

Friday Morning Session #1, entitled ESAF: 75 Years, included these papers: The History of ESAF by Wm. Jack Hranicky; The State of the State Societies of ESAF by Charles Bello and Carolyn Dillian; and, The Importance of ESAF by Roger Moeller.

Friday Morning Session #2, entitled New Interpretations of the Late Archaic in New York was chaired by Nina M. Versaggi and Laurie E. Miroff. The following papers were presented: The Late Archaic in Context by Nina Versaggi; Places, Landscapes, Ancestors, and Memory: On the Role of Social Memory in the Formation of Late Archaic Settlement Patterns by Edward Curtin; An Archaeological Enigma: The Vestal Phase of the Late Archaic by Laurie Miroff; GIS-Informed Land Use Strategies at the Sidney Sites, Susquehanna Valley by Samuel Kudrle; Variability in Late Archaic Lithic Production Systems: A Comparison of the Parsons and Sydney Hangar Sites on the Upper Susquehanna River by Timothy Knapp; and, Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence at the Thomas-Kahn Site, Onondaga County, New York by Christina Reith and Elizabeth Horton.


Friday Afternoon Session #4, entitled Contributed Papers was chaired by Adam Luscier. The following papers were presented: Origin and Evolution of the Cumberland Tradition by R. Michael Gramly; Further Insights into Paleo-Indian
Resource Exploitation and Associated Settlement Patterns in Northeast North America by Steven Timmermans; At the Top of the Dune: A Late Archaic Stage Vosburg Site in the Saratoga-Round Lake Area by Rebecca Emans; and, Monongahelas in Southwestern New York? No Way, No How! by William Johnson.

The Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party was held Friday Evening.

Saturday Morning and Afternoon Session #5, entitled Session in Honor of Jack Holland was chaired by William Engelbrecht. The following papers were given in tribute: Jack Holland: Chert Chaser Extraordinaire by William Engelbrecht, Lisa Marie Anselmi and John Grehan; Reflections on Early Holocene Chert Use in the Niagara Peninsula by Robert MacDonald, Ronald Williamson and Douglas Todd; Sourcing of Chert Artifacts from the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 Site, Killarney, Ontario by Patrick Julig, Alicia Hawkins and Darrel Long; A Case for Prehistoric Fog: A New Wrinkle on North American Flaked Technologies by Jack Cresson and R. Alan Mountier; An Upland Legacy for Clovis Occupation in Virginia by Wm. Jack Hranicky; Chasing Chert in the Recent and Remote Past: Thoughts on Identifying the Maskinonge River Site (BbGU-45) as a Northern Algonkian, Late Prehistoric Occupation by Jeff Bursey; Identifying the Sources of the Cherts Used at the Bull Brook Paleoindian Site by Adrian Burk, Brian Robinson and Gilles Gauthier; Chemical Characterization of Cherts from Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie, Quebec: A Non-Destructive Approach by Mathieu Leclerc, Adrian Burk and Gilles Gauthier; Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis in Plowzone Lithic Studies by Mark Houston; Chert Resources in Western New York: Things I Have Learned from Jack Holland by Douglas Perrelli; Chasing Chert in Ontario by William Fox; Paleoindian Occupation in the Upper Susquehanna Region by Jonathan Lothrop, Robert Exley and Thomas Vogel.

Saturday Morning Session #6, entitled Contributed Papers was chaired by Amanda Valko. The following papers were presented: Charles Conrad Abbott: Early New Jersey Archaeologist by Carolyn Dillian and Charles Bello; Native American Lifeways in Western Pennsylvania: The Making of a Museum Exhibit by Amanda Valko; The Historic Archaeology of the Erie Canal in Albany County by Denis Foley and F. Andrew Wolfe; Public Archaeology: Teaching Kids to Think Like Archaeologists by Kristi Krumrine; and The Archaeology of a High School Student by Francis Scardera.

The Annual ESAF Executive Board Meeting was held over the lunch hour.

Annual Executive Board Meeting Minutes

The 75th Annual Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board Meeting, held in the Silver Room of the Holiday Inn, Lockport, New York, was brought to order by President Jeb Bowen at 12:04 pm on November 8, 2008. President Bowen thanked everyone for coming and immediately called for the 1st Item of Standing Business which was the Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives. The following persons were present: Jeb Bowen, Charles Bello, Martha Otto, Faye Stocum, Timothy Abel, Arthur Spiess, Mima Kapches, Roger Moeller, David Mudge, Frederick Carlson, Richard Doyle, Richard Brock, Alan Smith, Martha Otto, Amanda Valko, Wm. Jack Hranicky and guest, Carolyn Dillian. A quorum was met to conduct Federation business.

President Bowen raised the 2nd Item of Standing Business as a request to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the 74th (2007) Executive Board Meeting held in Burlington, Vermont. A motion was made by Arthur Spiess, seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed to dispense with this reading. Thereafter a motion was made by Art Spiess to accept these Minutes as published in the Bulletin, Number 67. The motion was seconded by Jack Hranicky and passed. The 3rd Item of Standing Business is the Treasurer’s Report. Tim Abel presented his report. As of January 1, 2008, the Federation’s opening balance was $58,854.92. Income generated, to date, totaled $10,862.58. Expenses, to date, totaled $12,964.20. Presently, we’re operating with a deficit of $2,101.62. At this moment, cash-on-hand is $52,066.44. These figures do not include 4th quarter income and disbursements. Abel also noted that all State Society dues have been received for the year with the exception of Vermont. Again, our expenses are surpassing our income and investments. Martha Otto noted this information sheet shows that we are spending more in membership expenses than we’re taking in on membership fees. Abel agreed. Our major disbursements associated with memberships include production and printing as well as postage for AENA and the Bulletin. Art Spiess asked about the nature of our investment securities. Abel indicated these were primarily real estate bonds. It appears while they have lost about $2,000.00 in net value/on paper, we have gained about $1,000.00 in interest. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky and seconded by Dick Doyle to accept this report. It passed
without exception. With no further discussion, the 4th Item of Standing Business is the Corresponding Secretary’s Report. Martha Otto presented this report indicating she’d sent out the Directory just prior to this meeting. With some additional information from Delaware and Maine, she anticipated an updated Federation Directory would be sent to the Executive Board very soon. With no questions or comments, President Bowen accepted a motion from Dave Mudge to accept this report. Dick Doyle seconded this motion, which passed. The 5th Item of Standing Business is the AENA Editor’s Report. This report was presented by Art Spiess. He noted Volume #36 of AENA was delivered to the printer in early September and they shipped it to the Business Office in late September for distribution. It contains 5 articles and 173 pages. It has a special color cover, created by Jeff Boudreau, a Massachusetts graphic artist/archaeologist. A total of 550 copies, with 50 unbound copies for reprints, were printed this year which resulted in a total expense of $6,590.00 for printing and shipping. This is approximately $3,000.00 less than previous printing/shipping costs. This difference was the result of competitive bidding. Penmor Lithographers of Lewiston, Maine, won the bid. Spiess noted he’d met their sales agent while excavating a site adjacent to his property. Three articles have been submitted for Volume #37; of which one has completed review. Another article has been promised. He is confident he will be able to fill this upcoming volume. Finally, ESAF entered into an agreement with EBSCO last year to distribute pdf copies of AENA Volumes #28-35 (2000-2007) to academic libraries. EBSCO already has these in digital format. Next month, Spiess will send them Volume #36. To date, we do not know what the distribution royalties may be for this venture; but, as Spiess noted, don’t expect to see anything immediately. Faye Stocum asked whether EBSCO has asked for and/or received back issues (pre 2000). Spiess indicated that EBSCO will ask for them according to their schedule. Stocum also asked about the distribution schedule for AENA; it normally being mid-to late September but this year it was October. Spiess explained it was a fluke in his schedule. He normally sends it to the printer at the end of July/early August and it’s delivered to Roger Moeller in mid-September. Roger then mails them out within 4 days of receipt. A motion was made by Dick Doyle, and seconded by Dave Mudge, to accept Spiess’ report as presented. This motion was unanimously passed. The 6th Item of Standing Business is the Bulletin Editor’s Report. This was presented by Mima Kapches. Kapches indicated Bulletin No. 67 (2008) was sent out with AENA #36. She noted it was short on State Society reports. This may be due in part to the Royal Ontario Museum’s server. It treats some e-mails with attachments as spam and are subsequently deleted. Because of this problem, Kapches subsequently sent out another request for reports, from which she did receive a few more. As a way to avoid this problem she will gladly accept written or typed copies of reports to ensure their inclusion in the Bulletin. She thanked the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) for having already submitted their State Society report for this year’s meeting! Kapches identified the Directory information in Bulletin No. 67 (2008) was incomplete since additional information sent by Martha Otto wasn’t available at the time it was sent to the printer. Kapches reminded everyone of the free advertising space available to State Societies to promote their publications and/or activities. She also included a reference about the journal and memberships in ESAF. Kapches also thanked Roger Moeller for putting it together and getting it printed. Art Spiess asked what the total number of pages the Bulletin contained. Kapches indicated it usually ranged from 30-35. Roger Moeller noted it has been as much as 40 pages in years past. In light of our financial problems, Kapches suggested we might reduce our per page printing costs by changing font size. She will look into ways to reduce printing costs. Jack Hranicky commented that both the Bulletin and AENA do not have the Federation’s logo on the cover. Kapches tried but failed to get a satisfactory image of the logo for the Bulletin. Spiess indicated he forgot and apologized for this oversight. Hranicky will send a copy of the logo to Kapches. With no further discussion, President Bowen accepted a motion from Dick Doyle, seconded by Art Spiess, to accept this report as presented. The motion passed. The 7th Item of Standing Business is the Ronald A. Thomas Award Report. This was provided by Art Spiess. Spiess indicated that no action has been taken to promote this award, which was authorized by the Executive Board two years ago, due to the financial situation of the Federation’s treasury. A motion, was made by Mima Kapches and seconded by Dave Mudge, to accept this report, as presented. The motion passed. The 8th Item of Standing Business is the Brennan Award. This report was presented by Art Spiess. There were no applications and no awards for 2008 (deadline: July 1, 2008). Likewise, to date no applications for the 2009 award (starting: July 1, 2008) have been received. Because of the Federation’s declining balance, the committee has not made any efforts to solicit/advertise this award. Spiess provided an update on the 2004 award to the
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ). He advised the Board the scanning of all back issues of their Bulletin has been completed. Charles Bello however advised the Board there have been some problems and at present it is unclear whether this work has been completed. Spiess also provided an update on the progress of the 2006 award to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) for the publication of a collection of article in honor of Elizabeth Little. He noted the MAS found a new publisher, SUNY Press, and Elizabeth Chilton has assumed the editorship of this publication. Alan Smith indicated the publication will be ready in Spring, 2009. A motion was then made by Dick Doyle, seconded by Dave Mudge, and unanimously passed to accept this report as presented. The 9th Item of Standing Business is the Business Manager’s Report. Roger Moeller provided this report. He indicated he’d received $6500.00 in memberships to date and anticipates approximately 80 Institutional memberships will be renewed in November. We have realized approximately $1800.00 in dividends and/or interest on our investments. Approximately $1200.00 came in from back issue sales. Currently, 185 Individual membership and 26 Institutional membership transactions occurred for 2008. For 2007, we had a total of 393 memberships, which included 3 library exchanges and 13 State Societies. Of these 393 memberships, 377 were paid memberships. And out of this 377, a total 101 of these were for memberships beyond 2008 (72 for 2009, 18 for 2010 and 11 for 2011). Moeller also noted only the ASNJ and SPA took advantage to the special membership promotion offered by ESAF (where the society solicits ESAF membership and gets to keep 20% of that amount for their treasury). Postage costs have increased notably: 15% for domestic; 60% for Canadian; and, 100% or more for foreign mail which must be sent via air mail. As for the Wachovia investments securities (bonds), while there has been a decrease of approximately $2,000.00 in their paper value, they still are producing dividends and/or interest for us. The value of the securities and mutual funds has dropped because of federal accounting changes; that is, in mark-to-market (which caused the economy to collapse). Our investments are heavy into mortgages, with 2 issues of FMAC (aka Freddie MAC) bonds with AAA ratings, which provide us with regular interest. The other Wachovia investment is in FNMA (aka Fannie Mae), which is performing in a like manner. Our mutual fund investments, which have senior notes, are still paying dividends and interests. Come December when these small and medium size companies start declaring their dividends, this may all change. If they have lower declarations, the dividends and interests will also drop due to a decline in the underlying value of their securities. We continue to see a return; albeit, a lower amount. With this return, we reinvest that money by purchasing additional shares at a lower rate. We will continue to realize income unless these companies “go belly up.” We also have additional investments (stocks) in Connecticut-based mortgages. As long as these loans are being paid, we continue to receive interest. With this recession, how many companies will default on their loans is a big question. No one knows what will happen. At the moment, we are still accumulating cash payments on these funds. The issue Moeller then raised is: what do we do with this cash? Going back to the back issue sales of AENA, Moeller noted he only sold 47 books in 26 transactions. A total of 13 copies were sold of the Bulletin and AENA CDs. Moeller has a large (and growing) inventory of old AENAs covering an area in his basement of approximately 15’ long X 6’ wide X 5’ high. While it provides good insulation for his house, it is not doing much for ESAF. Previous ventures promoting their sale as drastic price reductions have not worked. There is simply no new market. Also, the internet isn’t providing us with a new audience. AENA back issues are available in the book room at this meeting; however, Moeller does not anticipate many sales. Thereafter, President Bowen opened the floor to questions and/or comments. Art Spiess expressed his concern over where our money is stashed. What is Wachovia? Moeller indicated it is our broker, holding our 2 FMAC issues (bonds), our FNMA issue (bonds), and our other investment securities. Spiess asked when the mortgage bonds are due. Moeller indicated they can be redeemed at any time but they will come due in 2017, 2019 and 2023, respectively. However, he noted, they have a “call” every year when interest rates drop below the rate on the bond. We have 6% and 5% interest bonds. In the past, when one of these gets called we received $5,000.00 which we then used to purchase new ones to replace them. At the time (the 1980s), these bonds were considered the safest investments and they still are. Moeller indicated the federal government has underwritten FMAC and FNMA. Unlike stock in these securities which is worthless, we have the federal government backing our bonds. Spiess raised the idea that we might be better off when one of these bonds is called if we take the cash and put it into a bank Certificate of Deposit (CD). Moeller indicated, at the moment there is about $1,100.00 cash in the Wachovia account that could be put into such a CD. Spiess asked if Wachovia automatically
Moeller indicated that he is the one who must instruct them on what transactions we wish them to execute. Moeller said it’s just a phone call to withdraw the $1,134.00 and have it transferred to our Dreyfus Fund account (money market), which the federal government is also currently backing. Currently, according to Tim Abel, the Dreyfus Fund has $12,835.36. Spiess asked why it held that amount. Abel indicated we keep the Dreyfus Fund at a level equal to our annual operating costs, as it is available at any time to cover expenses. Spiess noted this is a good idea, but if we exceed that amount, shouldn’t the excess be put into a bank CD? Both Moeller and Abel thought this was a good idea.

Charles Bello then asked Moeller what was the lowest price he ever set for any of the back issues of AENA at meetings and/or on the web? Moeller thought the lowest meeting price was $4.00 and $10.00 on the web. Bello asked whether it may be time for a “fire sale” to reduce the inventory. Moeller indicated we are of a mindset that we think a new audience is just around the corner, but it isn’t there. Bello also noted that students are weaned on electronics and CD’s. These have become the research tools of choice in universities; the need for paper copies is a thing of the past. He suggested we consider taking drastic measures to reduce the inventory of back issues, we should at bundle them together and offer sets of books but not at fire sale prices. Moeller noted there are several volumes of AENA that are out of print, so offering complete sets is out of the question. Hranicky then mentioned that he routinely monitors eBay to see if volumes of AENA ever come up for sale. He noted they did and that he even bid on some Volume #1 issues to increase their price to around $100.00. Dave Mudge suggested it might be time for a “membership drive” wherein we create a Corporate Membership and offer sets of AENA as an incentive for corporations to join. Spiess agreed with that idea; especially as it could be integrated with the Ronald A. Thomas Award. Roger Moeller then asked Tim Abel if Wachovia sends a bill annually for their record keeping services. Abel indicated $100.00 is automatically deducted annually from the account. Moeller suggested we might want to consider switching to E*Trade to save this annual fee. He indicated procedurally everything would be the same but we could realize higher returns on our investment. Essentially, we are paying $100.00 a year for record keeping and monthly printed statements which we could download ourselves.

Moeller made a recommendation to move our investments from Wachovia to E*Trade, presuming this is an easy venture. Jack Hranicky suggested, given all the economic uncertainties, we let this ride for a year and then revisit the issue. Moeller agreed after which he asked if anyone wanted a carton of AENAs to sell. Hranicky indicated he’d take 2 copies of Volume #1 for sale on eBay. With no further discussion, a motion was made by Jack Hranicky, seconded by Dick Doyle and passed without exception to accept this report as presented.

The 10th Item of Standing Business is the Webmaster’s Report. This was presented by Roger Moeller in the absence of Greg Lattanzi. Moeller indicated Lattanzi encountered problems with PayPal for this year’s conference registration, as well as with the host server. Lattanzi needed help, which he received from Moeller, with setting up a PayPal account. The problems centered on how to deal with foreign sales (varied postage rates for Canada and other countries) and how to set up the form for meeting registration to deal with the various menu options for tours and banquet. Problems with the Host server centered on changes they made to their system, failing to notify us and with placing outdated information on our site once their system changes were made. Lattanzi suggested the Federation might want to consider a Web assistant who could help maintain the website and work on such logistical problems as were experienced. Moeller also noted, to date, there have been 18,781 visitors to our website. He then announced that Lattanzi was not sure if he will be able to effectively continue as webmaster due to other family and school-related obligations and has requested permission to step down. A motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept Lattanzi’s resignation as webmaster. Art Spiess asked a friendly amendment be added to this motion to acknowledge our appreciation for all of Lattanzi’s work in this endeavor. This amendment was accepted by Hranicky and Mudge and subsequently passed without objection. Thereafter, a motion was made by Alan Smith to accept this report as presented. The motion was seconded by Art Spiess and passed.

With no other items of standing business, President Bowen requested the Board to move onto Old Business. The 1st Item of Old Business is the ESAF in the 21st Century committee report. Bowen indicated that he was assigned the responsibility to explore this matter. However, he had failed to take any action on the matter and consequently has nothing to report. Dave Mudge noted we started to discuss how to make ESAF more viable when he was president of this organization a number of years ago, and was dismayed we still haven’t made any advances. With no further discussion, President Bowen moved on to the 2nd
Item of Old Business which is Revising the Federation’s Constitution and By-Laws.

President Bowen turned the floor over to Jack Hranicky. Hranicky indicated when he was the president of ESAF he wanted to update the Constitution and By-Laws to create a new Executive Board position; this being Immediate Past-President. The position of Immediate Past-President, which many organizations include on their Boards, will provide for continuity in conducting business. This position should be considered a voting member of the Executive Board and added to the quorum. With this, he also requested the Board consider any past ESAF president who attends an Executive Board meeting be allowed a vote on all motions and actions presented. Such individuals however, should not be considered part of the quorum. Thereafter, Hranicky made a motion to amend the Constitution and By-Laws using the same or similar suggested language, which he circulated for everyone’s consideration. After reviewing this language, Art Spiess seconded Hranicky’s motion for changes to the Constitution and By-Laws. Thereafter, Hranicky also indicated, as a result of earlier conversations with members of the Executive Board, we should also recognize the Federation’s Webmaster has become an increasingly important person in this organization’s operations. He suggested we also amend the Constitution and By-Laws to add the Webmaster as a permanent staff position on the Board. Dick Doyle asked if the Webmaster would be a quorum position. Dave Mudge indicated in the negative since this is a Board approved appointed position rather than an elected one. Faye Stocum also noted that no Federation Officers or Staff is considered for a quorum; only State Society Representatives are counted. However, Officers, Staff and Representatives are considered voting members of the Board. Stocum also noted the current Constitution and By-Laws identify set procedures for making amendments. Any changes to the Constitution and By-Laws the Executive approves must be sent out to the Federation membership-at-large [which includes the individual members of each State Society] at least 6 months prior to the annual meeting at which such amendments will be voted on at the General Business Meeting. With this in mind, the Stocum requested a friendly amendment be made to the original motion to accept Hranicky’s original suggested changes, with any changes the Board deems necessary to the suggested language; to include the Webmaster as a permanent Board Staff position; and, to establish a schedule to prepare a final version of proposed changes to the Constitution and By-Law, as follows: Hranicky will develop draft language for all these changes and submit them to the Executive Board by February 1, 2009 for approval. By March 31, 2009, the approved language for amending the Constitution and By-Laws will be distributed to the Federation membership-at-large via the State Societies, in order to meet the 6 month advance notice requirement. This friendly amendment was accepted by Jack Hranicky and Art Spiess. Thereafter, President Bowen brought forth the amended motion for a vote. The motion passed. President Bowen asked if there was any other Old Business. The 3rd Item of Old Business, raised by Faye Stocum, is ESAF Marketing and Promotion. Stocum noted we previously discussed and agreed on the need for such a Director/Manager to act as our liaison to the State Societies. However, no action was taken last year to develop the functions, policies and procedures for this Manager/Director. Jack Hranicky indicated he held this position in the 1970s by providing information about the Federation and/or other State Societies’ activities so that Societies could share this information via their newsletters and/or meetings. He indicated we should pursue this and he would be willing to help in this endeavor. Martha Otto asked to what extent the Webmaster would fill this role. Charles Bello announced that he invited Carolyn Dillian to come to this Board meeting since she expressed an interest in assisting the Board in this endeavor. However, upon hearing of Greg Latta’s stepping down as Webmaster, perhaps we should consider Dillian for our Webmaster or even combine these functions. Dillian indicated she is interested in both of these positions and felt she had the necessary skills and experience. She is currently a Lecturer at Princeton University, specializing in raw material sourcing; she held a marketing position with the International Association of Obsidian Studies for several years before becoming the President of that organization. She also has webmaster experience in that she created and maintains her own website. Upon hearing Dillian’s credentials, Art Spiess suggested if she is willing, we consider Carolyn Dillian as our Webmaster for now and wait on the marketing position. As it currently stands, the Webmaster is appointed by the Federation President. We do not need to wait on the changes to the Constitution and By-Laws to make the Webmaster a Board approved position. Dillian agreed she would be interested. With that, President Bowen formally appointed Carolyn Dillian the Federation’s Webmaster. Her appointment will be announced at the banquet. Mima Kapches advised the Board that we need to give the Webmaster sufficient time and support to develop a more professional website before we ask...
her to do more. Dillian indicated she will donate her time but requested the Executive Board consider the purchase of web design software called Dreamweaver. Jack Hranicky made a motion to authorize funds, not to exceed $500.00, to purchase web design software. Art Spies seconded the motion, which passed without exception. President Bowen thanked Dillian for accepting the webmaster position and the Board for authorizing funds these funds. The 4th Item of Old Business is the Status of the Current Meeting. No one was present from the Host Society to present this report. President Bowen indicated this report would be present at the banquet. President Bowen formally thanked Bill Engelbrecht, Lisa Marie Anselmi, the Frederick Houghton Chapter and the NYSAA for hosting this meeting. Thereafter, President Bowen asked if there was any additional Old Business to be discussed at this time. Amanda Valko asked whether the position of Marketing Director/Promotional Manager should be included as a staff position in the process of amending the Constitution and By-Laws. After a brief discussion, it was decided to wait until next year. This would give Carolyn Dillian a chance to ease into the Webmaster position and determine whether she would be willing to take on some of the promotion/marketing activities in her capacity as Webmaster. Under New Business, the 1st Item raised is the 2009 Annual Meeting. Amanda Valko gave a brief presentation on the details of this meeting. The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) has entered into a preliminary contract to hold our annual meeting on November 5-7, 2009 at the Holiday Inn in Johnstown, PA. Paula Titzler is entertaining pre-conference tours to the Flight 93 Site, the Johnstown Flood Museum and the Carnegie Museum Dinosaur Exhibit. Other suggestions are welcome. Jason Espino will be the Program Chair and Judy Duritsa will be the Local Arrangements Chair. Room rates for the conference are expected to be around $79.00/night. President Bowen thanked Valko and the SPA for the work they have put into hosting next year’s meeting. Moving on, the 2nd Item of New Business is Annual Meetings for 2010 and beyond. President Bowen asked if there were any formal offers to host any of these meetings. Charles Bello indicated he has been discussing this with the ASNJ for 2010. The ASM is also discussing the possibility of hosting the 2012 annual meeting. Mima Kapches indicated there have been some discussions about having the 2011 meeting in either Ohio or Ontario (at Waterloo). With no firm offers, President Bowen urged those who have identified their interests to pursue them in earnest for consideration at the 2009 Executive Board meeting. The 3rd Item of New Business is the Nominations Committee’s Slate of Candidates for Elections of Officers for 2009-2011. As chair of this committee, President Bowen announced the following slate: for President-Elect, Dean Knight; for Treasurer, Tim Abel; for Corresponding Secretary, Martha Otto; and, for Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum. The President will be Charles Bello. Bowen asked for any additional nominations from the floor for each of these positions except President. There were none. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this slate of candidates which was seconded by Dave Mudge. The motion passed. President Bowen noted this election of new officers will take place at the General Business Meeting. With no additional Old or New Business, President Bowen entertained a motion made by Dave Mudge to adjourn this meeting. The motion was seconded by Dick Doyle and passed without exception. This meeting adjourned at 1:25 pm. Saturday Afternoon Session #7, entitled Analytical Studies of the Middleborough Little League Site, was chaired by Curtiss Hoffman. The following papers were included in this session: The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report by Curtiss Hoffman; A Preliminary Low-Power Use-Wear Analysis on an Assemblage of Artifacts Recovered from the Middleborough Little League Site by Susan Jacobucci and Andrew Fiske; An Analysis of Quartz Debitage from the Middleborough Little League Site by Rebecca Burlingame; Determination of Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic and Mercury in Soil Collected from an Archaeological Site in Middleborough, MA by Kyle Cramsey; Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis from the Little League Site by Matthew Beal; and, Evidence of Paleo-Indian Migration in Southeastern Massachusetts by Luke Miller. Saturday Afternoon Session #8 was a Poster Session. Included in this session are: Paleo-Indian and Initial Archaic Points in Ohio by Jonathan E. Bowen; and, Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistoric Village Life in the Potomac Valley by R. Joe Dent.

Following the Saturday Afternoon sessions, the Annual ESAF General Business was held. Annual General Business Meeting Minutes

The 75th ESAF General Business Meeting, held in the South Ball Room of the Holiday Inn, Lockport, New York on November 8, 2008. This was called to order by President Jeb Bowen, at 4:35 pm. President Bowen welcomed everyone to this meeting. The 1st Item of Old Business was a request for a Recap of the Officer’s and Staff Reports given at the
Executive Board Meeting held earlier today. Reports were given by the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Webmaster, AENA Editor, the Brennan and Ronald Thomas Award Committees’ Chair, Bulletin Editor and the Business Manager [See the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting presented above.] Continuing on, President Bowen asked for a Status Report on the Current Meeting. No one was available from the hosting chapter of NYSAA to give this report; however, Art Spiess announced that he has an opportunity to speak with William Engelbrecht. Engelbrecht advised him there were about 140+ paid registrants and 30 registered conference volunteers (whose registration fees were waived). Based on this figure, it is presumed all thresholds were met for securing waived and/or reduced conference fees and hotel room rates. President Bowen thanked Spiess for this information and indicated more information would be forthcoming at the banquet. President Bowen then moved onto the matter of Old Business. First, the Report from the Committee for ESAF in the 21st Century: Bowen noted that no action had taken place in the past year so there is no report. Second, Proposed Revisions to the Federation’s Constitution and By-Laws: Bowen indicated a motion was made at the Executive Board Meeting to amend the Constitution and By-Laws to expand the Executive Board by creating an Immediate Past President Officer position and to include the Webmaster as an official staff position. Additionally, a schedule was developed in order to amend the Constitution and By-Laws in a timely fashion. Jack Hranicky will draft new language and distribute it to the Board by February 1, 2009. The Board will review and provide recommendations on this language. Final approval of same by the Board will be made in order for this information to be disseminated to the membership-at-large at the end of March, 2009. Procedures for amending the Constitution and By-Laws require this 6 month advance notice in order to bring the matter to a vote at the next Annual General Business Meeting. Next, President Bowen discussed the matter of an ESAF Promotions Director/ Marketing Manager. The need for such a person to act as a liaison to the State Societies to improve communication and information dissemination has been discussed. No immediate action was taken to find such a person due to the coincidence of needing to find a new Webmaster. At the Executive Board Meeting, Carolyn Dillian originally expressed interest in the promotion and marketing of ESAF but then graciously agreed to become our Webmaster. It is hoped that by improving our web site, some of the goals of promoting and marketing ESAF can be accomplished. In order to make the web site more professional, the Board authorized up to $500.00 for the purchase of web design software. Dillian then noted that she and the Treasurer actually purchased this software during the Executive Board Meeting for $200.00. Bowen thanked Dillian for stepping in to assume the role of Webmaster and for making this software purchase well under budget. With no addition Old Business, President Bowen moved on to New Business. The first item to be discussed is Annual Meetings. He asked Amanda Valko to give a synopsis of the details for the 2009 Annual Meeting. Thereafter, Bowen indicated some overtures have been tentatively proffered by different State Societies and/or organizations to host future annual meetings: for 2010 possibly New Jersey; for 2011 possibly Ohio or Ontario; and, for 2012 possibly Maryland. The next item of New Business is the Election of Officers for 2009-2011. President Bowen, as Chair of the Nominations Committee presented the Slate of Candidates approved at the Executive Board Meeting. He then opened the floor to any additional nominations for President-Elect, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary. Hearing none, he accepted a motion from Roger Moeller to accept the Slate of Candidates approved by the Board as the incoming officers for 2009-2011. The Federation Officers are: President-Charles Bello, President-Elect-Dean Knight, Treasurer-Timothy Abel, Corresponding Secretary-Martha Otto and Recording Secretary-Faye Stocum. That motion was seconded by Amanda Valko and passed without exception. With no other Old or New Business on his agenda, President Bowen opened the floor for any business anyone wished to raise. Art Spiess raised the issue of the Status of the Rhode Island Archaeological Society. He noted a lack of response from this organization for a considerable number of years when notices for payment of State Society dues were sent out. To determine the situation, Spiess contacted Dr. Robinson, the Rhode Island State Archaeologist. Robinson advised Spiess the Rhode Island Archaeological Society hasn’t existed for a number of years. Spiess then recommended we formally remove them from our list of member State Societies. Alan Smith also noted the MAS tried to help this organization revitalize itself about 5 years ago; however, this venture met with failure. Thereafter, a motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Alan Smith to formally drop the Rhode Island Archaeological Society from our membership list. The motion passed. With no additional Old or New Business and no announcements, Reports from the State Society Representatives were presented.
Reports were provided for Delaware by Fuzzy Carlson; for Maine by Dick Doyle; for Maryland by Dick Brock; for Massachusetts by Alan Smith; for New Jersey by Dave Mudge; for New York Tim Abel; for Ohio by Martha Otto; for Pennsylvania by Amanda Valko; and, for Virginia by Wm. Jack Hranicky. At the conclusion of these presentations, Mima Kapches, Bulletin Editor, requested electronic copies of these reports for inclusion in the 2009 Bulletin. Faye Stocum thanked Jeb Bowen for serving as ESAF President for the past 2 years. Bowen thanked everyone for coming and accepted a motion by Roger Moeller to adjourn the 75th Annual General Business Meeting. This motion was seconded by Dick Brock and passed without exception. The meeting concluded at 5:38 pm.

The Annual ESAF Social Hour and Banquet was held Saturday Evening in the South Ballroom. After the meal, President Bowen introduced the Federation Officers and Staff, including Carolyn Dillian as our new Webmaster. Bowen asked for Remembrances of Federation members who had passed since we last met. Bowen thanked the members of the Frederick M. Houghton Chapter of the NYSSA for hosting a wonderful meeting; with special appreciation given to Local Arrangements Chair, William Engelbrecht, and Program Chair, Lisa Marie Anselmi. Thereafter, the results of the raffle were announced and the breakdown of attendance by state and province (as listed below) was given. The traditional passing of the Canadian-American Loving Cup was completed. Thereafter, President Bowen handed the presidential gavel over to Charles Bello to begin his tenure as President of the Federation. Our Guest Speaker was Dr. Richard Laub, the Curator of Geology at the Buffalo Museum of Science. He gave a lecture entitled The Hiscock Site. Upon the conclusion of the banquet, President Bello expressed his hope to see everyone next year’s annual meeting to be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Sunday Morning Session #9 entitled Current Research and Projects of the Archaeological Survey and UB Department of Anthropology was chaired by Douglas Perrelli. These papers were presented: Session Introduction by Douglas Perrelli; A Geographic Information System (GIS) Approach to Managing the Spaulding Green Project, Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York by Mary Perrelli; Spaulding Green 1 Site: The Importance of Low-Density Lithic Scatters for Interpreting Late Woodland Settlement Patterns by Joseph McGreevy; Spaulding Green 16 and 18 Sites: Two Possible Paleoindian Sites in the Town of Clarence, New York by Albert Fulton and Mark Houston; Urban Environments and the Potential for Intact Prehistoric Sites: Scajaquada Corridor Phase II Site Examination, City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York by Kristin O’Connell; The Utility of Multiple Survey Methods on Multi-Component Sites by Kathryn Whalen; Early Ceramic Forms of the Eastern Woodlands by Ammie Mitchell; The Chautauqua Phase and Other Myths: An Update on Time-Space Systematics in Southwestern New York by Thomas Brunton; and, Recent Archaeological Investigations at the c. 1804-1989 Hull-Peterson Farmstead by Ryan Austin.

An Open House and Lunch at the SUNY/Buffalo Archaeological Survey and Marion White Museum was hosted by Douglas Perrelli. At that time, many of the artifacts associated with the papers presented in Session #9 were available for inspection. This event formally closed the 75th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

Meeting Attendance:

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TREASURER’S REPORT
Timothy Abel
STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

David C. Mudge

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey continued to hold quarterly meetings throughout 2007 and into 2008. One of these meetings (March, 2008) was a first for us when we held a field school event at the location of Joseph Bonaparte’s Estate, near Bordentown, NJ (you may have heard of his brother, Napoleon).

Eight Newsletters during 2007/8 published: October 2006, Number 214; January 2007, Number 215; March 2007, Number 216 (note that May 2007 was not published); October 2007, Number 217; January 2008, Number 218; March 2008, Number 219; May 2008, Number 220, and October 2008, Number 221.

Two issues of the Bulletin were published: No. 61 (2006) and No 62 (2007), which brought the Bulletin series up to date. Bulletin No.63 will be published the end of this year (2008). Many thanks are due to the hard work and dedication of our Bulletin editor, Chaz Bello.

Membership in the Society stands at 310, with a little less than 20% participating as Life Members. We are proud that we have 12 institutional members. The ASNJ has new multi-color membership brochures available, thanks to a generous grant by the New Jersey Historic Trust.

Officers
Richard Veit, President; Ilene Grossman-Bailey; First Vice President; Megan Springate, Second Vice President; David C. Mudge, Third Vice President; Michael Gall, Treasurer; Carissa Scarpa, Assistant Treasurer; James Lee, Recording Secretary; Gregory Lattanzi, Corresponding Secretary; Charles A. Bello, Bulletin Editor; Gregory Lattanzi, Newsletter Editor; William Liebekneck, Past President

Society Representatives Elected from the Membership-at-Large

Chapter Representatives
Wilbert F. Reed, Lower Delaware River Chapter; Thomas Radlov, Southern New Jersey Chapter; Guy DiGuigno, Gloucester County Chapter; Kathy Holusha, Northern New Jersey Chapter

Four chapters are active – the Lower Delaware Valley Chapter, the Southern New Jersey Chapter, the Gloucester County Chapter, and the newest – the Northern New Jersey Chapter. These chapters hold monthly or quarterly meetings, group activities, and provide a forum for both professional and avocational archaeologists to present their research. Please feel free to join the ASNJ North Chapter mailing list: http://eastarch.org/mailman/listinfo/asnjnorth_eastarch.org.

Like many other societies, the ASNJ went through a minor financial crisis this year. After a hard look at its finances and its likely expenditures, an appeal was made to its membership and to the

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Account Balances - As of 12/31/2008
(Consists of unrealized gains)
As of 12/31/2008

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corporate community with the result that over $2500 was raised from the membership and another $2300 was raised through corporate donations. In addition, we have added another membership category, that of corporate membership that entitles the corporate member to a single set of publications, but no votes.

The ASNJ continues to maintain a fairly substantial research fund (including C14 awards) that is supported by a number of activities including 50-50 lottery, special membership categories, auctions and donations. Grants are awarded through an annual application process to the research fund committee. In memory of the late Herbert C. Kraft, the ASNJ has created a separate fund to encourage publications.

Members of the ASNJ continue to participate and support adjunct efforts of other groups, such as the public education outreach of SAA and statewide preservation activities. We are actively exploring the re-establishment of a statewide archaeological month. During the past year, ASNJ members gave talks at the following conferences: Eastern States Archaeology Federation Conference, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, International Symposium of Archaeometry, World Archaeology Congress, William Gardner Symposium, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

The Society received an award from the Eastern States Archaeological Federation to help support the transfer of the ASNJ Bulletin onto a searchable CD Rom. The scanning of ASNJ Bulletins No. 1 through 33 is complete. Editing and indexing is currently underway. We had hoped to have the CD ready for distribution, but the final editing process is taking a little longer than anticipated.

With approximately 445 members, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey Email List continues to grow, and has served as an open forum for semi-public debate and information on a number of issues. This listserv is a platform whereby all members of the Society can interact with each other, as well as members from the archaeological community. This is a meeting place for people interested in the archaeology of New Jersey and surrounding areas of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic U.S. Professional and amateur archaeologists, historians, and any other interested parties are welcome to join! The mailing list is an open forum for discussion of current events, research, job and volunteer opportunities, historic preservation issues, and general ideas relating to the prehistory, ethnohistory, and history of the Garden State. Membership in this list is not limited to active members of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey - it is open to all. It is hoped that list participants will be encouraged to join the Society. To join the ASNJ e-mail list please go to http://groups.yahoo.com and search for ASNJ. There are two other web sites available for ASNJ information. One, http://www.asnj.org, provides other web links, a bulletin board system and additional services. Two recent discussion threads have centered on the topics of who are and how to recognize Native American Tribal groups, and how to correlate historic, ethnographic, linguistic, and archaeological information. The exchange of information is very dynamic and at times, contentious.

The Archaeological Society of New Jersey Lending Library -- Many great scholarly organizations have lending libraries and the ASNJ is no exception. Thanks to our reciprocal membership agreements with other archaeological organizations up and down the East Coast the ASNJ has a small library of journals and other publications related to local archaeology. The late Herbert C. Kraft maintained the library at Seton Hall University until his passing when it was transferred to Monmouth University. With the exception of a few rare books that can be used by appointment at Monmouth, all books are available for loan to ASNJ members. For more information e-mail Richard Veit (rveit@monmouth.edu).

Contact the Archaeological Society of New Jersey -- You can contact the ASNJ website with any question you may have. One of the ASNJ members who specialize in that particular subject will get back to you. Also, please contact us if you are an ASNJ member with questions about your membership, if you want to volunteer, or want to purchase a back ASNJ Bulletin. You can now pay for purchases and memberships with Paypal. We are in the process of adding the ESAF membership option Paypal payment button.

ASNJ Mailing Address, Archaeological Society of New Jersey
c/o Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
http://www.asnj.org/boardmembers.html
In closing, I am happy to say that we have again increased the level of participation and activity over the previous year. We continue to explore how innovations in technology and changes in laws can
help our society further its goals of advocacy and education.

MAINE 2008
Richard Doyle

The Maine Archaeological Society was first established in 1956. It conducts two public meetings per year in the spring and fall. Nathan Hamilton and the University of Southern Maine hosted the spring meeting, a joint meeting with the New Hampshire Archaeological Society. The meeting was held in Bailey Hall on the Gorham Campus and it had an expanded program with six speakers.

Nathan Hamilton, first speaker of the morning, presented his talk titled “Spiller Farm and Point Sebago Paleo Indian Sites: Lithic Raw Materials and Locus Definition.” Danielle Dadiego and Arthur Clausnitzer, both USM students, spoke on recent historic archaeological work in the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine. Arthur Spiess closed out the morning session with his famous shellfish talk.

In the afternoon, Kathy Wheeler spoke on a rediscovered African-American burial ground accidentally found in Portsmouth, NH, during construction and Brian Valimont closed the expanded program speaking about a prehistoric quartz quarry workshop site in New Hampshire.

The Fall meeting was held in the Augusta Town Office Meeting facilities and consisted to two non-traditional talks and collection displays. Leslie Shaw of Bowdoin College spoke about a Maya site that she is working on in Belize, and Rick Will spoke on the archaeology of the Niagara River area associated with the re-licensing of the hydro project there.

The Maine Archaeological Society was the recipient of a grant from The Davis Family Foundation. The grant monies will be used to redesign our website, and with input from educators, help make the site as informative, interactive and useful as possible. Goals for our website include links to national programs, virtual tours of archaeological excavations in Maine, provide basic timelines for Maine’s prehistory and the early history, upload classroom activities and reviews of books and documentary films.

Our Bulletin continues to be published twice a year, spring and fall in conjunction with our meetings. The occasional publications in Maine Archaeology saw no new manuscripts this year although there are several that are in the works.

Our membership seems to be hovering around 260, and each year we lose 25 or so members but gain about the same in new memberships.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, Inc. John S. Fiveash

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of 385 individuals and institutions. ASM currently has 8 active chapters throughout the state. The officers for 2009-2010 were elected at the 2008 fall meeting. They are: John Fiveash, president; Jim Gibb, vice-president; Sean Sweeney, treasurer; Kelly Derwart, secretary; Belinda Urquiza, membership secretary; Claude Bowen, John Newton, Susan Bucci, Tom Forhan, Gary Hall and Jim Sorensen, at-large-trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dennis Curry (editor of the Journal), Myron Beckenstein (Newsletter editor) and State Terrestrial Archeologist, Charlie Hall.

ASM sponsored or participated in many archeology related activities that ran throughout 2008. They included:

- 17th Annual Workshop in Archeology – 8 March
- 43rd Spring Symposium on Archeology – 12 April: “Town Founding in the Chesapeake”
- Maryland Archeology Month 2008 – April: “Stories of Liberty: Archeology in Annapolis”
- 37th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology (Session 1) – 23 May – 2 June: 18FR25, Claggett Retreat Site
  (Session 2) A second 11 day Field Session – 13 – 23 June: Port Tobacco (18CH94)
- Towson University - Excavations at the Barton Site in Allegany County
- Site survey and registration work at Port Tobacco, Octararo Locks and the Grieb Site
- Funding research projects including a Archeobotanical study from Woodland Indian sites, a standard radiocarbon analysis from rockshelter sites in the Gunpowder Falls watershed and a soil profile study at the Barton Site

The 17th Annual Workshop in Archeology was co-hosted by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations on:

- “Digging Up Dirt on Jamestown: The Jamestown Rediscovery Archaeological Project”
- “Examining Copper Caches: Case Studies from the Early and Middle Woodland”
- “Mapping a Colonial Town Site”
- “Mending Broken Ceramics”
- “Potomac Gorge Fish Weirs and Navigation Structures”
• “Power Runs in Many Channels: Subfloor Pits and the Archeology of Slavery in Colonial Virginia”
• “Prehistoric Bone Technology”
• “What Can Glass Tell Us? 18th and 19th Century Glass”
• Maryland Certification Program (CAT Program) Session on Historic Overview

The 43nd Spring Symposium on Archeology dealt with “Town Founding in the Chesapeake.” The symposium included lectures on:
• “Anne Arundel County’s Lost Towns”
• “Court Houses, Ports and Townmania”
• “An Archeological View of Maryland’s First City”
• “Seeking Liberty: Annapolis, an Imagined Community”
• “Beyond the Capitol City: Some Relationships Between Annapolis and Charles Town”
• “Founding, Refounding, Finding, and Re-finding Port Tobacco”

Vivian Eicke became the 8th graduate of the ASM’s Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program at the symposium.

The 2008 theme for Maryland Archeology Month was “Stories of Liberty: Archeology in Annapolis.” The poster for the April celebration featured objects recovered in various archeology projects around Annapolis. There were 18 events during Archeology Month statewide.

The 2008 37th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at the Claggett Retreat Site near Frederick from May 23 to June 2, led by American University professor, Dr. Joe Dent. The excavation uncovered Mason Island ceramics and lithics from what appeared to be a small dispersed settlement of three to four clusters. The field session was a follow-on from last year’s activity at the site.

The 45th ASM Annual Meeting was held October 18th and hosted by the Monacacy Chapter of the Archeological Society in Frederick, Maryland. Richard Hughes was the 2008 William B. Marye Award recipient. Maxine Grabil received an award as the 2008 Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) Outstanding Out-of-State Avocational Archeologist of the Year for her contributions to Virginia archaeology.

Presentations dealt with:
• “A New Perspective on the 1000 Year History of the Piscataway and Related Algonquian-Speaking Indians of the Potomac River Valley”
• “Prehistoric Village Life During the Montgomery Complex: A View From the Rosenstock Site”
• “Excavations at Keyser Form Site, Virginia: Deer Skins, Wealth, and a View to the North”
• “Susquehannock Archeology in the Upper Potomac Valley”
• “Population Continuity and Replacement During the Late Woodland Period”
• “Origins of Prehistoric People of Maryland”

Maryl Harshey became the 9th graduate of the ASM’s Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program at the annual meeting.

Individual ASM Chapters offered a wide array of field opportunities and lectures throughout the year at various locations throughout the state, on topics ranging from workshops on archeology field survey, to prehistoric Maryland overviews to archeological law and ethics.

This year ASM and other archeological organizations in Maryland continue to work on improving our relations with Maryland Indian communities. One of the more contentious issues addressed concerns the disposition of Native American skeletal remains that are in possession of the state of Maryland. In March the Maryland Historical Trust, issued an Updated Consultation Plan for initiating a dialogue between the Native American communities and the Archeology community on determination of an appropriate place of repose of the skeletons in the ground. ASM was represented by Claude Bowen at the first meeting of the commission on October 2nd, 2008. We will continue to work to represent the archeological community in this endeavor.

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our biannual journal, and the ASM Webpage www.marylandarcheology.org.

The Massachusetts Archaeological Report, November 2007 – November 2008
Alan F. Smith

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) and the Robbins Museum of Archaeological in the past year continued to expand its efforts to educate the public about its history and culture. The membership remained stable throughout the year and as of November 2008 stands at 420 paid members and 35 unpaid members.

In our efforts to educate, we continue to publish the Bulletin of the Massachusetts
Archaeological Society and the Newsletter twice a year. The Spring issue of the bulletin consisted of a double issue commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Ross Moffett’s work on Cape Cod.

We continued to pursue grants through our volunteer develop coordinator and three grants were received. Two were from local cultural councils and one was a renewal from the Lobl Trust with a modest increase in funding. These grants were used to fund our new educational program for schools in the surrounding communities. This program is called the Native American Outreach Project and was initiated last year. Also, we continued to offer a children’s program for home schoolers. Other donations were received from two MAS chapters and the funds purchased software for three laptops that were donated by IBM Corporation.

The Spring Meeting of MAS was a combined meeting with the Archaeological Society of Connecticut held at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, Connecticut. The theme dealt with amateur collections from both States in the morning session and the afternoon papers dealt with current research in defining the domestic life of past peoples. The program was followed by a reception honoring Connecticut State Archaeologist Nick Bellantoni for his many years of service.

The Fall Annual Meeting in October was held in Middleborough, Massachusetts. The Annual Business Meeting was held in the morning followed by five lectures and a reception at the Robbins Museum of Archaeology in the afternoon.

October was archaeology month and for the second year we participated in a program at the Museum of Science in Boston sponsored by the American Institute of Archaeology and the Boston Museum of Science. Other activities included our annual canoe trip along the Taunton River and many programs that our members participated in throughout the State. At other times during the year we took part in archaeology fairs at the Pratt Farm, Daniel Webster Farm, and the Sachem Rock Festival.

As reported last year, the Site Conservation and Legislative Action Committee of MAS was following the new federal tax incentive for conservation easement donations with hopes that it would become permanent. The good news is that the incentive was extended through 2009 and attempts are underway to make it permanent. This would be a conservation milestone for the preservation of cultural sites.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Timothy Abel

The New York State Archaeological Association held its 92nd Annual Meeting April 18-20, 2008 at the Comfort Inn in North Syracuse, NY. The meetings were hosted by the Thousand Islands and Beauchamp Chapters. Friday featured the New York Archaeological Council meetings and program; and a tour of Ste. Marie of the Iroquois. Saturday and Sunday paper sessions presented research from throughout the state. The annual banquet held Saturday April 19th featured Dr. Jose Brandao (Western Michigan University), Contested History and Historiography: 17th Century Iroquois Wars.

NYSAA announces that its annual Bulletin (Number 123) will be published in early 2009. The CD compilation of 102 issues of The Bulletin remains available- see your ESAF Bulletin for ordering information.

NYSAA remained active in co-sponsoring NYS Archaeology Season, and sponsoring the Archaeological Sites Preservation Initiative, an effort to educate local municipal and town planning Boards about the vital role they play in archaeological site preservation. NYSAA maintains active representation on the Executive Boards of ESAF, the Robert E. Funk Foundation, and New York Archaeological Council.

The 93rd Annual Meeting will be held April 17-19, 2009 in Victor, NY, hosted by the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter.

SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Amanda Valko

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their 79th annual meeting on April 4-6, 2008 in Clarion, PA with North Fork Chapter #29 as hosts. The theme for the meeting was Archaeology on the Edge: From Glacial Fronts to Historic Frontiers, Advancing Our Understanding of the Past. Attendance at the meeting was approximately 97. For the second year we sponsored a student poster session to increase student participation/attendance at the annual meeting.

The SPA was one of the co-sponsors of the archaeology booth at the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held January 5th through the 12th in Harrisburg. Paul Nevin, President of the SPA, was a member of the committee that developed the theme and designed the booth. The theme for the booth was Petroglyphs. SPA members also helped man the booth throughout the week. The SPA voted to support the Archaeological Legacy Institute again this year, which hosts a nonprofit public education web site called The Archaeology Channel at http://www.archaeologychannel.org. Archaeology
Month was held as usual in October this year. The poster design this year focused on the Late Archaic and Transitional period (5000-3000 B.P.) projectile points on a scenic background view overlooking a valley with a line drawing of a Native American throwing a spear using the atlatl; two paragraphs on the time periods and our slogan, “Save the Past for the Future” were also included. Many activities were scheduled throughout the state by various chapters and institutions.

The SPA still produces its two publications. The SPA Newsletter is published in March, September and December. Editor of the SPA newsletter is Judy Duritsa. The Pennsylvania Archaeologist is published twice a year in the spring and fall. Our editor is still Bill Tippins, of Allegheny Chapter #1. Our web site at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com is still being maintained by Brian Fritz.

The SPA currently has 14 active chapters throughout the state. The SPA has a total of 565 members. There was one death this year from the SPA membership, Ed Hahn.

Our 80th annual meeting in 2009 will be hosted by the Bureau for Historic Preservation and the State Museum in Harrisburg and will be held April 3-5, 2009 in Harrisburg, PA.

VERMONT ARCHAEOLOGY SOCIETY 2008
Charles Knight and Brigitte Helzer
VAS Board members and officers were elected for 2008 after the ESAF November 2007 meeting held in Burlington.

The VAS Spring Meeting was held in April at the Bennington Museum. Attendees came from all over VT, MA, and NY.

In May the VAS secured a grant to proceed with a Phase III Data Recovery project in Colchester on a prehistoric Native American site. One major goal of this project was to elevate the profile of Vermont’s precontact Native American heritage in and around urban areas, through the involvement of educators and other interested participants from Colchester and beyond. This project was a great opportunity for widespread public outreach and education. The dig started on June 28 and continued on weekends until its completion on Oct 5.

During the History Expo at Tunnbridge, VT in June, the VAS sponsored a booth, which emphasized the theme of industrialization in VT. Vic Rolando, author of 200 Years of Soot and Sweat drew many interested visitors. A “little dig” was held on the fair grounds to illustrate the basics of an excavation. This was a big success with both children and adults.

Vermont Archaeology Month was held during the month of September under the leadership of Jerrie Vane who put together programs and presentations throughout the state, including the successful Atlatl Competition held at Chimney Point Historical Site.

The VAS Fall Meeting was held on October 11 in Burlington. We had presentations from Vermont archaeologists who do research inside and outside of Vermont.

In November we launched our electronic Newsletter.

ABSTRACTS

Austin, Ryan: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the c.1804 – 1989 Hull-Peterson Farmstead
Since 2003, the University at Buffalo Archaeological survey has conducted excavations at the c.1806-1989 Hull-Peterson site, located on Genesee Street (NYS Rte. 33), in the Town of Lancaster, Erie County, New York. The site is owned by the non-profit Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier, who is in the process of restoring and converting the property into a living history museum. The Hull-Peterson site encompasses a standing early 19th century federal-style stone house, a mid 19th century frame barn, a 20th century privy, a small family cemetery, and associated lawns, yards, orchards and portions of the former farmstead’s agricultural fields. Excavations have recovered material cultural evidence from the property’s 19th and 20th century domestic/agrarian occupations, including the structural remains of at least two historic outbuildings, an agricultural butchery midden and stratified sheet midden deposits in the lawn areas immediately surrounding the stone house.

Beal, Matthew: Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis of Middleborough Little League Site
For this project I will be observing 32 fire-cracked rock thin section samples taken from the Middleborough Little League Site. These included FCR samples from several units at the site as well as control samples of the varying rock types. The question that I am looking to address in this project is whether these rock samples were affected by cultural or natural phenomenon? More specifically, were they fractured by a phenomenon such as a frost heave or forest fire, or were they fractured as a result of human intervention, such as being heating in a hearth structure?
Bowen, Jonathan E. Paleo-Indian and Initial Archaic Points in Ohio (Poster Presentation)
Clovis-Gainey (11,500-10,900 BC), Cumberland-Barnes (10,900-10,000 BC), Agate Basin (10,000-9200 BC), and Side-Notched Thebes (9200-8500 BC) points are plotted by raw material type on landform maps of the State of Ohio.

Brunton, Thomas: The Chautauqua Phase and Other Myths: An Update on Time-Space Systematics in Southwestern New York
The archaeology and culture-history of late prehistoric southwestern New York has often been misunderstood due to the region being perceived as a boundary- both now and in prehistory. Jack Schock (1974) defined the Chautauqua Phase for the region and provides a valuable source of data, but his seriation and chronology is problematic and employs artificial boundaries. The region can be thought of as part of a broad frontier between what we recognize as Mississippian and Iroquoian Influences (Brunton 1998). New dating of Pennsylvanian Monongahela sites (Means 2007) adds new evidence to the problem. The Anderson site in Chautauqua County serves as a case study and facilitates broad regional comparisons in terms of ceramic style and function, house styles and settlement patterns.

Bursey, Jeff "Chasing Chert in the Recent and Remote Past: Thoughts on Identifying the Maskinonge River Site (BbGu-45) as a Northern Algonkian, Late Prehistoric Occupation." Over the summer and fall of 2007, a small scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts was identified and excavated north of Newmarket, Ontario. After rejecting the hypothesis that this site might include a Paleoindian component, attention was given to the possibility that the site was a late prehistoric or early historic occupation by a small group of northern Algonkins. In this paper I will discuss the reasoning behind this identification and what can be inferred from it. Following arguments presented by Fox and Garrad (2004), as well as in the literature on hunters and gatherers such as the ideas of Tim Ingold, I will argue that diversification in chert types indicates as much a concern for travel and meeting people as an attempt to acquire suitable raw materials. As with modern chert chases, meeting and establishing contacts with people was and is as important as visiting outcrops.

Bursey, Jeff "Chasing Chert in the Recent and Remote Past: Thoughts on Identifying the Maskinonge River Site (BbGu-45) as a Northern Algonkian, Late Prehistoric Occupation." Over the summer and fall of 2007, a small scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts was identified and excavated north of Newmarket, Ontario. After rejecting the hypothesis that this site might include a Paleoindian component, attention was given to the possibility that the site was a late prehistoric or early historic occupation by a small group of northern Algonkins. In this paper I will discuss the reasoning behind this identification and what can be inferred from it. Following arguments presented by Fox and Garrad (2004), as well as in the literature on hunters and gatherers such as the ideas of Tim Ingold, I will argue that a diversification in chert types indicates as much a concern for travel and meeting people as an attempt to acquire suitable raw materials. As with modern chert chases, meeting and establishing contacts with people was and is as important as visiting outcrops.

Comstock, Aaron and Paul J. Pacheco: Regional Specialization in the Middle Woodland Period: Variation in Lithic Strategies Exhibited by Ohio Hopewell Households
This paper seeks to expand knowledge on Ohio Hopewell settlement patterns through analysis of the lithic assemblage of the Murphy III site (33Li311) located in Licking County, Ohio. The findings are then related to inter-regional dynamics of Ohio Hopewell society by comparing Murphy III to the lithic assemblage recovered from the Brown’s Bottom #1 site (33Ro1104) located in Ross County, Ohio. The stark contrast between the lithic assemblages of these two domestic sites reveals the existence of variation in lithic strategies practiced by...
Ohio Hopewell households. A foundation for this comparison is derived from Flannery and Winter’s classic definition of ‘possible regional specialization’ in their study of Oaxacan villages. Following this idea, our research suggests that Murphy III represents a household which acted as a primary producer and exporter of stone tools while Brown’s Bottom #1 represents a household which acted as a consumer and importer of these lithic materials.

Cramsey, Kyle: Determination of Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic and Mercury in Soil Collected from an Archaeological Site in Middleborough, MA
It has been demonstrated that mercury compounds existed in ocean fish before modern pollutants became a factor. If the Natives processed anadromous fish (i.e., those that live in the sea and migrate to fresh water to breed, such as alewives) from the nearby river at the terrace, we had expected to see higher than normal levels of mercury in the soil. Other elements like lead, cadmium, and arsenic are also present in ocean water, and are presumably bioaccumulated by fish. The objective of this project was to test soil samples from the site for higher than normal concentrations of lead, cadmium, arsenic and mercury which could have suggested that the Natives used the site to process anadromous fish from the nearby Nemasket River.

Creeson, Jack: A Case for Prehistoric Fog: A New Wrinkle on North American Flaked Technologies
North American flaked lithic technology is, for the most part, underpinned by simple, straightforward percussion and pressure techniques. Except for key phases in the Paleoindian and Broadspor Periods, wherein the use of grinding in the production of flaked lithic items was principally confined to specialized techniques, applied to small areas, e.g., platform preparation and dorsal ridge abrasion); the practice and use of more complete grinding of surfaces and edges as a viable mechanism to improve and enhance the flaking process has no precedent. Until now!

Grinding as a preparatory technique to finished flaking in the mode and parlance of the modern lapidary influenced flintknapper (neoknapper) is known as “flake over grind” technique or FOG.

This paper unravels the use of grinding as observed in the Grosswater Phase of the Paleo-Eskimo Tradition from the Maritime Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador. Grinding surfaces and edges in biface production is an unknown practice in this hemisphere but has been recorded in several instances in Old World contexts, (1) within the Scandinavian Neolithic and (2) the Pre-Dynastic Egyptian Chalcolithic Periods. Its punctuated occurrence in North America, within a prehistoric period roughly analogous to the Eastern Region - Early/Middle Woodland Period- is indeed enigmatic with no known antecedents.

Archaeological data from sites in Labrador and Newfoundland along with experimental research findings will be advanced to make a unique case for a New World, Old World Neolithic production system.

Curtin, Edward V: Places, Landscapes, Ancestors, and Memory: On the Role of Social Memory in the Formation of Late Archaic Settlement Patterns
Large Archaic sites and surrounding landscapes may demonstrate considerable antiquity, often producing Late Paleo-Indian and Early to Middle Archaic period temporal diagnostics in addition to large Late Archaic assemblages. It is argued that Late Archaic sites such as Lamoka Lake, Oberlander No. 1, and Frontenac Island were occupied as small, temporary camps numerous times after about 10,000 BP, but that occupation intensified during the Late Archaic in relation to increasing ritual importance. In this process, social memory provided a trans-generational medium connecting mythic and symbolic contexts to specific, long-familiar Archaic sites and landscapes. Related, ritually charged site or landscape features may include (1) the woods-edge as a setting for mediating or transforming the wild and the domestic; (2) human burial sites, mediating the relationship between community and ancestors; and (3) the association of creation (earth- diver) mythology with lakeside settings.

D’Amico, Laura D and Paul J. Pacheco: Secondary Refuse Deposits and the Case for Ohio Hopewell Sedentary Lifestyles
Cross-culturally, sedentary populations are known to maintain their living space through the creation of secondary refuse deposits. To date, only one such deposit, discovered at the McGraw site in Ross County, Ohio, has been documented and published from an Ohio Hopewell domestic context. This paper documents and compares a recently discovered secondary refuse deposit at the Lady’s Run site (33Ro1105), located 8 km south of McGraw, to the published information from
McGraw. Numerous lines of evidence including radiocarbon dating suggest that Lady’s Run is also an Ohio Hopewell domestic settlement. While there appears to be a high degree of similarity in artifact density and artifact types in these two deposits, the preservation and depositional context appear to be dissimilar. Yet, taken together these two deposits provide strong evidence to support the interpretation that Ohio Hopewell populations had sedentary lifestyles.

Dent, Richard J: Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistoric Village Life in the Potomac Valley (Poster Presentation)
This presentation focuses on recent excavations at the Hughes site, a Late Woodland village located along the Potomac River just west of Washington, DC. Recent excavation at the site has been undertaken by the Potomac River Archaeology Survey of American University in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Trust. The site has been assigned by archaeologists to the larger Keyser or Luray Complex and dates to circa AD 1400. This poster presents a refined chronology for the site, discusses new information on community patterning as well as subsistence practices.

Dillian, Carolyn and Charles A. Bello: Charles Conrad Abbott: Early New Jersey Archaeologist
Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., spent the majority of his adult life seeking archaeological evidence of early humans in New Jersey. His published works have offered significant contributions to the archaeological record, yet most of his field notes and journals remain in an unpublished, and therefore largely inaccessible, condition in the Manuscripts Collections at Princeton University. Furthermore, many of the artifacts collected by Dr. Abbott are in the collections of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania Museum and have not been correlated with site locations or field records.

Our study is a museum and archival research project that documents Abbott’s collections at both the Peabody and Penn museums and reconstructs archaeological site proveniences with the guidance of Abbott’s notes, journals, and diaries in the Manuscripts Collections at Princeton University. Our research project endeavors to create a searchable, annotated published volume that will bring together archaeological data, artifacts, and field notes, into a single resource for research use. This volume will include transcriptions of archaeologically relevant entries from Dr. Abbott’s personal diaries, field journals, and published works, that can be searched by geographic region or archaeological site type. Attempts will also be made to identify artifacts in the Peabody and Penn collections that are discussed in Abbott’s field notes and diaries in order to correlate real archaeological materials with the sites and localities presented in Dr. Abbott’s writings. The ultimate goal will be to publish Dr. Abbott’s relevant archaeological writings and archaeological collections together in an illustrated volume.

Emans, Rebecca: Splitting, Clumping, Twisting: Cultural Relatedness/Unrelatedness and Archaeological Traditions
One of the basic issues taken with the in situ approach is the narrow and redundant identification of phases and culture areas without the interpretation of broader cultural interactions and relationships. In southwestern New York and western Pennsylvania, multiple Late Woodland archaeological traditions have been identified for geographically narrow areas, frequently resulting in separate, isolated, and apparently unrelated archaeological traditions and culture areas defined by creek or river drainages. This author presents broader interpretations of the late Late Woodland (AD 1250-1400) in southwestern New York, including evidence for the inward migration of two groups, the first related to Monongahelans of western Pennsylvania around AD 1250, and the second related to the Niagara Frontier Iroquoians about fifty years later. The implications of these interpretations are broad, but include specifically issues of how archaeologists interpret culture history, cultural relationships and prehistoric interactions.

Engelbrecht, William, Lisa Marie Anselmi and John Grehan: Jack Holland, Chert Chaser Extraordinaire
This paper presents a brief sketch of Jack Holland’s life and his development as an archaeologist. By the time that he retired as an industrial electrician in 1985, he had accumulated a great deal of experience and expertise in archaeology, setting the stage for his second career as chert chaser. He saw that North American archaeology needed a comprehensive comparative lithic collection and he single handedly set out to establish one. Th utility of such a collection and the prospects for its future are addressed.
Foley, Denis and F. Andrew Wolfe: The Historic Archeology of the Erie Canal in Albany County
This paper examinnes a series of excavations and field studies in Albany County New York It examines sites relevant to both the Original Erie Canal (1825) and the Enlarged Canal (1842) Specific emphasis is on field research on Locks 53,38,and 37 of the original Erie Canal and the Collectors House Weigh Lock and Lock One of the Enlarged Canal. The Erie Canal is presented as New York State’s first Tech Valley from both an engineering and historical perspective.

Fox, William: Chasing Chert in Ontario
An overview of current knowledge concerning northern and southern Ontario chert sources is presented, focussing on characterisation/identification and knapping quality. An attempt is made to clarify some of the chert type terminology established by the writer some 30 years ago, while sharing some reminiscences concerning “chert chases” with Jack Holland.

Fulton, Albert and Mark Houston: Two Possible Paleo-Indian Sites in Clarence Center, NY
Recent excavations conducted by the State University of New York at Buffalo Archaeological Survey identified two possible early Paleo-Indian workshops in the Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts have been recognized. Artifact assemblages from both sites were recovered from within a stratum of subsoil. Geomorphic study has related this stratum to a deltaic environment that formed around the Onondaga Escarpment c. 13,000 – 12,000 B.P.

Gramly, Richard Michael: Origin and Evolution of the Cumberland Tradition
A model for development of the Cumberland Tradition, beginning in northern Alabama and south-central Tennessee at ca, 15,000 years before present, is offered. In step with ameliorating climatic conditions and the northward movement of the ecotone between spruce/fir and northern hardwood forests, Cumberland peoples settled Kentucky, then Indiana, Ohio and southernmost New York state, and finally the Great Lakes, New England, and areas west of the Mississippi. The latest phases of the Cumberland Tradition are Barnes and Folsom. The beginnings of Cumberland appear to pre-date Clovis, and it is unclear if the two entities stood in any close relationship.

Hoffman, Curtiss: The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report
Work at the Middleborough Little League Site continued through the end of the summer of 2008. This year’s work concentrated on the delineation of the eastern and western edges of the site, and the exploration of some of the features discovered in previous seasons. This presentation will summarize the results of the 2006-08 seasons in terms of artifact and feature distributions, and will also introduce some of the analytical studies of the site undertaken during 2007-08 by current and former Bridgewater State College Public Archaeology students.

Houston, Mark: Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis in Plowzone Lithic Studies
In the Mid-West researchers have developed and tested a fairly new technique known as Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis, MANA. This technique is a mixture of mass aggregate and individual artifact analysis techniques. MANA differs from other analytical techniques by placing artifacts in groups based on the lithic parent material. Its greatest potential is in its application to plow-zone lithic scatters, common in the Northeast. Application of this material based analysis on prehistoric lithic artifacts has the potential to generate data sets that lead to more detailed conclusions of prehistoric site behaviors. In particularly MANA has the potential to isolate individual nodule movements within a temporal context. This new analytical tool may prove to be very useless in sites located in the plowzone.

Hranicky, Wm. Jack: An Upland Legacy for Clovis Occupation in Virginia
Based on data collected by the McCary Fluted Point Survey, this illustrated paper presents geographic and chronological Paleoindian occupations within Virginia to answer: when and where was the first Clovis occupation in Virginia? By examining paleopoint distributions using morphological and lithic types and known radiocarbon dates, a picture of land usage and environment exploitation begins to demonstrate plausible entry and exit dates for Virginia by Clovis toolmakers. Research uses a Paleoindian lithic determinism model (technology orientation) that argues for four regional territories. These micro-culture areas are identified as not being contemporary; thus, a time table is suggested. All three major Virginia paleosites, Cactus Hill, Thunderbird, and Saltville, are used as components in the lithic curation analysis model, their toolkits, and their legacy to early paleosite occupations in the southeast. In addition to paleopoints, the diagonal-
bladed paleoscraper is used to identify a specific toolkit in Virginia as a legacy to Alabama/Georgia paleoscene. Finally, blade tools are discussed with each lithic territory.

**Jacobucci, Susan A: A Preliminary Low-Power Use-Wear Analysis on an Assemblage of Stone Artifacts Recovered from the Middleborough Little League Site**

The analysis of stone edge artifacts recovered from the Middleborough Little League site, a multi-component Native American site composed of various occupations dated from the Early Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, gives an opportunity to examine human behavior or practice and choice. Archaeologists have utilized thin section analysis on stone artifacts to determine use-wear and function. This study couples a low-power microwear analysis and experimental archaeology to analyze stone edge artifacts recovered over several seasons and from various occupations associated with the Middleborough Little League site to address questions regarding lithic material choice and activities associated with the site. Even though these results are preliminary, this examination may assist us in understanding prehistoric lifeways and cultural practices in southern New England.

**Johnson, William: Monogahelas in Southwestern New York? No way, No how**

Since the mid-1950s, archaeologists have been ascribing the Late Woodland period shell-tempered cord-marked pottery in northwestern Pennsylvania to the Monongahela tradition people of the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. This explanation implied a population intrusion from southwestern Pennsylvania that replaced the indigenous makers of the early Late Woodland grit-tempered Mahoning ware. Since 1975, this author has argued that accumulating cordage twist direction data as recorded in the negative impressions on Mahoning Cord-Marked, Chautauqua Cord-Marked, and McFate Incised ceramics (S-twist) on the one hand and Monongahela Cord-Marked sherds (overwhelmingly Z-twist) on the other negated this argument. Continuity of Mahoning ware decorative attributes on early shell-tempered series ceramics offers parallel evidence for this in situ evolution. While the cordage twist sample for Late Woodland shell-tempered ceramics in southwestern New York is exceeding meager, it suggests that the preference for S-twist cordage there also makes an ascription to migrating Monongahela tradition potters unlikely.

**Julig, P.J., A. Hawkins and D.F.G. Long: Sourcing of chert artifacts from the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 Site, Killarney, Ontario**

We report on the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 Site, a Middle Woodland mortuary and habitation site on an Algoma stage beach, which has a wide variety of lithic, copper, ceramic and organic (shell, cordage) artifacts, including significant non-local source materials. The site was excavated and curated over many decades but never fully analyzed. Our ongoing analysis of the lithic assemblages included preliminary ICP-MS of potential exotic cherts, to test the visual identifications previously reported. We present ultra-trace element analysis (rare earth elements-REE of chert artifacts (small debitage) and visually similar potential geological sources, including local (Fossil Hill Formation variants), more distant (Hudson Bay Lowland, several formations), and very distant sources (Knife River Flint and Golden Valley Formation). The REE data plots indicates: 1) significant lateral facies differences in certain formations, including Fossil Hill; 2) that some generic chert types such as Hudson Bay Lowland can be positively identified as to specific formation; and 3) that the REE plots may be used to positively identify some artifacts to not only their source formation but to facies. The ICP-MS analysis of the selected Speigel assemblages indicates use of mostly local and medium distance upper Great Lakes lithic sources, with few very long-distance lithic exotic materials present.

**Knapp, Timothy D.: Variability in Late Archaic Lithic Production Systems: A Comparison of the Parsons and Sidney Hangar Sites on the Upper Susquehanna River**

Variability in lithic production systems have often been linked to group mobility (ie., sedentary versus mobile). Interpretations of these differences have often focused on long-term temporal shifts in lithic technologies. Recent investigations at two coeval Late Archaic sites located along the Upper Susquehanna provide an opportunity to examine technological differences that are not related to temporal differences. Analysis of the lithic assemblages suggests that strikingly different strategies were adopted at the Parsons and Sidney Hangar sites.

**Kristmanson, Helen and Frances Stewart: Pitawelkek: A Shell Midden in Eastern Canada**

The Pitawelkek site is located on George’s Island, part of the Hog Island chain, or “the Sandhills,” in western Prince Edward Island. Comprised of a unique and spectacular series of barrier beach and dune islands, the area is also rich in evidence of
Aboriginal use and occupation from the pre-contact period into the historic-present. The Government of Canada has recognized the significance of the area to the Mi’kmaq and their ancestors, marking “The Mi’kmaq at Malpeque Bay” as a National Historic Site. However, little systematic archaeological research has been done here. Our preliminary research over the past two years at Pitawelkek, or George’s Island, has confirmed a warm weather occupation of the site, with a strong emphasis on the exploitation of shell fish and, to a lesser degree, marine mammals. In this paper we present results of our preliminary investigations and discuss our partnership with the Mi’kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island in this interesting and promising project.

Krumrine, Kristi J: Public Archaeology: Teaching Kids to Think Like Archaeologists
Public archaeology projects are increasingly common as archaeologists seek to engage local people in uncovering their past through excavation and laboratory opportunities. The Rochester Young Scholars Academy at Geneseo (RYSAG) brought sixty City of Rochester middle school students to the Geneseo campus for a two week residential archaeology camp. Students were charged with determining the nature of the archaeological site and creating a course of action regarding its development to be presented to the campus community. The RYSAG program provided for a thorough and integrated approach to teaching archaeological methods and encouraged students to tie their own site experience into a larger historical and cultural context.

In addition to providing the opportunity for students to learn how to apply the scientific method to a particular problem, the RYSAG camp and similar projects encourage young people to become interested in history and thus become stewards of cultural heritage.

Kudrle, Samuel: GIS-Informed Land Use Strategies at the Sidney Sites, Susquehanna Valley
Abstract: Physiographic landforms and waterways have been important features for understanding Late Archaic land use patterns. However, topographic and soil map data are not always sufficient for identifying important local landform features. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) offers a powerful visual tool that optimizes characteristics of local landscapes, which enhances interpretations of their importance in land use patterns. This paper interprets a series of Lamoka/Dustin Phase camps at the Sidney Airport site in the Susquehanna Valley, using spatial data sources and GIS layering. The results show that enhanced presentation of regional landforms and water patterns allows a richer interpretation of Late Archaic populations and their selection of valley features.

Leclerc, Mathieu, Adrian Burke, Gilles Gauthier: Chemical Characterization of Cherts from Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie, Quebec: A Non-Destructive Approach
The objective of this project is to use energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) to chemically analyze chert originating from two different prehistoric quarries, the La Martre quarry DhDm-8, Gaspé Peninsula, and that of quarry CkEe-28, Témiscouata, Québec. Both quarries were exploited intermittently from the Late PaleoIndian through the Archaic and into the Woodland periods. The two cherts greatly resemble each other, both microscopically and macroscopically, making it unproductive to distinguish them using petrography. In order to ensure the validity of the chemical analysis, archaeological samples from sites on the St. Lawrence Estuary including Rimouski (DeEd-1), l’Anse-à la-Vache and Turcotte-Lévesque (DaEi-6 and DaEi-8) were tested and compared to the results for the quarry samples. Similarities between these results can be useful since they indicate prehistoric exchange and/or migration patterns. This type of chemical analysis is also valuable in archaeological studies since it is non-destructive, allowing analysis of the artifacts as is.

Lothrop, Jonathan C., Robert Exley, Thomas Vogel: Paleoindian Occupations in the Upper Susquehanna Region
This paper reviews previous findings on Native American occupations during the terminal Late Pleistocene in the Susquehanna drainage, and presents new data on two fluted point sites in Bradford and Sullivan counties, northern Pennsylvania. We provide preliminary information on the stone tool assemblages from these sites, and provisional identification of chert types. Locations of potential geologic sources for tool stone found at these occupations, coupled with regional comparisons to other Paleoindian sites, suggest possible seasonal movements of fluted point groups between the Susquehanna Valley and other mid-Atlantic regions.
Luscier, Adam: At the Top of the Dune: A Late Archaic Stage Vosburg Site in the Saratoga-Round Lake Area

In the summer of 2007 Hartgen completed an extensive archeological investigation within the dune field located between Saratoga Lake and Round Lake. Over 20 precontact sites were identified within the survey area. This paper details a Late Archaic Laurentian Tradition Vosburg site that occupied the summit of one of the largest dunes. Since the site had never been plowed, the archeological context was excellent. Among other remains was a cached lithic toolkit. The Dune Site revealed a Late Archaic subsistence strategy that focused on obtaining food and other resources from a dune field situated between the two lakes. Testing at other nearby sites showed that the Vosburg people favored the dune field, and probably relied to some extent on the resources available from both Saratoga and Round lakes as well. The Laurentian hunting-fishing-gathering lifestyle was expressed in the archeological record at the Dune Site and other sites located on the lakes near-by through stone implements, including semilunar knives, a distinctive ground stone tool that is predominantly associated with Vosburg culture. This paper focuses on the Vosburg Dune Site as well as evidence for the use of semilunar knives by Vosburg people throughout the Saratoga-Round Lake area.

MacDonald, Robert, Ronald F. Williamson, and Douglas Todd: Reflections on Early Holocene Chert Use in the Niagara Peninsula

Early Paleo-Indians at the Mount Albion West site in Hamilton, Ontario, situated on the brow of the Niagara Escarpment on top of a local outcrop of Lockport-Goat Island Formation chert, chose not to use it in favour of Onondaga and Fossil Hill Formation cherts. A slightly later, more transient, Paleo-Indian site, situated a few kilometres to the east, has a significant presence of Selkirk and Haldimand chert, although it too exhibits a preference for Onondaga chert for the manufacture of formal tools. In contrast, Late Paleo-Indian Hi-Lo sites throughout the north shore watershed of Lake Erie show a preference for Haldimand chert across all tool categories. Later, in the Archaic period, regional populations seem to make increasing use of local toolstones such as Lockport-Goat Island Formation chert, although Onondaga chert remains popular, especially for formal tools. In this paper we reflect on the dynamics of toolstone acquisition and use by Early Holocene groups in the Niagara Peninsula and how these dynamics may have been influenced by constraints of the social and natural environment or more specifically by toolstone distribution, availability, knapping quality, durability, and aesthetics.

McConaughy, Mark: Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) Partie deux : Le reste de l’histoire

Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) was a Squawkie Hill Phase Hopewelian burial mound located in Warren County Pennsylvania. The earliest burial phase included a central cist, a bird and possible celt/ax effigies made from large stone cobbles. Multiple cremations were interred under the features of Mound Unit 1. Mound Unit 2 consisted of two stone box tombs each containing an extended burial. Mound Unit 3 had an extended burial laid on the existing ground surface. The different modes of burial and associated grave goods indicate the function of Sugar Run Mound changed through time. This paper explores those changes.

McGreevy, Joseph: Spaulding Green 1 Site: The Importance of Low-Density Lithic Scatters for Interpreting Late Woodland Settlement Patterns

Small prehistoric sites yielding low-density artifact assemblages can be over-looked in the archaeological record. Recently, this has become an important issue in CRM archaeology in New York. One such site, located in Clarence New York near the Onondaga escarpment, was originally identified as a low-density artifact scatter in a plowzone context. After further investigation, the site was found to have a small longhouse structure and several features yielding prehistoric pottery, one projectile point and some lithic debris. This talk considers the role of the Spaulding Green 1 site plays in our understanding of settlement patterns during the Late Woodland period in western New York.

Miller, Luke: Evidence of Paleo-Indian Migration in Southeastern Massachusetts

Recent excavation at the Little League Site in Middleborough, Massachusetts has uncovered two Paleo-Indian scrapers. Previously, the site had been demonstrated to have had considerable Archaic habitation as both a subsistence residence and production center of sacred objects. These scrapers, both of exotic cherts unknown in Massachusetts, show evidence of wide-ranging Paleo-Indian migration and trade.

Miroff, Laurie E.: An Archaeological Enigma: The Vestal Phase of the Late Archaic

The Vestal Phase of Late Archaic has confounded archaeologists working in the Allegheny Plateau...
region due to confusion over its definition and chronological position. The presence of contemporaneous Vestal and Lamoka points suggests the possibility of stylistic differences related to function, intra- and inter-group identity formation, interaction, representation, and reproduction. Recent investigations at several Vestal Phase sites have added data to our understanding of this phase and its regional distribution. This paper highlights one case of regional diversity during the Late Archaic by exploring the Vestal Phase Chilson site located in New York’s Tioga Valley. Similar sites of Lamoka and Vestal affiliation will be compared to illuminate cultural complexity and diversity during the Late Archaic.

Mitchell, Ammie: Early Ceramic Forms of the Eastern Woodlands
This study examines early ceramic wares of the Eastern Woodlands using a techno-functional approach, or by examining the physical properties of ceramic vessels including vessel form, construction technique, and temper. This allows the researcher to view a vessel in terms of its ability to withstand particular forces, including the stresses from food preparation, storage, maintenance, and transport. These forces include thermal stresses caused by repetitive heating and physical stresses such as abrasion from food preparation or cleaning. By comparing the properties of early ceramic types, including grit-tempered, fiber-tempered, and steatite-tempered pottery, this study suggests that different kinds of vessels where better suited for certain functions—cooking, serving, and storing. By comparing depositional contexts and associated radiocarbon dates, this study hopes to shed light on the earliest uses of ceramic containers and better understand what social properties and environmental conditions may have encouraged individuals to build vessels from clay.

Moeller, Roger: The importance of ESAF
For 75 years professional and avocational archaeologists have gathered to discuss historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts among comfortable surroundings. We have seen new theories, new analytical techniques, and new finds applied to the existing database of knowledge. Despite the ups and downs of our country, ESAF has continued to host a forum of people interested in archaeology. This has always been a weekend retreat from the surrounding reality into the realms of the past.

Long Island lithic assemblages consist primarily of locally available quartz and quartzite, however, other materials such as cherts and volcanics were utilized at many archaeological sites. This paper discusses a method for identifying which of the non-quartz materials are derived from rare local deposits in the glacial till and which might have been brought to the island by prehistoric peoples. The lithic assemblages from four Long Island sites are analyzed to help understand the differential use of various types of lithic raw materials. Preliminary results suggest that while quartz and non-quartz materials were utilized differently during the Late Archaic, little significant difference is present in the Woodland assemblages.

Pacheco, Paul J.: Living Large on the Bottoms: Current Research on Ohio Hopewell Settlements in the Central Scioto Valley
This paper updates and synthesizes the results of our ongoing archaeological research project on Brown's Bottom, a section of low lying Scioto River floodplain located 1.5 kilometers from the Liberty Earthworks, in Ross County, Ohio. Our four years of research on the bottoms has produced a likely contemporaneous pair of classic Ohio Hopewell domestic settlements whose occupation overlaps the use of the Edwin Harness Mound floor, the central mound in the Liberty complex. Here I focus on the 2007-2008 excavations at the Lady's Run site (33Ro1105). The results of new radiocarbon dates, feature excavations, and excavations in the second large Hopewell house, located less than 100 meters from the first large Hopewell house we excavated during the 2005-2006 field seasons at Brown's Bottom #1 (33Ro1104) are presented.

O'Connell, Kristin: Urban Environments and the Potential for Intact Prehistoric Sites: Scajaquada Corridor Phase II Site Examination, City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York.
Three previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were identified by UB Archaeological Survey during a Phase IB reconnaissance survey in 2004 and were further examined this summer. The Agassiz, Scajaquada 1, and Nottingham sites are located in a post-glacial lake plain cut by stream action from Scajaquada Creek near the limestone Onondaga Escarpment. The sites represent activity along the creek, possibly quarry sites. Despite the urban environment, much of the area has retained its original topography because the 19th century design of Delaware Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery sought
to maintain the natural lay of the land. This paper explores whether the sites are intact and if they may represent chert quarries where outcrops occurred.

Perrelli, Douglas: Chert Resources in Western New York: Lessons from Jack Holland
Through working with Jack Holland, one learns the life history approach to describing chipped stone artifacts, the need for knowing where chert resources occur in a region and how to recognize bi-polar reduction. These concepts serve researchers well in western New York where lithic artifacts predominate and the chert distribution is uneven available from various primary and secondary sources. The life history approach and knowledge of local chert sources helps explain some aspects of the use of bi-polar reduction in the region.

The Spaulding Green project is a proposed 350-acre housing subdivision located in the Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York. The project area was subject to a cultural resource survey beginning in 2003, with data recovery continuing today. The result is the identification of 28 prehistoric sites, two historic sites, and isolated formal tool finds throughout the project area. Reconnaissance level testing consists of a series of surface collections and shovel test grids, with location data recorded using a Trimble Pocket Pathfinder Global Positioning System. The use of mobile GIS equipment and ArcPad software facilitates the management of a large and complex project area with numerous sites of different sizes and densities. It allows for the use of digital orthophotos as base maps with data directly geo-referenced to satellite imagery, and the integration of data collected over several years and from different excavation phases.

Reith, Christina B. and Elizabeth Horton: Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence at the Thomas-Kahn Site, Onondaga County, New York
Archaeological excavations completed as part of a bridge replacement project at the terminal Late Archaic/Transitional Period Thomas-Kahn site were conducted by the New York State Museum’s Cultural Resource Survey Program between 2001 and 2005. The results of these excavations produced information about the pre-Contact settlement and subsistence patterns of the site’s Late Archaic occupants and their exploitation of the local landscape. This paper summarizes the results of these excavations and comparisons with other nearby sites are provided.

Scardera, Francis: The Archaeology of a High School Student
Appreciating the thought process of a high school student is similar to deciphering the subtleties of an archaeological site whose soils display a complex stratigraphy depicting different layers of understanding, accompanied by a series of anomalies which require further evaluation. This paper reviews the development and evaluation of archaeological curricula for high school students while providing light-hearted insight into the challenges and successes of engaging students along their “archaeological journey.” A high school archaeology class can be used as an educational tool to foster a more holistic approach to understanding and appreciating history while developing students as active participants in the preservation of cultural resources. Although the current evaluation of archaeological curricula depends on monitoring student retention of basic concepts, it also provides a comparative benchmark. This paper further argues that, for more reliant measures, gauging the student's positive archaeological experience, particularly with hands-on projects such as fieldwork should also be considered.

Stout, Andy: From Maine to North Carolina: The Archaeological Conservancy at Work in the East
For over 27 years The Archaeological Conservancy has been the only national non-profit organization in the United States that acquires and permanently preserves significant archaeological sites. To date the Conservancy has acquired nearly 420 sites in 39 states, spanning the earliest habitation sites in North America to 19th-century industrial sites, and nearly every major cultural period in between. The Conservancy also publishes American Archaeology magazine, is the leading provider of archaeological based tours in the United States, and has over 23,000 members across the country. This paper will discuss the work of The Archaeological Conservancy with particular attention to the sites acquired by the Conservancy’s eastern regional office from 2005 to the present.

Sudina, Antonio and Kathleen M.S. Allen: The Utilitarian Characteristics of Iroquois Pottery Vessels
The Iroquois pot, though constrained by various factors, was a tool in Iroquois society. Iroquois pots were mainly used for cooking and exhibit certain thermal properties. Cooking vessels should have
thermal stress resistance characteristics such as thin walls and inclusions with a similar rate of expansion as that of the clay fabric. This suggests that wall thickness and temper type would be directly selected for by the potter to achieve a particular function in the fired vessel. In this study, attributes of body sherds from two sixteenth century Iroquois village sites in central New York, Parker Farm and Carman, were examined. Sherd thickness was obtained for the entire sample and a qualitative petrographic analysis was completed on a smaller sample of body sherds. This paper examines the technological choices made by potters at Parker Farm and Carman, and, on a broader scale, seeks to explore the engineering concepts available to prehistoric Iroquois potters.

Taché, Karine: Prestigious cache bifaces: new perspectives on Meadowood trade items
In Early Woodland times, the creation of vast interaction spheres resulted in the widespread circulation of various objects and raw materials across northeastern North America. In this presentation, I focus on the nature and contexts of Meadowood trade items from seven major habitation and mortuary sites. Traditionally viewed by William A. Ritchie as cult-related items, Meadowood artefacts have subsequently been interpreted as being part of a risk-buffering strategy. Alternatively, I present arguments supporting the role of Meadowood artefacts as part of a strategy used by a few individuals or corporate groups to increase their status through privilege access to rare and highly valued goods.

Timmermans, Steven T.A.: Further Insights into Paleo-Indian Resource Exploitation and Associated Settlement Patterns in Northeastern North America
Wright (1989) argued that our knowledge of late glacial human cultures in northeastern North America lacks a comprehensive understanding of associated subsistence procurement systems. Until recently (see Walker and Driskell 2007), most anthropologists have adopted a big-game mammalian dominated view of Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies and associated settlement patterns. In the northeast, caribou exploitation often dominates interpretations of observed Paleo-Indian settlement patterns at former shoreline lacustrine and inland palustrine wetland associated habitation sites. Dincauze (2001) recognized the vast avifauna subsistence opportunities that would have existed in the periglacial northeast, when the current Great Lakes - New England region was the northern extent of nesting grounds for arctic breeding migratory birds. She suggested an avian-based exploitation strategy as an additional, yet often overlooked explanation for Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the northeast. This study employed multidisciplinary methods to evaluate Dincauze’s bird exploitation prediction to help explain observed Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the northeast. Collectively, I found that comparative seasonal endogenous energetic patterns of caribou and colonial breeding waterfowl, ethnographic reviews of modern sub-arctic aboriginal hunting strategies, examinations of available avifaunal records from both Arctic/Subarctic and southern early hunter-gatherer archaeological sites, and comparative physiography between modern colonial waterfowl breeding sites and recorded Paleo-Indian archaeological sites all support Dincauze’s prediction. In conclusion, migratory waterfowl exploitation by northeastern Paleo-Indians is a plausible compliment to big-game hunting and subsistence, and should be further evaluated by those seeking to explain the cultural significance of Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in late Pleistocene periglacial North America. The hypothesis could be further tested through re-examination of Paleo-Indian lithic assemblages and spatial distributions, lithic use-wear and residue analysis, wet site archaeology to target sites with better faunal preservation, and paleo-environmental reconstruction at several spatial scales.

Tomaso, Mathew, Charles A. Bello, Carolyn Dillian and Mark Demitroff: Geoarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric Site 28-Bu-718, Township of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey
The results of Phase I & II archaeological sampling and geoarchaeological analysis across 33 upland acres on the Inner Coastal Plain of southern New Jersey provided data relating to the presence of geological features such as deflational basins (spungs) and adjacent dune-like deposits and the areal distribution, stratigraphic composition, chronology, use, and significance of the associated multi-component prehistoric occupation.

The multidisciplinary project documented sedimentary units, particularly within and adjacent to the enclosed basin areas (topographic lows) where a series of small (but artifact rich), temporary aboriginal campsites dating from the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods were occupied and revisited by transient groups. The camps were small in size and were centered around resource procurement through seasonal hunting and gathering, and related processing tasks from both forest and wetland environments. The aboriginal
occupation was confined to the plowzone and there were no cultural features.

The most distinguishing environmental characteristic of the larger and more productive area of the site was its position in a headwater setting on elevated and well-drained sandy soil grouped in close proximity to a series of what may have been four or more periglacial ponds or basins.

**Valko, Amanda L.: Native American Lifeways in Western Pennsylvania: The Making of a Museum Exhibit**
The Jefferson County Historical Society in Brookville, PA and the North Fork Chapter #29 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology collaborated to produce an archaeological-based exhibit focusing on Western Pennsylvania’s prehistoric and early historic cultures ranging in time from 10,000 B.C. to 1750 A.D. It took these two groups plus many other volunteers approximately six months to plan and compile an award winning exhibit that was seen by thousands of visitors.

**Van Nest, Julieann, David Asch, Jack Coates and Diane Coates: The Perch Lake Project, Jefferson County, New York: Field Report**
The New York State Museum partnering with the New York State Archaeological Association is in the middle of a 2-year study funded by the National Science Foundation to study the Perch Lake mound group. First reported in the mid-1800s, these annular, non-mortuary mounds continue to defy ready explanation. Among the many hypotheses proposed is the possibility that they are a kind of large earthen oven used to process aquatic plant resources. We are taking a GIS-based landscape archaeology approach to the area’s position between the Black River Bay of Lake Ontario and mineral-rich areas on the Frontenac Arch.

Specifically the project entails a modern survey and census of the mounds, with limited test excavation designed to recover flotation samples. We are employing geoarchaeological techniques to study aspects of the earthen architecture involved in the construction of these features, and archaeobotanical analyses to study the large charcoal assemblages associated with them.

**Versaggi, Nina M. : The Late Archaic in Context**
The Late Archaic represents the fluorescence of a rich hunter-gatherer adaptation to the temperate valleys of the Northeast. Traditional cultural chronologies have been dominated by two main regional expressions anchored by the Lamoka Phase and Brewerton Phase, defined by the large aggregation sites associated with each. However, recent research in New York has produced new data using new analytical tools that have infused the Late Archaic with greater regional, temporal, and functional variability. Large suites of radiometric dates, along with the analysis of lithic production systems, landscape, landform usage, and regional variability have provided a new foundation on which to build future Late Archaic interpretations.

**Versaggi, Nina M. and Laurie E. Miroff: New Interpretations of the Late Archaic in New York (Symposium Abstract)**
Interpretations of Late Archaic hunter-gatherers in the Northeast have been limited by decades-old cultural chronologies and land use models that do not adequately represent Northeastern regional and cultural diversity. Recent research has documented more variability than is present in current models opening discussion to questions about cultural diversity, social dynamics, and land use patterns. The goal of this symposium is to explore new data and contribute to a multidimensional approach to understanding a complex Late Archaic cultural landscape.

**Whalen Kathryn M.: The Utility of Multiple Survey Methods on Multi-Component Sites**
The McKendry site is a multi-component prehistoric site and historic cemetery in western New York. In the past 20 years, there have been several phases of excavations done under the aegis of multiple professional and avocational archaeologists with varying levels of mapping accuracy. In May 2008 portions of the site were plowed and surface collected, with new surface scatter maps generated. In September 2008, a ground penetrating radar survey was also conducted to locate historic graves. A comparison of these techniques and prior excavation results is discussed. The goal is to avoid encountering historic graves and performing redundant excavations while learning from this productive prehistoric site.

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Compiled by Martha Potter Otto
October 1, 2008

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Secretary: Laura Jefferson, 254 Gould Pond Rd., Henniker, NH 03242
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Representative to ESAF: Donald Foster, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter, NH 03883-2460
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Archaeological Society of New Jersey
c/o Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
Society Website: www.asnj.org
President: Richard Veit, rveit@monmouth.edu
1st Vice President - Education/Public Relations: Ilene Grossman-Bailey; ileneg_b@yahoo.com
2nd Vice President - Membership: Megan Springate; arch@digitalpresence.com
3rd Vice President – Programs: David Mudge; Arkydave@aol.com
Treasurer: Michael Gall; migall79@yahoo.com
Recording Secretary: James Lee; james.s.lee@verizon.net
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Bulletin Editor/ESAF Representative: Charles A. Bello; hop@epix.net
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New York State Archaeological Association
Society website: http://nysaaweb.bfn.org
President: Bill Engelbrecht, 16 Atlantic Ave, Buffalo, NY 14222;
ENGELBWE@BuffaloState.edu
Vice-President: Marie-Lorraine Pipes, 323 Victor-Egypt Road, Victor, NY 14564; pipesml@aol.com
Corresponding Secretary: J. Wm. Bouchard, HAA, Inc., 524 Broadway, 2nd Floor, Albany, NY 12207;
jwb@hartgen.com
Recording Secretary: Lori Blair, 478 County Route 403, Greenville, NY 12083; lori@hartgen.com
Treasurer: Carolyn O. Weatherwax, 305 Heritage Way, Gansevoort, NY 12831; Cweather5@aol.com
ESAF Representative: Timothy Abel, 33512 SR 26, Carthage, NY 13619
tabel@twcny.rr.com
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Ohio Archaeological Council
PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202
Society Website: www.ohioarchaeology.org
President: Lynn Simonelli, Dayton Society of Natural History, 2600 DeWeese Pkwy., Dayton, OH 4514; lsimonelli@boonshoftmuseum.org
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Website Editor: Brian Redmond, Dept. of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval, University Circle, Cleveland, OH 44105; bredmond@cmnh.org
Representative to ESAF: Martha Potter Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211; motto@ohiohistory.org

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Martha Otto
Society’s mailing dates: Variable
Membership: 132
Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November
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The Vermont Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 663, Burlington, Vermont 05402-0663
Society website: www.vtarchaeology.org

President: Brigitte Helzer; bahelzer@gmavt.net
Vice-President: Shirley Paustian; sphavetrowel@verizon.net
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Journal and Newsletter Editor: Victor R. Rolando; vrolando@maddog.net
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Treasurer, Charles Knight: cknight@uvm.edu

Officer to receive bulletins for re-mailing: Charles Knight: cknight@uvm.edu

Society's mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall

Number of members: approximately 125
Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting. The spring meeting date is variable. The fall meeting is our annual meeting and our business meeting, and normally occurs at the end of September or the beginning of October, at or near the conclusion of Vermont Archaeology Month, which is held every September.

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Society website: http://asv-archeology.org
President: Charles Mike Wilke; legypt@htcnet.org
President-Elect: Patrick O’Neill; patrickoneill@erols.com
Vice-President: C. Neil Manson; nielmans@comcast.net
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Quarterly bulletin Editor: Diane Schug-Neill; schugoneill@gmail.com
AVS Newsletter Editor: Bernard Means; MeansB@wlu.edu
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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: Bob Maslowski, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526; bobwincellar@yahoo.com
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