Eastern States Archeological Federation

BULLETIN

NUMBER 46, OCTOBER 1987

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

October 30-November 2, 1986
Brandywine Hilton Hotel
Wilmington, Delaware

BULLETIN EDITOR:
Wm Jack Hranicky
PO Box 4190
Arlington, Virginia 22204
MINUTES OF THE 1986 ANNUAL MEETING

The 53rd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held October 30-November 2, 1986, at the Brandywine Hilton Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware. This meeting, hosted by the Archaeological Society of Delaware, officially opened on Thursday evening, October 30 with a 7:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m. meeting registration and an 8:00 p.m. reception in honor of Past ESAF Presidents.

SESSIONS

The Friday Morning Session, "Prehistoric Quarries and Quarry Technologies," was chaired by James Hatch. The following papers were presented in this session: "The Delaware Chalcedony Complex" by Scott C. Watson; "Prehistoric Mineral Resources and Mining Industries of the Wallkill River Valley" by Phillip LaPorta; "Middle Woodland Lithic Technologies: A Chapter in Deciphering a Unique Extractive Process and Production of Rhyolite 'Fox Creek' Primary Quarry Bifaces" by John H. Cresson; "Rhyolite Quarry and Quarry-related Sites of Maryland and Pennsylvania" by R. Michael Stewart; "Steatite Quarry Complexes of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Northeastern Maryland" by H. Henry Ward; "The Dover, Tennessee Lithic Source Area: A Case for Craft Specialization" by R. Michael Gramly. Concluding remarks were provided by the session chairperson.

The Friday Afternoon Session, "Archaeology of Historic Households," was chaired by Marley Brown. After Brown provided some Introductory Remarks, the following papers were presented: "Plantation Households: Defining Foci of Domestic Activity at the Addison Plantation Site, Prince Georges County, Maryland" by John P. McCarthy, Charles B. Cheek, William R. Henry and Jeffrey B. Snyder; "The Whitten Road Site: A Late 18th Century Rural Household in Northern Delaware" by Mark Shaffer; "The Green Family Printshop in Annapolis, Maryland" by Barbara Little; "The Search for Delaware's Coastal Forts" by Louise and Edward F. Heite; "19th Century Christiana: A Preliminary View of Tenant Farming" by Kenneth J. Basalik; "The Problems of Isolating Household Assemblages in Urban Archaeology: Examples from 18th Century Williamsburg" by Marley Brown. This session concluded with summarial and critical remarks given by Amy Friedlander as a discussant.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

President M. Dale Kerby opened the Executive Board Meeting, held in the Dover Room of the Brandywine Hilton, at 8:10 p.m., October 31, 1986 with a roll call. In the absence of a majority attendance of officers and State Society Representatives, this meeting had no quorum. In lieu of a formal meeting, the following topics were presented.

Recording Secretary's Report (Faye Stocum): The Minutes of the 52nd Annual Executive Board Meeting held in Buffalo, New York were dispensed with due to the lack of a quorum at that meeting.

Treasurer's Report (Ned Swigart): The Federation Treasurer presented this report. Effective as of October 6, 1986, there was a balance of $10,751.25. This figure does not reflect payment of outstanding expenditures such as publication of AENA #14, shipping charges, auditor fees, etc. Swigart indicated the Federation was solvent, at least for a while. The recurrent problem, as mentioned in previous years, is the saturation of the market for back issues of AENA. New sales of
these publications are dwindling. Swigart also questioned the general "health" of member state societies as reflected in the decline in memberships and increase in arrears dues payments. State societies seem to be losing interest in the Federation.

Business Manager's Report (Roger Moeller): The Business Manager reiterated the steady decline in publications sales is continually problematic to maintaining sufficient funds to run the Federation. He also mentioned that Volume #1 and 4 of AENA are out of print with several others soon to be as well. Moeller suggested several alternatives to maintain the Federation treasury which included raising annual individual membership dues; charging a separate and higher rate for institutional memberships; and, reducing the size of AENA (number of pages). Lastly, Moeller urged the Executive Board to recognize that there is a great need to increase the state society membership's attendance at the annual meetings.

President Kerby opened the floor for discussion on how to promote ESAF and increase annual meeting attendance. After a brief period of discussion, President Kerby asked for a motion to form a committee of officers to try and resolve this problem of increasing interest and attendance. Wm Jack Hranicky made such a motion, seconded by Ned Swigart. After some additional discussion, this motion was unanimously passed. Tyler Bastian offered to serve and coordinate this committee. President Kerby urged that this problem be addressed immediately since the 1987/54th annual meeting would be held as a joint meeting with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Charleston, South Carolina.

AENA Editor's Report (Dennis Curry): Curry noted that the budget for AENA #14 which was set for $7,000-$8,000 was met with a final publication cost of $7,570. At present, Curry has received only two articles for AENA #15 and needs several more to fill approximately 175 pages. Curry mentioned approximately 12-15 articles of shortened length could be accommodated in a single AENA volume. AENA, as an outlet for abbreviated publications, may attract a wider research/publishing audience; most notably the southeast which has poor representation in past AENA volumes.

Bulletin Editor's Report (Wm Jack Hranicky): The Bulletin was mailed out on October 21, 1986. It included 28 pages with a cover. Hranicky noted that he had a difficult time receiving state society reports were not presented and submitted at the Buffalo meeting.

Corresponding Secretary's Report (Richard George): Not in attendance; no report received.

Old Business: The first item of Old Business was presented by Tyler Bastian, who prepared and brought 3,000 ESAF flyers which detail the benefits of Federation membership. The publication cost of $300 was met. Tyler Bastian requested suggestions on the most effective ways to distribute this limited number of these flyers and not overlap the Business Office's mailing. Should it be sent out with state society newsletters or sent to state archaeology councils? No additional suggestions were forthcoming from the floor. President Kerby suggested that state society representatives should take flyers and distribute them to their respective memberships. Jack Hranicky noted that perhaps a separate mailing from society newsletters might prove more effective. Towards this end, the Archaeological Society of Virginia and the Archaeological Society of Delaware agreed to take flyers and send them out as an individual mailing to monitor the effectiveness of such a practice.
TREASURER'S REPORT

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
Annual Report: January 1, 1986 - October 6, 1986

BALANCE

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States in Arrears

1983 - New Jersey
1984 - New Jersey
1985 - Georgia, South Carolina, Vermont
1986 - Georgia, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia
Second under Old Business was the discussion of the "Publications Received" section of AENA. Dennis Curry noted that the three year trial period has now expired with little apparent success or value realized by the Federation at large for this special section. Curry indicated that the space which this section occupies in AENA could be better utilized for additional articles. Moreover, if state societies felt this information to be of some value, it is possible that this section could be prepared 'camera ready' and individual state societies could reproduce it for inclusion in their newsletter. After some discussion, Roger Moeller made a motion to delete this section in AENA #15 and all future volumes. This motion was seconded by Jay Custer and unanimously passed.

The final item of Old Business was the 1987 ESAF annual meeting. Jay Custer noted that this meeting, which will be a joint meeting with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), will be held at the Omni Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina, during the second weekend of November. Dennis Curry will be the ESAF Program Chairperson. Al Goodyear will be the SEAC/ESAF Local Arrangements Chairperson. This meeting will include concurrent SEAC and ESAF sessions, individual ESAF sessions, a special joint SEAF/ESAF session and a Distinguished Lecture. Currently, no banquet is planned. After some discussion, Custer indicated he would investigate the possibility of having an annual banquet on that Saturday evening after the SEAC portion of the conference has ended.

New Business: President Kerby requested that Wm Jack Hranicky briefly detail the nature, purpose and functional capabilities of a computer information access service known as ASVNET. Hranicky indicated that this information service program could provide numerous types of information on various archaeology topics. This information access service could be an alternative to the inclusion of the "Publications Received" section in AENA. For the cost of a phone call, any ESAF member with access to a computer could call up and receive this information. Currently, there is no cost for this service, and Hranicky indicated that if ESAF were interested in this service, it would be at no charge to the Federation. Given the go ahead, ASVNET/ESAFNET could be online and available in short order. A trial period of one year for ASVNET/ESAFNET would determine its effectiveness. Jay Custer made a motion to offer ASVNET/ESAFNET to the Federation at large at no charge to the Federation for one year. This motion was seconded by Lucinda Sweeney and unanimously passed.

The second item of New Business was the 1988 annual meeting. John Reid extended an invitation to host and arrange this meeting during the first weekend in November, at the Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ontario. Dean Knight would act as Program Chairperson. Wm Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this invitation; seconded by Roger Moeller. The meeting attendees unanimously agreed.

The third item of New Business was the presentation of a slate of officers for 1987-1988. Roger Moeller, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, presented the proposed slate of officers for 1987-1988 to remain the same, with current officers consenting, and with the addition of John Reid, as President-Elect. That slate would be as follows: President, Jay Custer; President-Elect, John Reid; Treasurer, Ned Swigart; Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum; Corresponding Secretary, Richard George; and, Business Manager, Roger Moeller. No other nominations were received from the floor.

The fourth item of New Business was brought forth by Wm Jack Hranicky regarding the updating of the "History of ESAF 1935-1976" from 1976 to the present.
Hranicky indicated that he would work with John Reid who prepared the original history. This history will perhaps be developed in time for distribution at the next annual meeting.

The final item of New Business was presented by Roger Moeller, Federation Business Manager. In an effort to maintain an adequate treasury, it was recommended that Federation dues be increased from the current $12.50 to $20.00 for individual memberships and $30.00 for institutional memberships. This increase in membership cost would be effective July 1, 1987. With a projected 1986 membership of only 350 and probably a lesser number next year, at $12.50 each, the Federation will soon be operating in the red. Currently, there is an approximate overhead operations cost of $15.00 for each membership. After some discussion, which included a suggestion for a membership drive, this motion made by Moeller was seconded by Hranicky and unanimously passed.

The 53rd Annual Executive Board Meeting was adjourned at 9:44 p.m.

SESSIONS

The Saturday Morning Session entitled "Delaware's Past: An Archaeological Perspective" was sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Delaware and the Delaware Humanities Forum. Ronald A. Thomas chaired this special session. Thomas, former Delaware State Archaeologist, provided Introductory Remarks. Jay F. Custer presented the first paper entitled "Early Prehistoric Archaeology (12,000 B.C.-3,000 B.C.)." This was followed by Daniel R. Griffith's "Late Prehistoric Archaeology (3,000 B.C.-A.D. 1600)." Alice H. Guerrant then presented her paper, "Early Historic Archaeology (1600-1800)," which was followed by Ellis C. Coleman's "Late Historic Archaeology (1800-1900)." The last paper presented in this session was "Industrial Archaeology" by Samuel Shogren. The chairperson then opened the session for a Question and Answer period.

The Saturday Afternoon Session, "New Perspectives on the Eastern Terminal Archaic," was dedicated to the Memory of Victor A. Carbone (1943-1986). John A. Cavallo, chairperson of this session, acknowledged Carbone's contributions to Eastern North American Archaeology in his Introductory Remarks. Following Cavallo's comments, the following papers were presented: "The Rise and Fall of Susquehanna-Related Cultures in Main and the Maritime Provinces" by David Sanger; "The Late and Terminal Archaic in the Upper Delaware Valley: A Broad and Narrow Perspective" by Herbert C. Kraft; "Late Archaic Cultural Dynamics in the Central Middle Atlantic" by Jay F. Custer; "The Transition to Sedentism: Terminal Late Archaic to Early Woodland (1800 B.C.=500 B.C.) in the Shenandoah and Potomac River Valleys" by William M. Gardner. The final paper was presented by L. Daniel Mouer entitled "The Lullabye of Broadspears: The Archaic/Woodland Transition in the James River Valley."

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

The 53rd Annual General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation was held November 1st in the Kent Capital Room of the Brandywine Hilton Hotel. The President, M. Dale Kerby, brought this meeting to order at 4:40 p.m. President Kerby announced that the Executive Board Meeting, held the previous evening, failed to have a quorum and asked to suspend formal meeting rules to transact some important business. Wm Jack Hranicky made such a motion which was seconded by Virginia Lopresti and unanimously passed.
Kerby asked the Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, to summarize the Minutes of the Executive Board meeting. This was presented.

Next, President Kerby presented the Federation membership in attendance with the following slate of officers for the 1987-1988 term: President, Jay Custer; President-Elect, John Reid; Treasurer, Ned Swigart; Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum; Corresponding Secretary, Richard George; and, Business Manager, Roger Moeller. Kerby opened the floor for any additional nominations. None were received. Wm Jack Hranicky made a motion to approve this slate of officers by acclamation. This was seconded by Curtis Hoffman and unanimously passed.

President Kerby then took a moment to thank the membership for their support during his term of office as president.

The President then asked for the presentation of the State Society Reports.

Following the reports, the final item of business brought forth by Kerby was the distribution of the ESAF flyer which identifies the benefits of ESAF membership. Tyler Bastian, who oversaw the production of this flyer, indicated that distribution of this flyer should be done through each state society. Each state society can distribute these at their meetings and in their newsletters as they deemed feasible. He also noted that the Archaeological Societies of Virginia and Delaware, respectively, have volunteered to issue a separate mailing to their members. Kerby reemphasized that the flyers can be used until July 1, 1987 to renew annual memberships at the current $12.50; thereafter, the cost will increase to $20.00.

Wm Jack Hranicky made a motion to adjourn this meeting; seconded by Roger Moeller and unanimously passed. This General Business Meeting was closed at 5:13 p.m.

SESSIONS

The Sunday Morning Session, a General Session was chaired by Stephen Warfel. John Pfeiffer gave the first paper entitled "The Fitzgerald Site: A Native American Contact Cemetery in Southeast Connecticut" followed by Curtis Hoffman's "The Temporal Distribution of Neville and Stark Points in the Northeast." Gary Norman presented "Inference in Historical Archaeology: Reviewing the Options" which was followed by Wm Jack Hranicky's ASVNET: A Society Information Service." The final paper presented at this annual meeting was entitled "Application of Blood Residue Analysis to Middle Atlantic Archaeological Sites" by John Ilgenfritz.

The new ESAF President, Jay F. Custer, closed the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

Meeting Attendance

1 - Alabama
5 - Connecticut
53 - Delaware
2 - Florida
1 - Georgia
3 - Kentucky
2 - Maine
21 - Maryland

- 7 -
The 1985 fall meeting was held in Florence, Alabama on December 7th. The featured speaker, Gregory Perino, spoke on "Mortuary Practices of the Eastern Woodland Indians." He donated almost a complete set of "Arrow Points" to the society for the archives. "Arrow Points" were published in Montgomery from 1920 to 1937 and contain reports of work done on the lower Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. Other papers given at the meeting were: "Synthesis of Prehistoric Mortuary Practices in Northern Ohio from the late Archaic through the Upper Mississippian" by Johnathan Bowen; "Mortuary Patterns Associated with the Woodland Period in Northwest Alabama" by Eugene Futato; "Archaeological Investigations of the Hightower Site in East Alabama" by Richard Walling; "Creek Investigations Within the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley" by Gregory Waselkov, John Cottier and Craig Sheldon; "An Archaeological Survey of the Gunterville Reservoir, Northeast Alabama" by Carlos Solis; "Discussion of the Alabama State Museum of Natural History Archaeological Associates Program" by Carey B. Oakley; and "Archaeological Investigations at Fort Harker Near Stgevenson, Alabama" by Richard Walling. Fort Harker is a civil war fort built by Union troops in 1862. Plans are to develop it into a city park with the location of major features, such as gun platforms, powder magazine, block house and main gate identified. The Certification Program Oakley described is for responsible citizens who wish to participate in archaeological projects of the museum.

The officers for 1986 were: President, James Parker; First Vice President, Carey Oakley, Jr.; Second Vice President, A. Baker Dean, Jr.; Secretary/Treasurer, Bettye Henson; Journal Editor, Eugene Futato; Newsletter Editor, Amos J. Wright, Jr.; Alabama Historical Commission Representative, Dr. Richard Krause, and ESAF Representatives, Marjorie and Bob Gay.

Milt Harris, Assistant Editor of Stones & Bones for 16 years died January 16, 1986 after several years of failing health. Milt always cheerfully gave of his time and many special projects were possible because of him.
The summer meeting was held again this year at Fusihatchee, a multi-component site just east of Montgomery on the Tallapoosa River. In spite of the extreme heat, there was a large attendance. The use of the campgrounds at Fort Toulouse was offered free of charge. The Living History Program continues at the Fort and was being enacted the weekend of the meeting. Richard Krause and Ned Jenkins conducted excavations this summer on the 1717 French fort.

On May 7th, the Board of Directors met in Birmingham. The request of the new Fayette Chapter for affiliation was approved. A Research Fund was named in memory of Edward C. Mahan. Several contributions to this fund have been received through the year. Membership dues will not be payable by December 31st. Only paid up members will be sent publications.

The 1985 Outstanding Society Member Award was given to Bart Henson. Tom Hutto has been elected Principal Chief of the Echota Tribe, one of seven Indian tribes recognized by the State of Alabama. Tom also was appointed to a four-year term as Commissioner on the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission. One of our student members, Linda D. Marshall, a high school senior, has received an Undergraduate Research Assistantship with the Cobb Institute of Archaeology of Mississippi State University.

Looking ahead to 1990, which will be the 450th anniversary of De Soto's entry into Alabama, the Alabama DeSoto Commission, a group of 21 persons, has been created by Governor Wallace. They are charged with formulating plans for a commemoration of this 450th anniversary and conducting research, survey, an educational emphasis, a search for Mauvilla, locating and marking the DeSoto trail and the publication of their findings.

On May 24th, at Moundville State Park, the David L. DeJarnette Research Center was dedicated. The Center will house a large collection of artifacts as well as the material from sites on U.S. property.

ALABAMA HERITAGE is a new magazine to be published quarterly by the University of Alabama. Stories will focus on art, music, literature, language, religion, archaeology, architecture, jurisprudence, sports, folklore, philosophy and natural history of the State. One year subscription is $12, payable to the University of Alabama and sent to the ALABAMA HERITAGE, University of Alabama, P. O. Box CS, University, AL 35486. A. J. Wright and his staff have continued to publish the newsletter Stones & Bones regularly every month. While there has been discussion to change to a quarterly, the majority do not want a change.

The following papers are in the JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. 31, No. 2, December 1985: "Resource Diversity in the Midcontinental Archaic" by Douglas R. Mitchell; "Archaeobotanical Remains From The Tukabatchee Sites" by David L. Lentz; "Preliminary Investigations into Stone Mound Complexes in Northeast Alabama" by Harry O. Holstein and Keith J. Little and a Book Review of "Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory," reviewed by Richard A. Weisten. This issue contains the 1985 AAS membership list. Journals are $5.00 pp ($2.50 to AAS members) payable to Alabama Archaeological Society and sent to Mr. Eugene Futato, OAR, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, AL 35474. The 1986 fall meeting will be on December 6th at Moundville.
The acceptance of a new chapter in the Atlanta area brings the total to 7 chapters which covers the State very well, not only with the opportunity for attendance at meetings, but also to participate in field work and survey. The chapter at Savannah, one of the most active in the State, will co-sponsor the 20th annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the 17th International Conference on Underwater Archaeology to be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Savannah, Georgia on January 7-11, 1987. The Center for Low Country Studies at Armstrong State College, the Savannah District of the Army Corps of Engineers and this chapter, the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society, have planned a very full schedule of social activities, papers, workshops, films, tours and roundtable discussions. Since this meeting is open to the public, with a registration fee, a very large attendance is expected. For information, contact Larry Babits, Armstrong State College, 11935 Abercorn St., Savannah, GA 31406.

On May 3rd, at the 63rd meeting of the Georgia Academy of Science, the Anthropology Section presented a Symposium in Honor of Dr. Wilfred C. Bailey for his contribution to the development of Anthropology in Georgia. Much of the credit for the departmental organization at the University of Georgia goes to Dr. Bailey.

The spring meeting of SGA was held on May 24, 1986 at the new Botanical Gardens in Athens, Georgia. The following papers were presented: "The Cherokee Component at the Hobgood Site" by Betty Smith; "An Early Woodland Site in Bartow County" by Dennis Blanton; "The C.S.S. Georgia" by Judy Wood; "Two Late Lamar Sites Near Ray's Corner, Oconee County" by Dan Elliott; "The History of the Shoulderbone Site" by Mark Williams; "The Apparent Scarcity of Morrow Mountain Points in the Coastal Plain of Georgia" by John Whatley; "The Coosa Province-An Update" by Jim Langford and "Progress Report on the Allatoona Lake Survey" by Dean Wood.

The fall meeting was held on October 11, 1986 in Macon at the Ocmulgee National Monument. The Georgia Paleo-Indian Recordation Project received special emphasis as points brought by members were recorded at the meeting. The first paper, "The Georgia Paleo-Indian Recordation Project: Response To Date" by David G. Anderson, Lisa O'Steen and Jerald Ledbetter reported that they had data on 20 points and had another 20 to record. Several more were added at this meeting. Other papers were: "Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic Lithic Assemblage Composition in South Georgia: Evidence From The Feronia Site" by Dennis Blanton and Frankie Snow; "La Tama de la Tierra Adentro" by Sam J. Lawson III; "Where Did The Creeks 'Sit Down'?: Mythology, Ethnohistory and Archaeology" by Frank Schnell; "A 19th Century Cherokee Occupation at Sixes, Ga." by Dean Wood and Robbie Etheridge; "A Status Report on the Investigations at Shoulderbone" by Mark Williams; "Flint River Survey" by David Hally and "More on the Flint River Survey" by John Worth.

On December 13, 1986 there will be a one-day conference to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument. The Conference will begin at 9 a.m. in the Medical Center Auditorium at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. A reception and banquet, Gordon R. Willey and Jesse D. Jennings the speakers, will be held in the evening at the Macon Hilton. For information, contact David J. Hally, Conference Organizer, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.
Dr. Roy Dickens III was among the members the Society lost through death this last year. He had been working in North Carolina for several years, but while in Georgia, he was active in the society and the Georgia Academy of Science.

After publishing 41 newsletters, Dwight Kirkland has turned over "The Profile" to Pat Garrow. It shall continue to be a quarterly publication. The September issue looks back over the decade that the newsletter has been under one editor. South Georgia College has assisted in the publication.

EARLY GEORGIA, Vol. 11 Numbers 1 & 2, 1983, was published this year. It contains reports on work done in the Lake Oconee (Wallace Reservoir) between 1975 and 1978. The papers: "The Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Project: An Overview" by Paul R. Fish and David J. Hally; "Vegetational History of the Wallace Reservoir" by Elisabeth Sheldon; "Subsurface Testing in the 1974-75 Wallace Reservoir Survey: Site Discovery and Site Exploration Applications" by Chester DePratter; "The Site Plan at Cold Springs, 9Ge 10" by Suzanne K. Fish and Richard W. Jefferies; "The Development of Lamar Ceramics in the Wallace Reservoir: the Evidence from the Dyar Site, 9 Ge 5" by Marvin T. Smith and "Lamar Period Exploitation of Aquatic Resources in the Middle Oconee River Valley" by James L. Rudolph. Volume 12, 1984 should be published by the end of 1986. Papers for Vol. 13, 1985 have been received and should be ready soon. Send $12 to David Hally, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

A new publication series, the GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN PAPERS, is dedicated to the publication of Operating Plans within Georgia's Comprehensive Plan for the preservation and protection of its archaeological resources. Each Paper synthesizes and evaluates information about a specific archaeological period within a particular environmental area of the State, then offers recommendations about future research and management needs. The common theme is description and explanation of cultural adaptation through time within Georgia's diverse natural environment. In an effort to formalize debate and provide a format for criticism and contrary interpretation, each Paper may be ordered for $5.00 (postage paid) from the Publications Secretary, Department of Anthropology, Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. GARD Paper, No. 1-Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone, Morgan R. Crook, Jr. (1986). GARD Paper No. 2-Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Piedmont, David J. Hally and James L. Rudolph (1986) (from The Profile, No. 53, p. 4).

The officers for 1987 are: President, Mr. Dean Wood, 56 Dooley St., Watkinsville, GA 30677; Vice President, Mr. S. Dwight Kirkland, P.O. Box 379, Kingsland, GA 31548; Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. Samuel J. Lawson III, 507 The Colnade Apts., Gray, GA 31032; Editor/Early Georgia, Dr. Mark Williams, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; Managing Editor/Early Georgia, Dr. David Hally, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; Editor/The Profile, Mr. Pat Garrow, 4000 DeKalb Technology Parkway, Suite 375, Atlanta, GA 30340; ESAF Representative, Mr. Harold A. Huscher, P.O. Box 1, Standing Rock, AL 36855.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, INC. By Richard Brock and Paul Cresthull

The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc. membership has grown to nearly 350 individuals, family and institutional members. Our financial outlook continues to be stable and solvent, which has allowed us to commit to the publication of two special journal issues in the coming years: (1) the 1984 ESAF symposium session entitled "New Perspectives on Archaeology of Colonial Maryland" and (2) "The Montgomery Focus" report by Gates Slattery and Douglas Woodward. These two reports will be important contributions to Maryland archaeology.

The beginning of 1986 began on a sad note for our organization as we lost one of our pioneers and long standing members with the death of Thomas E. Mayr, the first recipient of our William B. Marye Award. The death of Tom Mayr touched the lives of many people both within and outside of our society. Dr. Henry Wright returned home to Maryland from Michigan to give testimony to the full life of Thomas Mayr at our Spring Symposium. In honor of his continued interest in Maryland while so far away, the Board of Trustees bestowed Honorary Membership on Dr. Henry Wright. We also mourn the loss to Middle Atlantic archaeology by the death of Dr. Victor Carbone, who was a pioneer in the research of archaeology and paleoenvironments.

Our Annual Fall Meeting was hosted by our Southern Maryland Chapter at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Our membership had a treat in viewing the strides made at the Park and Museum since 1984; and from hearing the reports presented by archaeologists working in Southern Maryland. Jean Messick was awarded the 1986 William B. Marye Award for her tremendous efforts for Maryland archaeology on the Lower Eastern Shore over the last 20 years.

Our current Board of Trustees is composed of the following people: Richard Johnson, President; Lenore Holt, Vice President; Delmas Gruver, Treasurer; and Gretchen Seilstad, Secretary; 6 elected At-Large Members, Chapter Presidents, the State Archaeologist and the Archaeologist of the Maryland Historical Trust.

Our ten chapters continue to be involved in archaeology in Maryland: Lower Delmarva Chapter hosted the 1986 Field Session at their archaeological park, Pemberton Hall, an 18th century mansion in Salisbury. Mid-Shore Chapter annually hosts an Indian Artifact Exhibit the first Sunday in May at Martinak State Park. Northeast Chapter is helping in the preparation of a book on historic structures of Cecil County by the Maryland Historical Trust. Harford County continues to support numerous preservation projects within its home county. Central Chapter continued to assist the Baltimore City Archeologists and was helpful in bringing Dominic Powlesland from England to discuss use of computers in field archaeology. Upper Patuxent Archaeology Group took a road and raft trip to the Colorado/Utah Mesa Verde area. Will they ever be excited by Maryland archaeology after they've seen Mesa Verde? Anne Arundel Archeological Group helped organize an Archaeology Workshop Day and participated in Patuxent Discovery Day held at the new county archaeological park. Southern Maryland Chapter continues their work in archaeological survey and testing at the Jefferson Patterson Park where they hosted the 1986 Annual Meeting. Southwestern Chapter continues to help archaeologists from American University. Western Maryland Chapter is helping Dr. Robert Wall in his archaeological work for the Bureau of Mines.
A report on the state of the MAS in 1986 is both a pleasure and an opportunity. While maintaining its long established philosophy of volunteerism, the Society is actively engaged in looking toward the future. The Massachusetts Archaeological Society has 764 members, including 90 institutions, eight active chapters, maintains a public museum, and publishes a newsletter three times a year and a Bulletin twice a year. Twice a year, it conducts state-wide meetings at which archaeological papers and communications of various natures are presented. Shepherded by Doc Maurice Robbins since its founding in 1939, the Society continues to enjoy his wisdom and contributions to the Board of Trustees and to the Bronson Museum, which he attends weekly.

The treasury of the society, ably maintained by Tom Athearn, is healthy. By that, I mean we have enough funds in reserve to undertake some new projects, if not enough to expand. The BULLETIN, under the editorship of Barbara Luedtke, has broadened its role as a readable, educational, and informative publication for reports on Massachusetts archaeology. The Museum, under the direction of Thomas Lux, has continued to grow and to respond to contemporary challenges. A grant was obtained last year from the Attleboro Arts Lottery for the purchase of steel file drawers in which to store part of the Richardson artifact collection. An increase in this kind of storage, called "active storage," in which an archaeological collection is available to students and researchers for detailed study as in an archival library, is currently an objective of the Museum Committee. Another change in policy at the Museum, less positive but unfortunately necessary, has been to restrict access to the site maps, in order to help protect our known sites from vandalism.

This year, with the held of vice president Barbara Waters, we obtained a grant from the American Association of Museums for a study by Peter Fetchko of the Peabody Museum of Salem. Peter looked at the operation of the Bronson Museum and made some thoughtful recommendations as to possible future objectives.

Another grant was obtained from the Polaroid Foundation to cover the cost of video cassettes for duplication of This is Green Hill, Chris Pahud's video production of an archaeological project of the South Shore Chapter and U Mass. This video portrays not only the fund of an archaeological dig, but also emphasizes the need to know how to carry out such a project. For the near future, plans are underway for an extension of the Society's special publication series in a joint MAS/MHC publishing venture, chaired by Barbara Luedtke. We hope to publish some of the best of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Cultural Resource Management contract reports, to advertise them and make them available to a wide audience.

After 12 years of service on the Board, Tom Athearn retires. We thank him heartily for the dedicated labor he has performed for the Society. With increased professional responsibilities at U Mass, Professor Luedtke retires from the post of editor with the fall 1986 issue, but the good news is that she is willing to advise the next editor. Barbara Waters also retires this year from the Board, and we shall greatly miss her contributions.

I have volunteered as Bulletin editor to try to maintain the archaeological qualities as well as appeal to the broad interests of our subscribers with a variety of articles. Since I can only publish what is submitted, I hereby invite archaeologists,
historians, and others, to submit material concerning the archaeological record of the human past in Massachusetts for publication. I would particularly welcome the contributions of MAS chapter members. Since man does not live in a vacuum, this record could include geographical, anthropological, historical, photographic, cartographic, artistic, zoological, geographical, botanical, etc., kinds of data. My own path to knowledge is scientific, but other ways are valid. "My grandfather told me," is fine, and anyone with a modern Moshup tale would be welcomed. In most cases, short articles would be more easily accepted than long ones.

Many hours of labor doing the things that need doing have been donated to the MAS by many people: George Stillson, John Pretola, Ruth Warfield, George Curtis, Carolyn Buchanan, Lilian Harding, Marianne McLeod, Tom Lux, Ralph Bates, Bobbi Robinson, Janice Weeks, Dena Dineauze, Mike Touloomptzis, and most continuously, Doc Robbins, have done the sometimes invisible jobs, like mailing the Bulletins, which provide the infrastructure for the Society. I thank you all. Now let's all join in to welcome and help the new Board of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society!

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION By Roberta Wingerson

The 70th annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association was held in Middletown in April, hosted by the Orange County Chapter. It was well attended with varied and informative papers presented. The 1987 meeting will be held in Syracuse on April 10-12. A committee has been formed to begin planning for the celebration of the 75th annual meeting.

Charles Hayes III, editor of the Bulletin, reports that two issues, No. 92 and 93 are at the publishers and should be distributed next month. They contain about 100 pages. Because of increased publication and mailing costs, two issues per year are being published instead of three as in former years; however, the number of pages remains about the same. At present, there are enough papers on hand for next year's issues, but more submissions are requested on subjects concerning New York State prehistoric and historic archaeology. A special publication in honor of the late Louis A. Brennan is planned for publication next year. It is being edited by Dr. Stuart Fiedel, president of the Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter.

At the annual meeting in April, it was voted to use Archaeological Services run by Roger Moeller for direct mail service to members including mailing of the Bulletin, membership forms and other notices. This has directly resulted in an increase of about 70 new members in 6 months, according to Secretary John McCashion. This increase has helped to offset the loss of membership from the Long Island Chapter, who now have a split membership fee. Dues are received only from those members electing to continue the State affiliation. Other members' dues go directly to support their museum and local activities.

Chapters remain involved with identification and preservation of prehistoric and historic resources, archaeological investigations, publication and public education. The Mid-Hudson Chapter has participated in site work on the Tamarack Site under the direction of Jack and Donna Vargo in Bowdoin Park in Wappingers Falls. Situated on the Hudson River, it has yielded evidence from the Late Archaic to the Woodland period. A rockshelter, also in Bowdoin Park, was worked on as well. A carbon date of 7170 B.P. has been obtained on a Neville-like component. Evidence from Paleo to Woodland contact has been recovered there. Some members have also excavated with Len Eisenberg of SUNY New Paltz on a prehistoric site on the mouth of Esopus Creek where it joins the Hudson near Kingston.
Dick Bennett reports that the Chenango Chapter has continued work on two Iroquois sites, the Cameron and the Diable, where an additional long house has been uncovered at each site along with many artifacts.

The Orange County Chapter has participated in a salvage project at an active gravel pit in Waywayanda. Formerly a high well drained peninsula on a large glacial lake, the rich site has yielded artifacts from the Early Archaic to Woodland periods. Bill Ehlers reports that the chapter is considering additional work next season at the front of the Dutchess Quarry Cave site where as much as 15 feet of rock fall must first be removed.

The Morgan Chapter has been excavating the Cameron site, a Seneca site, near Rochester. This is not the same site, also known as the Cameron site, being excavated by the Chenango Chapter. Chapter members are corresponding the shell bead conference to be held on November 16-17 in Rochester, where some will present papers as well. Over all, the association is healthy and membership, while not at the peak of 1000 members a few years ago, is holding well and should reach close to 750 at year's end.

VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY By Wm Jack Hranicky

1986 Report to ESAF The Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) published four Quarterly Bulletins and four Newsletters. Also, we published one special publication, which is Number 15 in this series. Our activities include a Spring Symposium that was held in Hampton and a 3-day Annual Meeting which was held in historic Fredericksburg. Dr. Payton Sheet of Colorado was our featured speaker. This year's host for the Annual Meeting was our newest chapter - the Greater Fredericksburg Area Chapter, which is renovating one of Fredericksburg's oldest buildings and has made it a chapter headquarters. The Professional and Amateur Awards were given to amateur archaeologist Joey T. Moldenhauer (Roanoke) and professional archeologists Dr. Pam Cressey (Alexandria). We also gave an out-of-state award the Dr. John Cotter who worked years ago at Jamestown and who has had an outstanding career in archaeology. He can down from Philadelphia to accept the award. The 4th Annual ASV Fieldschool was held at Pohick Regional Park in Northern Virginia. Mike Johnson was the site director and Jack Hranicky was the fieldschool coordinator. This year's attendance was 18 and many of these people worked on their amateur certification as well as volunteered their time. The fieldschool lasted 10 days, which include fieldwork, lectures on both prehistoric and historic archaeology, and laboratory work, all of which were applicable towards certification. Another activity which the society is proud of was developed by the president, Jack Hranicky, which is the first amateur society computer network. This network is called ASVNET and will be on-the-air January 1, 1987. Other activities included site surveys, which includes the efforts of all ASV chapters. This year's number of new sites dropped over last year, but we still are the principal source of new sites in the Commonwealth. Several chapter participated in salvage operations after recent flooding in Virginia threaten numerous sites. Elections were held at the Annual Business Meeting and Joey T. Moldenhauer was elected President-Elect and Dr. Ted Reinhart who is the current President-Elect will automatically become ASV President on January 1, 1987. He is the first ASV President to serve two years as President-Elect. This practice was initiated by a by-law change that was written by Jack Hranicky. The current number of Chapters is 13 and the ASV membership stands at 950 members.
ABSTRACTS: EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION 53rd Annual Meeting October 30 - November 2, 1986

CRESSON, John H. MIDDLE WOODLAND LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES: A CHAPTER IN DECIPHERING A UNIQUE EXTRACTIVE PROCESS AND PRODUCTION OF RHYOLITE - "FOX CREEK" - PRIMARY QUARRY BIFACES. Experimental approaches are aimed toward understanding the prehistoric exploitation and extraction of rhyolite in the manufacture and use of "Fox Creek" bifaces found within certain Middle Woodland cultures throughout the Mid-Atlantic Region. The focus of this effort is to provide evidence and explanation for the production of rhyolite primary quarry bifaces manufactured and distributed from the extensive quarry areas found in the "Great Valley" Region of south/central, Pennsylvania. Characteristic manufacturing traits are explored and analyzed through comparison of both quarry by-products and debitage yielding significant traces of the manufacturing process— a unique, primary flake preparation technique is revealed. These observations are patterned into a sequence of selection, extraction and production through the replicative process and offer provocative notions toward the understanding of early stage "Fox Creek" lithic manufacture.

CUSTER, Jay F. LATE ARCHAIC CULTURAL DYNAMICS IN THE Central MIDDLE ATLANTIC. During the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3000 B.C. - 500 B.C.), the prehistoric cultures of the area from the Potomac River Valley north to the Lower Delaware River Valley show pronounced evidence of major culture change. The same time period is characterized by some of the most pronounced environmental changes experienced during the Holocene. Major episodes of aeolian erosion and deposition took place across the Coastal Plain and there are numerous examples of significant alterations of fluvial systems throughout the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley. An overall trend toward warm and dry conditions is indicated by these data and complementary pollen data. In the face of this environmental change, major alterations of prehistoric settlement/subsistence systems took place including increased sedentism, increased local population densities, focused settlement on major river drainages and estuarine settings, intensified subsistence systems, use of stored food resources, use of ceramics for cooking and storage, and utilization of a wide range of non-riverine environmental settings on a ephemeral basis. Extensive trade and exchange systems for lithic materials and developmental ceramics attest to changing regional patterns of group interaction. These major cultural changes set the pattern for later, more complex Early and Middle Woodland cultural developments.

HRANICKY, Wm Jack ASVNET - A SOCIETY INFORMATION SERVICE. This paper discusses the first state society computer network that is being implemented by the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV). This program, called ASVNET, is available to all ASV members who have access to computer communication equipment. It provides computer access via the telephone to a number of ASV services, such as excavation and meeting notices, the ASV Newsletter, ASV Quarterly Bulletin abstracts, current events in archaeology, request for information by ASV members, and notices and announcements from Virginia's professional organization COVA. This paper illustrates network organization and implementation, operating procedures, security cautions, and user services. The possibility of intrasociety communication via the computer and the ASV proposal to ESAF inviting
ESAF to join ASVNET as a member called ESAFNET is discussed. ASVNET documentation is provided as a handout. ASVNET was designed and implemented by the author.

GARDNER, William M. THE TRANSITION TO SEDENTISM: TERMINAL LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY WOODLAND (1800 - 500 B.C.) IN THE SHENANDOAH AND POTOMAC RIVER VALLEYS. Stylistically, the Susquehanna Broadspear projectile point fabricated from rhyolite dominates in the Potomac Piedmont and Northern Shenandoah Valley. South and east the Holmes point generally manufactured from quartzite dominates. A C-14 date from the Corral site on the South Fork of the Shenandoah places the Susquehanna occupation in the 18th century B.C. Corral is classified as a combination short term base camp and extractive camp satellite to a longer term base camp. Peer, on the North Fork, is typed as a longer term base camp. The annual settlement cycle in the interior is interpreted as involving two shifts, probably seasonally based, which link the Shenandoah and Potomac Susquehanna components. The "Holmes" pattern in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and adjacent Piedmont appears much the same with one major difference: anadromous fish resources which, on the Potomac probably terminated or were much reduced in numbers at Great Falls. In contrast, this resource seasonally allowed for larger and longer term population concentrations. As was true in the interior, settlement sizes were small and camps were scattered maximizing fish harvests. This postulated dual settlement shift is interpreted as a gradual evolution from the greater nomadism of the earlier Late and Middle Archaic into the more or less full sedentism of the Early Woodland which is documented in the Shenandoah Valley by pits, adoption of pottery and exclusive use of local lithics. In the Potomac Piedmont, the pits at the Selden Island site are the best evidence for sedentarism. As of yet, there is no strong evidence for the growth of sedentism in the Coastal Plain and a modified version of the twice yearly shift may have continued (e.g. from the oyster to the anadromous fish zone). Exchange did take place as is evidenced by steatite bowls from localities well removed from the sources but apparently was not as important as has been suggested for other regions. Rhyolite, for instance, in the Shenandoah Valley Susquehanna components may have been imported from the Blue Ridge as mid to late stage bifaces brought in the southward settlement shift. Quartzite for use by Holmes components in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and Outer Piedmont was readily available in cobble form from local deposits. Infrequent reports of terminal Late Archaic argillite points in the area need closer examination before questions regarding distribution mechanisms can be entertained.

GRAMLY, Richard Michael THE DOVER, TENNESSEE LITHIC SOURCE AREA: A CASE FOR CRAFT SPECIALIZATION.

Since 1903 archaeologists have been aware that large masses of chert outcropped in western Tennessee and neighboring Kentucky. More recently workers have come to understand that this region was the source of large flaked implements, such as hoes, swords, adzes and celts, that were transported throughout the mid-South during the Mississippian period. The area around Dover, Tennessee, is particularly well known for extensive quarries and workshops, although until 1983 no formal explorations of these sites had been undertaken by archaeologists. In this paper we will describe fieldwork at a series of Mississippian quarry and workshop sites with emphasis upon the Revnik site in Stewart County. Data about the amount of stone worked annually by households will be presented. This information is directly relevant to the often asked question, "Were there full-time craft specialists in the Mississippian period?"
ILGENFRITZ, John APPLICATION OF BLOOD RESIDUE ANALYSIS TO MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES. Loy's techniques of blood residue analysis have been duplicated at the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research and applied to a series of artifacts from varied time periods and depositional contexts. Identification of positive blood residue readings is complicated by the chemistry of local soils in ways not anticipated in Loy's original technique. Nonetheless, the potential for successful identifications is high.

LaPORTA, Philip PREHISTORIC MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING INDUSTRIES OF THE WALLKILL RIVER VALLEY. The Wallkill River Valley of northern New Jersey is underlain by chert-bearing carbonates of Cambro-Ordovician Age. The formations have been folded, uplifted, eroded, and are represented in the valley as northeast-southwest striking folds. The Leithsville and Allentown Formations are of Cambrian age and contain five chert-bearing members. The Rickenbach, Epler, and Ontelaunee Formations possess eight additional chert-bearing members, each of which harbors a unique diagenetic and structural history, resulting in varying geochemistries and mechanical properties.

Prehistoric mines and quarries are found along strike in all chert-bearing members exposed in the valley. Conical shafts and open-pit excavations are visible at many outcrops. Quarry instruments, predominantly of quartzite, occur at all quarry sites. Lithic debitage, the results of on-site reduction is extensive at many quarries. Vast surface and archive collections indicate that all 13 formation members were periodically exploited by core-flake and biface industries from the Paleo period through Late Woodland (10,000 B.P. to 1600 A.D.). The present study employs rigorous outcrop sampling and petrographic technique to delimit the source areas of artifacts found on open-air sites, throughout the Wallkill and adjacent valleys. The refinement of a petrographic trait list and completion of outcrop studies will create a framework permitting a high degree of resolution in lithic provenience studies. The proposed petrographic framework will serve as a foundation awaiting more rigorous geochemical analysis.

LITTLE, Barbara J. THE GREEN FAMILY PRINT SHOP IN ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND. The Green family of printers lived and worked in Annapolis from the 1730's to the 1830's, leaving behind a rich archaeological and documentary record. This paper discusses ongoing research on the Greens, including the excavation of the Green's house and print shop, analyses of The Maryland Gasette printed by the Greens, and the historical reconstruction of the lives of the three printing generations of the family. The print shop excavation is part of the project "Archaeology in Annapolis."

MOUER, L. Daniel THE LULLABYE OF BROADSPEARS: THE ARCHAIC/ WOODLAND TRANSITION IN THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY. Over five years ago the present author initiated a discussion of the Savannah River and Elk Island Complexes in the James River Valley which has helped to stimulate an ongoing, sometimes vicious, debate about the nature of the Archaic/Woodland transition in the Middle Atlantic region. The author's adaptive radiation model posited that an estuarine adapted Savannah River Complex had expanded into the interior James River Valley in competition with, and at the expense of, a forest-based Late Archaic adaptation. Re-adaptation to an interior riverine environment, promoted by expansion of anadromous fisheries, led to the adoption of settled village life in the Piedmont based on floodplain hunting, fishing and foraging. At least two alternative models of the origins of Transitional cultures have been offered. Both involve the in situ evolution of Transitional patterns with one model - offered by
Catlin - hypothesizing that this evolutionary leap was largely fostered by population stress and the second - primarily sponsored by Custer - supposing the cause to be climatic stress. Concerning the near terminus of the Savannah River to Early Woodland sequence, Gardner has offered informal opposition to this author's model of adaptation pertaining to the Elk Island Complex stating that the Elk Island pattern, if true, would be "unique north of Mesoamerica." In the present paper a wealth of new data are brought to bear on these problems. It is argued that the population stress and environmental stress models of the origins of Savannah River are totally unsupportable based on these data, while the adaptive radiation model is considerably strengthened. Concerning the Early Woodland adaptive pattern: The problem of "uniqueness" of the Elk Island data is put to rest, implications of the competing models are made explicit, the Elk Island Complex data are clarified, and specific tests are recommended.

PFEIFFER, John THE LATE AND TERMINAL ARCHAIC PERIODS OF CONNECTICUT PREHISTORY: A MODEL OF CONTINUITY. The Susquehanna Tradition is depicted as a River Plain Adaptation and is the direct descendant of the Late Archaic Lake Forest Adaptation of southern New England. A powerful case is made for Late and Terminal Archaic continuity in burial program, lithic source network and economic base. It is also suggested that the Lake Forest adaptation was also the progenitor of the Narrow Point Tradition which directly follows. There is growing evidence that during the ensuing millennium the Narrow Point - Mast Forest Adaptation and the River Plain Adaptation were coexistent and in fact vied for territory.

SANGER, David, and BOURQUE, Bruce J. THE RISE AND FALL OF SUSQUEHANNA-RELATED CULTURES IN MAIN AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES. The spectacular red ochre burials and their attendant artifacts disappear by about 3800 B.P. in the Maine-Maritimes region. The replacement culture has artifacts that are reminiscent of those from southern New England and south along the Atlantic coastal plain. These local manifestations are described in terms of the artifacts, settlement, subsistence, and mortuary patterns. In addition, the classic hypotheses regarding migration as opposed to in situ development are reconsidered in light of new data and reflection. By 2700 B.P. ceramics make an appearance, and with them the end of the Archaic culture in the region. Does the introduction of pottery mark and real change in lifestyle, or does the Susquehanna influence simply fade away?

STEWART, Michael RHYOLITE QUARRY AND QUARRY-RELATED SITES OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. Metamorphosed rhyolites in Maryland and Pennsylvania can be found naturally as massive outcroppings, extensive boulder fields, talus, and cobbles in streambeds and terrace deposits. This paper examines the variety of prehistoric quarry and quarry-related sites associated with metarhyolite deposits. The functioning of these sites within overall settlement systems is emphasized as are changes in exploitative patterns.

WARD, H. Henry STEATITE QUARRY COMPLEXES OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHEASTERN MARYLAND. Recent investigations into the steatite quarries of southeastern Pennsylvania and northeast Maryland have highlighted the degree of variability in soapstone bowl production technologies. A processual model has been developed in order to clarify the interplay between the geological characteristics of the quarry raw material and the system of procurement and manufacturing. Trait analysis of the large sample of all available quarry related materials has yielded a detailed understanding of the primary
manufacturing process. This data base further allows for a general discussion of possible functional determinates of the wide formal variability. Finally, research into the distribution of secondary processing and utilization sites have attempted to place the local steatite complexes within a broader context of regional settlement and exchange systems.

WATSON, Scott C. THE DELAWARE CHALCEDONY COMPLEX. The Delaware Chalcedony Complex, located in the vicinity of Newark, Delaware and nearby Cecil Co., Maryland, consists of isolated Piedmont Upland formations of cryptocrystalline lithic materials, unique to the Upper Delmarva Peninsula. Outercappings of these cherts and jaspers exhibit a wide range of quality, and have been a focus of prehistoric lithic procurement from Paleo-Indian through Woodland II times. A number of prehistoric quarries and related reduction sites have been associated with the outercappings, exhibiting various spatially and functionally separated stages of stone tool manufacture and utilization. Certain stages are frequently associated with specific environmental settings, and may indicate a preference by prehistoric groups towards particular locations for different manufacturing activities. The wide variety of sites in the Complex, and the lengthy time span they represent, make the area particularly useful for the testing and refinement of both local and regional models of prehistoric lithic procurement.