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EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING**

**79th Annual Meeting
October 25-28, 2012
Perrysburg, OH**

**Editor
Roger Moeller**

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WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

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

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MINUTES OF THE 79th ANNUAL ESAF MEETING

The 79th Executive Board Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held in the Alcove Café of the Holiday Inn-French Quarter, Perrysburg, Ohio, on Friday, October, 26, 2012. This meeting was brought to order by President Dean Knight at 12:22 pm. The Roll Call was requested. Officers and Staff in attendance included: President Knight, President-Elect Amanda Valko, Corresponding Secretary Martha Otto, Treasurer Timothy Abel, Recording Secretary Faye Stocum, AENA Editor Arthur Spiess, and Business Manager Roger Moeller. The Bulletin Editor Mima Kapches and the Webmaster Carolyn Dillian were absent. State Society Representatives in attendance included: Art Spiess substituting for Richard Doyle for Maine, Alan Smith for Massachusetts, Timothy Abel for New York, Martha Otto for Ohio, and Amanda Valko for Pennsylvania. Representatives from the following State Societies were absent: Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. As a result of this Roll Call, the threshold required for a quorum was not met.

In the absence of a quorum, President Knight asked if everyone had a copy of the **Recording Secretary's Minutes of the 78th Annual Executive Board Meeting**. That being the case, after a brief review, Knight asked if there were any additions or corrections. There were none. No vote was taken to approve these Minutes. He thanked Faye Stocum for preparing these Minutes. Martha Otto then presented her **Corresponding Secretary's Report**. She passed out a copy of the Directory, which she updated from information she obtained from the State Societies. No information was received for Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont or Virginia. She asked if anyone had any additions or corrections to please send them to her. This information will be posted on our website. Roger Moeller noted the importance of keeping this information current. He uses this Directory for mailing information as well as sending multiple copies of AENA to State Societies for redistribution. Likewise, the Treasurer needs contact information for the collection of dues. President Knight thanked Otto and asked everyone to reach out to those who are absent to get them to send updated Directory information. The next presentation was the **Treasurer's Report**. This was given by Tim Abel. After distributing copies of his report, he first noted that overall ESAF is financially holding its own. Cash-Flow, as of October 30, 2012, breaks down as follows: income has totaled \$12, 051.87; expenses have totaled \$7,907.34 for a balance of \$4,144.53. Other expenses to be anticipated for the year will include website administration, AENA and Bulletin printing and mailing, and the AENA Editor stipend. As for income, Abel anticipates receiving additional income from Institutional Membership renewals. After reconciling the accounts for this current meeting, he anticipates we should come out about even for the year. Abel reported our combined account balances as of this meeting totals \$67, 585.75. With the flat economy, our investment dividends have only totaled \$178.82 to date. Currently, these investments are primarily cash and a couple of mutual funds with high yield bonds. At present, there just isn't anything worth investing in. Abel noted as part of our bank accounts, we have a Dreyfus fund account, currently paying no interest, which we use for routine cheque writing purposes. This year, they solicited a \$7.00 "Revenue Recovery Fee." We also have a savings account which Roger oversees, currently paying 0.25% interest. When additional funds for writing cheques are needed, he requests that money from Roger. A question was posed by Art Spiess: Should we consider consolidating these accounts? Roger Moeller suggested he might be able to do interbank wire transfers for free. Abel then noted he is the only signatory on the chequing account. We might want to consider having another or a total 2 alternative signatories for this account. Art Spiess suggested we address this in the near future when we have a quorum and can vote on such a matter. Roger Moeller agreed. We should set this up so someone can assist in or take over these banking matters in a seamless transition, if it ever becomes necessary. Abel's last observation was ESAF continues to lose memberships. President Knight thanked Abel for all of his efforts in maintaining the Federation's finances. Next, the **AENA Editor's Report** was presented by Arthur Spiess. Volume 40 of the *Archaeology of Eastern North America* (AENA) for 2012 was produced, printed and delivered to the Business Manager in late September for distribution to ESAF members. 400 bound and 15 unbound copies were produced, containing 9 articles and 187 pages. Penmor Lithographers of Lewiston, Maine, charged us \$6480.00 to print plus \$170.00 to ship Volume 40. For Volume 41, there are currently three articles in various stages of review or revisions. Also, John Halsey is interested in having the participants of his Saturday Afternoon Session on the Jack's Reef Horizon pull together their papers for inclusion in Volume 41. Spiess also noted our license agreement with JSTOR has resulted in over 10,000 articles being downloaded, via library services, in 2011 through September, 2012. Additionally, 35 individual articles have been downloaded by non-JSTOR subscribers. Each of these type of downloads generate \$3.00 for ESAF and \$4.00 for JSTOR. Spiess

expects we will be receiving a revenue cheque from JSTOR at the end of the year. President Knight thanked Art for his continued excellence as Editor and for the encouraging and positive response we've had through JSTOR. It clearly shows our journal has standing in the professional community. Faye Stocum asked if there was anyway to track who is downloading articles from AENA as a means to expanding our potential membership base. Spiess did not know but would check. Roger Moeller then asked if AENA was sent as a PDF to JSTOR. Spiess indicated, yes. Moeller then went on to ask if there was some sort of exclusivity agreement with JSTOR prohibiting us from offering downloadable articles on our website for those volumes that are within the 3-year lag period before they are posted on JSTOR. If not, we could make them available and folks could purchase them from us until the volume was made accessible by JSTOR. ESAF would then realize \$7.00 rather than just \$3.00 on these transactions. Spiess thought this could be done as long as we keep track of the sliding 3-year window schedule. Moeller indicated he could get this set up in a similar fashion as that which is available on the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) website. Once he gets the PDF articles for each volume from Art, he can quickly set this up and send it to our Webmaster for uploading on our website. President Knight thanked Moeller and Spiess for their willingness to take this on. The next request was for the **Bulletin Editor's Report**. The editor, Mima Kapches, was absent. President Knight read an email she sent him. Knight indicated the Bulletin was to be anticipated soon but could not give a date. She also anticipated being here for this meeting. Knight did not know why she is not here. Finally, Kapches indicated her need to set down as Editor. She thanked everyone who has assisted her in the past. President Knight expressed his gratitude to Kapches for the years of service she has given in this endeavor. Thereafter, he announced Roger Moeller has agreed to assume the responsibilities of Bulletin Editor. Moeller noted he will need the current Program Abstracts, Meeting Minutes, and Officers, Staff and State Society Reports. Al Smith asked how many of the State Society Reports did currently Mima have. Neither Moeller nor Knight knew for sure but Moeller thought only 3 had been submitted. Art Spiess asked if this Bulletin would be a paper or digital version. Moeller indicated "paper is dead." The biggest advantage of a digital version is that it is searchable by key words. He can quickly make a digital version and sent it off for posting on our website. We can send out an email announcement indicating its availability on the website. If folks want a hard copy they can just print it. He also noted the webmaster can track the frequency of visits to the Bulletin to see how many folks are interested in its content. Art Spiess suggested we have an obligation to provide paper copies to libraries. The Bulletin is a benefit of membership. Moeller indicated the form of the Bulletin and how it is distributed is not specified in our Constitution. Tim Abel suggested the 2012 Bulletin be issued in paper with a notice that it will be digital thereafter. This will save us approximately \$1,000.00 a year in printing and mailing. Moeller indicated he will do whatever folks want. He can put together a membership email address list; but, it may take a bit of time. Using that, he will send out announcements on the Bulletin going digital. In the interim, he doesn't know how long it will take him to put the remainder of this Bulletin together. He asked President Knight to contact Kapches to get what material and information she has sent to him. Moeller will insert an announcement that this will be the last paper version of the Bulletin. Knight also asked that similar announcements be made at the different sessions and at the registration desk. There was no further discussion on the Bulletin. In Carolyn Dillian's absence, President Knight read the **Webmaster's Report**. Dillian indicated, as of October 30, 2012, there were 1,309 visitors to our website. Most of this traffic occurred just after our 2011 annual meeting and in August and September of this year, in anticipation of this current meeting. Traffic on individual webpages was concentrated on memberships and meeting information, which includes conference registration. Using the services of PayPal, individuals are purchasing memberships, registrations and our publications. Most of our traffic, which is primarily concentrated in the Northeast, is coming directly to our web address and secondarily via various search engines. We are not seeing traffic being directed by links from State Society websites. Lastly, Dillian encourages State Societies to use our website as a venue to post their organization's announcements and events. This opportunity for free advertisement is underutilized. Society information can be sent via email, including photos, and posted within a couple of days. President Knight noted his appreciation to Dillian for doing a good job. He also noted that Roger Moeller will be providing her with future copies of the *Bulletin* for posting. Next, Roger Moeller presented his **Business Manager's Report**. To date, a total of 257 memberships (235 Individuals/22 Institutional) are paid for 2012. Thus far, there are 111 memberships for 2013. As for back issue sales of AENA, of the 12 available volumes, there were no sales for 9 of these. For the remaining volumes, only last year's issue, Volume 39, sold more than 2 copies. Regarding current issue sales of AENA, we should consider Volume 40 as sold out. There for about 45 copies left after this issue was distributed this Fall. We need to keep these remaining copies for book distributors' orders and members joining

later this year. Moeller has experienced problems with the US Postal Service. The Postal Service has revised its requirements, procedures and fees for bulk mailing books, which was our method for distributing AENA. These new procedures are onerous and difficult to implement. The available alternative is to send our publications using “media rate” at the current cost of \$2.89, which requires adhering real stamps on each mailing. Volume 40 of AENA was sent using this method. As of January 27, 2013, this rate will increase to \$2.98. Moeller requested the Executive Board consider the future of paper publications. We have to weigh the facts of continuing declines in memberships, against printing and mailing costs, which have constantly risen. How much will we be forced to raise membership dues to cover these costs in the future? Currently, we are financially positioned to be able to produce and distribute our publications without raising dues. President Knight thanked Moeller for his report. Moving on, the **Brennan Award Committee Report** was presented by Arthur Spiess. Spiess announced there were no inquiries or applications for the Louis A. Brennan Award for 2012. Spiess then indicated he could not provide a status report on the 2011 Award given to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) to be used for the publication of *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 B. P.* other than to say it has not been published. President Knight thanked Spiess for his report and then asked him to present the next report. Spiess presented the **Ronald A. Thomas Award Committee Report**. This award committee was tasked to prepare Guidelines and Application Procedures for offering “monetary grants for the preparation of substantive archaeological information from CRM or “contract” archaeology reports for submission to *Archaeology of Eastern North America* for publication.” President Knight thanked Spiess for all his time and effort to prepare these Guidelines and Application Procedures. Spiess indicated he would be making a few minor edits and would be sending them to the Webmaster for posting on our website in the near future. There will be no formal advertisement of this award; for the immediate future, it will be by word of mouth. The award will be available in 2013. President Knight thanked Spiess for the time and effort he spent on pulling this together.

With the conclusion of Reports, President Knight moved on to matters of **Old Business**. The first item raised for discussion was **Marketing and Promotion of ESAF**. This agenda item is a carry over from last year’s meeting. The meeting discussion included: List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives; Using Email for Conducting Emergency Executive Board Business in lieu of face-to-face meetings; Developing a Promotional Contest or Competition among State Societies; Promoting Student Interest in ESAF; and, Website update to include other organizations on our “Links Page. As for the **List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives**, President Knight indicated this is something we should have and it should be included in the State Society Directory which the Corresponding Secretary compiles each year for posting on our website. After a brief discussion, Knight indicated that he and Martha Otto would prepare this List and present it to the Executive Board next year. Moving on to **Using Email for Conducting Emergency Executive Board Business**, Roger Moeller asked President Knight how many of the State Society Representatives responded to the recent email that was sent regarding whether we should send Volume 40 of AENA before this meeting or wait until the Bulletin was completed to send them together. President Knight noted that only 4 out of the 13 Society Reps responded to that email. Moeller indicated that poor response raises the question whether using email as an alternative means of communication is even viable. Knight felt it was important to have something in place to address emergencies since we only meet once a year. Faye Stocum advised everyone that this was an issue to be addressed in revising our By-Laws. Roger Moeller noted the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) had addressed this matter; however, to date they’ve had no occasion to implement it. Stocum went on to say that when she, Mima Kapches and Jack Hranicky were initially tasked to draft a revised Constitution and By-Laws, she looked at Robert’s *Rules of Order* and discovered that any electronic alternative to the tradition meeting format had to provide for instant communication; that is, everyone had to be able to hear and/or read everyone else’s comments in real time. Amanda Valko suggested maybe we set up a Chat Room. After some additional discussion, President Knight indicated the matter needs to be tabled and brought forward next year. Al Smith suggested we email the State Society Reps and let them know it’s their responsibility to attend annual Executive Board Meetings. If they cannot attend, they must find an alternate. This would help ensure we have a quorum to conduct business. President Knight agreed and said this also goes back to the matter of how we define what constitutes a quorum. Tim Abel suggested we reconsider the number of Board Officers and Staff members as well as Representatives who must be present rather than just a majority of Society Representatives. Stocum advised Abel this was one of many items that she, Kapches and Hranicky tried to tackle several years ago. If everyone would recall, it was because there so many issues to tackle in revising both documents, the Board elected to sequence the revisions and address the Constitution first. Art Spiess asked Stocum for a clarification as to what

transpired at last year's Executive Board and General Business Meetings that resulted in voting down the proposed revised Constitution. Stocum advised Spiess the draft revised Constitution, which was prepared by Jack Hranicky, was circulated by President Knight 6 months prior to the annual meeting. At that time, Knight asked everyone to vote on its approval so it could be distributed and then presented at the upcoming General Business Meeting. This was done. At last year's Executive Board Meeting, the topic of the draft revised Constitution was on the agenda. When it was brought up for discussion, Stocum and Tim Abel identified a major problem with the proposed Article 5. As written, it identified it was the Executive Board's responsibility to determine the location of the Annual Meetings. This is problematic for 2 reasons. First, annual meetings are hosted by others. The Executive Board can only accept or reject invitations made by State Societies or Affiliated Individuals to hold the meeting in their state or province. The second problem is this topic is not a Constitutional issue but rather one to be included in the By-Laws, as it currently does. After a bit of discussion, it was decided the proposed revised Constitution would be presented at the General Business Meeting for a vote. At that time, as granted in the extant Constitution and By-Laws, if anyone from the floor wished to propose amending (delete Article 5) this document, it could be considered as a matter of business and voted on. As it happened, no one realized Jack Hranicky had stepped out of the Executive Board Meeting when this was discussed. Consequently, at the General Business Meeting when this item was brought up for a vote and a motion was made to amend this draft Constitution by eliminating Article 5, Hranicky protested. Having not been aware of the previous discussion, he felt the Executive Board was trying to railroad through an unauthorized version. Thereafter, it was decided to adopt Hranicky's revised Constitution with the understanding it would be brought up next year to eliminate Article 5. The motion passed. Spiess then noted because we don't have a quorum for this meeting we can't bring a motion to amend the new Constitution by striking Article 5 to the General Business Meeting. It seems we still have a lot of work to do in the By-Laws too. Stocum responded in the affirmative and noted nothing has been done on revising the By-Laws other than what was done a number of years ago and it was only a working draft. Spiess asked who now has the responsibility to prepare revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws. President Knight indicated he would look over the material to see if this is something he would be able to tackle. Faye Stocum indicated she had a lot of material on the By-Laws. If he was interest in looking at it, he should contact her. Tim Abel commented that making revisions to the By-Laws needs to be done in an open forum so there can be immediate input and exchange. President Knight agreed and reiterated he would look at the By-Laws. For now, he suggested we just proceed with presenting the new Constitution with an amendment to strike Article 5 at the General Business Meeting. Faye Stocum indicated this can't be done at this meeting since the Executive Board has to formally accept the proposed amendment and thereafter, it must be circulated to the member-at-large 6 months prior to the meeting. We missed that April 1 deadline this year. President Knight indicated he would handle these matters so a vote can be taken at the 2013 General Business Meeting. Moving on, President Knight indicated he took no action on **Developing a Promotional Contest or Competition among State Societies**. This was something Past-President Charles Bello had agreed to pursue and Knight was to contact him as to any progress. President Knight apologized saying he had not contacted Bello. Art Spiess suggested this "contest" was probably not a good idea given the low level of participation of State Society Representatives at our meetings. If Reps don't participate can we realistically expect their State Society members would be interested? Thereafter, it was decided to drop this idea from further consideration. The next topic was **Promoting Student Interest in ESAF** through the use of the MAAC model to target university professors and academic institutions. President Knight indicated he was charged with developing a comprehensive mailing list of academic institutions and professors who taught archaeology. In cooperation with President-Elect Amanda Valko, he was to send out a letter which would champion ESAF as a forum for furthering their students' education and a place to present papers at our annual meetings. Valko indicated she had prepared a draft letter for Knight's consideration. Knight indicated he started to generate the mailing list but quickly found it became overwhelming; which university departments should be targeted? Who on the faculty should receive it? He didn't know how to proceed. He also questioned when should letters be sent? Should it be in the spring? Fall? Are we trying to align this mailing with an eye to when student projects begin so they can anticipate presenting a paper at the next meeting? Roger Moeller advised the Board the upswing in student membership and participation in MAAC took about 15 years to get it where it is today. It won't happen overnight, but it will happen if we target professors who, in the early stages of a survey or research project, work at getting their students involved in various aspects of their projects with an end goal of presenting their results to professional and avocational audiences. This mentoring experience is invaluable and students gravitate to these kinds of learning opportunities. Student who go through this experience and become

professors tend to pass on this experience to the next generation. John Nass is an excellent example. His students are here and presenting the results of their work. Art Spiess announced, as Program Chair for the 2013 meeting, he knows there will be students coming from nearby universities in Maine. Al Smith advised everyone that students have limited funds. When our meetings are some distant from their school, they can't afford to come. He suggested the Local Arrangements and/or Program Chairs of our annual meetings will know which universities are sufficiently local for students to attend. They should be tasked with identifying these regional schools and faculty members and to extend an invitation to come and present papers. Roger Moeller also advised the Board that MAAC has a scholarship program of sorts. It pays the membership and registration for students participating in an annual Student Paper Competition. Often, there is sufficient money left over to pay for non-competition student paper presenters' registration. Such an effort requires the Program Chair to be high profile and involved. Thereafter, Art Spiess said he would contact southern New England universities and other professionals after contacting Moeller for a list of ESAF members who are active and currently inactive in his area. Amanda Valko suggested this outreach should be part of the annual meeting preparations so there can be a constant awareness that ESAF is a viable organization for encouraging student participation in archaeology. President Knight agreed with this approach but asked if he should continue with the original idea of a mass mailing campaign to increase student memberships. Art Spiess suggested the Board table this letter writing campaign in favor of taking this regional outreach approach. Everyone agreed. The last matter under this item of Old Business was **Updating our Links Webpage to include Other Society and Organizations**. President Knight didn't know the status of this project and it was not contained in the Webmaster's Report. According to last year's Minutes, it was initially thought the Webmaster should establish a separate 'Links Page' which contained addresses to other professional organizations' (not State Societies) websites who share like goals and objectives. The example discussed was the New York (City) Archaeological Council (NYAC). The Webmaster didn't feel she was capable of creating a separate webpage for this but would be happy to add NYAC and any other such organizations to our existing Links Page. President Knight indicated he would contact Carolyn Dillian to see if these links can be added. The second item of Old Business is a **Status Report on the Current Meeting**. John Nass, Program Chair, indicated he now has an appreciation for what is involved in putting a program together. The program was filled with 1 poster and 6 paper sessions, which included 61 presentations. Nass reported, since the Midwest Archaeological Conference meetings were held just last week, we might have had more papers to fill the program if the meetings were further apart. Additionally, 3 presenters cancelled, one of which was a student paper presenter. Nass was pleased his school, California University of Pennsylvania, printed 133 programs for about \$70.00; likewise, they printed the poster session announcements for \$4.70. He was sold 2 advertisements in the program for \$250.00 each. Martha Otto, Arrangements Chair, then indicated there were 113 pre-registrants and 10 walk-ins as of this morning. So far, approximately 60 banquet tickets have been sold and there is no minimum ticket purchase requirement. Session breaks have been subsidized by contributions made by 4 CRM firms. There has been a great response for space in the Book Room. It is filled to capacity. Twelve tables or display spaces were purchased at \$25.00 each. The hotel has provided a complimentary hospitality room and 2 sleeping rooms; one of which went to our quest speaker. Financially, we appear to be in pretty good shape. Otto also noted the Thursday afternoon tour of Fort Meigs was well attended. Thereafter, Roger Moeller identified a problem arose when 2 individuals claimed they had pre-registered using PayPal. Moeller had no record and these people had no receipts. He suspects they may have used someone else's PayPal account to make their purchase, not knowing the receipt would go to the owner of the account. Alternatively, they may have mistakenly purchased a membership rather than registering for the meeting. He will check into this and hopefully get it resolved. President Knight thanked Nass and Otto for all their hard work to pull this conference together. The last item Old Business to be discussed was the **Tracking of the \$1000.00 Donation Made by Mima Kapches in 2009 for a Student Paper Award**. Last year, President Knight was tasked with contacting Kapches to see whether she had a preference as to how this money was to be tracked – in a new account or as a separate line item of our savings account. Knight advised the Board he neglected to do this. The Treasurer, Tim Abel, indicated the Business Manager has kept it as a separate line item of our savings account and it can be easily tracked. Moeller noted it would be an especially cumbersome task to set up a new account since, as our Business Manager, he cannot set up an account for an entity not incorporated in the State of Connecticut. Additionally, there would be a \$2.00 monthly service fee charged for such an account; thereby, reducing available funds dedicated for encouraging student participation in ESAF.

[Recording Secretary Note: An item of Old Business that was on the Meeting Agenda, **Revisions to the Federation's Constitution**, was not discussed as a separate matter. However, it was discussed at length under the topic: **Using Email for Conducting Emergency Executive Board Business**. (This discussion is located above.)]

With no additional Old Business, President Knight moved on to **New Business**. The first item discussed was the **2013 Annual Meeting**. Art Spiess announced the Maine Archaeological Society (MAS) will be hosting the 2013 annual meeting. It will be held October 31-November 3, 2013 at the Sable Oaks Marriott in South Portland, Maine. Richard (Dick) Doyle will be the Local Arrangements Chair and Spiess will be the Program Chair. Kenneth Sassaman has agreed to be the Banquet Speaker. Spiess did not have information on hotel room rates but would include that with the information for posting on our website. President Knight thanked Spiess, Doyle and the MAS for their commitment to have ESAF come to Maine next year. Next, President Knight moved onto the second item of New Business. This was the **2014 Annual Meeting**. President Knight announced, due to other pressing matters, Stephen Israel, Representative of the Archaeological Society of Maryland (ASM), was not able to attend this meeting. However, Knight announced the ASM has extended an invitation to host the 2014 annual meeting. It will be held in Solomons Island, in southern Maryland. For now, Knight had no other details to share but he assumed they would be forthcoming. President Knight extended his appreciation to Israel and the ASM for this invitation. Thereafter, he reminded the Board to look for hosts for the 2015 and 2016 annual meetings. The third item of New Business was a **Report from the Nominations Committee for 2013-2015 Elections**. President Knight indicated he appointed himself and Roger Moeller to this committee. Knight went on to say Amanda Valko will automatically become President and the presidential gavel will be handed over to her on Saturday night at the banquet. For the position of President-Elect, they asked Kurt Carr, who agreed to be a candidate. The remaining positions are Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary. President Knight announced that Tim Abel and Martha Otto have agreed to continue as Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, respectively and their names will automatically be added to the Slate of Candidates. Knight then announced Faye Stocum has requested to step down as Recording Secretary. At present, the Committee has not found a candidate for that position. Knight asked the Board to think about who would be a good person to assume these responsibilities and get back to him. Since we do not have a quorum, this Slate of Candidates cannot be voted on and formally offered at the General Business Meeting. All nominations for the open positions will have to be made from the floor.

With no additional Old or New Business ventured for discussion, President Knight adjourned this meeting at 2:30 pm.

MINUTES OF THE 79th ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 79th General Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) was held in the Alcove Café of the Holiday Inn-French Quarter, Perrysburg, Ohio, on Saturday, October, 27, 2012. This meeting was brought to order by President Dean Knight at 4:17 pm. Knight welcomed and thanked everyone for attending. He then announced that at the Executive Board Meeting held the previous afternoon, there were too few State Society Representatives present to constitute a quorum. This being the case, no formal business could be conducted. However, various reports were given and items of Old and New Business were discussed. President Knight proceeded to request the various Officers, Staff and Committee Chairs to present the reports they gave at the Executive Board Meeting. President Knight announced the Recording Secretary's Meeting Minutes of the 2011 Executive Board and General Business Meetings were distributed prior to the Executive Board Meeting and generally discussed. Everyone in attendance thought they had adequately and correctly covered the business which transpired in 2011; however, as Knight indicated, they were not approved. Knight noted they will be available in this year's Bulletin which has yet to be sent out to our membership. Since they were not available to this Meeting's attendees, we cannot request their approval. This will have to be done in 2013. Moving on, the President asked the other Officers and Staff, consisting of the Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, the AENA Editor, and the Business Manager, to present synopses their respective reports. These reports were presented. President Knight advised the attendees the Webmaster and Bulletin Editor were absent from the Board Meeting. He then proceeded to give a summary of their reports. Two Committee reports were given for the Louis A. Brennan Award and the Ronald A. Thomas Award by Arthur Spiess.

[Recording Secretary Note: All these reports are contained in the preceding Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting and/or elsewhere within the Bulletin.]

President Knight proceeded onto **Old Business**. The first item on the agenda was **Marketing and Promotion**. President Knight indicated there were several issues raised under this topic. The first was the idea of developing a competition or contest for State Societies to stimulate more local interest in ESAF. He noted this has not moved forward. It was initially suggested by Charles Bello, when he was President; however, he never followed up in its development. Since Bello has not participated in any ESAF business in the last 2 years, the Executive Board felt it appropriate to drop this from further consideration. The second issue was Promotion of Student Interest in ESAF. After a long discussion, everyone agreed the Program and Local Arrangements Chairs who plan a meeting should undertake a notification effort to universities in their region to generate student interest in coming to our annual meeting and to present papers. A third issue was expanding the “Links Page” of our website to include other professional organizations with similar interest in archaeology. A fourth issue was the development of a List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives. President Knight indicated he and Martha Otto would develop this list and present it to the Executive Board next year. It will eventually be posted on our website. The last issue discussed was raised by Faye Stocum. She indicated this matter was inadvertently not discussed at the Executive Board Meeting. The issue was the status of Jack Hranicky’s request to produce additional copies of the CD of older issues of AENA. This request was granted in 2011 with the intent to send 5 copies of this CD to each State Society to sell. In Jack Hranicky’s absence, no report was available. The second item of Old Business was a **Status Report on the Current Meeting**. Martha Otto announced there were 133 meeting registrants and 66 banquet tickets were sold. The break down of attendance by state/province will be announced at the banquet. President Knight thanked Otto for her report and expressed everyone’s appreciation to her and John Nass for putting together a great meeting. Otto also indicated that Linda Pansing deserved acknowledgement for all her time and effort in ensuring this meeting ran smoothly. The last item of Old Business was the matter of **Revisions to the Federation’s Constitution**. President Knight reminded everyone at last year’s General Business Meeting, the membership voted to accept revisions to our Constitution as presented at that meeting. During the course of the discussion held at that time, a problem was noted with the proposed Article 5. This proposed article dealt with the Executive Board’s responsibility to determine the location of annual meetings. The Executive Board has neither the ability nor is it a duty of this body to find venues for our annual meeting. As an article of our By-Laws, annual meetings are hosted by state societies and/or affiliated Individuals. This is not a constitutional matter. In anticipation of revising the Constitution to eliminate Article 5 at this General Business Meeting, President Knight needed to have circulated this proposed amendment to the membership at large 6 months prior to this meeting. This was not done. Hence, revising the Constitution will have to be deferred to our 2013 annual meeting. The current and proposed Constitution will be posted on our website.

With no additional Old Business, President Knight moved on to **New Business**. The first item of New Business was the **2013 Annual Meeting**. On behalf of the Maine Archaeological Society, Art Spiess announced the 2013 meeting will be held at the Sable Oaks Marriott in South Portland, Maine. The dates of this meeting are October 31st – November 3rd. The banquet speaker will be Ken Sassaman. Additional details will be available on our website. President Knight thanked Spiess and the MAS for extending this invitation. We heartily accept and look forward to a “lobster laden meeting.” The second item of New Business was the **2014 Annual Meeting**. President Knight indicated Stephen Israel, on behalf of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, has extended an invitation to host the 2014 annual meeting in Solomons Island, located in southern Maryland. Details will be forthcoming. Knight asked everyone in attendance to consider hosting the 2015 and 2016 annual meetings. It generally takes about a year to find a venue and negotiate hotel facilities, so it’s important to plan ahead. The last item of New Business on the agenda was the **Election of Officers for 2013-2015**. Since there was no quorum at the Executive Board Meeting, no official Slate of Candidates can be presented. Instead, nominations must be made from the floor. President Knight indicated he will automatically become Immediate Past-President and Amanda Valko will become President. Thereafter, Art Spiess made the following nominations: for President-Elect - Kurt Carr; for Treasurer - Timothy Abel; for Corresponding Secretary - Martha Otto; and, for Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum, until a replacement can be found. President Knight asked for any additional nominations for these individual offices. There were none. A motion was made by Amanda Valko and seconded

by Al Smith to accept the presented nominees as our Officers for 2013-2015. The motion passed. Thereafter, President Knight asked if there was any additional business to be discussed. There was none. Moving on, President Knight asked for **Reports from the State Societies**. Reports were presented for Maine by Art Spiess, for Massachusetts by Al Smith, for New York by Timothy Abel, for Ohio by Martha Otto, and for Pennsylvania by Amanda Valko. No reports were presented for Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia or West Virginia. After these reports were presented, Faye Stocum made a motion to thank Dean Knight for serving as President of the Federation these past two years and for stepping in for Charles Bello when he could not preside over the 2011 annual meeting. The motion was seconded by Art Spiess and unanimously passed. President Knight thanked everyone and indicated, as Past-President, he will still obligated to work on several projects. Everyone should expect to see him again next year. Thereafter, a motion was made by Al Smith and seconded by Roger Moeller to adjourn this meeting. This motion passed and the meeting concluded at 5:00 pm.

Meeting Attendance

Michigan, 1	Massachusetts, 2	Illinois, 5
Indiana, 1	Maine, 2	Michigan, 10
New Hampshire, 1	Wisconsin, 2	New York, 11
New Jersey, 1	Kentucky, 3	Pennsylvania, 25
Arizona, 1	Maryland, 4	Ohio, 53
Connecticut, 1	West Virginia, 4	for a grand total of 133 people
Delaware, 2	Canada, 4	

Respectfully submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary

WEBMASTER'S REPORT

I apologize that I cannot attend the meeting this year, but wish you a successful conference!

Here are the details for the Webmaster's Report to be entered into the minutes of the society:

Since the last meeting, which ended Oct. 30, 2011, we have had 1,309 visitors to the ESAF webpage. A bar graph of our website traffic (attached) indicates that our biggest traffic bump over the past year occurred just following the 2011 meeting (with 233 visitors in November 2011) and in August and September of 2012 leading up to this meeting.

Not surprisingly, individual page traffic indicates that most of our website activity is seeking membership and meeting information, and our page seems to be doing a good job as serving as a resource for those needs. Memberships and meeting registrations are processed through Paypal quite effectively.

Our page also serves as a marketplace for publications, which can be purchased through Paypal as well (for U.S. addresses only).

Traffic to our page seems to be mostly coming directly to the www.esaf-archeology.org address, and secondarily found through search engines such as Google. We do not seem to be getting significant traffic from state society webpages.

Most of our traffic is, as we can expect, coming from the U.S., and particularly from the northeast. We have had one hit from Europe and one from India over the past year.

I would request that you all consider the ESAF website news section as a venue for state society announcements and events. This is an incredibly underutilized resource and provides free advertising to you. I can post anything remotely archaeology related. Simply email me some text and/or images and I will post within a day or two.

Please let me know if you have any other information you would like to see posted.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Dillian

EDITOR'S REPORT

Print Issue of AENA

Volume 40 (2012) was delivered to the printer on September 7th, containing nine articles and 187 pages. Final page proofs were approved on September 12th. The printer should have shipped to Roger Moeller before September 25th. This year 400 copies were printed and bound, with about 15 copies unbound for reprints.

Total printing cost this year will be about \$6480.00, plus \$170.00 shipping, compared with \$6900 last year and \$6100.00 in 2009 (short issue). Again we used Penmor Lithographers of Lewiston, Maine.

As of this date we have three articles submitted for 2012, in various stages of peer review and/or author's revision. In addition, John Halsey is soliciting papers from participants in the 2012 ESAF Jack's Reef symposium, for a thematic group of papers.

Digital Publication

ESAF had concluded a JSTOR Publication License Agreement for Archaeology of Eastern North America late in 2010. The agreement includes a "three year moving wall," which means that AENA will be made available digitally to libraries after three years. JSTOR released its AENA scanned images for all volumes through 2007 to subscriber libraries in early August, 2011. The 2008 issue was released in early 2012. The scanned images are of high quality, and each article is available as an separate download.

In addition to JSTOR access through library subscription, we signed a "Publisher Sales Service Rider" with JSTOR in September, 2010, to make individual article downloads available to anyone, for a fee. (The fee is \$7.00, and that includes \$3.00 payment to ESAF and a \$4.00 service fee to JSTOR.)

JSTOR usage statistics are available to me through their web site. I was astonished to see just over 10,000 article downloads through the library service for 2011 and 2012 to date. The number per issue ranges from about 75 for some of the early issues, to over 700 downloads for some recent issues (post-2000). We presume these are mostly students at subscriber libraries. JSTOR revenue for the library subscriptions will be apportioned to ESAF early in 2013. There have also been 35 fee downloads of articles by individuals during 2012 to date.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur E. Spiess, Editor

LOUIS A. BRENNAN AWARD COMMITTEE REPORT 2012

There were no applications for the Louis A. Brennan Award in 2012. In fact, there were no inquiries about the award. It appears that ESAF is averaging one Brennan Award every other year.

2011 Award

The 2011 Louis A. Brennan Award in the amount of \$2000.00 went to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology for publication of *The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 B.P.* The application for this publication was received late in June (before the July 1 deadline) from James Wosochlo, President of the SPA. The proposed book will be the fourth in a series published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, this one focusing on the Transitional (Archaic) period. Eight articles are derived from 2009 papers, including presentations at the EASF meeting. Authors include Michael Stewart, Frank Vento, Kurt Carr, and Roger Moeller. At the time of this writing, the publication has not yet appeared.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur Spiess

TREASURER'S REPORT

Balance on 1/1/2012

Savings.....	\$19,296.54
Checking.....	\$329.28
PayPal.....	\$-
Dreyfus.....	\$571.13
Wells Fargo.....	\$42,684.95
TOTAL.....	\$62,881.90

Income

Annual Meeting.....	\$3,685.00
Book Sales.....	\$1,410.20
Dividends (Dreyfus).....	\$-
Dividends (Wells Fargo).....	\$245.09
Individual Membership.....	\$7,705.00
Institutional Membership.....	\$3,335.00
Interest Income (Savings).....	\$11.78
Sales Tax & Misc.....	\$-
State Society Membership.....	\$718.00
Sudent Award Fund.....	\$-
TOTAL.....	\$17,110.07

Expenses.....

Annual Meeting.....	\$2,223.26
Bank Charges.....	\$7.00
Business Rep Stipend.....	\$4,800.00
AENA Editor Stipend.....	\$500.00
Membership Expenses.....	\$9,088.66
AENA Printing.....	\$6,912.00
Bulletin Printing.....	\$639.40
Postage	\$1,430.91
Renewal Mailing.....	\$106.35
Awards	\$200.00
Refunds.....	\$10.00
PayPal Expenses.....	\$251.88
Sales Taxes Paid.....	\$-
Business Taxes Paid.....	\$51.00
Web Expenses	\$119.40
TOTAL.....	\$17,251.20
Balance.....	\$62,740.77

Balance on Dec. 31, 2012

Savings.....	\$17,191.64
Checking.....	\$430.36
PayPal.....	\$-
Dreyfus.....	\$2,188.73
Wells Fargo.....	\$43,394.93
TOTAL.....	\$63,205.66
Difference.....	\$464.89

.....
The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand of \$464.89 represents unrealized capital gain/loss in the Wells Fargo investment account.

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

Archaeological Society of Connecticut: Ernest A. Wiegand

The Archaeological Society of Connecticut currently has 108, including 6 exchange memberships with other societies. Membership benefits include three newsletters (which are now available electronically) and the annual ASC Bulletin, as well as reduced registration fees for the annual and semi-annual meetings. The ASC website, which was reorganized in 2011 by webmaster Jay McMahon, can be accessed at www.connarchaeology.org.

A new Student Membership category was established to provide an incentive for young students to join and become active in the society. The Student Membership annual dues are \$10 and provides the member with electronic copies of the ASC Newsletter and a hard copy of the annual Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut. The traditional registration fee for students attending the annual and semi-annual meetings continues to be half price.

The ASC held two meetings this year. The spring meeting was held at the Simsbury Historical Society and featured a number of speakers addressing the theme of "The Periphery of Archaeology: Focuses on Specialty Analyses". The fall meeting was held at the Dennison- Pequotsepos Nature Museum in Stonington. The morning session was devoted to the study of local stone features and was followed by a guided tour of the Gungywump site led by Dr. Ken Feder of Central Connecticut State University and Art Brown.

ASC Bulletin #74 included presentations from the 2011 Native American Archaeology Roundtable sponsored by the Institute for American Indian Studies in Washington, Ct. The papers focus on the topic of wampum and the authors will consist of a diverse group of Native Americans and archaeologists.

The 2012 Russell Award, given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bernie A. Russell and Mrs. Althea Russell, was presented to Ms. Cynthia Redman for her contributions to the society.

The Lyent Russell grant was established in 1999 to award research funding to archaeologists working in Connecticut but lacking the institutional backing to assist in obtaining radiocarbon dates, the consultation of specialists, or other expenses for research that are prohibitive for the unaffiliated individual to utilize. The 2013 grant application and instructions will be included in the spring 2013 ASC newsletter.

Several archaeological organizations in Connecticut are affiliated with the ASC and have submitted the following updates on their activities.

The Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, Inc. is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to support the Office of State Archaeology. FOSA accomplishes this by supplying the Office of State Archaeology with supplies and equipment to the OSA that are not in its budget and through volunteering in a wide variety of field investigations and laboratory work. Among the special events held in 2012 were the FOSA Annual Meeting, which included a presentation on Chavet Cave by Zack Zorich (editor of *Archaeology* magazine) and an Archaeology Day held at the Keeney Cultural Center in Old Wethersfield. In addition to numerous organizations' exhibits and displays, there were five speakers who presented information on a variety of archaeological topics. FOSA maintains a website (fosa-ct@archaeologist.com) for its members and those interested in its activities.

The Institute for American Indian Studies held its Annual American Indian-Archaeology Roundtable on the topic of indigenous trade and trading networks. Two new exhibits were opened, one on Connecticut's Indian Peoples and another on the Tlingit of Alaska. A quarterly series of "Artifact Identification Days" was held, and the Institute's Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club held a lecture series and had a summer field school and dig at a 4500 year old site in Warren, CT.

The Norwalk Community College Archaeology Club, in addition to the continuing investigations at the Late Archaic and 18th century period Gallows Hill site in Redding, conducted an emergency salvage excavation of a small remnant of a shell midden. The midden was exposed by the collapse of a sea wall by Hurricane Andy at the Roton Point Association in the Rowayton section of Norwalk. Excavation quickly revealed that the midden was not a prehistoric Native American site but contained evidence from the early years of Roton Point, which was a major vacation destination during the late 19th and early 20th

centuries. Attracting several thousand visitors during the summer, Roton Point featured an amusement park, a midway, concession stands and a hotel. Many of the big bands of the era played there until the damage brought by the hurricane of 1938 resulted in the closing of the facility shortly after.

A number of monthly programs were also held by the NCC Archaeology Club and featured topics as wide-ranging as the Hiram Bingham Collection from Machu Picchu to the Mo'alla Survey project in Egypt and the Remote Sensing of Mongolia's Mobile Pastoralists. These meetings are open to the public as well as the students and staff of the college and provide a source for public education and outreach.

Archaeological Society of Delaware: Fred Carlson

The Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD) was founded in 1933 by amateur and professional archaeologists to study and appreciate archaeology. This year we will be celebrating 80 years of Archaeological Society of Delaware.

Our mission is to

- Educate both our members and the public about archaeology.
- Support professional archaeological investigations.
- Report on activity within Delaware and the surrounding region.
- Promote interest and participation in archaeology and related activities.

To promote the work we are doing our state hosts an Annual Archeology month in May of every year. We have it in several locations and turn out for last years event was very good across the site. ASD handles volunteers to persevere historic sites all across the State of Delaware we have been involved with many projects to help this effort.

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

Maine

None received

Archeological Society Of Maryland, Inc.: Stephen Israel

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of 285 individuals and institutions. ASM currently has eight active chapters throughout the state. The officers for the 2012-2013 were elected at the 2012 fall meeting. They are: Claude Bowen, president; Laura Cripps, vice-president; Jim Gibb, Treasurer; Belinda Urquiza, Secretary; Robin Martin, Membership Secretary; Lynn Bulhack, Elaine Hall, Valerie Hall, Barbara Israel, Annetta Schott and Jamie Wilder at-large-trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dennis Curry (editor) of the Journal, Myron Beckenstein (Newsletter editor) and State Terrestrial Archeologist, Charlie Hall. ASM sponsored or participated in many archeology related activities that ran throughout 2012. The included: 21th Annual Workshop in Archeology – March 10; 46th Spring Symposium on Archeology – April 21: Three Centuries of Conflict: the Archaeology of War; Maryland Archeology Month 2012 April; The War of 1812 Bicentennial; 41th Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology: May 25 – June 4: at the Hollingsworth Farm and Elkland Landing Sites in Cecil County and the 49th ASM Annual Meeting was held October 20th.

The 21th Annual Workshop in Archeology was co-hosted with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations by: Julie King on "... a place now known unto them:" Finding the Zekiah Fort;" Al Luckenbach on The Update on Pig Point: "A Deeply Stratified Site on the Patuxent River;" Steven Anthony on

the Application of High Technology to Investigate Old Boats and Bones;" Bill Utley on the Two Not So Ordinary Wrecks: Discoveries in the Mattaponi River, Virginia;" Scott Emory on the Cottage to Corporation: "The Shell Button Manufacturing Industry;" Bill Wilson on the Pocomoke River: "Claiborne vs. Calvert / Picaroons vs. Protector;" Jim Gibb on the Elements of Bones: " A Certified Archeological Technician Workshop;" David Howe on the "S.H. I. P., 2011-2012;" and Charlie Hall and Bob Wall taught the Part I and Part II: "Prehistoric Overview."

The 47th Spring Symposium on Archeology dealt with Three Centuries of Conflict: The Archeology of War included lectures by: Ralph Eshellman on "Vestiges of the War of 1812 in Maryland;" Alexis Catsambis on "Archeological Investigations of the USS Scorpion;" Michael Raphael on "3D Laser Scanning Applied to Historic Sites and Artifacts;" Michael Roller on " The Lattimer Massacre Project;" David Starbuck on "Archaeology at Fort William Henry;" Matthew Virga on "P.O. Box 1142: The Hidden History of a World War II Interrogation Center;" Noel Broadbent on "Determining Commodore Joshua Barney's Artillery Position in the Battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814: a volunteer archaeological project."

Barbara Israel became the 12th graduate of the ASM's Certified Archeological Technician (CAT) program at the March 10, 2012 Winter Workshop, and Valerie Hall and David Frederick became the 13th and 14th graduates of the CAT program at the April 21, 2012 Spring Symposium.

The 2012 theme for Maryland Archeology Month was "The War of 1812 Bicentennial." The poster for the April celebration featured objects recovered from archaeological sites from within the State of Maryland.

The 2012 41st ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session was held at the Elk Landing Peninsula in Cecil County, from May 25 to June 4, co-lead by Jim Gibb and Bob Wall. The Hollingsworth Farm site is an Early Archaic through Late Woodland site and a War of 1812 defensive fortification were investigated.

The 49th ASM Annual Meeting was held October 20th and hosted by the Charles County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. at the LaPlata United Methodist Church in LaPlata, Maryland. Stephen Israel was the 2012 William B. Marye Award recipient. Presentations were by: Torben Rick on the "Archaeology and Historical Ecology of Chesapeake Bay Shell Middens;" Julia King on "From Moyaone to St. Mary's City: The Archaeology of Anglo-Native Relations in Early Maryland;" Jim Gibb on "Exploring Four Centuries Over Four Years: the Port Tobacco Archaeological Experience;" and Ruth Mitchell on "The Hicks-Mackall Plantation: Investigating the main 18th century Plantation in St. Mary's City, Maryland."

Individual ASM Chapters offered a wide array of field opportunities and lectures throughout the year at various locations throughout the state, on topics ranging from workshops on Prehistoric Overview, Archeology Ethics and Preservation Law.

The State of Maryland signed two historic Executive Orders recognizing its first Indian Tribes in an announcement made by Governor Martin O'Malley on January 9, 2012. The Indian Nations recognized included the Piscataway Indian Nation and the Piscataway Conoy Tribe and its sub-tribes; the Piscataway Conoy Confederacy and the Cedarville Band of the Piscataway.

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

ASM has three excellent outreach venues: *ASM Ink*, our monthly newsletter, *Maryland Archeology*, our biannual journal, and the ASM Webpage located at www.marylandarcheology.org. Our website averages 980 visits per month. Several ASM Chapters also have websites listing events for their local areas.

Massachusetts
None received

New Jersey
None received

New York
None received

New Hampshire
None received

Ohio Archaeological Council: Martha Potter Otto

The Ohio Archaeological Council currently has 157 members, both professional and avocational archaeologists. The organization holds two general meetings each year, usually in May and October, during which members give presentations on current research activities. In October 2012, the OAC was proud to host ESAF's annual meeting in Perrysburg, Ohio, and organized a symposium, "Building the Past: Recent Research on Prehistoric Wooden Post Architecture in Ohio", for the occasion. The Council continues to organize Archaeology Month each October, with members presenting public programs throughout the state.

The Council funds various types of archaeological research through OAC Grants and the Patricia Essenpreis Memorial Grant. The former are for OAC members or their graduate students to undertake field work or lab projects or to obtain radiocarbon dates. The Patricia Essenpreis Memorial Grant supports research on the Ohio Hopewell or Fort Ancient, topics that Pat pursued extensively before her untimely death in the early 1990s. The OAC has also established Field School Scholarships for students; the first recipient will participate in the Wright State University's 2013 investigation of the Moorehead Circle at Fort Ancient State Memorial.

Electronic publishing via our website, www.ohioarchaeology.org, is a recent development. Short papers and extended abstracts of presentations at our semi-annual meetings are included in Current Research in Ohio Archaeology. Longer articles are incorporated in the Journal of Ohio Archaeology, a refereed journal that was initiated in 2011 (vol. 1) and continued in 2012 (vol. 2).

Society For Pennsylvania Archaeology: Amanda Valko

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their 83rd annual meeting on April 13-15, 2012 in Clarion, PA with North Fork Chapter #29 as hosts. The theme for the meeting was *From East to West, Over the Hills and Through the Dales: Sifting Through Pennsylvania's Past*.

The Archaeology Booth was part of the Pennsylvania Farm Show this year so the SPA was once again a sponsor and members assisted in manning the booth. Archaeology Month was held as usual in October this year. The poster design this year focused on the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric point types. The background consisted of a Native American village scene that included three longhouses and native people involved in various activities. Six triangular projectile points were depicted to the right of the village scene. This is the last in our point typology series posters. Many activities were scheduled throughout the state by various chapters and institutions.

The SPA still produces its two publications. The SPA Newsletter is published in March, September and December. Editor of the SPA newsletter is Judy Duritsa. The *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* is published twice a year in the spring and fall. Our editor is still Bill Tippins, of Allegheny Chapter #1. Our web site at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com is now being maintained by James Wosochlo and his wife Aurora. It is currently undergoing a new facelift. The web address is still the same at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com. We are also now on Facebook.

The SPA currently has 16 active chapters throughout the state. Our officers are: President – James Wosochlo; First Vice President – Dr. Sarah Neusius; Second Vice President – Jason Espino; Secretary – Judy Duritsa; Treasurer – Kenneth Burkett

Our Education Committee finished developing rack cards to display at different venues and events and these have been distributed to appropriate venues. For the third year in a row a successful archaeology education event was held at Cabela's in the eastern half of the state.

The SPA has a total of 437 members including 63 life, 188 single, 18 student, 44 family, 47 sustaining and 77 institutional memberships. There were three deaths this year from the SPA membership: Edmund Niklewski, Cumberland Valley Chapter #27, John Orlandini, Frances Dorrance Chapter #11, and Fred Assmus, Forks of the

Delaware Chapter #14.

Our 84th annual meeting will be hosted by the Mon Yough Chapter #3 in Uniontown, PA and will be held April 19-21, 2013.

Rhode Island
None received

Vermont
None received

Virginia
None received

West Virginia Archaeological Society: Darla Spencer

Approximately 150 members. Eleven chapters, only one active.

Journal not yet published for this year. However, at the 2011 BOD meeting, members voted to make next volume 2012 and eliminate the years between. We have been several years behind in issues, making referencing articles problematic with publication dates earlier than the articles were written. There will be an editor's page explaining the changes in the dates.

Website www.wvarch.org initiated in spring of 2011. Since that time we have had close to \$940 in sales of journal PDFs, DVDs, and membership dues. Two individuals became lifetime members. In the last month we had 2,500 hits and in the last year 20,945 hits. As webmaster, I am still adding journal listings to the site. So far, we have about two thirds of the volumes online. All journals will be available as PDFs.

Our 2012 annual meeting was held on November 3 at the Wingate Inn in South Charleston, West Virginia. It was a good meeting although attendance was low, probably because it was the week of Hurricane Sandy.

ABSTRACTS

Abel, Timothy J., *"The days are cold and the nights much colder." The Archaeology of Col. Zebulon Pike's 1812-1813 Winter Encampment in Plattsburgh, New York.*

After the 1812 campaign failed to gain a foothold in British territory along Lake Champlain, the Gen. Henry Dearborn's 1st Brigade went into winter quarters at Plattsburgh, New York. They occupied Plattsburgh for three short months, marching out in the early spring of 1813. In three feet of snow, they traveled 175 miles to Sackets Harbor, NY where they participated in the 1813 Niagara offensive. For more than a century, historians have debated just where that encampment was in Plattsburgh. Named "Cantonment Saranac" by its commanding officer, Col. Zebulon Pike (of Pike's Peak notoriety), verbal sources placed it on the Saranac River, 2-4 miles southwest of the city. Over the years, no less than six locations have been proffered based on the few, vague historic accounts; but none of these have revealed any corroborating archaeological evidence- until now. Archaeological investigations at the Zagreb site have now produced conclusive evidence of the encampment. The site offers a rare opportunity to answer many questions about the life of soldiers at this encampment and the history of the War of 1812.

Abrams, Elliot M. and Paul E. Patton, *The Ecology of Indigenous Domestic Architecture in the Hocking River Valley, Ohio.*

Over the past 25 years, an array of domestic archaeological sites has been excavated in the Hocking River Valley, SE Ohio. These excavations have revealed the remnants of several rectangular wattle and daub houses extending from the Early Woodland to the Late Prehistoric periods. This paper describes the form, elements, and manner of construction of these houses, as well as places their construction within a broader culture-historic framework. Finally, the ecological and epidemiological impact of construction is considered.

Bazely, Susan M., *Provincial Marine to Royal Navy: Archaeological Evidence of the War of 1812 at Kingston's Naval Dockyard.*

The Naval Dockyard at Kingston, established in the 1790s, was arguably the most important physical representation of the War of 1812 in Upper Canada. Its evolution of structures and facilities, the people who worked and lived in and around it, and the material remains they left behind are symbolic of the war effort within the community of Kingston. Prior to, during and immediately after the war, the peninsula of Point Frederick on which the dockyard was situated, became a thriving "village" populated by hundreds of people. Although historical research on the dockyard has been conducted throughout much of the 20th century and to the present, archaeological investigation was first carried out on the point in 1995. Evidence of structures including the hospital, blockhouse, shanties and guardhouse and associated stratigraphy and artifacts, have provided invaluable data for filling the gaps in the historical record. Through archival documentation and archaeological remains the Kingston Naval Dockyard is traced from the Provincial Marine to the Royal Navy, debunking a few myths along the way.

Bender, Sandra and Erin Steinwachs, *Density Analysis of Cultural Materials Recovered in Buried Secondary Refuse Deposits at the Lady's Run Site (33Ro1105): Implications for Ohio Hopewell Sedentism.*

The Lady's Run site (33Ro1105) is an Ohio Hopewell domestic settlement located on the Scioto River floodplain, approximately 10 km south of Chillicothe. Excavations conducted as part of the Brown's Bottom project sampled multiple secondary refuse deposits at the site. This paper presents the results of a complete density analysis of cultural material classes recovered from all secondary refuse deposits at the site and then compares these results to two well known Hopewell domestic sites which also have refuse deposits: Smiling Dan from Illinois, and McGraw, from the Central Ohio. The paper represents a follow-up to the report of a sample of these results presented at the 2011 MWAC. Cross-culturally, sedentary populations are known to maintain their domestic space, keeping refuse separate from other activity areas. Our results support the argument that during the Middle Woodland period, one or more sedentary Ohio Hopewell domestic occupations existed at Lady's Run.

Boatman, Glenwood and David M. Stothers, *An Update on the Middle Woodland (100 BC.-500 AD.) Hopewellian Esch Phase North Central Ohio Heckelman Site Linear Ditches, Exploratory Trenches, and the Possibility of Competition for Canadian Resources.*

Excavations were carried out by the Western Lake Erie Archaeological Research Program (WLEARP) at the University of Toledo, the Firelands Archaeological Research Center, and the Sandusky Bay Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio in 2008-12. It was established a ditch earlier identified as an Early Woodland ditch is filled with Hopewellian Esch phase midden artifacts and dated to 160-170 A.D. Artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate a previously unknown outer ditch was filled in the Late Woodland Eiden phase (ca.1000-1250 A.D.) and later. Excavations of exploratory trenches to the west of the ditches indicate a prismatic bladelet production area. The Heckman- Weilnau site and other sites in North Central Ohio suggests the 'Hopewellian Interaction Sphere' extended across the Lake Erie Islands into Southern Ontario. Some evidence suggests both the Southern Ohio Hopewell and Havana Hopewell were active in this trade. The Heckman-Weilnau was a staging area for trade.

Brush, Nigel, Jarrod Burks, P. Nicholas Kardulias and James Morton, *Surveying and Excavating Late Prehistoric Sites Along the Walhonding River in Central Coshocton County, Ohio.*

The Walhonding Valley is well-known to Ohio archaeologists for its intense utilization by Paleoindian peoples at the beginning of the Prehistoric Period. However, the Valley is equally rich in sites that date to the end of the Prehistoric Period, including historically documented sites such as: Bouquet's 16th Encampment, Conchake, White Woman's Town, Old Hundy, New Hundy, Caucuffing, and Tullihias. The Walhonding Valley Late Prehistoric Sites Project is attempting to locate heavily utilized Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites in the valley over a 1,000-year period: (1) Intrusive Mound (A.D. 700-1000), (2) Cole (A.D. 1000-1300), (3) Fort Ancient-related (A.D. 1300-1500), and Wellsburg (A.D. 1500-1700). To date, 22 sites have been identified: limited excavations have been conducted at 5 of these sites and magnetometer surveys have been conducted on 3 sites. This paper reports the preliminary results from these investigations.

Burks, Jarrod, *Detecting Prehistoric Structure Remains in Geophysical Surveys: a Middle Ohio Valley Perspective.*

Prehistoric structures come in many shapes and sizes, from massive post circles 60-plus meters across to tiny houses a few meters wide. In between are structures built on the ground or in shallow basins; houses with wall trenches and others with widely spaced posts; and buildings covered in bark or plastered with mud. With their diversity and ubiquity, finding prehistoric structures in the Middle Ohio Valley should be easy. In fact, the reverse is more typical: structures are hard to find on archaeology sites. Geophysical survey is one way to increase the odds of finding prehistoric structures. In this presentation I explore a wide range of geophysical encounters with prehistoric architecture in the Middle Ohio Valley using a magnetometer, an electrical resistance meter, and ground-penetrating radar. While structures rarely show up clearly in geophysical data, there are many ways to quickly zero in on these important archaeological features.

Chiarulli, Beverly A., *Using Archaeological Geophysics to Develop Student Professionalism.*

The IUP MA In Applied Archaeology Was Designed To Train Professional Archaeologists. Most of our graduates will be employed in the fields of Cultural Resource Management, Historic Preservation, Public Archaeology, and Heritage Planning and Tourism. In these settings students will need skills including teamwork, public engagement, and experience in oral and written communication. One of the courses that students take to develop these skills is specialized methods in Archaeology, which is taught each semester and rotates between topical courses in Archaeological Geophysics, Zooarchaeology, Historic Artifact Analysis, and Prehistoric Artifact Analysis. This paper discusses one of those courses, Archaeological Geophysics. The goal of the course is to provide students with an opportunity to work with new technologies as well as develop professional skills. Student teams plan and conduct geophysical surveys for outside "clients" like the Archaeological Conservancy, US Army Corps of Engineers, Indiana County Trails and Parks Department, Local Archaeological and Historic Societies, and Community Organizations. They have to develop proposals for those groups, in some cases apply for ARPA Permits, and prepare reports and conference presentations. This paper provides an overview of the course and discusses the strengths and weaknesses of this approach.

Chidester, Robert C., *Predictive Modeling as a Planning Tool for the Blanchard River Flood Mitigation Studies in Northwest Ohio.*

In 2009, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Northwest Ohio Flood Mitigation Partnership commissioned an archaeological predictive model for three proposed flood mitigation corridors in and around the city of Findlay and the village of Ottawa in northwest Ohio. Using environmental data from previously recorded archaeological sites within the three study areas, two predictive models were constructed (one for Findlay and one for Ottawa). These predictive models delineated areas of high, moderate and low probability within each of the three study areas for the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological resources. The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. subsequently conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigations in 2010. The Phase I investigations resulted in the discovery of nearly 100 new archaeological sites. This presentation will compare the results of the Phase I investigations with the expectations produced by the predictive models.

Confer, Clarissa W., *War of 1812: the Indigenous View.*

The War of 1812 means different things to different groups. One of the United States' least popular, and some would say least interesting wars, the conflict garners little attention in standard US history. It is easy to forget the view of the native combatants in the War of 1812. Their war is often subsumed by the patriotism surrounding the American effort. For American Indians the war meant opportunity, freedom, creativity. Their struggle against the rapidly expanding republic marked an important point in native adaptation. The coalition created by the Shawnee brothers remains a testament to the vitality and commitment of indigenous people in the early 19th century. The famous Tecumseh /Tenskwatawa resistance to white encroachment can be seen as both a culmination and a commencement. In one way Tecumseh carried on the military traditions of earlier resistance fighters in the old Northwest. However, despite Tecumseh's legendary military skill, his actions in 1811-13 may be more important for the new ground they broke in forging a pan-Indian religiously motivated movement. Non-traditional chiefs, non-traditional religion and non-traditional military tactics showed how native peoples adjusted to the changing world of 19th century expansion.

Conklin, Dustin, *Property relations as Class Relations in Early 20th Century Agriculture on the Hector Backbone.*

Discussions of class are often focused on industrial urban settings. Essentially this means class relations are often disregarded within a rural agricultural context. Class can be viewed in an agricultural setting based on differential property relations. These differential property relations often take the form of tenant and owner farmers. Given that, we would expect there to be different production and consumption strategies for different class positions within an urban industrial context, it may also hold true that these strategies differed based on class position in agricultural communities. The Hector Backbone community provides a context within which we can explore household consumption and production in chorus with property relations. In turn, this provides the opportunity to explore similarities between property relations in agriculture and widely understood of class structure in urban contexts.

Coppock, Gary F., *Building on the Past: Archaeology and Public Education at the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant, Centre County, Pennsylvania.*

Archaeological investigations at the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant (36Ce526) in Benner Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, provided information about the history, organization and operation of a 19th century iron ore washing facility. The site owes its origin to Abraham S. Valentine, a local ironmaster who, in 1842, invented a machine called the "log washer" which efficiently separated small fragments of limonite iron ore from its sticky clay matrix. By the end of the century Valentine's log washer was used at iron ore mines throughout the United States and Europe. This paper presents the results of the data recovery excavations at 36Ce526 and describes the public education efforts developed by the project's Consulting Parties (the Centre County Historical Society, the Bald Eagle Archaeological Society, and Benner Township) with the financial support of the Centre County Industrial Development Corporation.

Cowan, Frank L., *Wall-Trench Houses Before Their Time; Unexpected Building Methods at the Ohio Hopewell Stubbs Earthworks.*

The 1998 to 2004 excavations at the Hopewellian Stubbs Earthworks site in southwestern Ohio documented the largest number of wooden structures yet known from an individual Hopewell site. The excavations also documented a startling diversity of wooden architectural designs and building methods. This paper focuses on

evidence for the wall-trench method of construction for many of the Hopewell structures, a building method previously thought to have originated much later during the initial Mississippian period, ca. A.D. 1050. The wall trenches for house-like structures at Stubbs are quite unlike Mississippian wall trenches, but they presage Mississippian building methods by nearly a thousand years. It is likely that the building method was employed for similar reasons in both the Hopewellian and Mississippian cases.

Damm, Stephen, *Family Values: Household and Family Consumption Patterns in the 19th Century*.

Historical archaeologists have long noted the importance of consumer behavior, especially in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, archaeological interpretations of consumer behavior tend to focus narrowly on race or status. While anthropologists have often emphasized the importance of factors such as the household's age structure, lifecycle, and kin relationships within the context of the wider community, archaeologists have paid less attention to these factors. Using data from the excavations of eighteen farms in the Finger Lakes National Forest, occupied through the 19th century and into the 1930's, I will examine how these factors influenced consumer choices made by a household and how all aspects of production and consumption were prioritized.

DeHaven, Lydia S., *A Geophysical Investigation of the Squirrel Hill Site and its Relationship to the Monongahela Culture*.

IUP's anthropology department has conducted several investigations into the Johnston Phase of the Monongahela culture. Presently geophysical techniques are being used to establish the date and cultural affiliations of the Squirrel Hill site in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The purpose of this research is to increase understanding of the Squirrel Hill village as well as its relationship to the larger Monongahela community. An additional goal of this study will be to test the accuracy and usefulness of geophysical technologies on a prehistoric site in western Pennsylvania. Systematic survey with a variety of geophysical equipment will be followed by precise ground truthing of detected anomalies and collection of samples for dating.

Evans, Madeleine G. and Andrew C. Fortier, *The Jack's Reef Point Type and Its Distribution and Arrival in Illinois*.

During the proposed Jack's Reef Horizon, Illinois was a composite of ten currently accepted cultural entities. At this time, we are certain that the entire state of Illinois should be included in the distribution of the Jack's Reef style. Instead of being evenly distributed across the state, there are pockets where Jack's Reef points are fairly visible and frequent in the archaeological record. This paper offers a survey of the Jack's Reef presence in each of these areas focusing on dates and cultural associations. We present an in-depth discussion of the use of Jack's Reef points in Illinois at cal A.D. 650-700, which coincides with the local adoption of the bow and arrow. At this time there was a great deal of population movement within Illinois and cultural interaction, producing such entities as the Sponemann subculture that has yielded the first occurrence of Jack's Reef points in the American Bottom.

Farrell, Mary, *Use of Space and Interaction at Taylor Village*.

This paper presents geophysical data recovered from Taylor Village, a Late Prehistoric Oneota Village site (12H25) in Strawtown, Indiana. This site was the location of Ball State University's field schools in 2008, 2010, and 2012. Analysis of the resultant geophysical and excavation data provides insight concerning village layout and use of space. In addition, the data allows us to explore implications concerning interaction among Taylor Village and nearby culturally diverse settlements during the Late Prehistoric period.

Ford, Ben, *War of 1812 Shipwreck Survey, Black River Bay, New York*.

During the summer of 2011 an interdisciplinary team of archaeologists and geoscientists surveyed the Black River Bay of Lake Ontario to locate two War of 1812 shipwrecks and determine the geologic history of the bay. The survey did not yield any War of 1812 wrecks, but the geologic component provided data that sheds light on site preservation within Black River Bay. This paper discusses the nautical archaeology of Great Lakes War of 1812 shipwrecks, specific survey methods and results, and observations on successfully integrating geophysical and archaeological research.

Fritz, Brian L., *Soil Geomorphology of the Millstone Site (36EL204) Allegheny National Forest, Elk County, Pennsylvania.*

First Americans studies are dependent upon the discovery of Paleoindian sites that have survived the degradations of time. Identifying buried alluvial landforms that contain stratified Late Pleistocene sediments is an important element in the search for Paleoindian sites. Recent archaeological investigations at the Millstone site (36EL204) have discovered evidence of stable Late Pleistocene land surfaces that are buried in alluvial terraces along the Clarion River in northwestern Pennsylvania. Initial soil interpretations and two bulk soil AMS C14 dates of 11,370 ±40 RCY BP and 19,010 ±90 RCY BP suggested that the lower half of the soil profile represents sediments that predate the Late Pleistocene Younger Dryas stadial. Additional archaeological excavations in 2010 examined the genetic relationships between soil formation at the Millstone Site and the development of landforms within the river valley. Additional AMS and OSL dating along with detailed laboratory analysis of soil samples supported the initial soil interpretations and the presence of stable alluvial surfaces that predate the Late Pleistocene Younger Dryas stadial. These findings raise the possibility that archaeological studies within Pennsylvania are overlooking potential Early Paleoindian sites contained within stratified alluvial contexts.

Fuerst, David N., *On Late Prehistoric Agriculture in the Lower New River Valley.*

Many years ago, Esther Boserup proposed that population pressure leads to intensified land use and increased agricultural production. The change from extensive to intensive cropping systems stems, she believed, from the necessity to satisfy the higher demand for food that accompanies a growing more densely settled population. Once the limit of extensive cropping strategies is reached, agricultural intensification will supposedly take place in the form of shorter fallow periods, increased labor inputs and the adoption of technologies that increase agricultural productivity. At that point dispersed horticultural communities may decide to reorganize themselves into larger village clusters to more effectively harness the labor needed to grow maize in fields. This paper uses Boserup's model as the basis for describing the development of Late Prehistoric agriculture in the Lower New River Valley of southern West Virginia and southwestern Virginia.

Gates St-Pierre, Christian and Claude Chapdelaine, *After Hopewell in Southern Québec.*

The northeaster expansion of the Hopewell manifestation never reached southern Québec and the coeval Middle Woodland is characterized as the pseudo-scallop shell ceramic horizon. While the Late Woodland concept is applied elsewhere to cover regional culture histories, the term Late Middle Woodland is used in our research area, mostly because there is no Mississippian development, and corresponds to the interval between AD 500/600 and AD 900/1100. It will be argued in this paper that the Jack's Reef Horizon defines our Late Middle Woodland with a distinctive set of ceramics. The temporal range and geographic distribution of these cultural manifestations as well as their settlement-subsistence pattern will be summarized and discussed within a broader geographical perspective.

Genheimer, Robert A. and Robert A. Cook, *Home is Where the Wall Trench Is: an Examination of Fort Ancient-age Wall Trench Structures in Southwest, Ohio.*

Wall trench houses have long been classified as a Middle Mississippian innovation at Central Ohio Valley Late Prehistoric village sites. While wall trenches have been identified at as many as ten sites in the region, many represent only partial structures, and relatively few have been systematically and completely excavated. Partial wall trench structures have been noted at Guard, Horseshoe Johnson, Madisonville, State Line, Sun Watch, Turpin 3, and Tysinger sites. This paper focuses on the three most complete forms that have been excavated to date – one at Hahn in the lower Little Miami Valley, one (actually a pair of superimposed wall trench structures) at Schomaker in the lower Great Miami Valley, and one at Feurt in the lower Scioto Valley. Each is one of few structures to be excavated within a quasi-circular village arrangement. Data on radiocarbon dating, dimensions, house floors, and additional structural posts are discussed.

Goodby, Robert, *Jack's Reef Points in Northern New England: Exotic Lithics and Long-Distance Interaction in the Post-Hopewell Northeast*, Franklin Pierce University.

Woodland period sites with Jack's Reef points in northern New England constitute a distinct archaeological horizon dating between 400 and 750 A.D. While this point style was incorporated into existing tool kits by communities continuing settlement and economic patterns dating back to the Archaic period, these sites include

an unusually high percentage of exotic lithics, most notably a high-quality jasper whose temporal distribution corresponds almost exactly to this point form. The disappearance of the Jack's Reef point form and a dramatic decline in the use exotic lithics corresponds to the first evidence for maize horticulture in New England. Previous explanations for this pattern are reviewed, recent data are summarized, and the relationship of the northern New England sites to larger patterns of interaction and cultural complexity in northeastern North America are addressed.

Greber, N'omi, *The Several Uses of Wooden Posts During the Hopewell Era*.

Many thousands of trees were harvested during the Hopewell Era to provide variously sized posts for construction and ritual uses. They served load bearing and architectural design functions in single and multi-roomed structures. Lines of posts encircled extensive, apparently cleared, areas of land or formed short screens. Some single posts, both inside and beyond the wooden structures, appear to be associated with ritual or ceremonial purposes. Examples will be given from this range of uses including the classic Big Houses and smaller structures and features that are part of the Seip, Liberty, and Hopewell earthwork complexes.

Gutbrod, David, *Great Remote Sensing Data but Who's Viewing?*

WorldMap was initiated to facilitate the transfer of georeferenced data and exhibit the viewing capabilities usually reserved for expensive software and trained users. The Upton Remote Sensing Project 2012 utilized the open source program WorldMap to share the data from GPR, Magnetometry, LIDAR, Satellite Imagery, Archaeology, for the Town of Upton, Massachusetts. The result is an example of archiving and visualizing multi-source and multi-formatted data for the managers of archaeological sites. In the physical world, access to sites and ease of visitation is the key. However, the virtual world has more inaccessible tools and proprietary software fees than is practical for the casual visitor. This obstacle can make file formats and licenses more important than actual data resulting in a limited audience and impeding progress toward conservation and understanding. "Upton Chamber" is a buried stone structure which has been posited as a pre-contact native ritual location, tannery, and an elaborate colonial storage chamber. However, the hundred years of accumulated imagery, mapping and recent archaeological studies have been difficult to view and even harder to share for researchers and their clients. Therefore, the dilemma here was to have data accessible to everyone. Harvard's WorldMap is one solution.

Hambacher, Michael J., *Staging the Landscape: Storage and Mobility during the Late Prehistoric Period in the Lower Grand River Valley of West Michigan as Seen from 20OT283*.

Evidence of subsurface storage in the archaeological record is often associated with increasing levels of sedentism. Recent attention to the use of cache pits and the distribution of cache pit locales across the landscape in the Upper Great Lakes indicates that this is not always the case. Recent excavation at 20OT283 documented an extensive occupation post-dating A.D. 1200 focused on hunting and other resource acquisition, processing, and storage activities that were both intensive and short-term in nature. Evidence from 20OT283 highlights the relationship between storage and mobility in hunter-forager decision-making processes regarding resource use and the structure of settlement systems. This paper will present highlights of the excavations and explore potential implications regarding Late Prehistoric use of the landscape in western Michigan.

Hasley, John R. and Janet G. Brashler, *More Than Grave Lots?: the Jack's Reef Horizon in Michigan*.

Sites representing the "Jack's Reef Horizon" in Michigan were first explored in the early 1800s, but have only been recognized as such since the mid-1960s. Consisting almost entirely of mortuary sites, they are recognizable by the presence of Jack's Reef points, made largely on exotic cherts, and often in association with other grave goods drawn from an extensive repertoire of repetitive lithic, bone, shell artifacts, and most important, Wayne Ware ceramic vessels. Often these pots are the only artifact included with human remains. These burials closely resemble some found across southwestern Ontario and into central New York. Several occupation sites documented from this time period in west Michigan over the last 20 years suggest connection with the northeast that need further exploration.

Harrison, Daniel, *"Let it be Well Done:" Community Archaeology and Michigan's First Road*.

This paper presents a quarter-mile segment of corduroy road near Brownstown, Michigan, as the only known surviving portion of "Hull's Trace," a 200-mile supply road from Ohio to Detroit constructed by American troops

under Michigan Governor William Hull during the War of 1812. The corduroy segment traversed the marshy approach to the Huron River. The resulting causeway supports modern Jefferson Avenue. The logs remained in-situ, and can be easily seen protruding from the embankment. Their remarkable preservation is largely due to their submersion. The author presents the effort to protect, interpret, and promote the feature as community archaeology. The feature has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance, and received a state historical marker. Planning includes a geophysical survey of the structure and its context, and possibly additional to the River Raisin National Battlefield Park.

Hoock, Mark, *It's Not the Size of the Farm, but the Relations in the Field: Small-Scale Farms as Capitalist Enterprise*.

Small-scale farms have been largely ignored within the discourse of agrarian capitalism. Smaller farms are rarely viewed as capitalist units of production and are primarily associated with familial labor or petty commodity production. However, it has been argued that the difference between capitalist and non-capitalist farms is not the acreage worked but rather the particular production relations of the producers and appropriators. The productive activities of several 19th century small-scale farms were intensive with a high capital investment on the land. In addition, capitalist labor relations would have influenced production strategies thus influencing land use. This paper focuses on the behaviors of small-scale farms through a landscape analysis of small-scale farms on the Hector Backbone in central New York. Using different data pertaining to a variety of productive behaviors farmers executed on their land, the archaeological data explicates that regardless of their size, they were in fact capitalist enterprises.

Johnson, William C. and P. Nicholas Kardulias, *The Late Woodland Period Ceramics from the Wansack Site (36Me61), Mercer County, Pennsylvania*.

The Wansack site (36Me61) is a multicomponent locus situated on a kame terrace along the Shenango River in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate repeated utilization of this favored locale from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland period. The most intensive use of the site was during the Late Woodland period. One hundred fifty-one (40%) of the 380 recovered projectile points are Late Woodland Levanna and Madison triangular arrow points. Diagnostic ceramics document intensive occupation during the early Late Woodland period Mahoning phase and the later Late Woodland French Creek and McFate phases. The Late Woodland ceramics are described in this paper, and documentation for a new early Late Woodland ceramic type, Mahoning Collared, is presented.

Kennedy, William, *Report on the 2012 Perishable Architecture Forum*.

A focus group of Fort Ancient culture scholars met at Sun Watch Indian Village/Archaeological Park in September 2012 to collectively discuss perishable architecture in reference to Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. The purpose of this forum was to define how our conception of architecture has changed in recent decades as we recognize a greater range of architecture than has been previously recognized. Our discussion of architecture included structures of differing scales from both domestic and communal contexts. We discussed a wide variety of topics such as the application of structural engineering to archaeological data, the role of site ecology in architectural choices, rigid and flexed pole structures, ethnohistoric accounts of architecture, and other topics. In this paper, I will summarize the conclusions of the forum in relation to what is known and what directions we suggest for future inquiry.

Kerr, Jonathan P., *After Hopewell: The Late Woodland and Jack's Reef Horizon in Kentucky*.

What happened after Hopewell in Kentucky? Archaeologists here have described a gradual transition from the Middle Woodland into the Late Woodland in terms of changes in long-distance exchange networks, ritual expression, subsistence practices, and hunting technology. The data indicate that the trade networks, ceremonial centers, and burial practices became less complex, subsistence continued to be based on cultivation of native plants, and eventually the bow and arrow, mussel shell for temper, and field agriculture based on maize become prevalent. In north, central, and eastern Kentucky the early part of the sub-period has been labeled "Newtown" with sites that some archaeologists interpret as villages or circular nucleated settlements with central open areas. It has been suggested that this culture then developed into the Fort Ancient in these areas. However, several other phases have been defined for the later part of the sub-period in this region that may be precursors to Fort Ancient.

In southern and western Kentucky a variety of Late Woodland phases have been defined, but documented nucleated villages date primarily to the latter part of the sub-period. At the end of the sub-period it has been suggested that the local Late Woodland culture changed through the influence of Mississippian cultures. This paper explores the distribution of the above attributes for Kentucky, including the appearance of “Jacks Reef” cultural materials found on Late Woodland sites in the region. Was the bow and arrow, shell tempered pottery, and maize introduced to, or adopted by, the indigenous people or were they invented/discovered? Or, did actual people “intrude” or migrate into the Commonwealth and did they bring technological and other cultural attributes with them and replace the indigenous people, become assimilated by them, or separately live among them? This paper seeks answers to these fundamental questions.

Laracuenta, Nicolas R. and V. Camille Westmont, *Preliminary Findings from Archaeological Investigations at Buffalo Trace Distillery.*

In the spring of 2012, University of Kentucky archaeologists excavated at Riverside, a stone structure constructed circa 1790 now situated in the center of Buffalo Trace Distillery, Franklin County, Kentucky. Preliminary excavations reveal complex deposits associated with a structure that rapidly changed function from domicile to a bourbon laboratory, office, and vacant historic remnant in a heavily industrialized landscape. This paper will describe the results of excavations in and around the house and explore some preliminary results and possible paths of inquiry.

Lowery, Darrin L., *Jack's Reef in the Chesapeake and Delmarva Region: Research into the Coastal Archaeology of the Era between 480calAD and 900 cal AD.*

Research at several archaeological sites on the lower Delmarva Peninsula suggests an early Jack's Reef presence starting at around 485calAD. Between 500calAD and 900calAD certain areas within the Chesapeake Bay and Delmarva region become focal points of human occupation. Several cemeteries, large fishing encampments, and areas with evidence of extensive hunting have been documented. Trade and exchange seem to indicate strong northeastern connections. Lithic and ceramic technologies are markedly different when compared to technologies evident in the region prior to 450 cal AD. Even though there seems to be major uniformity in Jacks Reef-related complexes in eastern North America, the Delmarva Peninsula seems to have its own “unique” cultural identity. Data will be presented to support these assertions.

Lucas, Michael T., Kristin M. Montaperto and Emily L. Swain, *A Link in the “Connected Chain of Outposts”: the British Encampment at Nottingham, Maryland.*

British land forces established several encampments during their march toward Washington in August of 1814. One of these base camps was established along the Patuxent River on the outskirts of the village of Nottingham, Maryland on August 21. Approximately 4,000 troops camped overnight at Nottingham before continuing their advance on Washington the following morning. The remaining rear guard troops claimed to have seen the distant glow of fires burning in Washington. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission completed an archaeological survey of a portion of the encampment site and the town of Nottingham in the fall of 2011. This paper will discuss the results of that survey and future interpretive and public outreach plans at the site in conjunction with the bicentennial commemoration of the War of 1812.

McQuinn, Corey D., *Changes in Design and Ethnicity in a New York State Stoneware Pottery: Archaeology of Consumer Choice and Industry Response.*

Recent excavations at the N.A. White and Sons' Pottery (White Pottery) in Utica, New York, have revealed several features pertaining to the factory's over seventy year history (1838-1910). The focus of the analysis currently lies on the gradual change over that period from a primarily Yankee workforce to Germans and German-Americans. A shift in staff demographics was accompanied by adaptations in industrial techniques and aesthetics that reflect new market direction. While the pottery was owned by three successive generations of Vermonters, its shift to a mostly German workforce coincided with more designs and forms geared towards Utica's and the nation's growing working-class, reflecting a strong affinity for traditional and contemporary German themes and motifs. The study draws from the results of a Phase II cultural resource management study under Section 106 and subsequent comparison of vessels recovered archaeologically with whole examples from the Munson-Williams-Proctor Art Institute in Utica.

Mohney, Kenneth, *Results of Initial Excavations at the Adams Site, Monroe County Michigan.*

This paper presents initial interpretations of the Adams Site, a Late Woodland Western Basin Tradition locale in Monroe County, Michigan. Test excavations during summer 2012 identified the remains of one structure along with associated pit features containing Late Woodland pottery, nutshell, and burned animal bone. Results of preliminary analysis suggest the site was occupied for a relatively short time during the late fall.

Morgan, Erin, *From Fields to Mouths: the Signs and Symptoms of Agriculture on Native American Health in Southwestern Pennsylvania.*

Examining Native American remains can be at times challenging and confusing, especially with no written record or oral account for information found in the archaeological record. This paper examines food ways of agriculturalists and key indicators of farming among prehistoric peoples. With this investigation, I will also be examining California University's own collection of skeletal remains from the Campbell Farm Site (36Fa26). Through forensics and artifact analysis I intend to identify evidence of farming and the significance of maize within the diet of this Late Prehistoric population from southwestern Pennsylvania.

Nass, John P., *Variability in State Militia and Regular Army Refuse Disposal Patterns at Fort Meigs: a War of 1812 Fortified Encampment by American Army Forces on the Maumee River in Northern Ohio.*

Built in the spring of 1813, the fortified encampment known as Fort Meigs served as General William Henry Harrison's base of operations for his expedition to retake Fort Detroit. During its existence, the encampment experienced two sieges by British, Canadian and Native American forces under the command of General Proctor. During the first of the two sieges, Native American forces were under the leadership of Shawnee chief Tecumseh. While excavations of the site have helped played a pivotal role in the reconstruction of the present fortifications, excavations have also recovered a large and varied artifact assemblage deposited by the activities of both militia and units of the regular army. The present paper examines differences in the refuse disposal practices of these behavioral groups that lived, fought and died at Fort Meigs between 1813 and its decommission in the spring of 1815.

Norman, Kyle and Marc Henshaw, *The "Foundation" of A Nation: A Brief Glimpse into the Industrialization of America.*

Focusing primarily on excavations done at the John Snowdon and Sons Vulcan Iron and Machine Works, this research project aims to identify and explain the historical significance of Brownsville, Pennsylvania throughout the peak industrial age of our nation. During the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, Brownsville arose as a leading industrial power in many facets, including iron production and transportation of raw goods. However, during the latter half of the twentieth century, this great industrial town began to lose its fame and notoriety, soon becoming a forgotten link in the foundation of our great nation. Through excavation and analysis of recovered artifacts, this paper works to provide a more comprehensive view of the John Snowdon and Sons Vulcan Iron and Machine Works, as well as its impact on both the regional and national scale.

Pacheco, Paul J., Jarrod Burks and Dee Anne Wymer, *The Organization and Use of Interior Space Observed in Three Complete Scioto Hopewell Wooden Structures from Brown's Bottom, Ross County, Ohio.*

Three complete Ohio Hopewell wooden structures were discovered and excavated by the joint SUNY Geneseo and Bloomsburg University field schools, in collaboration with Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. between 2005-2011 on the Brown's Bottom section of the Harness Farm in Ross County, Ohio. In this presentation we will analyze the organization and use of interior space exhibited in this group of spatially and potentially chronologically related structures, focusing on variation in feature types, feature placement, artifacts recovered from feature fill, and artifacts recovered from suspected "floor" deposits. The results of ground-penetrating radar, paleoethnobotanical, and micromorphological analyses will also be presented. A brief presentation of population estimates using classic cross-cultural formulae concludes our analysis.

Pickard, William H., *"I'll Never Be Noticed on a Galloping Horse": The Occurrence of the Fort Meigs Double Horse Burial.*

During the 2001 site renovations at Fort Meigs, Wood County, Ohio a burial feature containing the remains of two horses and dating to the War of 1812 was discovered southwest of the fort's stockade. The horses were interred

facing each other in a heraldic-like pose. This and other aspects hint at some sort of soldierly ritualism, possibly with roots in preceding military traditions. Historical evidence suggests that one of the horses could have been the mount shot out from under General Harrison's volunteer aid on May 5th, 1813 as he carried Harrison's orders for immediate retreat to an American detachment then in danger of falling into an ambush west of the fort. The May 1813 British siege of Ft. Meigs was an arduous and bloody confrontation that resulted in substantial casualties for the American side. Perhaps it is the case that not all heroic or celebrated losses were necessarily human.

Purtill, Matthew P. and Patrick D. Trader, *Dwelling on the Past: Late Archaic Structures of Ohio and the Ohio River Region.*

Traditionally, evidence for domestic dwellings dating to the Late Archaic Period, here defined as between 6000 and 2650 B.P., has been rare and ephemeral. With the advent of CRM archaeology, however, the inventory of known structures in Ohio and surrounding regions has expanded considerably over the last 30 years. To date, several forms have been documented including circular, oval, C-shaped, and rectangular patterns. At certain sites, evidence points to use of only one form; whereas at other sites simultaneous use of more than one structural type is indicated. Although our knowledge of this early architecture has grown, no attempts have been made to synthesize available data in Ohio or along segments of the Ohio River (e.g., northern Kentucky, northwestern West Virginia). This research will assemble a complete inventory of all Late Archaic structures and inspect for possible chronological and regional trends in form, construction methods, and size.

Quataert, Robin, *Middle Late Woodland/ Jack's Reef Horizon Occupations on Brown's Bottom, Ross, County, Ohio.*

Poster Entry: Excavations conducted during the Brown's Bottom project between 2005-2011, located on the Scioto River floodplain portion of the Harness Farm, 10 km south of Chillicothe, Ohio produced evidence of overlapping Woodland occupations. While the primary occupations at the investigated sites were Ohio Hopewell in origin, cultural remains dating to the Middle Late Woodland period which are affiliated with the poorly known Jack's Reef or Intrusive Mound Horizon in Central Ohio were also documented. This poster presents a synopsis of the Jack's Reef subsistence and settlement evidence collected during the Brown's Bottom project and then contextualizes and compares them with other Jack's Reef materials collected on the Harness Farm and in Central Ohio.

Redmond, Brian G., *Intrusive Mound, Western Basin, and the Jack's Reef Horizon: Reconsidering the Late Woodland Archaeology of Ohio.*

Since the early discovery of intrusive burials in Middle Woodland mounds, the Late Woodland archaeology of Ohio has been the subject of much speculation. Jack's Reef Horizon artifacts, such as Jack's Reef corner-notched, Raccoon side-notched, and Levanna triangular points, are easily recognized in material assemblages across Ohio. These forms appear to have evolved sequentially, as the first true arrow points, over a period extending roughly between A.D. 700 and 1000. Much less recognizable are the settlements of the tool-makers, which are generally small, focused on cooking, and short-term. Contemporary ceramic assemblages, however, reveal regionally diverse social groups, with the northern populations slightly more sedentary and less mobile than their southern neighbors. This presentation will review the archaeological records of these Late Woodland societies in order to assess the current utility of the Jack's Reef Horizon concept for Ohio and to elucidate regional variations in this perplexing and intriguing archaeological complex.

Riordan, Robert V., *The End.*

Hopewell communities appear to have terminated their activity at some ritual contexts in highly formalized ways. These have previously been shown to include the burning of structures, the mounding of mortuary facilities with earth, and putting down surfaces of gravel over mounds and structures. At the Fort Ancient earthwork, the ritual locus known as the Moorehead Circle was comprised of multiple rings of wooden posts, centrally-located ceremonial features, including a structure or space enclosed by posts, and long gravel trenches that are as yet poorly understood. A striking fact is that most of the posts are known to have been removed, and that some were treated in a variety of ways that are regarded as signifying the formal termination of their use. Examples from multiple locations within the Circle are discussed.

Rubino, Sara C., *Geophysics at the Lower Leibhart Site (36YO170)*.

The Susquehannocks were the dominant Native American group along the Susquehanna River from the early to late 17th century. The Lower Leibhart site (1665-1675) is documented as their last independent village dating to the latter half of the 17th century (Kent 1993). During and prior to the occupation of the site, the Susquehannocks and the English in Maryland were allies (Maryland Archives; Eshleman 1909). Each friendship treaty promised assistance in the Susquehannocks' war with the Seneca. Bastions, thought to be constructed by the English, were found at the Strickler site, which was occupied before Lower Leibhart (Kent 1993). The Strickler bastions, identified by Kent (1969), had the characteristics of rectangular shapes outlined by post molds. He concluded that the English might have had portable cannons and the bastion pedestals were really mounds of earth supported by extra post molds. In this study, the Lower Leibhart site was surveyed with geophysical instruments to determine if these technologies could identify the western village boundary (stockade line), if there are bastions or defensive structures present, and if any village structures (ie, residential or daily use structures like a drying rack) or features can be identified. The excavation plans at this time are to locate postmolds along the stockade line where it has been found previously by Kent, then use that information to locate the western boundary of the village where geophysical evidence suggests it may be located.

Scanlan, Brian L. and Brian G. Redmond, *Changes in Wooden Architecture Through Time in Northern Ohio, New Evidence from the Heckman Site*.

Recent museum investigations at the Heckman site in Erie County, Ohio document three distinct forms of wooden-post architecture. The oldest structure is sub-rectangular with a floor area of 70 m². Associated features produced ceramics vessels and five carbon samples dating from the mid-sixth to mid-eighth centuries A.D. Also uncovered was a semi-subterranean, key-hole structure, dating between the mid-fifteenth and early seventeenth centuries A.D. This possible winter dwelling had a minimum floor area of 4.5 m², a sloping entryway, and contained carbonized thatch and a small interior hearth. Finally, a possible rectangular structure constructed from small-diameter posts is currently under investigation but resembles Late Prehistoric period communal dwellings known for fourteenth to sixteenth century village settlements in northern Ohio. These three structures reflect significant changes in architectural form, which in turn illustrate the evolution of village sedentism and shifting seasonality over the final thousand years of northern Ohio prehistory.

Simons, Don, *Machine Enhanced Excavations at the Paleo-American Sites in Michigan and Illinois*.

The survey and screening of plowzones at archaeological sites is labor intensive and time consuming. These processes are an essential part to the recover the artifact samples which are essential to the correct interpretation of the site. Field crews, at the Gainey, Butler and Hawks Nest sites, used methods combining machines with standard field techniques to greatly expedite artifact recovery and enhance the sample size, contextual data and features at those sites.

Spittler, Ryan, *Locating the French and Indian War Era Native American Settlement at Augwick Old Town*.

During the French and Indian War, between the summer of 1754 and the fall of 1756, a unique engagement between Native Americans and colonists occurred. Situated in Augwick Old Town (present day Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania), approximately 200 Native Americans were settled in wooden cabins near Fort Shirley. Today, no visible trace of the Native American settlement or the fort exists. The little that is known about these circumstances comes from various historical documents. More recently from archaeological excavations being conducted in Shirleysburg has resulted in successfully locating Fort Shirley, but the exact location of Augwick Old Town is still unclear. This paper outlines the ongoing investigations to locate the Native American settlement at Augwick Old Town. Extensive historical research, archaeological geophysical surveys, and archaeological artifact analyses have provided new insights into this unique part of the French and Indian War.

Steinwachs, Erin and Sandra Bender, *"I Got a Rock": FCR as an Indicator of Sedentism in Ohio Hopewell Domestic Sites in the Central Scioto Valley*.

Poster Entry: Investigations at the Brown's Bottom #1 site (33Ro1104) and Lady's Run site (33Ro1105) produced evidence of dispersed Ohio Hopewell domestic settlements on the Scioto River floodplain, 10 km south of Chillicothe, Ohio. Excavations conducted during the 2005-2011 field seasons uncovered multiple kinds of cultural deposits at these sites. This poster focuses on the distribution and density of fire cracked rocks (FCR),

because in habitation sites, the distribution and density of FCR as a stand-alone class of cultural material has been shown to be an excellent indicator of patterns of past human behavior. A comparison between FCR concentrations within the secondary refuse deposits at Lady's Run and earth ovens from both Brown's Bottom #1 and Lady's Run demonstrates distinct patterns of rock utilization and secondary refuse disposal which supports the assertion that Ohio Hopewell people resided in dispersed sedentary households.

Stothers, David M., *The Gibraltar Phase: An Early Late Woodland, Western Lake Erie and St. Clair-Detroit River System, a Regional Expression of the Jack's Reef Horizon (ca. 500 to 750 A. D.)*.

Quimby, Greenman, and others described the "Ontario Owasco" and "Michigan Owasco" as an east-west population intrusion. These Iroquoian "Owasco"-derived groups gave rise to the "Gibraltar Phase" groups (ca. 500-750 A. D.) of the Western Basin Tradition (WBT) in SE Michigan. These Iroquoian "Gibraltar Phase" groups spread north to the Saginaw Bay area establishing a branch of the WBT which John Halsey has classified as the "Saginaw Phase," a parallel cultural tradition to the WBT. The "Gibraltar Phase", an expression of the "Jack's Reef Horizon" is characterized by grit-tempered, globular (ca. 2 liter), primarily collarless, cord and cordwrapped-stick-decorated vessels. Use of exotic cherts, spectacular bone tool, and other exotics found in burials suggest continuing east-west, north-south trade following the Hopewellian Middle Woodland period. During the late "Gibraltar Phase" maize horticulture begins a transition to a sedentary settlement system. Some researchers interpret "Gibraltar Phase" and "Saginaw Phase" mortuary data as representing a "Wayne Tradition Mortuary Complex". Overlooking habitation, hunting and fishing sites, and other aspects of the settlement-subsistence system of the "Gibraltar Phase" has led to incomplete and misdirected interpretations.

Sunderhaus, Ted S., *Wooden Architecture at Fort Ancient: a Middle Woodland Hilltop Enclosure*.

This paper will discuss the forms, locations and likely function of a variety of house-like wooden architecture discovered over the last 102 years at or near Fort Ancient State Memorial. These include Middle Woodland structural remains within the North Fort, and structural remnants within Gregory's Field, east of the main enclosure and in proximity to the parallel walls. Previous research has illustrated that general domestic, specialized domestic, and specialized ceremonial structures are present in these locations. Both artifact clusters associated with structures and those not known to be associated with known wooden architecture will be discussed to provide interpretations of household context.

Thornton, Alison, *Archaeological Investigations of Control and Autonomy at the Colony Farm of the Michigan State Asylum, 1880-1950*.

This paper presents the results of archaeological and historic research at the Colony Farm of the Michigan State Asylum in Kalamazoo. In particular, I am interested in the mechanisms of control used by the state to manage and control the asylum's inmates and the autonomy and agency of the patients within a context of institutional confinement. I address these issues through a detailed analysis of the landscape, architecture, foodways, and personal goods and dress in order to parse out information on control and autonomy. The main themes that emerge from these analyses are work as a cure, patient labor, and the blurring of roles between patients, staff members, and paid hired workers. All of these themes highlight the contradictions inherent in institutional confinement, especially in the context of Colony Farm.

Triggs, John R., *Fort Erie: "An ugly Customer for Fifteen Hundred Men to Attack Six Thousand."*

The siege of Fort Erie has been the purview of historians for almost 150 years. The considerable volume of documentation consisting of first-hand accounts, official correspondence, reminiscences, maps, and tangential material has fostered a host of detailed descriptions and analysis of the siege, especially the ill-fated attempt to capture the fort during a daring night attack. However, with one exception, archaeological investigation of the siege is essentially non-existent. Excavation and remote sensing in spring 2012 by the first Wilfrid Laurier University archaeological field school at the National Historic Site provides the only systematically collected material evidence of this defining episode in the war. The latest investigation focused on a defensive breastwork, ditch, traverse and structure built by the occupying American Left Division during the artillery bombardment by the British Right Division in August/September 1814. Artifacts recovered provide intriguing evidence of the deployment of U.S. ranks along the line and the position of British batteries.

Tucker, Patrick M. and David M. Stothers, *The Spafford Log Farmstead (33Wo50), in Wood County, Ohio: an Archaeological Window to the War of 1812 after the Fall of Detroit and Before the First American Victory at Fort Meigs*.

Historical and Archaeological investigations of site 33Wo50 discovered in 1977 revealed the physical remains of a War of 1812 log farmhouse on the Maumee River in Middleton Township, Wood County, Ohio. The site situated just below and upriver of the Fort Meigs State Memorial and National Battlefield, a major War of 1812 fort, was the farmstead and U. S. port facility managed by Amos Spafford, the second U. S. collector of customs and inspector of the revenue from 1810 to 1817. The Spafford farmstead and port facility, part of a small American frontier settlement known as Port Miami, was destroyed after the fall of Detroit in August of 1812 and before the first American victory at Fort Meigs in May of 1813. A British and Native American force from Fort Malden (Canada) arrived to accept the village's surrender, but plundered and destroyed it instead in an outburst of native fury and rage.

Walker, Jesse, *An Examination of Jack's Reef in New Jersey*.

The nature of archaeological deposits associated with Jack's Reef projectile points is poorly understood in New Jersey. One of the largest Jack's Reef components in New Jersey was excavated at the Hoffman site (28GL228). A focus of this presentation will be an analysis of the lithic reduction technology associated with the Jack's Reef occupation at 28GL228. Preliminary observations regarding the distribution of Jack's Reef manifestations in New Jersey will also be offered. Existing data suggest the proximity of New Jersey to primary sources of jasper was important in regional settlement patterns associated with Jack's Reef-related artifacts in the Garden State and surrounding Middle Atlantic region. Thoughts will be presented regarding the relationship of Jack's Reef to Fox Creek and other cultural manifestations.

Westmont, V. Camille and Laracuenta, Nicolas R., *Preliminary Findings from Archaeological Investigations at Buffalo Trace Distillery*.

Poster Entry: In the spring of 2012, University of Kentucky archaeologists excavated at Riverside, a stone structure constructed circa 1790 now situated in the center of Buffalo Trace Distillery, Franklin County, Kentucky. Preliminary excavations reveal complex deposits associated with a structure that rapidly changed function from domicile to a bourbon laboratory, office, and vacant historic remnant in a heavily industrialized landscape. This paper will describe the results of excavations in and around the house and explore some preliminary results and possible paths of inquiry.

Whitehead, Michael and Ryan Clark, *Augmenting Social Memory: the Application of Geophysical Survey Results at Old Smicksburg Park, Indiana County, Pennsylvania*.

This report presents the results of a geophysical investigation conducted at Old Smicksburg Park, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. This project utilized a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey and a magnetic gradiometer survey to locate and map subsurface features within four historic town lots. These lots were vacated in the late 1930s due to a large flood control effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which condemned nearly two-thirds of the town's total acreage and over half of its buildings. The objective of this investigation is to promote a greater level of knowledge of the site's historic alteration processes, and to demonstrate that geophysical survey methods can effectively locate and map structural features at historic archaeological sites. This investigation generated evidence of several structural elements of Old Smicksburg, including two churches, two houses, and numerous other features. We anticipate such information will be beneficial for future scientific research endeavors.

Wurst, LouAnn, *We Feed All! Farmers and the Transformation of Industrial Capitalism*.

Many scholars view American history as an implicit evolutionary trajectory from rural to urban. As separate nodes on a developmental scale, rural social relations are thought to have little to do with the dynamic transformations in the urbanization of capitalism. I would argue that this perspective inhibits our ability to truly understand those transformations since rural and urban, rather than separate, form a dialectical totality. This implies that rural and urban are essentially part of the same transformations—two sides of the same coin—and thus, are integrally connected. In this paper, I will use the example of farmers on New York's Hector Backbone to demonstrate that capital's need for cheap food transformed rural life as dramatically as it did urban. This rural vantage point helps us think past this dichotomy and contributes to our greater understanding of capitalism itself.

Zink, Justin P., *Interpreting Form and Function for Prehistoric Wooden Post Architecture: the McCammon Circle (33DL275)*.

For the past 70 years archaeologists have debated the configuration and function of prehistoric wooden post structures and produced several interpretations, renderings, and reconstructions. In 2005, Weller & Associates, Inc. excavated the subsurface remains of a large, circular Middle Woodland structure, the McCammon Circle (33DL275). The original interpretation of the form and function for the structure was that of a roofed domestic "house." However, by analyzing comparative data on 36 analogous prehistoric structures, as well as taking into account other archaeological evidence at the site itself, a more credible interpretation as to the form and function comes to light. Three structural attributes (floor area, average posthole diameter, and average posthole depth) are used to offer a comparative interpretation as to the form and function of the McCammon Circle. A hypaethral non-mound mortuary facility is the more plausible reconstruction for the architectural remains at the McCammon Circle.

ESAF Member State Society Directory

Archaeological Society of Connecticut

Society website: www.connarchaeology.org
President: Dan Cruson; dcruson@charter.net
Secretary: Robyn Filippone; lrlsf99@optonline.net
Treasurer & Membership: Cosimo Sgarlata; csgarlata@gmail.com
Bulletin Editor: Lucianne Lavin; llavin@iaismuseum.org
Newsletter Editor: Lee West; lfwest@sbcglobal.net
ESAF Representative: Ernie Wiegand; ewiegand@ncc.commmnet.edu
State Archaeologist: Nick Bellantoni; Nicholas.bellantoni@uconn.edu
Director-at-Large: Dawn Brown; dawn.brown733@gmail.com
Director-at-Large: Rob Wallace; trowel4fun@aol.com
Director-at-Large: Diana Messer; dianamesser@gmail.com
Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club Representative: Andrea Rand; claylady221@gmail.com
FOSA ex-officio representative: Cynthia Redman; c.redman26@comcast.net
Mailing dates for newsletters and bulletins: Newsletters: January, April, October;
Bulletins: November
Membership number: 200+/-
Date of Annual Meeting: April; Semi-annual Meeting: October
Amount of annual dues: Individual: \$25; Student \$10; Institutional \$40; Life \$300

Archaeological Society of Delaware

PO Box 12483, Wilmington, DE 19850-2483
Society website: <http://www.delawarearchaeology.org>
President: Craig Lukezic; craig.lukezic@state.de.us
Secretary: Alice Guerrant ; alice.guerrant@state.de.us
Treasurer: Jessica Billy; Billy7503@comcast.net
Bulletin Editor: David Clark
Newsletter Editor: Ujes Morgan-Dobravka
Inksherd's Newsletter Editor: Jessica Billy; Billy7503@comcast.net
ESAF Representative, Faye Stocum; Faye.Stocum@state.de.us
Number of Active Members: 122
Number of Chapters: 3
Annual Meeting: April
Amount of Annual Dues: Student/Junior, \$10; Individual, \$15; Institution, \$30; Family, \$20; Contributing, \$30;
Sustaining, \$50; Lifetime, \$300

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04332-0982
Society website: www.mainearchsociety.org
Contact: info@mainearchsociety.org
President: Nathan Hamilton
Vice-President: Dave Backman
Secretary: Nancy Asch Sidell
Treasurer: Orman Hinds
Editor: Stuart Eldridge
Representative to ESAF: Richard Doyle
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Arthur Spiess
Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: Spring and fall
Membership number: 300
Date of annual meeting: Spring and Fall
Amount of annual dues: Student \$8, Individual \$20, Family \$25, Sustaining \$30; Benefactor \$75, Life \$250.

Archaeological Society of Maryland

Society website: www.marylandarcheology.org

President: Claude Bowen; claudе.bowen@comcast.net

Vice-President: Laura Cripps; LCripps@howardcc.edu

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Newsletter Editor: Myron Beckenstein; myronbeck@verizon.net

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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Stephen Israel

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: ASM Ink newsletter published monthly; the ASM Journal published once or twice a year.

Membership number: 263

Amount of annual dues: Individual: Active, \$25; Supporting, \$35; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100, Life, \$1000

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

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.

P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

Society website: www.massarchaeology.org

Contact: info@massarchaeology.org

President: Frederica Dimmick; frederica@dimmick.net

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Museum Coordinator: Eugene Winter; 3bbrown@gmail.com

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.

Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: April and October

Membership number: 390

Date of annual meeting: October

Amount of annual dues: \$30

New Hampshire Archeological Society

PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Society website: <http://www.nhas.org>

Contact: nhasweb@gmail.com

President: Sheila Charles

1st Vice President: Jon Edsall

2nd Vice President: Richard Boisvert

Secretary: Laura Jefferson

Treasurer: Mark Greenly

Editor: David Starbuck

Curator: Donald Foster

Representative to ESAF: Donald Foster

Officer to receive items for re-mailing: Donald Foster, Curator, NHAS, PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Mailing dates: Newsletters: Spring and Autumn of each year; "The New Hampshire Archeologist" once a year

Membership number: 165

Number of Chapters: 1

Date of annual meeting: October of each year

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

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

c/o Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898

Society website: www.asnj.org

President: Ilene Grossman-Bailey; asnjpresident@gmail.com

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3rd Vice President – Programs: Richard Veit, rveit@monmouth.edu

Treasurer: Michael Gall; mjgall79@yahoo.com

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Newsletter Editor/Corresponding Secretary: Gregory D. Lattanzi; gregory.lattanzi@sos.state.nj.us

Bulletin Editor: James Lee; james.s.lee@verizon.net

ESAF Representative: David C. Mudge; arkydave@aol.com.

Current membership, approximately 300; 4 active chapters

Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec); 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) per year

Amount of annual dues: Active, \$25; Institutional (non-profit), \$30; Family, \$30; Student, \$20; Sustaining, \$35;

Corporate, \$100; Life, \$1000

New York State Archaeological Association

c/o Abigail Herilhy, 111 Queens Ave. Apt. D, Hudson Falls, NY 12839

Contact: contact@nysaa-web.org .

Society website: <http://nysaa-web.org/>

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Vice-President: Marie-Lorraine Pipes

Corresponding Secretary: Abigail Herilhy

Recording Secretary: Lori Blair

Treasurer: Fred Assmus

Editor: Charles F. Hayes III

Representative to ESAF: Timothy Abel

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: ESAF Representative

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin; annual

Membership number: 599

Number of chapters: 16

Date of annual meeting: April-May

Amount of annual dues: Life: \$250.00 (paid once, state share: \$150.00); Sustaining: \$ 50.00; Institutional: \$ 30.00

Dual: \$ 30.00 (receives one bulletin per issue); Individual: \$ 20.00; Student: \$ 10.00;

Junior: \$ 5.00 (receives no bulletins); Associate: \$ 0.00 (receives no bulletins)

Ohio Archaeological Council PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202

Society website: www.ohioarchaeology.org

President: Lynn Hanson; lhanson@boonshoftmuseum.org

President-Elect: Bob Genheimer; bgenheimer@cincymuseum.org

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Website Editor: Brian Redmond; bredmond@cmnh.org

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Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Martha Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership: 157

Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November

Amount of annual dues: \$25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.

P.O. Box 213, New Bethlehem, PA 16242

Society website: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

President – James Wosochlo; jameswosochlo@yahoo.com

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Treasurer – Ken Burkett; kenburkett@comcast.net

Editor: Bill Tippins; wtippins@verizon.net

Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko; Avalko@mbakercorp.com

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: March, September, December

Membership number: 437

Date of annual meeting: April

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

The Vermont Archaeological Society

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

Society website: www.vtarchaeology.org

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Journal and Newsletter Editor: Niels Rinehart; niels_rinehart@hotmail.com

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Society's mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly

Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall

Number of members: approximately 125

Number of Chapters:

Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting.

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$25; Student, \$10; Senior (65 yrs +), \$10; Life, \$250;

Institutional, non-profit, \$25; Institutional, for profit, \$50; Contributing, \$50

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Treasurer, Carl Fischer; flyfischn@aol.com

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ESAF Representative:

Annual meeting: October

Number of Chapters: 15