BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 79

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

86th Annual Meeting
October 31-November 3, 2019
Langhorne, Pennsylvania

Editor
Zachary singer
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www.esaf-archaeology.org

Join our Group on Facebook: Eastern States Archaeological Federation

WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

Connecticut  www.ctarchaeology.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.pennsylvaniarchaeology.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 86th annual Executive Board meeting was held in the Lehigh room at the Sheridan Bucks County, Langhorne, PA on Friday, November 1.

President John Nass called the meeting to order at 12:04pm and conducted a roll call. Determining that we had a quorum, he moved on to ESAF’s business.

OFFICERS PRESENT: President John Nass, President Elect Jonathan Lothrop, Treasurer Timothy Abel, Corresponding Secretary Martha Otto, Recording Secretary Richard Doyle, Business Manager Amanda Valko, AENA editor Arthur Spiess, and Webmaster reporter Timothy Abel.

OFFICERS NOT PRESENT: Bulletin Editor Zachary Singer.


STATE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT: New Hampshire and West Virginia. (It was decided to remove Vermont from the list of State Societies as they have not paid dues in five or so years.)

RECORDING SECRETARY’S MINUTES: Arthur Spiess moved to accept the minutes as circulated via email, Amanda Valko seconded the motion. Spiess brought up a point of order and asked about the Webmaster position being a paid position in the form of a company. It was decided that since Tim Abel was overseeing the website, he would report on these activities. The motion passed unanimously.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY’S REPORT: Martha Potter Otto reported that her project of updating the State Society Members Directory is ongoing. Otto thanked the State Society Representatives who have responded with information, however, some Societies would be having their elections after this meeting, so updates will continue to come in. Faye Stocum moved to accept the Corresponding Secretary’s report as circulated, Dave Mudge seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

TREASURER’S REPORT: Timothy Abel reported that the Treasurer’s report reflects only the activity of the Treasurer and the report from the Business Manager covering last year’s meeting. What the report shows is that we’ve had income of $21,468.26 and expenses of $23,924.17, leaving an overall total of negative $1,824.40. The report does not show this year’s income, at least until he receives the Business Managers report. Also, we have paid some expenses for this year’s meeting without adding in any of this meetings income, so we are in pretty good shape at this point as far as cash flow goes.

We made something on the order of $1500 on last year’s meeting, which was co-hosted by NYSAA, but we didn’t have to share any of the income with them. Our biggest expense, other than the annual meeting, is the publishing of AENA. Postage is another large expense. Our web expense is at $560.35, but it’s hard to gauge if this will go up or down since we’ve had this webmaster for only a little over a year. The website is not fully developed yet so we can expect additional expenses for that.

Again, this report does not reflect what monies are in the Business account. Our checking account balance is $7,700.68 and we can expect expenses of around $2,500 to $3,000 for this meeting.

In our Wells Fargo investment account we have $46,306.43. Last year Abel received authorization from the Board to do something with the $40,000 in cash that we had in the Wells Fargo accounts that was essentially earning no interest. What we did with that was take $20,000 and put it in a five year certificate of deposit at 2.7%. Another,
roughly, $5,000 was put into EFT’s or exchange traded funds. At this time we have 36% in cash, 12% in stocks or ETF’s, 44% in a CD, and 7% in mutual funds. To highlight this at the end of 2018 we had roughly $43,000 in Wells Fargo and at this point in 2019 we have over $46,000. We made approximately $3,500 in one year.

Abel noted that he had all of the statements with him if anyone wanted to look them over.

Jack Hranicky moved to accept the Treasurer’s report as presented; Doyle seconded the motion. Spiess asked if it would make sense to take $10,000 out of cash and put in a one year CD. Tim responded it would not since we would only make 1% in a short term CD. He thought that cash would better serve us in case of emergencies. The motion to accept the Treasurer’s report passed unanimously.

EDITOR’S REPORT: Arthur Spiess reported that volume 47 (2019) was delivered to the printer about September 20th. It contains 10 articles and 158 pages. This issue is shorter than the “target” length of about 200 pages, primarily because of shorter articles. (The 2018 issue had 11 articles but was about 80 pages longer.)

Our printer (Penmor, Lewiston, Maine) completed the press run, and shipped the issue on or about September 25th to Amanda Valco in Pennsylvania. Shipping to the new address went smoothly. This year 400 copies were printed and 390 were bound, with 10 copies unbound for authors’ reprints. Total printing and shipping cost was $7,023.15 (compared to $10,120.62 last year), a decrease over recent printing costs because of the shorter length.

We have three articles in hand for 2020, a couple promised, and several inquiries about our submission deadline. We have not begun the peer review process because of other heavy work obligations.

Our 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 2015 content was released in early 2019. JSTOR makes a revenue sharing payment to Eastern States Archaeological Federation each spring based on the amount of use of the journal (number of downloads, other factors). The JSTOR payment for 2018 (received in March, 2019) was $4,197.86, about the same as it has been for the last couple of years. That figure includes $2,197.86 for our share of download traffic, plus a $2,000.00 bonus for having a “moving wall” of three years or less. The JSTOR payment for 2017 (March 2018) was $4,055.39 for comparison. The 2018 usage included 12,719 views, downloads of 7,886 pages and 2,269 institutions. In any case, digital sales continue to far exceed back issue printed issue sales, except for after-publication orders for the immediate year’s issue.

With the 2018 issue (Volume 46), JSTOR switched from taking a printed copy of the journal and scanning it to accepting digital (PDF, printer quality) files. When the 2018 and subsequent issues are released as JSTOR content beginning early in 2022, the color cover and color interior pages will appear as they are in the printed copy.

President Nass indicated that he had several inquiries about getting the AENA journal digitally, and asked if that was possible. Spiess responded that it was a website question, but we would also lose control over it being sent around the world for free. Our contract with JSTOR might prevent that anyway.

Richard Doyle moved to accept the Editor’s report as presented, Amanda Valko seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT: President Nass noted that Zachary Singer was not here as he had a mandatory faculty meeting to attend this morning and had not forwarded a report. Nass also noted the 2018 Bulletin is not posted because Singer was waiting for some missing state reports. It was decided that the Bulletin needed to be posted regardless if it was complete or not.

BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT: Amanda Valko reported that as of September 20, 2019 we had $76.00 in the checking account. She noted that this checking account is only for sending money to Abel, and that $1,500.00 is on its way to him as we speak. There is $8,408.66 in the savings account and the last time that she checked the PayPal account, there was $891.91 in it. As of the end of September, we have received $5,180.00 in membership
dues, AENA publication sales were $340.00, income from JSTOR was $4,197.86, and Ithaka sent us a check for $90. We had bank fees of $21.00 because we were getting paper statements. That has been changed to receiving them online, so the fees will stop. Transfers to the Treasurer totaled $10,000.00.

Our membership breaks down as follows: from Canada we have five, three-year individuals, one individual, nine institutions, and one student. From Great Britain, we have one single-year individual. From the US, we have 74 three-year individuals, 76 single-year individuals, 46 institutions, and 16 students. This totals 228 memberships.

The back issues of AENA that Roger had been storing have been received, but they are musty smelling. There seems to be about three nearly complete sets (missing one year). Valko suggested selling them at a discount, which there was wide agreement. Dave Mudge suggested that one set be sent to him for inclusion in the ESAF archives.

After some discussion regarding money not included in the Treasurers report, Spiess moved to accept the Business Manager’s report as presented. Additional discussion of the membership totals and whether we had a sense if the membership was increasing or decreasing. Lacking the historic data it was hard to say, however, it’s believed that the membership is down. Further discussion included what drove memberships, and having the membership expiration date included on the mailing labels. Tim Abel noted that if he was listed as an interested party on the Business Managers accounts, he could look at them so his reports could be more up to date. Valko indicated that she would take care of that.

It was noted that we had a motion on the floor to accept the Business Manager’s report, Doyle seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

**LOUIS BRENNAN AWARD:** The 2018 Brennan award in the amount of $1,000.00 was awarded to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology to help publish the fifth volume in the Recent Research in Pennsylvania Archaeology series on the Susquehannock. PAS was reminded to follow the Brennan Award guidelines acknowledging the award in the printed volume, and distribute a copy to each ESAF member state Societies. There were no new Brennan Award applications for 2019.

**RONALD A. THOMAS AWARD:** The Ronald A. Thomas Award is a monetary grant for editing and preparation of a substantive cultural resources management report in a format suitable for publication in AENA. There was one Ronald A. Thomas Award application this year. Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc., of Farmington, Maine applied for $1,000.00 to rework a data recovery report on the Lamontagne Paleoindian site. With only one application, the Committee decision was to judge whether the Lamontagne site report was of substantive content and with high enough quality graphics to deserve rewriting for AENA publication.

Because the AENA editor, Arthur Spiess, had been involved with multiple phases of the project, he recused himself as a voting member and provided administrative function only, asking Tim Abel, John Lothrop, Richard Doyle, and Martha Potter Otto to serve as the voting committee members. The report was submitted to all members as a PDF. All four committee members voted strongly in the affirmative that the report is of high quality and definitely deserves publication in AENA. (Again, note that Spiess is not voting.)

Therefore, the Ronald A. Thomas Award committee recommends a grant for $1,000.00 to Northeast Archaeology Research Center (NEARC) to edit the Larmontagne Paleoindian site manuscript for AENA publication. As with prior Ronald A. Thomas awards, the award will be administered as a contract obligation with $500.00 payable upon agreement and $500.00 payable upon delivery of a useful, edited manuscript.

It was asked if the Ronald A. Thomas Award was one or two thousand dollars and Tim Abel clarified that if no award is given in a particular year, it was possible to ask for both amounts the following year.

Faye Stocum moved to accept the Awards report, Amanda Valko seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.
STUDENT PAPER AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT: Martha Potter Otto reported that we had two student paper award applications and that both would be presenting tomorrow. One is Megan Willison of the University of Connecticut, whose paper is titled “Indigenous Settlement and Trade in Early 17th Century Southern Connecticut”. The other is Krista Dotzel also of the University of Connecticut. Her paper is titled Plant Microfossils, Domestics, and Processing “Strategies in Southern New England 2000-500 BP”. Otto indicated that the award is judged by the quality of the paper, as well as the presentation. Otto also indicated that she and Kurt Carr would act as the Award committee, and announce the winner at the banquet. It was asked if the students were planning on attending the banquet. Amanda Valko, who had the banquet attendant list with her, checked and they were not registered. Otto suggested that when the winner was decided tomorrow, that they be invited as our guest and be recognized and receive the award.

Arthur Spiess moved that we invite the winning student to the banquet as our guest per Otto’s suggestion, Alan Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

CURRENT MEETING STATUS REPORT: Amanda Valko reported that we have 99 registered for the meeting and 65 signed up for the banquet. She expects that these numbers will rise tomorrow.

Doyle moved to accept the report as presented, Alan Smith seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS UPDATE: Amanda Valko reported that she was in touch with Dean Knight and she had sent the revised constitution out via email for as many members as she had emails for, and 20 to 25 via snail mail. A few responses came back and they were all positive; there were no negative comments. At this point, it looks like we are ready to put this to a membership vote.

Faye Stocum moved that the Executive Board accept this recommendation and follow through with this constitutional revision and have it presented at the General Business meeting tomorrow. Abel seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION UPDATE: Amanda Valko reported that the dues will be increasing by $5.00 in each membership category except for student. The updated membership application will be posted on the website on December 15th. Paper copies will also be sent out with the AENA Mailing.

2020 MEETING: President Nass announced that Dave Fuerst had sent a letter stating the West Virginia Archaeological Federation would like to host the 2020 ESAF meeting. Tim Abel expanded on the invitation saying that it will be held in Shepard’s Town West Virginia at the Clarion Inn. The dates for the conference will be November 3rd through the 7th. The posted room rate for the Clarion Inn is $104 per night. Abel noted that this was not a conference rate and that arrangements with the hotel have not yet been made. President Nass indicated that he would talk to him and urge him to act on this quickly.

2021 MEETING: Martha Potter Otto reported that the Ohio Archaeological Council would like to invite ESAF to Newark for the 2021 meeting. The Cherry Valley Hotel will be the site of the meeting with tours of the Newark Earthworks. The dates planned are November 3rd through the 7th.

Faye Stocum moved to accept both the 2020 and the 2021 invitations, Arthur Spiess seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

AENA ORDER FORM: Amanda Valko noted that there is an order form on our website that is kind of a mish mash of pricing for various years and she would like to up-date and discount older publications in an effort to sell them. There was a brief discussion regarding the three-year moving window that we have with JSTOR, so discounted rates would have to be prior to 2016 and that the discount should be 50%.

Faye Stocum moved that Amanda Valko should proceed with the updated form and submit it to the Executive Board for approval, Dave Mudge seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.
Valko further indicated that she would like to have the orders come through PayPal as opposed to the printable form, mail, and checks. She will deal with this after the new pricing structure is approved.

President Nass indicated that he had one final item to discuss before we adjourn. There was an incident at the last SAA meeting that brought the current state of that organization’s Sexual Harassment Policy into sharp focus. Nass had received an email from Jonathan Lothrop saying that there would be a forum at the next SAA’s on anti-harassment policies. President Nass indicated that Lothrop would be attending that meeting and asked if he would be ESAF’s representative and he agreed.

It was noted that ESAF’s by-laws have no anti-harassment language. There was further discussion regarding the necessity of such a policy for ESAF or if it belongs in the realm of its’ member State Societies. Jack Hranicky noted that if ESAF got sued, the board members could be libel and that we should not even go there. It was also noted the ESAF did not have Directors’ insurance.

It was agreed that Lothrop would attend the forum at the SAA’s and report back to us next year.

Richard Doyle moved to adjourn and Alan Smith seconded the motion, it passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted
Richard Doyle, Recording Secretary
17 February 2020
The 86th General Business meeting was held in the Lehigh room at the Sheraton Bucks County, Langhorne, Pennsylvania on Saturday, November 2nd, 2019.

President Nass welcomed everyone for attending and called the meeting to order at 4:08 pm.

**RECORDING SECRETARY’S MINUTES:** Richard Doyle summarized the Minutes from the executive Board meeting held yesterday.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY’S REPORT:** Martha Potter Otto summarized her report stating that all of the member Societies have been contacted to update the 2019 Directory of State Societies and most have replied. However, some of the member Societies will be holding their elections in the near future and she will continue to update the Directory.

Martha also reported that the student paper award winner would be announced at the banquet.

**TREASURER’S REPORT:** Timothy Abel summarized the report presented yesterday. ESAF was in good shape with a strong cash flow. The checking account had $7,700 in it at the time that he did the report, but it’s going down rapidly as he pay bills for this conference. We also have a Wells Fargo account that was originally seeded with $10,000 and is now up to $46,300. This account continues to grow and has remained untouched for decades, and should remain so for the foreseeable future. We are pretty much meeting our financial obligations on a yearly basis with income derived from memberships, hosting the annual meeting, book sales, and digital downloads. By far our biggest expenses are for the annual conference, and the printing of AENA.

**EDITOR’S REPORT:** Arthur Spiess summarized his report stating that the 2019 AENA has been printed and it had 10 articles and 115 pages. Amanda has them and they should arrive in your mailbox soon. The cost of printing was $7,000 and change, a little less than in the past, as it was shorter. The 2020 is well in hand since we have several articles already and several promised, so we should have another good AENA next year. Our licensing agreement with JSTOR, for the sale of digital downloads, continues to pay dividends; $4,197 last year from around 12,000 downloads. A question was asked how many AENA’s we print. Spiess responded that we print 400 paper copies, 390 are bound, 10 go to authors’ reprints, about 50 go to authors, and 350 go to Amanda.

**BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT:** Zachary Singer reported that the Bulletin for last year had been sent to the Website manager. It was late due to reports trickling in. Zachary noted that the sooner State Representatives get their reports in, the better. This year there will be a deadline of the last of January. Amanda Valko suggested that an email be sent out asking for the reports before the deadline of the end of January.

**BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT:** Amanda Valko summarized her report from yesterday reporting that we had income from book sales and digital downloads of $4627.86. Part of this was a check from Ithaka that nobody seemed to know anything about. A Google search showed it to be a site with four portals for digital downloads, one of which is JSTOR. ESAF had a membership income of $5,180 and the various categories were enumerated.

The traditional checking and savings accounts that she had originally set up have been changed to electronic accounts to avoid the potential pitfalls of mailing large checks through the mail and bank charges.

Amanda also reported that the back issues of AENA that Roger Moeller was storing are now with her and some were moldy and would be discarded. Some were also musty smelling and it was discussed at the Executive Board meeting yesterday that she would pursue a discounted pricing structure to move them out faster after Board approval. Also, a complete set as possible would be forwarded to Dave Mudge for storage in the ESAF archives.

It was asked about how much the meeting would cost, Tim indicated that it was around $5,500. Also, that each meeting varied considerably.
President Nass noted that we had received a donation and that we sold $800 in advertising space resulting in about $1,000 to help defray this meetings expenses.

At the 2018 Executive board meeting, it was voted to raise the dues by $5 in each category except for the Student category. These increases would take effect this coming December 15th. Notices will be sent out with the next mailing of AENA and posted on our website.

THOMAS AND BRENNAN COMMITTEE AWARD: Arthur Spiess announced that there were no applications for the Louis Brennan award this year. We did, however, have an application for the Ronald A. Thomas award. It’s for money to take a CRM report and turn it into an AENA article. The Executive board voted a $1,000 to the Northeast Archaeological Center to turn the Lamontagne Paleo Indian site CRM report into and AENA article.

CURRENT MEETING STATUS: Amanda Valko reported that we had 100 registered for the conference and 54 for the banquet. The State attendee counts were given as follows: CT-18, DL-3, FL-2, IL-1, MA-4, MD-7, ME-8, MI-2, MN-1, NB, CA-1, NC-1, NH-3, NJ-7, NY-11, OH-2, PA-24, RI-1, VA-2, and WV-2.

NEXT MEETING: President Nass announced that the next meeting was being hosted by the West Virginia Archaeological Society. It will be held in Shepard’s Town, in the in the Eastern Panhandle, at the Clarian Inn with a room rate of $104. The dates are October 22nd to the 26th.

The 2021 meeting would be hosted by the Ohio Archaeological Council and be held in Newark at the Cherry Valley Hotel on November 3rd to the 7th.

The 2022 meeting could possibly be in Delaware, but remains to be confirmed.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS REVISIONS: President Nass reported that this project had started after the 2018 meeting and that several people had worked on it. Dean Knight, Faye Stocum, Curtis Hoffman, John Nass, Amanda Valko, and Art Spiess whether by committee efforts or by valuable comments. A draft was complete by March and revised, and then sent out to the membership in April, six months ahead of this meeting.

It was asked if we could summarize the changes. President Nass responded that there were not a lot of changes to the Constitution necessarily. Mostly it had to do with language that the Federal Government required of all nonprofit organizations such as dissolution and where any funds would go after dissolution. The By-laws saw the most modification in the language, such as membership categories and how to define them as well as dues and subscriptions. We added language regarding the various methods possible to conduct special meetings, including electronic. Elected officers, members of the Executive board and State Representatives were defined and their duties were clarified. We added a section on committees that we didn’t have, and clarified the difference between Standing and Ad Hoc committees. We added five new Standing committees and defined their duties; Nomination, Membership, Education, Finance, and Communications committees. It’s our intention that these committees will serve for a period of two years, and that each new President can appoint or reappoint the chairs of these committees. President Nass indicated that he was in the process of finding Chairs of these committees and would most likely have to deal with their confirmations via email. There were a few things about expenditures, which is more or less the extent of the changes and additions. Again, most of this dealt with aspects of the language so there was no ambiguity, and to create the new Committee structure.

Wayne Clarke moved that we pass the constitution and By-laws as amended. The motion was seconded by Jonathan Lothrop, hearing no further discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

President Nass took a moment to recognize the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology for co-hosting the meeting this year, and helping with registrations and the book room. It’s always a challenge to find volunteers to help with these things but they did a great job and are due a round of applause. (Much applause.)
STATE SOCIETY REPORTS: All of the State Societies in attendance gave their reports. At 5:20 pm Faye Stocum moved to adjourn, Spiess seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Respectfully submitted
Richard Doyle
Recording Secretary
17 February 2020
# TREASURER'S REPORT 2019/2020

TIMOTHY ABEL

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## Income

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<td>Digital Sales</td>
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<td>Dividends &amp; Interest (Wells Fargo)</td>
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<td>Sales Tax &amp; Misc.</td>
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<td>Sudent Award Fund</td>
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## Expenses

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| Balance              | $ 52,862.25 |
| Profit (Loss)        | $ 836.48    |

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The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand represents unrealized capital gain/loss in the Wells Fargo investment account.
The Archaeological Society of Connecticut and the archaeological community both within Connecticut and throughout the Northeast was saddened by the untimely passing of Connecticut State Archaeologist Brian Jones on July 4, 2019. Well-respected and well-loved by all, he is missed greatly by his friends, colleagues, students and all who had the good fortune to know him.

The Archaeological Society of Connecticut currently has 161 members, including 125 individual memberships and 36 institutional memberships. Membership benefits include several newsletters (which are now available electronically) and the annual ASC Bulletin, as well as reduced registration fees for the annual and semi-annual meetings.

ASC Bulletin #81 was published and featured some of the papers presented in the “Connecticut Archaeology in the 21st Century” session at the 2017 ESAF meeting in New London, Connecticut which was co-haired by Sarah Sportman and Zach Singer. The papers highlighted the advances made in the analysis and interpretations from a wide variety of sites throughout the state.

Three newsletters were also published during the year to keep the membership informed about archaeology throughout the state, including the availability of fieldwork opportunities both in Connecticut and neighboring states. The late Dr. Brian Jones has scanned the last 20 years of the newsletter so that it can be accessed at the Connecticut Digital Archive at the University of Connecticut. It is hoped that the entire run will be made available in the future.

The ASC held two meetings this year. The spring meeting was held at Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven. Following several speakers who presented in the morning, we had an afternoon tour of Fort Wooster Park overlooking New Haven Harbor to the west. Located on Beacon Hill, the fort was created to have a beacon ready to be lit in case of an invasion by the British was threatened. The threat was realized on July 5, 1779 when a large force landed on the east side of New Haven Harbor. The majority of the conflict took place around Beacon Hill, with casualties taken on both sides. Many buildings were burned and several prisoners were taken by the British.

Our second meeting was held in conjunction with the Connecticut Archaeology Fair on October 19. The Archaeology Fair participants included local archaeological societies, college and university anthropology departments and several CRM firms. In addition to the educational and informational booths and displays set up in Oak Hall, there were also outdoor activities and tours of the UConn Archaeology Lab. A number of speakers also presented on a variety of topics.

The 2018 Lyent Russell Grant was given to Jessica Leclair for the radiocarbon dating of the Woodruff Rockshelter, a large and very important site in New Preston that contained many well-preserved faunal specimens. The Lyent Russell grant was established in 1999 to award research funding to archaeologists working in Connecticut but lacking the institutional backing to assist in obtaining radiocarbon dates, the consultation of specialists, or other expenses for research that are prohibitive for the unaffiliated individual to utilize.

The ASC website encountered a number of difficulties in recent years. Due to technical difficulties, it was difficult to access the site, the address of which was found to have been hijacked. Thanks to ASC board member and our new webmaster Jeff Zaino, a new address and updated website was created. The new address for the site is https://www.ctarchaeology.org. We encourage everyone to visit it and check it out. Please do not use the old address (https://www.connarchaeology.org) which is still out there.
The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD), is a charter member of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF). As with everyone, the ASD has adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic. The ASD, with our 3 Chapters (New Castle, Kent and Sussex) have maintained a good financial standing. Our membership stands at 121 for 2020. We decided to maintain this number from 2019. The monthly Executive Board Meetings, have become a quarterly event. At a summer Board Meeting, ASD officers-Curtis McCoy-President, John McCarthy-Treasurer, Alice Guerrant- Secretary, and Daniel Griffith- Member-at Large were re-elected. Our Website and Facebook page are active. We are including postings of Delaware and Delmarva events and items of interest. Please note, our Website includes our Digital Library which includes free access to all ASD Bulletins from 1933 – 2014. We encourage you to check this out at: www.delawarearchaeology.org

Other accomplishments we have been realized this year:

• The ASD participated in the December, 2019 Annual Delaware Valley Archaeology and History Symposium.
• A contract was let for funding research on the history of the Avery’s Rest site.
• The Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, No. 57, New Series, 2020, was distributed this fall. Some of the articles include: “To Drain this Country”: Historical Archaeology and the Effects of the War for Independence in the Route 301 Corridor” by Wade Catts; “Analysis of a Delmarva Adena-Hopewell Textile Fragment Unearthed at the Frederica Site (7K-F-2) in Kent County, Delaware” by Edward Jolie and Darrin Lowery; and, “Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Wildcat Manor, Forest Landing and Hunntown (Archaeological Site 7K-C-22)” by Craig Lukezic, Robin Krawitz and Dawn Cheshake.
• Curtis McCoy, ASD President, has undertaken a task he is calling “Digging Delaware.” Curtis has interviewed Delaware archaeologists in an effort to see how they became interested in archaeology, what are these folks doing and other topics of interest. To date, Curtis has produced 12 interviews so far. You can view these “Digging Delaware” interviews on Youtube.com.
• The ASD is now attempting to institute a new interest group. It is the “ASD Journal/Book Club.” Journal articles and/or books are selected and are provided to those who sign up. A virtual discussion is then scheduled. The first book selected is by Charles King, “Gods of the Upper Air: How a Circle of Renegade Anthropologists Reinvented Race, Sex, and Gender in the Twentieth Century” (2019). A discussion is scheduled in November, 2020.
• The Delaware State Historic Preservation Office sponsored a Youtube video of Raquel Flesckes (Univ. of Penn doctorate candidate). The video is entitled “Results of Avery’s Rest Bioarchaeological Investigations.” You can view this video at www.Youtube.com/watch?v=NfbmiLD2FJw.

The Maine Archaeological Society saw a very positive development this year with the renting of a small office/storage space at Viles Arboretum in Augusta. This also allows us access to a larger meeting space for our directors meetings and some public meetings. Our membership continues to hover around 300 and we maintain our tradition of two public meetings a year, spring and fall.

The spring meeting was held at Bowdoin College in the Smith Auditorium on April 28th. The morning speaker was John Mosher, of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, whose talk was titled "To sundrys you have had out of truck to this day": The Development of 18th Century Commerce and Community on the Lower Kennebec River from Fort Richmond Truck House Records. Our second morning speaker was Eric Troutman-Mosher of the University of New Hampshire who presented a talk titled "We have no certainty of the disposition of the Penobscots and Norrigewocks": Abenaki Diplomatic Warfare in the Maine Borderlands. After a break for
lunch and a short business meeting our afternoon speaker, Gemma-Jayne Hudgell of the Northeast Archaeological Research Center gave a talk titled, The Lamontagne Paleoindian Site and the Michaud (Auburn Airport) Cluster.

The Fall meeting was held on the 27th of October and was held at the Viles Arboretum. Our morning speaker was Arthur Spiess of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and his talk was titled, Major Finds and Odd Artifacts: Avocational Collectors Contributions to Maine Archaeology. This was followed by a flintknapping demonstration. After the lunch break and a business meeting a lively viewing of artifact collections and identification occupied the afternoon session.

**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 (256) individuals, families, and institutions. ASM has seven 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 Bulhack, 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 2019. These included: the 28th Annual Workshop in Maryland Archeology – March 30; the 54th Spring Symposium on Archeology – April 27; Maryland Archeology Month – April 2018; the 48th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology: at the Billingsley Plantation Site, May 24 – June 3; and the 55th ASM Annual Meeting on Saturday, October 5, 2019.


“The 2019 theme for Maryland Archeology Month was “The Magic and Mystery of Maryland Archeology” which was rendered pictorially in a poster that was distributed throughout the State of Maryland. The booklet for the April celebration featured eleven articles on personified magic and supernatural forces like gods, ghosts, ancestral spirits and impersonal supernatural forces like luck. Many of the individuals involved in the creation and evolution of the Maryland Archaeology Program are among the authors of the eleven essays included in the booklet.
Grants and grant proposals

For 2019, MHT received $300,000 non-capital grants from the Maryland state legislature. ASM received a grant proposal for $15,000 to be used for the ASM 2019 field session and to contract out the writing of the Billingsley Site field session investigation report.

For 2020, ASM has submitted a grant proposal for $20,000 to be used for the ASM 2020 field session. 2020 grant awards will be announced in mid-November.

The 2019, 48th ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at the Billingsley Plantation Site (18PR9) in Prince George’s County, from May 24 to June 3, led by Matt McKnight and Charlie Hall of the MHT in partnership with Kristin Montaperto and Stephanie Sperling (M-NCPPC), Prince George’s County Government. This cooperative venture between the MHT Archeology Program and the Archeological Society of Maryland ran 11 days, inclusive of weekends and the Memorial Day holiday, and was open to the public. The purpose of the Field Session was to train lay persons in archeological methods and teach Maryland's past through hands-on involvement, while making meaningful contributions to the study of Maryland archeology.

Though the house museum dates later (to the 18th century), the site is the core of a 700-acre tract that was patented to Major John Billingsley in 1662, "...for transportation of 14 servants in the year 1650." Though it's pretty clear from the archival record that The Herrman map marks the presence of not one, but two 17th-century Indian villages on the Billingsley parcel: one named "Wighkawamecq" and the other, "Coppahan." In addition, the Proceedings of the Maryland Assembly on May 23rd, 1674 make it clear that Billingsley purchased his 700 acres from the "Mattapany and Patuxon Indians," at least some of whom, "...doe continue upon the Land." This statement, as well as Herrman's map, strongly suggest that two indigenous groups were living on this land in the mid 17th century. The magnetic susceptibility of surface soils can be influenced by past human activity such as burning, digging, the introduction of organic matter, and the introduction of foreign stone or other raw materials. Prehistoric artifacts had been recovered from the site, and hearths from ancient cooking fires would be expected to influence the magnetizability of the soils on site.

MHT identified a roughly 1.3 acre anomaly of culturally modified soils at Billingsley. Furthermore, the location of this anomaly matches almost perfectly the location of the "W" in "Wighkawameck" on the 17th-century Augustine Herrman map. The principal goal of the field session, this year, was to investigate this anomaly and determine if evidence can be located tying the cultural deposits within the anomaly to the 17th century Indian village of Wighkawamecq.

The 54th ASM Annual Meeting was held in the Maryland Veterans Museum in Newburg, Maryland. Claude Bowen, former ASM president, was the 2019 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 Esther Doyle Read, County Archaeologist, “What’s New in Charles County: Overview of the County Archaeology Program,” James G. Gibb, Gibb Archaeological Consulting, Run of the Mill: “History And Archaeology of Maryland Mills,” Kristin Montaperto, “Archaeology and Community Collaboration: Researching Black History in Prince George’s County,” Julia A. King, professor of Anthropology, St. Mary’s College of Maryland, “From Port Tobacco River (MDF) to Portobago Bay (VA): Exploring Native Movement through an Archaeological Lens.” The final presentation by Carol Coward, President, Charles County Archaeological Society was on the “Serendipity and a Lost Opportunity: An Adena Artifact Found in Charles County.”

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.
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 not as much as 2018 when we had our best year and set an attendance record. This past year the Museum hosted a management retreat for the MA Division of Conservation and Recreation and held tours for high school students in conjunction with Bridgewater State University. We still need to hold more events and activities at the museum next year to increase our visitation. The emergency exit lighting to the Museum was upgraded and work continues with the Native community on the redesign of the “Walk Through Time Exhibit”.

MAS is pleased to announce that the Society once again has a Cape Cod Chapter after several years of dormancy. They will be meeting at the Cape Cod Natural History Museum. The other chapters continue to have presentations throughout the year. Many talks and tours were made by members of the Society and Board during Archaeology Month. We also announce that the expanded edition and the handbook edition of “A New England Typology of Native American Projectile Points” by Jeff Boudreau are once again for sale on line and at this conference and apologize for the long delay.

MAS has a new Bulletin Editor and the MAS 2019 Spring and Fall issues are being combined into a double issue which is expected to be published at the end of the year.

The Fall Annual Meeting will be held on November 16, 2019 at the Robbins Museum, Middleborough, Massachusetts. The Annual Business Meeting will be held in the morning followed by light refreshments and the speaker program in the afternoon. The afternoon program will consist of three presentations followed by discussion. David S. Robinson will speak about “The Archaeology of Submerged Paleocultural Landscapes in Southern New England: Observations from Recent Experiences and Recommendations for Future Directions”. Martin Dudek will follow with a talk titled “Stone Structures near Lake Chaubunagungamaug” and John P. Hart will close the program with a presentation titled “Recent Research on Northern Iroquoian Agriculture”.

The membership in the Society stands at 287 paid members.

Through October, 2019, the Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) has continued to work hard to fulfill its stated missions of advocacy and education in the Garden state. Our membership stands at 246, which is up slightly from the last few years. Our bank accounts currently exceed $50,000, which helps us to pursue our varied activities.

We currently fund two research grants that help students and other scholars pursue meaningful research in our state. We also traditionally fund student support to attend the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. In addition, several of our members also support this activity.

In the last few years, mirroring many other organizations, the ASNJ has expanded its web presence via facebook, twitter, etc. and radically redesigned our own webpage. To aid in our endeavors, we have recently added new positions to our Executive Board for webmaster and social Media.
The ASNJ participated in a salvage archaeology project in May at the Thomas Hendrickson House in Middletown, New Jersey directed by Kristen Hohn. Many members also took part in a well-attended event at the Tulpehaking Center in Hamilton, Mercer County where participants learned how to create prehistoric Native American pottery using techniques common to the Mid-Atlantic Region. Several fantastic pots and effigies were made! The ASNJ is currently engaged in an archaeological study of the Jonathan Dunham House Site, an early to mid-18th-century pattern brick home in Woodbridge, Middlesex County. The study is being done in cooperation with the Middlesex County Office of Arts and History (sponsor), Trinity Episcopal Church of Woodbridge (owner), and Monmouth University. The intent is to understand early colonial life in Woodbridge, one of New Jersey’s earliest settlements, and to better determine the age of the home. Fieldwork for the study took place in September.

The ASNJ recently endorsed H.R.1179, the African American Burial Ground Network Act, which received 34 congressional cosponsors. The Act is aimed at creating a list of known, active and abandoned African American cemeteries throughout the nation. The Act is a critical step in identifying, interpreting, preserving, and recording unmarked, previously abandoned, underserved, and other African American burial grounds. The ASNJ joined four other New Jersey organizations, 18 national-wide organizations and 49 local and state-wide organizations.

In an effort to promote archaeology and New Jersey’s cultural heritage, Executive Board members Ilene Grossman-Bailey, Richard Adamczyk, Sevrie Corson, Kimberly Keene, and Steve Santucci represented the ASNJ at this year’s Spirit of the Jerseys History Fair. Numerous fair attendees visited our booth. All walked away with a greater understanding of our state’s archaeological potential.

The ASNJ continues to publish 4 newsletters per year, plus a substantial Annual Bulletin that is usually about 150 pages, making it one of the larger publications in our region.

New Hampshire
None received

New York
None received

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
MARTHA POTTER OTTO

The Ohio Archaeological Council continued many of its programs and activities during the year, including our membership meetings in the spring and the fall. The fall meeting included a training program, Call Before You Dig, that focused on the current regulations from the Ohio Public Utilities Commission regarding any excavation project that might encounter utility lines. Archaeological projects including shovel testing will come under the purview of these regulations.

Many of the OAC’s activities are featured on our website, www.ohioarchaeology.org. Brief reports of current research projects and meeting presentations are posted in Articles and Abstracts Online. Longer articles can be submitted to the Journal of Ohio Archaeology, a fully electronic, refereed publication. The current “issue” has an article dealing with an interpretation of the Portsmouth Earthworks. The 2020 issue will be a special compilation of the latest investigations of Serpent Mound. The website also includes job opportunities, grants available from the OAC, and reports of the OAC’s very active Government Affairs Committee.

In 2019, the first volume of Encountering Hopewell in the Twenty-First Century, edited by Brian Redmond, Bret Ruby, and Jarrod Burks, was published by the University of Akron Press. The papers were originally presented at the 2016 Hopewell Conference hosted by the Council in Chillicothe. This volume is subtitled Monuments and Ceremony. Volume 2, expected in 2020, will focus on Settlements, Foodways, and Interaction.
Finally, the OAC is looking forward to hosting the 2021 ESAF Annual Meetings at Newark, Ohio, from November 4 to November 7. A highlight of the meetings will be a tour of the Newark Earthworks, one of five major Hopewell earthworks sites being nominated to the World Heritage List.

SOCIETY FOR PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY
AMANDA VALKO

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their 90th annual meeting on April 5-7, 2019 in Uniontown, PA with the Mon-Yough Chapter #3 as host.

The Archaeology Booth was part of the Pennsylvania Farm Show this year so the SPA was once again a sponsor and members assisted in manning the booth. Archaeology Month was held as usual in October this year. The poster design this year featured Captain John Smith’s first meeting with the Susquehannocks in 1608. The poster was designed by the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council this year. Activities were scheduled throughout the state by various chapters and institutions. Indiana University of Pennsylvania held a family Archaeology Day event at the university. One archaeology workshop was held during October. The fourth annual Archaeology Month workshop co-sponsored between the Heinz History Center and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Mon-Yough Chapter #3 was held at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter and Historic Village with a theme of Perishables from Archaeological Sites.

The SPA still produces its two publications. The SPA Newsletter is published in March, September and December. Editor of the SPA newsletter is Judy Duritsa. The Pennsylvania Archaeologist is published twice a year in the spring and fall. Our editor is Dr. Roger Moeller. Our web site at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com is being maintained by our webmaster Roger Moeller. The web address is still the same at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com. We are still on Facebook, which is maintained by Jonathan Libbon at https://www.facebook.com/SocietyforPArchaeology

The SPA currently has 14 active chapters throughout the state. We had election of officers this year and our new officers are:
President – Dr. Jonathan Burns First Vice President – Amanda Rasmussen Second Vice President – Kira Heinrich Secretary – Judy Duritsa Treasurer – Kenneth Burkett
ESAF member Amanda Valko was elected to fill one of the director positions.

The SPA has a total of 424 members. This includes memberships in the following categories: Student – 37, Single 191, Family - 51, Sustaining – 26, Life – 62 and Institution – 57. There were three deaths this year from the SPA membership: Ray Stewart and Barry Kent, members at large, Marjorie Johnson, John Shrader Chapter #21. Our 91st annual meeting will be hosted by the Board of Directors of the SPA and will be held April 3-5, 2020 in Ligonier, PA.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL B. BARBER

The Archeological Society of Virginia is pleased to report a membership of over 650, in addition to 70 plus institutional members. Currently, there are 16 ASV chapters around the state. The two newest chapters are the Maritime Heritage Chapter (our first thematic chapter) and the Historic Triangle Chapter centered in Williamsburg. The Maritime Heritage Chapter worked with state government to help create the position of State Underwater Archaeologist. The HT Chapter hosted both the 2019 in Williamsburg. The 2019 Annual Meeting was held on week-end of October 25-27. Registration was once again successful with ca. 150 attending the meeting. More than 40 papers were presented covering all major topics of Virginia Archaeology. The CoVA Education Session focused on African-American Archaeology. John Broadwater was received the Professional Archaeologist of the Year award and Bev Barker received the avocational of the year.
award, both well deserved. Dr. Michael B. Barber was the Banquet Speaker addressing the excavation of an eroding historic cemetery on Tangier Island as well as other work at sites around the Commonwealth.

The Archeological Technician Certification Program is healthy under the leadership of Co-Chairs Carole Nash and Bruce Baker. Approximately 25% of the ASV’s membership has either graduated from or is enrolled in the Cert Program. Currently over 100 ASV members are enrolled. Numerous opportunities for field and lab work were offered by professionals around the state. ASV is designing a ‘Citizen Scientist Program’ for Certification graduate research.

In July, the Board received sexual harassment training. In addition, the Board discussed organizational planning and the need for a Strategic Plan. President Forrest Morgan appointed an ad hoc committee to make recommendations for the plan with Dr. John Broadwater as Chair. One of the key issues will be the interface of the plan and the role to be played by Kittiewan Plantation, the ASV Headquarters.

The Maritime Heritage Chapter’s “Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry” project received a $5000 grant from the Institute for Nautical Archaeology (INA) to support the documentation and analysis of dugout canoes throughout Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. The logboat project has been approved as an ASV project. Project directors Bob and Mary Hayes have created a spreadsheet and entered all the dugout canoes and logboats recorded in the Virginia and Maryland state site files.

Thane Harpole, ASV Quarterly Bulletin editor, is on the lookout for articles and glad to talk with you about publication. The QB is indexed by EBSCO. We will also have some new publications in the coming year and are very pleased to have partnered with COVA on The Historical Archaeology of Virginia. We have established a ‘print-on-demand’ account w/ Amazon for our older publications and will selectively publish in hard copy our newer volumes.

We invite you to join the ASV; you can join on-line using PayPal or you can download a form for mail-in.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
DAVID FUERST

- Notified ESAF about the Election of Officers, President David N. Fuerst; Vice President, Orvill Thomas; and Secretary-Treasurer, Karen Reed for two year terms beginning January 1, 2019 at the 2018 WVAS Annual Meeting. Also notified ESAF about the selection of David N. Fuerst as ESAF Representative.
- Published Two Volumes of the West Virginia Archeologist, the first publication of it in 13 years
- Obtained a Governor’s Proclamation recognizing January 1, 2019 as the Seventieth Anniversary of WVAS’s Chartering, as “West Virginia Archeology Day”
- Reaffirmed Historic Partnership with Grave Creek Mound Archeological Complex (GCMAC)
- Improved Membership and Financial Recordkeeping
- Diversified WVAS Funds
- Increased Number of Members
- Instituted Administrative Recordkeeping System
- Coordinated Donation of WVGES-Archeology Section Books to GCMAC
- Moved Back Issues of the West Virginia Archeologist to Climate-Controlled Storage
- Hired IT Specialist to Upgrade WVAS Website
- Archeology Month Dedicated to Dr. Ralph Solecki
- Partnered with NRCS on GPR Survey of Alfred Beckley’s Wildwood House
- Held Annual Meeting in October 2019 at the Oglebay Park Resort and GCMAC
Presentations Abstracts

Listed by primary author

Abel, Timothy J. (Consulting Archaeologist)
Rethinking the Iroquoian Occupation of Northern New York
Recent Bayesian modeling of high-precision AMS dates has caused us to rethink many aspects about the Iroquoian occupation of northern New York. Formerly thought to date between AD 1350-1520, this manifestation is now firmly dated between AD 1450-1520 with no good evidence for developmental precursors in the region. This mere 70-year period must now accommodate more than 60 village and related components, meaning dual village settlement for many of the clusters now seems likely. For the ceramic seriation to be true, one of the cluster sequences must be reversed, having significant implications for local ethnogenesis. Finally, while their dispersal from northern New York remains complex, it must be rethought considering the new chronology. In this paper I’ll lay out some of these thoughts for consideration, along with some evidence to support them.

Anderson, Arthur (University of New England), Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick) and Theodore Stoddard
A New Look at Mid-20th Century Archaeological Fieldwork on Cobscook Bay, Maine
In this paper we review the largely unpublished Maine work by the Northeast Archaeological Survey sponsored by the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology in Andover MA. Led by Ted Stoddard and Robert Dyson, the survey conducted fieldwork in Maine and adjacent areas from 1949-1955. This project focused on the Maine Quoddy region, and first identified many of the sites known in the area. These well recorded collections capture valuable date from sites or portions of sites that in many cases are now eroded and offer insight into the region’s site inventory. They also recorded information about private collections and from private collectors that otherwise would have been lost.

Barnett, Jessica and Michael Hambacher (SEARCH, Inc.)
Livin’ the Life, Part I: Middle Archaic Use of Persistent Places in the Uplands of Southwestern Virginia as Seen at 44RN401
Data recovery excavations conducted in 2018 in support of a pipeline transmission project were conducted at two adjacent upland sites; 44RN401 and 44RN400. Spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods, use of these sites is broadly contemporaneous, yet important differences in the intensity of use and potential function of these is apparent. Most of the occupations appear to be related short-term, logistically organized and narrowly focused resource extraction tasks. Departing from this trend, it is suggested that the Guilford component is more closely related to the reduction of early stage biface as logistically organized groups moved from lithic acquisition areas in the nearby Blue Ridge to larger, longer-term base camps.

Becker, Marshall Joseph
Surface Survey and Ground Testing at Sam’s Site (36CH283), a Multicomponent Site in Chester County, Pennsylvania
Surface collecting from a multicomponent site on a slope along Taylor Run, in the Piedmont Uplands of central Chester County, PA (36CH283), suggested that occupation of the area was strongly confined to the area of a very slight rise on the slope, not larger than 15 by 25 meters. The few lithic finds from locations near this low knoll were interpreted as random items (strays). The approximately 50 small sherds carefully recovered from the knoll were seen as pre-1500 activities. The Terminal Woodland aspects of this site were assumed to reflect occupation by people who were part of the Minguannan Complex (cf. Raber 1994). Phase II testing of the area surrounding this site in 1992 revealed a possible Shenk's Ferry habitation area located on the shallower grade above the slope at some distance from the focus of surface collecting. The very different picture presented by the surface finds, however impoverished by intensive activities of "relic hunters," demonstrates the importance of surface collections in the interpretation of more extensive information recovered through excavations. The Shenk's Ferry occupation adjacent to this site may reflect an intrusion into the area during the early 16th century reflecting a displacement resulting from Susquehannock shifting into the lower Susquehanna River valley shortly after 1500 AD.
Bellantoni, Nicholas (Emeritus State Archaeologist) and Scott Brady (Friends of the Office of State Archaeology)

A 17th Century Fortified Farmstead: Continuing the Legacy of Brian Jones at the John Hollister site in Glastonbury, Connecticut

The Lt. John Hollister site in Glastonbury, Connecticut was occupied from at least 1650 to about 1715. Since that time it has rested quietly beneath an isolated pasture beside the Connecticut River. Remote sensing and archaeological investigations of the site document how effectively the Hollisters adapted to this new land and maintained their social and economic success, despite environmental, cultural and political challenges. The site is unique in Connecticut in providing such a rich picture of 17th century life. This presentation will expand on the research that Brian Jones, Connecticut State Archaeologist, initiated four years ago. Brian was dedicated to a fuller understanding of early 17th British settlers and their interaction with the local Native peoples, including the Wangunk Tribe of the central Connecticut River Valley. This presentation is dedicated to Brain’s substantial contributions to the understanding of State’s archaeological heritage.

Boisvert, Richard (NH SCRAP)

Brian in the North Country

I first met Brian Jones in the late ‘90s at an archaeology meeting where Brian was showing an amazing suite of refits from the manufacture of a fluted point at the Hidden Creek Site. I was fascinated by Brian’s findings and impressed by the quality of his research. Our chance meeting was shortly after I launched the annual SCRAP Octoberfests, the four- or five-day intensive excavations that took place in northern New Hampshire at various Paleoindian sites. These served as both research platforms and grand gathering where the crew dug until sundown and then shared good beer and scotch in the evening. Brian attended nearly all of them. I will share some of my stories of Brian in the North Country in this presentation.

Chisholm, Amelia (Lost Towns Project, Inc.) and Zachary Singer (Towson University)

Paleoindian and Early Archaic Artifacts in the Bob Ogle Collection from Maryland

Brian Jones mentored Zac Singer in the documentation of Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts in the Norris Bull Collection, a large collection from Connecticut amassed in the mid-20th century. Enlightened by Brian’s important study of the Bull Collection, through the Lost Towns Project, Singer and Chisholm are reassessing the Robert Ogle collection from Southern Western Shore of Maryland to document Paleoindian and Early Archaic Artifacts. Ogle’s collection amassed in the 1960s-1980s is expansive and particularly significant because much of the material was recovered from sites that have subsequently been destroyed. The analysis of the Ogle Collection has allowed for the investigation of Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene sites from a broad geographic range of the Coastal Plain. In this presentation, we report on our reassessment of the known Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts in the collection and the discovery of previously undocumented Paleoindian and Early Archaic materials.

Cresson, Jack (AECOM)

Fire and Quartzite: Testing Protocols Using ‘Fire’ to Quarry Toolstones

Recent experiments conducted in January and August of 2018, in the Cheshire formation of the Green Mountains, Vermont were inspired by other recent research in Central Quebec at Colline Blanche. At Colline Blanche ancient quarrying behaviors suggested agencies related to thermal spalling extraction techniques and the use of controlled fire during cold conditions. The Vermont location was selected as a “proxy” to test “fire spalling”. Both locations were targeted in prehistory as lithic sources, were affected by ‘cold’ regimes and contained toolstones of highly siliceous (SiO2) materials; Mistassini quartzite in the former and Cheshire quartzite in the latter. The Vermont experiments tested two separate locations, each with different quarrying protocols, ie. on free standing blocks and in situ outcrop faces. The Vermont locus was also tested during more temperate conditions to compare the two episodes. Eleven experiments were designed and carried out. The implications and results of these experiments will be presented.
Donathan, Gavin, Leah Heglas, Scott Ferrara and Douglas Riethmuller (Binghamton University)


Least Cost Path Modeling has been used extensively in archaeology. While it has often been used in a predictive approach to find sites and routes it is less commonly used in the inverse, that is to test documented paths. Wallace’s 1965 text, Indian Paths of Pennsylvania has been widely cited and used, but little computational analysis has been performed. How intentional was the decision to place a path in a given area? While there are material and environmental factors at play, humans are not restricted only to these factors regarding the placement of paths. The results of our calculations show relatively straightforward conclusions. Slope alone is typically not a factor that dictated where a path was started and maintained. Time and energy (Tobler’s and kCal) are more closely related to the historically documented paths though, rarely have any of the calculations produced paths that are identical to the documented paths.

Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut)

Plant Microfossils, Domesticates, and Processing Strategies in Southern New England 2000–500 BP

This paper will present preliminary results from phytolith analysis of carbonized food residues and sediment soils from sites in Connecticut and Rhode Island dating between 2000 and 500 BP. Phytolith analyses of carbonized food residues from sites in northeastern North America outside of southern New England demonstrate that maize was introduced to the region by 2000 BP, hundreds of years before major shifts in settlement strategies became widespread. Long talks with Dr. Brian Jones, an experienced gardener of native crops, helped to flesh out practical issues surrounding plant cultivation, processing, settlement, and mobility patterns. In that spirit, this paper will examine phytolith evidence for wild and domesticated plants and examine the relationships between plant processing strategies, settlement strategies, and resulting phytolith assemblages at sites including Burnham-Shepard, RI 110, Selden Island, the Cooper Site, Hamburg Cove, Deer Run, and RI 1428.

Espino, Jason (Tetra Tech, Inc.), James T. Marine and William P. Barse

Trailside Camps during the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Period: Site 46SU757 and the Great Indian Warpath

“That there is but one ridge from thence to the settlements upon the river above” (George Washington 1770 at Kiashuta’s hunting camp).

Archaeological investigations of 11 sites for a transmission pipeline project in Summers County, West Virginia revealed a long record of prehistoric use of a prominent ridgeline known as Red Spring-Keeney Mountains. The Red Spring-Keeney Mountain ridge system extends for approximately 38 kilometers from the headwaters of the Meadow River south to the confluence of the Greenbrier and New Rivers, providing a nearly uninterrupted upland corridor through the heavily dissected terrain surrounding the New River. The densest site investigated was a small multi-component locus situated on a structural bench at the base of a bedrock knob. This site, 46SU757, contained Early Archaic through Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric components. Site function varied through time, but during the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric period, it served as a waypoint for two possibly ethnically diverse groups of people traveling along the prehistoric antecedent of the Ohio Branch of the Great Indian Warpath. This paper will describe the results of the archaeological investigations conducted at the site.

Farley, William (Southern Connecticut State University)

An Overview of New Excavations at the Henry Whitfield House, Guilford, CT

The Henry Whitfield House, built in 1639, is the oldest standing house in Connecticut and among the oldest Euroamerican houses in America. As such, it has attracted archaeologists for at least the last fifty years. The SCSU field school has been excavating at the site for two years. In this paper I will overview the findings of the 2018 and 2019 seasons. Brian’s encouragement and shared expertise in the excavation of 17th century sites were invaluable as I began my research at this important site.
Forrest, Daniel T. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

They’re Out There! The Enduring Influence of Brian Jones’ Early Career and the Unexpected Joy of Being Wrong

Brian’s experiences as a young archaeologist in southeastern Connecticut were an important influence on his career and thinking. He and I often reflected on an exceptional period between 1993 and 2003 when we were involved in several major discoveries and near disasters. Our individual and collected struggles to make sense the early Holocene archaeology of the Northeast, the absurd context of our work together, and our expectations of future discoveries were a source of both pride and laughter in recent years. Young Brian was impatient and would have been disappointed in the time it took for some of his ideas to find support. Established Brian was at least as happy when his bad ideas were taken seriously… and rejected.

Hambacher, Michael

Livin’ the Life, Part 2: Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland Use of Persistent Places in the Uplands of Southwestern Virginia at 44RN400

Data recovery excavations conducted in 2018 in support of a pipeline transmission project were conducted at two adjacent upland sites; 44RN400 and 44RN401. Largely contemporaneous with the occupation at nearby 44RN401, the most intensive period of use is associated with Middle Archaic Guilford points. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifacts from 44RN400 indicate the highest intensity of use during the Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic to Early Woodland, and late Middle Woodland periods. Prior to the late Middle Woodland period site use appears to have focused on short-term, logistically-organized and narrowly focused resource extraction activities. The presence of thermal rock features and thick quartz tempered ceramics associated with the late Middle Woodland component potentially represent an important change and expansion of site use.

Henshaw, Mark (California University of Pennsylvania)

The Bluff Site: a small site with large potential in understanding resource processing on the Monongahela River

This paper will explore the Bluff site located on an upland terrace overlooking the Monongahela River in Greene County, Pennsylvania. This paper will discuss the Bluff site and its characteristics of a Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric resource processing site. Archaeological excavations recovered limestone tempered Watson Ware, along with Middle Archaic, Middle/Late Woodland bifaces, and Late Prehistoric bifaces. The variety of ground stone tools, lack of post molds, and the presence of large roasting pits that appear to have been used and cleaned out after nut processing, indicate the site was occupied seasonally in the early to late fall. Small sites such as the Bluff site are often overlooked or are never found to begin with. They represent a small component of sites found in Pennsylvania and elsewhere and the to their niche use, they were often occupied for only specific seasons during the year so their ground disturbance is minimal and often overlooked.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State University)

Stone Prayers: A Critical Test of the Theory

In my book, Stone Prayers: Native Stone Constructions of the Eastern Seaboard, I examined over 5,500 stone structure sites from Georgia to Nova Scotia. On the basis of their environmental parameters, the most likely cultural affiliation for most of them is Native American, both prior to and after European contact. Since the book went to press, ca 500 additional sites have been inventoried. These have been tested against the original data set to determine whether their environmental parameters correspond to the larger sample. In addition, 500 random points within the project area have been generated, and these, too, have been tested against the new sample. The new sites statistically fall well within the range of the previous sample on all parameters, while the random points do not. This confirms the original conclusion that the stone structure sites are the result of deliberate, non-random placement at key points within the environment.

Howard, Matthew “Maasaw”

Return to Short Mountain

Description: Short Mountain is located next to the towns of Edinburg and Mt Jackson, Virginia. It is a Mountain chain that is part of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It runs in a north/south direction and is just a few miles from the Shenandoah River. The goal of this trip was to revisit previous trips made by Jack Hranicky, RPA to confirm the existence of Indigenous rock art and/or stone structures. Upon arriving on Short Mountain, the team began
climbing towards the top of the mountain. The instructions given to the team by Jack were to look for the potential rock art at the top of the mountain on a large line of limestone outcrop that crown the top of this mountain ridge. However, the team only made it a few hundred yards into the forest when they discovered that the rock art that Jack had suspected was not only at the top of the mountain, but was also carved or painted onto rock boulders that had broken off the top of the mountain and rolled down its side. These boulders were a natural canvas for the indigenous artists over many thousands of years. Many different images of human and animal images were discovered as we ascended to the top of the mountain. I will be presenting a series of photographs of some of the art in the form of petroglyphs and pictographs that were found as we climbed to the top. These photos were processed using ID Stretch technology that enhances ancient carved marks or paint that has faded over millennia. I will also be giving descriptions of our images and our findings.

Hranicky, Wm Jack
Clovis Came From Where?
This slide-paper discusses the origin and the legacy of the Clovis Paleoindian projectile point. It offers evidence that Old World tool types are found in the eastern U.S. There is a presentation on the Williamson and Thunderbird paleosites and their early pre-Clovis tools. Overall, the paper discusses how the point was made and the point’s lithic ancestry. Several lanceolate points from Europe are illustrated and argued that their technology was transferred into the New World. With numerous artifacts shown, the paper amplifies how complicated the study of Paleoindian archaeology is. Also, a short history of the archaeological investigation on pre-Clovis sites in the Middle Atlantic area is presented.

Hrynicky, Gabriel (University of New Brunswick), Arthur Anderson (University of New England), Katherine Patton (University of Toronto) and Jesse Webb (Wood Consulting)
Recent Archaeological Work in the Quoddy Region, Coastal Washington County, Maine
In this paper, we provide an update on recent fieldwork at a series of sites in the Maine portion of the Quoddy Region, a biogeographically defined coastal zone straddling the Maine-New Brunswick border. These sites are rapidly eroding and provide insight into culture-history from at least the Middle Woodland (Ceramic) period (ca. 2200 BP) through European contact. Our focus here is primarily on describing the site inventory as presently understood in terms of coastal erosion and chronological shingling of older portions of sites. We also compare Quoddy Region sites from coastal sites elsewhere in Maine and the Maritimes, and briefly consider local chronologies.

Hudgell, Gemma-Jayne and Robert N. Bartone (Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc.)
Two Newly Identified Early Holocene Sites in the Upper Androscoggin Drainage of New Hampshire
Archaeological work conducted for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation in advance of road upgrades along the Androscoggin River in northeastern New Hampshire has led to the identification of two Native American sites. The first yielded a proliferation of quartz scrapers, wedges, and cores typical of the Early Archaic Gulf of Maine Tradition, ca. 9,000-7,500 B.P., as well as an additional earlier, or perhaps overlapping, component consisting of Late Paleoindian period artifacts, ca. 10,000-9,000 B.P., including a Ste. Anne-Varney point fragment, a Pennsylvania Jasper scraper, and debitage. The second site, located 600 m upstream, contained a range of lithic materials including New Hampshire rhyolites, western Maine cherts, local quartz and hornfels, and a dark red Munsungan-like material, with artifacts including debitage representing a variety of reduction stages and evidence for fluting, and a Middle Paleoindian point preform, ca. 10,300-10,100 B.P.
Israel, Stephen S.

*Fifty Years of Prehistoric Rockshelter Investigations in Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford Counties, Maryland*

This presentation summarizes 50 years of surveys and test excavations of rock shelters in the Big and Small Gunpowder Falls two drainages in the 1940s, 1960s, and again in the 1990s. The Big and Small Gunpowder Falls Watersheds are located in the Piedmont Province in north-central Maryland. The goal of the 1992-2000 Central Chapter Rockshelter survey was (a) to systematically document the Rockshelter resources, (b) assess the research potential of the Rockshelter resources, (c) establish a data base to advance the preservation of Maryland’s Rockshelter archeological resources, and (d) to increase public awareness. To date, 325 Rockshelters have been identified. Major issues on updating and expanding the Maryland Rockshelter data base and the protection of these archeological resources are discussed. Preliminary discussions with state, county, and city land resource agencies, reservoir and park rangers were undertaken as part of the preservation initiatives for the protection of the more significant Rockshelters.

Ives, Timothy (Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission)

*Getting Into the Pits, and Back Out: Studying Late Archaic Occupation of the Preston Plains Site*

I present my reflections on work that Brian Jones and I conducted, largely independently of one another, at the Preston Plains archaeological site in southeastern Connecticut. Our work chiefly concerned the origins and cultural significance of large, pit-shaped features where Late Archaic artifacts were centered. Brian had initially interpreted many to be remains of semi-subterranean pit houses, a hypothesis that I gleefully adopted and pursued for my doctoral study…until contrary evidence reached a critical mass. Moving on to new ideas was, at the time, painful, but it proved to be a valuable for my professional and personal development. Concluding that most of these features were made by falling trees was not an outcome I foresaw or wanted. Arguably, Brian’s unwavering support of my work, even when proving him wrong, is among the remarkable human stories that played out at this site.

Johnson, William C. (Carnegie Museum Research Associate) and Andrew J. Myers (Allegheny Archaeology Research, LLC)

*Rockshelters and Small Open-Air Sites: A Closer Look at the Rarely Discussed Other Half of the 15th and 16th Century McFate Phase*

In this paper we document diagnostic McFate phase ceramics recovered from 22 rockshelters and four open-air sites and additional relevant cordage twist direction frequencies from nine rockshelters and one open-air site from the Middle and Upper Allegheny River drainage on the High Plateau and adjacent Pittsburgh Unglaciated Low Plateau sections of northwestern Pennsylvania. The diagnostic ceramic and cordage twist data from these sites and that from the four Elk County earthworks sites represent the significant other half of the McFate phase. The articulation of these components with the McFate phase villages on the glaciated plateau and other surrounding maize horticultural polities have been variously interpreted over the last 40 years. Evolving diagnostic ceramic attributes suggest that over ca. 175 years multiple McFate phase groups adapted to the increasing deterioration of the climate and shortening of the growing season in the late Pacific and Neo-Boreal climatic episodes with various economic strategies. Several explanations for the contrasting presence of diagnostic McFate phase ceramics in villages on the glaciated plateau and in the numerous rockshelter and small sites in the High Plateau and Unglaciated Pittsburgh Plateau with their shorter frost-free growing seasons are discussed and more nuanced scenarios offered. The latest components in the High Plateau and Unglaciated Low Pittsburgh Plateau represent the twilight of the McFate phase. By the middle of the 17th century, the last of the McFate phase groups had abandoned the glaciated plateau and had been absorbed by other polities or transformed with new groups into new configurations.
Leslie, David and Sarah Sportman (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)

Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at Site 4-10B (Brian D. Jones Site), Avon, CT

Data Recovery excavations at Site 4-10B (Brian D. Jones Site) concluded in April of 2019 and included 83 shovel test pits and 210 1x1-meter excavation units. Preliminary results indicate at least three stratified occupation levels at the site; two are unquestionably Paleoindian and one a possible Early Archaic occupation. The excavations revealed a rich dataset of lithic and botanical artifacts, as well as 29 cultural features, which include hearths and posts and may be indicative of living areas. Lithic raw materials recovered from the site include Normanskill chert, Hardyston jasper, Mount Jasper/Jefferson rhyolite, local chalcedonies and siltstones, high quality quartz, and possible Munsungun chert. Analyses are ongoing, but suggest highly specialized activity areas within the site in each occupational level, including the production of fluted points and animal and plant processing using the typical Paleoindian toolkit (pièces esquillées, endscrapers, sidescrapers, bifaces, utilized flakes, and gravers) and non-typical tools (grinding stones).

Lewis, Thomas R. (RPA)

New Interpretations on the Pre-Contact “Small Lithic Dominant Type Sites” of the Mid-Atlantic Region

The Native American inhabitants were engaged in high residential logistical mobility from the beginning to practically up until the contact period. This transhumant settlement pattern is evident when viewed in the context of hundreds if not thousands of small lithic debris type sites which typifies the basic pre-contact site found in the Middle-Atlantic and specifically eastern Pennsylvania. As an active participant in the CRM profession for over 40 years, I have investigated over 100 of these site types. Base camps for the majority of the Native American timeline are the “lithic scatter” and lithic debris sites that traditionally have been interpreted as specialized procurement type occupations. Archaeologists have been searching this region in vain over the years for evidence of more substantial occupations to satisfy deterministic interpretations of base camps. Additionally, the majority of identified large habitation sites are nothing more than palimpsest accumulations of artifacts masking as large settlements but which in reality are the product of repeated smaller occupations (i.e., lithic scatter residues of transient base camps). It appears archaeologically that the pre-contact settlement through time was moved frequently to accommodate the subsistence/resource requirements of the community. This paper will explore the hypothesis that almost all of the archaeological site occupations are base camps with the exception of isolated finds and diminutive flake sites.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum) and Christopher J. Ellis (University of Western Ontario)

Early Fluted Biface Variability in the New York Region: Developmental and Chronological Implications

Archaeologists have long debated the presence or absence of Clovis (circa 13,400 to 12,800 Cal BP) in the glaciated Northeast. If viewed as a technological complex, one key component of Clovis - true blade technology - is absent in the region, suggesting that early Paleoindian populations in the glaciated Northeast were proximally descendent from peoples associated with Clovis technology further south and west. In the New York region, there are 18 early Paleoindian component sites, none of them accurately radiocarbon dated. If the Clovis technological complex is absent from New York, what are this region’s earliest fluted biface forms and components? In this paper, we use data on fluted biface reduction sequences and metrics of finished fluted points from several New York region sites. Our analyses identify fluted point samples from four early Paleoindian sites in New York that bear similarities to Clovis forms but differ from and therefore likely predate Gainey and Gainey-related early Paleoindian point forms (radiocarbon dated elsewhere to between circa 12,700 and 12,200 Cal BP).
Malhotra, Andrew R. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*Formation & Social Signaling: Village Interaction Among the Monongahela*

A general trend among many farming societies has been the growth of political complexity, and thereby alliance formation. Recent studies on the Monongahela culture, such as those undertaken by Dr. William Johnson, Dr. John Nass and David Anderson, seek to characterize the growing political complexity of the Monongahela during the Late Monongahela period (A.D. 1580-1635). This research expands on their ideas and argues that during the Late Monongahela period and Terminal Middle Monongahela (post 1400 A.D.) the Monongahela, were not just increasing in political complexity within individual sites, but they were also forming alliances across multiple sites. This study seeks to understand how scalloped lip ceramics and charnel houses can be used as an indicator of alliance formation and village interactions. Using several theoretical frameworks, such as the agency theory, social signaling, and the formation of social inequality to achieve this analysis. Spatial and statistical analysis of the data will be used to analyze and understand village interaction and alliance formation over time.

Mann, Abby (University of Maine Department of Anthropology and Climate Change Institute)

*Investigating Dog Burials for Insights on Human-Canine Interactions in the Maine/Maritime Region: An Archaeological Case Study from the Holmes Point West site (62-8)*

Archaeological dog remains in burial contexts can provide evidence of past diet, behavior, and human agency. Using dog remains as indicators of past dietary trends in their human companions is a well-established method, particularly when human remains are unavailable. In addition to insights about resource use and temporal and cultural trends in human behavior, burials reflect the complex role of dogs in past human societies, which is influenced by human needs and choices. Using stable isotope analysis to complement traditional lines of archaeological evidence, this study examines two dog burials from the Holmes Point West site in Machiasport, Maine in order to better understand human-canine interactions in the Maine/Maritime region during the Middle Ceramic Period (ca. 2150 – 950 BP).

McBride, Kevin (University of Connecticut)

*The Evolution of Brian Jones from a Paleo-Indian Specialist to (Thank God!) a Seventeenth Century Scholar*

In the last few years Brian Jones turned his considerable skills to understanding the archaeology and history of the seventeenth century. Although the primary focus of his work was the mid-late seventeenth century Euro-American Hollister site his contributions to our broader understanding of the early period of Native/European trade has been equally impressive. This paper will discuss these contributions in the context of the Pequot War and the nature of trade between the Pequot, Dutch, and English between 1611 and 1637.

McConaughy Mark A. (Carnegie Museum Research Associate)

*Horseshoe Rockshelter*

Horseshoe Rockshelter is a small float rock overhang currently covering only 24 m2. It covered approximately twice that area in prehistoric times prior to a section of the rock collapsing in the 20th century. Horseshoe Rockshelter is located in Chester County, Pennsylvania along a northeast facing slope about 30 m above Octoraro Creek. The site is part of Camp Horseshoe that is owned and operated by the Chester County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Council asked the Section of Archaeology of The State Museum of Pennsylvania to conduct excavations of the site using boy scouts from their camp. Excavations conducted in 1988 revealed that most of the shelter had been disturbed by boy scouts who had camped there and buried their trash at the site. Nevertheless, Horseshoe Rockshelter provided important information about how and when small sites were used in the region. It demonstrated that even small rockshelters were intermittently occupied from the Early Archaic through Contact period by Native Americans. Horseshoe Rockshelter continued to be used in the 19th and 20th centuries by Euroamericans.
McCoy, Curtis and Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Cuesta Quartzite Trade Networks in the Delaware Valley

Cuesta Quartzite was given its name in the early 1970’s by archaeologist and flint knapper, Jack Cresson. The raw material itself is pale grayish brown, and when heated becomes pink, gold or reddish brown. Although identified as quartziFormation & Social Signaling: Village Interaction Among the Monongahelate, this material is actually a sandstone with a silica matrix giving the appearance and similar qualities of quartzite. Its primary occurrence can be found throughout central and southern New Jersey between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains. Alan Mounier (2008) has described the use of this material throughout central New Jersey extensively, but because of the irregular breakage patterns, this material goes unnoticed as a quality lithic reduction material or is identified as unknown quartzite. Recently, multiple previously excavated sites have been identified in Delaware with quantities of “quartzite” of unknown origin, which appear to be Cuesta. This paper explores these sites as well as other potential areas where this material may have been traded.

Myers, Andrew J. (Allegheny Archaeology Research, LLC) and Patricia A. Stahlman (Allegheny National Forest)

The Hills Were Alive in the Upper Allegheny Region During the Later Portion of the McFate Phase (Circa. 1450-1590)

A recent Phase I archaeological survey conducted on the Marienville Ranger District of the Allegheny National Forest examined some 2,000 acres in Elk and McKean Counties, Pennsylvania. The project employed a methodological approach that examined landforms with high potential to produce sites by canvassing these areas looking for unique vegetation zones with rich anthropogenic soils. The survey resulted in the discovery of twenty upland open-air campsites. It would appear that the hilltops were filled with activity and occupied by small groups conducting tasks centered around hearths. These sites produce quantities of chipped stone tools, although point types are not commonly found. Diagnostics recovered include shell-tempered ceramics suggesting occupation during the Late Pre-Contact period McFate phase (circa A.D. 1450-1590). Unlike other temporal sites found throughout the region, these sites lack earthing features and likely represent a largely unreported site type described as specialized purpose campsites. This paper will examine some of these discoveries.

Nass, John P., Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania)

Introduction to session: the value of small sites, an example from western Pennsylvania

Copious examples of small, open-air archaeological sites such as surface scatters can be found within the archaeological databases for states within the central and upper Ohio and the upper Potomac River basins. Unless explicitly designated as a resource of interest, the value of such sites for research and explication remains unknown. Only when such sites are discovered during SHPO required archaeological survey or when known sites require assessment do these sites merit further consideration. The papers in this session discuss this potential for expanding our understanding of regional prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns.

Rankin, Jennifer C. (AECOM) and Frank J. Vento (Quaternary Geological and Environmental Consultants)

Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations along the Ohio River, Beaver County, Pennsylvania

While the majority of sites in the Upper Ohio Valley are not within stratified, securely dated pre-contact contexts, understanding behavioral change through time can often be problematic without contextual data from stratified sites. As often is the case for any region, projectile point/biface and ceramic types are used as temporal markers for relative chronology in phase-specific research. The approach, however, can often be problematic as biface and ceramic typology can be unreliable when studying cultural change. Deeply buried, stratified localities such as 36BV0051 and 36BV0380 in Beaver County, Pennsylvania present an opportunity to provide absolute dating through a complete sequence to which all other research topics can be investigated. This paper will present data collected at Sites 36BV0051 and 36BV0380 and provide a synthetic review of stratified archaeological sites.
Singer, Zachary (Towson University) and Cosimo Sgarlata (Western Connecticut State University)

*The Templeton Paleoindian Site, Connecticut: Results of The Recent Excavations Facilitated by Brian Jones*

Ongoing excavations at the Templeton Paleoindian Site since 2016 were made possible by the support and encouragement of Brian Jones. Brian located Roger Moeller’s backfilled excavations from 1977 and recreated the excavation grid with his total station. Brian excavated very deep shovel test pits including an STP that identified the first fluted point production area for Hardyston formation jasper at the site. Brian also supplied the excavations with his field equipment including his hand-decorated 1/8inch screens and his large canvas tents. Brian donated much of the curation supplies to house the Templeton artifacts. Brian also provided his Access Database to inventory Templeton. In this paper, we report the results of the ongoing fieldwork at Templeton including a newly identified scraping tool activity area discovered by the Western Connecticut State University field school in the summer of 2019.

Spahr, Tim (Cape Porpoise Archaeological Alliance), Arthur Anderson (University of New England), Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick), Gemma-Jayne Hudgell (Northeast Archaeological Research Center) and Arthur Spiess (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

*A Late Woodland Dugout Canoe from Cape Porpoise, Maine*

In 2018, members of the Cape Porpoise Archaeological Alliance conducted a surface survey of the Cape Porpoise tidal flats located in Kennebunkport, Maine. During this survey, the remains of a probable dugout canoe were located. A sample of the canoe was radiocarbon dated to between 1275 and 1380 calendar or calibrated years, making it the oldest known watercraft from the region. The canoe was subsequently excavated from the intertidal in the summer of 2019 and is undergoing analysis and conservation. Here we present initial analysis.

Sportman, Sarah and David Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)

*Site 4-10B (Brian D. Jones Site): Paleoindian Occupation of the Farmington River Valley, Avon, CT*

In the winter of 2019, AHS, Inc., under contract to the Connecticut Department of Transportation, conducted Data Recovery excavations at Site 4-10B in a proposed bridge construction area on the Farmington River in Avon, Connecticut. The site contained multiple stratified occupation levels, well-preserved cultural features, botanical remains, and a large assemblage of exotic and local lithic materials. To date, it is the oldest occupied site in Connecticut and the only site with stratified Paleoindian deposits in New England. In this paper we describe the site background, geomorphological setting, and excavation strategy. We also discuss the vital role Dr. Brian Jones played in the discovery of Site 4-10B and his support of the excavations as Connecticut’s State Archaeologist.

Walker, Jesse (AECOM)

*An Update on Analysis from the Hoffman Site (28GL228)*

The Hoffman Site (28GL228) contains over 50 Native American features and approximately 94,000 Native American artifacts recovered during the excavation of 110 five-foot square units, 22 partial units, and 42 one-foot square shovel test pits over a 13-year period by Guy DiGiugno. Site 28Gl228 represents one of the largest excavated sites in this portion of the lower Delaware Valley. The deposits date from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. Funding obtained from the Gloucester County Chapter of the ASNJ was used to obtain an AMS date from one pit feature. An assemblage of approximately 5,000 Native American ceramic sherds was excavated. Ceramic analysis has been conducted on a portion of the assemblage to identify vessel lots, technological changes, spatial patterns, and explore ceramic technology. The result of this on-going analysis will be highlighted.
Wegner Paul, Sara Regensburger and Phillip Shnaider (Institute for American Indian Studies)

This Same Sad, Sad Tale of Love: Place Lore and Archaeology at Lovers Leap

Place names (toponyms) do more than give a name to a place. Like monuments, they act as markers of the past, intrinsically linked to how we identify with the local landscape. Toponyms in many instances are associated with local legends, further giving historical and cultural meaning to the place. Often, however, these legends can be disparaging towards certain groups of people—Native Americans in particular. The perpetuation of the Lover’s Leap story across the United States is an example of this, romanticizing stereotypes about local indigenous populations. Regardless of the veracity of these stories, they can coincide with actual archaeological sites, therefore directly or indirectly influencing thinking on the interpretations of these sites. Using Lovers Leap State Park in Connecticut as a case study, this paper will discuss the proliferation of such legends throughout North America, and how those legends are linked to the archaeological record of the locale.

Williams, Charles E. (Williams Ecological, LLC)

LiDAR Prospection of Relict Charcoal Hearths of the Shippenville Furnace Region, Clarion County, Pennsylvania

Shippenville Furnace in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, was a water-powered, hot-blast charcoal iron furnace in production from 1832 to 1859, a span of 27 years. As part of a larger study of colliers and historic charcoal production in Clarion County, I used LiDAR imagery to identify putative relict charcoal hearths (RCH) within an 8.5 km² forested study area adjacent to the furnace. Ground surveys were used to confirm or refute putative RCH identification. Of the 25 putative RCHs selected for ground survey, 21 (84.0%) were confirmed by soil coring. RCHs exhibited the slope discontinuity and circular platform morphology typical of cut-and-fill construction and were largely located on gentle slopes and plateaus (mean slope = 3.1%). Mean diameter of RCHs was 13.5 m; mean distance to nearest hearth was 126.2 m. Soil cores from all RCHs showed a single A horizon of charcoal dust and fragments, indicating that each had been fired only once.

Willison, Megan (University of Connecticut)

Indigenous Settlement and Trade in Early 17th Century Southern Connecticut

Following some of Dr. Brian Jones’ recent research interests in the archaeology and history of 17th century Connecticut, this paper will explore three seventeenth century Pequot domestic sites found through a combined use of metal detecting and traditional archaeological survey techniques. These sites, along with two others nearby, represent the “largest assemblage of early seventeenth century indigenous sites associated with a single Native group ever identified in southern New England” (McBride et al. 2016:20) and are dated, based upon their material signature, to between 1611 (the arrival of the Dutch) and 1637 (the conclusion of the Pequot War of 1636-1637). This paper will discuss the diagnostic artifacts recovered from each site thus far and the spatial organization of these artifacts. This research has implications for better understanding early 17th century indigenous settlement patterns and early trade interactions in southern New England.

Yakabowskas, Dana

An Analysis of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation: Twenty Years of Northeast Archaeology

This presentation is based on the Eastern States Archaeological Federation’s (ESAF) annual conferences and annual journal, Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA). A bibliometric analysis was performed and studied multiple variables, such as the authors gender, field, subfield, and the authors institution type for twenty years of presentations and publications within AENA and ESAF conferences. There were 941 presentations at ESAF between the years 1999-2018 and 167 publications in AENA between the years 1998-2018 (omitting the year 2002). The prehistoric was the most presented and published on field with the subfield focus being on the Woodland period (3,000 yBP- contact about 400 yBP). The authors institution type that was the most published and presented from were universities. The data that was collected exhibited that males dominate mostly in publications but also within the presentations. However, female presenters are increasing in relative percentage for the ESAF conferences.
Zoto, Daniel (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

Narrow Stemmed Tradition Points and the Woodland Period in Coastal Southern New England

This presentation highlights findings of my master’s thesis research that was advised by Brian Jones. Lithic and radiocarbon data from recent excavations at the Laurel Beach II shell midden site near the Housatonic River estuary in Milford, Connecticut supports the inclusion of Narrow Stemmed Tradition points in Early, Middle and Late Woodland Period toolkits. In order to examine chronological variability in the use of quartz cobbles reduction techniques and Narrow Stemmed points across southern New England, the findings from Laurel Beach II are compared with Woodland Period sites in the Housatonic and Connecticut River Valleys, Narragansett Bay, and Cape Cod. The results of the comparative analysis suggest that in some areas the persistence of Narrow Stemmed points may be related to the increased restriction of group territories that occurred over the course of the Woodland Period, as well as, the ubiquity of quartz cobbles as a source of raw material.

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Compiled December 2020
By Martha Potter Otto

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nicholas.bellantoni@uconn.edu
Mailing dates for newsletters and bulletins: Newsletters: January, April, October; Bulletins: November
Membership number: 200+/
Date of Annual Meeting: April; Semi-annual Meeting: October Annual dues: Individual: $25; Institutional $40; Life $300

Archaeological Society of Delaware
Address: PO Box 1968, Dover, DE 19903
Society website: http://www.delawarearchaeology.org
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ESAF Representative: Faye Stocum, fayestocum@comcast.net
Wildcat Representative: Dawn Chesaek, chsh8kd@verizon.net
Number of Active Members: 121
Number of Chapters: 3
Annual Meeting: June
Board Meetings: Held every month in Dover, Delaware. All ASD members are invited to attend monthly meetings. Please contact Curtis McCoy for meeting details.
Annual Dues: Individual, $15; Student, $10; Family, $20; Institution, $30; Contributing, $30; Sustaining, $50; Lifetime $300

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04332-0982 Society website: www.mainearchsociety.org
Contact: info@mainearchsociety.org
President: Cynthia Lamoreau
Vice-President: Megan Theriault
Secretary: Richard Doyle
Treasurer: Art Spiess
Editor: Stuart Eldridge
Representative to ESAF: Arthur Anderson
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Arthur Spiess
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.

Archeological Society of Maryland
Society website: www.marylandarcheology.org
President: Claude Bowen; claude.bowen@comcast.net
Vice-President: Valerie Hall; Valerie.hall@gmail.com
Recording Secretary: Barbara Israel; barbaraisrael@comcast.net
Membership Secretary: Ethan Bean; beans32@comcast.net
Treasurer: Elaine Hall Chhean; elaine.frances.hall@gmail.com
Journal Editor: Dr. Matt McKnight; matthew.mcknight@maryland.gov
Newsletter Editor: Myron Beckenstein; myronbeck@verizon.net
Representative to ESAF: Stephen Israel; stepenisrael2701@comcast.net
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State Underwater Archaeologist: Dr. Susan Langley; susan.langley@maryland.gov
State Terrestrial Archaeologist: Dr. Charles Hall; charles.hall@maryland.gov
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Stephen Israel
Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: ASM Ink newsletter published monthly; the ASM Journal published once or twice a year.
Membership number: 263
Annual dues: Individuals: Active $25; Supporting $35; Contributing $50; Donor $100; Life $1000
Family: Active $30; Supporting $40; Contributing $50; Donor $100

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.
Address: P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346 Society website: www.massarchaeology.org
Contact: info@massarchaeology.org
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Vice-President: Gregory Lott; gregorymlott@gmail.com
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Representative to ESAF: Alan F. Smith: al.smith1127@gmail.com
Museum Director: Philip Graham: pjg05001@gmail.com
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc. Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346
Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: April and October
Membership number: 288
Date of annual meeting: November
Annual dues: $30

Association of Professional Archaeologists of New Brunswick Association des Archeologues Professionnels du Nouveau-Brunswick APANB/AAPNB
Address: PO Box 4400, 13 MacAualy Lane, Annex C, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 5A3
Society website: https://apanb.wildapricot.org/
President: Trevor Dow
Vice-President: Gabe Hrynick
Secretary: Sara Beanlands
Treasurer: Darcy Dignam
Editor: N/A
Representative to ESAF: Gabe Hrynick
Officer to receive ESAF mailings for distribution: Gabe Hrynick
Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: Winter
Date of annual meeting: November
Number of members: 28
Number of chapters: 1
Annual dues: $40 for members; $30 for associates; $10 for students

New Hampshire Archeological Society
Address: PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406
Society website: http://www.nhas.org
Contact: nhasweb@gmail.com
President: Linda Fuerderer
First Vice-President: George Leduc
Second Vice-President: Mike Malburne
Treasurer: Mark Greenly
Secretary: Richard Boisvert
Curator: Marika Labash
Editor: David Starbuck
Representative to ESAF: Richard Boisvert
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: 165
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
Address: c/o New Jersey State Museum, Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnography, 205 West State Street, P.O. Box 530, Trenton, NJ 08625-0530
Society website: www.asnj.org
President: Michael J. Gall, asofnj@gmail.com
1st Vice President, Education/P.R./ESAF Representative: David Mudge; arkydave@aol.com
2nd Vice President, Membership: Richard Adamczyk
3rd Vice President, Programs: Kristen Hohn
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Social Media Manager: Alexis Alemy
Webmaster: Evan Mydiowski
Newsletter Editor: Joshua Butchko
Bulletin Editor: Rich Veit
Chapter Representative: Guy Di Giugno (Gloucester County)
Current membership: approximately 300, 1 active chapter
Date of Meetings: Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec)
Newsletters: 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
Society website: nysarchaeology.org
Contact: http://nysarchaeology.org/contact/
President: Sherene Baugher
Vice-President: David Moyer
Treasurer: Ann Morton
Secretary: Gail Merian
Editor: David Starbuck
Representative to ESAF: Timothy Abel
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: ESAF Representative
Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin, annual
Membership number: 430

Ohio Archaeological Council
Address: PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202
Society website: www.ohioarchaeology.org
President: Kevin Nolan; kcnolan@bsu.edu
President-Elect: Eric Olsen; eols.eric@gmail.com
Secretary: Erica Schneider; elschneider@gmail.com
Treasurer: Jarrod Burks; jarrodburks@ovacltd.com
Website Editor: Tina Hartman Davis; thartman@asegroup.net
Representative to ESAF: Martha Potter Otto; fm3542@aol.com
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Martha Otto, 7700 New Delaware Road, Mount Vernon, OH 43050
Society’s mailing dates: Variable
Membership: 157
Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November
Annual dues: $25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 213, New Bethlehem, PA 16242
Society website: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com
Secretary: Judy Duritsa; jmduritsa@comcast.net
Treasurer: Ken Burkett; kenburkett@comcast.net
Editor: Roger Moeller; alchemy60@sbcglobal.net
Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko; amanda@quemahoning.com
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary
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, $500
President: Jonathan A. Burns; Burns@juniata.edu
First Vice-President: Amanda Rasmussen; ajr5313@gmail.com
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Archeological Society of Virginia
Address: Kittiewan Plantation, 12104 Weyenoke Road, Charles City, VA 23030
Society website: https://www.virginiaarcheology.org/
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Vice President: Patrick O’Neill: patrickoneill@verizon.net
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Assistant Treasurer: Carl Fischer: flyfischn@gmail.com
Past-President: Forrest Morgan; lex227@gmail.com
Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole: fairfield@Fairfieldfoundation.org
ASV Newsletter Co-Editors: Randolph Turner: cturner48@cox.net
ESAF Representative: Mike Barber
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

West Virginia Archeological Society
Address: 1002 Lee Street East, PO Box 3831, Charleston, WV 25301
Society website: www.wvarch.org
Contact: wvarchsociety@gmail.com
President: David N. Fuerst
Vice-President: Craig Cerrell
Secretary/Treasurer: Sharon Dennis Fuerst
Editors: Don Ball and David Fuerst
Representative to ESAF: David Fuerst
Society’s mailing dates: Variable
Membership number: 160
Number of chapters: 11 (all but one inactive)
Date of annual meeting: October
Annual Dues: Regular $20; Institutional $50; Lifetime $250
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