

BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING**

72ND Annual Meeting
November 10-13, 2005
Williamsburg, Virginia

Bulletin Editor

Mima Kapches
Royal Ontario Museum

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ESAF OFFICERS 2004/2005

President	William Jack Hranicky	hranickyj@va-archaeology.com
President-Elect	Jeb Bowen	jbowen@senecacounty.com
Corresponding Secretary	Martha Potter Otto	motto@ohiohistory.org
Recording Secretary	Faye L. Stocum	Faye.Stocum@State.de.us
Treasurer	Timothy J. Abel	tabel@twcny.rr.com
Past-President	David C. Mudge	arkydave@aol.com
Business Manager	Roger Moeller	esaf@siftings.com
<i>Archaeology of Eastern North America</i> Editor	Arthur Spiess	Arthur.spiess@maine.gov
<i>Bulletin</i> Editor	Mima Kapches	<u>mimak@rom.on.ca</u>
Web Editor	Gregory D. Lattanzi	Gregory.lattanzi@sos.state.nj.us

<http://Esaf-archeology.org>

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ESAF Business Office, P.O. Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751

EDITORIAL

Mima Kapches

The meetings in Williamsburg were a great success, with attendance over 150! Michael Barber and the volunteers of the Archaeological Society of Virginia are to be thanked for developing a great program and running the meetings efficiently. The ESAF Executive Meeting was held on Friday November 11th and was very well attended. You might recognize some of your State representatives sitting around the tables in this photograph (taken by Chas Bello.) The minutes presented later in the



Bulletin indicate the amount of society business conducted.

The **Massachusetts Archaeological Society will be hosting the meetings to be held November 8-12, 2006 at the Best Western Royal Plaza Hotel in Fitchburg, MA.** Check the ESAF website for details on this meeting. Tours to Old Sturbridge Village and to the Robbins Museum of Archaeology are planned.

LOUIS A. BRENNAN PUBLICATIONS AWARD

The *Louis A. Brennan Publications Award* is a monetary grant for publishing special reports, monographs or regular journal issues which foster the goals of archaeology in accordance with the mandate and bylaws of ESAF. Newsletters will not normally be considered for the award.

Amount

Grants will normally be in the amount of \$1000, but ESAF may award up to \$2000 in any given year to one or more grantees. The award will be for full or partial publication costs. Eligible costs include artwork, design and layout, typesetting and printing. Author's or editor's stipends will not normally be considered.

Eligibility

ESAF member state archaeological societies are eligible. Chapters of state societies must apply through the state society Board which will then be responsible for seeing that the terms of the grant are fulfilled.

Application Process

The society Editor or other officer responsible for publications makes an application in the form of a letter describing the publication project, co-signed by the society President, including estimates of publication costs. The deadline for applications is June 30th of each year. Unsuccessful grant applications from one year may be reactivated for a succeeding year with a letter from the society Editor or President. Inquiries for a complete set of guidelines should be sent to Dr. Arthur Spiess, Editor AENA, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, State House Station 65, Augusta, ME 04333.

The **72nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation** was held in Williamsburg, Virginia, November 10 – 13, 2005 at the Best Western Patrick Henry Inn. Thursday Pre-Meeting Tours of Shirley Plantation and Historic Jamestowne were held.

Friday Morning Session #1: *Historical Archaeology* was moderated by Craig Lukezic. After *Welcoming Remarks* were made by Wm Jack Hranicky and Faye Wade, the following papers were presented: *Exploring the Migration of the Roanoke Colonists* by Ronesha Lucas, Eunice Smith and Malcolm Mathis; *Zinnsoldaten in the Delaware Bay: Or the Invasion Army That Never Landed* by Craig Lukezic; *“We Helped in Thousands”: Public Archaeology and Preservation at a Civil War Cannon Battery* by Jeanine Kreinbrick; *Indian Artifacts in African Contexts: The Manassas Phenomenon* by Thomas W. Cuddy; and, *Virginia’s Threatened Sites Program: Progress and Future Directions* by David K. Hazzard.

Friday Morning Session #2: *General Prehistoric Archaeology* was moderated by Kurt Carr. The following papers were presented: *The Herring Cache: A Middle Archaic Find in Mississippi* by Sam O. Brooks; *Lithic Technology on the Southeastern New York/Southwestern Connecticut Border* by Lynn-Marie Wieland; *Early Paleoindian to Late Woodland Occupation of the Blue Ridge: Archaeological Investigations for the Hardy Transmission Project, Northwestern Virginia* by Douglas H. MacDonald; *Archaeology of the Great Kanawha Navigation: In Black and White and Technicolor* by Robert Maslowski; and, *The Pennsylvania Dugout Canoe Project* by Kurt Carr, Douglas McLearn and James Herbstritt.

The Annual ESAF Executive Board Meeting was held over the lunch hour.

Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting

The 72nd Annual Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board Meeting, held in the Executive Board Room of the Best Western Patrick Henry Inn, Williamsburg, VA, was brought to order by President Wm. Jack Hranicky at 12:04 pm on November 11, 2005. President Hranicky requested the Board review

the meeting agenda for any additions and final adoption. With several additions made to the agenda, it was approved by a motion made by Mima Kapches and seconded by Roger Moeller and passed. President Hranicky then asked for any announcements. Receiving none, from the floor, he announced the registration for the current meeting is believed to be over 135, as of this meeting.

The first Item of Standing Business was a Roll Call of Federation Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives. A quorum was met to conduct Federation business.

The 2nd Item of Standing Business was a request to dispense with the formal reading of the Minutes of the 71st (2004) Executive Board Meeting held in Midland, Ontario since they were distributed via the Bulletin approximately two weeks ago. A motion was made by Arthur Spiess, seconded by David Mudge and unanimously passed to accept these Minutes as published in Bulletin #64.

The 3rd Item of Standing Business was the Treasurer’s Report. In the absence of Tim Abel, Charles Bello, our immediate past-Treasurer, presented this report. Bello ran through the list of incoming and outgoing monies. As of January 1, 2005, the Federation had a balance of \$53,735.77. Income was generated from the 2004 meeting, book and CD sales, dividends and interest, memberships, state society membership dues and sales tax totaled \$14,125.71. Expenses to date, were associated with printing of AENA and the Bulletin, the 2005 Annual Meeting expenses, the Brennan Award, Business Office expenses, Business Manager’s Stipend, the AENA Editor’s Stipend, sales taxes paid, other taxes, Treasurer’s expenses and website expenses which totaled \$20,069.60 for a loss of \$5,943.89 as of October 18, 2005. This currently takes the Treasury balance down to \$47,791.88. Bello also provided some statistics of cash flow comparisons between January 1, 2004 through October 18, 2004 vs. January 1, 2005 through October 18, 2005. In 2004, the Federation lost \$6,153.39 and this year we lost \$6,284.05. While the Federation made more in 2005, our expenses also increased. Bello agreed with Abel’s general opinion after looking over these

figures that the state of the Federation's Treasury is unhealthy. He noted we have serious problems, especially relating to decreases in memberships. However, we should also consider that some of the increased expenses were associated with 2004 bills that were paid in 2005. The decline in memberships was discussed by Roger Moeller. The major point raised was our loss of memberships as it pertains to the 3-year membership offer. Folks are not automatically renewing and we don't seem to be getting sufficient numbers of people signing up as new members to offset this loss. Moeller also noted the current Meeting's Program has 27 individual paper presenters who are not individual members of ESAF. Moeller identified this as a significant revenue loss. Mailing out membership renewal reminders when there are fewer than 200 pieces of mail is expensive since such a mailing doesn't qualify for bulk mailing rates. With the decline in the number of people you can reach out to, it makes it more difficult to arrange a full and diversified program. We need to reach out further but with the anti-spam legislation and spyware, it's impossible to send out mass e-mailings. Moeller also noted that other sources of income; namely back issue sales of AENA are way down and internet sales are essentially flat. It was later suggested that providing new members with a gratis back copy of AENA may be an incentive to increase membership. With no additional discussion, a motion was made by David Mudge, seconded by Amanda Valko and passed to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented.

The 4th Item of Standing Business was the Corresponding Secretary's Report presented by Martha Otto. Otto began by apologizing to Mima Kapches, Bulletin Editor, for being too late with the current Executive Board/Federation Directory to be included in the current issue of the Bulletin. She then passed out copies of the Executive Board/Federation Directory and asked everyone to review it for accuracy. If revisions are needed, these should be sent to her ASAP. Greg Lattanzi also noted that if anyone wished, they can now update Directory information on the website any time. If Otto receives any revisions she will immediately forward them to Lattanzi to update the website. A motion was made by David Mudge and seconded by Roger

Moeller to accept this report as presented. The motion passes by a unanimous vote.

The 5th Item of Standing Business was the AENA Editor's Report presented by Arthur Spiess. He noted Volume #33 of AENA was delivered to the printer in late August, shipped to the Business Office in mid-September for distribution. Spiess also noted there was a \$1500.00 increase cost over last year for production; however, as Spiess noted, the total cost over last year for producing this volume was less than it was to provide Volume #27 in 1999 (the last non-electronic issue). Spiess advised the Board it costs the Federation roughly \$650.00 to have the Maine Historic Commission produce each issue for submission to the printer. We produced 600 copies of which approximately 400 were distributed. Spiess went on to say that Volume #34 for 2006 has 7 articles in various stages of review which is equivalent to ½ of the content of this volume. With no additional discussion, a motion was made by Al Smith and seconded by Martha Otto to accept this report as presented. It was unanimously passed.

The 6th Item of Standing Business was the Bulletin Editor's Report presented by Mima Kapches. Kapches indicated the production of the Bulletin was fairly easy and with only a few glitches. She requested the Board members look over the Bulletin and provide feedback on ways to improve it. She indicated she'd like to expand the content and the Directory needs to be updated for inclusion in next year's edition. She noted she already had most of the Bulletin ready thanks to Mike Barber for providing the Abstracts and other material from this meeting so she could format it immediately. All she will need will be the Minutes and anything else anyone wants to include, such as advertisements, to make it final. Spiess generated a brief discussion when he asked whether State Societies were preparing camera ready copies of ads to be included in the Bulletin. Kapches responded in the negative. President Hranicky indicated he'd send out e-mail reminders to various State Society folks to pursue this opportunity. Thereafter, a motion was made by Arthur Spiess and seconded by David Mudge to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The 7th Item of Standing Business was the Business Manager's Report, presented by Roger Moeller. Moeller briefly discussed the financial problems facing ESAF and some potential solutions. He agreed with Tim Abel and Chas Bello that a \$6,000.00 deficit can't be made up this late in the year. The need for a "new audience" is so important and the ESAF membership, to quote Moeller, "is below critical mass." The easiest type of membership to secure is the renewal; however, folks just aren't responding. Mass mailings have netted little or few returns. Dick Boisvert raised the issue as to whether part of the problem at least may be due to bulk mailing and the fact it's not reaching the people? If you used first class, you'd get feedback on address changes and updated information. A couple of memberships would cover the cost of this mailing effort. Moeller responded by indicating his first mailing of the year was via first class and 147 out of 325 came back. He indicated we should see an influx in the number of Institutional Memberships during the last quarter of this year so it will help some. He also noted this fall off in memberships is scattered throughout the year. Faye Stocum noted she has the phone number and e-mail addresses of MAAC members and sends out individual e-mail reminders to folks to renew. Moeller indicated he didn't have the time to do that. He also noted he keeps names on his membership roster for five years and then dumps them. President Hranicky suggested Roger use commemorative stamps when he sends out mailing. People recognize the stamp and are less likely to assume the content is a solicitation or worse, junk mail. Mike Barber asked if Moeller could provide him with a list of Virginia members who need to renew. Barber would contact these folks for Roger. With additional discussion, it was suggested each State Society Representative should be given names of individuals in their states to remind them to renew. President Hranicky requested Roger to send out a list to each State Society Representative to assist him in this endeavor. Moeller noted that only 2 State Societies took advantage of the standing Membership Special Offer; SPA had 2 and ASNJ had 3 for this year. He also noted the total back issue sales (26 copies of the CD; 17 copies of Volume #32 of

AENA) for the year. Finally, Roger brought up the issue of securing an ISSN number from the Library of Congress for the Bulletin. Regarding this matter, Mima Kapches thought this was a good idea since it is a referenced publication. Roger then proceeded to fill out the paperwork and submitted it. The Library of Congress called him to investigate this request. It seems the Library of Congress was questioning why he submitted the application that he did. They thought we were changing the name of our journal rather than registering the Bulletin as a separate publication. The Library was ready to rescind our ISSN number for AENA. After much frustration, Roger clarified the matter; that there were 2 different publications and this request was not a name change for AENA but rather a request to recognize the Bulletin as a separate publication; and, the ESAF Constitution and By-Laws identifies the name of this separate publication as the "Bulletin." It seems, if this document is a long term publication and has long term time value, you need to make it available to the public rather than just our members. This is a Library of Congress requirement. Otherwise, it is just a secretary's report sent out to the members of the corporation, which doesn't need an ISSN number. Roger noted we need to be sure we using a single name and making sure the Bulletin looked the same (cover) for at least 5 years. A discussion was held on the use of the name "Bulletin" and the fact that folks cite this document for papers presented at our meetings. Moeller noted after that phone call, if we go through the paperwork, which he'd do, it would take another 6 weeks to secure the ISSN number. Since we needed to get AENA and the Bulletin out before this annual meeting, Moeller went ahead and printed the Bulletin without this number. He noted we can do this for the next Bulletin, if we want. After further discussion on the value of having this Library of Congress number; especially if folks cite it, Mima Kapches raised the issue of scanning this Bulletin (#64) and posting it on the website or printing all of them on CD. Moeller indicated he had a lot of back issues but not all of them. Different people were going to search different venues for copies of the Bulletin to see if we can find a complete set. We need to make a list of all of the available Bulletins and list

them on our website for sale. Roger noted he would create such a list and provide it to the webmaster. David Mudge indicated we should also have copies of all our Bulletins at the Morris Library, who curates our Archives. It was suggested that Jay Custer may have some of these Bulletins since he still retains possession of the Federation's library at the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. President Hranicky requested Art Spiess and Roger Moeller pulled together the Bulletins and assess how to scan them into an electronic format. To move this matter along, he asked do we want to take Bulletin "electronic" since it costs about \$1,000.00 to print annually. Moeller noted to print the Bulletin and have an electronic version would require 2 ISSN numbers. This fact seemed to clinch the decision. President Hranicky decided we should not go electronic with the Bulletin until 2006 or after so we discuss this matter further. Mima Kapches indicated she sends the Bulletin to Roger electronically for printing. He can make extra copies for the public to satisfy that requirement to secure an ISSN number. Mima also suggested to ease printing costs, we could eliminate some of the material contained in the Bulletin; specifically, the Minutes of the Executive Board and General Business Meetings. Dave Mudge and President Hranicky spoke in opposition to this suggestion since these Minutes are the Federation's corporate history. Thereafter, Roger Moeller was directed to pursue securing the ISSN number for the Bulletin for 2006. President Hranicky then accepted a motion from Al Smith to approve this report as presented. It was seconded by Fred "Fuzzy" Carlson and passed.

The 8th Item of Standing Business was a report from the Webmaster, presented by Gregory Lattanzi. Lattanzi identified he'd made some modifications to the website, making it easier to access information. There were 6,000 hits on the site, many of which he suspected were associated with securing information for this annual meeting. Roger Moeller raised the idea of using "Pay Pal" or some other provider to accommodate folks who'd like to purchase memberships and/or publications on line. Greg said he'd look into this and see what various providers charge. President Hranicky

recommended and then directed Lattanzi to pursue this inquiry and then the set it up. Lattanzi was also directed to keep Roger Moeller, Tim Abel and Hranicky apprized of this effort. By next year's meeting, we should have concrete information to evaluate its effectiveness. The test trial will be for memberships first and then we can decide next year whether we want to extend it to publications and meeting registrations. A motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by David Mudge to accept this report as presented. The motion passed.

The 9th Item of Standing Business was a request for Committee Reports. Arthur Spiess gave a report for the Brennan Award. Spiess reminded the Board we'd authorized \$1,000.00 in 2004 to the ASNJ to scan their Bulletin for reproduction onto a CD. Greg Lattanzi gave an update in the progress of this project; it's coming along. Thereafter, Spiess announced there were no 2005 applications for this award; hence, there was no award for 2005. In July, the Committee received an inquiry from the Archaeological Society of Vermont about the suitability of using the Brennan Award for helping to defray the cost of reprinting and distributing an existing Public Brochure on Vermont Archaeology, where there are other governmental agencies already participating in this venture. Spiess' response to this was to ask how the Society would benefit from this endeavor. If it could be demonstrated that it would, it could be entertained. No response from the Vermont Society had been received. Spiess then indicated, to date, there has been no formal 2006 application from Vermont for this award. Spiess then went on to provide a brief summation on behalf of the Ronald A. Thomas Award Task Force. This Task Force was created after there was some discussion raised in 2004 to expand the Brennan Award to consider applications from consultants to assist them in getting contract reports out of the realm of "gray literature." The committee hashed, thrashed and sautéed this matter and decided not to expand the Brennan Award but rather to establish a new Ronald A. Thomas Award. This would be a \$1,000.00 award to honor Thomas and to encourage contract archaeologists to edit their contract reports for publication. By creating

another award, this eliminates potential unequal competition for the Brennan Award monies between State Societies and CRM firms. This separate award is thought to be able to entice more CRM firms to become Institutional members of ESAF since at present only 6 consulting firms are members. Spiess noted that in the states which represent ESAF there are several hundred such firms who are an untapped audience for ESAF. If we could get 25 firms to sign up as Institutional members, the \$1,000.00 award would be paid for. There was additional discussion on canvassing such firms for donations which would establish sufficient funds to keep this award going for a while. The Task Force did not identify how the processing of applications would work but this could be decided later. The final product of this award would be printed in AENA. A motion was made by Roger Moeller and seconded by Fuzzy Carlson to accept these 2 reports as presented. The motion passed. Additional discussion was held regarding the Thomas Award and how to make sure there was sufficient funding available to start it. Additional discussion on various matters (need to have consultants join the organization and support it, since many of the annual meeting papers presenters are consultants; the need to use a personal touch and “schmooze” consultants into supporting ESAF; the fact that SHPOs currently require consultants to publish their data recovery reports in local or regional journals as part of a Memorandum of Agreement. Thereafter, President Hranicky accepted a motion from David Mudge to formally create the Ronald A. Thomas Award for the purpose of providing funds, up to \$1,000.00 a year, providing monies are available, to assist archaeological consulting firms in the editing and production of their contract reports for publication in AENA. This motion was seconded by Fuzzy Carlson and passed. President Hranicky then appointed Arthur Spiess and Charles Bello as a committee to consider the mechanisms for setting up the award which includes providing for its own funding base and the protocol and criteria to be used to select recipients for such awards. Mudge also recommended the recipient firm present a paper or even a symposium on the subject of the report at an annual meeting and the presenters should

be members of ESAF as a condition for presenting the papers. President Hranicky then took in the next series of committee reports in combination: the CD and Publications Committee and the Marketing Committee reports. Hranicky advised the Board it was his intent or desire to target specific audiences to promote ESAF and its offerings. He thought it may be appropriate to offer a copy of the Bulletin as an incentive to join ESAF. Specifically, he'd like to focus on ROPA's (Registration of Professional Archaeologists) membership list. He also has his eye on the SAA's (Society for American Archaeology) mailing list. Roger Moeller, when asked, said he thought it was worth the effort. Dick Boisvert noted that ACRA also has an active listserve of CRM staff which Hranicky might want to consider as well.

With no further Standing Business, President Hranicky went on to Old Business. President Hranicky raised the 1st Item of Old Business; that being the Brennan Clovis Survey. In 2004, Hranicky received permission to use the name of this survey for the purpose of updating the information originally presented in that published survey. However, he discovered an active website already devoted to this endeavor, managed by David Anderson, which included a considerable amount of information; especially for the Southeast. It was decided this website survey already provides the information for which the updated Brennan Clovis Survey was intended. Hranicky felt it was not worth the effort of duplicating information which would be obsolete before it was published. This idea has been dropped.

The 2nd Item of Old Business was the matter of Cyber Meetings of the Executive Board. Greg Lattanzi discussed his personal experience with his Mac in setting up a chat room would be different for those who have a PC. He thought Yahoo! does not charge for setting up chat rooms and that if everyone could agree to be at their computer at a specific time, he'd be able to have Yahoo! Instant Messaging be our conduit for cyber meetings. Lattanzi would like to conduct a test run. He'll be contacting Board members sometime in the future to do this. President Hranicky directed

Lattanzi to proceed with setting up individual Board members and to conduct his test run.

The 3rd Item of Old Business was the matter of recruiting former State Societies, presented by President Hranicky. He indicated he made the rounds to North and South Carolina and found they were not interested. He also went to Alabama and spoke with Judith Knight and some of their amateur members and found they are potentially interested. He will continue to pursue this matter. Hranicky also considered approaching the Florida Society but was advised that with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), Florida, along with most of the adjacent state societies, has found a closer organization as their outlet or link with other societies. Dave Mudge noted Tim Abel had also made an effort to contact State Societies and also met with some success with getting some delinquent societies to become members in good standing. Charles Bello noted that he and Jim Petersen had made a concerted effort several years ago and managed to get Virginia, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Brunswick to return. Mima Kapches advised the Board of her endeavors to research the New Brunswick Archaeological Society. Our former contact with them now lives in Ontario and since we've not heard anything from them in so long, we should formerly drop them. A motion was made by Mima Kapches and second by Martha Otto to drop the New Brunswick Archaeological Society from membership in ESAF. The motion passed.

The 4th Item of Old Business was Avocational Certification. Mike Barber announced the Sunday Morning Session is devoted to a round table discussion on this matter with particular focus on the Virginia and Maryland programs with input from Delaware and North Carolina. About 5-6 years ago the Virginia program had 8 graduates. Since then, they've had 120 people in the program; 20 more graduates and there are currently 71 folks going through the program. Barber expressed his enthusiasm and support for this program and how it's a mutually beneficial experience. There is a significant feeling of satisfaction to give back to the public for their interest and support. Mike indicated that if anyone is interested, he would be happy to supply copies of Virginia's program material. As a follow up this

conversation, President Hranicky requested the webmaster to expand the Federation's website to create or include a new folder entitled Avocational Certification and to post Virginia's program as an example as well as provide links to other states' programs. Before going on to New Business, Faye Stocum raised the matter to securing all the ESAF archival material from Jim Petersen's estate. Arthur Spiess was appointed to pursue this matter with Jess Robinson.

Under New Business, President Hranicky discussed the Society for American Archaeology's (SAA) Council of Affiliate Societies. Hranicky approached the Council at the last SAA meeting, which currently has about 25 members, about including ESAF in this organization to expand our visibility and support. To do this, ESAF will pay a \$30.00 annual membership fee and will need to find a representative who regularly attends the annual SAA meetings. After a brief discussion, a motion was made to have ESAF join the Council of Affiliated Societies and sent a representative to the annual SAA meeting and to appoint Joseph Granger be our ESAF representative. The motion was made by Al Smith and seconded by Martha Otto. The motion passed.

The 2nd Item of New Business was the 2006 Annual Meeting. Al Smith, of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, gave a summary of the plans to date for this meeting. It will be held at the Best Western Royal Plaza Hotel, Fitchburg, MA. Pre-conference tours of Old Sturbridge Village, the Robbins Museum of Archaeology, a workshop on Redware at the Village and a trip to the Higgins Armory Museum are all being planned. The dates for the meeting will be November 9-12, 2006. Room rates will be \$79/per night. For the banquet speaker, they've looking into getting several people, one of which is Brian Robinson, from the University of Maine. Smith then asked for a motion for the Federation to provide a deposit to reserve the hotel. This motion was made by President Hranicky, seconded by Arthur Spiess and passed.

The 3rd Item of New Business was the 2007 Annual Meeting. No one was present from the Vermont Archaeological Society to see if their tentative invitation to host this meeting was

now off due to the death of Jim Petersen. President Hranicky indicated we need to seriously think about an alternative host and venue. Hranicky indicated he would contact Jess Robinson to see where this matter stands and will report back to the Board. With no additional Old or New Business, President Hranicky accepted a motion from Al Smith to adjourn this annual Executive Board meeting which was seconded by Fuzzy Carlson. The motion passed and the meeting adjourned at 1:43 pm.

The **Friday Afternoon Session #3** was entitled *Contexts of Change: Native American Life in Southern New England Before, During and After the Contact Period*. This session was moderated by Mary Lynne Rainey. The following papers were presented in this session: *The Case for a Formative Village Stage in Woodland Period Southern Rhode Island* by Alan Leveilee; *Wampum Beyond the Pale: Diplomatic Uses Did Not Extend into Southern New England* by Marshall J. Becker; *Rhyolites, Flints, Pots, Baskets and Beads: A Historic Period Native American Site in Hingham, Massachusetts* by Mitchell T. Mulholland; F. Timothy Baker and Timothy Bizen; "Documenting" the Past: *Massachusetts "Praying Indians" in the Eighteenth Century* by Jennifer Bonner and Holly Herbster; *Poverty or Natural Wisdom: Native Home Solutions in 18th Century Nantucket* by Tonya Largy and Mary Lynne Rainey; *Transformations by Degree: Eighteenth Century Native American Land Use in Pequot Territory* by Kevin A. McBride; and *Discussant Comments* by Kathleen Bragdon.

The **Friday Afternoon Session #4: The Paleoindian Time Period** was moderated by Wm Jack Hranicky. The following papers were presented: *And yet Another Opinion About pre-Clovis in the Eastern United States* by Mark A. McConaughy; *New England-Maritimes Region Fluted Point Sequence: Gradual Versus Abrupt Change* by Arthur Spiess, James Bradley and Richard Boivert; *Paleoindian Settlement Patterns: New Insights into Old Data* by George A. Tolley; *Recent Investigations of the Cumberland Tradition, Paleoindian Encampments in Kentucky and Tennessee* by Richard Michael Gramly; and, *Florida's Santa*

Fe River - A Gateway to the New World by Wm Jack Hranicky.

The **Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party** was held Friday Evening.

The **Saturday Morning Session #5: The Woodland Time Period** was moderated by Josh Duncan. The following papers were presented in this session: *Are We on the Same Page? Cross Mending Middle Woodland Ceramic and Projectile Point Typologies* by Randy Amici; *A View of Middle Woodland Settlement on the Lower James River: A Disturbed Beach Complex* by Michael B. Barber and Michael J. Madden; *Woodland Pottery from the Inner Coastal Plain of Virginia: Excavations at Sites 44SN243 and 44SN245* by Brad Duplantis and Eric Voigt; *INAA and Petrographic Analysis of Middle Woodland Pottery from Piedmont North Carolina, Site 31WA1359* by Lee Tippett and Eric Voigt; *Brine Transport and Woodland Salt Making in Southwestern Virginia: An Hypothesis* by Jim Glandville; *Nansemond Settlement during the Late Woodland and Contact Periods* by Will Moore and David Lewes; *Recent Excavations at the Werowocomoco Site, Gloucester County, Virginia* by Martin Gallivan; *An Investigation into the Death of Owasco: Murder, Suicide, Euthanasia or Natural Causes* by Roger Moeller; and, *More Ammunition for Locating Late Woodland Villages in the Chesapeake Region* by Helen Roundtree.

The **Saturday Morning Session #6** was entitled *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns* and moderated by Philip Perazio. Papers in this session included: *Reinvigorating Settlement Pattern Studies* by Philip Perazio; *Inherent Limitations of Short-Term, Limited Activity Sites: Lessons From the Delaware Piedmont* by Chris Espenshade; *On the Nature of Archaeological Territories* by David N. Fuerst; *Theory, Scale, and Ritual in the Middle Atlantic Region* by Michael Klein; and, *More than Dots on the Landscape: Integrating Analyses of Monongahela Village Community Patterns into Regional Settlement Systems in the Allegheny Mountains of Southwestern Pennsylvania* by Bernard K. Means.

The **Saturday Afternoon Session #7, General Historical Archaeology** was moderated

by Chris McDaid. Papers in this session included: *Kittlewan Plantation: An Early 18th Century Wonder* by Harry Jaeger; *The Tavern Keeper and the Doctor: A Comparison of Neighbors and Ceramics* by Chris McDaid and Randy Amici; *Student Life and Discipline at Washington Academy* by Laura Galke; *The Sycolin Pottery – A Previously Unidentified Early 19th Century Kiln in Loudoun County, Virginia* by John Mullin, Megan Rupnik and Robert Hunter; *Resource Planning and Research Potential: Nineteenth Century Sites in Virginia's Coastal Plain* by James Rosenthak and Elizabeth Monroe; and, "a pretty considerable Distillery." *George Washington's Distillery at Mount Vernon* by Esther C. White.

Saturday Afternoon Session #8, Stone Piles, Sacred Places and Stuck Paradigm: A Reevaluation of the Evidence was moderated by Curtiss Hoffman. Papers in this session included: *The Process of Introducing Indian Ceremonial Sites to a New England Town* by Timothy Fohl; *The Significance of USET Resolution 2003-022 in Partnering with Towns* by Doug Harris; and, *A Quantitative Methodology for Studying Rock Pile Sites* by Curtiss Hoffman.

The **Saturday Afternoon Session #9, Prehistoric Materials**, was moderated by Lyle Browning. Papers presented in this session included: *Process and Production: Archaeological Investigations at the Bond Steatite Quarry, Maryland* by Paul Inashima, Wayne E. Clark, Samuel Swanson and Mike Hubbard; *Site 44NT78: A Preliminary Look at Steatite Vessel Use in the Transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period in Southside Virginia* by Michelle D. MacCarthy; *Copper Use in Virginia: A Case for A Southside Source* by Lyle Browning; *Diabase Use in Southside: Trends Through Time* by Terry Clouthier, Katie Sutton and Wayne Boyco; *Re-Thinking the Catoclin: Ruminations on Rocks and Mobility* by Carole L. Nash; and, *Crossing the Delaware: Documenting Super-Long Distance Obsidian Exchange in New Jersey* by Carolyn Dillain, Charles A. Bello and M. Steven Shackley.

At the conclusion of the concurrent sessions held on Saturday Afternoon, there was a brief **Memorial and Tribute** given by President Wm

Jack Hranicky **in honor of Dr. James Petersen**. Jim was a long time active member of ESAF and a past-President, who continually sought to strengthen ESAF and its support of the discipline of Archaeology. His tragic passing was a shock to all who knew him, worked with him, respected him and loved him.

The Annual General Business Meeting was held after the Tribute to Jim Petersen was concluded.

Annual General Business Meeting Minutes

The 72nd **ESAF General Business Meeting**, held in the Washington Room A of the Best Western Patrick Henry Inn, Williamsburg, VA, was called to order by President Wm Jack Hranicky, at 4:54 pm, on November 11, 2005. President Hranicky welcomed everyone to this meeting and requested they secure a copy of the meeting agenda. When asked, he received no additions to the agenda.

The 1st Item of Old Business was a request for a synopsis of the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous day. Faye Stocum, Recording Secretary, provided this synopsis with no corrections or additions made at the completion of this presentation. A motion was made by David Mudge and seconded by Roger Moeller to accept this synopsis, as presented. The motion passed.

The 2nd Item of Old Business was a request for a brief overview of the Ronald A. Thomas Award. President Hranicky asked Arthur Spiess to provide this. Spiess announced the proposal for this award was to provide a competitive award of up to \$1,000.00 annually, similar to the Brennan Award. This award would be for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) or consulting firms who were Intuition Members of ESAF. Its purpose would be to increase our exposure to the large CRM community as well as honour the memory of Ronald A. Thomas, a prominent supporter of ESAF and CRM archaeologist in the latter half of his professional career.

The 3rd Item of Old Business President Hranicky raised was his desire to continue communications with and among our State Societies and especially those with avocational archaeology certification programs. He directed

Greg Lattanzi to create a webpage on our website which would provide opportunities to link to any State Archaeological Society in the country which had such a program. Hranicky specifically noted Nevada had a great program. It encourages certified avocational archaeologists to undertake excavations on threatened sites and to publish their results.

As the 4th Item of Old Business, President Hranicky indicated that the Board will continue to pursue the idea of Cyber Meetings in the hopes this will be achieved soon.

The 5th Item of Old Business was the matter of promoting ESAF. As a result of much discussion during the Board meeting and especially with Roger Moeller, President Hranicky indicated that he and Roger would be consulting on ways to increase ESAF's exposure and its membership. He indicated they would provide a report at next year's meeting. The 6th Item of Old Business was the matter of the 2007 Annual Meeting. With the absence of the Vermont Archaeological Society Representative, it is unknown if the death of Jim Petersen will nullify their tentative invitation to host our annual meeting in 2007. Hranicky indicated he will get in touch with Jess Robinson and discuss this matter. If the VAS decides it cannot host this meeting, the membership needs to consider finding an alternate location. The last Item of Old Business was a report on the status of the Current Meeting. Bill Thompson, the meeting Registration Chair, announced there was a total of 167 registrants, with a number of other folks attending without registering; 91 reservations were secured for the annual banquet; and, a total to 43 early meeting attendees took advantage of the Thursday tours. Hranicky thanked Thompson and all the members of the Archaeological Society of Virginia for all their time and efforts in hosting their 7th ESAF meeting in Virginia. The ASV has established a good track record in hosting well attended and interesting meetings. With no other Old Business, President Hranicky asked Mima Kapches to present a summary of a discussion held by several of the Executive Board members after that meeting adjourned. The topic was "ESAF in the 21st Century." Kapches indicated the discussion focused on the Federation's deficits and the need to take a look at this

organization, including its Constitution and By-Laws; how and why it was created; are we meeting those goals; are these relevant anymore; and if not, do we need to question this organization's viability in its current form and/or reformulate ourselves into something more relevant to our constituents. Kapches indicated a questionnaire was suggested which could be sent out to all our individual and state society members to canvas their opinions. Thereafter, a report would be presented next year on the results. President Hranicky asked for volunteers to assist Kapches in this endeavor. Curtiss Hoffman, indicating he could assist in reviewing the By-Laws, was appointed. Faye Stocum, David Mudge, Amanda Valko and Greg Lattanzi were also appointed to this committee. President Hranicky asked if there was any additional New Business. David Mudge indicated the annual meeting in 2008 will be the Federation's 75th anniversary and we should be thinking of having some special recognition of this achievement. President Hranicky agreed and asked David to head up this endeavor with his support, and to look for a special venue. Curtiss Hoffman suggested the meeting be held in Herkimer, NY, the location of the famous "Herkimer Diamonds." President Hranicky asked Curtiss to look into the having the NYSAA host this special anniversary meeting and to get back to him and David Mudge on the results. With no additional new or old business, the presentation of the State Society Representative's reports was requested. Reports were provided from the Archaeological Society of Delaware, Archaeological Society of Maryland, Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Ohio Archaeological Council, and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Archaeological Society of Virginia, and the West Virginia Archaeological Society. At the completion of these presentations, Mima Kapches, Bulletin Editor, request copies of these reports, either in written or electronic format, be sent to her for inclusion in the Bulletin. President Hranicky thanked everyone for attending this 72nd Annual General Business Meeting and requested a motion to adjourn. This motion was made by Faye Stocum and seconded by David Mudge.

The motion passed and the meeting adjourned at 5:48 pm.

The **Annual ESAF Social Hour and Banquet** was held Saturday Evening in the Main Conference Center. The Guest Speaker, introduced by Michael Johnson, was Dr. Michael B. Collins, Professor at University of Texas. Collins gave a lecture entitled *Finding First Americans – Archaeology's Challenge for the 21st Century*.

The **Sunday Morning Session #10** was a *Round Table Discussion* moderated by Michael Barber, entitled *Responsibilities of the Professional and Avocational Communities – Certifying the Citizen Archaeologist*. Included in this Round Table Discussion were the following presentations: *Introduction* by Michael B. Barber; *ASV/COVA/DHR Certification Program: Are We There Yet?* By Joel Hardison; *The Maryland Certification Archaeological Technician Program: Its*

Inception, Technical Requirements, and Tomorrow's Challenges by Stephen Israel; *Delaware's Certification Program: Its Beginning* by Craig Lukezic; *A Beginner's Perspective on the Maryland CAT Program* by Belinda Urquiza; *A Practical Approach to Archaeological Certification* by Bruce Baker; *A History of Virginia's Archaeological Technician Program* by Charles Michael Wilke; and, *The First Maryland Certified Archaeological Technician's Perspective* by Annetta Schott.

At the end of this session, President Hranicky thanked everyone who helped to make this annual meeting a success. He also thanked all who attended and hoped to see everyone in Fitchburg, MA next year. The 72nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was formally concluded.

Respectfully submitted, Faye Stocum,
Recording Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2005

Timothy Abel, PhD Treasurer

Balance on 1/1/2005

Dreyfus Fund	\$16,603.13
Savings	\$4,131.93
Wachovia Securities	\$32,468.83
Checking	\$531.88
Beginning Balance	\$53,735.77

INCOME

Annual Meeting	\$2,805.15
Book Sales	\$3,189.00
Div Income	\$1,133.98
Interest Earned	\$1,193.14
Memberships (Individual)	\$7,106.20
Memberships (Institutional)	\$3,684.74
State Society Dues	\$943.00
Sales Taxes Collected	\$11.10
TOTAL INCOME	\$20,066.31

EXPENSES

AENA Printing	\$9,701.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	\$1,115.94
Brennan Award	\$1,000.00
Bulletin printing	\$960.00
Bus. Office Expenses	\$1,734.38

Business Expenses	\$25.00
Business Rep. Stipend	\$4,800.00
Editor Stipend	\$500.00
Sales Taxes Paid	\$15.00
Other Tax, Business	\$75.93
Treasurer Expenses	\$7.40
Web Site Expenses	\$386.26
Miscellaneous	\$0.67
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$20,321.58
PROFIT (LOSS)	\$(255.27)
NEW BALANCE	\$53,480.50

ASSETS 12/31/05

Dreyfus Fund	\$16,785.39
Savings	\$1,635.46
Wachovia Securities	\$33,907.18
Checking	\$725.50
Total Cash and Bank Accounts	\$53,053.53
Unrealized Capital Gains (Loss)	\$ (426.97)

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS FOR 2005 Archaeological Society of Delaware, Inc. Fred "Fuzzy" Carlson

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD) has a current membership roster of 105 (individuals, family, contributing, life time members) and 19 institutional memberships. The ASD has grown this year with the addition of a new chapter in Kent County; making a total of 3 chapters. The membership breakdown per chapter: the New Castle or Northern Chapter has 56; the People's Chapter of Kent County has 25; the Sussex Chapter has 24. The Officers for the ASD are: President: Joan Parsons; Secretary: Alice Guerrant; Treasurer: Jessica Billy; Newsletter Editor: Jessica Billy; Bulletin Editor: Vacant; Membership Secretary: Sue Ferenbach; and, ESAF Representative: Fuzzy Carlson.

Chapter Reports; Joan Parsons indicated the Northern Chapter had not been active this year. The annual Archaeology Days at the Greenbank Mill could not be held this year due to the damage suffered at the Greenbank Mill from Hurricanes Isabella and Henri in Fall, 2004 and other recent flash flood events. The People's Chapter of Kent County, which is presided over by Kahlil Shaw, held its first meeting in December, 2004 and formally organized itself as

a chapter of the ASD in January, 2005. This diverse group of interested members has as one of its primary goals the desire to see the public more involved in all facets of archaeology. Nena Todd oversaw several flint knapping sessions and there are plans for other experimental archaeology sessions in the future. Members of this chapter were instrumental in assisting Faye Stocum identify unmarked burials at the Smyrna American Legion. The Sussex Chapter reports it has been active this year; primarily assisting the State Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. Their activities ranged from salvaging artifacts from the Lewes Beach and assisting in the processing of over 26,000 artifacts retrieved from this mid-to late 18th century ship wreck, to assisting with the identification of unmarked burials at the Smyrna American Legion site, and examining a brick clamp located along the Indian River. This chapter is primarily concerned with the loss of archaeological sites due to the never ending development of the eastern half of Sussex County. Finally, the ASD is a prominent partner with state agencies and consultants in organizing Delaware's annual Archaeology Month. Alice Guerrant identified this year's program was a success despite the lack of securing a grant this year.

Craig Lukezic has started to develop an ASD field school, with the idea of enlisting the support of the members of the Society and to provide hands on training in the many facets of field and lab work. 3 field school days were held at the Payne site in Camden. In addition to providing support to each of the Chapters in their individual endeavors, Craig and Peter Bon, are looking into the possibility of conducting a mapping survey of the Bethel Shipbuilding site on the Broad Creek. This venture will aim at teaching mapping and survey skills in a mini-field school setting. Craig will also be participating in the Sunday session at this ESAF meeting which deals with Certification Programs.

The ASD Annual Meeting was held in October. Along with 5 speakers talking on various excavations which were carried out this year, Milton Barbehenn was presented with a Certificated of Appreciation for his many contributions to this organization, including training other ASD members, and for his service as a past president of this Society. Joan Parsons also reminded everyone the ASD has 2 Memorial Funds: One to honor Ron Thomas who passed on in 2004 and the other for Edward "Ned" Heite. Anyone wishing to make contributions to in the memory of either of these men, should make out cheques to the ASD and specify which Fund you wish to direct your contribution. At present, the ASD has not decided how these Memorial Funds will be used to further the Archaeology of the State and this Society. It was also announced, the Executive Board has decided there is a critical need for all the back issues of the ASD Bulletin be scanned and produced on a CD. The Board is looking into ways of financing this endeavor, including applying for the Louis Brennan Award. Finally, the ASD would like to acknowledge the significant contributions Ned Heite made to the History and Archaeology of Delaware. His passing earlier this year has left a considerable void which will be difficult to fill. Also, the Society would like to acknowledge the retirement of Daniel Griffith, former State Historic Preservation Officer and archaeologist, after 34 years of service to state government. His shoes will also be difficult to fill. We are fortunate however to have Dan heading up the Lewes Shipwreck Project and know that he will

do an excellent job. We wish him well in whatever he chooses to pursue in the future. We know he will be available to assist the ASD whenever there is a need.

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Carol Ebright

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. Major events in 2005 included the 14th Annual Workshop in Archeology on March 19th, co-hosted by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations and hands-on experiences including brick-making, colonial mortuary practices, prehistoric ossuaries, ethics, aboriginal container technology, and total station surveying. The April 16th 40th Spring Symposium on Archeology dealt with "Cyber-Archeology: High-Tech Help for the Past" including remote sensing, GIS, computer assisted interpretation of historic maps, virtual reality in exhibits and other technologies that archeologists increasingly depend on.

In 2005, Archeology Month in Maryland relied on distribution of information via the internet instead of through a printed calendar of events. The 2005 theme for the April event was "It's not what you find, it's what you find out." The poster featured a statuette of a headless British monarch recovered from a Maryland colonial site, and had interactive elements when viewed over the internet.

2005 was the 250th anniversary of Braddock's Expedition in 1755. The 42st ASM Annual Meeting consequently focused on the French and Indian War. It was hosted by the Western Maryland Chapter at the site of Fort Cumberland, a key location in frontier Maryland. Bob Bantz, Sr. was the 2005 William B. Mayre Award recipient for his multi-year work in locating and documenting Braddock's Road in western Maryland.

Individual ASM Chapters offered a wide array of field opportunities and lectures throughout the year. Many Chapters also have their own webpages. Kathy Steuer became the fifth graduate of ASM's Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program in 2005. Several CAT workshops were held throughout the year at various locations throughout the state.

ASM returned to the Swan Cove Site in Anne Arundel County for the 34th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session. Hosted by Lost Towns, the excavations explored a mid-17th century tobacco pipe manufacturing location and early homestead. Work continues on processing collections from earlier ASM field sessions.

ASM and other archeological organizations in Maryland continue to work on improving our relations with Maryland Indian communities, participating in pow wows and other educational events. In 2005, the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs moved to the Maryland Department of Human Resources, and is addressing the challenges of effectively representing Maryland Indians. The Maryland Historical Trust moved to the Maryland Department of Planning.

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: **ASM INK**, our monthly newsletter; **Maryland Archeology**, our biannual journal, and the ASM webpage located at www.marylandarcheology.org.

Massachusetts Archaeological Society Alan F. Smith

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) and the Robbins Museum of Archaeology continued to promote public awareness of cultural resources in 2005 while a restructuring of the administration of the society and museum took place to meet our fiscal responsibilities. The president of the resigned for personal reasons in June 2005 and Tonya Largy was installed as the new president. Paid staff time was reduced and volunteer docents were trained with help from officers and trustees to staff the museum. Ways to increase our operating funds and our membership were instituted along with an expansion of our educational programs.

Renovations continued in the exhibit halls of the museum with new carpet being installed. A new exhibit called "A Walk Through Time" was opened in October after the Society's annual meeting. The opening consisted of a wine and cheese reception followed by a viewing of the new displays conducted by our museum coordinator and video taped by a local television station. October was Archaeology Month and the MAS and its chapters sponsored

and participated in programs which included lectures and a canoe trip down the Nemasket River.

The Society's Site Conservation and Legislative Action Committee continued to follow cultural resource related legislation on the local, state and federal level. On the federal level the proposed amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act last spring which would have restricted Section 106 reviews to properties already on the National Register or eligible for it was stalled for now but bears watching as it will probably be reintroduced. Other alarming events on the federal side included the secret draft revision of the National Park System's basic management policy document by Paul Hoffman at the Interior Department and the bills introduced by Representative Pombo to gut the Endangered Species Act, to sell fifteen national parks and open protected coastlines to oil and gas drilling. All these proposals affect cultural resources.

The membership of the Society this year as of October 5th stands at 434. The Society looks forward to hosting the 2006 ESAF Annual Meeting in Massachusetts from November 8-12th at several venues throughout the state. And lastly we are proud to say that our past president (twice over) and present Museum Coordinator Gene Winter was presented with the Crabtree Award at this year's SAA Meeting in Utah.

New York State Archaeological Association Timothy Abel

The New York State Archaeological Association held its 89th Annual Meeting May 6-8, 2005 at the Ramada Inn Hotel in Watertown, NY. The meetings were hosted by the Thousand Islands Chapter. Friday afternoon featured a panel discussion sponsored by NYAC and chaired by Derrick Marcucci on the growing problem of looting on historic farmsteads. Saturday and Sunday paper sessions presented research from throughout the state. The annual banquet held Saturday May 7th featured Dr. Bruce Rippeteau (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), who entertained members with a look back on his career following his departure from New York state.

NYSAA announces that its annual *Bulletin* (Number 121) will be published in early 2006. The CD compilation of 102 issues of *The Bulletin* remains available- see your 2006 issue of the ESAF *Bulletin* for ordering information. NYSAA has also chartered the newly-formed Finger Lakes Chapter, based in Ithaca, NY. This brings our total number of active chapters to 16.

The 90th Annual Meeting will be held April 28-30, 2006 in Middletown, NY, hosted by the 1000 Orange County Chapter.

Ohio Archaeological Council, Inc. Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeological Council, Inc. enters its thirtieth year with approximately 120 members and a number of activities focused on archaeological research, public education, and advocacy. The organization meets twice a year—spring and fall. Abstracts of presentations at those meetings are posted on the OAC's website: www.ohioarchaeology.org.

In October 2005, Brian Redmond organized a symposium on current archaeological research in Ohio by OAC members which was presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference in Dayton, Ohio. On November 19, the Council will sponsor "Ohio's Ancient Earthworks: A Public Symposium" at The Reese Center on the Ohio State University-Newark campus in Newark, Ohio. Presentations in the day long symposium will focus on a wide range of research dealing with Hopewell earthworks in Ohio, with a particular emphasis on the Newark Earthworks. This fall marks the northernmost rising of the moon, toward which current research strongly suggests the Hopewell people oriented the confined circle and octagon that form a major component of the Newark complex.

Educating the public about Ohio's archaeological resources was the impetus for organizing Archaeology Week activities beginning in 1999. By 2004 and continuing this year, we have expanded the activities to the month of October. Various OAC members presented programs and workshops in different parts of the state. We also produced the requisite Archaeology Month poster.

The council, primarily through its Government Affairs Committee, actively advocates for archaeological research and preservation. We have sent comments on the proposed National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 2005 and on the proposed amendments to NAGPRA to members of the relevant subcommittees of the US Senate. The Council also submitted a friend of the court brief to the US District Court in Nevada concerning the suit brought by the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone tribe against the US Bureau of Land Management regarding the human remains from Spirit Cave in Nevada.

This year the Council published a series of papers on historical archaeology in the Ohio area that had been presented at an OAC-sponsored symposium in 1998. The publication, *Celebrating Ohio's Historical Archaeology*, is a joint effort with the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology. Our other publication, the OAC Newsletter, has been discontinued as a print publication, but is now presented on the Council's website.

WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Robert F. Maslowski

The West Virginia Archeological Society has a membership of 190. We presently have 10 chapters representing most of the state territory. The membership includes both avocational and professional archeologists.

We held our annual meeting in Charleston on November 19 followed by the presentation of papers covering both prehistoric, historic and industrial archeological subjects.

Our Society has WVARCH, a communication tool for issues concerning archaeology in West Virginia. The targeted core group is the membership of the Council for West Virginia Archaeology and the West Virginia Archaeological Society. We welcome serious amateurs who are not Society members and the general public:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/WVArch/> For further information about the group, contact Roger Wise rwise@dot.state.wv.us.

The West Virginia Archeologist publishes articles on West Virginia and adjacent states. It is currently about four years behind

schedule. The next issue is due out this spring and will feature an article on Hopewell DNA. The Society will concentrate over the next 2 years on increasing our membership, supporting special publications, and bringing the *West Virginia Archeologist* up to date. We are asking our membership and any others to write short articles and notes for inclusion in our

ABSTRACTS

POSTER SESSION ABSTRACT

Dent, Richard J.

The Post Hunting-and-Foraging World in the Potomac Valley: Origins and Evolution of Village Life

Prehistorians view the transition from hunting-and-foraging to agriculture as a significant worldwide event. At various places and in different times in the archaeological record we recognize dramatic changes concurrent with the shift from a relatively mobile way-of-life based on the procurement of wild food resources to a more sedentary strategy focused to some degree on new domesticated cultigens. That shift and the changes beyond are registered in the archaeological record of many regions of the world. This poster looks at the process in the Potomac River Valley around present-day Washington, D. C. It examines the transition to agriculture at a number of excavated village sites spanning a relatively restricted temporal slice of the past, from circa AD 1300 to AD 1600. I argue we see evidence through these sites of a patterned transition to new subsistence strategies and from transitional to new and more complex social lives. It is this latter transition that is the focus of this paper. The poster particularly looks at the impacts of this shift on village landscape, and how the built environment served to reproduce a new way-of life.

WORKSHOP

Michael B. Barber, Organizer (USDA-Forest Service) *Workshop: Responsibilities of the Professional and Avocational Communities - Certifying the Citizen Archaeologist* Sun. Nov.13, morning

In recent years, the professional archaeological community has recognized that it is not in it alone. Viewing increased work load, urban sprawl, more commercial development, the

"FieldNotes" newsletter and the "Archeologist" in order to increase interest in our Society and the West Virginia's past.

The Society participates in West Virginia's Archeology Month (October) and is a key member in West Virginia's recently initiated Project Archeology Program.

continued loss of farmland, the increased harvesting of forests, and assaults on historic preservation laws, many professional archaeologists have lost all hope. Others have realized that, if it is their intent to continue to attempt to study and preserve the past, it is incumbent upon the paid archaeological community to seek help. By the same token, many in the general American citizenry share the interest in the past and the same preservation goals. Hence, the establishment of the Archaeological Certification Program in Virginia and the CAT Program in Maryland where professional archaeologists work with avocational archaeologists in order to provide expertise and training for interested non-professionals. This workshop will provide program overviews and outcomes by those involved followed by panel and audience discussions.

Panel: Bruce Baker (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Joel Hardison (Uwharrie National Forest)

Steve Israel (Maryland Council of Archaeologists)

Craig Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Resources)

Annetta Schott (Maryland Archaeological Society, Inc.)

Belinda Urquiza (Maryland Archaeological Society, Inc.)

Charles Michael Wilke (Archeological Society of Virginia)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ALPHABETICAL BY AUTHOR

Amici, Randy (Versar, Inc)

Are We on the Same page? Cross Mending Middle Woodland Ceramic and Projectile Point Typologies? Fri. Nov.11, 1:20-1:40

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Woodland period share morphological and stylistic

similarities pan-regionally. Yet these cultural affinities are seldom recognized due to regional nomenclature. Mid-Atlantic Vinette to Mockley traditions and Northeastern Vinette to Point Peninsula traditions are examples in point. Artifact assemblages of these continuums share important similarities. Identifying these similarities will help researchers better understand Middle Woodland settlement patterns and attendant trade networks.

Barber, Michael B., and Michael J. Madden (Blue Collar Archaeology)

A View of Middle Woodland Settlement on the Lower James River: A Disturbed Beach Context Sat. Nov. 12, 8:00-8:20

As a result of the devastation wrought by Hurricane Isabel on Virginia's Coastal Plain, archaeologists from Blue Collar Archaeology gained permission from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to visit known archaeological resources on the James River Wildlife Refuge, Prince George County, in the fall of 2004. The damage assessment noted much new erosion on the edge of the high terrace at Maycock's Point. Familiar with the William and Mary excavations there in the 1970s, the beach was examined for evidence of cultural debris. As an outgrowth of that visit, a research design was developed for a controlled surface collection of the beach area which would test the relationship of disturbed artifacts on the beach with the remains of intact archaeological resources on the bluff above. The preliminary results of the study are presented in this paper documenting 5 newly discovered Middle Woodland shell middens as well as a partially intact mid-18th century wharf. General discussion will place the Middle Woodland occupation at Maycock's Point within a regional context.

Becker, Marshall Joseph (Research Fellow, University of Pennsylvania)

Wampum Beyond the Pale: Diplomatic Uses Did Not Extend into Southern New England Fri. Nov. 11, 1:20-1:40

The coastal zone of southern New England became the major production sphere for the standardized shell beads called wampum that emerged as a major commodity around 1615-1620. In that region the multiple uses for these

small items did not include political-diplomatic functions for which wampum is best known. The Core Area of the various diplomatic wampum uses included the region occupied by the peoples of the three great confederacies, Five Nations Iroquois, Susquehannock, and Huron. Political uses of wampum in the Periphery, or area immediately surrounding the Core, was much more limited. None of the native peoples of southern New England used wampum in any aspects of diplomacy.

Bonner, Jennifer, and Holly Herbster (PAL)
"Documenting" the Past: Massachusetts "Praying Indians" in the Eighteenth Century Fri. Nov.11, 2:00-2:20

Many historians and anthropologists consider the context of the seventeenth century Christian Indian missions as a rich source of information on Native and EuroAmerican interaction. Many of the missionary settlements were reportedly abandoned following King Philip's War (1676) and the myth of Indian "disappearance" began. The colonial bias in the written record has been accepted by most, so archaeological studies have often been viewed as a way to identify Native American agency that is not represented in the primary documents. Recent archival research on the central Massachusetts Hassanamesitt and Magunkaquog missionary settlements indicates that Native American individuals and groups were active and vocal in the eighteenth century. This paper discusses some of the ways in which Native people maintained and reinforced connections to their homelands, and the colonial documents that recorded these connections.

Brookes, Samuel O. (USDA-Forest Service)
The Herring Cache: A Middle Archaic Find in Mississippi Fri. Nov.11, 10:20-10:40

In 2001 an amateur archaeologist was surface hunting along a lakeshore when he made a very unusual discovery. Several artifacts dating to the Middle Archaic period of 4500 - 3000 BC had been placed in a cache. Both projectile points and bannerstones were found in this cache. Additionally, both bannerstones and projectile points are unusual in certain aspects which suggest these were not functional tools. The artifacts appear to have been placed in the cache standing on end and several of them were still in

that position when discovered. This paper will describe the artifacts and the non local raw materials from which they were manufactured. An attempt will be made to relate the cache to the ceremonialism that has been noted at Middle Archaic sites in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Browning, Lyle (Browning Associates)

Copper Use in Virginia: A Case for a Southside Source Sat. Nov.12, 1:40-2:00

A recent publication on Native American use of copper in Virginia posits prehistoric sources outside Virginia. The dearth of native copper nodules in the Virginia area in southside Virginia have largely been ignored as potential sources for the Native American trade. European traders not only mined, but smelted and fashioned trade items from copper ores there and pushed the items southwest along the Occaneechee Trail.

Carr, Kurt, Douglas McLearn, and James Herbstritt (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)

Fri. Nov.11, 11:40-12:00

The Pennsylvania Dugout Canoe Project

The Commonwealth's Archaeology Program (CAP) of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has carved three dugout canoes over the past decade. These have been done as public programs using historic and/or prehistoric replicated tools. The sight of men sometimes dressed in loin cloths, wood chips flying and fire attracts a lot of attention and these programs have been very popular with the public. The resulting dugouts have been included in a variety of presentations. While the children are sitting in the canoe, we get to talk to the parents about archaeology and preserving sites. We are in the process of building our fourth dugout and we would like to document the experience. It will be generally patterned after the Mud Pond dugout which is prehistoric in age (A.D. 1250) and on exhibit at the Pennsylvania State Museum. This presentation will provide background on dugouts in Pennsylvania and it will describe the carving process, including an analysis of the wear patterns on the stone tools.

Clouthier, Terry, Katie Sutton, and Wayne Boyco (Virginia Tech)

Diabase Use in Southside Virginia: Trends Through Time Sat. Nov.12, 2:00-2:20

Fort Pickett is an approximately 42,000 acre military installation located in the Piedmont of southeastern Virginia, approximately 100 kilometers southwest of Richmond. On the installation are a series of thin, lenticular diabase dikes, consisting of medium-grained, dark-gray to black rock. Based on the results of survey over the last decade, a number of prehistoric Native American sites and components have been identified on the installation. Analysis of the lithic materials from these sites and components indicates the use of diabase was not consistent through time, and the presence of diabase in an assemblage may act as a chronological indicator. This has significance in the short term in possibly allowing us to at least roughly assign a temporal assignment to otherwise undatable lithic scatters. Long range goals of this project are to refine the chronology of diabase use in Southside Virginia, and to explore reasons for this use variability through time.

Cuddy, Thomas W.

Indian Artifacts in African Contexts: The Manassas Phenomenon Fri. Nov.11, 9:20-9:40

This paper discusses a distinctive cultural practice among African-American and poor tenant farmers in rural northern Virginia in the period following the Civil War. Archaeological research at historic farmsteads from Fairfax to Haymarket, centered on Manassas, consistently find quartz projectile points and other prehistoric objects intentionally placed within historic architecture. Most sites are linked to African-American occupants, or a combination of Native-American and African-American. Historically, the land was part of the Northern Neck, and became plantations for several generations of the Carter family, among the largest slave owners in Virginia. The archaeological evidence represents a fascinating convergence of spiritual beliefs in post emancipation Virginia, emanating from the actions of a noted colonial family and tying together indigenous cultural traditions from two continents.

Dillain, Carolyn D. (Princeton University), Charles A. Bello (CRCG), and M. Steven Shackley (University of California - Berkeley)

Crossing the Delaware: Documenting Super-Long Distance Obsidian Exchange in New Jersey Sat. Nov.12, 2:40-3:00

Super-long distance had been documented through the occurrence of materials such as shell, copper, or obsidian from archaeological contexts. However, X-ray fluorescence analyses of obsidian samples from archaeological sites in New Jersey have revealed connections with the western United States that are truly unprecedented. A discussion of archaeological provenience and geological provenience is provided to situate these objects within a scientific rigorous context. Finally, in this paper, we explore the role of the exotic as a symbol of places both known and unknown.

Duplantis, Brad, and Eric Voight (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Inner Coastal Plain Woodland Period Pottery Assemblages from 44SN243 and 44SN244, Southhampton, Virginia Sat. Nov.12, 8:40-9:00

Traits of outer Coastal Plain and Piedmont wares are found in inner Coastal Plain wares and may represent the influence of trade, as the inner Coastal Plain is a dynamic area reflecting the influence of Piedmont and Coastal Plain groups from North Carolina and Virginia. The recovery of Deep Creek ware at the sites provides additional evidence of the widespread distribution of this ware throughout the Coastal Plain into the Piedmont, from southern Virginia to northern South Carolina. The recovery of Mount Pleasant sherds places the pottery from the two sites within the group of sand-tempered wares that have inclusions of angular pebbles and crushed quartz with cordmarked and fabric impressed surfaces. Mount Pleasant, Yadkin, and other like wares have been recovered in the inner Coastal Plain and Piedmont of North Carolina and Virginia. The absence of shell-tempered Mockley sherds continues a pattern of limited distribution of shell-tempered and clay/grog tempered (Hanover) wares outside of the estuarine outer Coastal Plain in the Middle Woodland period. Finally, the recovery of Cashie and the shell-tempered simple stamped

sherds, as well as the sherds of possible Piedmont Uwharrie ware, is indicative of the dynamic cultural interaction proposed by Egloff for the inner Coastal Plain.

Espenshade, Chris (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

Inherent Limitations of Short-Term, Limited Activity Lithic Sites: Lessons From the Delaware Piedmont Sat. Nov.12, 10:40-11:00

The lithic scatter debate of the 1990s featured two schools of thought. One school felt that if we throw enough analyses at lithic scatters, we can ultimately decipher them. The other school argued that it was the inherent nature of such sites (rather than methodological failings) that kept archaeologist from gaining significant knowledge from such sites. The complete excavation of four unplowed, short-term, limited-activity loci at site 7NC-B-54 provided valuable insight into the issue. The findings suggest that there are indeed inherent limitations to the research potential of such sites. It is further argued that the roles of idiosyncrasy, whim, and happenstance in the location and formation of such sites can be humbling to the archaeologist.

Fohl, Timothy (Benfield "A" Task Force)

The Process Of Introducing Indian Ceremonial Sites To A New England Town Sat. Nov.12, 3:20-3:40

An initiative has been started to work with towns in New England to help them recognize and preserve the Indian ceremonial locations and the structures in them that represent ceremonial activities. In this paper I describe the steps taken to work with town boards and other stakeholders to initiate a study and develop plans for preservation. This process involves physically identifying ceremonial areas and features and characterizing them. A crucial part of the process is to work with qualified Indian advisors to validate the program. A current pilot project in Carlisle, MA is used as an example. A discussion of means of distinguishing ceremonial structures from agricultural field clearing remains is presented.

Fuerst, David N. (University of Kentucky)

On the Nature of Archaeological Territories Sat. Nov.12, 11:00-11:20

Prehistoric societies in the New World defined their territories in a completely different way than the Europeans who invaded their homeland during the 15th century. This paper examines the concept of territoriality and the nature of archaeological territories among the egalitarian groups. In addition to defining the relationship between territoriality and power strategies, it briefly discusses their implications with respect to region and scale, both of which are important aspects of archaeological research. Using the Dan River and Intermontane cultures as examples, the paper makes the case that Native American archaeological territories should be defined primarily on the basis of internal processes that were peculiar to their societies during the late prehistoric and early historic periods.

Galke, Laura (Washington and Lee University)

Student Life and Discipline at Washington Academy Sat. Nov.12, 1:40-2:00

Washington and Lee University conducted its archaeological field school on campus this year, in prominent view of the campus community. The primary goal was to discover evidence of the c. 1804 "Union Hall" dormitory and a later c. 1835 un-named dormitory, which stood on the footprint of Union Hall. Excavations revealed material culture that reflected national trends in student behavior and administrative attitudes toward student discipline and control during the Early Republic and Antebellum eras. Documentary and archaeological evidence suggested ways in which students and administration negotiated their relationships in an era of dramatic change in attitudes as democratic attitudes and deep-seated traditions of ranking based upon familial prestige clashed.

Gallivan, Martin

Recent Excavations at the Werowocomoco Site, Gloucester County, Virginia Sat. Nov.12, 10:20-10:40

The Werowocomoco research project, currently in its third year, is predicated on close consultation with Virginia's tribes in the context of archaeological investigations at the Contact-period political center of the Powhatan chiefdom. Excavations at the site during the 2005 season

identified several landscape features and buried horizons that parallel the evolving use of space within a dispersed Native occupations dating from A.D. 1200 through Contact. This discussion of the Werowocomoco Research Group's current understanding of the site's cultural landscape which combines a reading of documentary, cartographic, and archaeological sources.

Glanville, Jim (Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Virginia Tech)

Brine Transport and Woodland Salt Making in Southwestern Virginia: An Hypothesis Sat. Nov.12, 9:20-9:40

Formal archeological knowledge about the valley of the north fork of the Holston River in Virginia is slight. Improper archeological evidence reveals that during the Late Woodland period numerous population centers along the valley developed significant material culture and long distance trade contacts. At Saltville, salt is obtained not in the form of rock crystal, but rather as a concentrated solution (brine) that early written records tell once filled, by artesian flow, any shallow well dug in the Saltville valley. Straightforward chemical calculations suggest that Native Americans likely transported concentrated brine from Saltville out to woodland locations for salt production, rather than bringing wood in from outlying places to boil the brine. The archeological and chemical evidence are brought together in this paper to adumbrate a salt-based regional economy and tell a plausible story about the protohistoric period.

Gramly, Richard Michael

Recent Investigations of Cumberland Tradition, Paleo-American Encampments in Kentucky and Tennessee Fri. Nov.11, 4:40-5:00

Results of ongoing archaeological investigations at two Cumberland encampments along Kentucky's Red River and a Cumberland quarry-workshop in Lawrence Co., south-central Tennessee are reviewed. These three, single-component sites are the first of their kind to be explored and allow us to speculate about Cumberland origins and development. It is suggested that the Cumberland Tradition preceded and perhaps gave rise to the Clovis

Tradition and that it may have grown out of an ancient lanceolate point tradition characterized by thick, cordiform El Jobo projectile points -- currently best known from sites in northern South America.

Hardison, Joel (Uwharrie National Forest)

ASV/COVA/DHR Certification Program: Are We There Yet? Sun. Nov.13, morning

The ASV/COVA/DHR Certification Program has evolved from its initial conception into a full-blown scientifically sound program. The initial concept meandered along in the early years. Within the past decade, the program has surged forward to become the strongest in the Mid-Atlantic, possibly the nation. There is a multitude of factors for this growth: Volunteer interest, statewide support and word of mouth. This power-point presentation will focus on the program's past, present and future. Highlights will include a brief history on the program. Certification participants will discuss why they joined the program, what keeps their interest and program improvements. Amateur and professional archeologists will express how the program has become highly respected in the state. The presentation will conclude with an interactive discussion on the certification program's future. Audience participation is encouraged.

Harris, Doug (Narragansett Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer)

The Significance of USET Resolution 2003-022 in Partnering with Towns Sat. Nov.12, 3:40-4:00

Hazzard, David K. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Threatened Sites Program: Progress and Future Directions Fri. Nov.11, 9:40-10:00

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources has supported the preservation, excavation, and study of threatened archaeological sites throughout the Commonwealth for more than a decade. Over that time period numerous sites have been studied through a tiered preservation approach with high emphasis on salvaging archaeological resources under threat but also following the excavation efforts with research

and analyses, and finally site report and studies publications. This paper will document the past program as well as outline future directions.

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State College)

A Quantitative Methodology for Studying Rock Pile Sites Sat. Nov.12, 3:20-3:40

Archaeological Study for the past 45 years has required the formulation of explicit research designs and sampling strategies, and the employment of quantitative methodologies to test hypotheses. The apparatus of scientific archaeology, however, had only rarely been applied to lithic structures in the region, and prior to 2004, never to rock pile sites. This paper presents results of applying such a methodology to two of these sites, the Benfield "A" parcel in Carlisle and the Ridges at Deer Lake project in Killingworth, Connecticut. Essentially, it provides strong evidence to disconfirm the field clearance, wall construction, and farm beautification hypotheses and favors the acceptance of the hypothesis that these are indeed Native American ceremonial sites.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (Eastern States Archaeological Federation)

Florida's Santa Fe River - A Gateway to the New World Fri. Nov.11, 5:00-5:20

This illustrated paper presents an argument that the Florida Santa Fe River was a gateway to the New World in transatlantic migrations from Europe and Africa. Suggestions have been made by the author in previous publications that the Simpson and Suwannee projectile points date earlier than Clovis. This paper discusses the Lerma and Cumberland as possibly pre-Clovis typologies. As northern Florida has the highest concentration of Paleoindian materials in the U.S., this area offers the opportunity to look for a Clovis legacy with the Old World. This paper provides tool examples which are suggestive of Old World morphological traditions. And, a discussion is presented that argues for a southern culture area for this early American era.

Inashima, Paul W. (Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission), Wayne E. Clark (Maryland Historical Trust), Samuel

Swanson (University of Georgia), and Mike Hubbard (Kent State University)

Process and Production: Archeological Investigations at the Bond Steatite Quarry, Maryland Sat. Nov.12, 1:00-1:20

The Bond Steatite Quarry lies within the eastern Piedmont Physiographic Province of Maryland and occupies a location along a natural trade/transit corridor between the Piedmont and Coastal Plan provinces. Archeological evidence indicates that the quarry was utilized from, at least, the Late Archaic through the early nineteenth century. The quarry itself consists of extensive worked outcrops of steatite which are exposed along the steeply sided slopes of an L-shaped landform. The present archeological investigations focused on the prehistoric components of the site. The investigations examined the intra-site organization of the various extraction and vessel processing areas through spatial analysis and documented preform extraction techniques and strategies. The project, also, considered vessel production techniques and strategies through a consideration of vessel shape and form, tool marks, and vessel failure characteristics. The study categorized quarry-related hardware from use-modified natural rock spalls through minimally modified crude implements to more finely crafted tools and cross-classified them to the quarry extraction process and vessel production. Finally, varied technical analyses were conducted by associated specialists to characterize the local steatite deposits for potential provenance applications.

Jaeger, Harry (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Kittiewan Plantation: An Early 18th Century Wonder Sat. Nov.12, 1:00-1:20

Along the northern bank of the historic James River, there are several plantations which have received historic recognition over the years: Carter's grove, Shirley, Evelynton, Berkley, Westover, and Weynoke. There are several lesser known inner plantations which are situated some distance from the river, but near enough to take advantage of that great waterway as the principal means of shipping their farm products to market. Kittiewan, which is located on Kittiewan Creek in Charles City County, is

part of a gift from the Reigning Native American Chief in 1617, to the then Colonial Governor. Kittiewan's plantation house was built in the early 1700s and is still in use today. Many changes have occurred at Kittiewan. The future holds Kittiewan as the official home of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Klein, Michael (University of Mary Washington)

Theory, Scale, and Ritual in the Middle Atlantic Region Sat. Nov.12, 11:20-11:40

The thesis that social and natural processes operate at varied temporal and spatial scales has gained acceptance among anthropologists, historians, paleontologists, and sociologists. In archaeology, adherents of virtually all theoretical perspectives have advocated multi-scalar analysis. Yet proponents of alternative theoretical agendas at times ignore the temporal and spatial scale at which specific theories might be expected to operate, or the effects of interaction among processes operating at different scales on social transformation. Moreover, interpretations of secondary burials in the Middle Atlantic often focus on human remains, with artifacts used only to date the interment. Yet communal ceremonies create particularly charged and memorable contexts, lending heightened importance to artifacts used throughout the ritual sequence. This paper addresses the intersection of theory, scale, and explanation through the analysis of pre-Columbian through contact-era data on rituals and prestige items from the circum-Chesapeake region.

Kreinbrink, Jeannine (Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions)

"We Helped in Thousands": Public Archaeology and Preservation at a Civil War Cannon Battery Fri. Nov.11, 9:00-9:20

Battery Hooper was one of 28 Union forts and cannon batteries that encircled northern Kentucky to protect Cincinnati, Ohio and the Ohio River passage. After a successful defense against a Confederate advance in September 1862, the fortifications were staffed until the end of the war. After the 1862 emergency was over, General Lew Wallace's victory proclamation declared: "*In coming time strangers, viewing the works on the hills of Newport and Covington*

Kentucky, will ask 'Who built these entrenchments?' You can answer, 'We built them.' If they ask 'Who guarded them?' you can reply, 'We helped in thousands.' If they inquire the result, your answer will be, 'the enemy came and looked at them, and stole away in the night.'" Today Battery Hooper is one of only six fortification sites that remain in northern Kentucky. Interest in visiting Civil War sites is growing and will continue to increase. The Battery Hooper project had become a model of community and public partnership. A university, a local museum, a small city, and a large group of citizens banded together to save this endangered site. A public archaeology project has attracted national attention, including an article in a recent edition of Smithsonian Magazine. Over 175 public volunteers have participated in excavations. Working together these groups have created a 17 acre park that includes the archaeology dig site, a Civil War museum, and a beautiful public park, all accomplished in less than two years.

Largy, Tonya (Peabody Museum), and Mary Lynne Rainey (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

Poverty or Natural Wisdom: Native Home Solutions in 18th Century Nantucket Fri. Nov. 11, 8:20-8:40

In 2004, archaeological investigations by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) on Nantucket led to the discovery of an eighteenth century residential complex associated with the Native American community known as Miacomet Village. Among the many features, the footprint of a small wigwam was found, including remains of an entryway, center hearth, and small bedstead. Within the bedstead feature, a layer of compressed sedge was found imbedded into soil, apparently used as a form of insulation. Analyses confirmed the material as the archaeological leaves, stems and stolons (underground runners) of *Carex pensylvanica* Lam. (Pennsylvania sedge). Here is presented the first archaeological evidence of an 18th century wigwam bedstead feature in the northeast, along with paleoethnobotanical analysis of natural materials used as bedding by the Indian or Indians who slept there. The discovery provides an opportunity to consider

the meaning and significance of a local, natural resource in use as Native Household insulation.

Leveilee, Alan (PAL)

The Case for a Formative Village Stage in Woodland Period Southern Rhode Island Fri. Nov. 11, 1:00-1:20

For decades, in the absence of compelling data, New England archaeologists have questioned and debated the existence of Native American villages. Something seems to have been lost in translation between historic ethnographic accounts and the archaeological record. Considering anthropological landscape perspective, employing multi-staged excavations, and building on the resulting Rhode Island Woodland Period material and feature database, we are now able to recognize and articulate the beginnings of characteristically nucleated Narragansett/Niantic settlement.

Lucas, Ronessa, Eunice Smith (Elizabeth City State University, and Malcolm Mathis (University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff)

Exploring the Migration of the Roanoke Colonists Fri. Nov. 11, 8:20-8:40

Historical maps, archives, genealogies, and oral history indicate at least 4 sites in North Carolina's Dare (2), Hyde (1), and Tyrrell (1) Counties as Native settlements. One or more of these sites may have provided sanctuary for refugees from the ill-fated colony established on Roanoke Island in 1587. The archaeological research design of the Lost Colony Center for Science and Research consists of a predictive model using traditional data but also remote sensing applications, that is, aerial, satellite and geophysical. Environmental studies with remote sensing assist in confirming the sites as habitable. Optical imagery and processing provided the initial results about the locales being habitable (2003 URE Lost Colony Team). Prior study of high-resolution satellite imagery of the Buckridge site in Tyrrell County identified environmental characteristics conducive to habitation. The ridge vegetation of mixed trees was distinct compared to the surrounding wetlands. However, at the highest available spatial resolution (1 m) the vegetative canopy obscured the ground at these sites.

The current study correlates remote sensing imagery with historical geospatial information to evaluate the suitability for settlement at three locales. For this study, settlement suitability is based upon observable, interdependent, and quantifiable environmental factors governing habitability (settlement size and area), arability (soils and vegetation) and defensibility (geographical location and elevation). To determine these factors, data from satellite based Optical and ISAR instruments and aerial LIDAR are compared to observe and quantify the terrain and environment of the historical locales.

Lukesic, Craig (Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)

Zinnsoldaten in the Delaware Bay. Or, the Invasion Army that Never Landed Fri. Nov.11, 11:20-11:40

This paper will examine the tin soldiers that were recovered from the Roosevelt Inlet wreck in Lewes, Delaware. The tin soldiers or *Zinnsoldaten*, appear to have been made in the Nuremberg flat tradition, which was established in the mid 18th century. All of the soldiers are modeling uniforms of the Seven Years War period, and may be early examples of the Bavarian Zinnfiguren art form.

MacCarthy, Michelle D. (Virginia Tech)

Site 44NT78: A Preliminary Look at Steatite Vessel Use in the Transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period in Southside Virginia Sat. Nov.12, 1:20-1:40

The prehistoric record in Southside Virginia is among the least well documented areas of the state. Recent Phase II excavations at Fort Picket MTC in Nottoway and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia, are a first step to filling in some of these blanks. The Phase II evaluation of site 44NT78, in Nottoway County, represents one of only three sites in the county to yield steatite (soapstone) vessel fragments, in association with lithic and ceramic evidence indicating a Terminal Archaic through Early Woodland site. This paper provides a preliminary look at the vessels recovered from site 44NT78 and the associated assemblage, and suggests avenues for further research at this site.

MacDonald, Douglas H. (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

Early Paleoindian to Late Woodland Occupation of the Blue Ridge: Archaeological Investigations for the Hardy Transmission Project, Northwestern Virginia Fri. Nov.11, 11:00-11:20

On behalf of Columbia Gas Transmission, GAI Consultants' Phase I survey of the Hardy Transmission Project identified eight archaeological sites in Shenandoah, Rockingham, Page, Greene, and Louisa Counties, Virginia. Phase II testing was completed at Sites 44GN115, 44GN116, and 44GN117, each of which is located along Swift Run, Greene County, on the eastern flanks of the Blue Ridge near Shenandoah National Park. Results of Phase II excavations at Site 44GN115 indicated multiple occupations dating to between the Early Paleoindian and Late Archaic periods. Phase I-II testing at 44GN116 yielded a low density of lithics and no data regarding its age. Finally, Phase I-II excavations at Site 44GN117 yielded 30,196 lithic artifacts and 48 prehistoric ceramics from multiple site visits between Early Archaic and Late Woodland. The Late Archaic period was the most intensive of the many occupations of 44GN117, as indicated by a hearth feature dated to ~3,800 B.P. This paper provides an overview of Phase I-II studies, focusing mainly on the results of excavations at the three Swift Run sites. If available, preliminary results of Phase III studies will also be presented.

Maslowski, Robert F. (Marshall University Graduate College)

Archaeology of the Great Kanawha Navigation: In Black and White and Technicolor Fri. Nov. 11, 11:20-11:40

The Great Kanawha Navigation originally included ten Chanoine dams. The French system, completed in 1898, was replaced with four high lift dams with German roller gates in the early 1930s. Beginning in 1989 three locks were improved by adding additional lock chambers. Land required for these improvements totaled 1854 acres and included 69 archaeological sites. Fourteen sites required data recovery making this the largest data recovery program in West Virginia. The

cultural components included much of the prehistory and history of the Kanawha Valley and southern West Virginia from Late Paleo-Indian to A.D. 1900. Data recovery resulted in major contributions to prehistoric, historic, and industrial archaeology and bioanthropology. While much of West Virginia's CRM data remains buried in the gray literature, the Kanawha project has resulted in dozens of publications and two award winning films made for public TV.

McBride, Kevin A. (University of Connecticut and Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center) *Transformation by Degree: Eighteenth Century Native American Land Use in Pequot Territory* Fri. Nov. 11, 2:40-3:00

During the middle decades of the eighteenth century the documentary record associated with the Mashantucket Pequot appears to reflect a radical cultural transformation, with documented changes in ideology, architecture, land use, and foodways. In the twenty years between 1740 and 1760, the Mashantucket Pequots converted to Christianity, constructed English-style framed houses and adopted Euro-American farming techniques and European domesticated animals. The remains of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century house and barn foundations, root cellars and fields bounded by dry-laid stone walls attest to the physical transformation of the Mashantucket landscape. To the casual observer it would appear that 150 years of effort by English missionaries and Connecticut colonial government to Christianize and Europeanize the Mashantucket Pequots had finally succeeded. This paper will focus on change and continuity in eighteenth century Mashantucket Pequot land use and subsistence practices as reflected in the documentary and archaeological records. I argue that changes in these aspects of Pequot lifeways were not as dramatic as the documentary record indicates, but rather the result of cumulative changes over a 100-year period.

McConaughy, Mark A. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *And Yet Another Opinion About Pre-Clovis in the Eastern United States* Fri. Nov. 11, 3:40-4:00

This Paper will examine the evidence for a Pre-Clovis occupation of the Eastern United States. It will review the Clovis-First and Pre-Clovis hypotheses concerning the peopling of the New World. Data from Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Cactus Hill, Topper, and other early materials from the Eastern United States will be discussed as part of their role in the development of and impact on the Pre-Clovis hypothesis.

McDaid, Christopher (Fort Monroe), and Randy Amici (Versar, Inc)

The Tavern Keeper and the Doctor: A Comparison of Neighbors and Ceramics Sat. Nov.12, 1:20-1:40

In the middle of the eighteenth century two of Hampton, Virginia's prominent citizens lived and worked next to each other. Francis Riddlehurst operated the successful and well regarded Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Dr. Walter M'Clurg worked as a physician and may have maintained an apothecary in his home. This paper will provide information on the two men and then discuss the variation in the ceramic assemblages associated with their homes. The ceramic assemblages will be compared with an emphasis on vessel function and ware types.

Means, Bernard K. (Virginia Commonwealth University)

More than Dots on the Landscape: Integrating Analyses of Monongahela Village Community Patterns into Regional Settlement Systems in the Allegheny Mountains of Southwestern Pennsylvania Sat. Nov.12, 1:1:40-12:00

Some models of regional settlement patterns assign site components to coarsely-defined functional categories, such as lithic quarry, hunting camp, hamlet, or village. These coarsely-defined functional categories can mask considerable internal variation that is of explanatory interest evident within each component. Confounding this issue is the frequent need to assign individual components to broad chronological periods based upon diagnostic artifacts of varying temporal durations. Recently-acquired mass spectrometry (AMS) assays funded by a National Science Foundation (NSF) project enabled the author to determine the ages of several previously undated

Monongahela villages in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The AMS assays made it possible to examine variation in village community patterns within a regional and temporal perspective.

Moeller, Roger (Archaeological Services)

An Investigation Into the Death of Owasco: Murder, Suicide, Euthanasia, or Natural Causes Sat. Nov.12, 10:40-11:00

“The Death of Owasco” (Hart and Brumbach 2003) is an elegant statement of the tragic results of a valuable heuristic device being converted into an explanatory, evolutionary model. Archaeologists defined Owasco as an archaeological culture on the basis of ceramic typologies, settlement patterns, and subsistence systems which changed gradually through time until it culminated in the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy reported by the Jesuits and other early explorers. The process which follows will evaluate the typologies, settlements, and subsistence in light of the McKern Taxonomic Method and modern ecological thoughts.

Mulholland, Mitchell T., F. Timothy Baker, and Timothy Binzen (UMASS Archaeological Services)

Rhyolites, Flints, Pots, Baskets, and Beads: A Historic Period Native American Site in Hingham, Massachusetts: A Work in Progress Fri. Nov. 11, 1:40-2:00

Deep beneath a commercial parking lot and yard in the center of Hingham, Massachusetts, a fragile, well-preserved Native American archaeological site lay intact in the wet, anaerobic soils associated with ancient Town Brook. The Contact/Historic period Town Brook site was found during an archaeological survey associated with the proposed construction of the Greenbush Line, Old Colony Railroad. Situated today in a modern urban setting, the historic locus of the site consisted of the living floor of a shelter, with a large activity area extending from the shelter to the buried course of ancient Town Brook. Material culture consisted of traditional Native American artifacts mixed with European materials that date to the first half of the seventeenth century. Lithic technology utilized local rhyolites and quartz, but also English flint presumably derived from shipping a ballast.

The superior European lithic material, was adopted, but apparently did not replace rhyolites and quartz that had been in use for millennia. The Native American occupants also adopted other material culture from the English such as glass containers, smoking pipes, ceramics and beads. One unusual refuse pit contained well-preserved wooden disks interpreted as parts of a basket, a flint edge tool and English flint glass. The site was later buried by European settlers and their descendants. The challenges in distinguishing historic Native American strata from European fill are discussed.

Mullin, John, Megan Rupnik, and Robert Hunter (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

The Sycolin Road Pottery - A Previously Unidentified Early 19th Century Kiln in Loudoun County, Virginia Sat. Nov.12, 2:00-2:20

Site 44LD1195 represents a historic pottery kiln site dating to the 1820s to 1840s. Judging from the identification of two kiln features and the presence of large amounts of redware and stoneware wasters, the site appears to contain the foundations of at least two pottery kilns. Research indicates that the forms and styles present at Site 44LD1195 are unusual enough to associate vessels from previously unknown origins with the Sycolin pottery kiln and a Loudoun County pottery industry. The pottery from Site 44LD1195 does not appear to be directly attributable to either the Alexandria or Shenandoah Valley pottery traditions.

Moore, Will, and David Lewes (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Nansemond Settlement during the Late Woodland and Contact Periods Sat. Nov.12, 9:40-10:00

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted evaluations of four Late Woodland to Contact period sites within the proposed Route 125 realignment corridor in the City of Suffolk, Virginia from December, 2004 to April, 2005. This paper will summarize the results of the study and examine how these sites relate to seventeenth-century cartographic and narrative depictions of Nansemond settlements. The paper will also discuss implications of the study for our

understanding of Late Woodland/Contact period settlement patterns throughout the Coastal Plain region.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)
Rhyolite in the Northern Virginia Blue Ridge? A Tuff Decision Sat. Nov.12, 2:20-2:40

Archaeologists regularly employ lithic materials as proxies for patterns of prehistoric Native American mobility and exchange. Of necessity, such associations rely on the correct identification of lithic raw material and source location, a practice often undertaken at the macroscopic level. While some rock types may lend themselves to this approach, recent studies of the prehistoric use of Proterozoic Catoclin Formation metavolcanics call into question both their identification by archaeologists and subsequent settlement and exchange models for the central and northern Virginia Blue Ridge. Archaeological surveys of the Rappahannock and James River Blue Ridge have recovered materials macroscopically identified as metarhyolite and, because no such rocks are geologically identified for this area, assumed to originate in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Similarly, a knapped argillaceous material was attributed to a Triassic Basin source. However, the *in situ* discovery of this material in local outcrops has led to a review of the Catoclin literature, a new respect for the work of geologists, and a reassessment of the indigenous use and movement of metavolcanics.

Perazio, Philip A. (Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc.)

Reinvigorating Settlement Pattern Studies Sat. Nov.12, 10:20-10:40

One of the key elements in the shift from the normative to the processual paradigm that took place in the archaeology during the 1960s and '70s was the adoption of the settlement pattern/system concept. Sites were no longer viewed as more or less perfect representations of an ideal set of cultural traits. Rather, each site was seen as a functionally differentiated part of a human group's adaptive system. This change, in turn, necessitated fundamentally new ways of both collecting and interpreting archaeological data. Perhaps one of the most significant of these innovations was the realization that

patterns of cultural behavior exist at multiple levels of organization, from intra-site to regional. Therefore, the site is no longer the only meaningful unit of analysis. Recent regulatory proposals, at both the state and federal levels, would result in a substantial reversal of these theoretical developments, and push the practice of archaeology back many decades. Using the Middle Atlantic region as an example, this presentation will highlight the centrality of the settlement pattern/system concept to current archaeological research, and indicate how attempts to restrict the scope of archaeological investigations run counter to the basic intent of cultural resource legislation.

Rosenthal, James, and Elizabeth Monroe (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Resource Planning and Research Potential: Nineteenth Century Sites in Virginia's Coastal Plain Sat. Nov.12, 2:20-2:40

Nineteenth century domestic and non-domestic sites present special challenges for those tasked with responsible long-term management of cultural resources at military installations in Virginia's coastal plain, particularly when it comes to assessing the research potential of such resources. Domestic farmsteads are challenging in their ubiquity; few tools exist for determining whether a site is rare, redundant, or best representative. Non-domestic sites are challenging in their rarity. These sites are less familiar to most archaeologists; it is less clear what questions to ask and where to find answers. To assist cultural resource managers, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research has assembled research themes, a historical context, and criteria for assessing the research potential of domestic and non-domestic sites dating from 1830 to 1917.

Rountree, Helen C. (Professor Emerita of Anthropology, Old Dominion University)

More Ammunition for Locating Late Woodland Village Sites in the Chesapeake Region Sat. Nov.12, 11:00-11:20

Archaeological survey is scarcely out of its infancy in the Chesapeake region, as we principal and contributing authors discovered in writing *John Smith's Chesapeake Voyages*,

1607-1609. Constraints of time and funding will continue to limit survey for the foreseeable future. In this paper I attempt to help narrow down the possibilities, at least for village sites. Working not only with John Smith's map but also from the locations of concentrations of natural resources that Late Woodland people are known to have wanted, it should be possible to find major village sites with greater ease in the future, preferably before the developers do.

Spiess, Arthur (Maine Historical Preservation Commission), James Bradley (ARCHLINK), and Richard Boisvert (New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources)

New England-Maritimes Region Fluted Point Sequence: Gradual Versus Abrupt Change Fri. Nov. 11, 4:00-4:20

We have been examining the variability in fluted point attributes on the large number of sites in our region with reasonable large samples of fluted points. Our attention was to sort points and sites into recognizable phases, such as Debert-Vail, Bull Brook and so forth. In fact, variability among the points at one site is usually less than between groups of points from several sites, especially after accounting for rebasing and resharpening of points. So there is some variability to assuming that points from one site represent point production of a limited style or range of attributes. Based on limited radiocarbon dates, there is strong evidence that general attribute trends in fluted points in the region represent a time series, extending over 800 radiocarbon or 1500 calibrated calendar years. As the number of fluted point sites has increased, we have found point styles that are intermediate between the recognized Debert-Vail, Bull Brook, and Michaud-Neponset styles. As a preliminary finding, it seems that there was gradual change in some fluted point attributes within the region. Then, rapid, dramatic change in point style attributes occurred at the end of the fluted point sequence, with the transition to recognizably "late paleoindian" styles.

Tippett, Lee, and Eric Voigt (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

INAA and Petrographic Analysis of Middle Woodland Pottery from Piedmont North

Carolina, Site 31WA1359 Sat. Nov.12, 9:00-9:20

Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Analysis were two methods applied to a sample of sherds recovered from secure Middle Woodland contexts. Analysis of the information from these analyses generated data that were used to determine if (1) sherds of Coastal Plain wares were in the pottery assemblage from Site 31A1359 and (2) variations in pottery manufacture occurred among Yadkin wares. Preliminary results indicate that important differences in paste composition and manufacture occur among Yadkin sherds with different surface treatments. Selecting the appropriate attributes for future analyses should be a focus of future research.

Tolley, George A. (USDA-Forest Service)

Paleoindian Settlement Models: New Insights Into Old Data Fri. Nov. 11, 4:20-4:40

Did Paleoindian populations arrange their travels around the need to procure high quality crypto crystalline resources to replenish their tool kit when it was depleted? Dr. William Gardner developed a settlement model for the Paleoindian period based on material recovered from the Thunderbird and Fifty sites in the Shenandoah Valley. This model was subsequently applied to the entire Middle Atlantic Region. Data gathered from the McCary Fluted Point Survey of Virginia were queried to tabulate lithic resources utilized by Paleoindian populations within six geographic regions of Virginia to test the validity of a settlement model based on "lithocentricity".

White, Esther C. (Historic Mount Vernon)

"a pretty considerable Distillery:" George Washington's Distillery at Mount Vernon Sat. Nov.12, 2:40-3:00

As George Washington retired from the presidency in 1797 he embarked on a new venture as a whiskey distiller, constructing a large stone building, housing five copper pot stills and large boiler, adjacent to his merchant mill. This operation quickly overwhelmed the plantation's grain supply, forcing Washington to purchase large amounts of raw materials to feed the stills. This paper explores the archaeological excavation of the site, conducted over the past

five years, which revealed the spatial layout of the structure, and historical research that helped place Washington's distillery within a broader context. A fully working reconstruction of the distillery, based upon the archaeological discoveries, is currently under construction and will open at Mount Vernon next fall.

They found abundant food resources and lots of quartz. Quartz from pegmatite ridges located on the sites, quartz from quarries a short distance away and quartz cobbles just waiting to be picked up and used, and use it they did. There was a formal tool industry. There were prepared cores and utilized flakes struck from these cores, and there was a bipolar industry. The quartz was used in a variety of ways and its use depended upon its quality, color, and how distant the source was from the site. Although chert was prevalent on these sites, it was an exotic material, and was used differently than the quartz. The lithic technology runs like a connecting thread through these border sites.

Wieland, Lynn-Marie

Lithic Technology on the Southeastern New York/Southwestern Connecticut Border Fri. Nov. 11, 10:40-11:00

From at least 6000 B.C. to A. D. 1700, the Native Americans lived along the southeastern New York/southwestern Connecticut border.

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Compiled by Martha Potter Otto motto@ohiohistory.org

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Bulletin Editor: Lucianne Lavin, 108 New Street, Seymour, CT 06483; llavin.iais@charter.net

Newsletter Editor: Lee West, 366 Main Street, Wethersfield, CT 06109; lfwest@sbcglobal.net

Representative to ESAF: Ernie Weigand II, 152 Silver Spring Road, Wilton, CT 06897; Ewigand@ncc.comment.edu

Amount of annual dues: Individual, \$25; Institutional, \$40; Life, \$300

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ESAF BULLETIN 65(2006)

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PO Box 1331, Huntingtown, MD 21639

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Number of Chapters: 9

Amount of annual dues:

Individual: Active, \$25; Supporting, \$35; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100+, Life, \$1000

Family: Active, \$30; Supporting, \$40; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100

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Society Website: www.massarchaeology.org

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Treasurer: Ted Ballard, 26 Heritage Rd., Rehoboth MA 02769; CBAL277614@aol.com

Editor: James Bradley, 55 Park St., Charlestown MA 02129; jbradley@archlink.org

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Representative to ESAF:

Donald Foster, Phillips Exeter Academy, 20 Main St., MSC#81337, Exeter, NH 03883-2460

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Donald Foster

Mailing dates: Newsletters: April & September of each year, "The New Hampshire Archeologist": Spring of each year, Membership: 165,

Number of Chapters: 1 Date of annual meeting: October of each year

Amount of annual dues: Individual, \$25; Senior, \$18; Student, \$18; Institutions, \$35; Life, \$425

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

c/o Department of History and Anthropology

Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898

Society Website: <http://www.asnj.org/index.html>

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Representative to ESAF: Charles A. Bello

Membership: 300

Number of Chapters: 3

Amount of annual dues: Active, \$20; Institutional, \$25; Family, \$25; Student, \$15; Sustaining, \$30; Life, \$1000.00

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Cweather5@aol.com

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tabel@twcny.rr.com

The 90th Annual Meeting will be held April 28-30, 2006 in Middletown, NY, hosted by the 1000 Orange County Chapter.

Membership (2004): 455 regular, 48 institutional, Chapters : 16

Dues are paid through individual chapters, where they vary, or at-large. At-large dues paid to the NYSAA Treasurer are as follows: Junior, \$5; Student, \$10; Individual, \$20; Dual, \$30; Institutional, \$30; Sustaining, \$50; Life, \$250

Ohio Archaeological Council, Inc.

PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202

Society Website: www.ohioarchaeology.org

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Athens, OH 45701; abrams@ohio.edu

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Representative to ESAF: Martha Potter Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211; motto@ohiohistory.org

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for re-mailing: Martha Otto

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership: 132

Dates of semiannual meetings: Usually 3rd Friday in May and November

Amount of annual dues: \$25

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology

Society Website: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

President: Amanda Valko, 116 Englewood Ave., New Castle, PA 16105-2129; avalko@mbakercorp.com

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Editor: Bill Tippins, 1090 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238; btippins@sgi.net

Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko

Number of Chapters: 10

Amount of annual dues: Active, \$29; Institutional, \$30; Family, \$25, Student, \$18; Sustaining, \$30; Life, \$400; Benefactor, \$500

The Vermont Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 663, Burlington, Vermont 05402-0663

Society web address: www.vtarchaeology.org

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Vice-President, Brigitte Helzer, bahelzer@gmavt.net

2nd Vice-President, Emma Coldwell, emmacoldwell@uvm.edu

Secretary and Journal Editor, Victor Rolando, vrolando@maddog.net

Treasurer, Charles Knight, charles.knight@uvm.edu

Newsletter Editor: Geana Little, gmlittle@sover.net

Officer to receive bulletins for re-mailing: Francis Robinson IV

Society's mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly, Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall, Number of members: approximately 250, Number of Chapters: 1

Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting. The spring meeting date is variable. The fall meeting is our annual meeting and our business meeting, and normally occurs at the end of September or the beginning of October, at or near the conclusion of Vermont Archaeology Month, which is held every September.

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$25; Student, \$10; Senior (65 yrs +), \$10; Life, \$250; Institutional, non-profit, \$25; Institutional, for profit, \$50; Contributing, \$50

Archaeological Society of Virginia

Society website: <http://asv-archeology.org/>

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Treasurer: Bill Thompson, twarchitects@livenet.net

Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Ted Reinhart, tedreinhart@aol.com

AVS Newsletter Editor: George Tolley, newsletter@archeology.org

Annual meeting: October 27-29, 2006

Number of chapters: 10

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

West Virginia Archaeological Society

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Secretary/Treasurer: Darla Spencer, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526 dspencer@crai-ky.com

Editor: Annette Ericksen, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526 aericksen@crai-ky.com

Representative to ESAF: Robert Maslowski

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: President

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership number: 200 Number of chapters: 10, 3 active

Date of annual meeting: 1st Sunday in November

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Secretary/Treasurer Darla I. Spencer, P. O. Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526 (dspencer@crai-ky.com)

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