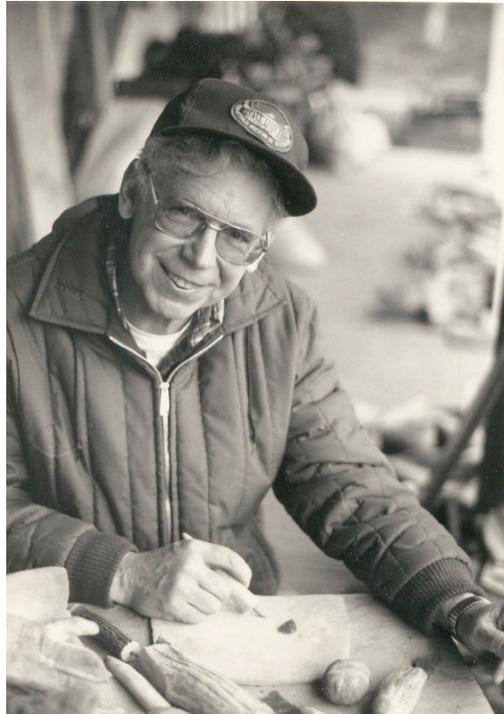


**Eastern States Archaeological Federation
75th Annual Meeting
November 6-9, 2008**

**Featuring a session in honor of
Jack Holland and his contributions to lithic studies**



Holiday Inn Lockport, NY

**Sponsored by: The New York State Archaeological Association
Local Host: Frederick M. Houghton Chapter**



New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA)

The NYSAA is a non-profit organization composed of people interested in various phases of archaeology in New York State. Founded in 1916 and chartered in 1927 by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, NYSAA is a nonprofit organization composed of 15 chapters and a world-wide membership-at-large. All who are devoted to historic and pre-historic archaeology are invited to join.

Its functions are:

- to vigorously promote research into the lifestyles of the early inhabitants of New York State with an emphasis toward cultural preservation,
- to participate in excavations when necessary to preserve threatened historic and pre-historic habitats,
- to interpret excavated cultures in a shared environment by lecture or publication in one of many scholarly journals,
- and to promote that environment by hosting an annual conference in one of the 15 communities within which NYSAA chapters are located and by publishing "The Bulletin" which is the annual journal of NYSAA.

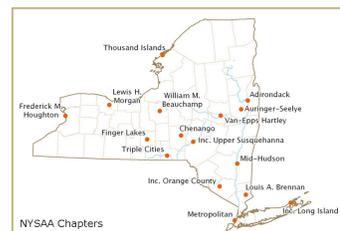
Chapters are composed of persons who may participate on four levels of archaeology: investigation, excavation, interpretation, and publication. Join a local chapter to participate in excavations and archaeological activities close to your home. Current members of chapters should also renew through their chapter secretary. If there is no nearby chapter, you can also join the Association as a member-at-large.

At-large members receive announcements of the annual meeting, *The Bulletin* (published annually), and liability insurance when attending or traveling to or from NYSAA state or chapter sponsored meetings and activities.

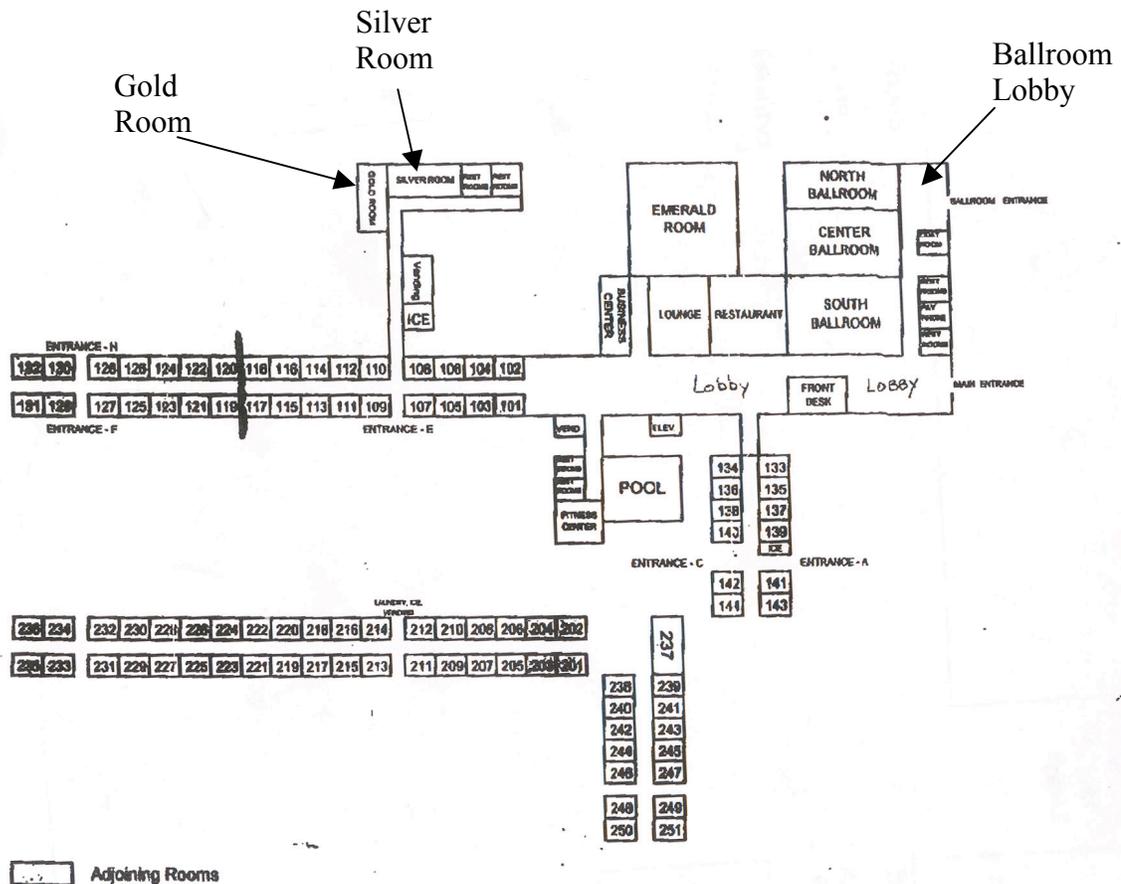
Members, and all those interested in New York archaeology, are welcomed to join the NYSAA Listserv ***NYSAA-list@yahoogroups.com*** (an email discussion group). For more information and to subscribe, visit this web site: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/NYSAA-list>

To join as an at-large member, please complete the **registration form (available at <http://nysaaweb.bfn.org/membership/At-LargeMembership.pdf>)** and mail to the address below with the appropriate dues (individual \$20; see other categories on website). Make your check payable to "NYSAA" in U.S. funds and payable on a U.S. bank. Dues received after September 1 will be applied to the following year. Membership card and annual meeting minutes will be sent upon request.

J. Wm. Bouchard
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Eastern States Archaeological Federation 75th Annual Meeting November 6-9, 2008



- Ballroom Lobby:** Registration, Coffee Breaks
- Gold Room:** Bookroom, Poster Session
- Silver Room:** ESAF Executive Meeting and Lunch
- Emerald Room:** President's Reception, ESAF General Meeting, Cocktails Saturday
- South Ballroom:** Sessions 1,2,4,5, Canadian-American Friendship Party, Banquet
- North Ballroom:** Sessions 3, 6, 7, 9

**Eastern States Archaeological Federation
75th Annual Meeting November 6-9, 2008**



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PROGRAM 75th ANNUAL ESAF MEETING
Hosted by the New York State Archaeological Association
Local Host: Frederick M. Houghton Chapter
Holiday Inn Lockport, 515 S. Transit St., Lockport, NY, 14094

Thursday November 6, 2008

3:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Meeting Registration (Lobby)

9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Guided tours: 9:30 am—A Geology tour of Niagara County and the Niagara Gorge. At 1:30 pm—Tour Old Fort Niagara in Youngstown, NY. At 4:30pm—Tour the Discovery center, Lockport, NY. Nominal fees apply for some of the tours. Register online or by mail.

Old Fort Niagara is a National Historic Landmark and New York State Historic Site. It offers 18 and 19th century military architecture, fortifications, and archaeological collections for view.

<https://oldfortniagara.org/>

The Discovery Center is a new state-of-the-art interpretive center for the Erie Canal and its role in the history of Lockport.

<http://www.niagarahistory.org/page/discovery%20center>

5:00-7:00 p.m. **President's reception** (cash bar) in the Emerald Room of the Holiday Inn

FRIDAY, November 7, 2008

7:00 a.m.-8:00 a.m. Book Room Setup (Gold Room)

7:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Meeting Registration (Lobby)

8:00-8:15 a.m. **Welcome and Announcements (South Ballroom)**

8:15-9:00 a.m. **SESSION 1 (South Ballroom): ESAF: 75 Years**

8:15-8:30 a.m. **The History of ESAF (working title).** Wm. Jack Hranicky

8:30-8:45 a.m. **The State of the State Societies of ESAF.** Charles Bello (ESAF Executive Board) and Carolyn Dillian (Princeton University)

8:45-9:00 a.m. **The importance of ESAF.** Roger Moeller (ESAF)

9:20 -11:40 a.m. **SESSION 2 (South Ballroom): New Interpretations of the Late Archaic in New York (organized by Nina M. Versaggi and Laurie E. Miroff)**

9:20-9:40 a.m. **The Late Archaic in Context.** Nina M. Versaggi, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University.

9:40 -10:00 a.m. **Places, Landscapes, Ancestors, and Memory: On the Role of Social Memory in the Formation of Late Archaic Settlement Patterns.** Edward V. Curtin, Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.

10:00 -10:20 a.m. **BREAK**

- 10:20 -10:40 a.m.** **An Archaeological Enigma: The Vestal Phase of the Late Archaic**
Laurie E. Miroff, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University.
- 10:40 -11:00 a.m.** **GIS-Informed Land Use Strategies at the Sidney Sites, Susquehanna Valley.** Samuel Kudrle, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University.
- 11:00 -11:20 a.m.** **Variability in Late Archaic Lithic Production Systems: A Comparison of the Parsons and Sydney Hangar Sites on the Upper Susquehanna River** Timothy Knapp, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University.
- 11:20 -11:40 a.m.** **Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence at the Thomas-Kahn Site, Onondaga County, New York.** Christina B. Reith, New York State Museum, CRSP and Elizabeth Horton, Washington State Museum.
- 11:40 -1:00 p.m.** **LUNCH**
- 1:00-2:40 p.m.** **SESSION 4(South Ballroom): Contributed Papers**
- 1:00 -1:20 p.m.** **Origin and Evolution of the Cumberland Tradition.** Richard Michael Gramly, Eastern States Archaeological Federation
- 1:20 -1:40 p.m.** **Further Insights into Paleo-Indian Resource Exploitation and Associated Settlement Patterns in Northeastern North America.** Steven T.A. Timmermans, Eco-Arch Ecological and Archaeological Services
- 1:40 -2:00 p.m.** **At the Top of the Dune: A Late Archaic Stage Cosburg Site in the Saratoga-Round Lake Area.** Adam Luscier, Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.
- 2:00-2:20 p.m.** **Splitting, Clumping, Twisting: Cultural Relatedness/Unrelatedness and Archaeological Traditions,** Rebecca Emans, University at Buffalo/Panamerican Consultants, Inc..
- 2:20-2:40 p.m.** **Monongahelas in Southwestern New York? No Way, No How.** William Johnson, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

FRIDAY, November 7, 2008 continued

- 9:20 a.m.-2:40p.m.** **SESSION 3 (North Ballroom): Contributed Papers**
- 9:20 -9:40 a.m.** **Pitawelkek: A Shell Midden in Eastern Canada.** Helen Kristmanson and Frances Stewart, Aboriginal Affairs Development Consultant Community, Cultural Affairs and Labour, Province of Prince Edward Island.
- 9:40 -10:00 a.m.** **Exotic Trade Goods or Glacial Transport: An Analysis of Differential Treatment of Non-Quartz Materials on Long Island.** Jaclyn Ann Nadeau, University at Albany.
- 10:00 -10:20 a.m.** **Break**
- 10:20 -10:40 a.m.** **Prestigious Cache Bifaces: New Perspectives on Meadowood Trade Items.** Karine Taché, Université de Montréal
- 10:40 -11:00 a.m.** **Geoarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric site 28-BU-718, Township of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey** Mathew S. Tomaso (CRCG, Inc), Charles A. Bello (CRCG, Inc), Carolyn Dillian (Princeton University) and Mark Demitroff (University of Delaware)

- 11:00 -11:20 a.m.** **Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359) Partie deux: Le reste de l'histoire** Mark McConaughy, Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation.
- 11:20-11:40 a.m.** **The Perch Lake Project, Jefferson County, New York: Field Report** Juliann Van Nest (New York State Museum), David Asch (New York State Museum), Jack Coates (NYSAA), Diane Coates (NYSAA).
- 11:40 a.m.-1:00 p.m. LUNCH**
- 1:00 -1:20 p.m.** **Living Large on the Bottoms: Current Research on Ohio Hopewell Settlements in the Central Scioto Valley.** Paul J. Pacheco, SUNY College at Geneseo
- 1:20 -1:40 p.m.** **Regional Specialization in the Middle Woodland Period: variation in Lithic Strategies Exhibited by Ohio Hopewell Households.** Aaron Comstock and Paul J. Pacheco, SUNY College at Geneseo.
- 1:40 -2:00 p.m.** **Secondary Refuse Deposits and the case for Ohio Hopewell Sedentary Lifestyles.** Laura D'Amico and Paul J. Pacheco, SUNY College at Geneseo
- 2:00 -2:20 p.m.** **The Utilitarian Characteristics of Iroquois Pottery Vessels.** Antonio Sudina and Kathleen M.S. Allen, University of Pittsburgh.
- 2:20-2:40 p.m.** **From Maine to North Carolina: The Archaeological Conservancy at Work in the East.** Andy Stout, Archaeological Conservancy
- 8:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m. Canadian American Friendship Reception (South Ballroom)**
OPEN BAR—NAMETAG REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION

SATURDAY, November 8, 2008

- 7:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.** Meeting Registration (Lobby)
- 8:00 a.m.-2:20 p.m.** **SESSION 5 (South Ballroom): Session in Honor of Jack Holland** (William Engelbrecht, Chair)
- 8:00-8:20 a.m.** **Jack Holland: Chert Chaser Extraordinaire,** William Engelbrecht (Buffalo State College), Lisa Marie Anselmi (Buffalo State College) and John Grehan (Buffalo Museum of Science)
- 8:20-8:40 a.m.** **Reflections on Early Holocene Chert Use in the Niagara Peninsula.** Robert I. MacDonald, Ronald Williamson and Douglas Todd, Archaeological Services Inc.
- 8:40-9:00 a.m.** **Sourcing of Chert artifacts from the Speigel/Killarney Bay 1 Site, Killarney, Ontario.** P. Julig, A. Hawkins and D. F.G. Long, Laurentian University
- 9:00-9:20 a.m.** **A Case for Prehistoric Fog: A New Wrinkle on North American Flaked Technologies.** Jack Creeson, R. Alan Mounier, Archaeological Surveys and Assessments.
- 9:40-10:00 a.m.** **An Upland Legacy for Clovis Occupation in Virginia.** Wm. Jack Hrnicky
- 10:00-10:20 a.m.** **BREAK**

- 10:20-10:40 a.m. Chasing Chert in the Recent and Remote Past: Thoughts on Identifying the Maskinonge River Site (BbGu-45) as a Northern Algonkian, Late Prehistoric Occupation.** Jeff Bursey, University of Toronto.
- 10:40-11:00 a.m. Identifying the Sources of the cherts Used at the Bull Brook Paleoindian Site.** Adrian Burke (Université de Montréal), Brian S. Robinson (University of Maine), Gilles Gauthier (Université de Montréal)
- 11:00-11:20 a.m. Chemical Characterization of Cherts from Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie, Quebec: A Non-Destructive Approach** Mathieu Leclerc, Adrian Burke, Gille Gauthier, Université de Montréal
- 11:20-11:40 a.m. Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis in Plowzone Lithic Studies.** Mark Houston, UB Archaeological Survey

11:40 a.m.-1:00 p.m. LUNCH

11:40 a.m.-1:00 p.m. ESAF Executive Board Meeting and Lunch (Silver Room)

- 1:00-1:20 p.m. Chert Resources in Western New York: Things I have Learned from Jack Holland,** Douglas Perrelli, UB Archaeological Survey
- 1:20-1:40 p.m. Chasing Chert in Ontario,** William Fox, Canadian Museum of Civilization
- 1:40-2:00 p.m. Paleoindian Occupations in the Upper Susquehanna Region,** Jonathan C. Lothrop (New York State Museum), Robert Exley, (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (Andaste Chapter)) and Thomas Vogel
- 2:00-2:20 p.m. TBA,** Kevin Smith, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University

SATURDAY, November 8, 2008 continued

- 8:20-10:00 a.m. SESSION 6 (North Ballroom): Contributed Papers**
- 8:20-8:40 a.m. Charles Conrad Abbott: Early New Jersey Archaeologist.** Carolyn Dillian (Princeton University) and Charles Bello (ASNJ and CRCG, Inc).
- 8:40-9:00 a.m. Native American Lifeways in Western Pennsylvania: The Making of a Museum Exhibit.** Amanda Valko, Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
- 9:00-9:20 a.m. The Historic Archeology of the Erie Canal in Albany County.** Denis Foley and F. Andrew Wolfe PE, SUNY-IT, Utica
- 9:20-9:40 a.m. Public Archaeology: Teaching Kids to Think Like Archaeologists,** Kristi J. Krumrine, SUNY College at Geneseo
- 9:40-10:00 a.m. The Archaeology of a High School Student.** Francis Scardera, Loyola High School/Consulting archaeologist for Akwesasne
- 11:40a.m.-1:00 p.m. ESAF Executive Board Meeting and Lunch (Silver Room)**

SATURDAY, November 8, 2008 continued

- 1:00-3:00 p.m.** **SESSION 7 (North Ballroom): Analytical Studies of the Middleboro Little League Site (organized by Curtiss Hoffman)**
- 1:00-1:20 p.m.** **The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report.**
Curtiss Hoffman, Bridgewater State College
- 1:20-1:40 p.m.** **A Preliminary Low-Power Use-Wear Analysis on an Assemblage of Stone**
Artifacts Recovered from the Middleborough Little League Site.
Susan Jacobucci, Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research, University of Massachusetts, Boston
- 1:40-2:00 p.m.** **An Analysis of Quartz Debitage from the Middleborough Little League Site.** Rebecca Burlingame, Bridgewater State College.
- 2:00-2:20 p.m.** **Determination of Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic and Mercury in Soil Collected from an Archaeological Site in Middleborough, MA.** Kyle Cramsey, Bridgewater State College
- 2:20-2:40 p.m.** **Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis from the Little League Site.** Matthew Beal, Bridgewater State College
- 2:40-3:00 p.m.** **Evidence of Paleo-Indian Migration in Southeastern Massachusetts.** Luke Miller, Bridgewater State College.
- 3:00-4:00 p.m.** **SESSION 8(Gold Room): Poster Session**
Paleo-Indian and Initial Archaic Points in Ohio, Jonathan E. Bowen, Ohio Historical Society
Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistoric Village Life in the Potomac Valley, Richard J. Dent, American University
Others TBA
- 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.** **ESAF GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING (Emerald Room)**
- 6:30-7:15 p.m.** **Cocktails (cash bar, Emerald Room)**
- 7:15-9:15 p.m.** **BANQUET (South Ballroom).**
Keynote address by Dr. Richard Laub, “The Hiscock Site”

SUNDAY, November 9, 2008

- 8:45-11:00 a.m.** **SESSION 9 (North Ballroom): Current Research and Projects of the Archaeological Survey and UB Department of Anthropology Organized by Douglas J. Perrelli**

Please note that this session will be followed by a reception at the Archaeological Survey at which lunch will be served, and many of the **artifact collections discussed in the session papers will be available for viewing and handling.**

- 8:45-9:00 a.m.** **Session Introduction** by Douglas Perrelli, UB Archaeological Survey.
- 9:00-9:15 a.m.** **A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Approach to Managing**

the Spaulding Green Project, Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York. Mary Perrelli, Department of Geography, Buffalo State College.

- 9:15-9:30a.m. **Spaulding Green 1 Site: The Importance of Low-Density Lithic Scatters for Interpreting Late Woodland Settlement Patterns.** Joseph McGreevy, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.
- 9:30-9:45a.m. **Spaulding Green 16 and 18 Sites: Two Possible Paleoindian Sites in the Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York.** Albert Fulton, Geology Department and Mark Houston, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.
- 9:45-10:00a.m. **Urban Environments and the Potential for Intact Prehistoric Sites: Scajaquada Corridor Phase II Site Examination, City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York.** Kristin O'Connell, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.
- 10:00-10:15a.m. **The Utility of Multiple Survey Methods on Multi-Component Sites.** Kathryn Whalen, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.
- 10:15-10:30a.m. **Early Ceramic Forms of the Eastern Woodlands.** Ammie Mitchell, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo.
- 10:30-10:45a.m. **The Chautauqua Phase and Other Myths: An Update on Time-Space Systematics in Southwestern New York.** Thomas Brunton, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo.
- 10:45-11:00a.m. **Recent Archaeological Investigations at the c.1804 – 1989 Hull-Peterson Farmstead.** Ryan Austin, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.

11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Open House and Lunch at SUNY/Buffalo Archaeological Survey and Marian White Museum, hosted by Dr. Douglas Perrelli, Director of Archaeological Survey. University at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology (See map and directions in registration packet.)

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ABSTRACTS:

Austin, Ryan: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the c.1804 – 1989 Hull-Peterson Farmstead

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

Beal, Matthew: Fire-Cracked Rock Analysis of Middleborough Little League Site

For this project I will be observing 32 fire-cracked rock thin section samples taken from the Middleborough Little League Site. These included FCR samples from several units at the site as well as control samples of the varying rock types. The question that I am looking to address in this project is whether these rock samples were affected by cultural or natural phenomenon? More specifically, were they fractured by a phenomenon such as a frost heave or forest fire, or were they fractured as a result of human intervention, such as being heating in a hearth structure?

Bowen, Jonathan E. Paleo-Indian and Initial Archaic Points in Ohio (Poster Presentation)

Clovis-Gainey (11,500-10,900 BC), Cumberland-Barnes (10,900-10,000 BC), Agate Basin (10,000-9200 BC), and Side-Notched Thebes (9200-8500 BC) points are plotted by raw material type on landform maps of the State of Ohio.

Brunton, Thomas: The Chautauqua Phase and Other Myths: An Update on Time-Space Systematics in Southwestern New York

The archaeology and culture-history of late prehistoric southwestern New York has often been misunderstood due to the region being perceived as a boundary- both now and in prehistory.

Jack Schock (1974) defined the Chautauqua Phase for the region and provides a valuable source of data, but his seriation and chronology is problematic and employs artificial boundaries. The region can be thought of as part of a broad frontier between what we recognize as Mississippian and Iroquoian Influences (Brunton 1998). New dating of Pennsylvanian Monongahela sites (Means 2007) adds new evidence to the problem. The Anderson site in Chautauqua County serves as a case study and facilitates broad regional comparisons in terms of ceramic style and function, house styles and settlement patterns.

Burke, Adrian L, Brian S Robinson and Gilles Gauthier: Identifying the Sources of the Cherts Used at the Bull Brook Paleoindian Site

For the past three years, the authors have been studying the lithic raw materials used by Paleoindians at the Bull Brook site in eastern Massachusetts. One of the most pernicious problems is the accurate identification of the geological source of fine grained cherts, in particular those that are weathered and are grey to black, or tan in color. Approximately 82% of over 5000 artifacts that are provenienced to excavation loci are made from chert making them a very significant part of the raw material economy. Various analytical techniques have been applied to resolve this issue: X-ray fluorescence (XRF), neutron activation analysis (NAA), and thin section petrography. We present the results of this chert sourcing project and specifically address the Paleoindian use of Munsungun chert from northern Maine versus Normanskill chert from the Hudson Valley, New York.

Burlingame, Rebecca: An Analysis of Quartz Debitage from the Middleborough Little League Site

Questions have developed about the lithic reduction sequence at the Middleborough Little League site due to the preponderance of potentially sacred artifacts vs. the dearth of tool artifacts. Quartz debitage collected in the 2006 and 2007 dig seasons at the Middleborough Little League site were analyzed and a number of physical attributes were recorded. From the data collected on each flake, the hope was to tease out the possible reduction sequence of the items that were worked at this site. Statistical sampling of various attributes is revealing a distinct 'preference' of attribute types over others. These attribute 'preferences' and other statistical anomalies will be detailed in this study. This study has the potential to expand far beyond the relatively limited one done here.

Bursey, Jeff "Chasing Chert in the Recent and Remote Past: Thoughts on Identifying the Maskinonge River Site (BbGu-45) as a Northern Algonkian, Late Prehistoric Occupation."

Over the summer and fall of 2007, a small scatter of lithic and ceramic artifacts was identified and excavated north of Newmarket, Ontario. After rejecting the hypothesis that this site might include a Paleoindian component, attention was given to the possibility that the site was a late prehistoric or early historic occupation by a small group of northern Algonkians. In this paper I will discuss the reasoning behind this identification and what can be inferred from it. Following arguments presented by Fox and Garrad (2004), as well as in the literature on hunters and gatherers such as the ideas of Tim Ingold, I will argue that a diversity in chert types indicates as much a concern for travel and meeting people as an attempt to acquire suitable raw materials. As with modern chert chases, meeting and establishing contacts with people was and is as important as visiting outcrops.

Comstock, Aaron and Paul J. Pacheco: Regional Specialization in the Middle Woodland Period: Variation in Lithic Strategies Exhibited by Ohio Hopewell Households

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

Cramsey, Kyle: Determination of Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic and Mercury in Soil Collected from an Archaeological Site in Middleborough, MA

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

Creeson, Jack A Case for Prehistoric Fog: A New Wrinkle on North American Flaked Technologies

North American flaked lithic technology is, for the most part, underpinned by simple, straight forward percussion and pressure techniques. Except for key phases in the Paleoindian and Broadspire Periods, (wherein the use of grinding in the production of flaked lithic items was principally confined to specialized techniques, applied to small areas, e.g. platform preparation and dorsal ridge abrasion); the practice and use of more complete grinding of surfaces and edges as a viable mechanism to improve and enhance the flaking process has no precedent. Until now!

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

This paper unravels the use of grinding as observed in the Groswater Phase of the Paleo-Eskimo Tradition from the Maritime Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador. Grinding surfaces and edges in biface production is an unknown practice in this hemisphere but has been recorded in several instances in Old World contexts, (1) within the Scandinavian Neolithic and (2) the Pre-Dynastic Egyptian Chalcolithic Periods. Its punctuated occurrence in North America, within a prehistoric period roughly analogous to the Eastern Region - Early/Middle Woodland

Period- is indeed enigmatic with no known antecedents.

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

Curtin, Edward V: Places, Landscapes, Ancestors, and Memory: On the Role of Social Memory in the Formation of Late Archaic Settlement Patterns

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

D'Amico, Laura D and Paul J. Pacheco: Secondary Refuse Deposits and the Case for Ohio Hopewell Sedentary Lifestyles

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

Dent, Richard J: Excavations at the Hughes Site: Late Prehistoric Village Life in the Potomac Valley (Poster Presentation)

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

Dillian, Carolyn and Charles A. Bello: Charles Conrad Abbott: Early New Jersey Archaeologist

Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., spent the majority of his adult life seeking archaeological evidence of early humans in New Jersey. His published works have offered significant

contributions to the archaeological record, yet most of his field notes and journals remain in an unpublished, and therefore largely inaccessible, condition in the Manuscripts Collections at Princeton University. Furthermore, many of the artifacts collected by Dr. Abbott are in the collections of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania Museum and have not been correlated with site locations or field records.

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

Emans, Rebecca: Splitting, Clumping, Twisting: Cultural Relatedness/Unrelatedness and Archaeological Traditions

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

Engelbrecht, William, Lisa Marie Anselmi and John Grehan: Jack Holland, Chert Chaser Extraordinaire

This paper presents a brief sketch of Jack Holland's life and his development as an archaeologist. By the time that he retired as an industrial electrician in 1985, he had accumulated a great deal of experience and expertise in archaeology, setting the stage for his second career as chert chaser. He saw that North American archaeology needed a comprehensive comparative lithic collection and he single handedly set out to establish one. The utility of such a collection and the prospects for its future are addressed.

Foley, Denis and F. Andrew Wolfe: The Historic Archeology of the Erie Canal in Albany County

This paper examines a series of excavations and field studies in Albany County New York. It examines sites relevant to both the Original Erie Canal (1825) and the Enlarged Canal (1842). Specific emphasis is on field research on Locks 53, 38, and 37 of the original Erie Canal and

the Collectors House Weigh Lock and Lock One of the Enlarged Canal. The Erie Canal is presented as New York State's first Tech Valley from both an engineering and historical perspective.

Fox, William: Chasing Chert in Ontario

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

Fulton, Albert and Mark Houston: Two Possible Paleo-Indian Sites in Clarence Center, NY

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

Gramly, Richard Michael: Origin and Evolution of the Cumberland Tradition

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

Hoffman, Curtiss: The Middleborough Little League Site: 2008 Season Report

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

Houston, Mark: Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis in Plowzone Lithic Studies

In the Mid-West researchers have developed and tested a fairly new technique known as Minimal Analytical Nodule Analysis, MANA. This technique is a mixture of mass aggregate and individual artifact analysis techniques. MANA differs from other analytical techniques by placing artifacts in groups based on the lithic parent material. Its greatest potential is in its application to plow-zone lithic scatters, common in the Northeast. Application of this material based analysis on prehistoric lithic artifacts has the potential to generate data sets that lead to more detailed conclusions of prehistoric site behaviors. In particular MANA has the potential

to isolate individual nodule movements within a temporal context. This new analytical tool may prove to be very useless in sites located in the plowzone

Hrnicky, Wm. Jack: An Upland Legacy for Clovis Occupation in Virginia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Krumrine, Kristi J: Public Archaeology: Teaching Kids to Think Like Archaeologists

Public archaeology projects are increasingly common as archaeologists seek to engage local people in uncovering their past through excavation and laboratory opportunities. The Rochester Young Scholars Academy at Geneseo

(RYSAG) brought sixty City of Rochester middle school students to the Geneseo campus for a two week residential archaeology camp. Students were charged with determining the nature of the archaeological site and creating a course of action regarding its development to be presented to the campus community. The RYSAG program provided for a thorough and integrated approach to teaching archaeological methods and encouraged students to tie their own site experience into a larger historical and cultural context.

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

Kudrle, Samuel: GIS-Informed Land Use Strategies at the Sidney Sites, Susquehanna Valley

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

Leclerc, Mathieu, Adrian Burke, Gilles Gauthier: Chemical Characterization of Cherts from Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie, Quebec: A Non-Destructive Approach

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

Lothrop, Jonathan C., Robert Exley, Thomas Vogel: Paleoindian Occupations in the Upper Susquehanna Region

This paper reviews previous findings on Native American occupations during the terminal Late Pleistocene in the Susquehanna drainage, and presents new data on two fluted point sites in Bradford and Sullivan counties, northern Pennsylvania. We provide preliminary information on the stone tool assemblages from these sites, and provisional identification of chert types. Locations of potential geologic sources for tool stone found at these occupations, coupled with regional comparisons to other Paleoindian sites, suggest possible seasonal movements of fluted point groups between the Susquehanna Valley and other mid-Atlantic regions.

Luscier, Adam: At the Top of the Dune: A Late Archaic Stage Vosburg Site in the Saratoga-Round Lake Area⁷

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitchell, Ammie: Early Ceramic Forms of the Eastern Woodlands

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

Moeller, Roger: The importance of ESAF

For 75 years professional and avocational archaeologists have gathered to discuss historic and prehistoric sites and artifacts among comfortable surroundings. We have seen new theories, new analytical techniques, and new finds applied to the existing database of knowledge.

Despite the ups and downs of our country, ESAF has continued to host a forum of people interested in archaeology. This has always been a weekend retreat from the surrounding reality into the realms of the past.

Nadeau, Jaclyn Ann: Exotic Trade Goods or Glacial Transport: An Analysis of Differential Treatment of Non-Quartz Materials on Long Island

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

Pacheco, Paul J.: Living Large on the Bottoms: Current Research on Ohio Hopewell Settlements in the Central Scioto Valley

This paper updates and synthesizes the results of our ongoing archaeological research project on Brown's Bottom, a section of low lying Scioto River floodplain located 1.5 kilometers from the Liberty Earthworks, in Ross County, Ohio. Our four years of research on the bottoms has produced a likely contemporaneous pair of classic Ohio Hopewell domestic settlements whose occupation overlaps the use of the Edwin Harness Mound floor, the central mound in the Liberty complex. Here I focus on the 2007-2008 excavations at the Lady's Run site (33Ro1105). The results of new radiocarbon dates, feature excavations, and excavations in the second large Hopewell house, located less than 100 meters from the first large Hopewell house we excavated during the 2005-2006 field seasons at Brown's Bottom #1 (33R01104) are presented.

O'Connell, Kristin: Urban Environments and the Potential for Intact Prehistoric Sites: Scajaquada Corridor Phase II Site Examination, City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York.

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

Perrelli, Douglas: Chert Resources in Western New York: Lessons from Jack Holland

Through working with Jack Holland, one learns the life history approach to describing chipped stone artifacts, the need for knowing where chert resources occur in a region and how to recognize bi-polar reduction. These concepts serve researchers well in western New York where

lithic artifacts predominate and the chert distribution is uneven- available from various primary and secondary sources. The life history approach and knowledge of local chert sources helps explain some aspects of the use of bi-polar reduction in the region.

Perrelli, Mary: A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Approach to Managing the Spaulding Green Project, Town of Clarence, Erie County, New York

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

Reith, Christina B. and Elizabeth Horton: Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence at the Thomas-Kahn Site, Onondaga County, New York

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

Scardera, Francis: The Archaeology of a High School Student

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

Stout, Andy: From Maine to North Carolina: The Archaeological Conservancy at Work in the East

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

Sudina, Antonio and Kathleen M.S. Allen: The Utilitarian Characteristics of Iroquois Pottery Vessels

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

Taché, Karine: Prestigious cache bifaces: new perspectives on Meadowood trade items

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

Timmermans, Steven T.A.: Further Insights into Paleo-Indian Resource Exploitation and Associated Settlement Patterns in Northeastern North America

Wright (1989) argued that our knowledge of late glacial human cultures in northeastern North America lacks a comprehensive understanding of associated subsistence procurement systems. Until recently (see Walker and Driskell 2007), most anthropologists have adopted a big-game mammalian dominated view of Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies and associated settlement patterns. In the northeast, caribou exploitation often dominates interpretations of observed Paleo-Indian settlement patterns at former shoreline lacustrine and inland palustrine wetland associated habitation sites. Dincauze (2001) recognized the vast avifauna subsistence opportunities that would have existed in the periglacial northeast, when the current Great Lakes - New England region was the northern extent of nesting grounds for arctic breeding migratory birds. She suggested an avian-based exploitation strategy as an additional, yet often overlooked explanation for Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the northeast. This study employed multi-

disciplinary methods to evaluate Dincauze's bird exploitation prediction to help explain observed Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in the northeast. Collectively, I found that comparative seasonal endogenous energetic patterns of caribou and colonial breeding waterfowl, ethnographic reviews of modern sub-arctic aboriginal hunting strategies, examinations of available avifaunal records from both Arctic/Subarctic and southern early hunter-gatherer archaeological sites, and comparative physiography between modern colonial waterfowl breeding sites and recorded Paleo-Indian archaeological sites all support Dincauze's prediction. In conclusion, migratory waterfowl exploitation by northeastern Paleo-Indians is a plausible compliment to big-game hunting and subsistence, and should be further evaluated by those seeking to explain the cultural significance of Paleo-Indian settlement patterns in late Pleistocene periglacial North America. The hypothesis could be further tested through re-examination of Paleo-Indian lithic assemblages and spatial distributions, lithic use-wear and residue analysis, wet site archaeology to target sites with better faunal preservation, and paleo-environmental reconstruction at several spatial scales.

**Tomaso, Mathew, Charles A. Bello, Carolyn Dillian and Mark Demitroff:
Geoarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric Site 28-Bu-718, Township of Evesham,
Burlington County, New Jersey**

The results of Phase I & II archaeological sampling and geoarchaeological analysis across 33 upland acres on the Inner Coastal Plain of southern New Jersey provided data relating to the presence of geological features such as deflation basins (spunges) and adjacent dune-like deposits and the areal distribution, stratigraphic composition, chronology, use, and significance of the associated multi-component prehistoric occupation.

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

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

**Valko, Amanda L: Native American Lifeways in Western Pennsylvania: The Making of a
Museum Exhibit**

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

**Van Nest, Julieann, David Asch, Jack Coates and Diane Coates: The Perch Lake Project,
Jefferson County, New York: Field Report**

The New York State Museum partnering with the New York State Archaeological Association is in the middle of a 2-year study funded by the National Science Foundation to study the Perch Lake mound group.

First reported in the mid-1800s, these annular, non-mortuary mounds continue to defy ready explanation. Among the many hypotheses proposed is the possibility that they are a kind of large earthen oven used to process aquatic plant resources. We are taking a GIS-based landscape archaeology approach to the area's position between the Black River Bay of Lake Ontario and mineral-rich areas on the Frontenac Arch.

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

Versaggi , Nina M. :The Late Archaic in Context

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

Versaggi, Nina M. and Laurie E. Miroff: New Interpretations of the Late Archaic in New York (Symposium Abstract)

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

Whalen Kathryn M. : The Utility of Multiple Survey Methods on Multi-Component Sites

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