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of the  
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 73

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

80th Annual Meeting  
October 31 - November 3, 2013  
South Portland, Maine

Editor  
Roger Moeller
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### ESAF OFFICERS 2013/2014

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www.esaf-archeology.org

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### WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

- Connecticut: www.connarchaeology.org
- Delaware: www.delawarearchaeology.org
- Maine: www.mainearchsociety.org/
- Maryland: www.marylandarcheology.org/
- Massachusetts: www.masarchaeology.org/
- New Jersey: www.asnj.org
- New York: http://nysaa-web.org/
- New Hampshire: www.nhas.org/
- Ohio: www.ohioarchaeology.org/
- Pennsylvania: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/
- Rhode Island: www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm
- Vermont: www.vermontarchaeology.org/
- Virginia: www.asv-archeology.org/
- West Virginia: http://wvarch.org/

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The 80th Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held in Salon C of the Sable Oaks Marriott in South Portland, Maine, on Friday, November 1, 2013. This meeting was brought to order by President Amanda Valko at 11:50 am. The Roll Call was requested. This included the following Officers and Staff: President Amanda Valko, President-Elect Kurt Carr, Immediate Past-President Dean Knight, Corresponding Secretary Martha Otto, Treasurer Timothy Abel, Recording Secretary Faye Stocum, AENA Editor Arthur Spiess, as well as the Business Manager and Bulletin Editor Roger Moeller. Webmaster Carolyn Dillian was absent. State Society Representatives in attendance included: Ernest Wiegand for Connecticut, Faye Stocum for Delaware, Art Spiess substituting for Richard Doyle for Maine, Stephen Israel for Maryland, Alan Smith for Massachusetts, Richard Boisvert for New Hampshire, David Mudge for New Jersey, Timothy Abel for New York, Martha Otto for Ohio, and Amanda Valko for Pennsylvania. Representatives from the following State Societies were absent: Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. The threshold required for a quorum was met. President Valko thanked everyone for attending and requested the meeting start with Reports from Officers and Staff.

The first report was the Recording Secretary’s Minutes of the 78th and the 79th Executive Board Meetings. Last year, the lack of a quorum delayed the acceptance of the Minutes of the 78th Executive Board meeting held in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey. That being the case, President Valko asked if there was a need to read these Minutes since they had been posted on our website for all to view. After a brief discussion, Valko asked if there were any additions or corrections. With none forthcoming, Art Spiess made a motion to accept the Minutes of the 78th Executive Board meeting held in 2011. This motion was seconded by Dick Boisvert and passed without exception.

Thereafter, President Valko asked for the Minutes of the 2012 Executive Board Meeting held in Perrysburg, Ohio. Since these were also posted on our website, Dick Boisvert made a motion to accept the Minutes as posted. With no discussion, these Minutes were accepted without opposition. Valko thanked Faye Stocum for preparing these Minutes. Next, Martha Otto then presented her Corresponding Secretary’s Report. Otto advised the Board she updated the Directory, based on information she was able to secure to date. She passed around copies of the draft Directory and asked if anyone had any additions or corrections to please send them to her. She reminded everyone the information she used was from State Societies’ websites to ensure the privacy of their individual Society officers to the extent it is made on their own websites. Otto went on to note that several Societies would not be holding elections until January, 2014. She would update the Directory as that information became available. This information will be posted on our website. President Valko thanked Otto for her report. A motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Dean Knight to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The next presentation was the Treasurer’s Report. Timothy Abel distributed copies of his report. He noted we started the year with a balance of $63,205.25. As of October 4, 2013, we have income that totaled $13,760.08 and expenses totaling $16,740.48 and a Capital Gains of $8.33 on our Wells Fargo account, for a balance of $60,223.18. Al Smith asked if this accounting includes income and expenses for the current meeting. Abel indicated the only income we’ve received from this meeting thus far has been meeting registrations purchased using PayPal. Martha Otto noted that income from the 2012 meeting doesn’t appear to be included in the report. Abel indicated that we owed the Ohio Archaeological Council about $1.50 as per our profits sharing arrangement with the OAC. Otto also noted the honorarium she sent to the banquet speaker had not been cashed. Abel advised her that he’d already paid that bill so she could close out her accounting for the 2012 meeting. Al Smith then asked if we going to break even this year. Abel indicated the treasury is down approximately $3,000.00 but anticipates receiving about $2,000.00 in additional income from Institutional Membership renewals. The remaining +/-$1,000.00 is uncertain and will depend on the outcome of this current meeting. With the flat economy, our need to maintain and increase our memberships is becoming more apparent. If we fail to do this, we may have to think about raising dues. At present, we have a sufficient cushion to delay such a measure but it won’t last forever. Faye Stocum asked about the matter of having 2 alternate signatories on our chequing account. President Valko indicated this matter was discussed last year but no action could be taken. The objective of have 2 signatories is so someone can assist the treasurer in or take over banking matters in a seamless
transition, if it ever becomes necessary. It was recommended the Recording Secretary be the other signatory. Art Spiess made a motion to accept Abel’s report as presented and to designate the Recording Secretary as the second or alternate signatory on our chequing account. The motion was seconded by Dick Boisvert and passed without further discussion. President Valko thanked Abel for his report.

Next, the AENA Editor’s Report was presented by Arthur Spiess. Volume #41 of the Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA) for 2013 was produced, printed and then distributed by the Business Manager to ESAF members on or about October 10th. This was a special thematic issue on the Jack’s Reef cultural horizon as it occurred from Illinois to Quebec. The content of much of this volume was derived from the 2012 symposium held in Perrysburg, Ohio. John Halsey compiled and co-edited this collection of articles with Spiess. Five hundred bound and 15 unbound copies were produced, containing 11 articles and 231 pages. Penmor Lithographers of Lewiston, Maine, charged us $8436.41 for printing and shipping. This one-time price increase of approximately $1950.00 was due to the extended length of the volume and an extra 100 copies. Spiess was happy to report that since Volume #41 was a special thematic issue, he has enough articles waiting to fill Volume #42. Thereafter, Spiess noted our license agreement with JSTOR resulted in the receipt of $3129.42 in revenue sharing for 2012. This includes $1,129.42 from downloads and a $2,000.00 bonus for having the 3-year “moving wall” of available journals. This revenue sharing more than makes up for lost sales of back paper issues of AENA. Dave Mudge then made a motion to accept this report as presented. The motion was seconded by Alan Smith and unanimously passed.

Thereafter, Spiess raised another matter related to JSTOR. He announced JSTOR is making a special offer to non-profits such as ESAF and its membership at large. At present, individuals not affiliated with a university can download articles from JSTOR for $7.00 each. They are offering individuals a 1-year JPASS to access AENA and all their journals (+/-1500) for $99.00 (a 50% savings). We can make this offer available to our individual members and individual State Societies’ members who don’t have access to JSTOR. This JPASS affords individuals access and unlimited downloads to articles and other publications. Folks who are interested will be able to contact our Business Manager to receive a special URL, where they can purchase their JPASS directly from JSTOR. Dave Mudge asked if State Societies could purchase a JPASS on behalf of their members. Art Spiess indicated this could be done but it would have to be through one individual and one password. He didn’t think Society members could then share the password. Spiess offered to check with JSTOR and report back to the Board in a month or two. After some further discussion, a motion was made by Dave Mudge, that after hearing back from Spiess, to leave it up to the Board, using email communications, to decide if we wish to make this offer to our State Societies, consultant members and even state agencies who are institutional members of ESAF for one year; to see if there is any interest. Thereafter, Tim Abel seconded the motion. Art Spiess indicated he would follow up with JSTOR and report back to the Board. The motion was put to a vote and passed unanimously. Kurt Carr asked if there was any prohibition on individuals going directly to JSTOR and downloading articles or securing a subscription. Spiess advised him there was not. Individuals can download an article for $7.00 or purchase an Individual Access subscription for a much higher price. President Valko asked if there were any purchases from our website of downloaded AENA articles, within the 3-year sliding window. The Business Manager indicated two such articles were sold.

The Bulletin Editor’s Report was presented next. Roger Moeller made this presentation. Moeller noted two library service providers complained their clients did not receive a paper copy of the Bulletin. Moeller responded to these complaints indicating it was posted on line and could be downloaded at their convenience. Compiling the Bulletin was relatively easy using a PDF. It was simple once he received reports from the State Societies, abstracts, meeting minutes and officers’ reports. He enjoyed the ease of being able to produce this digitally and we realize a cost savings not having to print and mail a paper version. Additionally, with past Bulletins posted on the website, access to past meeting information is immediately accessible. Faye Stocum reported that several of the recent Bulletins were not on our website. Moeller was not aware of this but indicated he would remedy this oversight after this meeting. Thereafter, a motion was made by Alan Smith to accept the Bulletin Editor’s report. This motion was seconded by Dave Mudge and passed.

The next presentation was the Webmaster’s Report. President Valko announced Carolyn Dillian submitted her resignation as webmaster earlier this year. She however prepared a report which Valko read. Since 2012, traffic to our website has decreased with only 454 unique visitors. The highest visitation occurred during the months preceding the annual meeting. Meeting information and registrations plus memberships were the bulk of these inquiries. The use of PayPal to procure memberships and meeting registrations comprised the bulk of...
online purchases with publications lagging behind. Traffic to our website is primarily via a direct route to our web address with others finding us via a search engine. Little traffic is being routed through state society websites. As expected, most visitation is coming from the US and Canada; however, we’ve had visitors from South Africa, the UK and other European counties. A motion was made by Alan Smith and seconded by Art Spiess to accept this report as read. The motion passed. President Valko announced that Roger Moeller contacted her offering to be the temporary webmaster until a suitable replacement was found. Valko accepted his gracious offer. She asked Moeller to give a brief explanation of what he was doing. Moeller noted when he viewed the website from a user’s perspective, he found it cumbersome. Information did not pop out at you but rather, while it was there, you really had to hunt for it. Thus, in an effort to make it more user friendly and “grabber,” he changed the look of the website in a format similar to that of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference’s (MAAC) website. Moeller created a test or sample version of the website which everyone could access via: www.quad50.com/ESAF. He asked folks to visit this sample version before it went live. The page has a photo carousel and various tabs to find information on identified topics. He also noted for next year he will also be using Google Docs and PayPal for the annual meeting’s Call for Papers, meeting registration and memberships. He will use a spreadsheet to list various types of information that can be shared with the local arrangements committee as well as the program chair(s). Essentially, we will be able to tracking who is doing what. Moeller noted the site has been designed to be easily modified and updated so that the permanent webmaster will be able to take it over without any problems. Individuals who want to share photos can send them to him and he will post them. President Valko asked the Board to look at the sample website and provide Moeller with any feedback. Dean Knight expressed his appreciation to Moeller for stepping in to make sure the website was continuously functioning. He then asked Moeller if he’d be filling to assume the webmaster position on a permanent basis. Moeller agreed. Thereafter, Knight made a motion to accept Moeller’s offer to be our permanent webmaster. Alan Smith seconded the motion which passed without exception. President Valko noted this was an appointed position but by the motion just passed, it is obvious her appointment of Moeller to this position is favored by everyone in attendance. Tim Abel requested the meeting minutes include the Board’s sincerest thanks and appreciation to Carolyn Dillian for her time and effort to make our website a great medium for promoting ESAF. President Valko requested this be added to the minutes and indicated she will be sending a letter to Carolyn expressing our appreciation as well.

Thereafter, Tim Abel reminded folks to check out our Facebook page. State Societies are encouraged to post information on our wall. Abel noted he adds individuals to the page; most often these are individual ESAF members. He monitors the postings to be sure there are no inappropriate content or sales pitches. To access our page, just search Facebook for ESAF.

Moving on, the Business Manager’s Report was presented by Roger Moeller. Moeller began by indicating that a number of business office issues have already been discussed. He noted that AENA #41 was mailed using self-adhesive stamps on padded mailers. The cost of this manner of mailing is expensive as is the cost to send first class letters; however, this cost is balanced against not having to maintain 2 mailing permits, sorting mail by post office facilities and zones, transporting mail a long distant to a centralized mailing location. The greatest negative in this manner of mailing is the increase cost of foreign postage. Mailing AENA to Canada costs $16.25; mail to England costs $20.45. Foreign mail rates will increase again by 6% on January 1, 2014. The cost on media mail in the US will also increase by the same amount. Moeller also noted the switch over to an electronic version of the Bulletin has helped keep mailing costs down and has more than covered the increase in postage thus far. On the matter of back issue sales of paper copies of AENA, we are not seeing much traffic. Of 38 sold this year, 27 were copies of Volume #40 (which was a bulk order); 4 copies of Volume #39; 1 copy of Volume #19; 2 copies of Volume #16; and, 1 copy of Volume #15. A single copy of the Bulletin CD was also sold. The income generated from sales of articles via JSTOR with a $2000.00 bonus for the 3-year sliding wall, has helped tremendously. Moving onto memberships in ESAF. Currently, there are only 192 memberships sold for 2014. Seventy one of these are individual and 21 are institutional. It is anticipated another 62 institutions will renew for 2014 by the end of the year. This anticipated total of 253 pales in comparison with the 330 memberships realized for 2013. At present we don’t need to increase dues; we do need to attract more people. Kurt Carr asked if we could offer AENA electronically as a means of cutting costs. Moeller indicated folks could make this request and be able to use “drop box” as a means of downloading it. To consider this alternative we would have to ask members, when they sign up or renew their membership, whether they want a paper or digital copy. Art Spiess advised everyone that once you send out a PDF of the journal or an article, you lose all control over its further reproduction and distribution. He is very much against this especially since AENA goes digital.
within 3 years of its publication via JSTOR. We stand to lose or diminish that stream of revenue and this could become a disincentive to join ESAF. Additionally, a paper copy is archival. Thereafter, a motion was made by Dave Mudge to accept the Business Manager’s report as presented. The motion was seconded by Alan Smith and passed.

The Louis A. Brennan Award Committee Report was then presented by Art Spiess. He announced there were no applications submitted for this award for 2013. As for the 2011 award presented to the Society for Pennsylvania (SPA), Kurt Carr advised the Board editing of the manuscript The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000B.P. by Paul Raber was temporarily stalled and hoped it would resume soon. To date, the award cheque for $2000.00 has not been issued to the SPA. A motion made by Martha Otto to accept this report was seconded by Dean Knight and passed.

President Valko asked Spiess to give the Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee Report. He noted this award is intended for current members of ESAF who are consulting archaeologists to apply for an award of $1000.00 to turn a survey report into a quality article suitable for publication in AENA. Spiess announced the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program submitted a pre-application. Their intent was to rework the results of a multi-year, multi-stage powerline survey into an article for AENA. While the proposal had good merit, a technicality prevented the committee from accepting it. This group did not meet the membership eligibility requirement. They were not a current institutional member. The committee requested they address this issue and re-apply next year. President Valko asked Spiess if the guidelines and application for this award were posted on our website. Spiess confirmed they were. Thereafter, Dean Knight made a motion, seconded by Dave Mudge, to accept this report. The motion passed.

The next report was the Student Paper Award Committee. In the absence of Carolyn Dillian, President Valko announced that Dillian had communicated with Dick Doyle asking him and the Maine Archaeological Society to oversee hearing and judging the 4 student papers entered in this contest. Doyle indicated that arrangements were made for judges to view these presentations and decide on a winner. The winner would be announced at the banquet on Saturday evening. President Valko advised the Board we need to look at this as a permanent committee; with a permanent chair and appointed members, as well as a set of standardized guidelines and expectations. After a brief discussion, Martha Otto agreed to serve as the chair of this committee. Kurt Carr agreed to serve with Otto. They are tasked with developing draft guidelines to be presented at the next Board meeting for acceptance. In developing these guidelines, they will address the issue of whether the winning paper must be published, possibly in AENA; who should judge this competition; will separate awards be given for graduate and undergraduate level submissions; and, present ideas on sources to fund this award program. Valko thanked Otto and Carr for taking on this responsibility.

With the conclusions of the reports, President Valko moved on to matters of Old Business. The first item of discussion focused on the matter of developing a List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives. Last year, Dean Knight and Martha Otto agreed to develop this list as a carryover from the 2012 year’s meeting. Knight reported this did not happen but would be sure this list would be ready for the Board’s consideration in 2014. President Valko promised to send him email reminders to keep this on track.

The next item of business was Promoting Student Interest in ESAF. President Valko indicated the Student Paper (Award) Competition was a good start and we need to keep this going. Art Spiess indicated we need to have a Student Membership rate which makes it more attractive to join. Dave Mudge noted that most organizations set membership rates based on costs to produce and distribute publications. How much does it cost to produce AENA per person? Al Smith suggested that if it costs $30.00 to produce and distribute a copy of AENA, we should charge students $30.00, increase Individual memberships to $35.00 and Institutional memberships to $45.00. Tim Abel suggested there should be a $10.00 reduction for students. Anything less is not perceived as sufficient incentive. Dean Knight asked if this a good business practice. Roger Moeller noted a general marketing principle is when dues are raised, you will lose 10% of you membership and we should resist this idea. He also noted that we do not have a forum to assist students with mentors as was the case with MAAC. When offering the Student Paper Competition, you also have to provide additional incentives; namely, lower rates for membership and/or meeting registration in addition to a cash award. We can only do this successfully if we have professors who encourage their participation. We must actively promote this to the professional community as well as our own membership. After additional discussion, Art Spiess suggested this matter be tabled due to time constraints. Tim Abel thought we should still offer a discounted student membership rate. Dave Mudge advised folks that MAAC started promoting and encouraging students a long time ago. It started out that individual

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professional archaeologists would sign up to be a mentor. They would assist a student in preparing a paper to be presented at a conference as well as pay their membership and registration fees. It now has evolved to the point where MAAC solicits sponsors who agree to pay for a student’s membership and registration even if they aren’t presenting a paper in the Student Paper Competition. The premise behind MAAC’s activities is to promote scholarship. Dean Knight noted he used to bring students to meetings and there was an expectation of having fun as well as learning. Because it is so much more expensive to attend these meetings, students are more selective in their purchases. They need incentives that will make them want them to come to an ESAF meeting rather than spend their money elsewhere. Art Spiess made a motion to establish a student membership rate at $20.00. This motion was seconded by Dean Knight. Faye Stocum reminded everyone we cannot do this without revising the By-Laws since there is no such thing as a student member in ESAF. After a brief discussion, Art Spiess accepted a friendly amendment to his original motion to establish a student membership rate of $20.00 starting next year with the understanding the By-Laws will be revised to include this membership category. The motion was voted on and subsequently passed. The next matter under Old Business was a Report on the Status of Updating our Links Webpage to include Other Society and Organizations. President Valko asked Dean Knight if he had contacted Carolyn Dillian to see if these links had been added. Knight reported this had been done. President Valko thanked Knight and then asked him to address the next item of Old Business which was Amending the ESAF Constitution. Knight reported he’d sent out notices of the pending change to the Constitution which addressed the deletion of Article 5 and its eventual consideration for inclusion in the By-Laws when they are amended. The Board has met all its responsibility under the current By-Laws so this amendment can be brought forward at the General Business meeting tomorrow night for a vote. The next item of Old Business was a Status Report on the Current Meeting. Dick Doyle, Arrangements Chair, indicated 92 banquet ticket had been sold and initially there were 80 pre-registrations. This morning there were over 100 folks registered and he anticipated we could have about 100 more people register at the desk. Art Spiess, Program Chair, noted he contacted approximately 18 faculty members of regional colleges and universities to encourage them to participate in the conference and to bring their students. Spiess noted there were a number of students from Quebec and New Brunswick in attendance. He encourage future program chairs to make such contacts as well. President Valko thanked Doyle and Spiess as well as the Maine Archaeological Society for all their efforts in pulling this meeting together. Thereafter, she accepted a motion from Dave Mudge, which was seconded by Roger Moeller to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

With no further Old Business, President Valko moved on to New Business. The first item discussed was the 2014 Annual Meeting. Stephen Israel, Representative of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM), announced the 2014 annual meeting will be held in Solomons, in southern Maryland, October 30 – November 2, 2014. It will be held at the Holiday Inn and room rates will be $119.00 single/$124.00 double. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Henry Miller of Historic St. Mary’s City. A tour of the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum (JPPM) and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab as well as a guided tour of Historic St. Mary’s City will be offered on Thursday. Portions of the program are already being developed. The ASM will be soliciting support from Maryland archaeologists and CRM firms to sponsor student attendance at this annual meeting. President Valko thanked Israel for providing this information and indicated she appreciated the ASM’s offer to host this upcoming meeting. A motion was made by Roger Moeller, seconded by Kurt Carr, to accept this report. The motion passed.

The second item of New Business was the 2015 and 2016 Annual Meetings. President Valko announced there have been no offers to hosts the 2015 and 2016 annual meetings. We need to get busy. Tim Abel noted that if we don’t get any invitations soon, the Board will have to start looking for a venue. Roger Moeller noted he and Joe Dent had looked at locations in western Maryland several years ago. There were facilities that could accommodate our needs; however, given the time of year we’d be competing with get-away promotions for Halloween weekend. If we get into a bind, Moeller said he go back and check into this option for us. President Valko said she would send emails to the State Societies Representatives asking them to encourage their society to host a meeting.

Related to the matter of hosting meetings, Art Spiess raise the issue of Conference Proceeds Sharing, assuming there is a profit, as the third item of New Business. We are experiencing problems of finding State Societies willing to host our meeting. If we change the split in profits from 75 (ESAF):25 (Host Society) to 50:50, this may be sufficient enticement to host a meeting. After a brief discussion, Spiess made a motion to change the split of profit proceeds, assuming there is a profit, to 50:50 starting with this meeting. Roger Moeller seconded the
motion which passed without objection. Spiess suggested Valko include this information in her emails to the State Society Representatives. Valko indicated she would do this.

The fourth item of New Business was to find a person to fill the **Position of Recording Secretary** for the remainder of this term. Faye Stoczum will step down following this meeting and we need someone to fill in until we have elections for 2015-1017. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Al Smith to appoint Dick Doyle to fill this temporary vacancy. The motion was seconded by Art Spiess and the motion passed. President Valko thanked Doyle for taking this on and she hoped he’d be willing to be a candidate next year.

The fifth item of New Business on the agenda was the establishment of a **Nominations Committee** to create a slate of candidates for the 2015-2017 elections. President Valko indicated she will serve as the committee chair. Art Spiess and Dean Knight volunteered to be on this committee. President Valko asked Board members to think of potential candidates for President-Elect and Recording Secretary and to get back with her, Spiess or Knight.

The sixth item of New Business was **Amending the By-Laws**. A Committee is needed to take on this task. President Valko announced she would be the chair of this committee and needed folks to assist her. Dean Knight noted that he’d serve on this committee. Faye Stoczum volunteered as well, indicating she gained some familiarity with the By-Laws while working on amending the Constitution. President Valko asked Dave Mudge to serve on this committee since he had experience with revising the By-Laws for MAAC. Mudge agreed to serve. Valko noted this committee would be addressing emergency Executive Board meetings, student membership, and teleconferencing during this process.

The last item of New Business was an inquiry from **V-Cube USA, Inc.** to video our conference for on-site web broadcasting. Art Spiess noted that arrangements have been made to do this and this conference is being videoed as we speak. Videos can be made available to speakers and we can also post these on our website. Spiess was concerned with the issue of copyright and cost. Since we are already doing this, there is no need to consider their service at the present time. After a brief discussion, it was decided not to consider their service.

President Valko asked if there was any **additional New Business** to be discussed. Roger Moeller advised the Board he’d been contacted by an attorney advising him ESAF had been listed as a beneficiary in the will of Alice Knoecker, a former, long time member of ESAF. It will take about a year to settle the estate. Moeller will apprise the Board of progress in this matter. Moeller noted that Alice was a member of the Archaeological Society of Michigan and always took photographs at the annual meetings. It would be great if those photos still exist and we could get copies. Dave Mudge suggested Moeller check with the attorney about these photos. Alan Smith then raised another item of New Business. He noted he’d spoken with a number of folks from Michigan at the Perrysburg, Ohio meeting. They expressed an interest in possibly joining ESAF and indicated they would bring this up with their Society’s Executive Board. He felt we should reach out to them to let them know we would love to have them join. As a follow up, President Valko asked Martha Otto, as Corresponding Secretary, to send them a letter or email.

With no additional Old or New Business, a motion to adjourn this meeting was made by Art Spiess and seconded by Roger Moeller. The meeting concluded at 1:59 pm.

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**Minutes of the 80th Eastern States Archeological Federation General Business Meeting**

The 80th Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was brought to order by President Amanda Valko at 4:48 pm on November 2, 2013, in Salon C of the Sable Oaks Marriott, South Portland, Maine. President Valko welcomed all and thanked them for attending this meeting. With no announcements to be made, President Valko requested summaries of the reports presented at the Executive Board held the previous day from the officers, staff and various committee chairs. Report summaries were given by the Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, AENA Editor, Bulletin Editor, Webmaster, Business Manager, Louis A. Brennan Award Committee Chair; and the Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee Chair.

[Note: These reports are included in the preceding Minutes of the 80th Executive Board Meeting and/or elsewhere in this Bulletin.]
The last committee report summary was presented by the **Student Paper Award Committee** chair, Martha Otto. Otto indicated 4 students met the eligibility requirements and presented papers during the conference. Judges from the Maine Archaeological Society viewed these presentations and completed their deliberation. The $200.00 award will be presented to Stephanie Smith for her paper entitled *A Tale of Two Taverns: Frontier Life and Food Consumption at Hanna’s Town*, at the banquet to be held later tonight.

President Valko thanked everyone for providing these summaries and then moved on to **Old Business**. The first item of Old Business was the development of a **List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives**. Dean Knight and Martha Otto were charged with developing this list to be presented to the Executive Board this year for approval. No action was taken on this matter and it will be carried over to next year. The second item of Old Business was **Promoting Student Interest in ESAF**. The Executive Board discussed this at length. It was decided host societies of our annual meetings should make a concerted effort to contact colleagues at colleges and universities in the region and encourage them to come to the annual meeting, bring their students and alert them to the Student Paper Competition. Additionally, the Executive Board approved the establishment of a $20.00 student membership rate with the proviso the By-Laws will be amended to include a student membership category.

The third item of Old Business was **Amending the Federation’s Constitution**. Dean Knight advised everyone that they should have received a post card notification of this pending action in April. It is the desire of the Executive Board to strike Article 5 from the Constitution since the subject matter is a By-Laws issue and should not be part of the Constitution. Knight then made a motion to delete Article 5 from the Federation’s Constitution. The motion was seconded by Art Spiess and passed without further discussion.

The fourth item of Old Business was an updated **Report on the Status of the Current Meeting**. Dick Doyle, Arrangements Chair, announced there were a total of 147 registrants and 92 people signed up for the banquet. He went on to say the staff at this Marriott hotel was extremely accommodating and efficient and would recommend them to anyone. He also shared his strategy for making this meeting run smoothly. The Maine Archaeological Society created an “ESAF Group” of eight individuals. Members of this group were assigned specific tasks and they scheduled regular progress meetings to be sure everything was on track. This kind of organization works well and does not burden a single individual. Doyle highly recommends future hosts take this approach. Faye Stocum made a motion to thank Dick Doyle, Art Spiess and the Maine Archaeological Society for hosting a fabulous meeting. The motion was seconded by Alan Smith and passed with applause.

With no additional Old Business, President Valko moved on to **New Business**. The first item of New Business was the **2014 Annual Meeting**. Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM) Representative, Steve Israel, announced for next year’s meeting, ESAF will return the Holiday Inn in Solomons, Maryland, which is south of Annapolis. The dates are October 30 – November 2, 2014. Room rates will be $119 single/$124 double. Dr. Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary’s City, will be the banquet speaker. ASM is planning 2 pre-meeting tours on Thursday. The first will be the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab. The second will be a guided tour of Historic St. Mary’s City where admission will be discounted to $5.00/person. Seven or eight sessions have been developed thus far for the program. Claude Bowen, Jim Gibb and Kate Birmingham are among the folks organizing this meeting. President Valko thanked Israel for this information. She recalled the wonderful meeting the ASM previously hosted in Solomons and was sure everyone will enjoy themselves.

The second item of New Business was the **2015 and 2016 Annual Meetings**. President Valko expressed her concern that no offers have been made to host these future meetings. She encourages everyone to consider doing so and to contact her as soon as possible. We need to start planning for 2015 soon since it takes time to secure suitable hotel accommodations. Dick Doyle raised the possibility of having the meetings in Canada. Dean Knight and Frances Stewart checked into the possibility of having it in Niagara Falls, Ontario a couple of years ago. At that time, one of the greatest concerns for this location was the need for folks to have a passport to cross into Canada and to return to the US. Since this requirement has been in place for a while it may be less of an obstacle. More people have passports than ever. After a bit more discussion, Dean Knight offered to check into hosting this meeting in conjunction with the Ontario Archaeological Society’s annual meeting. Tim Abel raised the possibility of having the meeting in Montreal considering there were a number of students from Quebec and New Brunswick attending this meeting. Knight said he and Frances Stewart would explore these options and get back to the Executive Board.
The third item of New Business was **Sharing Conference Proceeds**. President Valko announced the Executive Board discussed and approved a change to the split in profits between ESAF and the Host Society from 75:25 to 50:50, in the event a profit was realized. It is believed this will make it more attractive to host annual meetings.

The fourth item of New Business was filling the **Position of Recording Secretary** for the remainder of the 2013-15 term. When elections of officers for this term occurred last year, Faye Stocum agreed to continue as Recording Secretary for 2013-2014 and the Executive Board would have to find her replacement thereafter. At last year’s meeting, a request was made by President Valko of Dick Doyle to assume this Executive Board position for the remainder of the term. He agreed and Valko announced his appointment to this interim position. President Valko thanked Doyle for his willingness to undertake this position.

The fifth item of New Business was the creation of a **Nomination Committee** to develop a slate of candidates for the election of Officers for the 2015-2017 term. President Valko indicated she appointed herself as chair of this committee. Art Spiess and Dean Knight agreed to assist Valko in this task.

The sixth item of New Business was the creation of a **By-Laws Revision Committee**. This committee will develop draft revisions to our By-Laws for the Executive Board’s consideration at their 2014 meeting. President Valko appointed herself as chair of this committee. Dean Knight, Faye Stocum and Dave Mudge will serve on this committee.

The seventh item of New Business was a consideration to use the services of **V-Cube USA, Inc.** to video our annual meetings. After a brief discussion, the Executive Board decided to forego any further consideration since our meetings were already being recorded by Martha Spiess and this fulfills our needs for the foreseeable future.

The eighth item of New Business was a **Bequest to ESAF** in a will. The Business Manager was contacted by an attorney of the estate of Alice Knoecker, a longtime member of the Michigan Archaeological Society and ESAF. The Federation has been named a beneficiary in her will. The bequest amount is not currently known; however, Roger Moeller will keep the Executive Board informed when he receives more information.

The last item of New Business was a **Bequest to ESAF** in a will. The Business Manager was contacted by an attorney of the estate of Alice Knoecker, a longtime member of the Michigan Archaeological Society and ESAF. The Federation has been named a beneficiary in her will. The bequest amount is not currently known; however, Roger Moeller will keep the Executive Board informed when he receives more information.

With no further Old or New Business, President Valko asked for **Reports from the State Society Representatives**. Reports were given for Connecticut by Ernie Wiegand, for Delaware by Faye Stocum, for Maine by Dick Doyle, for Maryland by Stephen Israel, for Massachusetts by Alan Smith; for New Jersey by Dave Mudge, for New York by Tim Abel, for Ohio by Martha Otto and for Pennsylvania by Amanda Valko. No reports were presented for Vermont, Virginia or West Virginia.

At the conclusion of these reports, President Valko thanked the Society Representatives. Thereafter, she thanked everyone for their participation in this General Business meeting. A motion to adjourn this meeting was made by Dean Knight and seconded by Dick Doyle. The motion passed and the meeting concluded at 6:14 pm.
WEBMASTER'S REPORT
Carolyn Dillian, Webmaster

This will be my last Webmaster’s report. I officially resign my position as Webmaster and member of the executive board at the 2013 meeting. I will “mothball” the site immediately after the meeting (take down meeting registration information, and place “check back soon” notations on meeting pages). I will provide all passwords and files to your new Webmaster (or, in the interim, to Roger). Here are the details for the Webmaster’s Report to be entered into the minutes of the society.

Since the 2012 meeting, we have had a decrease in web traffic. We have had 454 unique visitors to the site over the past year. A bar graph of our website traffic (attached) indicates that our biggest traffic bump occurred as people began registering for this year’s meeting. Please note – I suspect something wasn’t working properly with the installed web counter during the first few months of the year, however. This is because as I go back and individually check visitors to the site, I note that there were some during the first few months of 2013, but they’re not showing up in the summary table during those months. It seems to be working properly now, but November 2012 through February of 2013 should be viewed with caution. We are, however, still down from last year on a month by month average for the months that were recorded.

Individual page traffic indicates that most of our website visitors are seeking membership and meeting information, and our page seems to be doing a good job as a resource for those needs. Memberships and meeting registrations are processed through PayPal quite effectively.

Our page also serves as a marketplace for publications, which can be purchased through PayPal as well. Traffic to our page seems to be mostly coming directly to the www.esaf-archeology.org address, and secondarily found through search engines such as google. We do not seem to be getting significant traffic from state society pages.

Most of our traffic is coming from the U.S. and Canada, as can be expected. We’re also getting some recent traffic from South Africa, as well as hits from the U.K. and elsewhere in Europe. I am pleased to have transformed the ESAF webpage over the years into a functional page for the society, and I hope these changes have benefitted the organization in a variety of ways. I must now focus my energies on new projects and new directions with my increasing research and teaching emphasis in the Southeastern U.S. and Africa.
Production Cost and Circulation
Volume 41 (2013) was delivered to the printer in mid-September, containing 11 articles and 231 pages. The printer shipped the volumes about September 28th, and they arrived in member’s mailboxes about October 10th, due to fast turn-around by Roger Moeller in the mailing. This year 500 copies were printed and bound, with about 15 copies unbound for reprints. There are no inside color pages, the only color being on the cover. Total printing and shipping cost was $8436.31, an increase from about $6500.00 last year because of a longer issue and greater print run (500 instead of 400). Again we used Penmor Lithographers of Lewiston, Maine. Volume 41 was a thematic issue of articles on the Jack’s Reef (point) cultural horizon, from Illinois east to Quebec and Maryland, derived from the 2012 symposium in Ohio. The articles were compiled by John Halsey, and edited by John and the Editor. We increased the print run to 500 this year (from 400 most recently) because volumes 36, 37, 38, and 40 are out of print on paper. (Note: JSTOR digital versions are available after three years. Volumes 36 (2008) and 37 (2009) are available now through JSTOR. Volume 38 will be available in 2014. Volume 40 is available as a PDF on CD through ESAF.)

Number of Articles and Peer Review
Primarily because of the thematic issue, we have many articles submitted for 2013, in various stages of draft, peer review and typesetting. It appears that AENA 2014 is full already.

Digital Publication
You may remember that the JSTOR Publication License Agreement for Archaeology of Eastern North America was concluded in September 2009. The agreement includes a “three year moving wall,” meaning that 2009 content will be released in early 2013. JSTOR makes a revenue sharing payment to Eastern States Archaeological Federation each winter, based on the amount of use of the journal (number of downloads, other factors). ESAF received the first payment from JSTOR in May, 2013, for the 2012 calendar year, in the amount of $3129.42. That figure includes $1,129.42 for our share of download traffic, plus a $2000.00 bonus for having a “moving wall” of three years or less. It is not clear how many years the “bonus” for a short-time moving wall will continue. In any case, digital sales far exceed back issue printed issue sales, except for the immediate year’s issue.
LOUIS A. BRENNAN AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT 2013
Arthur Spiess

We did not receive any Brennan Award applications for the 2013 award year (ending with this Board meeting). The most recent Brennan Award was made at the 2011 ESAF meeting, in the amount of $2000.00 to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology to help publish *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 B.P.* Kurt Carr reports that all the manuscripts are with Paul Raber who is doing the final editing. I do not know whether the $2000.00 has been transferred to the SPA yet, so that we may be carrying the $2000.00 obligation in our current balance.

RONALD A. THOMAS PUBLICATION AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT 2013
Arthur Spiess

ESAF did receive one Ronald A. Thomas Publication Award pre-application this year, from the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program. The proposal was to rewrite the results of a multi-site, multi-year project of a major powerline survey for publication in AENA. Paleoindian through Woodland period sites from Vermont are described in the original CRM report, with superb graphics. Unfortunately, UVM CAP did not meet the criterion of being a current ESAF member (or having one of the principal archaeologists as a member) at the time of the application. We regretfully rejected their proposal, and urged them to re-apply in 2014.
## TREASURER'S REPORT

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### Balance

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The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand of $(49.45) represents unrealized capital gain/loss in the Wells Fargo investment account.
STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

Connecticut
None received

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. This year we will be celebrating 80 years of Archaeological Society of Delaware.

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.

To promote the work we are doing our state hosts an Annual Archeology month in May of every year. We have it in several locations and turn out for last years event was very good across the state. ASD handles volunteers to persevere historic sites all across the State of Delaware we have been involved with many projects to help this effort. To read more on all the great work you can find us on the web at http://www.delawarearchaeology.org

ASD members are welcome on any Institute of Maritime History (IMH) project (see www.maritimemlhistory.org). Most recently, we helped Scott Tucker, a PhD candidate at the University of Southampton (England) locate and assess the site of a 17th century shipwreck near Saint Mary's City, Maryland. In October, IMH will work in Potomac River on unfinished projects. There are many targets to dive off Mount Vernon. These were located in previous years by remote sensing. There is also a Civil War wreck in Quantico Creek that they would like to target in May.

Maine
None received

Archaeological Society Of Maryland, Inc.: Stephen Israel

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of 285 individuals and institutions. ASM currently has nine active chapters throughout the state. The officers for the 2012-2013 were elected at the 2012 fall meeting. They are: Claude Bowen, president; Laura Cripps, vice-president; Jim Gibb, Treasurer; Belinda Urquiza, Secretary; Robin Martin, Membership Secretary; Lynn Bulhack, Elaine Hall, Valerie Hall, Barbara Israel, Annetta Schott and Jamie Wilder at-large-trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dennis Curry (editor) of the Journal, Myron Beckenstein (Newsletter editor) and State Terrestrial Archeologist, Charlie Hall. ASM sponsored or participated in many archaeology related activities that ran throughout 2013. The included: 22th Annual Workshop in Archeology – March 23; 47th Spring Symposium on Archeology – April 13: Maryland Archeology Month 2012 - April; 42th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology: at the Biggs Ford Site, May 25 – June 4: and the 50th ASM Annual Meeting is scheduled for November 9, 2013.

The 22th Annual Workshop in Archeology was co-hosted with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations by: Stephen Potter on “Antietam and the Archeology of Tactics,” Patricia

The 2013 42nd ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at the Biggs Ford Site in Frederick County, from May 25 to June 4, lead by Richard Dent. The Biggs Ford site is a multi-component Native American Village Site and occupied by peoples of the Montgomery Complex and the Keyser Complex in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods were investigated. ASM sponsored a second 2013 field session at the St. Francis Xavier Cemetery and search for a 1662 Jesuit chapel at Newtowne Neck in St. Mary’s County, from June 14 to June 24, lead by Jim Gibb, Scott, Lawrence and Valerie M. J. Hall.

The 50th ASM Annual Meeting is scheduled for November 9, 2013 and is to be hosted by the Mid Potomac Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. at the Montgomery County Agricultural History Farm Park in Derwood. Presentations were by: Dr. Stephen Potter on the “Tidelocks to Terminus: Chesapeask and Ohio Canal Survey,” Heather Bouslog on the “Bussard Farm Kitchen Site,” Bob Hines on the “Madison House Site in Brookville, Maryland,” Charlie Hall on the “Biggs Ford 2013 Field Session Site,” and Jim Gibb on the “St. Francis Xavier 2013 Field Session Site.” 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 Prehistoric Overview, Archeology Ethics and Preservation Law.

ASM and other archeological organizations in Maryland continue to work on improving our relations with the Maryland Indian communities. The disposition of Native American skeletal remains that are in the possession of the state of Maryland remains a contentious issue. In March 2008, the MHT issued a Consultation Plan for initiating a dialogue between the Native American communities and the Archeology community on determination of an appropriate place of reposer of the skeletons in the ground. In 2012 and 2013, discussions continued on identifying appropriate locations on State Park lands for returning many of the skeletal remains to the ground. Deliberations continue with the Piscataway Indian Nation on finding an appropriate place of reposer in Maryland. Claude Bowen of the consultation working group continues to represent ASM. ASM will continue to work to represent the archeological community in this endeavor.

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our biannual journal, and the ASM Webpage located at www.marylandarcheology.org. Our website averages 941 visits per month. Several ASM Chapters also have websites listing events for their local areas.

Massachusetts
None received

New Jersey
None received
New York State Archaeological Association: Tim Abel

The New York State Archaeological Association held its 97th Annual Meeting April 26-28, 2013, hosted by the 1000 Islands and Finger Lakes Chapters at the Ramada Inn in Watertown, NY. Friday featured the New York Archaeological Council meetings and program. Saturday and Sunday paper sessions presented research from throughout New York state and beyond.

The 98th Annual Meeting will be held April 11-13, 2014 at the Holiday Inn in Oneonta, NY. Friday will be the New York Archaeological Council Annual Meeting, followed by presented papers on Saturday. Dr. David Starbuck will be the banquet speaker on Saturday evening. Planned tours include the Hill Museum of Archaeology and the Yager Museum in Hartwick college on Friday afternoon as an alternative to the NYAC meeting. They are also planning a tour to the Fennimore Museum in Cooperstown focusing on their Native American collections for Sunday afternoon. The conference organizers invite submissions of abstracts for papers related to any aspect of archaeology in New York State and surrounding areas. The program chair is David Moyer (plumbbob66@yahoo.com).

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.

Ohio Archaeological Council: Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeological Council currently has 157 members, both professional and avocational archaeologists. The organization holds two general meetings each year, usually in May and October, during which members give presentations on current research activities. The Council continues to organize Archaeology Month events in October throughout the state. The 2012 Archaeology Month poster won second prize (for the second year in a row) during the Society for American Archaeology’s annual poster competition in April 2013.

In October 2013, many members participated individually in the Midwest Archaeological Conference’s annual meeting held in Columbus. In addition, the OAC sponsored a session, Current Research in Ohio Archaeology, at the MAC. Another highlight of the MAC was the presentation of two OAC awards. The Scholarship Award was presented to Dr. N’omi Greber, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, for her long-term Hopewell research and mentoring students. The Board of Directors’ Award was given to the Cultural Resources Section, Office of Environmental Services, ODOT, for support for computerizing the Ohio Archaeological Inventory files, for funding and producing publications, and for hiring college interns.

The Council funds various types of archaeological research through OAC Grants and the Patricia Essenpreis Memorial Grant. The former are for OAC members or their graduate students to undertake field work or lab projects or to obtain radiocarbon dates. The Patricia Essenpreis Memorial Grant supports research on the Ohio Hopewell or Fort Ancient, topics that Pat pursued extensively before her untimely death in the early 1990s. The OAC has also established Field School Scholarships for students.

The OAC has joined councils in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland and the Society for American Archaeology in support of the Gas and Preservation Partnership (GAPP), which brings together the energy industry and the preservation community. The group is sponsoring a conference, Bridging the GAPP—Honoring Our History, Fueling Our Future, on March 21, 2014, in Pittsburgh.

Electronic publishing via our website, www.ohioarchaeology.org, is a recent development. Short papers and extended abstracts of presentations at our semi-annual meetings are included in Current Research in Ohio Archaeology. Longer articles are incorporated in the Journal of Ohio Archaeology, a refereed journal that was initiated in 2011.
Pennsylvania
None received

Rhode Island
None received

Vermont
None received

Virginia
None received

West Virginia
None received
ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order by last name of the (first) author. Paper title, abstract, and author’s contact information follows.

Amundsen, Colin P. Cultural resource management in the eastern North Atlantic: Archaeological excavations from the north to the west coast of Norway.
This presentation will discuss the archaeological excavations in the eastern half of the North Atlantic, specifically in Norway. Each year a multiple number of archaeological sites are excavated throughout the country employing several hundred field archaeologists. This work is conducted by Norway’s five major universities in accordance with the 1978 regulatory law for cultural monuments. Each university is responsible for an established territory where they are accountable for the execution of a predefined regulation plan, recovery, documentation and archiving of all material cultural. In this talk examples from several excavations from the arctic to the west coast of the country will be presented. The sites are dated to the Stone-age (8 000 - 1 800 B.C.) and are shore bound occupations to which the vast majority appear to be long-term occupation sites demonstrating the use of specific localities over generations.
Colin P. Amundsen, Ph.D. amundsencp@gmail.com

Anderson, Thomas A. The Net Weight Site: A 1000-year-old Native American Occupation in Schoharie County, New York
A brief review of a single-component, Late Woodland site in Schoharie New York characterized by an abundance of net weights. Presentation will be based on the results of 17 years of surface collecting, resulting in over 500 artifacts including 150 net weights in an area of less the one acre. A full range of artifacts typical of a Late Woodland site with numerous examples will be shown. Interpretations of the extent of occupation, activities of occupants, possible fish species exploited, as well as unique uses of some tool types and relations to each other, will be explored.
Anderson, Thomas A. (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter, NYSAA) lamokavosburg@aol.com

Boisvert, Richard A. Hunting sites in the Israel River Valley
For nearly 15 years research has progressed on the Paleoindian sites in the Israel River Valley. Since that time six sites with at least 15 defined occupational areas have been recorded. Research is ongoing and patterns of settlement and utilization are emerging. A summary of what we know and what we hypothesize is presented, with an emphasis on the most recently investigated site, Jefferson VI.
Richard A. Boisvert, State Historic Preservation Office, Concord, NH richard.a.boisvert@dcr.nh.gov

Blair, Susan E., W. Jesse Webb, and Michael Rooney Resonance and Persistence through the Early Woodland at Metepenagiag
The modern Mi’kmaq First Nation of Metepenagiag, in northeastern New Brunswick, Canada, includes a series of terraces at the confluence of the Northwest and Little Southwest Miramichi Rivers. This landscape contains an archaeological record that spans the Woodland period (ca. 3000–500 B.P.), including habitation components in deep alluvial deposits, food processing and storage pits, tool production areas, and ceremonial and mortuary sites. The affiliation of some of these components—most notably the Augustine Mound—with interregional culture-historical constructs such as the Early Woodland Adena phenomenon has generated an undue perception of the importance of cultural discontinuity and external influences in this landscape. In this paper, we present new research that emphasizes community-based approaches and historical process, illustrating that these broad patterns are interwoven with threads of continuity that tangibly connect the Early Woodland inhabitants of Metepenagiag with modern Mi’kmaq through community memory, human-animal relationships, and landscape use spanning millennia.
Susan Blair, University of New Brunswick, Department of Anthropology, sblair@unb.ca

Burke, Adrian L, and Gilles Gauthier The Ledge Ridge Chert Source, Western Maine, and the Paleoindian Occupation of the Far Northeast

ESAF Bulletin 73 2014
In October of 2009, several archaeologists including the first author carried out geoarchaeological fieldwork at the outcrops of Ledge Ridge chert in western Maine. This potential source of raw material was described by R. M. Gramly in his publication of the Vail site. The proximity of the outcrops to the Vail site prompted Gramly to suggest that Ledge Ridge chert could have been a source of raw material for the Paleoindian groups occupying the Magalloway River valley. We sampled the chert outcrops along 2 kilometers of outcrop facing the Little Magalloway River. In this talk, I present geochemical and thin section petrography data to characterize Ledge Ridge chert. This information is then compared to artifacts from Paleoindian sites in the greater Northeast that resemble Ledge Ridge chert. The results are interpreted in terms of Paleoindian use and knowledge of raw material sources and their occupation of the Far Northeast.

Adrian L. Burke and Gilles Gauthier, Anthropology- Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7; adrian.burke@umontreal.ca

Burke, Adrian L. The Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland Occupation of the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour Region of Quebec
A four-year research project was directed by the author in the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour region of the middle St. Lawrence Valley, Quebec, from 2009 to 2012. The survey and excavations focused on the Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland occupation of the region. In this paper, I present the results of this four-year project. Most significant is the discovery of a permanent and visible community at the confluence of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence rivers between 4000 BP and 2500 BP. Moreover, there is little or no evidence of older occupations in the region. I attempt to explain this “florescence” in the Trois-Rivières – Bécancour region at the end of the Archaic period based on archaeological and paleoenvironmental data recovered to date.

Adrian L. Burke, Anthropology- Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7 adrian.burke@umontreal.ca

Chadwick, William J. Assessing Buried Landscapes and Identifying Archeological Sites in Tidal Wetlands through the use of Gouge Augers
Contract archaeological surveys often require rapid, large-scale testing of a projects area of effect. Most generally demand field-interpretation of data and rarely allow for in-depth laboratory analysis of sedimentologic data, thus sampling strategies and field methods become essential for accurate yet efficient methods to locate and interpret the integrity of archaeological sites. Through field experience and research at numerous tidal-freshwater and salt marsh locations in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, methods have been developed for minimizing field time and maximizing scientific data collection. Major methodological considerations include sampling instrument selection, sample spacing, and the efficient recording of sedimentologic and stratigraphic information. The employment of gouge augers to extract non-compressed core samples in saturated sediments is the preferred method in tidal wetlands. Our field research regarding the spacing of cores has shown that an 8m grid is an ideal compromise between data collection and the speed at which cores are collected. Field recording of core stratigraphy emphasizes the major facies changes in marsh units, and is specifically focused on identifying buried upland landscapes that could potentially contain archaeological resources. The soils of buried landscapes are screened through 1/4” mesh to identify archaeological materials. This type of sampling strategy facilitates high-resolution paleogeographic reconstruction of transgressed upland landscapes and allows an assessment of whether cultural materials are in primary or secondary (eroded) contexts.

William J. Chadwick, John Milner Associates, Inc., wchadwick@johnmilnerassociates.com

Coin, Emily Findings from the Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine
This poster will present findings from excavations conducted in Fall 2011 for an archaeology course taught by Dr. Scott MacEachern. During the mid-19th century, Harriet Beecher Stowe lived on the property, which is now owned by Bowdoin College, while writing her acclaimed Uncle Tom's Cabin. The excavations sought to find material dating to Stowe's occupancy. Most notably, ceramic fragments and glass were found in relatively high concentrations, although much of the material appears to be more recent. By linking excavation units and artifacts to the available historical documents detailing house blueprints and renovations, this poster will provide information on the site's history and 2011 excavations and attempt to place the excavations within this historical context.
Archaeological investigations associated with a transportation improvement project have allowed for extensive survey along the Missisquoi River in northwestern Vermont. This work has revealed long-term habitation of the Missisquoi Delta region dating back to at least the Middle Archaic period. Late Archaic period occupations followed by multiple occupations dating to the full span of the Woodland period are well preserved in deep alluvial deposits adjacent to the Missisquoi River. Radiocarbon dates for the Early Woodland occupations range from 1000 B.C. – 390 B.C. and thus overlaps with the use of the nearby Early Woodland Period Boucher Cemetery. This paper will focus on the Early Woodland period occupations in terms of ceramic and other artifact evidence, subsistence and settlement juxtaposed with the highly ritualized evidence from the Boucher Cemetery.

Ellen Cowie, Northeast Archaeology Research Center, 382 Fairbanks Rd., Farmington, ME 04938 cowie@nearchaeology.com

Crock, John G., Francis W. Robinson, IV, and Wetherbee B. Dorshow Reconstructing Paleoindian Settlement, Travel and the Cognitive Landscape within the Champlain Valley of Vermont

This paper examines least-cost pathways between the locations of recorded Paleoindian sites in and near the Champlain Valley of Vermont and the source locations of selected lithic raw materials to contextualize population movement and interaction throughout the Paleoindian periods. Settlement patterns and possible travel routes are also reconstructed to investigate Native American adaptations to the Late Pleistocene landscape of the far Northeast.

John G. Crock and Francis W. Robinson, IV (Consulting Archaeology Program, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT) and Wetherbee B. Dorshow (University of New Mexico) john.crock@uvm.edu

Diamanti, Melissa and Conran A. Hay Durst Site: the Role of a Pre-contact Encampment in an Agricultural Village Settlement System

The Durst site was a briefly occupied encampment in Somerset County in southwestern Pennsylvania. During the Late Precontact Period, the Monongahela culture settlement pattern was dominated by large village sites. However, data recovery excavations have shown that small encampments such as the Durst Site can yield a wealth of information from detailed studies. For example, spatial analysis revealed the locations of where specific activities were performed, and starch grain and FTIR studies contributed important information on wild food resources.

Melissa Diamanti melidiamanti@gmail.com Conran A. Hay, cahay@ahcinc.biz Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc., 151 Panorama Drive, State College, PA 16801

Ellis, Christopher The Davidson Late Archaic Site, Ontario (AhHk-54): An Overview

Coring, surface collections, magnetometer surveys, and excavations at the Davidson site, located inland from Lake Huron have allowed documentation of a large, ca. 1.9 ha, Late Archaic site. A significant portion of the site (3500 m2) in is completely or partially intact, having been sealed beneath deposits left by overbank flooding of the adjacent Ausable River. Based on artifact recoveries and 14 AMS radiocarbon dates, the site was a persistent place most intensively occupied some 4500-2800 calendar years ago during the Broadpoint and Smallpoint (Terminal) Archaic. Thousands of artifacts and numerous features have been recovered within the small area excavated (less than 1/200th of the total site area). The most significant features are rarely reported Archaic houses and other structures and true middens or specialized areas set aside for refuse disposal. The evidence indicates a considerable degree of residential stability in the Late Archaic of the area, but the seasons of use seem to have varied considerably over time.

Christopher Ellis, Department of Anthropology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, cjellis@uwo.ca
Faulkner, Gretchen *At the Edge of Acadia*

Fort Pentagoet (1635-1674) in Castine, Maine marked the boundary between English and French settlement in Acadian Maine and a successor settlement established by Vincent d’Abbadie, Baron de St. Castin continued French presence in the region through the last quarter of the 17th century. Both sites were excavated under the direction of UMaine Archaeologist, Alaric Faulkner in the mid 1980s and early 1990s. The artifacts associated with these sites show three distinct strategies for defence, maintenance, supply, foodways and interaction with Native Peoples. Two distinct French occupations were identified at Fort Pentagoet. The first represents a private entrepreneurial investment in the region; the second, a military outpost. Following the destruction of Fort Pentagoet in 1674, a former ensign at the fort established a trading post within a nearby Native American village. These sites provide a window into life in 17th century Acadian Maine.

Gretchen Faulkner, 5746 Collins Center for the Arts, University of Maine, Orono, 04469 gretchen@umit.maine.edu

Goodby, Robert G. *Paleoindian Household Organization at the Tenant Swamp Site (27CH187), Keene, New Hampshire*

Four well-defined oval artifact concentrations representing Paleoindian house floors radiocarbon dated to 12,500 BP were excavated at the Tenant Swamp site. Data from the site allow for estimation of house size and internal organization, where activity areas were arrayed around a central hearth. Activities focused on the use of processing tools, including scrapers, gravers, and pieces esquillées, with use-wear reflecting hide processing woodworking. Evidence for the internal organization of each household is summarized, and inter-household comparisons are presented.

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Gramly, R. Michael *A New Method of Dating: Infrared Laser Spectroscopy*

This paper is a discussion of Infrared Laser Spectroscopy and its use as a new method of relative dating. ILS is the acronym for this method, which measures the accumulation of light energy in the surface of an artifact. Normanskill and Munsungan cherts are both potentially “tasty” to bacteria; therefore both raw materials should accumulate large amounts of light because of radon damage, making them ideal candidates for relative dating. The ILS method, a patented process, should be employed routinely in New England. Why wait for the discovery of a hearth with charcoal? We certainly don’t wait in the South/Mid-south where ILS is now being used routinely by some researchers.

R. Michael Gramly, 455 Steven St., North Andover, MA 01845, gramlyasaa@verizon.net

Hoffman, Curtiss and Cory Fournier *Native American Stone Structures of the Eastern Seaboard* Scattered throughout the wooded backlands of the Atlantic seaboard are a large number of standing lithic structures that have mostly been ignored by conventional archaeologists. Often dismissed as colonial era stone walls and field clearing piles, these formations are increasingly emerging as part of a Native American tradition of ritual building practices that played a vital role in sociocultural events. This project focused on obtaining locational data on potential Native American sacred sites across the Atlantic seaboard in order to draw parallels between their construction techniques, environmental positioning, and event-specific structural alignments. Utilizing GIS software, over 3,550 sites in the region have been geolocated, providing a basis for understanding these sites in their original context. The work of this project is only the first step in a larger effort to rediscover the cultural heritage and knowledge Native Americans in the area have long practiced and projected onto their physical landscape.

Dr. Curtiss Hoffman, Anthropology Department, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater MA 02325, and Cory Fournier, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater MA 02325.

Hrynwick, Gabriel Martin *Maritime Woodland Period Architecture at Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia*

Port Joli Harbour on Nova Scotia’s South Shore is home to numerous Middle to Late Maritime Woodland period architectural features representing domestic and ritual uses. Since 2009, the Canadian Museum of Civilization’s E’se’get Archaeology Project has focused in part on identifying and excavating, often in full horizontal extent, such features. This research, coupled with earlier excavations by John S. Erskine, has produced a substantial dataset of Maritime Woodland period architecture. These features have included evidence for patterned use of
domestic space according to gender and the first evidence for a Maritime Woodland period sweat house in the region. In this paper, I review these findings and consider their implications for social organization during the Middle to Late Maritime Woodland.

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Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne, Ellen R. Cowie, Robert N. Bartone, and Michael S. Brigham  Filling in the Gap: The Early Paleoindian Grand Lake Outlet Site, St. Croix River, Maine/New Brunswick Border
Recent archaeological research at the outlet of Grand Lake in the St. Croix River drainage of Washington County Maine has resulted in the identification of a newly recorded Paleoindian period archaeological site on the Maine, New Brunswick border. Recognition of a distinctive lithic technology has allowed definition of the site in an area previously lacking evidence of this time period. The site is comprised of a minimum of three activity loci, one of which has been intensively investigated. Although no fluted points were identified, other evidence including flaking technology and extant tools indicates a general Paleoindian attribution and strongly suggests a specific chronological/temporal relationship to the Vail-Debert type sites. Issues of how the site fits into regional chronologies and broad scale settlement pattern are explored.


Israel, Stephen Pine Valley Park Site: a Piedmont Headwater Springs Hunter & Gatherer Site: Public Outreach Project Building a Data Base
Central Maryland Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland is testing a hunter- gatherers procurement camp site in the Maryland Piedmont. Strong flowing springs and upland wetlands attracted diverse plant, animal life, and hunters-gatherers. Found were narrow and broad blade, small side and corner-notched bifaces and shallow sub-plowzone roasting pits. No pottery. Plan future testing to build upon the existing data base and augering to find extent of the former wetlands thought to have existed from the Late Archaic into the Early Woodland Periods in a small Piedmont headwater stream Mid-Holocene ecosystem niche in the Eastern Woodlands cultural area.

Stephen Israel, 403 Old Orchard Rd., Baltimore, MD 21229, ssisrael@verizon.net

Ives, Timothy Managing Rhode Island’s Coastal Archaeological Record after Hurricane Sandy
Hurricane Sandy damaged significant archaeological sites in southern Rhode Island in October of 2012. Emergency project reviews conducted by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) revealed the character of this damage. In some instances, undercutting and collapse of low bluffs exposed archaeological deposits in profile, while, in others, the erosion of sand dunes uncovered ancient living surfaces containing features and artifact distributions. Such deposits are vulnerable to imminent degradation, though the full extent of the problem remains unknown. Consequently, the RIHPHC is securing funding from the National Park Service to systematically identify and evaluate NR-eligible and NR-listed archaeological sites damaged by Hurricane Sandy along the South Coast and on Block Island. This hurricane has provided a preview of Rhode Island’s coastal archaeological record under the influence of climate change, and has swept the RIHPHC from the comfortable ground of theory into the turbulent currents of practice.

Timothy Ives, Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission, timothy.ives@preservation.ri.gov

Kelley, Alice R. and Joseph T. Kelley The Potential for Preserved, Drowned Archaeological Sites in the Western Gulf of Maine
Glacially-induced isostatic depression caused marine inundation of Maine’s interior, 14 ka-15 ka. Rapid emergence of the land followed ice retreat, creating a lowstand at 60 m below present sea level by 12.5 ka. Sea level then rose rapidly until 11.5 ka, to -25 m. From 11 ka to 7.5 ka, sea level rose only 5-10 m during the “slowstand”. Rapid, then slower sea level rise followed the “slowstand”. These varying rates of sea level rise affect the preservation potential of archaeological sites in submerged terrestrial settings. During rapid sea-level rise, little erosion of glacial deposits occurs, but surficial materials, including artifacts, are removed. Slow sea level rise allows erosion of glacial deposits and construction of coastal landforms. These locations, especially where sheltered from waves, have the highest archaeological preservation potential, as seen near Bass Harbor,
Maine, where coastal features were recently cored near locations where fishing yielded Middle Archaic artifacts.

Alice R. Kelley, Ph.D. Instructor & Undergraduate Coordinator, School of Earth & Climate Sciences Assistant Research Professor, Climate Change Institute University of Maine, Orono ME 04469-5790 Phone: 207-581-2056 Fax: 207-581-2202; (akelley@maine.edu) Joseph T. Kelley (jtkelley@maine.edu) School of Earth and Climate Sciences, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5790

Kitchel, Nathaniel Evaluating Continental Colonization Models in the Far Northeast

Though the presence or absence of Clovis technology in the far Northeast remains a topic of contention, the presence of several early fluted point technologies in the region following the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet is well established. This study uses the presence or absence of seven lithic raw materials identified in early (Bull Brook, Vail-Debert and Whipple) and later middle (Michaud Neponset) style fluted point assemblages from northeastern North America to investigate landscape use patterns and the acquisition of landscape knowledge in the region during the fluted point period. These data are used to evaluate landscape focused versus technology focused colonization models. The results of this study indicate neither landscape, nor technology focused models of colonization completely predict the suite of behaviors observed during the fluted point period in the Northeast. These results have implications not only for our understanding of the colonization of the Northeast following the retreat of glacial ice, but also the colonization of, and the radiation of Clovis technology through North America as well.

Nathaniel Kitchel, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

Leach, Peter A. (Organized symposium) Wetland, Intertidal, and Submerged Prehistory in Northeastern North America

Leach, Peter A. Marine and Wetland Geoarchaeological Research in Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine [entrant: student paper competition]

This paper discusses the survey methods and results of marine and wetland archaeological surveys from Delaware to Maine. The submerged surveys comprised seismic reflection profiling evaluate sedimentologic preservation potential and archaeological sensitivity. Vibracore targets were selected and sampled. The tidal, freshwater wetland project areas were investigated with Eijkelkamp gouge augers. Field data were combined in GIS to reconstruct local paleogeography and geospatially map areas of particular interest. In Delaware, over 3000 gouge augers produced four prehistoric sites ranging from 50cm to 2 meters below marsh surface. The sites contained exceptional soil preservation with debitage, pre-contact pottery, and a side-notched projectile point. In Massachusetts lithic debitage was recovered from vibracores collected in Salem Harbor from secondary contexts. The Maine fieldwork revealed relict oyster beds and a submerged paleosol at -12.67 msbl and approximately 6300 BP. These projects highlight successful application of geophysical survey and coring in especially difficult project areas.

Peter A. Leach, University of Connecticut; peter.leach@uconn.edu

Leveille, Alan “Waters Around You Have Grown:” New Insights into Early Occupation of the Formative Narragansett Bay Drainage

Recent CRM survey and re-examination of collections demonstrate a strong riverine PaleoIndian presence prior to the formation of southern New England's Narragansett Bay. Recent discoveries provide opportunity to add significant data and expand our temporal and cultural perspectives.

Alan Leveillee, Public Archaeology Laboratory; aleveillee@palinc.com

Litwinionek, Luc and Brian D. Jones (organized symposium) Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeast: New Insights on Old Issues

Organizer Luc Litwinionek Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT; Chairs Luc Litwinionek Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT and Brian D. Jones Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc., Storrs, CT

Since the discovery of Clovis in 1933 at Blackwater Draw, NM, it has been assumed that a culturally distinct population expanded continentally from west to east eventually colonizing the far reaches of the northeastern seaboard. Sites with fluted specimens in the Far Northeast were seen as cultural derivatives of Clovis further to the west. However, research in the last twenty years has suggested that the process of colonization in the Far
Northeast may be much more complex than previously thought. The symposium is intended to provide a platform for the presentation of results of regional research and of site-specific studies as they illustrate the variety of behaviors (social, adaptive, technological) related to the initial occupations by early hunter-gatherer groups of the area. Ultimately, the symposium aims to enhance our understanding of the social dynamics of Paleoindian populations entering, settling and transforming through time in the Far Northeast.

Litwinionek, Luc and Lynn A. Peterson Optimal Foraging, Least Cost Pathways and Early Paleoindian Colonization of the Far Northeastern United States
Regardless of the current debate as to the peopling of North America, it is still assumed that hunter-gatherers moved rapidly across the continent at the end of the Pleistocene eventually populating the far reaches of the northeastern seaboard. Based on optimal foraging theory, the swiftness of this expansion was explained by groups targeting high return resources as they bypassed areas of low productivity. The analysis of least cost pathways has allowed archaeology in the last fifteen years to better define past behavioral processes related to the movement of human groups across various landscapes. In this particular case, a least cost pathway analysis was used to corroborate the proposed scenario that the colonization process in the Far Northeast was defined by optimal search strategies. The paper describes the preliminary results of this analysis and presents models of dispersion and their implication as to the understanding of the spread of early groups across the Far Northeastern US.

Luc Litwinionek, Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, CT; luc.litwinionek@quinnipiac.edu and Lynn A. Peterson, Tetra Tech Inc., Helena, MT

Lothrop, Jonathan C. Early Paleoindian Caching in the Far Northeast
For historically documented foragers in northern latitudes, caching of tools and supplies was a common strategic practice. Dating to the late Pleistocene, early Paleoindian stone tool caches have been widely documented across western North America, and their recent study has led to insights on Clovis colonization, land-use and technology. East of the Mississippi, by contrast, only a handful of Paleoindian (fluted point-affiliated) artifact caches have been recorded, and all are located in the glaciated Northeast. This paper reviews early Paleoindian caches recorded in the region, discussing data on location, setting, artifact composition, technology, and toolstone. Comparison to Clovis caches yields implications on the potential roles of stone tool caching for Paleoindian colonization versus post-colonization seasonal land use in the Far Northeast.

Jonathan C. Lothrop, New York State Museum, Albany, NY; jlothrop@mail.nysed.gov

Lowery, Darrin Meadowood South of the Mason-Dixon Line: An Early Woodland Meadowood Presence on the Delmarva Peninsula
Research over the past decade has focused on various Meadowood archaeological manifestations within the Chesapeake Bay region. Small Meadowood sites have been discovered along the main trunk of the Chesapeake Bay and along the Atlantic sea coast of the Delmarva Peninsula. Recently, two archaeological sites containing Meadowood components have provided multiple two-sigma calibrated AMS 14C assays, which range between 1200 calBC to 700 calBC. One site, located along Delmarva’s Atlantic coast, has revealed a large assemblage of Onondaga chert Meadowood points, blades, and other diagnostic Meadowood material associated with a large shellfish refuse midden. At this site, whelk shell ornaments (i.e., beads and possibly sandal-sole gorget or pendant preforms) were being manufactured. Further south on the Delmarva Peninsula and along the Chesapeake Bay, another archaeological site has revealed a small refuse midden containing an Onondaga chert Meadowood point and a single cache blade. Data from additional local archaeological sites will also be presented. In summation, the presentation will provide a detailed overview of Meadowood south of the Mason-Dixon Line and hypothesize about its meaning within a regional prehistoric context.

Darrin Lowery, Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Mail: 8949 High Banks Drive, Easton, Maryland, 21601; darrinlowery@yahoo.com

Lynch, Kerry J. Three CRM Projects, Two Landforms, and One Archaeological Site: A Look at Different Methodological Approaches to Submerged Settlement Survey
Due to an increased awareness of the potential for submerged landforms to contain intact, pre-Contact archaeological deposits, offshore CRM surveys designed to recognize and access these landforms are on the rise.
Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts has recently conducted three CRM studies prior to offshore development that included subsurface investigations of project impact areas. Each project had a different approach to the contracting, planning, research design, and implementation of the survey designed to identify submerged landforms and potential embedded archaeological resources. This presentation will outline the various strategies used in the three projects, and discuss what worked, what didn’t, and what is likely a step in the right direction but could be improved upon.

Kerry J. Lynch, Univ. of Massachusetts Archaeological Services, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherts, MA.; kjl@anthro.umass.edu

McConaughy, Mark The Early Woodland Period in Western Pennsylvania
The Early Woodland period dates from 3050 B.P. to possibly as late as 1850 B.P. in Western Pennsylvania. It begins with the earliest use of pottery in the region. The period also extends longer in this area, since Adena-style mound building persists into what is considered the Middle Woodland period elsewhere. Three cultural phases have been defined for the Early Woodland from this region. A Meadowood phase occurred largely in northwestern Pennsylvania. In southwestern Pennsylvania there were the Half-Moon and subsequent Cresap phases. It is during the Cresap phase the burial mounds were constructed. These three phases will be summarized in this paper. Mark A. McConaughy, Regional Archaeologist, Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission, Bushy Run Battlefield, Box 468, Harrison City, PA 15636-0468; mcconaugh@pa.gov

Merwin, Daria Submerged and Intertidal Prehistoric Archaeology in the Lower Hudson River
The lower Hudson Valley has a rich archaeological heritage spanning at least 10,000 years of human history, and Croton Point, the largest peninsula on the river, contains many known and suspected sites with significant research potential. Included among these are several shell middens, indicative of the importance of aquatic resources to prehistoric groups here for millennia. Rising sea levels during the Holocene led to the widening of the Hudson River, drowning shallow areas along the modern banks, including Croton Bay to the south of Croton Point. Recent artifact finds on South Beach adjacent to Croton Bay led to a field study in both submerged and intertidal environments. This paper presents the field methods and results of the archaeological survey, which yielded 125 chipped stone artifacts dating to the Late Archaic period, a time when the South Beach site was dry land overlooking a protected embayment likely fringed with tidal wetlands.
Daria Merwin, SUNY Stony Brook; daria.merwin@stonybrook.edu

Mitchell, Ammie The Archaic-Woodland transition in the Northern Eastern Woodlands (tentative title) [entrant: student paper competition]
The Archaic-Woodland transition in the northern Eastern Woodlands represents a significant shift in mobility, subsistence, and technology patterns. Ceramic vessels appear and are paired with an increasing reliance of prehistoric peoples on cultigens and a semi-sedentary lifestyle. This research seeks to challenge this model using petrographic analysis on Vinette 1 vessels in New York State. Petrographic analysis is designed to examine the technology of ceramic vessels, beginning at their base element – the matrix structure. This method provides objective, reproducible results and allows the analyses to move beyond normative concepts to an understanding of the unique, individual histories of artifacts. This study discredits the validity of traditional typologies and questions the excavation methods based on those typologies, which are heavily relied on by Cultural Resource Managers to excavate sites and to analyze recovered material. It also presents a new, practical way of understanding past cultures.
Ammie Mitchell, M.A., R.P.A., Ph.D. Candidate, SUNY at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology afarrarbuffalo.edu

Morrison, Peter Another Lost Colony – The Saint-Sauveur Mission on the Coast of Acadian Maine In the summer of 1613, the colony of Saint-Sauveur was an attempt by the French to create a Catholic settlement and Jesuit mission near Mount Desert Island, Maine. Within weeks of its founding, it also became site of, perhaps, the first French-English clash in North America. The colony’s failure profoundly influenced the subsequent course of French settlement in Maine and set the tenor of French-English-Wabanaki relations for generations. Unlike two other short-lived European colonies of the early1600s in Maine (France’s Saint- Croix Colony of 1604-1605, and England’s Popham Colony of 1607-1608), the location of Saint- Sauveur has yet to be positively identified. This
talk will summarize the history of the settlement and consider the scope of archaeological surveys in the Mount Desert Island region since the early 1900s. Drawing from archaeologists’ experience with other early sites, we will consider the prospects for locating the site, and what such a discovery could reveal.

**Peter Morrison, Crane & Morrison Archaeology, 33 Sequoia Drive, Freeport, ME 04032**

**cranemorrison@comcast.net**

**Nadeau, Jaclyn**  
**Transition or Continuity: A Look at Lithic Technology from the Archaic through the Woodland**  
An ongoing research project, focused on the relationship between emerging residential sedentism and technological change, compares tools and cores, production stages, and technological efficiency from multiple assemblages. It is intended to examine the transition from the archaic pattern to horticultural village life in eastern New York. Traditional models of prehistoric subsistence and settlement place this event at the beginning of the Early Woodland, however, the observed variations in resource use and reduction strategies challenge this assumption.

**Jaclyn Nadeau, Ph.D. candidate, University at Albany – SUNY; jnadeau@mail.nysed.gov**

**Neusius, Sarah W. and Beverly A. Chiarulli**  
**Investigating and Interpreting the Johnston Site, a Late Prehistoric Village in Western Pennsylvania**  
Since 2006 we have been investigating the Johnston site (36IN2), a large village site located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The Johnston site was originally excavated in the 1950s and is the type site for the Middle Monongahela, Johnston Phase. Our work to date includes four seasons of field school excavations, a program of radiocarbon dating, and a variety of ongoing analyses of lithics, ceramics, and plant and animal remains as well as limited geophysical survey. We have established that Johnston is most likely a multi-component village with occupations spanning the period between AD 1000 and 1600, but the precise layout and dating of overlapping villages still eludes us. Our interpretations of this village and its relationship to other Monongahela villages are limited by our poor understanding of spatial layout. Thus, we are now beginning a program of extensive geophysical survey and targeted excavation in order to reconstruct the village plan. **Sarah W. Neusius, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705; sawn@iup.edu**

**Ort, Jennifer and Brian Robinson**  
**Paleoindian Aggregation Patterns in Northeastern North America: Analysis of the Bull Brook Site, Ipswich Massachusetts**  
Paleoindian sites in the Northeast are characterized by dense tool concentrations representing discrete activities that have great potential for defining a wide variety of relationships. Ongoing research in the Northeast is directed toward defining what characteristics may distinguish large social gatherings from accumulations of smaller occupations that occurred over time. The Bull Brook Site located in Ipswich, Massachusetts is one of the largest and seemingly most spatially organized Paleoindian sites in North America, inspiring investigations into large social gatherings and their function. Continuing analysis of artifact distributions combined with a reconstructed site map reveal contrasting activity patterns between interior and exterior portions of the ring as well as around the ring, contributing to the interpretation that the occupation represents a highly-organized, planned event.

**Jennifer Ort, RPA, (University of Maine, Orono) Public Archaeology Laboratory, 26 Main St. Pawtucket, RI 02860; jort@palinc.com; Brian Robinson, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, 5773 S. Stevens Hall, Orono, Maine 04469; Brian_Robinson@umit.maine.edu**

**Patton, Jonathan K.**  
**Considering Wet Homelands in Indigenous Massachusetts: A Paddler’s Perspective**  
This presentation builds on existing theoretical concepts and historical ethnography in southeastern New England archaeology to offer an alternative way to think about indigenous peoples and their interactions with waters: as wet (and dry) aspects of indigenous homelands. Water (and land) scapes can be conceptualized as animated spiritscapes that prioritize cognitive aspects of spiritual and physical navigation, and must integrate watercraft construction and use. Land/water interfaces are liminal places of spiritual power in Northeastern Native American cosmology, and inverting our scholarly perspective to consider the view from two feet off the water; as a paddler looking from the water to the land, and at their intersections, within cosmologies of homelands, may assist to enhance the more standard landside environmental archaeological interpretations of early historic and ancient Native American settlements, movements and connections in Massachusetts, and the Northeast generally. Several
examples from southeastern Massachusetts drainages will be presented to elaborate this approach.

Jonathan K. Patton, Massachusetts Historical Commission; jonathan.patton2@state.ma.us

Pendery, Steven, Peter Morrison, Gretchen Faulkner, Raymond Pelletier (discussant)

*The Archaeology of Acadian Maine* (Session abstract)

This session explores four sites illustrating the crucial role of Maine in Acadian settlement, missionary activity, and defense before the Seven Years War. Saint Croix Island (1604-1613) was first Acadian site directly leading to permanent settlement of Port Royal and Quebec. The Mission of St. Sauveur (1613) was a short-lived French frontier mission established 400 years ago in the vicinity of Mount Desert Island. Fort Pentagoet (1635-1674) and Castin’s Habitation, dating to the final quarter of the 17th century reveal different strategies of settling the region, ranging from a stone fort with cannon to a habitation and truck house in the midst of a Native American village.

Pendery, Steven *Saint Croix Island and Port-Royal: Joint Canadian-American Study of a Common Acadian Heritage*

Canadian-American cooperation has been central to the historical archaeology of a common Acadian heritage. A 1797 dispute about the location of the international boundary between Maine and New Brunswick led to two centuries of joint archaeological and historical research at Saint Croix Island, occupied by the French in 1604-13. Port Royal, Nova Scotia became the focus of a joint research and restoration project following its tercentenary in 1905. Key participants included William Ganong, a New Brunswick native, Harriette Taber Richardson from Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the American archaeologist Charles Coatsworth Pinckney. Recent investigations at Saint Croix Island included a joint American-Canadian team with Passamaquoddy tribal participation in quadcentenary commemorations. This paper will explore past as well as potential future cooperative Acadian archaeology projects.

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Putnam, Ian *Characterization of Traveler and Kineo Rhyolites and Implications for Human Transport*

Sample rhyolites from two volcanic centers (Traveler and Kineo) of the Devonian-age Piscataquis Volcanic Belt (PVB) in North Central Maine have distinctive hand specimen, geochemical, and mineralogical characteristics. Cultural use of PVB rhyolites in Maine ranges from the Early Archaic Period to Contact Period. In a previous study culturally modified rhyolites from the Mackowski Farm Site in Central Maine, and the Sea Brook Marsh Site in Southern New Hampshire were analyzed for provenance; however, the presence of rhyolites in nearby glacial drift clouded the distinction between human and glacially transported material. Debitage described as PVB rhyolite through hand specimen analysis has been observed in the Phase III recovery of archaeological site VT-FR-318 in Swanton, Vermont. This site represents a potential distal location outside the range of glacial distribution of the PVB, and may begin to characterize the range of PVB rhyolite transport through human trade networks.

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Rafferty, Sean M. and Christina B. Rieth *On the co-occurrence of Orient and Meadowood Components at the Pethick Site*

The Pethick Site is located on Schoharie Creek in Eastern New York, near the eastern margin of Meadowood distribution, and the western margin of Orient site distribution. Meadowood and Orient components are present at the site, but are indistinguishable stratigraphically. This paper presents the evidence for both components and explores their geographic and temporal relationship. Comparisons are made with similar sites in the region.

Sean Rafferty, University at Albany- SUNY, Arts & Sciences Building, Room 120, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12222, rafferty@albany.edu Christina Reith New York State Museum, Albany crieth@mail.nysed.gov
Reith, Christina Site Use, Settlement, and Interaction in Eastern New York During the Early Woodland Period
In eastern New York, the Early Woodland Period is characterized by the occupation of small temporary settlements with limited features and evidence for long-term occupation. These sites are often considered to have limited diversity and provide minimal evidence for interaction with non-local groups. This paper provides an overview of Early Woodland settlement in eastern New York and presents evidence to suggest that these sites are variable in their settlement features, artifact assemblages, and site location. A discussion of how these patterns may be employed to understand the settlement patterns of Early Woodland groups in the Northeast is also provided.
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Ring, Noel, Ken Goss, and Ken Leonard Northeast Native North American Astronomy and Engineering
(abstract not supplied)
Noel Ring 3003 W. Broadway #144, Tucson, AZ 85745 NoelRing@msn.com

Robinson, Brian S., and Ann K. Surprenant Intertidal Archaeology and Good Preservation: at the Seabrook Marsh Site, New Hampshire
The Seabrook Marsh site is an estuarine intertidal site excavated in 1975. It was discovered by an avocational archaeologist and excavated through the University of New Hampshire with low-technology methods. Thirty years later it remains a very rare window on coastal occupations of 4000 years ago for the southern Gulf of Maine. A terrestrial occupation site was encroached upon by rising sea level in a low energy environment, preserved below salt marsh, and defended by bedrock outcrops. It has excellent preservation of bone and soils. The potential is high for both submerged terrestrial and primary wet sites at much greater depths.
Brian S. Robinson, University of Maine, Brian.robinson@umit.maine.edu and Ann K. Surprenant, JD, Orono, Maine, ann.surprenant@gmail.com

Robinson, David Cedar Tree Beach Survey, Greenwich Bay, Rhode Island
Preliminary results from the first year of intertidal and underwater geoarchaeological investigations by a joint team of Tribal and non-Tribal researchers from the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography and the Narragansett Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
David Robinson, University of Rhode Island, 55 Cole St., Jamestown, RI 02835; dsrobinson@main.uri.edu

Robinson, Francis “Jess” (symposium organizer) The Archaeology of the Early Woodland Period and the Early Woodland Interaction Sphere: Recent Research and Future Directions (organized symposium)
The Early Woodland period (ca. 3,000-2,000 yr B.P.) has long held a prominent place in conceptualizations of Northeastern prehistory. Despite this, however, the lifeways of the people of this period and the environmental, historical, social, and ideological milieu within which they dwelt continues to be enigmatic or understudied. For instance, the establishment of formal and elaborate mortuary sites, the initiation of long-distance exchange networks, and the adoption of ceramic technology during this period are juxtaposed by apparent population and settlement contractions in many areas. This symposium highlights recent advances or underreported aspects of the Early Woodland period and/or the Early Woodland (or Meadowood) Interaction Sphere in the Northeast. The papers span a range of topics and scales, but all have in common the goal of presenting information and insights in order to better frame this dynamic period of Northeastern prehistory.

Robinson, Francis “Jess”, IV The Spatial Dimensions of the Boucher Site
The Boucher site (VT-FR-26) represents one of the largest Early Woodland cemeteries ever identified in the Northeast. It was inadvertently discovered in 1973 during the excavation of a house foundation in Highgate, Vermont. Intensive recovery excavations led by Louise Basa followed throughout that summer and fall, and laboratory analysis continued for years afterward. The material remains from the site were returned to the Abenaki
and reburied in 1996. Two important summary articles on the Boucher site were published in 1990. Due to logistical and time constraints, however, various avenues of research were never begun or completed, including a reconstruction of the cemetery’s spatial structure and its development over time. As part of my ongoing dissertation research, I used archival material to reconstruct the spatial layout of the Boucher cemetery at various scales. This presentation will examine the site reconstruction and use the preliminary data generated from it to offer hypotheses about the people who were buried there, the nature of the group(s) to whom they belonged, and the material culture exchange, selection, and use patterns exhibited there. Francis “Jess” Robinson, Research Supervisor, Univeristy of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program, 111 Delahanty Hall, Burlington VT 05405; frobingso@uvm.edu PhD. Candidate, University at Albany– SUNY

Sassaman, Kenneth E. , Jr. (Banquet speaker) Futurescapes of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: How Thousands of Years of Rising Sea Promoted Cultural Resilience, University of Florida, Gainesville, sassaman@ufl.edu

Scharoun, Stephen R., Gemma-Jayne Hudgell, Jessica M. Stuart, Rosemary A. Cyr, and Ellen R. Cowie Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet Site in Bridgewater, Aroostook County
Archaeological investigations at the Historic Period Boundary Line Mill Hamlet (BLMH) site (ME 055-001) in Bridgewater, Aroostook County, Maine were conducted by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NE ARC) on behalf of United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Archaeological phase II testing and phase III data recovery was conducted at the site through a contract with Geo-Marine, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Archaeological investigations prior to the modernization and expansion of the Land Port of Entry (LPOE) facility led to the discovery of archaeological remains of a 19th-century mill hamlet with a period of significance relating to the early settlement period of Bridgewater, Maine, ca. 1827-1879. The site’s location on the corresponding early settlement frontier of New Brunswick border contributes to the context of historic borderland studies and presents an opportunity to study the rise and decline of a small, water-powered mill hamlet on the Maine-New Brunswick border. Archaeological resources include the remains of a mill, blacksmith shop, store, former dwelling sites and a large midden richly laden with a mix of 19th century artifacts relating to work, domestic life and industry in a rural setting, on the border.
Stephen R. Scharoun, Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Northeast Archaeology Research Center, 382 Fairbanks Rd., Farmington, ME 04938; scharoun@nearchaeology.com

Shaffer, Gary D. Experimental Replication of a Preform Bowl of Soapstone
This poster describes the experimental replication of a common artifact at soapstone quarries of the Middle Atlantic region: the preform bowl. These unfinished containers had little or no interior hollowing before they were discarded. The experiment had several goals: to provide insights on quarrying behavior; to compare with edge-wear analysis the effectiveness of rhyolite and bone chisels; to estimate the time needed to create a preform vessel so as to learn of the prehistoric effort expended at quarries; to estimate the reduction in weight of soapstone from boulder-sized rocks to preforms and to understand how quarriers lightened their load of soapstone for return trips to home sites; and to characterize soapstone debitage with respect to its archaeological visibility in the field.
Gary D. Shaffer, Ph.D., USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service, 967 Illinois Ave., Suite 3 Bangor, ME 04401, 207-990-9566; gary.shaffer@me.usda.gov

Singer, Zachary Ohomowauke: A Middle Paleoindian site in Southeastern Connecticut [entrant: student paper competition]
This paper presents a summary of the Middle Paleoindian component at the Ohomowauke site (72-137), found on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in southeastern Connecticut. This summary includes information on the lithic analysis, spatial patterning, and local paleoenvironmental reconstruction pertaining to this component. The location of Ohomowauke in southeastern Connecticut provides evidence of Middle Paleoindian adaptations near the southern extremity of the New England and Canadian Maritimes region.
Singer, Zachary, University of Connecticut, zaclsinger@gmail.com
Smith, John Leith  Summary of 2012-2013 Excavations at Fort Richmond, Richmond, Maine
Archaeologists from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission recently completed investigation of the
National Register eligible site of Fort Richmond, the first of four forts constructed on the Kennebec River in
Maine’s eastern frontier in the early and mid 18th century. Excavations were carried out to mitigate negative
impacts from construction of a new bridge between the towns of Richmond and Dresden. The project succeeded
in documenting the initial 1721 garrison constructed by the Pejepscot Proprietors, the first fort constructed in
1723 by the Province of Massachusetts and a second fort constructed in 1740 and decommissioned in 1755. Leith
Smith, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta leith.smith@maine.gov

Smith, Stefanie M.  A Tale of Two Taverns: Frontier Life and Food Consumption at Hanna’s Town
[entrant: student paper competition]
Hanna’s Town, an historic settlement in Westmoreland County, is known for its status as the first county seat and
court of justice west of the Alleghenies. This paper investigates access to and treatment of food items on the
frontier with a specific focus on the faunal remains from the pit features associated with the two areas known as
Foreman’s Tavern and Hanna’s Tavern. Topics such as taxonomic abundance, skeletal frequencies, and butchering
practices will be addressed using standard zooarchaeological methods. For each area, proportions of domestic
game versus that of wild game will be discussed, as well as the ways in which the cuts of meat present and the
butchering practices employed vary. This analysis will reveal specific elements of Western Pennsylvania colonial
frontier life that have not previously been discussed relative to the Hanna’s Town community.
Stefanie M. Smith, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 1426 Edinburgh Drive, Tucker, GA 30084, stefmsmith29@gmail.com

Stewart, Frances  Social Status from Faunal Remains: The Bridgewater, Maine Site
Phase III excavations at the Bridgewater site in Maine uncovered 2055 faunal remains. A few of these came from
Native American features but the majority were from Historic structures. These faunal remains are described with
particular emphasis given to those from a collapsed house which was later used as dump by the community.
Conclusions are made about the status of the family living in this house based on comparisons of the faunal
material found in the house below the collapsed ceiling and in the dump above.
Frances Stewart, frances.stewart@mail.mcgill.ca

Taché, Karine  Pots, People and Fish in the Early Woodland
In Northeastern North America pottery was innovated by hunting-fishing-gathering communities at the beginning
of the Early Woodland period or slightly earlier. Until now the uses of these pots and the reasons for their
appearance at this juncture in prehistory remain very poorly understood. Here I present the results of a systematic
organic residue analysis of Vinette 1 pottery that includes data from 34 early pottery sites located in a variety of
ecological settings across the Northeast. Despite some variability aquatic resources appear to dominate the
residues found in Vinette 1 pottery. Combining these results with faunal data and other information about the
social organisation of early pottery-using communities, I suggest that social explanations that go beyond economy
deserve consideration in explaining pottery beginnings in the Northeast.
Karine Taché, Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Department of Archaeology, University of York, York,
England, karine.tache@york.ac.uk

Tutchener, David  Chimney Point: European Stone Walls and the Adaptive Re-use of a Native American Celt.
The Chimney Point Site on Lake Champlain in Vermont has been the subject of a number of historical and
archaeological studies. This poster will focus on a small find from a CRM investigation conducted by the
University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program in 2013. Through the course of this excavation, a low
stone wall of European origin was uncovered. Throughout the process of deconstructing this stone wall a celt (or
axe head) of Native American origin was found. It would appear that Europeans utilized this Native American celt
as a chinking stone during the construction of this stone wall. This poster will explore the nature of this unique
example of the use of indigenous material culture by Europeans, as an instance of adaptive reuse rather than
cultural appropriation.
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Date of Annual Meeting: April; Semi-annual Meeting: October
Amount of annual dues: Individual: $25; Student $10; Institutional $40; Life $300

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Number of Chapters: 3
Annual Meeting: May
Board Meetings are held the second Monday of every month in Dover
Amount of Annual Dues: Individual, $15; Student, $10; Family, $20; Institution, $30; Contributing, $30; Sustaining, $50; Lifetime $300

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Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: Spring and fall
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Date of annual meeting: October
Amount of annual dues: $30

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Treasurer: Mark Greenly
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Mailing dates: Newsletters: Spring and Autumn of each year; "The New Hampshire Archeologist" once a year
Membership number: 165
Number of Chapters: 1
Date of annual meeting: October of each year
Amount of annual dues: Individual, $25; Senior, $18; Student, $18; Institutions, $35

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Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec); 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) per year
Amount of annual dues: Active, $25; Institutional (non-profit), $30; Family, $30; Student, $20; Sustaining, $35; Corporate, $100; Life, $1000

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Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin, annual
Membership number: 418
Number of chapters: 16
Date of annual meeting: April-May
Amount of annual dues: Life: $250.00 (paid once, state share: $150.00); Sustaining: $ 50.00; Institutional: $ 30.00
Dual: $ 30.00 (receives one bulletin per issue); Individual: $ 20.00; Student: $ 10.00; Junior: $ 5.00 (receives no bulletins); Associate: $ 0.00 (receives no bulletins)

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Membership: 157
Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November
Amount of annual dues: $25.00

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Amount of annual dues: Active - $25; Institutional - $35; Family - $30; Student - $18; Sustaining - $35; Life - $450; Benefactor - $500

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Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall  
Number of members: approximately 125  
Number of Chapters:  
Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting.  
Annual dues: Individual, $15; Family, $25; Student, $10; Senior (65 yrs +), $10; Life, $250; Institutional, non-profit, $25; Institutional, for profit, $50; Contributing, $50

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Membership number: 150
Number of chapters: 11
Date of annual meeting: October or November
Annual dues: Individual, $15; Family, $20; Institutions, $20; Life, $200