BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 78

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

85th Annual Meeting
November 2 - 4, 2018
Watertown, New York

Editor
Zachary singer
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Join our Group on Facebook: Eastern States Archaeological Federation

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 Hampshire www.nhas.org/
New Jersey www.asnj.org
New York www.NYSarchaeology.org
Ohio www.ohioarchaeology.org/
Pennsylvania www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/
Rhode Island www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm
Vermont www.vtarchaeology.org/
Virginia www.archeologyva.org/
West Virginia www.wvarch.org/

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The 85th annual Executive Board meeting was held in the Executive room at the Ramada Inn, Watertown, New York on Friday, November 2nd, 2018. President Dean Knight called the meeting to order at 12:10 pm and conducted a roll call. It was determined that we had a quorum.

**OFFICERS PRESENT:** President Dean Knight, President-Elect John Nass, Immediate Past President Kurt Carr, Treasurer Timothy Abel, Corresponding Secretary Martha Potter Otto, Recording Secretary Richard Doyle, Business Manager Amanda Valko, AENA Editor Arthur Spiess, Bulletin Editor, Zachary Singer.

**Officers Absent:** Webmaster.


**STATE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT:** New Hampshire, Vermont, West Virginia.

**RECORDING SECRETARY’S MINUTES:** Arthur Spiess moved to accept the minutes as circulated via email, Carr seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY’S REPORT:** Martha Potter Otto reported that she had the current version of the State Society’s Directory for 2018. However, Massachusetts has their meeting after we have ours so she will update the Directory as soon as she has the information, and pass it along. Dave Mudge moved that we accept the report as presented, Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

**TREASURER’S REPORT:** Tim Abel reported that there has been some issues with the moving of the Business Manager’s offices, and getting ready for the meeting. Because of this, he does not have a complete accounting of the finances at this point. We have had inflows totaling $19,291.96, which includes the following: book sales, digital download sales (JSTOR), individual, institutional, and student memberships, this year’s annual meeting income, and State Society dues. Our outflow totals $21,501.63, which includes some of this year’s meeting expenses and profit sharing with the Massachusetts Archaeological Society from last year’s meeting but were paid this year. The AENA expenses were up a little this year due to expenses associated with moving the Business Manager’s office. Also, now that we have a commercial webmaster we have those expenses as well. Taking into account all these expenses leave us with a deficit so far this year of $2,209.67. So, that is where we stand at this point but typically in the fourth quarter institutional memberships come in and that should increase our income significantly, but I do not see us breaking even this year; we are probably going to end this year in the red. As far as the account balances go, the checking account balance is true according to the latest statement. Abel indicated that the savings account balance that he had did not match Amanda’s balance that she pulled from the latest online figures; they will get together to figure that out. Also, Abel does not have control of the PayPal account, the Business Manager does, so that balance is also not accurate. As far as the Wells Fargo account goes, it has been dormant since it was moved from Roger’s control to Tim’s control. For some reason, he has not gotten a statement all year. That account is a money market account, so it is basically doing nothing. The actual balance is a little higher than the $42,910.42 balance indicated in the report. Abel noted that though the Organization is not going broke, it continues to hemorrhage money.

Abel recommends that, since interest rates are creeping up, we should think about putting some portion of the Wells Fargo to work for us. We need to think about how much and how long we want to lock it up for because that is the only way to get any sort of return on our money. Discussion followed regarding various financial vehicles, investment time frame, interest rates, and financial institutions. Spiess moved that we leave it to Abel and Valko to make a decision as to where and how much to reinvest. There followed additional discussion that
cumulated with Stocum offering an amendment to include Spiess and Mudge as additional members in this decision making process, a Finance Committee, if you will. Hranicky seconded the motion, and additional discussion resolved the committee’s term to last one year. The motion passed unanimously. Stocum moved to accept the Treasure’s Report as presented, Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

**AENA EDITOR’S REPORT:** Spiess reported that the 2018 printing costs exceeded last year’s printing costs due to the length of the volume and preserving a couple of very important articles. We are on track to fill next year’s AENA. The shipping to the new Business Manager’s address in Pennsylvania went smoothly. Valko indicated that there was a delay in mailing to the membership due to shortage of supplies, and the first year’s learning curve; the process will go quicker next year. Additionally, Spiess reported that the JSTOR sales are doing rather well, and have been growing slowly over time.

Additional discussion revolved around the free copies sent to the member societies and what we could do with them. Hranicky indicated that Virginia’s copies remained unsold, and were accumulating. Valko indicated that she had assembled a collection of them and auctioned them off and intended to continue. It was decided that member societies could do as they please with them.

Valko moved that we accept the AENA Editor’s Report, Hranicky seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Hranicky asked if there was an index for AENA. Spiess offered to look into it and asked that Hranicky send him an email. Spiess noted if enough people asked, he would consider creating it. Hranicky continued that he would like it to be available, perhaps as a separate publication. President Knight asked Spiess to look into creating an index and Spiess agreed.

**BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT:** Zachary Singer reported that last year’s Bulletin was nearly ready to post but he was still waiting for a couple of State Society’s Reports and the Treasure’s Report. There were no hard copies to be circulated, but it would be available on our website. Mudge moved that we accept the Report as presented, Al Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

**WEBMASTER REPORT:** Abel reported that since we have a professional company overseeing the website, we do not have a report as we have in the past. Abel indicated that he could ask for traffic reports and present them at future meetings. Spiess asked who we were using for this service and Abel reported that it is a company called Medical Arts. He was authorized to spend up to $2,500 for the procurement of a professional webmaster and that she had given us a dynamite price of $1,100. She is very responsive and replies to requests the same day. Hranicky indicated that he would like to see a visitors’ counter on the site since it could possibly be a source of advertising revenue. Abel indicated that he would have a counter put on the site. Additional discussion included posting content, online sales, and issues with the current meeting information that Abel had removed. Mudge moved that we accept the Report as presented, Hranicky seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

**BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT:** Valko reported that Roger Moeller had sent out a flyer at the end of last year, which resulted in the sale of 16 copies of AENA at $20 each and that she had mailed them out. The membership list has been moved out of Excel to Microsoft Access Data Base as she prefers working with it. We have 59 individual members, 4 individual discounted members (through member societies), 30 individuals for 3 years, 9 students, and 49 institutions. For Canada we have, 9 individual, 2 individual for 3 years, 1 student, and 12 institutions. These numbers have resulted through cross checking with the Excel file and Moeller’s old notes. We have received 25 memberships for 2019, which resulted from the flyer sent out with AENA. As Valko gets a better handle on the memberships, and when they come in, she will be better able to catch late and over payments. The PayPal income was $4,455.34. As for their fees, it depends on the amount of the transaction; they really ding you and can be up to $4 per transaction.
We have $453.88 in the savings account after sending Abel a check for $13,000. This is something that needs to be addressed since we cannot electronically transfer money out of the savings account. Instead a cashier’s check needed to be sent through the mail. A cashier’s check is not like a regular check; it’s like sending cash through the mail. If something should happen to the check, the bank would wait 90 days before any action would be taken. The check was sent priority mail so it could be tracked, but we need a better process. Valko has opened up a checking account to make the process easier so we can transfer money from a checking account to avoid sending checks through the mail. Valko is in the process of completing the necessary paperwork to establish the checking account, and will need authorization to complete this. The deposits from JSTOR and PayPal were easy; she just needs to get with Abel to make sure that she can get the correct information to him so the accounts can be reconciled and the Treasure’s Report more accurate.

It was noted that some Canadians pay with a Canadian postal money order which can take up to three weeks to show up in your account. There is also a fee associated with most of them. It should be requested that Canadians make an effort to pay ESAF with a financial method that is more user friendly to US banking.

President Knight thanked Valko for taking over this job.

Stocum moved that we accept the Business Manager’s Report and Hranicky seconded the motion. It passed unanimously.

Valko further announced that we need to raise our membership dues. With the cost of the journal, mailing, and mailing supplies, we are losing around $5 on each membership. After some discussion Valko suggested that we raise our dues $5 across the board, Hranicky taking this as a motion seconded it and during discussion it was decided to leave the student dues as they are. The motion passed unanimously.

THE RONALD A. THOMAS AWARD: Spiess reported that there were no Ronald A. Thomas award applications this year.

LOUIS BRENNAN AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT: Spiess reported that the most recent prior Brennan Award was made in 2017, in the amount of $1,000, to the Archaeological Society of Delaware. This year the Brennan Award Committee consisted of Spiess, Doyle, and Abel, with Business Manager, Valko serving as a non-voting adviser to the Committee due to the application from the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. Because of the increased cost of printing AENA this year and the costs associated with moving the Business Manager’s office from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, the Brennan Award Committee decided that it would be prudent to limit the Award to $1,000.

There were three timely applications this year, however, Massachusetts withdrew their application leaving the Archaeological Society of Delaware and The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. After due consideration, The Committee recommended that the Brennan Award in the amount of $1,000 go to the Society for Pennsylvania to help finish the fifth volume in the Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology series, on the Susquehannock. Smith moved to accept the Committee’s recommendation and Otto seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

STUDENT PAPER AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT: Otto reported that the Committee consists of herself, Kurt Carr, and Roger Moeller. There were no Student Award winners this year. There were two submissions, however, one did not send the paper and application to the Program Chair as required, so it did not get put on the program. The other had too many issues and flaws to overcome. Otto indicated that the Committee would meet during this conference and come up with clearer guidelines for submission. Another issue is the timing of our meeting (fall) and student research that is just starting in the current academic year. Smith moved to accept the report as presented and Mudge seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
CURRENT MEETING STATUS: Abel reported that we had 99 people pre-registered for the meeting, 61 people pre-registered for the banquet, and 14 registered for the tour. We have had about 6 or so walk-ins for the conference and another 6 or so register for the banquet and we expect more. At this point we are approximately $2,000 in the green for this conference. Valko moved that we accept Abel’s Report, Nass seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS: President Knight reported that he had passed out copies of the updated Constitution and that we had run out of time with the six month notification requirement. Knight will send the latest version to Abel to have it posted to the website. Valko will have to send the membership a copy of the proposed Constitution at least six months in advance of the 2019 meeting. Abel moved that we present the amended Constitution to the membership, Stocum seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS

2019 MEETING: Abel announced that the 2019 meeting would be held in Langhorne, PA and that Kurt Carr is the Arrangements Chair; we are not sure who the Program Chair is at this time. Stocum announced that as the Corporation’s Registered Agent, she would like to change her address on the State documents from her office to her residence, but it requires the approval of the Board. Spiess moved to resolve the necessary changes to change the Registered Agent’s address, plus $5. Abel seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Nass moved to adjourn, Smith seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted
Richard Doyle
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION (ESAF)
GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

The 85TH General Business meeting was held in the Executive room at the Ramada Inn, Watertown, New York on Saturday, November 3rd 2018 at 5:00 pm.

President Knight welcomed everyone to the meeting and got things underway.

RECORDING SECRETARY’S REPORT: Dick Doyle indicated that he has submitted the 2017 minutes to the Board and they have been accepted.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY’S REPORT: President Knight, in Martha Potter Otto’s absence, reported that the Report had been submitted to the Board and accepted.

TREASURER’S REPORT: Tim Abel reported that he had submitted his Report to the Board and it was accepted. He further reported that ESAF is well solvent, but he does not have exact totals at this time. This is due to having to run the meeting, and issues getting statements. ESAF has in excess of $50,000 in the different accounts.

EDITOR’S REPORT: Art Spiess reported that the latest issue of AENA was on time, over budget, and over length. About half of the next issue is filled with the manuscripts that have been submitted, so we are on track. President Knight thanked Spiess for all of his hard work as Editor.

BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT: President Knight, in Zachary Singer’s absence, reported that his report had been presented to the Board yesterday and all was well.

BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT: Amanda Valko reported that we have 10 student, 103 individual and 65 institutional memberships. PayPal was set up on our website. The big change over from Moeller to Valko was accomplished. All new accounts were set up and that is going well so far. The revenue sharing from JSTOR realized about $4,100. The memberships for 2019 are rolling in and have received about 25 to date. Valko will be sending out the new proposed constitution in January, along with a flyer for back issues. Faye Stocum thanked Valko for her efforts and President Knight recognized the steep learning curve becoming the Business Manager and thanked her for all the good work.

BRENNAN AND THOMAS AWARDS: Art Spiess reported that there were no Thomas award applications. There were 3 Brennan award applications but 1 was withdrawn leaving us with 2. The Archaeological Society of Delaware for their Bulletin was one. The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology was the other and it was for the fifth in the Recent Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology series. The Award Committee recommended to the Board that we award the Society of Pennsylvania $1,000. Although both Societies were worthy of the award, Delaware was the recipient of the most recent award and the Committee felt that it would be only fare to give the award to Pennsylvania. President Knight thanked Spiess for his work with the Committee.

STUDENT PAPER AWARD: Martha Potter Otto reported that we had 2 applications, but for technical and content reasons, no award was given.

CONSTITUTION REVISIONS: President Knight reported that there was an ad hoc meeting at the MAC meeting. We have been working on amendments to the Constitution and we do have a new version ready. It was given to the Board yesterday and it will be posted on the website, both the old and new versions, so you may see the differences. We will be able to vote on the new Constitution at the next meeting. Due to the stipulation that the new version of the Constitution be presented to the membership six months in advance of the meeting, it was not applicable to address at this meeting. President Knight noted that the changes were relatively minor but important, such as being able to vote electronically on issues between meetings and duties of the State Representatives.
**METTING STATUS:** Tim Abel reported that we have a total of 113 registrants. Abel will make an announcement at the banquet of the State by State breakdown. Also, ESAF is in the green for this meeting. President Knight, with a reminder from Stocum, made a formal motion that we congratulate Abel and thank him for all his hard work organizing this meeting.

**NOMINATING COMMITTEE:** President Knight reported that Jonathan Lothrop of the New York State Museum in Albany has agreed to be the President Elect. It was determined that the remaining officers would stand for re-election. Knight asked if there were any nomination from the floor. Hearing none Dave Mudge moved that we elect the President Elect and the Slate of Officers as presented, Al Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously. President Knight will announce this at the meeting.

**NEXT MEETING:** President Knight announced that the next meeting would be at the Sheraton Bucks County Hotel, Langhorne, Pennsylvania on October 31st through November 3rd 2019. Kurt Carr will be the organizer. President Knight noted that we needed to be thinking of a 2020 meeting venue and asked if anyone would like to volunteer to host the meeting, please let the Board know.

**STATE SOCIETY REPORTS:** The following reports were presented: Ernie Wiegand for Connecticut, Faye Stocum for Delaware, Dick Doyle for Maine, Stephen Israel for Maryland, Al Smith for Massachusetts, Dave Mudge for New Jersey, Tim Abel for New York, Martha Potter Otto for Ohio, Amanda Valko for Pennsylvania, and Jack Hranicky for Virginia.

**OTHER BUSINESS:** Valko brought up a request from a student for past ESAF programs from 1999 to 2008. This is to complete a project looking into how many presenters go on to publish their presentations, and asked if we had them electronically. Spiess indicated that they were, and they are located in the Bulletin on our website. Stocum also elaborated on this. Valko indicated that she would let the student know and to contact her if she had any issues finding them.

Hranicky announced that he would like to see a searchable index for AENA on our website. After some discussion, Hranicky moved that we create a searchable index for AENA with volume, table of contents, and pages with subject category. Spiess indicated that he would look for Hranicky’s manuscript. Moeller indicated that this is available on JSTOR, except for the last 3 years and their content is 100% searchable. President Knight indicated that we had a motion on the floor; Abel seconded the motion and it passed. President Knight asked Spiess if he would confirm that it is indeed available on JSTOR and to report back if it would require additional help or paying somebody to do it. There was additional discussion revolving around what exactly was searchable on JSTOR and if there were costs. Hranicky indicated that he wanted this to be on our website and not located in JSTOR where he would have to retype everything versus downloading it. President Knight again asked Spiess to look into it and get back to him as immediate past President and they would work on it. Al Smith moved that we adjourn, Stocum seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted
Richard Doyle
TREASURER'S REPORT 2017
TIMOTHY ABEL

Balance on 1/1/2017

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Balance on 11/1/2017

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The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand of $128.94 represents unrealized capital gain/(loss) in the Wells Fargo investment account.
The Archaeological Society of Connecticut currently has 165, including 35 exchange memberships with other societies. Membership benefits include three newsletters (which are available electronically) and the annual ASC Bulletin, as well as reduced registration fees for the annual and semi-annual meetings. The ASC website is currently being redesigned.

The ASC held two meetings this year. The spring meeting was held on Mar 5 at the Old New-Gate Prison in East Granby. A Connecticut State Park that reopened after having been closed for several years, the site consists of a number of structures, a visitor’s center and the famous copper mine. A tour of which was part of the program. The program’s theme was “Connecticut’s Archaeological Preserves” and featured presentations by Catherine Labadia, SHPO staff archaeologist, Paul Wegner of the Institute for American Indian Studies (“Connecticut’s First Fishermen”), Mandy Ranslow of the Connecticut Dept. of Transportation (“Quinebaug River Prehistoric Archaeological District and the New England Hebrew Farmers of the Emanuel Society Synagogue and Creamery Archaeological Site”), Mary and Ross Harper of Archaeological and Historical Services Inc. and the Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc. (“The Ebenezer Story Tavern and Shipyard Site”), Cece Saunders of Historical Perspectives Inc. (“The John Brown Birthplace”), Nick Bellantoni, Emeritus State Archaeologist (Locating the Lost Newgate Prison Cemetery”) Robert Stewart (Update on the Noble and Cooley Toy Drum Factory”), and Morgan Bengel, Site Manager of the Old New-Gate Prison (“History and Walking Tour of the Old New-Gate Prison”).

The second meeting of the ASC was held in conjunction with the annual Archaeological Fair sponsored by the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology. Held at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center on October 13, it featured a number of displays by the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Eastern Pequot, AHS/PAST, UConn Anthropology Dept., Norwalk Community College Archaeology Club, Office of State Archaeology and the Institute for American Indian Studies. Several presentations were also made in the auditorium. They included Brian Jones, State Archaeologist (“Highlights from the 2018 OSA Field Season”), David Naumec of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center (Preliminary Findings for the Pequot Swamp Fight, Southport, CT”), Nick Bellantoni, Emeritus State Archaeologist (The Long Journey Home: the Repatriations of Henry ‘Opukaha’ia and Albert Afraid of Hawks”), Sarah Sportman and Ross Harper of PAST, Inc. (“Seeing Connecticut: A 17th Century Component in Old Wethersfield”) and Katie Reinhart of AHS/PAST (Preliminary Results from Recent Analysis of Botanical Remains from the Early 18th Century Sprague Site, Andover”). Cosimo Sgarlata of Western Connecticut State University (“The WCSU Field School at the Templeton Site”).

The 2017 Lyent Russell Grant was awarded to Katie Reinhart for her identification and analysis of botanical specimens recovered from a central fireplace of the Capt. Ephraim Sprague Homestead in Andover. Additional funding by Archaeological and Historical Services Inc. will increase the study of the plant remains from this important site.

Delaware
None received
MAINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
RICHARD DOYLE

The Maine Archaeological Society has just under 300 members, and is now in its 62nd year as a separate entity from the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. We continue to hold two general membership meetings per year. Our spring meeting was held on April 22nd at the Wishcamper Center on the campus of the University of Southern Maine. Professor Nathan Hamilton and Robin Hadlock-Seeley presented a talk titled “Pre-Contact Archaeology at the Isles of Shoals”. Anthony Viola presented a talk titled “High Resolution Mapping of Malaga and Smuttynose Island”. Lastly, Arthur Anderson presented his talk titled “Strategies For Exploring the Protohistoric on the Southern Maine Coast”.

Our fall meeting was held on the 7th of October at the Pownalborough Courthouse in Dresden, an 18th century historic building. Our morning speakers were Jay Robbins who spoke on the archaeology and history of the Pownalborough Courthouse. Next was a presentation on the Dresden Falls Archaic site, an update on current work by Arthur Spiess. The afternoon was devoted to tours of the historic courthouse.

Our Occasional Publication series has a couple of publications in the pipeline but none are ready for publication.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, INC.
DON HOUSLEY, PRESIDENT

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of (283) individuals, families, and institutions. ASM has eight active chapters throughout the state as well as two college chapters and one high school chapter. The officers for the 2018-2020 were elected at the 2018 fall meeting. They are: Don Housley, President; Valerie Hall, Vice President; Lawrence Seastrum; Treasurer, Elaine Hall; Secretary; Ethan Bean, Membership Secretary; Katharine Fernstrom, Lynn Bulhjack, Barbara Israel, Aaron Jarvis, Fran Kline, and Brent Chippendale for six at-large trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees are Dr. Matt McKnight, Editor of ASM’s journal “Maryland Archeology”, Myron Beckenstein newsletter editor, State Underwater Archaeologist, Dr. Susan Langley and State Terrestrial Archaeologist, Dr. Charles Hall.

ASM sponsored, co-sponsored, or participated in many archeology related activities throughout 2018. These included: the 27th Annual Workshop in Maryland Archeology – March 10; the 52th Spring Symposium on Archeology – April 28; Maryland Archeology Month – April 2018; the 47th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology: at the Calverton Site, May 25 – June 4; and the 54nd ASM Annual Meeting on October 21, 2017.


at the Josiah Henson Site, Montgomery County, Maryland,” and Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust Archaeologist, “Freedom Seekers: Archaeology at the Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site, Canada,” and Darrin Lowery, “Understanding Coastal Processes and the Chesapeake Archaeological Record.” 2018 was the seventh year for ASM’s Silent Auction at the March Workshop and Spring Symposium for raising funds for the Society’s Analysis Fund.

The 2018 theme for **Maryland Archeology Month** was “Charting the Past: 30 Years of Exploring Maryland’s Submerged History,” which was rendered pictorially in a poster that was distributed throughout the State of Maryland. The booklet for the April celebration featured articles concerning Maryland’s rich maritime history. Many of the individuals involved in the creation and evolution of the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program are among the authors of the nine essays included in the booklet.

**Grants and Grant Proposals**

The Hurricane Sandy Grant for 2017 and report are finished and has been closed out. The grant was used for funding investigation of three different sites (Lower Brambly, River Farm, and Calverton) threatened by coastal and tidal flooding and sea rise. The grant produced three business-model case studies that local governments and organizations could use to develop strategies for determining cost effective plans for dealing with threatened sites.

In 2018, ASM received two Maryland Historical Trust non-capital grants. One was for Becca Peixotto (formerly at American University) and other consultants to write the final Biggs Ford Site report. The other grant was for ASM to conduct its annual Tyler Bastion Field Session in Archeology at the Calverton site. For 2019, MHT received $300,000 non-capital grants from the Maryland state legislature... ASM has submitted a grant proposal for $20,000 to be used for the ASM 2019 field session. Grant awards are expected to be announced in early November.

The **47th ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session** was held at the Calverton Site (18CV22) in Calvert County, from May 26 to June 5, led by Kirsti Uunila of the Calvert County, Maryland government.

The Calvertown or Battletown Site is located in southern Calvert County where Battle Creek empties into the Patuxent River. The town was founded in 1669 when William Berry offered 20 acres of land to be designated town land along Battle Creek. Battletown is believed to be the one of the oldest officially designated towns in the Province of Maryland. The town consisted of a courthouse, chapel, jail, county government/clerk offices, taverns, domiciles of the well-to-do, and associated outbuildings. The town was the governmental center for Calvert County, which included present day Charles and Prince Georges Counties, until the 1720’s when the county seat was moved to its present location in Prince Frederick. The town (although in decline) continued to have economic importance until the early 19th Century when British marines burned it during the War of 1812, permanently ending its existence.

The site also has an American Indian component about which little is known. It is known that the area was the location of the towns of the Paramount Chief of the Patuxents at the time of contact with Europeans in the early 17th Century and that colonists from Jamestown visited and traded for maize with the Patuxents since more local tribes Virginia tribes had become hostile to them. The town site is located across two parcels of private land. Using a 1682 map of the town, Maryland Historical Trust staff estimated that the site is in imminent danger of eroding into the Patuxent River, which made this field session of particular importance.

The **54nd ASM Annual Meeting** was held in the St. John’s Church in Havre de Grace, Maryland. Belinda Urquiza, the Cat Program chair was the 2018 William B. Marye Award recipient. This award is given annually at the ASM Annual Meeting to a person deemed to have made significant contributions to Maryland archeology. Presentations were by Dan Coates, “Susquehanna Canal: America’s Early Effort at Interstate Commence,” Dave Peters and Dennis Brooks, “Octoraro Petroglyphs: Tools as Opposed to Art,” Dave Peters, The Burns Property: a Metal Detecting Survey,” Sharon Stowers, “Coulsonstown: The Transplantation of Welsh Slate Miners,” Bill McIntyre, delivered the Annual Stiner Memorial Lecture, “The Invasion of Havre de Grace,” Buffy Conrad and Dan Coates, “Crown Stone Farm: a GIS Survey on the Mason Dixon,” Jim Koterski and Dan Coates, “St. Mary Anne’s: a Cemetery Mystery of No Grave Concern,” Bill McIntyre, “An Overview of Past Northern Chesapeake
Field Work,” Dan Coates, “Jasper Run or Run For Jasper?,” Dave Peters, “A Local Colonial Pipe Stem Dating,” Dan Coates, “Harford Glen Icehouse Restoration.” The final presentation by Bill McIntyre was an overview of the local museums to visit in Havre de Grace.

ASM has three excellent outreach capabilities: ASM Ink, our monthly newsletter, Maryland Archeology, our semi-annual journal, and the reformatted ASM web page located at www.marylandarcheology.org. Several ASM Chapters also have web sites and Facebook pages listing events for their local areas.

MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ALAN SMITH

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society Report, November 2017-November 2018, the 85th Eastern States Archaeological Federation Meeting, Watertown, NY

Since 1939 the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) has continued as a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and studying the archaeological heritage of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MAS and the Robbins Museum of Archaeology foster public understanding of archaeology and Native American culture through educational programs, publications, and scientific research.

The Robbins Museum saw steady visitation over the past year, but still needs to hold more events and activities at the museum next year to increase visitation. Work continues with the Native community on the redesign of the “Walk Through Time Exhibit”.


The Fall 2018 MAS Bulletin articles were “Parker’s Revenge Revisited”, “A Tribute to Michael Roberts”, “Archaeological Investigations at Locus 9 of Site 19-PL-426: Liminal Occupations among the Inland, Marsh, and Sea”, “Ancient Pottery from Cape Ann, Essex, and Ipswich, Massachusetts”, and “Stone Rods from the Middleborough Little League Site”.

The 2018 Spring Meeting of MAS was held on April 28th in the Barbara Luedtke Lecture Hall at the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, Middleborough, Massachusetts. The day’s program was dedicated to Michael E. Roberts, a longtime member of the MAS, in recognition of his distinguished career of almost fifty years dedicated to archaeology, anthropology, and historic preservation who had recently passed away. A slate of five lectures were scheduled for the day. Linda Coombs spoke about the Aquinnah Cultural Center, Martin Dudek presented a tribute talk to Mike Roberts, and Barbara Donahue spoke on colonial burial grounds before lunch. Barbara then signed copies of her book “Copp’s Hill Evolution of a Puritan Burying Place 1659 – Present” at the lunch break. In the afternoon Margaret Watters Wilkes gave a talk titled “Parker’s Revenge Revealed” a colonial battle site in Lexington and Lincoln, Massachusetts. The program closed with a talk by Christa Beranek titled “New Discoveries from the Plymouth Colony Settlement: An Overview of the Excavations on Burial Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts”.

The Fall Annual Meeting was held on November 17, 2018 at the Robbins Museum, Middleborough, Massachusetts. The Annual Business Meeting was held in the morning followed by light refreshments and the speaker program in the afternoon. The afternoon program consisted of four presentations followed by discussion. Mary Ellen Lepionka began by discussing native stone quarries and mines in Essex County, Massachusetts. Craig S. Chartier next examined his excavations done at the William and Anne Nickerson Site in which the outline of a 1664-1690 house was discovered as well as the course of a King Philip’s War era palisade. David E. Leslie next discussed the data recovery excavation at Locus Nine of Site 19-PL-426 in Marshfield, Massachusetts. He presented evidence for repeated liminal coastal occupations during the Middle, Late, and Transitional Archaic through the Early and Late Woodland Periods. Curtiss Hoffman closed out the program by discussing pre-contact
cultural materials associated with ceremonialis that were excavated at the Middleborough Little League Site in Middleborough, Massachusetts.

The membership in the Society stands at 368 paid members.

Respectfully submitted,
Alan F. Smith, ESAF Representative

New Jersey
None received

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
RICHARD BOISVERT

In 2018, the New Hampshire Archeological Society turned 71 years old. In 1947, a group of professional archaeologists, amateurs, history buffs, and relic collectors collaborated to provide a place to pool their experience, their knowledge and their enthusiasm. The New Hampshire Archeological Society was formed to promote, encourage, and stimulate the study of archaeology in the state of New Hampshire. The objectives incorporated into the NHAS constitution and bylaws are:

● to encourage the protection and preservation of important archaeological sites, monuments, and artifacts;
● to assist in the dissemination of archaeological information;
● to seek through education increased public understanding of the aims and limits of archaeological research;
● And:
● to discourage the collection of archaeological specimens for private or commercial purposes.

Currently, the NHAS has a very active Executive Board of 13 members; the society as a whole has 159 members. That is a mix of current-year individual members in various categories, current year institutional members, and Life Members. Our membership has been getting smaller and older over the years but we are keeping our heads above water.

We publish one journal a year, The New Hampshire Archeologist, and also produce two newsletters in the fall and spring.

April is Archeology Month in New Hampshire and featured 13 events including ceramic identification, open lab days, field trips, museum exhibits, and lectures. In addition, outreach programs were organized to the public throughout the remainder of this year. We also host two outreach meetings a year featuring 5 to 6 speakers at each meeting.

Our collections include artifacts from 76 registered sites in NH, as well as artifacts with a less-specific provenience. It contains over 63,000 pieces, although over 40,000 of those are debitage from early society excavations. Some of the collection is useful for site-level research. Other pieces are of educational value for such uses as loans to museums or local historical societies for display, or for use during outreach presentations to schools or adult groups. The NHAS does not have its own museum or display space, so we are always looking for partners to help us get artifacts from our collections in front of the public.

Currently the NHAS is undertaking an upgrade in the use of electronic media to communicate with not only its membership but also with anyone interested in New Hampshire archeology. This includes a new website, greater Facebook footprint and regular communication with the membership via Email.
New York
None received

Ohio
None received

Pennsylvania
None received

Vermont
None received

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
CAROL NASH

The Archeological Society of Virginia held its 78th Annual Meeting in Winchester, Virginia, where we welcomed 180 members. The meeting was a great success; program chairs Drs. David Brown and Stephanie Jacobe organized 62 presentations in concurrent sessions throughout the weekend. The Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) held their Fall Meeting at the event and sponsored the Friday Night Education Session and Reception. Field trips to Clermont Farm and Belle Grove were Saturday afternoon highlights, and the banquet speaker was Dr. Eleanor Breen, Alexandria City Archaeologist, who spoke on the maritime heritage of the city. The ASV Student Sponsorship program provided 10 students registration and banquet support, and two student paper awards were presented. Awards were also given by COVA and the ASV, including Professional (Rich Guercin, USFS) and Avocational (Cynthia Schroer) Archaeologist of the Year. Dr. Julia King received the award for Professional Out-of-State Archaeologist of the Year.

The ASV reports a membership of 708; our numbers have grown by almost 18% this year. We have 155 new members; almost double the highest number in 10 years. Our Facebook page has garnered 3700 friends, and our administrator, David Rotenizer, regularly posts information on projects by ASV and COVA members. The Quarterly Bulletin and Newsletter continue, and our new-ish web page (www.virginaarchaeology.org) is beautifully maintained. The QB is indexed by EBSCO and carried in 55 institutional libraries. Currently, there are 17 ASV chapters around the state; this year we added the Historic Triangle Chapter in the Williamsburg area. They have available to them funds through our Chapter Assistance Program, and several COVA members have used these to develop programming for some of the chapters. Our headquarters, Kittiewan, welcomes visitors and researchers alike.

The Archeological Technician Certification Program is healthy with 80 members (15 new since the beginning of 2018), and we have been able to provide more field and laboratory opportunities this year than in the recent past. Thirty-five professional archaeologists have opened projects to Cert students in 2018. Two students completed all requirements and graduated at the ASV Banquet, bringing our total number of graduates to almost 90.

The ASV’s home, Kittiewan Plantation, continues to serve the organization well. Its 700+ acres of cultivated land and forest in Charles City County hold many archaeological sites, and several field schools were held there this year. In addition, the manor house is fast becoming an educational center in its own right, with restoration efforts revealing the evolution of the structure. The Visitors Center, including a phenomenal library of holdings, welcomes you!

West Virginia
None Received
**PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS**

Listed by primary author

**Abel, Timothy J. (1,000 Islands Chapter, NYSAA)**

*Radiocarbon Dating the Iroquoian Occupation of Northern New York*  

Eighteen new AMS radiocarbon dates have been obtained from 12 precontact Iroquoian village sites in northern New York. These new dates add significant new information to the chronology of the Iroquoian occupation sites of the region. Once thought to span AD 1350-1500, these new dates suggest an AD 1450-1525 period of occupation, essentially halving the period within which these Iroquoian populations arrived, expanded and moved from northern New York. The new chronology points to population pressure and localized conflict as being major contributors to their dispersal in the early 16th century.

**Boatman, Glenwood (Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program, Michigan Archaeological Society, and Ohio Archaeological Society)**

*New Ceramic Analysis and Radiocarbon Dates at the Early Woodland Seaman’s Fort Defensive Earthworks Site*  

New ceramic analysis at the Metz site on the Huron River of North Central Ohio, and 500 rimsherds at the Seaman’s Fort site provided new insights to the Seaman’s Fort Earthworks site. Fifty percent of the rimsherds described earlier as Leimbach and Leimbach Decorated are Metz/Esch, late Early Woodland to Middle Woodland Metz Transitional Ware. New data establishes a Middle Woodland presence at the site. Dated house floors indicate this. Early Woodland to Late Prehistoric ceramics are present indicating site use for at least 2200 years. New Beta High Density Probability radiocarbon calculations set the 2 sigma date for the Earthworks at 256 B.C. to 90 A.D. instead of a 2 sigma range from 400 B.C. - 100 A.D. This suggests that Earthwork No. 2 is Middle Woodland. Radiocarbon dates for four bladelets suggest the Middle Woodland may begin at ca. 200 B.C. in North Central Ohio. If so both dated earthworks may be Middle Woodland not Early Woodland.

**Boisvert, Richard (NH SCRAP)**

Discussant: “New Contributions to Northeastern Paleoindian Archaeology”

**Brouillette, Christopher (University of New Brunswick Department of Anthropology)**

*Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Building a Reference Collection of Experimental Edge Damage on Pièces Esquillées and Bipolar Cores for the New England – Maritimes Region* (Poster)  

Previous investigators have highlighted the need to more accurately identify and interpret pièces esquillées (or splintered pieces) recovered from archaeological contexts, including Northeast Paleoindian sites. This is important because bipolar reduction has correlates for group mobility and lithic procurement studies. Identifying bipolar reduction requires that the lithic analyst differentiate between artifacts produced through bipolar knapping and those used as intermediate tools to fracture organic materials such as bone or wood. One technique that can be used to differentiate between bipolar cores and wedges is microscopic edge damage analysis. As part of a larger investigation into the characteristics of Paleoindian bipolar percussion and wedge tool use, flakes from a selection of lithic sources were experimentally utilized in order to compile a reference collection of macroscopic and microscopic edge damage characteristics on bipolar artifacts. In the future, these results will be compared to archaeological specimens.

**Burke, Adrian L. (Université de Montréal)**

*Analysis and comparison of the lithic assemblages from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in Quebec*  

This paper presents the detailed analysis of the lithic assemblages from three St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites in the upper St. Lawrence River valley of Quebec. All three villages are part of the St. Anicet cluster and date to the period from the 14th to 16th century. The sites are, in chronological order, MacDonald, Droulers-Tsionhiakwatha and Mailhot-Curran. Both the chipped stone and ground stone assemblages were analyzed with particular attention paid to the raw materials used and their origins. The lithic assemblages are overall quite similar and show a marked disinterest for the use of chipped stone tools. In addition, most of the chipped stone tools are either bipolar chunks/cores or expedient tools made on small flakes such as used flakes or retouched flakes. Very few formal tools such as bifaces or scrapers exist on these sites. The ground stone tool assemblage is typical of Iroquoian villages but is not extensive (grinding stones, axes). Local and regional (< 100 km) raw
materials dominate the stone tool assemblage, but there are a handful of chipped stone tools that were imported from outside the region.

**Carr, Kurt W. (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)**  
*An Update on Research at the Shoop Site (36Da20): Community Patterning, Lithic Sourcing and Microwear Analysis*

In 1952, Witthoft identified 98% of the lithic material from the Shoop Early Paleoindian site in the unglaciated region of Pennsylvania as originating from the Onondaga chert quarries 400 km to the north. He identified eleven concentrations of artifacts that he believed represented separate visits to the site. Based on the large number of projectile points, he suggested this was a hunting camp. The interpretation of the community patterning has been revised based on more accurate mapping. Macroscopic, microscopic and XRF analysis has confirmed the nearly exclusive use of Onondaga chert. Microwear analysis of endscrapers and wedges supports the processing of hides, antler and wood. Along with the frequency of projectile points, this suggests a settlement pattern and adaptive strategy like sites found in the New England-Maritime region rather than in the unglaciated region of the Middle Atlantic suggesting at least two different Paleoindian adaptations had evolved by Clovis times.

**Chapdelaine, Claude (Université de Montréal)**  
*The Saint-Anicet Cluster: People of the Drumlins*

Archaeological research in this region began in the early 1960’s but it is really in the 1990s that new village sites were found and excavated until August 2017. Four village sites are known but investigations at McDonald (1992-2007), Droulers (1994-2017) and Mailhot-Curran (1995-2014) produced an excellent database to study the evolution of communities that settled on drumlins. Settlement patterns, subsistence and material culture will be presented within a chronological framework starting in the first half of the XIVth Century and lasting to the first quarter of the XVIth Century.

**Curtin, Edward V. (Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.)**  
*Frontenac Island: Time, History, Myth*

A review of Ritchie’s data from Frontenac Island provides insights into this fundamentally important Archaic site. A long chronology of ca. 2000 years for Late Archaic period burials is inferred based upon radiocarbon dating and contextual data. The long chronology is related to burial locations in different parts of the island through grave associations. The concept of history is considered in relation to cultural features that are interpreted as related to memory, mnemonics, and the long-term habitual use of space. Guided by Iroquoian mythology, certain burials at Frontenac Island are considered as examples of rituals dramatizing earth renewal, social continuity, and the journey to the afterlife. Symbolism relevant to creation mythology and transformation ritual is plausibly associated with funerary offerings such as turtle shells, hawk claw cores, marine shell, and bone flutes, as well as the practice of removing or displacing skulls or other bones.

**Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut)**  
*Phytoliths and Woodland Cultigens in the Lower Connecticut River Valley*

Phytolith analyses of carbonized food residues have revealed early dates for the arrival of maize and squash in eastern North America. This paper presents preliminary results from phytolith analyses of a series of carbonized food residues from Middle and Late Woodland sites in the Lower Connecticut River Valley including Burnham-Shepard, Selden Island, the Cooper Site, and Hamburg Cove. This paper will investigate the potential dates for the arrival and exploitation of plant cultigens in Connecticut. The preliminary results from this study of Connecticut sites will also be placed in the context of wider developments in phytolith research in eastern North America.
Ellis, Chris (University of Western Ontario) and D. Brian Deller (University of Western Ontario)

The Culloden Acres (AfHj-90) Paleo Site, Ontario

Culloden Acres was excavated as part of a 1990 project aimed at expanding knowledge of the range of variability in early sites. Three sites were chosen for study which, unlike most sites excavated prior to that time: were quite small, were “interior” sites not associated with the strandline of pro-glacial Lake Algonquin and were dominated more by unifaces rather than points. Culloden consists of three spatial clusters of mainly Collingwood chert artifacts, only two of which were investigated. One area is dominated by small trianguloid end scrapers with only a smattering of other tools. The other area, aside from two unifaces, yielded only flaking debris which, in contrast to the end scraper area, is primarily from biface reduction including channel flakes from fluting. The morphology of the end scrapers, the raw material use profile and the channel flake assemblage suggest an association with Gainey occupations.

Fox, William (Trent University) and Brandi MacDonald (University of Missouri Archaeometry Laboratory at MURR)

Certain Stone Pipes Among the Neutral Iroquois

Stone pipes of various forms have been recovered from 17th century Neutral villages over the last century and a half, representing contact with a variety of Indigenous communities from the Ohio valley, to the Midwest, to the Upper Great Lakes, based on raw material and style. One particular series of distinctive vasiform pipes is limited to only one or two specimens per site and appears to reflect connections with residents of the Canadian Shield region of southeastern Ontario. Archaeological evidence concerning spatial distribution is combined with geo-chemical characterization of the material used in their manufacture and contemporary 17th century French historical documentation, in an attempt to understand the cultural significance of these specimens.

Gallo, Tiziana (University of Toronto)

Iroquoian Ground Stone Celts in Southern Ontario: Exploring Changes, Practices, and Meanings during the Late Woodland Period

In the American Northeast, ground stone industries tend to be associated with the Archaic period. It is however likely that the less known ground stone celts (axes, adzes, chisels) of the Late Woodland period played a significant role in the construction and maintenance of Iroquoian villages and village life, and that they were integrated within intra-regional networks. Within Southern Ontario Iroquoian village sites, such tools appear to be consistently crafted from low grade metamorphic rocks such as amphibolite. Potential sources of this raw material are located in the Grenville geologic province, far from most known Iroquoian sites but close to symbolically significant places. The widespread adoption of non-local raw materials of questionable efficiency and resistance raises questions concerning the motives behind such choice. By using the chaîne opératoire approach to investigate ground stone celts’ biographies throughout the Late Woodland period and during contact in Southern Ontario, new perspectives can emerge regarding their participation in the negotiation and reproduction of Iroquoian communities’ practices. This communication presents some preliminary findings regarding raw material acquisition, manufacture, use and deposition, as well as insights about celts’ potential roles as mediators between people, and between people and their landscapes.

Gauvin, Igrid-Morgane (University at Albany, SUNY)

Striking differences? Preliminary examination of the mechanical properties of Normanskill group cherts

The quality of raw materials available for use is an important consideration, both for prehistoric and present day knappers. Though relative scales of raw material quality (such as the Callahan scale), developed through the observations and experience of modern flintknappers, are useful simplifications to sort out and interpret differences in material ease of use and resilience to wear, their usefulness remains as that of an analog to past interpretations of material properties. Qualitative characteristics of stones can easily be quantified in terms of hardness, elasticity, tensile strength, and fracture toughness, and be used to describe the characteristics of materials and facilitate comparisons. This presentation will present the preliminary results of Vicker’s microhardness tests and Mode I fracture toughness tests conducted on chert samples obtained from a modern quarry in Athens, NY, and discuss the archaeological implications of the findings.
Gates St-Pierre, Christian (Université de Montréal)
A Holistic Investigation of SLI Faunal Assemblages from St. Anicet, Quebec

The St. Anicet cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian (SLI) village sites, in Quebec, has been thoroughly investigated by the University of Montreal field school over the past decade. This yielded large amounts of animal bones that were used to study the exploitation of the fauna as a source of protein as much as a source of raw materials (i.e. bones, antlers, teeth, and shells), and even as a source of symbolic expression. This paper will present a holistic summary of those results, and will illustrate how the St. Anicet cluster differentiates from other SLI components.

Gilligan, Cherilyn A. (Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, Maritime Research Institute)
Moravian Ethnic Diversity: An Archival and Faunal Analysis of Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Colonial Ohio

The intention of this study is to investigate the agency of Native American people in colonial America through studying their interaction with the environment and with other ethnically diverse groups. Using both archival and faunal data from archaeological investigations, there is potential to address questions concerning ethnic identity within diet and human modification to faunal remains found within the two Moravian sites, Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhutten in Ohio. Faunal analyses of Moravian sites are surprisingly few and have been largely ignored as a means of exploring ethnic identity among newly converted Native Americans. A case study has been constructed around these two contemporary Moravian sites built in 1772 and briefly occupied. Historical and archival research from Moravian diaries, and other historic documents and studies were used to trace the diaspora of certain Native American groups that interacted with Moravians and explore the ethogenesis of several diverse groups of Native American converts.

Graillon, Eric (Musée de la nature et des sciences de Sherbrooke) and Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal)
Late Paleoindian Projectile Points at Kruger 2: Chronological and Cultural Implications

The Kruger 2 site is located on a narrow terrace 10 meters above the Saint-François River in Brompton near Sherbrooke, Quebec. Excavations were carried out between 2013 and 2018 at this small but very productive Late Paleoindian site in terms of artifacts and ecofacts, generating a large number of projectile points. Based on the shape and flaking technique, Agate Basin-like and Ste-Anne-Varney styles have been identified as well as variant forms difficult to assign to known types. While considering the raw materials selected and the spatial distribution of these points, one basic question is addressed here: could these two Late Paleoindian styles be indicating two distinct occupations or, if not, can they be produced at the same time by the same group?

Gramly, R. Michael (American Society for Amateur Archaeology)
Cedar Fork Creek: A Man-Mastodon Association in North-Central Ohio

Archaeological excavations during 2014, 2017, and 2018 at the Cedar Fork Creek site, Morrow County, Ohio, have revealed butchered mastodon remains, mastodon bone debris from artifact manufacture, Clovis artifacts (bone, antler, and ivory), and a small assemblage of stone tools. Future fieldwork will be directed towards the discovery of an associated mastodon carcass thought to lie nearby within a pond.

Hart, John P., Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum) and Jennifer Birch (University of Georgia)
Do all Paths Lead to Jefferson County?

Many Iroquoian village sites dating to the cal. fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries are located in present-day Jefferson County, New York. Situated on the east shore of Lake Ontario and the south bank of the St. Lawrence River headwaters, these sites represent Iroquoian people who lived at a frontier between Iroquoians living in southern Ontario and central and eastern New York, respectively. Previous analysis demonstrated that these sites occupied liaison positions in cal. fifteenth-century AD pan-Iroquoian signaling networks. In this presentation we combine Social Network Analysis (SNA) and Least-Cost Path analysis (LCP) to further explore how Iroquoians at this frontier functioned within pan-Iroquoian networks.
Hasenstab, Robert J. (University of Illinois at Chicago)

The Sugartown Earthwork: A Late Prehistoric Hilltop Fort in the Upper Allegheny River Drainage

The Sugartown Earthwork, situated in Cattaraugus County, NY, is one of a number of late prehistoric hilltop earthen enclosures in the upper Allegheny River valley. It was the subject of the 1973 (SIC) SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Field School led by the late Marian E. White. Limited testing revealed evidence of habitation, maize horticulture, and shell-tempered ceramics. The earthen embankment revealed a wicker-style palisade enclosure. Radiocarbon dates obtained cluster around A.D. 1520, uncalibrated. What remains to be understood are: the cultural affiliation of the site; the site’s function; the reason for its remote location; and its relationship to the surrounding sites.

Holyoke, Kenneth R. (University of Toronto) and David W. Black (University of New Brunswick–Fredericton)

On the Carboniferous Trail: Pilot Study Results Tracking Washademoak Multi-Coloured Chert on the Maritime Peninsula

The source for Washademoak Multi-coloured Chert (WMCC), at Belyeas Cove in the lower Saint John River Valley, is the only well-known bedrock source of brightly coloured, translucent, toolstone-quality chert known in New Brunswick. As part of preliminary research for a doctoral project, extant collections at Maritime Peninsula institutions were examined to identify artifacts composed of WMCC, or at least fine-grained translucent cherts bearing resemblance to Carboniferous-associated chert. Pilot study results suggest the archaeological distribution of WMCC extends throughout the Maritime Peninsula. It also suggests that better geochemical characterization of the Belyeas Cove source and other potential sources will be required to increase confidence in associating specific artifacts with specific sources. With those challenges in mind, here we examine WMCC in the context of regional lithic sourcing and offer preliminary interpretations of its archaeological distribution and use.

Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Ellen Cowie (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Robert Bartone (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.), Arthur Spiess (Maine Historic Preservation) and Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)

The Lamontagne Paleoindian Site and the Michaud (Auburn Airport) Cluster, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine.

The Lamontagne site is part of the Michaud Cluster, a group of nine fluted point Paleoindian sites identified in the vicinity of Auburn-Lewiston Municipal Airport in southwest Maine. With considerable volunteer aid, involving the Maine Archaeological Society, Bates College, and the general public, NE ARC completed data recovery excavations during 2014-2016. The two-locus site sits on high dune landforms overlooking the deeply incised Moose Brook, tributary to the Royal River, and yielded nearly 6,000 pieces of debitage and over 100 tools, mostly Munsungan chert. Lamontagne dates to the end of the Early Paleoindian period, 11,000 to 10,400 B.P., on the basis of Bull Brook-West Athens Hill fluted point technology and a radiocarbon date from a hearth remnant and is one of the few well-dated Early Paleoindian sites in the region. It also extends dates of occupation for the Michaud Cluster, as most of the other identified sites yielded Michaud/Neponset points.

Israel, Stephen (The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)

Biographical Sketches of Notable Maryland Archaeologists and Avocational Archaeologists, 1824 to 2018.

I began the “Maryland Archaeology: Biographical Sketches Project” because I came across many undocumented terrestrial-and-underwater archaeologists and avocational archaeologists in Maryland, who are deceased, and realized they provided a large range of unexamined information on Maryland’s forgotten, and unacknowledged archaeological activities and accomplishments. My goals for this paper were to document, to the extent possible, many of the forgotten contributors, of the 19th century, 20th century, and early 21st century archaeological surveys and investigations, personal artifact collections, memories, and records (1) before they are lost to memory, (2) acknowledging their contributions to the understanding of Maryland Archaeology, and (3) for compiling an early 21st century comprehensive data base for tomorrows syntheses on Maryland Archaeology. Compiling the early and current archaeological surveys and investigations, and documented artifact collections, personal memories and their written records is an important first step before their memories, their records, and their artifacts disappear altogether. A sample of the avocational archaeologists’ biographical sketches will illustrate what surprises I found out compiling these contributing and enriching profiles.
Jackson, Lawrence J. (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.)  
*Paleo-Indian Settlement Systems in the Trent Valley Watershed, Ontario*

This paper discusses Early Palaeo-Indian occupation in the south Kawartha Lakes/Otonabee River and Rice Lake watersheds of the Trent Valley, Ontario. The Waverly Heights site near Peterborough, with diagnostic channel flakes, had a small hearth with debitage and calcined cervid and fish bone. Proximity to a caribou water crossing of the Otonabee River is raised. More than a dozen Early Palaeo-Indian sites in the western Rice Lake area include logistical game processing, hunting ambush, and multi-purpose residential camps. Reconstruction of hydrogeological landscapes indicates the western bed of Rice Lake was a mosaic of small wetlands circa 12,000 to 10,000 years B.P. Fossil caribou from Holocene contexts C14 dated 6,000 to 3,000 years B.P. indicate caribou as a constant resource for human occupation. Many sites will be inaccessible below the flooded Rice Lake basin so we see only a portion of the settlement system. Interception points, ambushes, and major processing camps similar to the Gainey phase Sandy Ridge site on Rice Lake are predicted. Regional survey indicates a complex network of interactions between hunters, game and the myriad waterways of the late glacial period when meltwater flooded the land.

Jamieson, Bruce (Heritage Research)  
*Examining Style in Iroquoian Bone Artifacts*

Individual artifacts and artifact assemblages exhibit aspects of both style and function, aspects that are dualistic and often indistinguishable. This presentation will examine the osseous technology of two Iroquoian groups within the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Lowlands region, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians and the ancestral Wendat. It will focus on five roughly contemporaneous sites: McKeown and Roebuck - St. Lawrence Iroquoian village sites; Keffer and Draper - ancestral Wendat village sites; and Steward - a special purpose St. Lawrence Iroquoian fishing station. These sites have been selected because their function, ethnic affiliation and temporal placement are well known and therefore, can be controlled for. Their similarities and differences will be examined to shed light on how elements of stylistic expression are demonstrated by distinctive patterns within these artifact assemblages.

Kitchel, Nathaniel (Dartmouth College and University of Wyoming)  
*Exploring the Lithic Landscape of the Munsungun Lake Region: Ongoing Investigations at the Stevens Site/NKP Quarry*

The Munsungun Lake geologic formation is best known to archaeologists as the source of a high-quality red chert found frequently in fluted point sites in New England and southern Québec. The Munsungun Lake formation is geologically complex and contains numerous sources of knappable stone, only some of which were used for the production of stone tools. Despite the relatively large number of potential raw material sources within the Munsungun Lake formation no known outcrops were visually identical to those materials found archaeologically. In 2015 my colleagues and I located an outcrop of stone visually matching archaeological items. A second outcrop of this stone was identified in 2017. Further work in the vicinity of the quarry areas also identified quarry related workshops adjacent to a nearby lake. Geologic samples from both red chert quarries were collected for geochemical analysis (WD-XRF). In this presentation I will discuss the ongoing archaeological investigations at the workshop areas, now dubbed the Stevens site, as well as the results of ongoing geochemical analyses.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum), Mike Beardsley (NYS Archaeological Association), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), and Mark Clymer (NYS Archaeological Association)  
*Investigations at the Middle Paleoindian OPS Site, Central New York*

With the 1957 publication of "Traces of Early Man in the Northeast," archaeologists first became aware that central New York hosts a major concentration of fluted point sites and isolated finds. New distributional data, collected as part of the New York Paleoindian Database Project, reinforces this region as a focus of Paleoindian occupation. Since 2014, archaeologists from NYSM and the NYSSA have collaborated in researching Paleoindian occupations in the Oneida basin, focusing on an area between the Onondaga escarpment and Oneida Lake. This study area lies in the bed of proglacial Lake Iroquois, which drained circa 13,500-12,900 Cal BP, just as Early Paleoindian peoples migrated into the region. Thus far, survey efforts have identified three Crowfield point sites and a possible Late Paleoindian Eden point component. Our excavations have focused on the OPS site,
Lucas, Michael (New York State Museum), Kristin O’Connell (New York State Museum), and Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum)

Tenant Farming and the end of Family Patronage on Van Schaick Island, Cohoes, NY

Van Schaick Island located eight miles north of Albany NY, was the home to six generations of the Van Schaick family from the late seventeenth through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This long succession of family ownership ended in the early 1830s with the untimely passing of the parents of the two remaining Van Schaick owners leaving underage children as the surviving heirs. The children were relocated to extended family members in the Albany area, Madison County and Connecticut by 1836 and Van Schaick mansion was occupied by unrelated tenants until 1852. Excavations in the spring of 2018 uncovered a midden under the floorboards of the rear addition to the house. This refuse dates to the period between 1830 and 1850 when the house was occupied by tenants who probably also farmed the land. Family correspondence and other documentation combined with the archaeological record illustrate the household economy of a tenant farm family during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

McCoy, Curtis (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Northern Delaware and Southeastern Pennsylvania’s White “Kaolin” Clays

The Newark China Clay Company of northern Delaware mined and refined kaolin clay during the early 1900s in what is now White Clay Creek State Park. At the direction of the Delaware Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control (DNREC), Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a survey and subsequent mapping of a portion of White Clay Creek State Park for a proposed bike and pedestrian trail. The investigations revealed the partially intact remains of the Newark China Clay Company. The site was cleared of dense lower vegetation and thoroughly mapped. A thorough contextual study of kaolin clay mining focused on northern Delaware as well as the related kaolin industry of southeastern Pennsylvania was conducted to help aid in and understand the development of this industry for future investigations.

Mehault, Ronan (Université de Montréal) and Claude Chapdelaine (Université de Montréal)

Building a Chronological Sequence for St. Lawrence Iroquoians Provinces and Villages with a Bayesian Approach

Iroquoian archaeology is crippled by a deficient chronological resolution that stems from at least two problems: 1- on one hand, even though datable samples (e.g. carbonized corn kernels, charcoal from hearth and pits) are frequent, radiometric dates come in relatively scarce supply, and those of high quality (AMS dates, notably) are even rarer; and 2- on another hand, the use and interpretation drawn from said dates often remain rather rudimentary. Subsequently, Iroquoianists rely for the most part on ceramic seriation to sort archaeological sites through time. However, does this reliance not hinder our understanding of St. Lawrence Iroquoians’ (SLI) history? This gap in interpretive schemes could be bridged via chronological modelling following a Bayesian strategy, that is to say through the articulation of absolute dates with data pertaining to stratigraphic contexts and historic constraints (termini). The reassessment of the chronological boundaries attached to the villages and provinces constitutive of “Iroquoian Laurentia” is likely to challenge our assumptions regarding the regional evolution of ceramic styles.

Moyer, David (Birchwood Archaeological Services, Inc.)

Imagery, Warfare and Identity: Iroquoian Painted Trees in the Upper Susquehanna Valley

The painting of trees by Iroquoian and neighboring groups is well documented in historic accounts dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Tree drawings were a form of symbolic expression used by Native people as a means of providing current events and commemorating past hunting and war exploits. Trees were also painted to provide directions and give warnings about the dangers of enemy war parties. While the practice of painting information on trees is well documented throughout the Eastern Woodlands, much of the most detailed information comes from the Upper Susquehanna and Chemung Valleys of New York and Pennsylvania. This paper examines these Native tree paintings within the context of demographic and social changes taking place in the Upper
Susquehanna drainage in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Archaeology is 'the scientific study of material remains of past human life and activities', but what constitutes a material remain and what constitutes the past? I would consider field archaeology to be on 'the front lines of history' so we ought to be prepared accordingly we encounter material remains contemporaneous to ourselves, also known as 'litter'. We should all agree that picking up litter is a good thing as it beautifies our landscape, but when does environmentalism interfere with the archaeological record? I seek to examine this question with a surface survey of an athletic area and public park known as the Watertown Fairgrounds, analysis of what I discovered, and comparisons to more typical material remains.

A distinctive speckled stone, mainly found on archaeological sites around the Quoddy region and Cobscook Bay, has been known in the Canadian literature as ‘Hinkley Point metasediment’ since at least the 1970s. In the spring of 2017, attempts were made to confirm the purported source for this material in Washington

O’Connell, Dennis
Archaeology and Litter: Is it ethical to pick up litter? (Poster)

Pelletier-Michaud, Alexandre (University of New Brunswick), Arthur Anderson (University of New England) and M. Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)
The distribution and origin of 'Hinkley point metasediment,' a distinctive toolstone from the Maine-New Brunswick Quoddy region
What started as a routine visit to an established lithic source turned into a wild goose chase for a material which, as we stand now, does not appear to be a metasediment and may not outcrop on Hinkley Point. In this paper we present a summary of our ongoing search for this elusive raw material, including a description of its variability and an overview of its known archaeological distribution in New Brunswick and New England. In the process we touch on issues of compounding errors in the literature and cross-border lithic identification.

Rankin, Jennifer (AECOM; Temple University)
The Hoffman Site and The Snyder Paleoindian Complex in Warren County, New Jersey
The Hoffman Site is part of the Snyder Paleoindian Complex, a series of sites in the middle Delaware Valley within a two-kilometer radius and an area frequently revisited throughout the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene. In the 1990s, a cache of over 60 flake blanks and tools was reportedly excavated from the Hoffman Site. More than 20 years later, the Hoffman Site has been revisited through the analysis of the assemblage, geomorphological assessment, and limited archaeological investigations. This paper discusses the work conducted at the Hoffman Site over the past field season and how the Hoffman Site contributes to our knowledge of the Snyder Paleoindian Complex and the nearby Plenge Site.

Rockwell, Heather (University of Wyoming) and Nathaniel Kitchel (University of Wyoming; Dartmouth College)
Update on the Recent Investigation at the Munsungun Lithic Quarry
Red Munsungun Chert appears in archaeological assemblages across Northeastern North America, most frequently in Paleoindian age fluted point sites. Though common in archaeological sites throughout the region, the quarry location for this material, now dubbed the NKP quarry, in far Northern Maine, was only recently discovered and has received little archaeological research. Over the past three years the authors have been conducting geoarchaeological reconnaissance, small-scale test excavations, and geologic sampling at the recently discovered quarry location. This presentation will detail discoveries from our most recent field work and interpretations of the site spatial patterning.
Singer, Zachary (Lost Towns Project; Institute for American Indian Studies), Cosimo Sgarlata (Western Connecticut State University), Peter Leach (University of Connecticut; GSSI), Tiziana Matarazzo (University of Connecticut), Dawn Beamer (University of Connecticut), and Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)

*The Templeton Paleoindian Site, Connecticut: Recent Excavation Results*

Templeton was first excavated in the late 1970s and early 1980s by Dr. Roger Moeller. Moeller’s excavation block yielded three spatial clusters of fluted point production debris comprised mainly of Normanskill chert. The morphology of the fluted preform fragments and channel flakes indicate Michaud-Neponset fluted point production. New excavations at Templeton since 2016 have investigated spatial patterning at the site via a close interval shovel test pit survey and block excavations. These excavations have identified four additional Paleoindian loci, which comprise mainly debitage from biface reduction and Michaud-Neponset fluted point production. In addition to Normanskill chert debitage, some of the newly identified loci contain fluted point production debris of jasper, which is macroscopically similar to Hardyston Formation jasper. In this paper, we report the results of the ongoing fieldwork at Templeton.

Tremblay, Roland (Ethnoscop Inc)

*New Data from the Dawson site, a Century and a Half Later in Downtown Montréal*

In 2016, construction work on Sherbrooke Street in downtown Montréal led to the discovery of a late St. Lawrence Iroquoian occupation. The discovery lies just a short distance from the area where in 1859 John William Dawson discovered the remains of an Iroquoian village that he believed was Cartier’s Hochelaga. The collection from the Dawson Site was studied in the 1960’s by James Pendergast who, together with Bruce Trigger, published an analysis of the site in 1972. Our new data adds interesting information to the known collections of the site and offers opportunities to apply current methods of analysis to what is still the only St. Lawrence village site to be found on the island of Montréal. This paper will present these most recent data along with new radiocarbon dates and pottery residue analysis. We then examine how this new information addresses relevant issues in the study of St. Lawrence Iroquoians in the area.

Vavrasek, Jessica (The University at Albany, SUNY and The New York State Museum)

*A Look at New Isotopic Results from Jefferson and St. Lawrence County, NY.*

Isotopic analysis of faunal remains from New York State is limited, especially in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. This research analyzes carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and strontium isotopes from both domestic dog and white-tailed deer archaeological specimens from various St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites. Dogs were selected as the target population based on the theory that dogs were more mobile across the landscape due to their relationship with humans; deer were selected as the reference population to fulfill the assumption of localized movement. The isotopic results from the dogs were compared to the deer specimens to test for detectable differences that are not associated to trophic level. Discrepancies in isotopic signatures are evaluated to determine if they are significantly different between species. The results of this analysis will help determine whether the isotopic composition of dogs can be used as proxies for human remains when looking at population movements over short distances.

Wall, Robert D. (Towson University)

*Paleoindian Occupations at the Barton Site, Upper Potomac River Valley*

Excavations at the Barton Site (18AG3) in western Maryland have revealed a deeply stratified sequence of occupations ranging from the Paleoindian period to Contact. The context of the Paleoindian component is within well-developed alluvial soils on the Potomac River floodplain and well beneath an Early Archaic stratum. The Paleoindian component is radiocarbon dated to earlier than 12,000 years ago. So far the lithic assemblage is represented by a scatter of debitage, including overshot flakes, as well as cores, and tools surrounding a hearth feature. The tools include bifaces, scrapers, and flake tools. Raw materials utilized by the site’s inhabitants include primarily locally available sources of Shriver chert. Excavations and analysis completed to date are presented.
Willison, Megan (University of Connecticut)

*Indigenous Gender in the 17th Century: Using Mortuary Remains to Discern Two-Spirits or Shifting Gender Roles in Southern New England*

Funerary objects from three seventeenth century burial grounds were statistically associated with biological sex categories to discern what, if any, burial items were related to the sex of an individual. A handful of material objects proved to be almost exclusively associated with either sex; what also appeared from this analysis, however, was the discovery of two burial assemblages that possessed a mixture of what are believed to be solely male or female burial goods. Utilizing archaeological and linguistic data, this paper suggests that one explanation for these two burial contexts is the occurrence of nonbinary gender systems. If not being representative of two-spirits, this paper argues that these assemblages may reflect changes in gender roles resultant from European cultural contact. This research has implications for broadening the scope of known nonbinary gender structures in North America and discerning further evidence of indigenous cultural change and perseverance in the seventeenth century.

**DIRECTORY OF ESAF STATE SOCIETY MEMBERS—2018**

Compiled November 2019; Revised February 2019

By Martha Potter Otto

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   Bulletins: November
Membership number: 200+/
Date of Annual Meeting: April; Semi-annual Meeting: October
Annual dues: Individual: $25; Institutional $40; Life $300

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Number of Active Members: 124
Number of Chapters: 4
Annual Meeting: May
Board Meetings are held the second Monday of every month in Dover
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, fall
Membership number: 300
Date of annual meeting: Spring and Fall
Annual dues: Student $8, Individual $20, Family $25, Sustaining $30; Benefactor $75, Life $250.

Archaeological Society of Maryland
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Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: ASM Ink newsletter published monthly; the ASM Journal published once or twice a year.
Membership number: 330
Annual dues: Individual: Active, $25; Supporting, $35; Contributing, $50; Donor, $100, Life, $1000 Family: Active, $30; Supporting, $40; Contributing, $50; Donor, $100

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    Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346
Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: April and October
Membership number: 328
Date of annual meeting: November
Annual dues: $30

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Treasurer: Mark Greenly
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Curator: Marika Labash
Editor: David Starbuck
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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Curator, NHAS, POBox 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406
Mailing dates: Newsletters: Spring and Autumn of each year;
"The New Hampshire Archeologist" once a year
Membership number: 158
Number of Chapters: 1
Date of annual meeting: October of each year
Annual dues: Individual, $25; Senior, $18; Student, $18; Institutions, $35

Archaeological Society of New Jersey
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Butch Reed, Lower Delaware Valley
Carol Zaikowski, North Jersey
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Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec); 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) per year
Annual dues: Active, $25; Institutional (non-profit), $30; Family, $30; Student, $20; Sustaining, $35; Corporate, $100; Life, $1000

New York State Archaeological Association
Memberships c/o Ann Morton, 1215 Macedon Center Rd., Macedon, NY 14502-9301
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Representative to ESAF: Timothy Abel
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Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin, annual
Membership number: 465

Ohio Archaeological Council
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157
Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November
Annual dues: $25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.
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Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: March, September, December
Membership number: 429
Date of annual meeting: April
Annual dues: Active, $25; Institutional, $35; Family, $30; Student, $18; Sustaining, $35; Life, $450; Benefactor, $50
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Officer to receive bulletins for re-mailing: Georgeana Little
Society’s mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly
Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall
Number of members: approximately 125
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
*Organization contacted at least twice but no response; information on website outdated

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ESAF Representative: Jack Hranicky
Annual meeting: October
Number of Chapters: 15
Annual dues: Active, $35, Senior Citizen (65+), $25; Student, $15 (full-time, under age 30); Junior (under 17), $15; Sustaining, $65; Life, $450

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Editor:
Representative to ESAF: Darla Spencer
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Society’s mailing dates: Variable
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