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EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

76th Annual Meeting
November 5-8, 2009
Johnstown, PA

Editor
Mima Kapches
2010
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The 76th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, November 5-8, 2009 at the Holiday Inn. This meeting, lovingly dedicated to the memory of Richard ‘Dick’ George, was hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA).

Pre-conference tours were set for Thursday, November 5th. These included: 1) the Allegheny Portage Railroad in Gallitzin; 2) the Johnstown Flood National Memorial in South Fork; and, 3) the Johnstown Heritage Discovery Center in Johnstown. That evening, the President’s Reception was held in the Tuscany/Piedmont Room.

On Friday Morning, November 6, the program of papers was preceded by Welcoming Remarks and Announcements. Thereafter, Wm. Jack Hranicky presented Howard MacCord, a Resolution -Tribute and Mark A. McConaughy presented Richard L. George - Mr. Southwestern Pennsylvania Archaeology in an In Memoriam Session.

Friday Morning Session 1: A View from Under a Rock: Rockshelters in Anthropological Perspective was organized by Paul A. Raber and Jonathan Burns. Papers in this session included: Introduction by Paul A. Raber; The Facts and Fictions of Rockshelter Function by Nigel Brush, P. Nick Kardulias and Scott Donaldson; Upland Rockshelters and Late Woodland Communities in the Hocking Valley, Southeastern Ohio by Staci E. Spertzel; Moments in Time: Differential Site Use Patterns at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH1297) by J. M. Adovasio; The Intensification of Rockshelter Use in the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Period by Paul A. Raber; Paleoindian and Archaic Activities at Dust Cave, Alabama by Renee B. Walker, Sarah S. Sherwood, Lara K. Homsey, Kandace H. Detwiler and Bruce N. Driskell; and, Missing Everything but the Point: Interpreting Behavior at Two Pennsylvania Rockshelters from Sub-meter Spatial Data by Jonathan Burns. Thereafter, a Discussion was held.

Over the lunch hour, the Annual Executive Board Meeting was held.

Minutes of the 76th ESAF Executive Board Meeting

The 76th Annual Executive Board Meeting, held in the Piedmont Room, Holiday Inn, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on November 6, 2009, was brought to order at 11:55am and the first order of standing business was Roll Call. Officers in attendance were: President-Charles Bello; President-Elect-Dean Knight; Corresponding Secretary-Martha Otto; Recording Secretary-Faye Stocum; Bulletin Editor-Mima Kapches; Business Manager-Roger Moeller; and, Webmaster-Carolyn Dillian. Treasurer-Timothy Abel and AENA Editor-Arthur Spiess were absent. State Society Representatives in attendance were: Delaware-Frederick ‘Fuzzy’ Carlson; Maine-Dick Doyle; Maryland-Dick Brock; Massachusetts-Alan Smith; New Jersey-Dave Mudge; Ohio-Martha Otto; Pennsylvania-Amanda Valko; and Virginia-Wm. Jack Hranicky. Representatives from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont and West Virginia were absent. Those present constituted a quorum to conduct business.

With President Bello presiding, the 2nd item of standing business was the Reports from the Officers and Staff. The first request was the reading of the Minutes of the 75th Executive Board Meeting held in Lockport, NY, by the Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum. A motion was made by Dick Doyle and seconded by Fuzzy Carlson to dispense with the reading of these Minutes and to accept them as they appear in Issue #68 of the Bulletin. This motion passed without exception.

Second, the Corresponding Secretary’s Report was presented by Martha Otto. Otto announced she sent preliminary copies of the Directory of State Society Members to each of the Representatives. After having received some responses, Otto indicated she will update it and send copies to all Board members. She thanked everyone who gave assistance in this endeavor.

President Bello asked if the Directory was posted on our website. The Webmaster, Carolyn Dillian, indicated it was not; however, the website has links to each state society’s website and presumably the information contained in the Directory could be found there. Bello asked if we should post the Directory. Otto indicated that many organizations’ websites do not provide this personal information, respecting the privacy of their members. Carolyn Dillian indicated that our website doesn’t include personal e-mail information either, but rather, she has created generic e-mail addresses for the officers and staff positions to maintain the privacy of the individuals who serve. It is possible to set something up like this for the state societies if they wish. There is plenty of room on our website to include the Directory information. After some additional discussion, President Bello request Martha Otto contact each state society as to exactly what information they wish to have included in a Directory to be posted on our website. This information is then to be forwarded to the webmaster. Thereafter, a motion was made by Dick Doyle, seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The Treasurer’s Report was the third to be presented. While the Treasurer, Tim Abel, was absent, he did send copies of his report to the officers and staff. [Note: This report is located elsewhere in the Bulletin.] The opening balance, as of January 1, 2009 was $53,685.79 and as of November 3, 2009, the Treasury balance was $60,816.26. Income as of November 3rd totaled $17,445.25; expenses totaled $14,401.48 (+$3,043.77) President Bello then requested the Recording Secretary read Abel’s transmittal. In this transmission, Abel noted that for the first time since he took over as treasurer, the Federation had a positive cash flow balance and at year’s end we should be operating in the black. The meeting income identified in the report includes two years (the current meeting included) and we may owe the SPA money. He does not see next year’s financial situation as being this good. He also noted that overall ESAF is still struggling financially. We are losing individual and institutional memberships and 2 state societies (NJ and VA) have not paid their dues. These are reflections of the overall economy and a lack of securing new memberships; especially, younger individuals and, most pointedly, students. Institutional membership income is declining as a result of libraries using
subscription services like EBSCO and JSTOR rather than purchasing hard copies of the journal. It is Abel’s opinion the Federation has pretty much cut everywhere we can without reducing membership benefits or raising fees. Unfortunately, it is just not a good time to raise fees. Even though we have cut journal printing costs, we are still spending $1.37 on each membership for every $1.00 we bring in. We have the means to “weather the storm” for a few more years; however, we may be forced to either cut benefits or raise dues in the future to survive.

On a housekeeping matter, Abel noted the Federation was charged $14.00 for two bank transactions. For the Dreyfus account, when cheques are made out for less than $500.00, a $7.00 bank fee is charged. Abel didn’t realize this and offered to pay these charges himself if the Executive Board felt it appropriate. On a final note, Abel indicated he is in favor of accepting the Archaeological Society of Virginia’s (ASV) invitation to host the 2010 annual meeting. President Bello opened the floor for discussion. Both Wm. Jack Hranicky and Dave Mudge indicated they would check with their respective state societies to be sure their dues are promptly paid. Roger Moeller then raised several points. His Business Office financial reports accounting time frame does not match that of Abel’s Treasurer’s report so their figures will never match exactly; however, they are very close. Moeller noted the figure listed by Abel for meeting income is incorrect; this is a gross figure and no expenses have been paid. Thus, we may make money on this meeting but lose for the year. This will all depend on the number of walk-in registrants we get for the rest of this meeting. Moeller also clarified that we do not lose money when subscription services such as ESBCO are used by libraries to secure their institutional memberships from us. Moeller also noted an additional cost saving measure that we have not taken is to dispense with printing the Bulletin and posting it online only. This could save approximately $1,000.00 annually. Finally, he noted that if we accept the ASV’s invitation to host the 2010 meeting, they must require paper presenters to be individual members of ESAF. The last time they hosted the meetings, this requirement was not enforced and money was lost as a result. President Bello asked if the membership requirement is standard Federation policy. Both Moeller and the Recording Secretary affirmed this requirement. Wm. Jack Hranicky indicated that if this is policy, it will be included in the 2010 meeting program requirements for accepting papers. Thereafter, a motion was made by Wm. Jack Hranicky and seconded by Dick Doyle to accept the Treasurer’s report as presented. This motion passed. President Bello asked for a motion to have the $14.00 bank penalty fees be charged to the Federation and not to Tim Abel. This was made by Dick Doyle, seconded by Roger Moeller and passed.

The AENA Editor’s Report was the fourth to be presented. In the absence of Arthur Spiess, the Recording Secretary read his report. Volume #37 of the Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA) was delivered to the printer in mid-August containing 7 articles and 174 pages. It contains the lengthy article on the Reagan Paleo Indian site in Vermont by Francis ‘Jess’ Robinson. The late Jim Petersen began the research on this site which Robinson completed. The printer shipped Volume #37 to the Business Manager on August 31st for distribution. 520 copies were printed with 15 copies left unbound for reprints. Total printing and shipping costs were $6375.00, which is $214.00 less than last year and approximately $3,000.00 less than before we switched printers. As for Volume #38 for 2010, to date, 2 articles have been submitted; one of which has completed the peer review process. We’re approximating last year’s schedule and Spiess anticipates being able to fill this issue despite the state of the economy. Finally, pursuant to our agreement with EBSCO to distribute digital copies of AENA, they now have issues from 1990 through 2008 in digital format. A copy of the current (2009) issue will be sent soon. To date, there is no information available concerning royalties. With no discussion on this report, a motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Dick Doyle to accept this report as read. The motion passed.

The fifth presentation was the Bulletin Editor’s Report. Mima Kapches announced the Bulletin was prepared and sent in late August on schedule. It has been limited to 32 pages to save on printing costs. In viewing its contents, you will see that a number of State Society Reports are missing. While some individuals gave oral presentations at the General Business Meeting, copies were never forwarded for inclusion in the Bulletin. With no discussion on this report, a motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Wm. Jack Hranicky to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The sixth presentation was the Business Manager’s Report. Roger Moeller began his report by saying for the first time in a long time he sold more than 5 copies of the in-print volumes of AENA, except for Volume #35. For Volume #36 (2008), he sold more than 10. These sales resulted in more volumes going out of print. We no longer have any copies of Volumes #1-5, 7-14, 17-18, and 20-26. Sales of the AENA CD totaled 16 copies; 7 copies of the Bulletin CD. Currently, there are only 5 copies of the AENA CD left. Moving onto memberships, Moeller noted only 239 membership requests were received to date, for an overall total of 382. This figure reflects 3 gratis exchanges and 13 memberships for state societies. There are only 52 memberships for 2010 onward. Addressing postage costs, Moeller indicated we are spending an average of $1.51 for bulk mailings; whereas, it costs $2.77 to mail out individual copies. There is an additional advantage using the indicia, that being not having to apply stamps. Foreign mailing breaks down to $6.97 for Canadian memberships and $14.25 for English members. Moving on, he noted the brokerage account with Wells Fargo stands at $40,190.84 which is an increase of nearly $3,000.00 over last year. Overall, the Federation is solvent but we’re really not making any money. We need more memberships; particularly younger members. We need to get people to join/renew earlier in the year to be sure we get the 300 minimum needed to quality for bulk mailing rates. For those members who join or renew after a bulk mailing has been sent out it costs us nearly twice as much to mail. This year, Moeller received 30 of these later memberships. Also, he noted mailing out reminders after the summer, costs more than we bring in. He mailed out a
total of 409 copies. Thereafter, President Bello thanked Moeller for his report and opened the floor for discussion. Mima Kapches indicated she liked the 3-year membership Moeller used to offer. It was convenient and it also assures income for 3 years for the Business Office. Alan Smith asked if we are printing too many copies of each volume of AENA. Moeller indicated it is extremely hard to predict whether an individual volume of AENA will have a wide audience appeal and thus sell out quickly. Some are simply more popular than others. With no additional discussion, Dick Doyle made a motion seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The last staff report was present by Carolyn Dillian. Dillian began the Webmaster Report by saying she secured all the website files from Greg Lattanzi and then redesigned the website that went ‘live’ in January 2009. She described the contents of the site which includes information about ESAF, its purpose and history, society news, links to our State Societies’ websites, Executive Board contact information, along with membership, meeting and publications (including the opportunity to purchase memberships, publications as well as register for meetings via PayPal). She cleaned up the site by eliminating invalid links and streamlined navigation. The Executive Board contact information includes permanent email addresses for each position (e.g. president@esaf-archeology.org). The Board now has a group mailing address for ‘conference-type’ discussions. Dillian noted the website has had 3024 hits since January with 9447 individual pages viewed. Most of this traffic occurred in the months prior to the annual meeting. Most of the individuals visiting our site are from the Northeast, but there have been visitors from California, the Midwest, as well as from Europe, Asia and even South America. Plans for improving the website include: 1) the possibility of including the Directory of State Society Members; 2) a consideration for uploading issues of the Bulletin; and, 3) “fixing” the problem of including shipping fees for membership purchases via PayPal. Items #1 and 2 will require Executive Board approval. Finally, anyone who has suggestions, news, etc. for the website should contact Dillian at webmaster@esaf-archeology.org. President Bello thanked Carolyn not only for her report but for the excellent job she has done with the website. Thereafter, Wm. Jack Hranicky raised the possibility of selling advertising space/links on our website. By charging a nominal annual fee, we could generate some income. Dillian noted the professional organizations promoting archaeology normally do not sell advertising space on their websites. There is the problem of how we would evaluate the advertisers and what they’re selling. President Bello thought we should look into this matter. Hranicky made a motion, seconded by Martha Otto, to have the Board investigate the possibility and viability of selling advertising space on our website. Discussion on this motion included a suggestion by President Bello. He thought we should offer advertising space on the website to the state societies to promote their publications. The webmaster noted that she would not be responsible for nor should she be expected to design such promotional ads. Hranicky accepted this as a friendly amendment to his motion. Thereafter, a vote was taken on this amended motion and passed. President Bello appointed Hranicky to the task of looking into this matter of selling advertising space on the website and requested the Corresponding Secretary, Martha Otto, to contact each state society offering them the opportunity to send advertisements for their publications to the webmaster for uploading on our website. To conclude this report presentation, a motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Dick Doyle to accept the webmaster’s report as presented. The motion passed.

Moving on to Committee Reports, President Bello asked for the Brennan Award Committee Report. In the absence of Arthur Spiess, the Recording Secretary read this report. For the 3rd year in a row, no applications were submitted to receive this $1,000.00 award. Due to the Federation’s balance sheet, this committee has not made any extraordinary effort to publicize this opportunity. The 2006 award was given to the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS). Having overcome problems with their first publisher, MAS is nearing the finish line on the production of the book Nantucket and Other Native Places: The Legacy of Elizabeth Alden Little. This book was co-edited by Elizabeth Chilton and Mary Lyn Rainey and is being published by SUNY Press. Its release date is Spring, 2010. Upon the completion of this report, Alan Smith announced that a 20% discount off the price of this book is being offered to our meeting attendees. Flyers are available in the Book Room for this limited time offer. Thereafter, a motion to accept this report as presented was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Dick Doyle. The motion passed.

The last report, Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee Report, was read by the Recording Secretary in Arthur Spiess’ absence. This award was authorized 3 years ago to encourage and support CRM firms and/or academic CRM centers to publish reports of merit in AENA. However, given our financial circumstance, publicizing its availability has again been forestalled. President Bello asked for any discussion. Dick Doyle asked how much this award is. Roger Moeller indicated it was the same as the Brennan Award, $1,000.00. With no further discussion, Dick Doyle made a motion to accept this report, which was seconded by Martha Otto and passed.

Under Old Business, the 1st item of Old Business was ESAF Marketing and Promotion. Roger Moeller opened this discussion by asking for new ideas and suggestions on how to identify and entice a new market audience to ESAF. Our outreach efforts to attract and increase our membership roles needs some “sizzle.” While our website has generated interest in ESAF this has not translated into new members or increased book sales. In years past, sending out new appeals for memberships used to have positive results. Wm. Jack Hranicky noted in years past when he dealt with such promotional activities he used to send out press releases to make the organization more visible. For example, we could create releases which identify the content of AENA. Such releases could be sent to state society newsletter editors for inclusion in their publications. President Bello also
noted that when he was involved with the ASNJ, he used to promote ESAF activities in their newsletter and other mailings. This seems to have stopped. To him it seems logical that if the State Society Representatives are interested enough to become members of this Executive Board, they should equally be willing to be a conduit for sending Federation news back to their society. Faye Stocum suggested it may not be clear as to what is expected of the State Society Representatives. Perhaps the Board should come up with a formalized list of duties and as part of their annual report the Representatives could include a discussion on how these were carried out. We might be able to pinpoint problems and solutions to sustaining communications between ESAF and the state societies. The Federation officers and staff can’t assume the important role the Representatives play in this organization. Hranicky asked if the Representatives go back to their societies and present reports on what happened at the meeting. How many state societies post or announce their annual meeting and encourage their members to participate in giving papers, creating posters and/or exhibits on what their members are doing? Hranicky also suggested the Federation could send out press releases to newspapers; however, this would necessitate someone writing copy. After a bit more discussion, President Bello indicated we needed to move on with the meeting agenda; however, he intended to continue this discussion electronically with Board members.

The 2nd Item of Old Business was a request for a Status Report on the Current Meeting. Amanda Valko apologized that she did not have attendance figures at this time. She did say the pre-meeting tours on Thursday were well attended and she, Judy Duritsa and Mark McConaughy (both of whom stepped in for Paula Zitzler) received a lot of positive feedback. Amanda also noted that Judy shined when dealing with the hotel. She stood her ground when they double booked their facilities, gaining some concessions for the SPA and ESAF while setting them straight. Kudos to Judy Duritsa! Also, she acknowledged Meli Diamanti, Brian Fritz, the Westmoreland Chapter #23 of the SPA, Jason Espino, and not to be forgotten, Vema Cowin who shined at ‘twisting’ the arms of consulting and academic organizations for donations which enhanced the quality of this conference. President Bello asked for and received a motion from Alan Smith to thank the SPA for all their time and talents in hosting this wonderful meeting. This was seconded by Faye Stocum and resoundingly passed. A motion was then made by Dick Doyle and seconded by Dave Mudge to accept this report as presented. That motion passed. President Bello then opened the floor for additional items Old Business. Wm. Jack Hranicky asked to read a Resolution of Tribute to Howard MacCord he wrote and to have it become part of the Executive Board’s formal proceedings of this meeting. President Bello indicated he would accept this request as a motion. It was seconded by Dave Mudge and passed without exception. That tribute resolution reads as follows: “As a tribute to Howard A. MacCord’s service to American archaeology, it is resolved: Whereas: Howard A. MacCord worked as a professional archaeologist for over 60 years and was an original member of the Registry of Professional Archaeologists; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord published over 200 papers and monographs which made major contributions to archaeology; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was president of ESAF and sponsored numerous annual meetings; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was a founding father of the Maryland and Virginia archaeological societies and helped make them the great organizations they are today; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was always ready to give a helping hand for any archaeological effort, particularly saving prehistoric and historic sites; and Be it Resolved: the Eastern States Archeological Federation recognizes Howard A. MacCord’s archaeological contributions and mourns his death; America has lost a great archaeologist.” President Bello thanked Hranicky and asked him to read this Tribute at the Banquet. Martha Otto suggested that a comparable resolution acknowledging Dick George should be posted on our website.

Under New Business, the 1st Item raised was the 2010 Annual Meeting. Wm. Jack Hranicky, on behalf of the ASV and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, presented an invitation to host the 2010 meeting in Williamsburg, VA, during the first week of November. Without hesitation or reservation the Board unanimously agreed to accept this invitation.

The 2nd Item of New Business was the 2011, 2012 and beyond Annual Meetings. According to the Minutes of the 2008 Executive Board Meeting, the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) was discussing the possibility of hosting the 2012 meeting. Mima Kapches indicated there were discussions for the 2011 meeting to be held in either the Waterloo, Ontario area or in Ohio. Dean Knight indicated he would look into the possibility for Ontario and get back to the Board. Likewise, Martha Otto noted she would contact the Ohio Historical Society and the Ohio Archaeological Council regarding hosting a meeting. Dick Brock then advised the Board the Society for Historical Archaeology’s annual meeting would be held in Baltimore, MD in 2012, so it would not be possible for the ASM to host our meeting that year. The ASM is looking into hosting our meeting in 2013.

With no additional discussion, President Bello moved on to the 3rd Item of New Business. This was the matter of Uploading the Bulletin onto our Website. Carolyn Dillian, webmaster, indicated there is plenty of room and this would be an easy thing to do. Mima Kapches, Bulletin Editor, said she was in favor of this as well. Wm. Jack Hranicky also spoke in favor of this as long as it was posted in January of the following year of its publication. The current By-Laws mandate, as a benefit of membership, Individual and Institutional members as well as the State Society Representatives receive copies of the Bulletin. The manner (paper or electronic) however is not specified and should be discussed. A question was raised regarding sending electronic copies. What happens if a member doesn’t have access to the internet? With no further discussion, Hranicky made a motion to post the current Bulletin on our website in January of the year following its...
publication. This motion was seconded by Amanda Valko and subsequently passed. President Bello indicated the matter of the Bulletin ‘going electronic’ would be addressed at next year’s meeting.

With no additional New Business, President Bello returned to an Item of Old Business. This last Item of Business was the matter of Revising the Constitution and By-Laws. Wm. Jack Hranicky was appointed last year to draft language to revise the constitution and By-Laws to expand the Executive Board to include the Immediate Past-President, the Webmaster as new positions, and to allow any Past-President attending a Board meeting to vote on motions put before the Executive Board. Also, the ability to use cyber communication to conduct Executive Board business was to be included. Hranicky distributed copies of his revised draft language which included all of the above as well as an Historian position. Faye Stocum identified the current Constitution and By-Laws does not allow for Past-Presidents attending Board meetings to vote on motions since they are not recognized as Executive Board members. Hranicky conceded this point and said he would drop it from consideration. As to the new position of Historian, it was questioned whether this should actually be an Archivist instead since we have a formal agreement with the Morris Library, University of Delaware, to be the Federation’s official document repository. The Federation needs someone to receive, process, interact with and submit documents to the repository. The information which is pertinent to the Federation needs someone to receive, process, interact with and submit documents to the repository. The information which is pertinent to the history of this organization can be culled from this material and posted on our website. Hranicky indicated he would drop the Historian position and bring it up at a later time. Thereafter, Mima Kapches noted a more critical issue with the Constitution and By-Laws was the matter of what constitutes an Executive Board quorum to be able to conduct business. Presently, despite having all Officers and Staff present, if we don’t have a majority of all State Society Representatives present at the meeting, we cannot conduct business. In years past this has happened. Kapches suggested a quorum could be defined as those State Society Representatives attending the meeting. There was some discussion on this and a general consensus was reached. President Bello then asked Hranicky to make the recommended language changes. He asked Hranicky to provide copies of these revisions to Faye Stocum and Mima Kapches for their review in early 2010, with the objective of making final revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws available in April, 2010 to meet the mandated 6 months review period by the membership-at-large prior to the November 2010 meeting. These revisions cannot be brought up for a vote prior to the expiration of this 6 months time period. Hranicky indicated he will do this. With no other Old or New Business, President Bello accepted a motion made by Amanda Valko and seconded by Dick Doyle to adjourn this meeting. The motion passed and the meeting concluded at 1:42 pm.

Friday Afternoon, Session 2: The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 BP was organized by R. Michael Stewart and Kurt W. Carr. Papers in this session were: Problems, Problems: Working with the Archaeological Record of 3000-4000 BP by Michael Stewart; Evidence of Climatic Variability During the Sub-Boreal/Transitional Period: Fact or Fiction by Frank Vento; Settlement Patterns, Lithic Preferences and Cultural Adaptations During the Transitional Period by Kurt W. Carr; The Transitional Archaic of the Susquehanna River Valley by Patricia E. Miller; Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish and Pottery by Roger Moeller; An “Orient” Perspective on the Transitional Archaic in the Delaware Valley by Joseph Blondheim; Understanding the Spatial Coexistence of Late Archaic and Transitional Period Projectile Points at Pine Lake: A Multi-Component Site in the Upper Susquehanna Valley by Nicole Weigel; and A Paradigm for Transitional Archaic Population in Eastern Pennsylvania by Heather A. Wholey. A Discussion concluded this session.
The Annual General Business Meeting was held after the conclusion of Session 4.

Minutes of the 76th General Business Meeting

The 76th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held in the Tuscany/Piedmont Room, Holiday Inn, in Johnstown, PA on November 7, 2009. The meeting was called to order by President Charles Bello at 4:07 pm. President Bello thanked everyone in attendance. His first order of business was to thank the SPA for hosting a great meeting; the tours were interesting, the papers informative, and the facilities well appointed. Thereafter, Bello requested a motion to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the 75th Annual General Business Meeting held in Lockport, NY, and to accept them as they appear in the Bulletin. This motion was made by Roger Moeller, seconded by Dave Mudge and passed without exception.

The next order of business was a request for a Synopsis of Federation Officers and Staff Reports presented at the Executive Board meeting. [Note: These reports can be found within the Executive Board Minutes presented above.] President Bello read the Treasurer’s Report, the AENA Editor’s Report. Faye Stocum read the Corresponding Secretary’s Report and the Bulletin Editor’s Report. President Bello indicated the issue of sending the Bulletin out electronically rather than in paper form will be discussed among Board members and included on next year’s meeting agenda. Roger Moeller then summarized his Business Manager’s Report and Carolyn Dillian gave the Webmaster Report. President Bello gave summaries of the Louis Brennan and Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee Reports. President Bello advised everyone that flyers were available in the Book Room to receive a conference discount on the book written in honor of Elizabeth A. Little for which the Massachusetts Archaeological Society received the 2006 Brennan Award. Also, Bernard Means, via the SPA, would be making an application for the Brennan Award. Means indicated it was his intent to expand, finalize and publish a 1942 draft report. Thereafter, President Bello asked if there were any questions or comments.

After a few points of clarification were made, President Bello moved on to matters of Old Business. The topic of ESAF Marketing was raised. President Bello appealed to the State Society Representatives to promote the benefits of being members of ESAF to their respective societies. He advised everyone that societies can receive a percentage of the fees charged for their treasuries by soliciting memberships to ESAF. Roger Moeller noted it was critical we expand our outreach for new members; especially students. The old ways of promoting our organization aren’t working. It was suggested that State Society Representatives present reports of their officers on what transpired at the meeting; copies of annual meeting announcements, Calls for Papers, as well as Preliminary Program information can be downloaded from the Federation website and either posted on state society websites or included in newsletters.

The second item of Old Business was a Status Report on the Current Meeting. This was presented by Amanda Valko. Valko announced there were meeting 138 registrants, including 18 students. All sessions were well attended and there didn’t appear to be any problems with the hotel. She thanked all who participated in organizing and running everything. President Bello thanked Valko and the SPA. He then opened the floor to any additional Old Business. Hearing none, he moved onto New Business.

President Bello asked Wm. Jack Hranicky to read his Resolution of Tribute to Honor Howard MacCord. The second item of New Business was the 2010 Annual Meeting. President Bello announced the Executive Board accepted an invitation made by the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) to host next year’s meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia. Wm. Jack Hranicky indicated the details are being worked out but he anticipated it will be held the first weekend of November unless they ran into problems with the hotel. As soon as specific information is available, it will be sent to the Executive Board and posted on our website. President Bello thanked Hranicky and the ASV for their invitation and expressed the Board’s appreciation for their timeliness in this matter. The third item of New Business was the 2011 and 2012 Annual Meetings. President-elect Dean Knight announced that he was pursuing the possibility of hosting the 2011 meeting in Ontario. He and Frances Stewart would be working on this and he would get back to President Bello as soon as possible. Martha Otto then noted the possibility of having the 2012 meeting in Ohio if the Archaeological Society of Maryland was considering 2013 instead of 2012. President Bello thanked Knight and Otto for this information.

The third item of New Business was the matter of Posting the Bulletin on our Website. It has been discussed and decided the current Bulletin (#68) will be posted on the website in January 2010. Dave Mudge asked if we can poll the state societies to see if their membership would be in favor of receiving the Bulletin in a pdf format rather than in hard copy. Roger Moeller indicated the cost of printing the Bulletin is a ‘per unit’ charge. The fewer we print, the less it will cost. Postage is not a factor here since they are included with the mailing of AENA.

The last item of New Business was Revisions to the Federation’s Constitution and By-Laws. President Bello thanked Wm. Jack Hranicky for drafting language to revise the Constitution and By-Laws for the Executive Board’s consideration. Based on discussions held at the Executive Board meeting, Hranicky indicated he will go back and prepare new language for adding the Immediate Past-President and Webmaster to the Executive Board; to allow for cyber meetings to conduct Executive Board business; and, to modify the definition of what constitutes a quorum at Executive Board meetings. Hranicky indicated he would send the revised text to Faye Stocum and Mima Kapches for comment and will have the finalized text ready the first of the year so it can be distributed to the membership-at-large. It was also suggested there should be a date given for when the revisions become effective.

ESAF BULLETIN 69(2010) 8
With no additional Old or New Business, President Bello requested Reports from the State Society Representatives be presented. Reports were presented 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 Pennsylvania by Amanda Valko; for Virginia by Wm. Jack Hranicky; and, Darla Spencer, who introduced herself as the new Representative, for the West Virginia Archaeological Society. President Bello welcomed Spencer to the Federation Officers and Staff. He thanked the SPA for hosting a great meeting and then introduced Amanda Valko who then acknowledged the following people for their time, energy and diligence in bringing about this meeting: Conference Arrangements – Judy Duritsa, Brian Fritz and Meli Diamanti; Registration – Meli Diamanti and Roger Moeller; Program Arrangements – Jason Espino and Judy Duritsa; the Bookroom – the Westmoreland Archaeological Society, SPA Chapter #23; the Tours – Mark McConaughy and Judy Duritsa; Corporate Sponsorships – Verna Cowin, and the Hospitality Suite – Various members of the SPA. Thereafter, Bello acknowledged the passing of two icons of ESAF Richard ‘Dick’ George and Howard MacCord. These men contributed so much to North American archaeology and will be greatly missed not only for their work but for their spirit and zest for life. This meeting was dedicated to the memory of Dick George. Wm. Jack Hranicky read a Resolution of Tribute to Honor Howard MacCord. On a lighter note, the Canadian-American Loving Cup was passed in the long established tradition. The Guest Speaker for the evening was Dr. Dennis Stanford, Head of the Division of Archaeology and Director of the Paleoindian/Paleoecology Program, Smithsonian Institution. His lecture was entitled “Seeking a New Paleolithic Paradigm.”

Sunday Morning Session 5: Contributed Papers included the following papers: A Study of the Middle Woodland Period in Anne Arundel County, Maryland by Stephanie Taleff Sperling; The Significance of Corncob-Impressed Pottery in Southern West Virginia by Darla Spencer Hoffman; Early Seventeenth Century Susquehannock Settlement Patterns Reconsidered: Results from the Lemoyne Borough Memorial Park Site, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania by Andrew Wyatt, and Charles Conrad Abbott’s Archaeological Investigations at a 17th Century Dutch Fur Trader’s House on Burlington Island, New Jersey by Carolyn D. Dillian, Charles Bello and Richard Veit.

Sunday Morning Session 6: Soils was organized by John Wah. The following papers were presented: The Use of Landforms, Sediments, and Soils in the Interpretation of Archaeological Sites by John S. Wah; The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the Northwestern Section of the Delmarva Peninsula, USA by Darrin L. Lowery; Soils and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas by Daniel P. Wagner; Holland Point: Archaeology and Geomorphology of Submerged Shell Middens on Maryland’s Eastern Shore by Jesse Walker; and Old Dirt Along the Clarion River: Evidence of Ice Wedge Casts in Alluvial Soils and the Potential for Discovering Preserved Late Pleistocene Habitation Sites by Brian L. Fritz.

Meeting Attendance:

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Respectfully submitted, Faye L. Stocum, Recording Secretary

TREASURER’S REPORT

Tim Abel, Treasurer

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Tim Abel, Treasurer
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Total Expenses $14,632.95
**Balance for 2009** $6,469.54

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**STATE SOCIETY REPORTS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE,**
**Fuzzy Carlson**

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD) was founded in 1933 by amateur and professional archaeologists to study and appreciate archaeology. ASD is a charter member society of the Eastern States Archeological Federation.

Our mission is to: Educate both our members and the public about archaeology; Support professional archaeological investigations; Report on activity within Delaware and the surrounding region; Promote interest and participation in archaeology and related activities.

The ASD has four chapters that meet nine times a year. The current membership is 127, as of April 2009. Our annual meeting is held in April.

To promote the work we are doing, the ASD leads the planning for Delaware’s annual Archeology Month in May. ASD members designed the poster for the last three years. We represented archaeology at several festivals across the state, and participated in a symposium as well. Our turn out this year was very good.

The ASD also has a training program for its volunteers in the field and in the lab, and has participated in several excavations. This past year, volunteers worked at the Marcus Hook site, in Pennsylvania, the Amstel House in New Castle, and at Fort Delaware. We again partnered with the Institute of Maritime History to conduct side scan sonar surveys to locate and record sites in Delaware waters. Our biggest effort for the last 4 years has been at the Avery’s Rest site, a 17th century farmstead in Sussex County. Members of the Society and other volunteers continue to work on this site located on the north side of Rehoboth Bay, Delaware. This early colonial site was first occupied by John Avery, his wife Sarah and children in 1675 when John was 42 years old. At his death in 1682, John was Captain of the militia at Whorekill (Lewes), Justice of the Peace and President Judge of the Court at Whorekill and one of the wealthiest men in Sussex County. The site was first located in 1977 during a regional survey of potentially threatened areas by state archaeologists and subsequently nominated to and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2006, the Society learned the site would be destroyed, at least in part, by a proposed housing development. Then Sussex Chapter President, Peter Bon, sought and received the assistance of professional archaeologists from the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and Heite Consulting, Inc. Since April 2007, Dan Griffith, joined the effort and has led the field and lab work. Current Sussex Chapter President, John Bansch, has continued to rally support among members to continue the fieldwork since 2008. The site is amazing! The Society has identified many features, including two large, complex and deep wells and a large cellar hole. The wells were twelve feet wide and up to fourteen feet deep and contained numerous fill levels including levels with domestic refuse. At the base of one well, an intact wood casing was recovered, the first one ever found from a 17th century site in Delaware. Another interesting feature was that of a cellar with a set of stairs coming in from the north. On the bottom stair tread of the cellar entrance, a crew found an iron key. The cellar obviously had a locked door! The cellar was either under the Avery house or under a storehouse on the farmstead. The crew completed the excavation of the cellar hole in September 2009. The work shifted to a lab phase during the winters of 2007/2008 and the winter of 2008/2009. For this fall and for the winter of 2009/2010, the crew will be in the lab completing the washing, sorting and marking of artifacts recovered during the 2008 and 2009 field seasons. The real work is just beginning. The project has been a tremendous learning experience for all who have participated. Many of the Society members spent long, hot and dry summers at this site, insuring that this chapter of Delaware history will not be lost forever.

To read more on all the great work we’ve been doing, you can find us on the web at www.delawarearcheology.org.

**THE MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**Richard Doyle**

Now in our 53rd year, The Maine Archaeological Society continues its tradition of holding two public meetings per year. The meetings are held on the last Sunday of April and March. In addition to our public meetings, we hold three additional Directors’ Meetings to conduct the Society’s business.

The Spring Meeting was held at The Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor. The first presentation was given by Ingrid Brack of the University of Reading, UK, who spoke about “The Environmental Archaeology of the New Meadows River, Casco Bay, Maine” and her uranium series dating of quahog shell. The afternoon speaker was Steve Pendry of the National Park Service, who talked about recent archaeological efforts on Saint Croix Island.
in the Saint Croix River occupied by the French in 1604-1605.

The Fall Meeting was held at The University of Southern Maine's new Osher Map Library. In the morning, Richard Doyle spoke on the "Gene Stewart Collection and the Middle Archaic of the Sebago Lake Region". The second talk of the morning was Skip Brack of The Davistown Museum, Liberty, Maine and The Liberty Tool Company. He spoke on "Perspectives on Early Historic Tools." The afternoon speaker was Dr. Nathan Hamilton of the University of Southern Maine whose talk "Archaeology and Environmental History of Smutty Nose Island, Isles of Shoals" closed the meeting.

The Education Committee has put The Davis Family Foundation grant monies to good use revamping and expanding our website to include public education links and content. Another smaller grant by Florida Power and Lights was used to create and publish a "Maine Pre-Contact Artifact Timeline" poster.

The Society's membership continues to hold its own at just under 300 members, including life members. Our Occasional Publications in Maine Archaeology again saw no new manuscripts this year, but several are in the pipeline. The Society's bi-annual publication "The Bulletin" continues to be published to coincide with our Public Meetings.

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 (393) individuals and institutions. ASM currently has 8 active chapters throughout the state. The officers for 2009-2010 were elected at the 2008 fall meeting. For the ASM Officers; see ESAF Bulletin, DIRECTORIES OF ESAF STATE SOCIETY MEMBERS on page 28. ASM sponsored or participated in many archeology related activities that ran throughout 2009. They included: 18th Annual Workshop in Archeology — March 7; 44th Spring Symposium on Archeology — April 4; "Colonial Archeology: Investigating & Celebrating Maryland’s 375th Birthday"; Maryland Archeology Month 2009 — April: "St. Mary’s City: 375 Year Old, Thousands of Years Young." The poster for the April celebration featured objects recovered from the St. John’s Freehold. There were 18 events during Archeology Month statewide.

The 2009 38th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at Port Tobacco, from May 22 to June 1, lead by Dr. James Gibb and Dr. April Beisaw.

The 46th ASM Annual Meeting was held October 17th and hosted by the Northern Chesapeake Chapter of the Archeological Society in Frederick, Maryland. Dan Coates, from the Archeological Society of the Northern Chesapeake was the 2009 William B. Marye Award recipient.

Presentations dealt with: "Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Program"; "The Concord Point Light Keeper’s Dwelling/Avocational Archaeologists in Support of Volunteer Restoration and Preservation Projects"; "Archeology of the 1800 Susquehanna Canal, Cecil County, Maryland"; "The Preservation of the Heritage of Early Welsh Immigrants Through the Restoration of the CoulstonTown Slateworkers’ Cottages"; "Archaeology and History of Cedar Hill Cemetery”.

Vivian Eike became the 9th graduate of the ASM’s Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program at the April 4, 2009 Spring Symposium.

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 2008, 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.

ASFM has three excellent outreach venues: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our biannual journal, and the ASM Webpage located at www.marylandarcheology.org. Our website averages 780 visits per month.
The Archaeological Society of New Jersey continued to hold quarterly meetings throughout 2008 and into 2009. The 2009 meetings were held at Trenton (January); East Jersey Old Town (March); Tuckahoe (May); and in October, we held a special joint meeting with the Orange County Chapter of the NYSAA and the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society at the Sterling Forest State Park in NY.

We continued to regularly publish issues of our newsletter, but we missed one issue this spring, and so only sent three issues out. At this point, we send out 10% of our newsletters electronically. We are starting to go greener! With the deployment of our Bulletin editor, Chaz Bello, with his new FEMA responsibilities, our 2008 Bulletin publication had been delayed. However, both the 2008 and 2009 Bulletins have now been issued and mailed, and once again our publication run is current, with another Bulletin scheduled to go out in 2010. One sad note, since our long-time editor Chaz Bello has accepted out of country employment, he has reluctantly relinquished his editorial duties and we are scrambling to fill the enormous void left in his absence. Under his editorship, the ASNJ Bulletin became the ne plus ultra of state society publications, and his skills will be hard to replace.

Membership in the Society stands at just under 300, with a little less than 20% participating as Life Members. We are proud that we have 12 institutional members. With the website up and running the new paypal renewal feature, we hope to retain more members from year to year. We also feature an ESAF membership option on the same page.

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 continued to experience a financial crisis this year. Although we had had a very successful excavation day at the Joseph Bonaparte in 2008, we didn’t pursue this in 2009 due to the high cost of insurance ($500/day for excavation insurance). Instead, society members looked into our insurance options and discovered that our insurance policy wasn’t the proper coverage (it didn’t even cover our meetings and had us in a high risk group). One of our members took the initiative to work with an insurance broker to get us into the proper category and to try to acquire a better policy. Our new policy allows us to hold unlimited meetings and unlimited excavations for the same price as our old policy.

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.

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. This is now complete and the complete set of ASNJ Bulletins plus the Newsletters through 1979 on 4 CDs is available on our website.

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; http://www.asnj.org is the new official ASNJ web site, while the second, http://groups.yahoo.com/asnj, provides other web links, a bulletin board system and additional services. Two recent discussion threads have centered on the topics of the teaching of archaeology in New Jersey elementary schools and prehistoric hunting practices.

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.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Timothy Abel

Founded : 1916; Membership (2006) : 519 regular, 40 institutional; Chapters : 16

The New York State Archaeological Association held its 94nd Annual Meeting April 23-25, 2009 at the Honor’s Haven Resort and Spa in Ellenville, NY. The meetings were hosted by the Incorporated Orange County Chapter. Friday featured the New York Archaeological Council meetings and program. Saturday and Sunday paper sessions presented research from throughout the state. The annual banquet held Saturday April 24th featured Dr. James Adovasio (Mercyhurst College), Early Human Populations in the New World: A Biased Approach.

NYSAA announces that its annual Bulletin (Number 125) will be published in early 2011. The CD...
compilation of 102 issues of The Bulletin remains available.

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 95th Annual Meeting will be held April 15-17, 2011 in Johnstown, NY, hosted by the VanEpps-Hartley Chapter.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
Wm Jack Hranicky

The ASV reports an excellent year for archeology in Virginia. We have 16 chapters with a membership of 566. There have been numerous chapter projects, such as the Upper James River survey, Wolf Hills chapter survey, and the Smith Mountain Lake project. We have published four issues of the newsletter and Quarterly Bulletin. We have done extensive work on our Kittiewan Planting, including excavation to locate earlier buildings. Our certification program has 96 students. We continue giving Advocational and Professional, as well as student, awards. We may have found Henry Clay’s birth house foundations. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has sponsored three fieldschools and workshops. At last year’s ESAF Meeting, the ASV read a tribute to Howard MacCord’s 50-year involvement in archeology and his service as an ESAF President.

As a tribute to Howard A. MacCord’s service to American archaeology, it is resolved: Whereas: Howard A. MacCord worked as a professional archaeologist for over 60 years and was an original member of the Registry of Professional Archeologists; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord published over 200 papers and monographs which made major contributions to archaeology; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was president of ESAF and sponsored numerous annual meetings; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was a founding father of the Maryland and Virginia archaeological societies and helped make them the great organizations they are today; and Whereas: Howard A. MacCord was always ready to give a helping hand for any archaeological effort, particularly saving prehistoric and historic sites; and Be it Resolved: the Eastern States Archaeological Federation recognizes Howard A. MacCord’s archaeological contributions and mourns his death; America has lost a great archaeologist.

ABSTRACTS
J. M. Adovasio (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), Moments in Time: Differential Site Use Patterns at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297)
Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297) currently manifests the longest, if explicitly episodic, occupational sequence in the Americas. Interestingly, despite the long persistence of an essentially stable seasonal visitation pattern which is centered upon latest summer through mid-to-late fall site use, the intensity of rockshelter utilization (measured in length of visitation interval and/or persons per visit) is highly variable. Prior to and after Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland times (ca. 4000 to 100 B.C. uncalibrated) the pattern of site visitation by any index is rather light. During the Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland intervals, site utilization is much heavier based on all available lines of evidence. The spatial and temporal patterns of site use at Meadowcroft during the Holocene is detailed and related to broader patterns of Cross Creek Drainage-wide prehistoric visitation and several potential explanations are offered for the heavier pattern of site use documented for the Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland periods.

David A. Anderson and Jenica Simon (University of Wisconsin – La Crosse) Investigating the Upland Settlement Pattern of the Monongahela: Plowshares or Swords?
Data from archaeological sites associated with the Late Prehistoric Period Monongahela Culture of Southwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia show evidence for a heavy reliance on maize agriculture as a subsistence base. However, unlike other contemporaneous, agriculturally based Native American cultures in eastern North America, the Monongahela are unusual in exhibiting a settlement pattern focused on upland locales rather than river valley bottoms and terraces with their rich, agriculturally productive soils. Some scholars have suggested this upland focus resulted from a need for intensified village defense which out weighed the needs of agricultural production. Others, however, have argued that it is precisely these upland locales which provide the most productive locations for agriculture in the region. This paper will present results of an on-going reexamination of Monongahela settlement patterns with a focus on a discussion of various environmental variables influential in successful maize agriculture.

G Travis Bercel and Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), The Hatfield Site and the Chartier’s Valley Monongahela Tradition
The Hatfield site (36WH678) is a large, multi-component archaeological site located approximately 30 km south of Pittsburgh in North Strabane Township, Washington County. Pennsylvania. Since 2007, the Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has undertaken an archaeological investigation of the site. Based on surface and excavation data, several occupations have been identified at Hatfield, from probable small archaic camps to multiple, extensively occupied Late Prehistoric villages. Excavations have focused on one of the village components. Features, artifacts, and a recently obtained radiocarbon date indicate that one of these villages pertains to the Middle Monongahela period. The ongoing research at Hatfield allow for a re-evaluation of the only existing, mono-causal model of settlement and subsistence
strategies within the Chartiers Creek watershed. This model proposed that Monongahela groups were marginalized to less productive resource areas by an invading population during the 14th and early 15th centuries. The preliminary results of the chapter's excavations, coupled with a better understanding of the chronology of various Monongahela Tradition components in the Chartiers Valley, show that other factors influenced settlement and subsistence patterns in this region.

Joseph Blondino, (Temple University), An "Orient" Perspective on the Transitional Archaic in the Delaware Valley

The Orient phase of the Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland period is a rather dynamic time in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast, seeing the introduction of a new narrow-bladed biface tradition, use of both carved stone bowls and early pottery, and, in some parts of the region, relatively elaborate mortuary ceremonialism. Non-coastal Orient peoples seem to have focused their settlement and subsistence practices around high-order streams, and the Upper Delaware is no exception. However, an examination of the landscapes on which sites from this time period are situated suggests that proximity to major streams may not have been the most important factor in site selection. This paper will briefly review Orient phase archaeology in the Upper Delaware Valley, including both data from excavated sites and an impression of settlement patterns obtained by examining the numbers and locations of plow-zone sites. Although only a preliminary examination of the data has been conducted to date, an interesting trend regarding Transitional Archaic site location has been noted which may inform our current views of settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and climatic/environmental conditions at the time.

Nigel Brush (Ashland University), P. Nick Kardulias (College of Wooster), and Scott Donaldson, The Facts and Fictions of Rockshelter Function

Rockshelters are among the most visible of archaeological sites, yet the purpose(s) they served within prehistoric communities is often obscured by time and shrouded in speculation. The hillsides and hollows that line the Killbuck Valley in northcentral Ohio are covered with hundreds of small sandstone rockshelters that were utilized by native peoples over thousands of years. Artifacts recovered from beneath these shelters during 30 years of excavation, tell a story of diverse activities and shifting patterns of site utilization that is far more complex than the standard models. Not only does the intensity of rockshelter utilization vary through time, but so do the activities performed at these sites. In addition to serving as hunting camps, these shelters were also utilized as base camps, quarry reduction sites, transit camps, temporary shelters, and cache sites. Rockshelter function was dependent on the everchanging natural and cultural landscapes in which prehistoric peoples lived.

Kenneth Burkett (Jefferson County History Center), A Chronological Assessment of the Late Prehistoric Villages at Fishbasket

Continued excavations at the Fishbasket site complex along the Redbank Creek on the boarder of Clarion and Armstrong counties Pennsylvania has revealed a succession of large villages which cumulatively span most of the Late Prehistoric period. Such a packed series of sites offers a unique and defining perspective of settlement pattern evolution by these people and their place in a broader regional context. Utilizing settlement pattern comparisons, artifact analysis and recent carbon dating results, this paper will present the chronological sequencing of these occupations and discuss both continued similarities and obvious cultural changes that occur here through time.

Jonathan Burns (Axis Research, Inc.), Missing Everything but the Point: Interpreting Behavior at Two Pennsylvania Rockshelters from Sub-meter Spatial Data

Traditional archeological approaches to rockshelter sites in the Middle Atlantic region have mostly focused on culture history and the interpretation of human behavior from assemblage-based analyses, with little regard for important spatial relationships between artifact distributions and the natural features of the rockshelters themselves. Sub-meter provenience accuracy and attention to small-sized debris are keys to linking archaeological spatial structure to behavioral context. This research from two upland rockshelters in Pennsylvania demonstrates the advantages of using detailed excavation techniques and analyses to interpret on-site behaviors.

Kurt W. Carr (The State Museum of Pennsylvania), Settlement Patterns, Lithic Preferences and Cultural Adaptations During the Transitional Period

Withthoft proposed that the settlement patterns of the Transitional Period focused on riverine environments. He also proposed that in Pennsylvania, there were distinctive lithic preferences and a distinctive lithic reduction strategy during this period. This presentation will examine settlement patterns, patterns of lithic utilization and lithic technology for the Late Archaic, Transitional and Early Woodland Periods using data from the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files. These traits will be correlated with climatic changes resulting in a model for the evolution of cultural adaptations during this period.

Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), The Monongahela and Their Neighbors to the North: Implications from the IUP Late Prehistoric Project

Among archaeologists working in Southwestern Pennsylvania, sites associated with the Monongahela cultural tradition have generally been considered to extend on the north and east to the Conemaugh- Blacklick watershed of Indiana and Westmoreland Counties where the Kiskiminetas and Johnston Phases have been defined. Cultural traditions immediately to the north of this area are much more poorly described. This raises a number of questions regarding ethnicity, chronology, and adaptation in this part of southwestern Pennsylvania as well as more general and theoretical questions concerning how
archaeologists identify cultural affiliation and the interactions between differing societies based on the archaeological record. For nearly a decade, the IUP Late Prehistoric Project has been focused on investigating Late Prehistoric/Late Woodland cultural settlement patterns and subsistence strategies in the three watersheds that cross Indiana County as a means of addressing such questions. Our results to date are summarized and discussed in this paper.

Carolyn D. Dillian (Princeton University), Charles Bello (FEMA, Region 3), and Richard Veit, (Monmouth University), Charles Conrad Abbott's Archaeological Investigations at a 17th-Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey Charles Conrad Abbott (1834-1919) conducted archaeological excavations from approximately 1891 to 1894 at the site of an alleged 17th-century Dutch fur trader's house on Burlington Island, New Jersey. This large island lies in the Delaware River opposite Burlington City, New Jersey and Bristol, Pennsylvania. Abbott's excavations represent a very early example of historical archaeology in the Delaware Valley. Information recorded in Abbott's personal diaries, archaeological record books, and personal correspondence held by Princeton University, Harvard University's Peabody Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania suggest the amount of material excavated from this site was relatively large and was collected by a variety of individuals. This paper uses Abbott's excavations, primary historical documents, secondary sources, site visits, and geomorphological data to analyze this early Contact Period site.

Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), Common Themes and New Perspectives: A Historical Perspective of Monongahela Symposia and an Introduction to the 8th Monongahela Symposium Originally coined in 1939, the Monongahela Tradition is an archaeological term used to define the people that inhabited the lower portion of the Upper Ohio River Valley during the Late Prehistoric period, or between A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1635. Over the succeeding 70 years, archaeologists have re-defined time and again various aspects of the Monongahela. The present symposium is the eighth edition in the past 39 years. As representations of ongoing research during the past four decades, the previous symposia can elucidate major themes and directions that archaeologists have explored to understand this enigmatic group. Past symposia have focused on single components, regional surveys, neighboring groups, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies. More importantly though, there have been ever-present attempts to identify, assess, and explain variability within the archaeology record of the Monongahela.

Brian L. Fritz (Quemahoning LLC), Old Dirt Along the Clarion River: Evidence of Ice Wedge Casts in Alluvial Soils and the Potential for Discovering Preserved Late Pleistocene Habitation Sites Archaeological investigations of alluvial soils along the Clarion River in Elk County, Pennsylvania have revealed soil features that resemble ice wedge casts and patterned ground that are generally associated with periglacial conditions. These soil features, along with three bulk soil AMS dates, suggest that this alluvial landform was stable during the Late Pleistocene. Stable alluvial surfaces dating to Clovis and pre-Clovis times are exceedingly rare. If the age interpretations of the soils and sediments prove to be correct then this location may provide an excellent opportunity for discovering preserved evidence of early Paleo-Indian occupations within Pennsylvania.

Richard Michael Gramly (American Society for Amateur Archaeology and Research Associate, Maine State Museum), Recap of Vail Kill Site #1: Implications for Paleo-American Behavior and Band Size Since 1972, 12 fragmentary and complete fluted points have come to light at Vail kill site #1. Seven (7) fragments have been conjoined to fragments unearthed at the Vail habitation site, 150-200 m away and on the opposite shore of the ancient Magalloway River. These conjoined points represent ALL six (6) of the repeatedly occupied habitation loci at the Vail site. It is argued that the Vail site was occupied by a band of six families for 9-10 consecutive seasons, during which period the Magalloway Valley caribou herd may have been eliminated forcing the Vail band to abandon the region.

Wm Jack Hranicky, Before-Clovis: It's Only Broken Stone This paper discusses and illustrates lithic tools that do not lend themselves to be classified as Clovis but are suggested as being from the Paleoindian era. This paper argues against Clovis technology as being the "ground floor" in American prehistory. Lithic tool examples are discussed from Tennessee, Virginia, and Florida. Before Clovis sites of Saltville in Virginia and Topper in South Carolina are also discussed with new information about both sites.

William C. Johnson (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology) and D. Scott Speedy (Grave Creek Mound Archaeology Complex Research Facility), Monongahela Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity Revisited: Cordage Twist Direction as a Tool in Facilitating the Delineation of Territorial Boundaries and Demonstrating Population Continuity and Change during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods in the Upper Ohio River Valley Twist direction of cordage preserved as negative impressions on the surfaces of ceramics has been used as a tool for delineating group boundaries and demonstrating population continuity or replacement during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods in the Upper Ohio Valley for over 30 years. Twist direction of cordage demonstrates that Monongahela tradition women overwhelmingly favored the production of final Z-twist cordage. The data also indicates that certain drainage basin subareas seem to be associated with relatively higher frequencies of final S-twist cordage production, implying that several distinct learning pools may be recognizable within the Monongahela tradition, some
apparently representing the incorporation of local Late Woodland groups with their own distinctive cordage manufacturing traditions. In the absence of elaborately decorated ceramics, variations in the relative frequency of the predominant cordage twist direction peculiar to some subareas also suggest that twist direction may function as a group signature, thus permitting identification of individual or related village removals that may be synonymous with tribes. The data also documents the arrival in the Kiskiminetas Valley of immigrants from northwestern Pennsylvania during late Middle Monongahela times and a mixed ethnic composition for the Johnston phase.

David J. Kroskie, Locus A: An Examination of Archaeological Remains Recovered from an Early Monongahela Site in Greene County, Pennsylvania

In the summer of 2000, California University of Pennsylvania conducted a field school to excavate what was thought to be a small sub-site of the Jones Site (36Gr4) located near Fredericktown, Pennsylvania. After closer examination, however, it has been determined that the small sub-site (currently referred to as Locus A) represents a completely separate occupation that postdates the Jones Site. This paper examines the archaeological data recovered from Locus A in an attempt to determine the time frame of the site’s occupation and the identity of its occupants.

Darrin L. Lowery (University of Delaware and the Smithsonian Institution), The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the northwestern section of the Delmarva Peninsula, USA

New luminescence and radiometric ages, along with previous archaeological, pedological, and geological data, are used to develop a framework for interpreting the timing and nature of loess deposition in the northwestern Delmarva Peninsula. Our results indicate the presence of two different intervals of loess deposition. The earliest loess (Miles Point) was deposited between 25 and 41 cal ka. An overlying paleosol (Tilghman) was developed in grasslands and boreal environments during a subsequent period of landscape stability between 25 and 18 cal ka. Recent archaeological evidence supports a Paleo-American or pre-Clovis human occupation during this period. Between 18 and 12.8 cal ka, the Miles Point loess and the Tilghman soil were eroded in many upland areas as evidenced by diagnostic Clovis artifacts (13.2-12.9 cal ka) lying unconformably on the Tilghman soil. Cores adjacent to the deep channel area of the Chesapeake Bay confirm this erosional unconformity prior to 12.7 cal ka. These cores also document the presence of a thick deposit of fine parent sediments in the deep channel of the Chesapeake or lower Susquehanna between 12.7 and 12.3 cal ka. A relatively uniform terminal-Pleistocene loess (Paw Paw), deposited after Clovis and prior to the Early Archaic period (12.8-11.6 cal ka), buried Clovis-age lag artifacts and other archaeological remains older than 13.2 cal ka. Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene-age archaeological sites and artifacts are essential for defining the timing and duration of Paw Paw loess deposition.

Stratigraphic evidence from the Late Pleistocene lower Susquehanna River Valley suggests that the Paw Paw Loess is the result of aeolian redeposition and reworking of non-glacial eroded upland sediments that filled the valley between 12.8 and 11.6 cal ka. Along with climatic changes, it is also speculated that the LGM isostatic uplift and the subsequent collapse of the forebulge after 13 cal ka may have greatly influenced the landscape formation processes of the Middle Atlantic coastal plain.

Mark A. McConaughy (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission), Richard L. George – Mr. Southwestern Pennsylvania Archaeology

Richard L. George has arguably excavated or participated in excavating more sites in Southwestern Pennsylvania than any other single individual. His contributions to the understanding of the archaeology of the region cannot be overlooked. His death on May 29, 2009 marks an end of an Era.

Joseph McDermott (University of Pittsburgh) and Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), Social Change, Social Conflict: A Question of the Emergence of Tribal Warfare in the Middle Monongahela Period, A.D. 1250-1580

This paper concerns the emergence of collective violence as evident in the archaeological record of the Middle Monongahela period (A.D. 1250-1580) in the Upper Ohio Valley. It considers past interpretations of violence/warfare in light of recent re-conceptualizations of “Monongahela” culture. By examining archaeological/social contexts of violence/warfare that appear in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny (Mon-Yough) River valleys around A.D. 1425, it is suggested that the emergence of various collective forms of violence was inextricably linked to a fundamental crisis in how social organizations were organized in the practices of people living in the Mon-Yough area between ca. A.D. 1425-1580.

Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.) and William C. Johnson (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), Ready for the Dance? Dating Monongahela Tradition Sites in the Lower Upper Ohio Valley

Archaeologists working in the lower Upper Ohio Valley not surprisingly rely partly on radiocarbon dating to help determine the ages of occupation for Monongahela sites or components. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of organic remains from Monongahela sites has shown a significant increase in usage in recent years, and, in some cases, has dramatically changed our understanding of when people lived in certain parts of the Monongahela area. AMS dating – and radiocarbon dating in general – represent tools, however, that must be employed carefully. Sometimes, radiocarbon dating has been applied indiscriminately, often without regard to context or associations on multi-component Monongahela sites, and has produced misleading or erroneous results. This presentation draws on recently obtained AMS assays to consider the best practices to employ when obtaining
samples for radiocarbon dates from Monongahela components.

Patricia E. Miller (URS Corporation), The Transitional Archaic of the Susquehanna River Valley Investigations at a number of stratified sites along the Susquehanna River have provided information on Transitional Archaic adaptation between 3000 and 3800 BP. The period was marked by the use of broadspear and the movement of rhyolite and steatite up the Susquehanna River. This paper synthesizes data from radiocarbon-dated components to provide an overview of the period, including the rise and fall of the trade system. The information from the Susquehanna River valley is compared to archaeological data from other regions.

Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish and Pottery
Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)
The Archaic is noted for having many local, specialized adaptations each with its own distinctive tool kits: Maritime, Piedmont, and Desert to name three. For some reason, Perkiomen, Susquehanna, and Orient are considered “cultures” continuing through the end of the Archaic and into the beginning of the Early Woodland. Some refer to these as part of the Terminal Archaic; others call this era Transitional. Although many topics will be discussed, the primary focus here will be on the classic presentation with huge hearths filled with firecracked rock located on the floodplains of major rivers and their tributaries. The supposed function of these hearths was for the intensive processing of anadromous fish. If immense hearths were a necessary aspect of fish processing, what did the people do previously and subsequently? Answers will be sought using cultural ecology and economic anthropology.

John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania), The Jones Site: an early Monongahela Settlement in Greene County, Pennsylvania
Like many archaeologically defined traditions, some portions are better known than others. This is no different for the Monongahela Tradition of the lower Ohio River Valley. While its internal chronology has been broadly defined, single component settlements corresponding to the earliest portion, c. AD 1050 -1200, are exceedingly rare. An exception is the Jones Site situated along Ten Mile Creek in northeastern Greene County, Pennsylvania. Radiocarbon-dated to between AD 1100 and 1220, nine field seasons have exposed some components.

Robert Oshnock (Field Associate, Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Westmoreland Archaeology Society, Chapter 23, SPA), The Consol Site (36Wm100) A Monongahela Late Prehistoric Village Members of the Westmoreland Archaeological Society (WAS), Chapter 23 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology are currently conducting an all-volunteer excavation at the Consol site in Westmoreland County of southwestern Pennsylvania. This late prehistoric village is located on a high hilltop along the mainstream of the Youghiogheny River. A set of Middle Monongahela double concentric fortified stockade lines encircles 23 round houses. An Early Monongahela Drew village component also exists that consist of 6 round houses. A C14 assay indicates that the hilltop was first occupied in the Middle Woodland time period. Decorated pottery will be examined along with other Early and Middle Monongahela artifacts. It has probably taken our 8-man field crew longer to excavate this site than they actually lived in the village.

David Pedler, Allen Quinn, Allison Byrnes, Sarah Dost, and Alexis Dzubak (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), Recent Archaeological Investigation of the Scarem-Kramer Site (36WH22), a Scarem Phase Monongahela Village in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania
The Scarem-Kramer site (36WH22) is a late fifteenth to early sixteenth century Scarem phase Monongahela village located in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute's 2005 investigation of the hitherto unexamined northern portion of the site sought to delineate its northern horizontal extent and broadly characterize its archaeological components. The fieldwork involved shallow plowing and discing of the ca. 2.9 ha (7.1 acre) study area followed by tight-interval, systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the ground surface. The investigation identified 5,814 artifacts, relatively large assemblages of bone (n=3,067) and shell (n=1,051) specimens, and a well-defined, ring-shaped midden. Spatial analysis of the surficial point data identified nine discrete “clusters” of material whose composition, character, and apparent interrelationships are described and discussed.

Paul A. Raber (Heberling Associates, Inc.), The Intensification of Rockshelter Use in the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Period
The latest periods of prehistory in the Middle Atlantic witnessed a marked and widespread increase in the use of rockshelters. Archaeologists have noted the phenomenon but failed to provide a convincing explanation. I examine several possible reasons why Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric peoples may have spent more time at rockshelters and present a case study from the Mykut Rockshelter, 36Hu143, in central Pennsylvania.

Daria Spencer (Hoffman) (Cultural Resource Analyst, Inc.), The Significance of Corncob-Impressed Pottery in Southern Virginia
Excavations at the Late Prehistoric Burning Spring Branch village in 2001 recovered pottery unlike typical Madisonville Series ceramics associated with Fort Ancient settlements. A significant percentage of the assemblage exhibited corncob impressing as a surface treatment similar to that found in Virginia and North Carolina. A recent stylistic analysis of pottery from contemporaneous sites in southern West Virginia determined that the use of
this surface treatment was extensive. This paper will discuss the implications for determining cultural affiliation of Late Prehistoric village sites and the probability that Siouan groups migrated through West Virginia and inhabited the Kanawha Valley.

Stephanie Taleff Sperling (Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County),
A Study of the Middle Woodland Period in Anne Arundel County, Maryland
In 2008, archaeologists with the Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, Maryland began a multi-year study into the Middle Woodland time period of prehistory. This project, funded by a Maryland Historical Trust grant, seeks to make a fresh contribution to the understanding of this transitional period in the region. The first year of the grant, completed in May 2009, was concerned with synthesizing the available knowledge of the Middle Woodland by undertaking two tasks: a wide-ranging literature review and a reexamination of every one of the 169 previously recorded Middle Woodland sites in the County. Eight sites were then chosen for further excavation and analysis during Year Two. The author will review results from both years of funding.

Staci E. Spertzel (Heberling Associates, Inc.), Upland Rockshelters and Late Woodland Communities in the Hocking Valley, Southeastern Ohio
Over 50 years of rockshelter studies in southeastern Ohio demonstrate an intensification of their use as parochial task localities during the Late Woodland period. This paper addresses rockshelters within the broader community organization of the Late Woodland landscape involving hunting and lithic resource procurement activities. In the Hocking Valley, settlement studies have shown a transition from Early to Middle Woodland dispersed household hamlets situated along the upper tributaries of Monday and Sunday creeks toward a Late Woodland reorganization of nucleated household villages along the main stem of the Hocking River proper. Recent research at Facing Monday Creek Rockshelter offers a specific example of Late Woodland use of upland rockshelters. I propose that the exploitation of upper tributary rockshelter settings for hunting and gathering of target resources was fundamental for the larger Late Woodland residential farming-based settlements situated within the broader alluvial valleys.

Michael Stewart (Temple University), Problems, Problems, Problems: Working with the Archaeological Record of 3000-4000 BP
This presentation introduces the session and outlines the various methodological, theoretical, and interpretive questions that confront researchers dealing with the archaeological record of the time.

Frank Vento (Clarion University), Evidence for Climatic Variability During the Sub-Boreal/Transitional Period: Fact or Fiction
During the period, 4,500/4,200 yrs. B.P. to 3000 B.P. (Sub-Boreal) the stratigraphic package on the lower terraces in the Susquehanna, Ohio and Delaware basins are marked by episodes of erosion and deposition which can be attributed to atmospherically induced changes in climate. The typically thick, cambic B-horizons and/or C-horizons of the Sub-Boreal were likely emplaced during warm and dry conditions. Much like the 1930's, these conditions reduced vegetative cover, increased surface runoff and promoted vertical accretion. On the lower order streams, these conditions resulted in more active lateral channel migration. The large numbers of Transitional Period sites along the major streams and stratigraphically located in aggrading B horizons lends support to prolonged surface water deficits associated with warm and dry climate conditions.

Daniel P. Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc.), Soil and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas
The harsh conditions of the Younger Dryas (YD) cold reversal period marked the last gasp of the Pleistocene, and were responsible for a profound environmental calamity that affected much of eastern North America. After thousands of years of a relatively benign climate, an abrupt return to frigid conditions ca. 10,950 rcybp caused rapid and widespread surface destabilization that triggered dramatic shifts in flood and sedimentation patterns. This was also an episode experienced by humans, and given the co-incidence of the timing, the onset of the YD was likely a contributing factor to if not the immediate cause of the demise of Clovis. Significant periods such as the YD are often recorded in soil profiles, wherein they are revealed through interpretations of morphological and chronological discontinuities in concert with applicable models for soil genesis. Evidence for YD impacts on soils and landscapes is offered for several locations in the Mid Atlantic including, among others, Cactus Hill, the Delmarva Peninsula, and Shawnee Minisink.

John S. Wah (AXIS Research, Inc. and Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants), The Use of Landforms, Sediments, and Soils in the Interpretation of Archaeological Sites
Landforms, sediments, and soils are the keys to understanding and interpreting site formation processes. They are also critical in evaluating post depositional events that have affected archaeological sites and for reconstructing landscapes and environments that influenced behavior. Examples from the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic illustrate: 1) general relationships between landforms, sediments, and soils 2) pedogenesis and soil morphology as a function of time, and 3) interpretation of natural site history from the soil. Of particular interest are sites in settings that are easily misinterpreted and the differentiation between cambic and argillic soil horizons in determining an approximate age of a deposit. Special emphasis is placed on fluvial and elolian processes at archaeological sites.

Jesse Walker (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), Holland Point: Archaeology and Geomorphology of Submerged Shell Midden on Maryland's Eastern Shore
In 2000, investigations at the Holland Point Site revealed a prehistoric shell midden overlying an upland soil
sequence. Rising sea levels resulted in the growth of a tidal marsh on top of the shell midden. Analysis of cultural and natural site formation processes highlights the ways in which the archaeological deposits have been altered over time. Diagnostics artifacts, geomorphological observations, and AMS dates indicate the archaeological deposits date from the Early Archaic through the Contact Period. Most the site has been lost to shoreline erosion.

Renee B. Walker (SUNY Oneonta), Sarah S. Sherwood (University of Tennessee), Lara K. Homsey, (Murray State University), Kandace H. Detwiler (University of Tennessee), and Boyce N. Driskell (University of Tennessee), Paleoenvironmental and Archaic Activities at Dust Cave, Alabama

Located in the Tennessee River valley of northwestern Alabama, the site of Dust Cave was occupied from the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene. Over four meters of deposits in the cave vestibule have preserved a record of a transforming climate, local geomorphology and the human responses to these changes through time. A detailed analysis of the regional and local geoarchaeology provide a framework in which to interpret subsistence remains including fish, reptiles, waterfowl, and mammals, seeds, and nuts, along with stone tools to produce a comprehensive overview of life during this early prehistoric occupation.

Nicole Weigel (SUNY Albany), Understanding the Spatial Coexistence of Late Archaic and Transitional Period Projectile Points at Pine Lake: A Multi-Component Site in the Upper Susquehanna Valley

Pine Lake is a multi-component site with occupation areas ranging from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods, as well as the Historic era. The site is located in the Pine Lake Environmental Center which acts as an off campus environmental resource belonging to Hartwick College of Oneonta, New York. The archaeological site itself is situated on Charlotte Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River, in the town of Davenport which is located in Delaware County. Investigations during a series of archaeological field schools from 1989 through 2009 have uncovered an array of spatially associated projectile points that represent a wide range of temporally and regionally associated point types. This paper will examine how the materials from the site are situated within the existing culture history of the Upper Susquehanna Valley. In particular, the focus will be on the assemblage of Late Archaic and Transitional period projectile points and how their spatial coexistence across the landscape of the site provides useful information about the utilization of the resources available to people at Pine Lake. With current research in the region aimed toward a reinterpretation of many of the traditional culture-historic designations for the region, this investigation seeks to explore how the Archaic and Transitional period projectile point assemblages from Pine Lake can contribute to the evolving cannon of archaeological literature in the Upper Susquehanna Region.

Heather A. Wholey (West Chester University), A Paradigm for Transitional Archaic Population in Eastern Pennsylvania

This initial endeavor to model a population curve for the Archaic Period in eastern Pennsylvania draws on watershed syntheses conducted within the Susquehanna and Delaware basins. Findings illustrate significant temporal and spatial variation in overall population density in most, but not all, sites. These patterns account for apparent population growth patterning throughout the Archaic, particularly the Transitional Period. Efforts to account for these patterns include examining aspects of settlement demography, such as differing settlement patterns, mobility systems and land use routines that impact on archaeological visibility. Concepts fundamental to population ecology, such as carrying capacity, migration and territoriality, also provide an interpretive framework.

Andrew Wyatt (McCormick Taylor, Inc.), Early Seventeenth Century Susquehannock Settlement Patterns Reconsidered: Results from the Lemoyne Borough Memorial Park Site, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

New hypotheses regarding the scope and chronology of late sixteenth/early seventeenth century Susquehannock settlement have been advanced since Kent’s seminal publication on this Iroquoian group in 1984. In his original model of Susquehannock settlement, Kent (1984) proposed that this group migrated en masse to the lower Susquehanna valley by ca. 1575 A.D., established a single large village (Schultz), and relocated to the Washington Boro village site by ca. 1600 A.D. Soon after this publication, additional early Susquehannock villages were identified in the upper Potomac valley, and the artifact assemblages from others were re-studied (Brasher 1987, Wall and Lapham 2003). In addition, Kenyon and Fitzgerald (1986) and Sempowski (1994) have suggested that Kent’s chronology for the Schultz and Washington Boro sites should be moved forward in time, based largely on their glass bead assemblages. The recent discovery and excavation of the Lemoyne Boro Memorial Park site (36Cu194) adds to the current state of flux in Susquehannock archaeology. This palisaded village site, provisionally dated to the second decade of the 1600’s, is located more than 30 miles north of the Schultz and Washington Boro village sites. The presentation will focus on the site’s chronology, internal patterning, and the implications for modeling early seventeenth century Susquehannock settlement patterns.
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Compiled by Martha Potter Otto

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Massachusetts Archaeological Society
PO Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346-0700, Society Website: www.massarchaeology.org, President: Frederica Dimmick, 10 Sassamon Rd., Natick, MA 01760; Frederica@Dimmick.net, Membership Secretary: Curtis Hoffman, 58 Hilldale Rd., Ashland, MA 01721; teximus@comcast.net, Recording Secretary: Susan Jacobucci, 32 Meadow Lane, Apt. 12, Bridgewater, MA 02324; schlame11@aol.com, Treasurer: Daniel Lorraine, 63 Cranberry Terr., Cranston, RI 02921; DWLorraine@aol.com, Editor: Curtis Hoffman, 58 Hilldale Rd., Ashland, MA 01721; teximus@comcast.net, Representative to ESAF: Alan Smith, 156 Ararat St., Worcester, MA 01606; asmith@jmlinerassociates.com, Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P.O. Box 700, Middleborough MA 02346, Mailing dates: Bulletins, November 2009; Newsletters, March and September., Membership number: 396; Number of Chapters: 3, Date of annual meeting: usually mid-October, Amount of annual dues: Student, $12; senior, $15; individual, $30; additional family, $5; sustaining, $50; supporting, $75; additional family, $3; institutional, $40; foreign institutional, $45; patron, $100

New Hampshire Archeological Society
PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406, Society Website: http://www.nahas.org, President: Sheila Charles, 15 Boylston Ave., Nashua NH 03064, 1st Vice President: Jon Edsall, 35 River Street, Apt 4A, Franklin NH 03235, 2nd Vice President: Richard Boisvert, NH Division of Historical Resources, 19 Pillsbury St., 2nd Floor, Concord, NH 03301, Secretary: Laura Jefferson, 254 Gould Pond Rd., Henniker, NH 03242, Treasurer: Mark Greenly, 84 Woodworth Avenue, Portsmouth NH 03801,
Editor: David Starbuck, Dept. of Social Science, Plymouth State University, Plymouth, NH 03264, Curator: Donald Foster, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter, NH 03883, Representative to ESAF: Donald Foster, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter, NH 03883-2460. Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Donald Foster, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter, NH 03883-2460, Mailing dates:

Newsletters: April & September of each year; “The New Hampshire Archeologist”: Spring and Autumn of each year, Membership number: 165, Number of Chapters: 15, Date of annual meeting: October of each year, Amount of annual dues: Individual, $25; Senior, $18; Student, $18; Institutions, $35; Life, $425

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; ilene_b@yahoo.com, 2nd Vice President – Membership: Megan Springate; arch@digitalpresence.com, 3rd Vice President – Programs: David Mudge; Arkydave@aol.com, Treasurer: Michael Gall; mjgall79@yahoo.com, Recording Secretary: James Lee; james.s.lee@verizon.net, Newsletter Editor/Corresponding Secretary: Gregory D. Lattanzi; gregory.lattanzi@os.state.nj.us, Bulletin Editor/ESAF Representative: Charles A. Bello; hop@epix.net, Current membership, approximately 300; 4 active chapters, Four meetings per year, 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) a year, Amount of annual dues: Active, $25; Institutional, $30; Family, $30; Student, $20; Sustaining, $35; Corporate, $100.00; Life, $1000.00

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; pipsmi@aol.com, Corresponding Secretary: J. Wm. Bouchard, H.A.A., Inc., 524 Broadway, 2nd Floor, Albany, NY 12207; jbouchard@hartgen.com, Recording Secretary: Lori Blair, 478 County Route 403, Greenville, NY 12083; lblair@hartgen.com, Treasurer: Carolynn O. Weatherwax, 305 Heritage Way, Gansevoort, NY 12341; Cweather5@aol.com, ESAF Representative: Timothy Abel, 33512 SR 26, Carthage, NY 13619, tabel@twny.rr.com, Membership (2006): 523 regular, 40 institutional, Chapters: 15, Dues are paid through individual chapters, where they vary, or at-large. At-large dues paid to the NYSSA Treasurer are as follows: Junior, $5; Student, $10; Individual, $20; Husband and Wife, $30; Institutional, $30; Sustaining, $50; Life, $250

Ohio Archaeological Council
PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202, Society Website: www.ohioarchaeology.org, President: Jarrod Burks; jarrodburks@ovacltd.com, President-Elect: Lynn Simonelli; lsimonelli@boonshoftmuseum.org, Secretary: Erica Schneider; eschneider@ascgroup.net, Treasurer: Joni Manson; jonimsson@ecologyfund.net, Website Editor: Brian Redmond; bredmond@cmnh.org, Representative to ESAF: Martha Potter Otto, 7700 New Delaware Road, Mount Vernon, OH 43050; fm3542@aol.com, Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Martha Otto, Society’s mailing dates: Variable, Membership: 132, Dates of semiannual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November, Amount of annual dues: $25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
PO Box 10287, Pittsburgh, PA 15232-0287, or c/o SPA Secretary, Society website: www.PennsylvaniaArcheology.com, President: Brian Fritz, 116 Englewood Ave., New Castle, PA 16105-2129; brian@quemahoning.com, First Vice-President: James Wosochlo, 218 Lake Front Drive, Orwigsburg, PA 17961; jameswosochlo@yahoo.com, Second Vice-President: Noel Strattan, PHMC, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093; dstrattan@state.pa.us, Secretary: Judy Duritsa, 301 North Drive, Beech Hills, Jeannette, PA 15644; jmduritsa@comcast.net, Treasurer: Paul Cowin, 116 Thornwood Drive, Butler PA 16001, Editor: Bill Tippins, 1090 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238; btippins@sgi.net, Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko-Fritz, 116 Englewood Ave., New Castle, PA 16105-2129; avalko@mbakercorp.com, Officer to receive bulletins, etc., for remailing: Secretary, Mailing dates: Journal, Spring and Fall (2); Newsletters: spring—deadline March 1; fall—deadline Sept. 1; winter—deadline December 15 (3), Membership number: 581, Number of Chapters: 15; newly reactivated Mon Yough Chapter #3 information is not yet available, Date of annual meeting: April, Amount of annual dues: Active, $20; Institutional, $30; Family, $25; Student, $18; Sustaining, $30; Life, $400; Benefactor, $500

The Vermont Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 663, Burlington, Vermont 05402-0663, Society website: www.vtarchaeology.org, President: Brigitte Helzer: b helzer@gmavt.net, Vice-President: Shirley Paustian; spha wear trowel@myfairpoint.net, Secretary: Raymond J. Rodrigues; Raymond_rodrigues@msn.com, Journal and Newsletter Editor: Victor R. Rolando; vrolando@maddog.net, E-newsletter: Geana Little; rgtle@stoweaccess.com, Treasurer, Charles Knight: cknig ht@uvm.edu, Officer to receive bulletins for re-mailing: Charles Knight: cknigh t@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. Annual dues: Individual, $15; Family, $25; Student, $10; Senior (65 yrs +), $10; Life, $250; Institutional, non-profit, $25; Institutional, for profit, $50; Contributing, $50

Archaeological Society of Virginia
Society website: http://asv-archeology.org, President: Patrick O’Neill, patrickloneill@verizon.net, President-Elect: Dan Kegley, heartside@embarqmail.com, VicePresident: Carl Fischer, cfischer@hughes.net, Secretary, Stephanie Jacobe, aureus@usa.net, Treasurer, Carl Fischer, cfischer@hughes.net, Quarterly bulletin Editor: Diane Schug-O’Neill, schugoneill@gmail.com, AVS Newsletter Editor: Bernard Means, bkmeans@juno.com, Annual meeting: October, Number of Chapters: 14,

Annual dues: Active, $25, Senior Citizen (65+), $20; Student, $15; Junior (under 17), $15; Sustaining, $50; Life, $350

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, Representative to ESAF: Michael Anslinger, Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: President, Society’s mailing dates: Variable, Membership number: 200, Number of chapters: 10, 3 active, Date of annual meeting: October or November
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