

**Eastern States Archaeological Federation**

**76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**

**Holiday Inn, Johnstown, Pennsylvania**

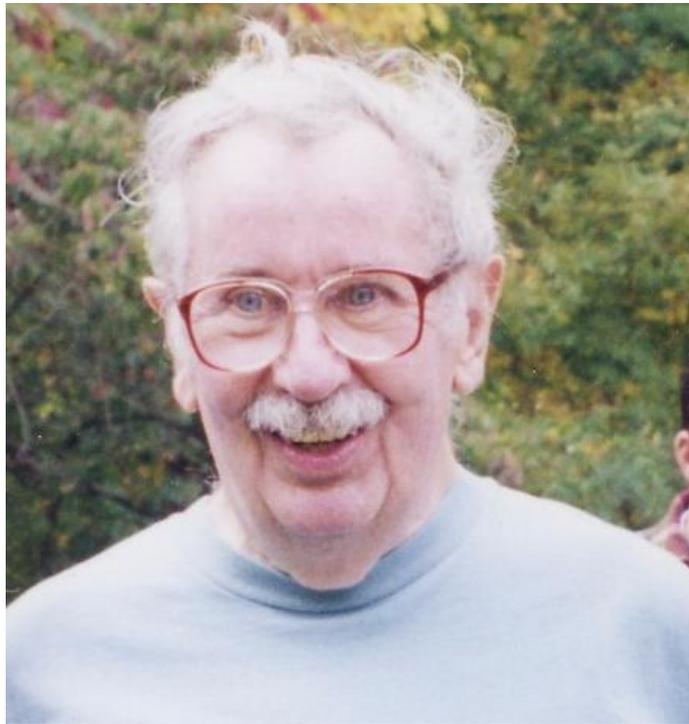
**November 5-8, 2009**

**Hosted by: The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.**

**[www.PennsylvaniaArchaeology.com](http://www.PennsylvaniaArchaeology.com)**



**The 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and Program of the  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
are dedicated to the life and work of  
Richard L. George  
1930-2009**



Richard “Dick” George started working as a professional archaeologist for the Section of Man, Carnegie Museum (now the Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History) in 1968. He retired from the Section of Anthropology in 2002. Dick was vice president for the Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology in 1973 and 1974. Dick also served as the corresponding secretary for the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF) from 1977 until 2002.

Dick was a field archaeologist first and foremost, while also attending to curatorial duties at the Section of Anthropology. His work took him all over western Pennsylvania as well as

small sections of West Virginia and New York. Dick directed excavations of 29 sites, participated in the excavations of 10 other sites and conducted 17 survey projects. Dick was particularly interested in settlement and subsistence patterns. Eight of these projects were excavations of large sections of Monongahela village sites that revealed their composition and structure. Dick will always be most associated with his Monongahela work, but he actually investigated everything from Paleoindian through the Late Prehistoric Monongahela period in western Pennsylvania. Notably, Dick excavated the first complete Early and Middle Woodland structures in the region.

Much to his credit, Dick published reports on nearly all of his projects. He published 34 articles in *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* and is the most prolific author in the history of that publication. He also published three articles in the *Archaeology of Eastern North America*, 15 articles in other magazines, wrote 13 unpublished contract reports, 4 book reviews and 21 newsletter articles. He was working on a final report of work at the Wylie 3 Monongahela Village when he died. People may or may not agree with all of Dick's interpretations of his work. Nevertheless, he produced a wealth of data that other archaeologists will cite if they are working in western Pennsylvania and vicinity.

Dick was interested in modern Americana. He loved trains and all things dealing with trains. This was undoubtedly due to his growing up in Braddock, Pennsylvania near active railroad tracks during his childhood. However, Dick really loved modern yard "art." He was particularly interested in the use of pink flamingos and lawn balls to decorate property. Dick took pictures of yards with various types of statuary, etc., to document what people were doing with such items. These photographs were then organized into a presentation that Dick gave at the annual Christmas Party at the Section of Anthropology, much to the amusement of all who attended. These presentations were also occasionally shown at some of the evening parties at ESAF meetings. They were great examples of just how people can organize or decorate their living space in unusual or strange fashions. Archaeologists should remember that unusual discoveries may only indicate people did do unusual things for their own unknown reasons. They do not always indicate something to do with supernatural views or religious rites.

Dick always went around with a smile on his face. He also liked to pull practical jokes on people he knew well. Dick was a pixie in a man's body. Everyone who came into contact with him came away a little happier for the experience.

This ESAF meeting is dedicated to Dick George and his work. He would have loved to be here with everyone. Dick loved his beer, so hoist a cold one to Dick at the Canadian-American party. He would have appreciated it.

# ESAF 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Program

Thursday, November 5, 2009

**Tours: begin at 9:00 a.m.** on Thursday November 5<sup>th</sup>

Tours are self driving and carpool. Meet at first site or join along the way. Maps will be provided.

## **Tour 1: The Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS**

110 Federal Park Rd., Gallitzen, PA [www.nps.gov/alpo](http://www.nps.gov/alpo)

## **Tour 2: Johnstown Flood National Memorial**

733 Lake Rd., South Fork, PA [www.nps.gov/jofl](http://www.nps.gov/jofl)

## **Lunch: Morris Tavern, St Michaels, PA (self pay)**

## **Tour 3: Johnstown Heritage Discovery Center**

201 Sixth St., Johnstown, PA [www.jaha.org](http://www.jaha.org)

3:30 -8:30 pm	<b>Lobby</b>	<b>Registration</b>	
9:00am-5:00 pm	<b>Napa/Sonoma</b>	<b>Bookroom Set Up</b>	
5:00 to 7:00 pm	<b>President's Reception</b>	<b>Tuscany/Piedmont</b>	<b>Cash Bar</b>

## Friday, November 6, 2009

7:30 am -5:00 pm	<b>Lobby</b>	<b>Registration</b>
9:00am-5:00 pm	<b>Napa/Sanoma</b>	<b>Bookroom</b>

8:00-8:20 **Welcome and Announcements (Crown Ballroom)**

8:20-8:50 **In Memoriam**

8:20-8:30 **Howard MacCord, a Resolution-Tribute.** Jack Hrincky

8:30-8:50 **Richard L. George – Mr. Southwestern Pennsylvania Archaeology.** Mark A. McConaughy, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission

8:50-11:40 **SESSION 1 (Crown Ballroom): A View from Under a Rock: Rockshelters in Anthropological Perspective (Organized by Paul A. Raber and Jonathan Burns)**

8:50-9:00 **Introduction.** Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

9:00-9:20 **The Facts and Fictions of Rockshelter Function.** Nigel Brush (Ashland University), P. Nick Kardulias (College of Wooster), and Scott Donaldson

9:20-9:40 **Upland Rockshelters and Late Woodland Communities in the Hocking Valley, Southeastern Ohio.** Staci E. Spertzel, Heberling Associates, Inc

9:40-10:00 **Moments in Time: Differential Site Use Patterns at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297).** J. M. Adovasio, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute

10:00-10:20 **Break**

10:20-10:40 **The Intensification of Rockshelter Use in the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Period.** Paul A. Raber, Heberling Associates, Inc.

- 10:40-11:00 **Paleoindian and Archaic Activities at Dust Cave, Alabama.** Renee B. Walker (SUNY Oneonta), Sarah S. Sherwood (University of Tennessee), Lara K. Homsey (Murray State University), Kandace H. Detwiler (University of Tennessee), Boyce N. Driskell (University of Tennessee)
- 11:00-11:20 **Missing Everything but the Point: Interpreting Behavior at Two Pennsylvania Rockshelters from Sub-meter Spatial Data.** Jonathan Burns, Axis Research, Inc.
- 11:20-11:40 **Discussion**
- 11:40-1:10 **Lunch**
- 1:10-4:30 **SESSION 2 (Crown Ballroom): The Nature and Pace of Change in American Indian Cultures: 3000 to 4000 BP (Organized by Michael Stewart and Kurt W. Carr)**
- 1:10-1:30 **Problems, Problems, Problems: Working with the Archaeological Record of 3000-4000 BP.** Michael Stewart, Temple University
- 1:30-1:50 **Evidence for Climatic Variability During the Sub-Boreal/Transitional Period: Fact or Fiction.** Frank Vento, Clarion University
- 1:50-2:10 **Settlement Patterns, Lithic Preferences and Cultural Adaptations During the Transitional Period.** Kurt W. Carr, The State Museum of Pennsylvania
- 2:10-2:30 **The Transitional Archaic of the Susquehanna River Valley.** Patricia E. Miller, URS Corporation
- 2:30-2:50 **Break**
- 2:50-3:10 **Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish and Pottery.** Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services
- 3:10-3:30 **An "Orient" Perspective on the Transitional Archaic in the Delaware Valley.** Joseph Blondino, Temple University
- 3:30-3:50 **Understanding the Spatial Coexistence of Late Archaic and Transitional Period Projectile Points at Pine Lake: A Multi-Component Site in the Upper Susquehanna Valley.** Nicole Weigel, SUNY Albany
- 3:50-4:10 **A Paradigm for Transitional Archaic Population in Eastern Pennsylvania.** Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University
- 4:10-4:30 **Discussion**
- 8:30 -10:30 pm **Canadian Friendship Party** **Hospitality Suite 536**

**Saturday, November 7, 2009**

- 7:30 am-1:00 pm **Lobby** **Registration**
- 9am-3:00 pm **Napa/Somona** **Bookroom**
- 8:30-3:00 **SESSION 3 (Crown Ballroom): Monongahela Symposium (Organized by Jason Espino)**
- 8:30-8:50 **Common Themes and New Perspectives: A Historical Overview of Monongahela Symposia and an Introduction to the Latest Edition.** Jason Espino, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
- 8:50-9:10 **The Jones Site: an early Monongahela Settlement in Greene County, Pennsylvania.** John P. Nass, Jr., California University of Pennsylvania
- 9:10-9:30 **Locus A: An Examination of Archaeological Remains Recovered from an Early Monongahela Site in Greene County, Pennsylvania.** David J. Kroskie

9:30-9:50	<b>The Hatfield Site and the Chartier's Valley Monongahela Tradition.</b> G Travis Bercel and Jason Espino, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology	
9:50-10:10	<b>Break</b>	
10:10-10:30	<b>The Consol Site (36Wm100): A Monongahela Late Prehistoric Village.</b> Robert Oshnock, Field Associate, Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Westmoreland Archaeology Society, Chapter 23, SPA	
10:30-10:50	<b>Recent Archaeological Investigation of the Scarem-Kramer Site (36WH22), a Scarem Phase Monongahela Village in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania.</b> David, Pedler, Allen Quinn, Allison Byrnes, Sarah Dost, and Alexis Dzubak, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute	
10:50-11:10	<b>A Chronological Assessment of the Late Prehistoric Villages at Fishbasket.</b> Kenneth Burkett, Executive Director, Jefferson County History Center	
11:10-11:30	<b>The Monongahela and Their Neighbors to the North: Implications from the IUP Late Prehistoric Project.</b> Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius, Indiana University of Pennsylvania	
11:30-1:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
1:00-1:20	<b>Monongahela Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity Revisited: Cordage Twist Direction as a Tool in Facilitating the Delineation of Territorial Boundaries and Demonstrating Population Continuity and Change during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods in the Upper Ohio River Valley.</b> William C. Johnson ,Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and D. Scott Speedy, Grave Creek Mound Archaeology Complex Research Facility	
1:20-1:40	<b>Ready for the Dance? Dating Monongahela Tradition Sites in the Lower Upper Ohio Valley.</b> Bernard K. Means, Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc. and William C. Johnson, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology	
1:40-2:00	<b>Investigating the Upland Settlement Pattern of the Monongahela: Plowshares or Swords?</b> David A. Anderson and Jenica Simon, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse	
2:00-2:20	<b>Social Change,Social Conflict: A Question of the Emergence of Tribal Warfare in the Middle Monogahela Period, A.D. 1250-1580</b> Joseph McDermott, University of Pittsburgh and Jason Espino, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology	
2:20-2:40	<b>Discussion</b>	
2:40-3:00	<b>Break</b>	
3:20-3:40	<b><u>SESSION 4 (Crown Ballroom):</u> Contributed Papers</b>	
3:00-3:20	<b>Before-Clovis: It's Only Broken Stone.</b> Wm Jack Hranicky	
3:20-3:40	<b>Recap of Vail Kill Site #1: Implications for Paleo-American Behavior and Band Size.</b> Richard Michael Gramly, American Society for Amateur Archaeology and Research Associate, Maine State Museum	
<b>4:00-5:00pm</b>	<b>ESAF Business Meeting</b>	<b>Tuscany/Piedmont Room</b>
<b>6:30-7:00 pm</b>	<b>Cash Bar</b>	<b>Tuscany/Piedmont Room</b>
<b>7:00pm</b>	<b>Banquet</b>	<b>Napa/Sonoma</b>

## ***“Seeking a New Paleolithic Paradigm”***

***Banquet Address: Dr. Dennis Stanford, Smithsonian Institute***

Eastern States Archaeological Federation 2009-Abstract

This presentation will focus on new discoveries on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and the Mid-Atlantic Continental Shelf that not only support the antiquity of Cactus Hill and Meadowcroft Rockshelter, but indicate the presence of bifacial projectile point and blade technologies in the Americas during the Last Glacial Maximum. Additionally the results of radiocarbon assays and lithic analysis of artifacts from two “Proto-Clovis” sites found on the Cumberland River near downtown Nashville indicate that fluting technology was developed in the southeastern North America ca. 14,000 Calibrated years before present. These developments suggest that we need to rethink the issues of the Peopling of the Americas.

### **Hospitality Suite following banquet Room 536**

**Sunday, November 8, 2009**

- 8:00-9:20 **SESSION 5 (Crown Ballroom): Contributed Papers**
- 8:00-8:20 **A Study of the Middle Woodland Period in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.**  
Stephanie Taleff Sperling, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County
- 8:20-8:40 **The Significance of Corncob-Imprinted Pottery in Southern Virginia.** Darla Spencer  
(Hoffman), Cultural Resource Analyst, Inc.
- 8:40-9:00 **Early Seventeenth Century Susquehannock Settlement Patterns Reconsidered: Results from the Lemoyne Borough Memorial Park Site, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.** Andrew Wyatt, McCormick Taylor, Inc.
- 9:00-9:20 **Charles Conrad Abbott’s Archaeological Investigations at a 17<sup>th</sup> Century Dutch Fur Trader’s House on Burlington Island, New Jersey.** Carolyn D. Dillian, Princeton University, Charles Bello, FEMA, Region 3, and Richard Veit, Monmouth University
- 9:20-9:40 **Break**
- 9:40-11:20 **SESSION 4 (Crown Ballroom): Soils (Organized by John Wah)**
- 9:40-10:00 **The Use of Landforms, Sediments, and Soils in the Interpretation of Archaeological Sites.**  
John S. Wah, AXIS Research, Inc. and Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants
- 10:00-10:20 **The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the northwestern section of the Delmarva Peninsula, USA.** Darrin L. Lowery, University of Delaware and the Smithsonian Institution
- 10:20-10:40 **Soil and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas.** Daniel P. Wagner, Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc.
- 10:40-11:00 **Holland Point: Archaeology and Geomorphology of Submerged Shell Midden on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.** Jesse Walker, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.
- 11:00-11:20 **Old Dirt Along the Clarion River: Evidence of Ice Wedge Casts in Alluvial Soils and the Potential for Discovering Preserved Late Pleistocene Habitation Sites.** Brian L. Fritz, Quemahoning LLC
- 11:20-11:30 **Closing Remarks**

## Abstracts

### **Moments in Time: Differential Site Use Patterns at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297)**

J. M. Adovasio (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute)

Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36WH297) currently manifests the longest, if explicitly episodic, occupational sequence in the Americas. Interestingly, despite the long persistence of an essentially stable seasonal visitation pattern which is centered upon latest summer through mid-to-late fall site use, the intensity of rockshelter utilization (measured in length of visitation interval and/or persons per visit) is highly variable. Prior to and after Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland times (ca. 4000 to 100 B.C. uncalibrated) the pattern of site visitation by any index is rather light. During the Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland intervals, site utilization is much heavier based on all available lines of evidence. The spatial and temporal patterns of site use at Meadowcroft during the Holocene is detailed and related to broader patterns of Cross Creek Drainage-wide prehistoric visitation and several potential explanations are offered for the heavier pattern of site use documented for the Late Archaic/Transitional and Early Woodland periods.

### **Investigating the Upland Settlement Pattern of the Monongahela: Plowshares or Swords?**

David A. Anderson and Jenica Simon (University of Wisconsin – La Crosse)

Data from archaeological sites associated with the Late Prehistoric Period Monongahela Culture of Southwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia show evidence for a heavy reliance on maize agriculture as a subsistence base. However, unlike other contemporaneous, agriculturally based Native American cultures in eastern North America, the Monongahela are unusual in exhibiting a settlement pattern focused on upland locales rather than river valley bottoms and terraces with their rich, agriculturally productive soils. Some scholars have suggested this upland focus resulted from a need for intensified village defense which outweighed the needs of agricultural production. Others, however, have argued that it is precisely these upland locales which provide the most productive locations for agriculture in the region. This paper will present results of an on-going reexamination of Monongahela settlement patterns with a focus on a discussion of various environmental variables influential in successful maize agriculture.

### **The Hatfield Site and the Chartier's Valley Monongahela Tradition**

G Travis Bercel and Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)

The Hatfield site (36WH678) is a large, multi-component archaeological site located approximately 30 km south of Pittsburgh in North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Since 2007, the Allegheny Chapter No. 1 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has undertaken an archaeological investigation of the site. Based on surface and excavation data, several occupations have been identified at Hatfield, from probable small archaic camps to multiple, extensively occupied Late Prehistoric villages. Excavations have focused on one of the village components. Features, artifacts, and a recently obtained radiocarbon date indicate that one of these villages pertains to the Middle Monongahela period. The ongoing research at Hatfield allow for a re-evaluation of the only existing, mono-causal model of settlement and subsistence strategies within the Chartiers Creek watershed. This model proposed that Monongahela groups were marginalized to less productive resource areas by an invading population during the 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The preliminary results of the chapter's excavations, coupled with a better understanding of the chronology of various Monongahela Tradition components in the Chartiers Valley, show that other factors influenced settlement and subsistence patterns in this region.

## **An “Orient” Perspective on the Transitional Archaic in the Delaware Valley**

Joseph Blondino, (Temple University)

The Orient phase of the Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland period is a rather dynamic time in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast, seeing the introduction of a new narrow-bladed biface tradition, use of both carved stone bowls and early pottery, and, in some parts of the region, relatively elaborate mortuary ceremonialism. Non-coastal Orient peoples seem to have focused their settlement and subsistence practices around high-order streams, and the Upper Delaware is no exception. However, an examination of the landscapes on which sites from this time period are situated suggests that proximity to major streams may not have been the most important factor in site selection. This paper will briefly review Orient phase archaeology in the Upper Delaware Valley, including both data from excavated sites and an impression of settlement patterns obtained by examining the numbers and locations of plow-zone sites. Although only a preliminary examination of the data has been conducted to date, an interesting trend regarding Transitional Archaic site location has been noted which may inform our current views of settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and climatic/environmental conditions at the time.

### **The Facts and Fictions of Rockshelter Function**

Nigel Brush (Ashland University), P. Nick Kardulias (College of Wooster), and Scott Donaldson

Rockshelters are among the most visible of archaeological sites, yet the purpose(s) they served within prehistoric communities is often obscured by time and shrouded in speculation. The hillsides and hollows that line the Killbuck Valley in northcentral Ohio are covered with hundreds of small sandstone rockshelters that were utilized by native peoples over thousands of years. Artifacts recovered from beneath these shelters during 30 years of excavation, tell a story of diverse activities and shifting patterns of site utilization that is far more complex than the standard models. Not only does the intensity of rockshelter utilization vary through time, but so do the activities performed at these sites. In addition to serving as hunting camps, these shelters were also utilized as base camps, quarry reduction sites, transit camps, temporary shelters, and cache sites. Rockshelter function was dependent on the ever changing natural and cultural landscapes in which prehistoric peoples lived.

### **A Chronological Assessment of the Late Prehistoric Villages at Fishbasket**

Kenneth Burkett (Jefferson County History Center)

Continued excavations at the Fishbasket site complex along the Redbank Creek on the boarder of Clarion and Armstrong counties Pennsylvania has revealed a succession of large villages which cumulatively span most of the Late Prehistoric period. Such a packed series of sites offers a unique and defining perspective of settlement pattern evolution by these people and their place in a broader regional context. Utilizing settlement pattern comparisons, artifact analysis and recent carbon dating results, this paper will present the chronological sequencing of these occupations and discuss both continued similarities and obvious cultural changes that occur here through time.

### **Missing Everything but the Point: Interpreting Behavior at Two Pennsylvania Rockshelters from Sub-meter Spatial Data**

Jonathan Burns (Axis Research, Inc.)

Traditional archeological approaches to rockshelter sites in the Middle Atlantic region have mostly focused on culture history and the interpretation of human behavior from assemblage-based analyses, with little regard for important spatial relationships between artifact distributions and the natural features of the rockshelters themselves. Sub-meter provenience accuracy and attention to small-sized debris are keys to linking archaeological spatial structure to behavioral context. This research from two upland rockshelters in Pennsylvania demonstrates the advantages of using detailed excavation techniques and analyses to interpret on-site behaviors.

## **Settlement Patterns, Lithic Preferences and Cultural Adaptations During the Transitional Period**

Kurt W. Carr (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Witthoft proposed that the settlement patterns of the Transitional Period focused on riverine environments. He also proposed that in Pennsylvania, there were distinctive lithic preferences and a distinctive lithic reduction strategy during this period. This presentation will examine settlement patterns, patterns of lithic utilization and lithic technology for the Late Archaic, Transitional and Early Woodland Periods using data from the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files. These traits will be correlated with climatic changes resulting in a model for the evolution of cultural adaptations during this period.

## **The Monongahela and Their Neighbors to the North: Implications from the IUP Late Prehistoric Project**

Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Among archaeologists working in Southwestern Pennsylvania, sites associated with the Monongahela cultural tradition have generally been considered to extend on the north and east to the Conemaugh-Blacklick watershed of Indiana and Westmoreland Counties where the Kiskiminetas and Johnston Phases have been defined. Cultural traditions immediately to the north of this area are much more poorly described. This raises a number of questions regarding ethnicity, chronology, and adaptation in this part of southwestern Pennsylvania as well as more general and theoretical questions concerning how archaeologists identify cultural affiliation and the interactions between differing societies based on the archaeological record. For nearly a decade, the IUP Late Prehistoric Project has been focused on investigating Late Prehistoric/Late Woodland cultural settlement patterns and subsistence strategies in the three watersheds that cross Indiana County as a means of addressing such questions. Our results to date are summarized and discussed in this paper.

## **Charles Conrad Abbott's Archaeological Investigations at a 17<sup>th</sup>-Century Dutch Fur Trader's House on Burlington Island, New Jersey**

Carolyn D. Dillian (Princeton University), Charles Bello (FEMA, Region 3), and Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

Charles Conrad Abbott (1834-1919) conducted archaeological excavations from approximately 1891 to 1894 at the site of an alleged 17<sup>th</sup>-century Dutch fur trader's house on Burlington Island, New Jersey. This large island lies in the Delaware River opposite Burlington City, New Jersey and Bristol, Pennsylvania. Abbott's excavations represent a very early example of historical archaeology in the Delaware Valley. Information recorded in Abbott's personal diaries, archaeological record books, and personal correspondence held by Princeton University, Harvard University's Peabody Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania suggest the amount of material excavated from this site was relatively large and was collected by a variety of individuals. This paper uses Abbott's excavations, primary historical documents, secondary sources, site visits, and geomorphological data to analyze this early Contact Period site.

## **Common Themes and New Perspectives: A Historical Perspective of Monongahela Symposia and an Introduction to the 8<sup>th</sup> Monongahela Symposium**

Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)

Originally coined in 1939, the Monongahela Tradition is an archaeological term used to define the people that inhabited the lower portion of the Upper Ohio River Valley during the Late Prehistoric period, or between A.D. 1050 and A.D. 1635. Over the succeeding 70 years, archaeologists have re-defined time and again various aspects of the Monongahela. The present symposium is the eight edition in the past 39 years. As representations of ongoing research during the past four decades, the previous

symposia can elucidate major themes and directions that archaeologists have explored to understand this enigmatic group. Past symposia have focused on single components, regional surveys, neighboring groups, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies. More importantly though, there have been ever-present attempts to identify, assess, and explain variability within the archaeology record of the Monongahela.

### **Old Dirt Along the Clarion River: Evidence of Ice Wedge Casts in Alluvial Soils and the Potential for Discovering Preserved Late Pleistocene Habitation Sites**

Brian L. Fritz (Quemahoning LLC)

Archaeological investigations of alluvial soils along the Clarion River in Elk County, Pennsylvania have revealed soil features that resemble ice wedge casts and patterned ground that are generally associated with periglacial conditions. These soil features, along with three bulk soil AMS dates, suggest that this alluvial landform was stable during the Late Pleistocene. Stable alluvial surfaces dating to Clovis and pre-Clovis times are exceedingly rare. If the age interpretations of the soils and sediments prove to be correct then this location may provide an excellent opportunity for discovering preserved evidence of early Paleo-Indian occupations within Pennsylvania.

### **Recap of Vail Kill Site #1: Implications for Paleo-American Behavior and Band Size**

Richard Michael Gramly (American Society for Amateur Archaeology and Research Associate, Maine State Museum)

Since 1972, 12 fragmentary and complete fluted points have come to light at Vail kill site #1. Seven (7) fragments have been conjoined to fragments unearthed at the Vail habitation site, 150-200 m away and on the opposite shore of the ancient Magalloway River. These conjoined points represent ALL six (6) of the repeatedly occupied habitation loci at the Vail site. It is argued that the vail site was occupied by a band of six families for 9-10 consecutive seasons, during which period the Magalloway Valley caribou herd may have been eliminated forcing the Vail band to abandon the region.

### **Before-Clovis: It's Only Broken Stone**

Wm Jack Hranicky

This paper discusses and illustrates lithic tools that do not lend themselves to be classified as Clovis but are suggested as being from the Paleoindian era. This paper argues against Clovis technology as being the "ground floor" in American prehistory. Lithic tool examples are discussed from Tennessee, Virginia, and Florida. Before Clovis sites of Saltville in Virginia and Topper in South Carolina are also discussed with new information about both sites.

### **Monongahela Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity Revisited: Cordage Twist Direction as a Tool in Facilitating the Delineation of Territorial Boundaries and Demonstrating Population Continuity and Change during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods in the Upper Ohio River Valley**

William C. Johnson (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology) and D. Scott Speedy (Grave Creek Mound Archaeology Complex Research Facility)

Twist direction of cordage preserved as negative impressions on the surfaces of ceramics has been used as a tool for delineating group boundaries and demonstrating population continuity or replacement during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods in the Upper Ohio Valley for over 30 years. Twist direction of cordage demonstrates that Monongahela tradition women overwhelmingly favored the production of final Z-twist cordage. The data also indicates that certain drainage basin subareas seem to be associated with relatively higher frequencies of final S-twist cordage production, implying that several distinct learning pools may be recognizable within the Monongahela tradition, some apparently representing the incorporation of local Late Woodland groups with their own distinctive

cordage manufacturing traditions. In the absence of elaborately decorated ceramics, variations in the relative frequency of the predominant cordage twist direction peculiar to some subareas also suggest that twist direction may function as a group signature, thus permitting identification of individual or related village removals that may be synonymous with tribes. The data also documents the arrival in the Kiskiminetas Valley of immigrants from northwestern Pennsylvania during late Middle Monongahela times and a mixed ethnic composition for the Johnston phase.

### **Locus A: An Examination of Archaeological Remains Recovered from an Early Monongahela Site in Greene County, Pennsylvania**

David J. Kroskie

In the summer of 2000, California University of Pennsylvania conducted a field school to excavate what was thought to be a small sub-site of the Jones Site (36Gr4) located near Fredericktown, Pennsylvania. After closer examination, however, it has been determined that the small sub-site (currently referred to as Locus A) represents a completely separate occupation that postdates the Jones Site. This paper examines the archaeological data recovered from Locus A in an attempt to determine the time frame of the site's occupation and the identity of its occupants.

### **The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the northwestern section of the Delmarva Peninsula, USA**

Darrin L. Lowery (University of Delaware and the Smithsonian Institution)

New luminescence and radiometric ages, along with previous archaeological, pedological, and geological data, are used to develop a framework for interpreting the timing and nature of loess deposition in the northwestern Delmarva Peninsula. Our results indicate the presence of two different intervals of loess deposition. The earliest loess (Miles Point) was deposited between 25 and 41 cal ka. An overlying paleosol (Tilghman) was developed in grasslands and boreal environments during a subsequent period of landscape stability between 25 and 18 cal ka. Recent archaeological evidence supports a Paleo-American or pre-Clovis human occupation during this period. Between 18 and 12.8 cal ka, the Miles Point loess and the Tilghman soil were eroded in many upland areas as evidenced by diagnostic Clovis artifacts (13.2-12.9 cal ka) lying unconformably on the Tilghman soil. Cores adjacent to the deep channel area of the Chesapeake Bay confirm this erosional unconformity prior to 12.7 cal ka. These cores also document the presence of a thick deposit of fine parent sediments in the deep channel of the Chesapeake or lower Susquehanna between 12.7 and 12.3 cal ka. A relatively uniform terminal-Pleistocene loess (Paw Paw), deposited after Clovis and prior to the Early Archaic period (12.8-11.6 cal ka), buried Clovis-age lag artifacts and other archaeological remains older than 13.2 cal ka. Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene-age archaeological sites and artifacts are essential for defining the timing and duration of Paw Paw loess deposition. Stratigraphic evidence from the Late Pleistocene lower Susquehanna River Valley suggests that the Paw Paw Loess is the result of aeolian redeposition and reworking of non-glacial eroded upland sediments that filled the valley between 12.8 and 11.6 cal ka. Along with climatic changes, it is also speculated that the LGM isostatic uplift and the subsequent collapse of the forebulge after 13 cal ka may have greatly influenced the landscape formation processes of the Middle Atlantic coastal plain.

### **Richard L. George – Mr. Southwestern Pennsylvania Archaeology**

Mark A. McConaughy (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission)

Richard L. George has arguably excavated or participated in excavating more sites in Southwestern Pennsylvania than any other single individual. His contributions to the understanding of the archaeology of the region cannot be overlooked. His death on May 29, 2009 marks an end of an Era.

## **Social Change, Social Conflict: A Question of the Emergence of Tribal Warfare in the Middle Monongahela Period, A.D. 1250-1580**

Joseph McDermott (University of Pittsburgh) and Jason Espino (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)

This paper concerns the emergence of collective violence as evident in the archaeological record of the Middle Monongahela period (A.D. 1250-1580) in the Upper Ohio Valley. It considers past interpretations of violence/warfare in light of recent re-conceptualizations of “Monongahela” culture. By examining archaeological/social contexts of violence/warfare that appear in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny (Mon-Yough) River valleys around A.D. 1425, it is suggested that the emergence of various collective forms of violence was inextricably linked to a fundamental crisis in how social organizations were organized in the practices of people living in the Mon-Yough area between ca. A.D. 1425-1580.

## **Ready for the Dance? Dating Monongahela Tradition Sites in the Lower Upper Ohio Valley**

Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.) and William C. Johnson (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)

Archaeologists working in the lower Upper Ohio Valley not surprisingly rely partly on radiocarbon dating to help determine the ages of occupation for Monongahela sites or components. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of organic remains from Monongahela sites has shown a significant increase in usage in recent years, and, in some cases, has dramatically changed our understanding of when people lived in certain parts of the Monongahela area. AMS dating – and radiocarbon dating in general – represent tools, however, that must be employed carefully. Sometimes, radiocarbon dating has been applied indiscriminately, often without regard to context or associations on multi-component Monongahela sites, and has produced misleading or erroneous results. This presentation draws on recently obtained AMS assays to consider the best practices to employ when obtaining samples for radiocarbon dates from Monongahela components.

## **The Transitional Archaic of the Susquehanna River Valley**

Patricia E. Miller (URS Corporation)

Investigations at a number of stratified sites along the Susquehanna River have provided information on Transitional Archaic adaptation between 3000 and 3800 BP. The period was marked by the use of broadspears and the movement of rhyolite and steatite up the Susquehanna River. This paper synthesizes data from radiocarbon-dated components to provide an overview of the period, including the rise and fall of the trade system. The information from the Susquehanna River valley is compared to archaeological data from other regions.

## **Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish and Pottery**

Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)

The Archaic is noted for having many local, specialized adaptations each with its own distinctive tool kits: Maritime, Piedmont, and Desert to name three. For some reason, Perkiomen, Susquehanna, and Orient are considered “cultures” continuing through the end of the Archaic and into the beginning of the Early Woodland. Some refer to these as part of the Terminal Archaic; others call this era Transitional. Although many topics will be discussed, the primary focus here will be on the classic presentation with huge hearths filled with fire cracked rock located on the floodplains of major rivers and their tributaries. The supposed function of these hearths was for the intensive processing of anadromous fish. If immense hearths were a necessary aspect of fish processing, what did the people do previously and subsequently? Answers will be sought using cultural ecology and economic anthropology.

### **The Jones Site: an early Monongahela Settlement in Greene County, Pennsylvania**

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

Like many archaeologically defined traditions, some portions are better known than others. This is no different for the Monongahela Tradition of the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. While its internal chronology has been broadly defined, single component settlements corresponding to the earliest portion, c. AD 1050 -1200, are exceedingly rare. An exception is the Jones Site situated along Ten Mile Creek in northeastern Greene County, Pennsylvania. Radiocarbon-dated to between AD 1100 and 1220, nine field seasons have exposed some 3,000 square meters of the settlement. The results of these excavations are presented with an emphasis upon the inhabitants' subsistence, their technology, and the site's settlement pattern.

### **The Consol Site (36Wm100) A Monongahela Late Prehistoric Village**

Robert Oshnock (Field Associate, Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Westmoreland Archaeology Society, Chapter 23, SPA)

Members of the Westmoreland Archaeological Society (WAS), Chapter 23 of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology are currently conducting an all volunteer excavation at the Consol site in Westmoreland County of southwestern Pennsylvania. This late prehistoric village is located on a high hilltop along the mainstream of the Youghiogeny River. A set of Middle Monongahela double concentric fortified stockade lines encircles 23 round houses. An Early Monongahela Drew village component also exists that consist of 6 round houses. A C14 assay indicates that the hilltop was first occupied in the Middle Woodland time period. Decorated pottery will be examined along with other Early and Middle Monongahela artifacts. It has probably taken our 8 man field crew longer to excavate this site than they actually lived in the village.

### **Recent Archaeological Investigation of the Scarem-Kramer Site (36WH22), a Scarem Phase Monongahela Village in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania**

David Pedler, Allen Quinn, Allison Byrnes, Sarah Dost, and Alexis Dzubak (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute)

The Scarem-Kramer site (36WH22) is a late fifteenth to early sixteenth century Scarem phase Monongahela village located in Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute's 2005 investigation of the hitherto unexamined northern portion of the site sought to delineate its northern horizontal extent and broadly characterize its archaeological components. The field work involved shallow plowing and discing of the ca. 2.9 ha (7.1 acre) study area followed by tight-interval, systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the ground surface. The investigation identified 5,814 artifacts, relatively large assemblages of bone (n=3,067) and shell (n=1,051) specimens, and a well-defined, ring-shaped midden. Spatial analysis of the surficial point data identified nine discrete "clusters" of material whose composition, character, and apparent interrelationships are described and discussed.

### **The Intensification of Rockshelter Use in the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Period**

Paul A. Raber (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

The latest periods of prehistory in the Middle Atlantic witnessed a marked and widespread increase in the use of rockshelters. Archaeologists have noted the phenomenon but failed to provide a convincing explanation. I examine several possible reasons why Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric peoples may have spent more time at rockshelters and present a case study from the Mykut Rockshelter, 36Hu143, in central Pennsylvania.

## **The Significance of Corncob-Impressed Pottery in Southern Virginia**

Darla Spencer (Hoffman) (Cultural Resource Analyst, Inc.)

Excavations at the Late Prehistoric Burning Spring Branch village in 2001 recovered pottery unlike typical Madisonville Series ceramics associated with Fort Ancient settlements. A significant percentage of the assemblage exhibited corncob impressing as a surface treatment similar to that found in Virginia and North Carolina. A recent stylistic analysis of pottery from contemporaneous sites in southern West Virginia determined that the use of this surface treatment was extensive. This paper will discuss the implications for determining cultural affiliation of Late Prehistoric village sites and the probability that Siouan groups migrated through West Virginia and inhabited the Kanawha Valley.

## **A Study of the Middle Woodland Period in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**

Stephanie Taleff Sperling (Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)

In 2008, archaeologists with the Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, Maryland began a multi-year study into the Middle Woodland time period of prehistory. This project, funded by a Maryland Historical Trust grant, seeks to make a fresh contribution to the understanding of this transitional period in the region. The first year of the grant, completed in May 2009, was concerned with synthesizing the available knowledge of the Middle Woodland by undertaking two tasks: a wide-ranging literature review and a reexamination of every one of the 169 previously recorded Middle Woodland sites in the County. Eight sites were then chosen for further excavation and analysis during Year Two. The author will review results from both years of funding.

## **Upland Rockshelters and Late Woodland Communities in the Hocking Valley, Southeastern Ohio**

Staci E. Spertzel (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

Over 50 years of rockshelter studies in southeastern Ohio demonstrate an intensification of their use as parochial task localities during the Late Woodland period. This paper addresses rockshelters within the broader community organization of the Late Woodland landscape involving hunting and lithic resource procurement activities. In the Hocking Valley, settlement studies have shown a transition from Early to Middle Woodland dispersed household hamlets situated along the upper tributaries of Monday and Sunday creeks toward a Late Woodland reorganization of nucleated household villages along the main stem of the Hocking River proper. Recent research at Facing Monday Creek Rockshelter offers a specific example of Late Woodland use of upland rockshelters. I propose that the exploitation of upper tributary rockshelter settings for hunting and gathering of target resources was fundamental for the larger Late Woodland residential farming-based settlements situated within the broader alluvial valleys.

## **Problems, Problems, Problems: Working with the Archaeological Record of 3000-4000 BP**

Michael Stewart (Temple University)

This presentation introduces the session and outlines the various methodological, theoretical, and interpretive questions that confront researchers dealing with the archaeological record of the time.

## **Evidence for Climatic Variability During the Sub-Boreal/Transitional Period: Fact or Fiction**

Frank Vento (Clarion University)

During the period, 4,500/4,200 yrs. B.P. to 3000 B.P. (Sub-Boreal) the stratigraphic package on the lower terraces in the Susquehanna, Ohio and Delaware basins are marked by episodes of erosion and deposition which can be attributed to atmospherically induced changes in climate. The typically thick, cambic B-horizons and/or C-horizons of the Sub-Boreal were likely emplaced during warm and dry conditions. Much like the 1930's, these conditions reduced vegetative cover, increased surface runoff and promoted

vertical accretion. On the lower order streams, these conditions resulted in more active lateral channel migration. The large numbers of Transitional Period sites along the major streams and stratigraphically located in aggrading B horizons lends support to prolonged surface water deficits associated with warm and dry climate conditions.

### **Soil and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas**

Daniel P. Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc.)

The harsh conditions of the Younger Dryas (YD) cold reversal period marked the last gasp of the Pleistocene, and were responsible for a profound environmental calamity that affected much of eastern North America. After thousands of years of a relatively benign climate, an abrupt return to frigid conditions ca. 10,950 rcybp caused rapid and widespread surface destabilization that triggered dramatic shifts in flood and sedimentation patterns. This was also an episode experienced by humans, and given the coincidence of the timing, the onset of the YD was likely a contributing factor to if not the immediate cause of the demise of Clovis. Significant periods such as the YD are often recorded in soil profiles, wherein they are revealed through interpretations of morphological and chronological discontinuities in concert with applicable models for soil genesis. Evidence for YD impacts on soils and landscapes is offered for several locations in the Mid Atlantic including, among others, Cactus Hill, the Delmarva Peninsula, and Shawnee Minisink.

### **The Use of Landforms, Sediments, and Soils in the Interpretation of Archaeological Sites**

John S. Wah (AXIS Research, Inc. and Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

Landforms, sediments, and soils are the keys to understanding and interpreting site formation processes. They are also critical in evaluating post depositional events that have affected archaeological sites and for reconstructing landscapes and environments that influenced behavior. Examples from the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic illustrate: 1) general relationships between landforms, sediments, and soils 2) pedogenesis and soil morphology as a function of time, and 3) interpretation of natural site history from the soil. Of particular interest are sites in settings that are easily misinterpreted and the differentiation between cambic and argillic soil horizons in determining an approximate age of a deposit. Special emphasis is placed on fluvial and eolian processes at archaeological sites.

### **Holland Point: Archaeology and Geomorphology of Submerged Shell Midden on Maryland's Eastern Shore**

Jesse Walker (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

In 2000, investigations at the Holland Point Site revealed a prehistoric shell midden overlying an upland soil sequence. Rising sea levels resulted in the growth of a tidal marsh on top of the shell midden. Analysis of cultural and natural site formation processes highlights the ways in which the archaeological deposits have been altered over time. Diagnostics artifacts, geomorphological observations, and AMS dates indicate the archaeological deposits date from the Early Archaic through the Contact Period. Most the site has been lost to shoreline erosion.

### **Paleoindian and Archaic Activities at Dust Cave, Alabama**

Renee B. Walker (SUNY Oneonta), Sarah S. Sherwood (University of Tennessee), Lara K. Homsey (Murray State University), Kandace H. Detwiler (University of Tennessee), and Boyce N. Driskell (University of Tennessee)

Located in the Tennessee River valley of northwestern Alabama, the site of Dust Cave was occupied from the Late Pleistocene through the Mid-Holocene. Over four meters of deposits in the cave vestibule have preserved a record of a transforming climate, local geomorphology and the human

responses to these changes through time. A detailed analysis of the regional and local geoarchaeology provide a framework in which to interpret subsistence remains including fish, reptiles, waterfowl, and mammals, seeds, and nuts, along with stone tools to produce a comprehensive overview of life during this early prehistoric occupation.

### **Understanding the Spatial Coexistence of Late Archaic and Transitional Period Projectile Points at Pine Lake: A Multi-Component Site in the Upper Susquehanna Valley**

Nicole Weigel (SUNY Albany)

Pine Lake is a multi-component site with occupation areas ranging from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods, as well as the Historic era. The site is located at the Pine Lake Environmental Center which acts as an off campus environmental resource belonging to Hartwick College of Oneonta, New York. The archaeological site itself is situated on Charlotte Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River, in the town of Davenport which is located in Delaware County. Investigations during a series of archaeological field schools from 1989 through 2009 have uncovered an array of spatially associated projectile points that represent a wide range of temporally and regionally associated point types. This paper will examine how the materials from the site are situated within the existing culture history of the Upper Susquehanna Valley. In particular, the focus will be on the assemblage of Late Archaic and Transitional period projectile points and how their spatial coexistence across the landscape of the site provides useful information about the utilization of the resources available to people at Pine Lake. With current research in the region aimed toward a reinterpretation of many of the traditional culture-historic designations for the region, this investigation seeks to explore how the Archaic and Transitional period projectile point assemblages from Pine Lake can contribute to the evolving cannon of archaeological literature in the Upper Susquehanna Region.

### **A Paradigm for Transitional Archaic Population in Eastern Pennsylvania**

Heather A. Wholey (West Chester University)

This initial endeavor to model a population curve for the Archaic Period in eastern Pennsylvania draws on watershed syntheses conducted within the Susquehanna and Delaware basins. Findings illustrate significant temporal and spatial variation in overall population density in most, but not all, cases manifest as a pattern of growth through the Late Archaic, followed by decline beginning with the Transitional Archaic. Efforts to account for apparent population growth patterning throughout the Archaic, particularly the Transitional Period, involve examining aspects of settlement demography, such as differing settlement patterns, mobility systems and land use routines that impact on archaeological visibility. Concepts fundamental to population ecology, such as carrying capacity, migration and territoriality, also provide an interpretive framework.

### **Early Seventeenth Century Susquehannock Settlement Patterns Reconsidered: Results from the Lemoyne Borough Memorial Park Site, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania**

Andrew Wyatt (McCormick Taylor, Inc.)

New hypotheses regarding the scope and chronology of late sixteenth/early seventeenth century Susquehannock settlement have been advanced since Kent's seminal publication on this Iroquoian group in 1984. In his original model of Susquehannock settlement, Kent (1984) proposed that this group migrated *en masse* to the lower Susquehanna valley by ca. 1575 A.D., established a single large village (Schultz), and relocated to the Washington Boro village site by ca. 1600 A.D. Soon after this publication, additional early Susquehannock villages were identified in the upper Potomac valley, and the artifact assemblages from others were re-studied (Brashler 1987, Wall and Lapham 2003). In addition, Kenyon and Fitzgerald (1986) and Sempowski (1994) have suggested that Kent's chronology for the Schultz and Washington Boro sites should be moved forward in time, based largely on their glass bead assemblages. The recent discovery and excavation of the Lemoyne Boro Memorial Park site (36Cu194) adds to the

current state of flux in Susquehannock archaeology. This palisaded village site, provisionally dated to the second decade of the 1600's, is located more than 30 miles north of the Schultz and Washington Boro village sites. The presentation will focus on the site's chronology, internal patterning, and the implications for modeling early seventeenth century Susquehannock settlement patterns.

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**Biography: Dr. Dennis Stanford, Smithsonian Institute**

Dr. Stanford is the Curator of North and South American Paleolithic, Asian Paleolithic and Western United States archaeological collections. He serves as Director of the Smithsonian's Paleoindian/Paleoecology Program. He was the Chairman of the Department of Anthropology from 1992-2000, and is currently the Head of the Division of Archaeology.

He received a BA from the University of Wyoming and a MA and PhD from the University of New Mexico. He conducts fieldwork and research on Paleoindian archaeology throughout the Americas with special attention to human-environmental interactions and material culture; produce exhibitions and public programs; prepares scholarly and popular publications, and films; serve as advisor for graduate and PhD students and instructs undergraduates, interns, and volunteers in field and laboratory work.

His major research interests include origins and development of New World Paleo-Indian cultures in relation to changing climate and ecosystems during the terminal Pleistocene, interdisciplinary Quaternary studies, stone tool technology, experimental and public archaeology. He has conducted field work in Siberia, China, Alaska, the Rocky Mountains, Plains and Southeastern States; having also worked in Central and South America as well as Southwestern Europe.

**The Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF)** is an organization of state archeological societies representing much of the Eastern United States and Canada. ESAF was organized in 1933/34 to provide a forum for the exchange of archeological information among archeologists and state archeological societies. With a membership of 12 state societies and over 300 individual memberships, ESAF continues to foster international cooperation and information exchange within the archeological community, as well as supporting public outreach, education, and participation.

Our member societies include:

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**Ohio Archaeological Council**  
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The objectives of this Federation are:

- a. To serve as a bond between the Member Societies.
- b. To encourage and promote scientific archeological work by the Member Societies, Individual Members and Institutional Members.
- c. To publish and encourage the publication of reports and articles about the archeology of the region; anthropological studies related to the archeology of the area; and contributions from inter-disciplinary fields related to the study of Eastern North American archeology.
- d. To promote the spread of archeological knowledge.
- e. To engage in the archeological projects which exceed the capabilities of the Member Societies.

The administration of ESAF is carried out by an Executive Board comprised of a Representative from each Member Society, the Elected Officers, Committee Chairs, the Archeology of Eastern North America (AENA), and Bulletin Editors, and a Business Manager. ESAF meets one time a year (November); publishes Archaeology of Eastern North America (AENA); and a Bulletin which contains state society membership information, annual Board and business meeting minutes, and the annual Treasurer's report. ESAF holds at least one annual Executive Board meeting and one annual business meeting. At the annual business meeting, anyone present who is a member of an ESAF state society or who is an individual ESAF member can vote on all business proceedings.

Additional information is available at [www.esaf-archaeology.org](http://www.esaf-archaeology.org)

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## ESAF 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Host

**The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.** was organized in 1929 to: Promote the study of the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of Pennsylvania and neighboring states; Encourage scientific research and discourage exploration which is unscientific or irresponsible in intent or practice; Promote the conservation of archaeological sites, artifacts, and information; Encourage the establishment and maintenance of sources of archaeological information such as museums, societies, and educational programs; Promote the dissemination of archaeological knowledge by means of publications and forums; Foster the exchange of information between the professional and the avocational archaeologists.

The Society is happy to host the 76<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation in historic Johnstown, Pennsylvania. For more information about our Society, please visit our website at [www.PennsylvaniaArchaeology.com](http://www.PennsylvaniaArchaeology.com).

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