

BULLETIN

EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 51, NOVEMBER 1993

*PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING*

59TH ANNUAL MEETING
November 5 - 8, 1992
Holiday Inn-Allegheny Valley
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



BULLETIN EDITOR
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Eastern States Archeological Federation Officers and Staff (1992 - 1994):

President - Verna L. Cowin
President-Elect - Joseph Granger
Treasurer - Charles Bello
Corresponding Secretary - Richard George
Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum
AENA Editor - Arthur Spiess
ESAF Bulletin Editor - Wm. Jack Hranicky
Business Manager - Roger Moeller
Federation Archivist - Colleen DeSantis Leithran.

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**MINUTES OF THE 59TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN STATES
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION**

The 59th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was held November 5 - 8, 1992 at the Holiday Inn-Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh, PA, and was hosted by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. (SPA). SPA Meeting Coordinator was Albert Moore, Program Chairperson was Richard George and Diane Folsom was Local Arrangements Chairperson. Edward Lenik presided over this meeting. Prior to the official commencement of the meeting, a special tour of the University of Pittsburgh Radiocarbon Laboratory, hosted by Dr. Robert Stuckenrath, was provided for Federation attendees arriving on Thursday afternoon, November 5.

The Annual Meeting was formally opened on Friday Morning, November 6, in the Grand Ballroom of the Holiday Inn with Welcoming Remarks from President Lenik and General Announcements by Albert Moore and Diane Folsom. Thereafter, the first session, entitled **Paleo-Indian and Archaic Symposium** and chaired by Richard George, was presented. The following papers were given for this symposium: "Preliminary Observations of a Mammoth Site " by M. Jude Kirkpatrick; "The Sugarloaf Fluted Point Site, Franklin County, Massachusetts: The Loss to Archaeological Science" by R. Michael Gramly; "Another Paleo-Indian Site in New Jersey" by R. Alan Mounier, Jack Cresson and John W. Martin; "The Manning Site (33CT476P): A Stratified Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Site Along the Middle Ohio Valley" by Bradley T. Lepper and Donna G. Roper; "Preforms, Types, and Postforms: A Behavioral View of Fluted Points" by William J. Mayer-Oakes; "The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Transition in the Middle Atlantic Region" by Kurt W. Carr.

The Friday Afternoon Session, entitled **General Session**, was moderated by Albert Moore. "The Chemical Variability of Carbonized Organic Matter Through Time and the Development of the OCR Method of Dating Soil Charcoal" by Douglas S. Frink; "The Geographic Resources Analysis Support System" by Jeff Kenyon; "Maximizing Water Flotation Recovery of Archaeological Plant Remains" by Frances B. King and Beth A. Meyers; "Post-Pleistocene Shorelines and Human Adaptations Within the Lands Surrounding the Southwestern Lake Erie Basin" by David. M. Stothers and Timothy J. Abel; "Excavations at the Bluebird Site (46MR96): A Middle Woodland Upland Settlement" by Christopher M. Stevenson; "The Joseph Bennett House Site: The Archaeology of a Late 19th Century African-American Site, Fairfax County, Virginia" by Mark Walker; and, "The Callen Run Project: The Archaeology of a Nineteenth Century Logging Industry in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania" by Arthur B. Fox, James P. Dwyer, Patrick Riley and Thomas Stetar were the papers presented.

Following the Friday Afternoon Session, the Annual Meeting of the ESAF Executive Board was held in the Grand Ballroom. The Minutes of that meeting follow.

President Edward Lenik brought the 59th Annual Executive Board Meeting to order at 4:44 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Holiday Inn by requesting the Roll Call of Officers, Staff and State Society Representatives. A quorum was present.

The first order of business presented to the Executive Board was the Officers' and Staff reports. They are as follows:

The Recording Secretary's Report - Faye Stocum: Wm. Jack Hranicky made a motion to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of last year's meeting. Verna Cowin seconded the motion which was then unanimously passed.

The Corresponding Secretary's Report - Richard George: George indicated that 14 State Societies were listed in the 1992 Directory and there was no need to send out the information questionnaire. Thereafter, Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this report as presented. The motion was seconded by Herbert Kraft and unanimously passed.

The Treasurer's Report - Charles Bello: Bello distributed copies of his report and summarized it as follows. The Federation treasury balance, as of January 30, 1992, was \$30,175.36. As of September 30, 1992, through the third quarter, the Federation received income of \$10,270.60 and disbursed for expenditures a total of \$15,120.92; thereby disbursing \$4,850.32 more than was received. The treasury balance totalled \$25,325.04 as of this meeting. Bello went on to say that during the fourth quarter the Federation will realize approximately \$7,000-8,000 more in additional expenditures; thus anticipating a treasury balance at the end of the year of approximately \$17-18,000.00. Bello mentioned that a substantial loss of institutional and individual memberships, dropping from over \$8,000.00 last year to between \$1,700-1,800 this year, has hit the Federation the hardest. A motion was made by Dave Mudge and seconded by Jack Hranicky to accept this report as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

Business Manager's Report - Roger Moeller: Moeller announced that income from clearance sales of AENA publications, totalling over 800 volumes, netted approximately \$5,500. The Brennan Memorial Volume sales have been sluggish and the Federation will not see a return on this volume unless sales pick up. Thereafter, Moeller noted that individual and institutional memberships were well behind that of last year. Only 216 paid memberships for 1992 were received as of this meeting. This is less than half of last year's. Moeller went on to say that 1) interest rates on investments being down 50%; 2) negligible AENA sales; 3) poor sales of the Brennan Volume; 4) cancellation of institutional memberships; and 5) the down surge in the general economy are at the heart of the Federation's fiscal problems. Immediate future expenses include publication of 2 AENA volumes (one has been delayed) and 1 Bulletin, plus miscellaneous, thereby depleting our capital reserve greatly. For 1992, it's too late to promote memberships but by mid-January 1993, it will be time to strike out on an aggressive membership drive. Moeller suggested the ESAF President prepare a personal appeal letter to bring individuals and State Societies back into the Federation. He also noted that when the economy perks up, sales of back issues of AENA need to be promoted. He questioned the viability of paid ads as a source of revenue. Also, Moeller noted that the drop in institutional memberships, which is a direct result of the late publication of AENA, must be reversed. We need to reestablish AENA as an annual publication. Thereafter, the floor was opened up for additional discussion on ways to generate increased memberships. After this discussion ceased, President Lenik requested President-Elect, Verna Cowin, to make a general appeal at the sessions tomorrow to encourage folks to pay their membership for 1992 and renew for 1993. Herbert Kraft made a motion to accept the Business Manager's report as presented. It was seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed.

AENA Editor's Report - Arthur Spiess: Spiess distributed copies of his report and announced that Volume #20 would be ready to go to the printer within one month. He outlined the content of this volume and noted that Dennis Curry (immediate past editor) prepared a 20 year AENA index for this issue. Spiess thanked Dennis Curry and Roger Moeller for their assistance in his assumption of the editorship. Volume #21, for which 2 long and several short articles are in hand, should be ready and distributed by the 1993 annual meeting. In an effort to realize this production date, Spiess requested a \$1,000.00 cheque be issued to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to reimburse for costs incurred for Volume #20 and towards costs anticipated for Volume #21. These monies would be used to pay for graphics, proof reading and typesetting. Jack Hranicky questioned whether some of the expense could be deferred by using ESAF volunteers to do some of this work? Spiess noted that to produce AENA he needed to have someone immediate to assist him to ensure a quality product. The Federation would otherwise have to pay the printer for this work thereby incurring substantial additional costs. Verna Cowin also responded to Hranicky by stating that it is important to get the publication of AENA back on track as an annual publication. Perhaps after the successful publication of at least 2 AENAs, the Federation could look into ways to cut costs. Roger Moeller also noted that this expense is needed to guarantee the timely publication of AENA #21. Thereafter, Verna Cowin made a motion to disburse a \$1,000.00 advance to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for the timely publication of AENA Volumes #20 and 21. This motion was seconded by Herbert Kraft and unanimously passed.

ESAF Bulletin Editor - Wm. Jack Hranicky: Jack announced that the 50 year History of ESAF, prepared by John Reid and himself, was out. The Bulletin for 1992 was nearly done and should be ready soon. Hranicky noted that not all State Society reports had been received and that he was obligated to finish the Bulletin without them. Charles Bello questioned whether the Bulletin could be sent out with AENA. Hranicky assured him that it accompanies the

AENA volume but is not bound in it. Dave Mudge made a motion to accept the Bulletin Editor's report as presented. The motion was seconded by Richard George and unanimously passed.

Upon the close of Officers' and Staff reports, President Lenik continued the meeting with the discussion of Old Business. The first item on the agenda was the 1993 Annual Meeting. President Lenik asked Michael Brigham to give a report. Brigham announced that the 1993 meeting will be held at the Bangor Motor Inn, Bangor, Maine, on Halloween weekend [October 29-31, 1993]. Room rates will be \$50.00-single/\$60.00-double. Flyers have been made available at this meeting announcing the details and a Call for Papers. Brigham noted that he would be Local Arrangements Chair and Jim Petersen would Chair the Program. Several trips are contemplated to include the Abbe Museum in Acadia National Park, the State Museum in Augusta and perhaps some trips to local sites. A reception at the University of Maine, Hudson Museum is also planned. Brigham went on to say that a flyer announcing a Call for Papers would be sent out in early 1993. John Reid suggested that a Preliminary Call for Papers be sent out with AENA #20. Petersen said he would provide this to Roger Moeller. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this report on the 1993 meeting. It was seconded by Herbert Kraft and unanimously passed.

The second order of Old Business was the Federation By-Laws Committee Report. President Lenik asked John Reid for a progress report. Reid circulated copies of the 1977 ESAF Constitution and By-Laws. Reid directed everyone's attention to Article 5 of the Constitution and Article 12 of the By-Laws. Reid announced that it was his impression that the Federation has not been operating under these Articles of Incorporation. Reid went on to say that we need to get word to the State Societies that it is their Representatives, who comprised the majority of the Executive Board, who should be directing the Officers and Staff and not the other way around. We need to make them aware of their privileges and responsibilities under the Federation By-Laws and to encourage them to actively participate. We can either get back to being a Federation operating under the established By-Laws or dissolve this organization of federated societies and become a society of individuals. Reid then proposed that his committee be enlarged to include volunteers to contact State Societies to make them aware of this situation. Thereafter, the following individuals volunteered to assist Reid and to contact the designated State Societies: Herbert Kraft - New York and New Jersey; Howard MacCord - Virginia, Piedmont Society, North Carolina and South Carolina; Richard George - Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia; Dave Mudge - Delaware; Mike Brigham - Maine and New Hampshire; Jim Petersen - Vermont; Roger Moeller - Connecticut; and, Ed Lenik - Rhode Island. Reid indicated that he would provide each volunteer with a synopsis of the issues, Constitution and By-Laws which they will send to their appointed State Societies. Jack Hranicky also volunteered to do a Press Release in the Spring to promote ESAF for State Society newsletters. A motion to accept this report was made by Jack Hranicky and seconded by Verna Cowin. The motion passed unanimously.

The third order of Old Business was a status report on the current meeting. Richard George announced that, as of this Executive Board Meeting, there were 190 people registered and that by tomorrow he anticipated topping 200. He also noted that Book Room sales were going well and thanked the Ohio Valley and Westmoreland Chapters for their fine work. Jack Hranicky made a motion to accept this report, which was seconded by Herbert Kraft. The motion was passed unanimously.

The last order of Old Business was a report from the Nominating Committee for a slate of candidates for ESAF Officers and Staff for 1992 - 1994. Herbert Kraft, Committee Chair, on behalf of Roger Moeller and Howard MacCord, presented the following candidates: President-Elect - R. Michael Stewart; Treasurer - Charles Bello; Corresponding Secretary - Richard George; Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum; AENA Editor - Arthur Spiess; ESAF Bulletin Editor - Wm. Jack Hranicky; Business Manager - Roger Moeller; Federation Archivist - Colleen DeSantis Leithran. President Lenik asked for additional nominations from the floor. There were none. A motion was made by Jack Hranicky and seconded by Roger Moeller to accept this slate of candidates for a vote at the General Business Meeting. The motion passed unanimously.

Under New Business, President Lenik raised the first order of business as the 1994 Annual Meeting. Lenik opened the floor for invitations to host this meeting. After receiving none, he indicated that he approached Bob Gorall, NYSAA President, to consider hosting this meeting somewhere in New York State. Gorall agreed to explore this

and get back to Verna Cowin, President-Elect. Verna announced that she will have ready for Mike Brigham, Gorall and others a booklet on how to organize and host a meeting. This booklet is intended to make the process easier and smoother.

President Lenik opened the floor for any additional New Business. Howard MacCord expressed his concern for what happened at the Sugarloaf Paleo-Indian Site in Massachusetts as Mike Gramly presented in a paper earlier that day. He suggested that the Federation look into the matter. The issues were: lack of adequate site testing; partial destruction of the site; undefined site limits; and sequestering of information. MacCord suggested the following Resolution for discussion and possible action:

To the Massachusetts Historical Commission:

RE: Sugarloaf Paleo-Indian Site

WHEREAS, Paleo-Indian Sites in general and buried workshop-habitation sites are even more rare; and

WHEREAS, the present state of knowledge about Paleo-Indian settlements, subsistence and technologies lack many details especially for the Connecticut River Valley; and

WHEREAS, the Sugarloaf Paleo-Indian Site (tested by Aldrick and partially destroyed by construction in recent years) shows promise of yielding data on Paleo-Indian lifeways to meet current as well as future research needs;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that 1) additional testing of the site be initiated to ascertain site limits, internal structure, dating and subsistence; 2) the data generated be disseminated to researchers; and, 3) after sampling is done, the remainder of the site be protected for future study.

Jack Hranicky made a motion, seconded by Dave Mudge to accept Howard MacCord's Resolution for discussion and possible action. An intensive discussion on these issues was held. Faye Stocum requested to amend MacCord's Resolution based on this discussion. Stocum amended the Resolution to direct the President-Elect to make the necessary inquiries of the Mass. Historical Commission to clarify the situation and identify the problems. Thereafter, President-Elect Cowin should take it upon herself to make a decision, based on the Commission's response, to take the content of Howard MacCord's Resolution, modify as necessary and appropriate and submit it to the Commission on behalf of the Federation. The amended motion was approved by the original second, Dave Mudge, and passed with one abstention. Thereafter, John Reid suggested that Cowin attempt to complete this task within the next six months.

Jack Hranicky raised a third item of New Business. He asked permission to integrate the ESAF publication index into a computer data base of journal publications which he is compiling for the East. He indicated that it would be available to anyone and that the complete data base could probably be secured, when finished, for about \$20-30.00. Art Spiess made a motion to grant Hranicky the use of the publication index for this purpose. Roger Moeller seconded the motion which was unanimously passed.

President Lenik asked if there was any additional Old or New Business. With the lack of a response, Lenik accepted a motion made by Roger Moeller to adjourn the meeting. It was seconded by Dave Mudge and unanimously passed.

The meeting concluded at 6:05 p.m.

Following the Executive Board Meeting, a reception hosted by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History was held in the Third Floor Exhibits Area of the Museum from 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

The Saturday Morning Session, entitled **Late Woodland Symposium**, was moderated by Thomas R. Baker. The following papers were presented: "Preliminary Observations on the Late Woodland Period in Northern New England" by James B. Petersen; "Cole Complex and Late Woodland Problem in Central Ohio" by Williams S. Dancey and Martha Potter Otto; "Early Whittlesey Village Patterning" by David R. Bush; "Whitehead Farm 1: A Late Woodland-Emergent Mississippian Site in Northeast Georgia" by William F. Stanyard and Thomas R. Baker; "A Model for Understanding Late Woodland Site Formation Processes" by Roger W. Moeller; "Iroquoian Village Sampling Strategies: An Example from the Ball Site" by Dean H. Knight; "Ontario Iroquois Longhouses: A Study in Vernacular Architecture" by Mima Kapches.

The Saturday Afternoon Session was a continuation of the **Late Woodland Symposium** and was moderated by Sarah W. Neusius. The following papers were presented: "Recent Research at the Ripley Site" by Phillip D. Neusius, Sarah W. Neusius and Lynne Sullivan; "The Griswold Site, a Princess Point/Early Glen Meyer Occupation Located in Erie County, Pennsylvania" by Stanley W. Lantz and M. Jude Kirkpatrick; "Late Woodland Occupation at Fishbasket" by Kenneth P. Burkett; "Late Prehistoric Earthworks on the Allegheny National Forest: Archaeological Interpretations, Protection and Preservation Initiatives" by Richard P. Kandare; "The Kakouoga or Kahkwas: Were They Eries or Neutrals?" by James F. Pendergast; and, "Archaeological Investigations at the Contact Period Abenaki Village at Norridgewick, Kennebec River Valley, Maine" by Ellen R. Cowie.

Following the Saturday Afternoon Session, the Annual General Business Meeting was held in the Grand Ballroom. The Minutes of that meeting follow.

The 59th General Business Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was brought to order on November 7, 1992, in the Grand Ballroom of the Holiday Inn by President Edward Lenik at 3:54 p.m. Immediately, President Lenik directed the Recording Secretary, Faye Stocum, to give a synopsis of the Executive Board Meeting held the previous afternoon. Thereafter, President Lenik asked if there were any additions or corrections. None were offered. Roger Moeller made a motion to accept this synopsis; seconded by Herbert Kraft and unanimously passed.

The next order of Business was the Election of Officers and Staff for 1992-1994. Lenik asked Herbert Kraft, Chair of the Nominating Committee, to present the slate of candidates. He announced that all Officers and Staff with the exception of the President-Elect have agreed to continue in their respective positions. The Nominating Committee presented for President-Elect - R. Michael Stewart. Thereafter, Jack Hranicky offered the name of Joseph Granger as a candidate for President-Elect. The motion was seconded by Roger Moeller. President Lenik queried Granger as to whether he consented to have his name so entered. Granger confirmed this action. President Lenik asked for any additional names to be considered for President-Elect. There were none. Roger Moeller made a motion to close the floor to additional candidates and to bring this issue to a vote. The motion was seconded by Herbert Kraft. Thereafter, ballots were handed out. Jack Hranicky offered as a point of order that the President votes only in the case of a tie. President Lenik acknowledged this point of order and then directed the Nominating Committee to secure the completed ballots and count the votes.

While the votes were being tallied, President Lenik opened the floor to other Federation business. Roger Moeller indicated that he received a communication from Marjorie Gay, Alabama, expressing her regrets in being absent at this meeting. She also noted that Harold Uscher, a long time Federation advocate and State Society Representative, is now residing in a retirement home and is unable to travel.

Jack Hranicky raised the issue of archeological information being in the public domain. Hranicky wished to reiterate a point of discussion from the Executive Board Meeting regarding the position which the Federation should take regarding this matter. He stated that the Federation should take a position and go on the record that all data gathered from archeological surveys are in the public domain and should be available to anyone with the exception of site location information where prohibited under public statute. Thereafter, Hranicky made a motion for the Federation to consider this issue. Dave Mudge seconded the motion to make it available for discussion. Verna

Cowin raised the questions as to whether this includes data which are currently being used in anticipation of publication. Hranicky indicated that a reasonable amount of time should be afforded to anyone to publish their results and that provisions to exclude that situation be included in the Federation's position. Howard MacCord indicated that unless a claimant can clearly demonstrate that someone would be harmed by the release of data, all information except that restricted by statute should be disseminated freely. Lucinda McWeeny raised the issue of site harm. Joe Granger indicated that he agreed with MacCord. At the point when a site is no longer threatened, guaranteeing the confidentiality of the site location, all information should be available and to do otherwise is professionally reprehensible and unethical. Granger noted his own experience in being denied access to information contained in Phase III survey reports because the developer's plans are private and confidential and part of a larger development package. Dave Mudge noted that when archeology is conducted under the auspices of the National Historic Preservation Act, there is a requirement to make information public and to restrict location information to protect the site. Federal participation in such projects guarantees that the information will be available to anyone who desires it. Timing may be the problem. It may take some time before the reports are produced due to the complexity of the site situation and people may perceive this delay as a sequestering of information. Art Spiess indicated that while he supports the public availability of site information without locations, he is aware of cases where this information is worth money to competing developers in planning or scoping out projects. Granger responded to Spiess, acknowledging that he is concerned about this predicament but noted that it is the archeologist's responsibility to inform his/her client of the right for researchers to use the information at the point when there is no longer a threat to the site. Roger Moeller suggested that it is the burden of the state agencies, overseeing the survey, to provide guidelines on how this information dissemination is to occur to ensure that the client's needs are met and the public is served. Hranicky offered an additional thought. He stated "cultural resources belong to all humanity. All artifacts and data belong to humanity and not to big bucks." Thereafter he called for the motion to be brought for a vote. Lenik asked that Hranicky restate the motion. His motion was presented as follows: "I move that we make all archeological data in the public realm except where prohibited by statute, such as site location." Joe Granger offered an amendment thereto to read "The Federation should go on record to accept and promote the position that all archeological data are in the public realm, except where prohibited by statute, such as site location." The amended motion was seconded by Dave Mudge and brought to a vote. With an outcome of 11 yes, 6 no and 6 abstentions, the motion was carried.

President Lenik announced the results of the election of Officers and Staff for 1992 - 1994 as follows: President-Elect - Joseph Granger; Treasurer - Charles Bello; Corresponding Secretary - Richard George; Recording Secretary - Faye Stocum; AENA Editor - Arthur Spiess; ESAF Bulletin Editor - Wm. Jack Hranicky; Business Manager - Roger Moeller; and, Federation Archivist - Colleen DeSantis Leithran.

President Lenik asked if there was any additional business to discuss. The Representative from West Virginia asked if the Federation had any guidelines on the matter of repatriation. In West Virginia there have been some problems and the state society is seeking help. Jack Hranicky suggested reviewing the state's procedures. Dave Mudge suggested contacting SAA since they have a standing committee on repatriation. Faye Stocum suggested contacting various state SHPO/Archaeologists to secure copies of legislation if West Virginia does not currently have adequate legislation dealing with this matter.

Next, President Lenik requested the Reports from the State Society Representatives.

Upon the completion of the State Society reports, President Lenik expressed the Federation's extreme appreciation to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. for arranging and hosting a fine meeting. He also acknowledged the hard work of Richard George, Verna Cowin, Albert Moore and Diane Folsom.

Herbert Kraft commended Edward Lenik for his efforts and leadership in his tenure as President of ESAF. Thereafter, Lenik welcomed Verna Cowin as the New President.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:54 p.m. with a motion made by Dave Mudge, seconded by John Reid and unanimously passed.

On the Evening of November 7, the Annual Federation Banquet was held in the Grand Ballroom. After a reception and dinner, Dr. Herbert C. Kraft, Seton Hall University Museum, presented a well received slide-illustrated lecture entitled "Stone, Bone, and Pottery Faces of the Prehistoric Lenape."

The Sunday Morning Session, entitled **Modeling Monongahela Subsistence-Settlement Change**, was organized by John P. Nass, Jr., and John P. Hart. Hart moderated this session. "Getting High: Chartiers Valley Monongahela and the Troublesome 14th Century" by Richard L. George; "A New Monogahela Culture House Type" by William C. Johnson and Jay Babish; "Storage and Monogahela Subsistence-Settlement Change" by John P. Hart; "The Sony Site" by Christine Davis; "The Saddle Site (46MR95): Two Upland Monongahela Occupations in the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia" by Flora Church; "An Examination of Social and Economic Organization of the Throckmorton Site, A Monongahela Community in Green County, Pennsylvania" by John P. Nass, Jr.; "The Last Days of the Monongahela: The Biological Perspective" by Dennis C. Dirkmaat; and, "The Saddle Site Population: General Health and Comparative Physical Characteristics" by Flora Church and Paul W. Sciuilli were the papers presented.

The 59th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation was formally adjourned by Dr. Verna Cowin, the new ESAF President. Cowin thanked the SPA, Richard George, Albert Moore and Diane Folsom for their fine efforts in arranging a great meeting. She also expressed her desire to see everyone in Bangor, Maine next year.

Attendees for the 1992 Meeting:

Connecticut	6	New Jersey	8
Delaware	5	New York	9
District of Columbia	4	Ohio	19
Georgia	1	Ontario	12
Kentucky	1	Pennsylvania	113
Maine	4	Texas	1
Maryland	5	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	1	Virginia	7
Michigan	1	West Virginia	5
			=====
	TOTAL		203

Respectfully Submitted,

Faye L. Stocum
Recording Secretary

AUTHORS, AFFILIATION, ADDRESSES, AND ABSTRACTS

Burkett, Kenneth P. (Field Associate, The Carnegie Museum of Natural History - RD #1, Fairmount City, PA 16224). LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS AT FISHBASKET.

Excavations from 1977 to 1992 at two neighboring sites along the Redbank Creek in Clarion and Armstrong Counties have uncovered a locus of intense Late Woodland multi-occupations. The presence of extensive settlement patterns and the artifact assemblage at Fishbasket locales have permitted a detailed examination of both village design and area utilization.

These sites conform to a pattern of locally isolated upland villages found at major fords of known historic and presumed prehistoric Indian paths. Comparisons are drawn for sites in both southwestern Pennsylvania and in the Susquehanna River basin.

Bush, David R. (Center for Cultural Resource Research, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, 170 William Pitt Way, Pittsburgh, PA 15238). EARLY WHITTLESEY VILLAGE PATTERNING.

Investigations at the Kerniskey Site (33LA115) in Eastlake, Ohio have established this site as an early Whittlesey occupation within the Chagrin River drainage. Since 1980, three house patterns have been uncovered, along with various other village features. This paper will present the current understanding of early Whittlesey village patterning as represented at the Kerniskey site.

Carr, Kurt W. (Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026). THE PALEO-INDIAN/EARLY ARCHAIC TRANSITION IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION.

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period takes a variety of forms in the Middle Atlantic Region. Gardner (1975) and Custer (1981) have defined three patterns based on lithic material, the location of base camps, and the regional distribution of lithic material. It is possible that these variables are associated with subsistence patterns involving migratory and non-migratory game. In the southern Middle Atlantic Region, as exemplified by the Thunderbird Complex of Virginia, Gardner has identified the cyclical use of quarries and relatively small territories for the Paleo-Indian phase. This pattern continues into the Early Archaic, with neither lithic utilization or settlement patterns changing significantly until the bifurcate phase (circa 6500 BC). In contrast, the lithic utilization and the settlement patterns in Pennsylvania show more variation and change slowly, or not at all, during this period. More significantly, the number of Early Archaic sites over Paleo-Indian sites does not seem to increase nearly as quickly as in Virginia. This presentation will compare and contrast the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic transition in Virginia and Pennsylvania and attempt to develop explanations for these differences.

Church, Flora, (Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 02095, Columbus, OH 43202). THE SADDLE SITE (46MR95): TWO UPLAND MONONGAHELA OCCUPATIONS IN THE NORTHERN PANHANDLE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Saddle site, located on a ridge overlooking Dunkard Fork in Marshall County, West Virginia, was mitigated during the spring and summer of 1991. The site was determined to consist of two Monongahela occupations, dating to the 12th and 14th centuries A.D. An analysis of features, artifacts, ecofacts, and radiocarbon dates was utilized to infer the community structure of each occupation. The earlier Drew phase occupation appears to have been a small hamlet, followed in time by a larger, nucleated Middle Monongahela village.

Church, Flora (Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 02095, Columbus, OH 43202); Paul W. Sciulli, (Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, 244 Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364). THE SADDLE SITE POPULATION: GENERAL HEALTH AND COMPARATIVE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

An analysis of the human skeletal remains from the Saddle site focused upon the general health of the population and comparative studies with other Late Prehistoric skeletal samples, including western Pennsylvania Monongahela and other regional populations. Cranial and postcranial measurements and comparative tooth wear and caries frequencies were utilized as measures of health and inter-population variability. $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios were also obtained to test inferences concerning diet within and between populations.

Cowie, Ellen R., (Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260). **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CONTACT PERIOD ABENAKI VILLAGE AT NORRIDGEWOCK, KENNEBEC RIVER VALLEY, MAINE.**

Combined archaeological and ethnohistoric research at the Norridgewock area has resulted in a slightly clearer picture of this pivotal location on the Kennebec River during the Contact period -- a view that cannot be gleaned from ethnohistoric documents alone. The results of recent archaeological testing at the Kennebec and Sandy rivers in central Maine provide new insight into the nature of contact between indigenous inhabitants of the Kennebec River Valley and Europeans during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Archaeological evidence of evolving settlement patterns, subsistence data, and Indian/European trade and interaction will be presented and compared to available ethnohistoric data for the area.

Dancey, William S. (Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, 244 Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364) and Martha Potter Otto (Ohio Historical Society, 1985 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211). **THE COLE COMPLEX AND THE LATE WOODLAND PROBLEM IN CENTRAL OHIO.**

In a recent review of Late Woodland chronology in the Middle Ohio Valley, Michael Shott draws attention to the Cole Complex as the "most important--yet problematic--unit in central Ohio Late Woodland systematics..." While stopping short of advocating its abandonment, his summary suggests that the concept has outlived its usefulness. The present paper expands upon Shott's observation, introduces additional information on Late Woodland sites in central Ohio, and proposes explicitly that Cole be removed from the lexicon of Late Woodland systematics. The benefit of this conceptual housecleaning is a sharpened perspective on problems of post-Hopewell culture history in the region.

Davis, Christine (Christine Davis Consultants, 790 William Pitt Way, Pittsburgh, PA 15238). **THE SONY SITE.**

The unique settlement pattern documented at the Sony Site near New Stanton in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania challenges all previous models and provides a foundation for future research in Monongahela archaeology. The site is the largest Monongahela village documented in western Pennsylvania and was previously recorded on the PASS survey records as three separate resources. In spite of its size, surface collection yielded a relatively low density of artifacts. During Phase III data recovery, the plowzone from the entire site surface was removed and the settlement pattern was defined and mapped. The larger stockaded Protohistoric village covered an early Middle Woodland habitation site and a Drew Phase village. A wetland environment, salt spring, chert outcrop, potter's clay, and rich agricultural soils were captured within or were immediately adjacent to the village. The significant Nemaquin Indian Path (later Braddock's Road) passed immediately to the east of the site, and Jacob's Swamp was located on the western border. This paper presents the results of the Phase III data recovery conducted during the spring and summer of 1992.

Dirkmaat, Dennis C. (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, Mercyhurst College, Erie, PA 16501). **THE LAST DAYS OF THE MONONGAHELA: THE BIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.**

The causes for the disappearance of the Late Prehistoric Monongahela culture groups of the Upper Ohio Valley continue to be debated. Material culture analyses, ethnographic accounts, and linguistic studies have been used to corroborate various hypotheses. One very important avenue of research that so far has contributed very little to the debate is the analysis of biological remains, which can provide data relevant to demographic profiles, diet, and populational disease, and trauma status. In the present analysis, the human burial assemblage from the Horwath-Nelson site (36FA40) is compared to those from the Foley (36GR52) and Throckmorton (36GR160) sites. Emphasis is placed on the search for evidence of long-term nutritional stress and, as recently suggested by Farrow (1986), maize specialization.

Fox, Arthur B., James P. Dwyer, Patrick Riley and Thomas Stetar (Cultural Resources Management Group, SE Technologies, Inc., 1370 Washington Pike, Bridgeville, PA 15017). **THE CALLEN RUN PROJECT: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A NINETEENTH CENTURY LOGGING INDUSTRY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.**

The Cultural Resources Management Group (CRMG) of SE Technologies, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of 350 acres in Clear Creek State Park, Heath and Polk townships, Jefferson County,

Pennsylvania. The survey for National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation, Titusville, Pennsylvania, lasted from May-October 1992 and resulted in the discovery of several small prehistoric sites. Historic period sites, however, provided the research potential and subsequent subject for this paper. CRMG field personnel uncovered an abandoned railroad corridor identified as the Wright and Pier (W&P) Tram Railroad built ca 1864. The W&P railroad was recorded as the first tramline built in Pennsylvania for the exclusive transportation of timber and lumber. Since the transitory line (ca 10 years) received limited historical documentation, the archaeological survey of ca 3.0 miles of this line uncovered significant associated cultural resources resulting in the recording of segments of this forgotten logging line. The W&P tramline has been recommended for consideration to the National Register of Historic Places. The Callen Run project has provided a glimpse into nineteenth-century logging practices in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, in addition to illustrating the interrelationship of historical archaeology and the historic record. The cooperation between cultural resource management efforts and private industry in mitigation and preservation of these resources have been exemplified by the Callen Run project.

Frink, Douglas S., (Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc. P.O. Box 145, Essex Junction, VT 05453-0145). THE CHEMICAL VARIABILITY OF CARBONIZED ORGANIC MATTER THROUGH TIME AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OCR METHOD FOR DATING SOIL CHARCOAL.

The interdependent dynamic of climate, biota, relief, parent material, and time affect the evolution of both soils and archaeological remains within the soil. Carbonized organic matter, charcoal, is one class of archaeological material subject to these environmental factors. Although charcoal is generally presumed to be immune to environmental influences, chemical analyses of feature soils containing charcoal from archaeological sites throughout New England demonstrate its susceptibility to the effects of environmental factors. Calculation of a formula of the interdependent dynamics of these environmental factors provides some understanding of the specific influences of each factor. This formula, when expressed in terms of the factor time, provides an independent, inexpensive, accurate, and precise means to determine the age of archaeological charcoal. A new procedure, the OCR, is introduced as a means of improving the ability to interpret radiocarbon data, and as a potential solution to some of the more problematic limits of the radiocarbon procedure. The OCR procedure is based on the chemical analysis of charcoal within definable environmental contexts. As such, it is not restricted by the limits of the nuclear based radiocarbon procedure.

George, Richard L. (The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, O'Neil Research Center, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706). GETTING HIGH: CHARTIERS VALLEY MONONGAHELA AND THE TROUBLESOME 14TH CENTURY.

Of the ten Late Prehistoric village sites in the Chartiers Creek valley area of western Pennsylvania that have been radiocarbon dated, four were in existence during the A.D. 14th century. An examination of artifact content and settlement pattern data from these sites indicates the contemporaneity of several distinct Monongahela village groups as well as an alien population. In opposition to some investigators who believe that upland settings were chosen for soils that have high horticulture potential, the author contends that strife, endemic during the 14th century elsewhere in eastern North America, brought about the relocation of villages to upland settings in the Chartiers Creek area. Thereafter, continued warfare may have resulted in a general shift from environmentally advantaged riverine locations throughout "Greater Monongahela." Data from Wylie #3 and other nearby sites are used to support this hypothesis.

Gramly, Michael (Great Lakes Artifact Repository, 79 Perry Street, Buffalo, NY 14203). THE SUGARLOAF FLUTED POINT SITE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS: THE LOSS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

This paper presents data about the assemblage from a large fluted point site (Clovis phase) and documents the history of investigations and dis-information that have haunted one of the most significant Paleo-Indian discoveries in many years. This encampment deserves to be widely known and not be kept a jealously guarded secret of a privileged few.

Hart, John P. (GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146). STORAGE AND MONONGAHELA SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT CHANGE.

Enclosed, semi-subterranean, storage facilities are synonymous with Monongahela. While these structures have been described in detail, and changes in construction techniques have been documented, their interpretive value for Monongahela subsistence-settlement systems has not been fully exploited. Changes in the number and location of storage facilities within Monongahela villages, as well as changes in size and construction techniques, reflect increasing social complexity in response to higher population densities and restricted mobility.

Johnson, William C. (Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. 420 Rouser Road, Coraopolis, PA 15108) and Jay Babish, (1000 Optic Drive, Monessen, PA 15062). A NEW MONONGAHELA CULTURE HOUSE TYPE.

Structural data recorded during the excavation of over 30 house patterns at five Late Prehistoric Early and Middle Monongahela period villages in southwestern Pennsylvania are presented. The evidence documents a new house type for upland sites in the Lower and Middle Monongahela River characterized by outsloping walls and pitched roofs. Differences in Monongahela houses (pitched roof structures and "wigwam" structures) may be correlated either with season of site occupation or with variations in cultural traditions in geographic subareas of the Monongahela culture.

Kandare, Richard P. (USDA Forest Service, 222 Liberty Street [PO Box 847], Warren, PA 16365). LATE PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS ON THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION, PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION INITIATIVES.

The protection and preservation measures extended to a small cluster of Late Prehistoric earthworks located on the Allegheny National Forest up until now can best be described as benign neglect. All of the earthwork sites have suffered and continue to suffer destructive impacts from a variety of activities ranging from illegal collecting to oil and gas development. Present methods of dealing with these pressures appear to be inadequate. A possible solution to the problem may be to designate the entire area encompassing the site complex as a Forest Service dispersed recreation facility dedicated to the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the Late Prehistoric earthworks.

Kapches, Mima (Dept. of New World Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Pk., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6). ONTARIO IROQUOIS LONGHOUSES: A STUDY IN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE.

The Iroquoian longhouse is a true example of vernacular architecture, a structure designed and built without a professional architect. But vernacular architecture consists of buildings built within social and cultural norms which define the structure, coupled with the restraints of the building materials which also limit the appearance of the structure. In this paper the normative and diverse tribal features of late Ontario Iroquoian longhouses will be reviewed and discussed.

Kenyon, Jeff, (USDA Soil Conservation Service, Northeast Technical Center, 160 E. 7th St., Chester, PA 19013). THE GEOGRAPHIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS SUPPORT SYSTEM.

At the present time, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) field offices are required to maintain extensive cultural resource files and to conduct pedestrian surveys on lands slated for conservation planning. If cultural resources are located, or are suspected to be present based upon environmental indicators, then planning measures must take them into account. SCS intends to make widespread use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications to facilitate these efforts. These applications will maintain and manage spatial information on known resources and will assist State Historic Preservation Offices in the refinement of existing models that use environmental variables to predict where resources are likely to occur. This paper discusses the general nature of the hardware and software systems being used, and provides specific examples of work being conducted in Virginia and Massachusetts. The general procedures used in data procurement, data manipulation, map generation, and statistical analysis are discussed.

King, Frances B. and Beth A. Meyers (Center for Cultural Resource Research, [Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh], 170 William Pitt Way, Pittsburgh, PA 15238). MAXIMIZING WATER FLOATATION RECOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANT REMAINS.

The recovery of carbonized plant remains from archaeological sites is largely dependent on factors, such as the original use of plant material or the preservation environment, that are beyond the control of the archaeologist. The only factor under archaeological control is the recovery methodology which, properly designed, can maximize recovery of even low abundance materials.

Water flotation greatly increases the recovery of plant remains over dry sieving methods. However, the relative effectiveness of various flotation methods vary depending on sample size and soil type. Soil dispersants (hydrogen peroxide, trisodium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, etc.) vary in both their effectiveness and in their effect on the carbonized remains. While often useful in the processing of heavy soils, the use of dispersants may be unnecessary for lighter soils and may, in fact, increase damage to carbonized plant remains.

Kirkpatrick, M. J. (Department of Anthropology, Zurn Science Building, Gannon University, Erie, PA 16541) and S.W. Lantz, (Lantz Associates, Inc. 103 Amherst Dr., Butler, PA 16001). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS OF A MAMMOTH SITE.

The Moon Site was discovered accidentally and the recovery of the mammoth was threatened by souvenir hunters. Twelve months of training, salvage excavations, and stabilization were carried out during the fall and spring of 1991-1992. Staff from The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Gannon University, and the Museum of Paleontology at the University of Michigan are cooperating to measure and computerize comparative studies of the Burning Tree Mastodont of Michigan and the Mammoth from Pennsylvania's Moon Site.

Knight, Dean H. (Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3C5). IROQUOIAN VILLAGE SAMPLING STRATEGIES: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE BALL SITE.

While it is a given that total excavation of a site will produce the most amount of data, various sampling techniques are superimposed on the early 17th century Ball Site in order to determine how to possibly maximize the settlement data recovered from other Iroquoian sites short of complete excavation. As approximately 95% of the Ball Site has been completely excavated, it is possible to test each sampling technique against a known quantity. It is suggested in this paper that the sampling methodology selected by the researcher is dependent upon the questions to be asked of the site.

Kraft, Herbert C. (Archaeological Research Center, Seton Hill University Museum, South Orange, NJ 07079). STONE, BONE, AND POTTERY FACES OF THE PREHISTORIC LENAPE.

Effigy heads and faces pecked or carved into stone and bone, together with simple faces modeled or impressed on tobacco pipes and ceramic pots, appear with some frequency on archaeological sites associated with the Lenape (later Delaware) Indians. The religious implication of these varied effigy forms is undeniable. Their relation to later False Face masks, and religious rites, such as those of the Delaware Big House ceremony, cannot be verified, but the possibilities are intriguing none-the-less.

Lantz, Stanley W. (Lantz Research Associates, 103 Amherst Dr., Butler, PA 16001) and M. Jude Kirkpatrick (Department of Anthropology, Zurn Science Building, Gannon University, Erie, PA). THE GRISWOLD SITE, A PRINCESS POINT/EARLY GLEN MEYER OCCUPATION LOCATED IN ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The ceramics of the Allegheny Iroquois of western Pennsylvania and western New York are nearly identical to the Glen Meyer/Pickering material of Ontario. Direct comparisons can also be made with the Lake Plain Erie, Ontario Oblique ceramics predominate at the Glen Meyer/ Pickering sites.

In contrast, at the Griswold site, the ceramics parallel those from the Princess Point Complex sites (Early Glen Meyer), located in southern Ontario. The Griswold site (36ER62), appears to represent a direct migration of people across Lake Erie, a distance of only 47 kilometers or 29 miles. Ontario Oblique ceramics are almost absent at Griswold and other known Princess Point Complex sites in Pennsylvania.

Lepper, Bradley T. (Newark Earthworks State Memorials, 99 Cooper Avenue, Newark, OH 43055) and Donna G. Roper (102 N. Durand Street, Jackson, MI 49202). THE MANNING SITE (33CT476P): A STRATIFIED LATE PALEO-INDIAN/EARLY ARCHAIC SITE ALONG THE MIDDLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY.

Archaeological investigations at the William H. Zimmer Generating Station in Clermont County, Ohio uncovered a series of Early Holocene occupations. The earliest levels of the site lack diagnostic projectile points, but indicate periodic and infrequent visits by small groups of Late Paleo-Indian hunter-gatherers. Radiocarbon dates have been obtained on charcoal and soil humates from large shallow basins which are interpreted as ephemeral hearths. Occupation 1 dates to 9865 BP and consists of a single small flake in association with an elongate hearth or burned area. Occupation 2 is 30 to 40 cm above Occupation 1. A large ovoid hearth associated with a scatter of lithic artifacts, including two bifacial tools, several scrapers, and other unifacial tools, as well as a pitted stone, dates to 9720 BP.

A small portion of an extensive Early Archaic Kirk occupation was encountered 25 to 30 cm above Occupation 2. No radiocarbon dates were obtained for this component, but two Kirk Corner Notched projectile points were identified along with numerous lithic artifacts. The Manning site is a significant window on the transition from the latest Pleistocene Paleo-Indian adaptations to those of the Early Holocene Archaic in the middle Ohio Valley.

Mayer-Oakes, William J. (Texas Tech University, Box 4549, Lubbock, TX 79409). PREFORMS, TYPES, AND POSTFORMS -- A BEHAVIORAL VIEW OF FLUTED POINTS.

Using fluted point stratigraphic data from the El Inga site, a working hypothesis for analyzing projectile point life history is stated and examined by means of an introductory analysis.

Moeller, Roger W. (Archaeological Services, P.O. Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751). A MODEL FOR UNDERSTANDING LATE WOODLAND SITE FORMATION PROCESSES.

Analysis of 100 Late Woodland features at the Faucett site in the upper Delaware Valley of Pennsylvania revealed that aboriginal pits were filled neither slowly nor randomly. Refuse pits filled very rapidly during intensive late summer and fall plant and animal processing episodes. Nearby storage pits held the newly processed foods for only a short time prior to the seasonal abandonment of the site. Despite scant sedimentation and intensive plowing for many years since the Late Woodland occupations, refuse pits apparently have retained virtually all their aboriginal contents which have not decayed naturally. Although pits were not dug expressly for the disposal of organic refuse, both refuse and storage pits play an essential role in large-scale food processing. A model originally developed to understand aboriginal food processing and storage at the site is expanded to include Late Woodland site formation processes.

Mounier, R. Alan, Jack Cresson, and John W. Martin, (Archaeological Surveys and Assessments, P.O. Box 245, Newfield, N.J. 08344). 28OC100: ANOTHER PALEO-INDIAN SITE IN NEW JERSEY.

This report describes a Paleo-Indian site recently discovered in New Jersey. The site contains a high proportion of channel flakes, the near dearth of bifaces, and the apparent absence of specialized stone tools. The location has not been disturbed in modern times, except by the process of archaeological discovery and preliminary exploration. Present evidence indicates that the site contains a single component.

Despite the limited number and variety of remains, important technological assessments can be made with respect to the fluted bifaces manufactured at the site. Biface shape and stage of manufacture are readily apparent from a close inspection of the debitage. Evidence of multiple channel flake removals provides an opportunity to examine how bifaces were finished. The multiple fluting accomplished at this site differs from that noted in the manufacture of fluted bifaces elsewhere in the region. The treatment of these remains provides significant insights into manufacturing techniques employed by Paleo-Indians in the Middle Atlantic Region.

Nass, John P., Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419). THE THROCKMORTON SITE, A MONONGAHELA COMMUNITY IN GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Throckmorton Site (36GR160) was excavated in the early 1980s by NPW Consultants, Inc. Mechanical stripping disclosed a circular village with a single petal house. Although an archaeological report was

prepared by the consultant, such reports are often confined by time and money restrictions and therefore represent basic analyses of the data. An attempt is made, using feature and artifact distributions, use-wear analysis, and artifact refits to examine the social and economic organization of the community. These material remains will be used to define the domestic unit known as the household and the scale of its material reflection, the household unit.

Nass, John P., Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419) and John P. Hart (GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146). SYMPOSIUM: MODELING MONONGAHELA SUBSISTENCE-SETTLEMENT CHANGE.

Over sixty years have passed since Engberg's (1930,1931) pioneering work on Late Prehistoric Monongahela village sites in southwestern Pennsylvania. During this period of time, a great deal of energy has been expended on the excavation and description of Monongahela village sites and on the explanation of Monongahela settlement patterns. Building upon this work, recent advances in the modeling of Monongahela subsistence-settlement change are presented in this symposium. Models concerning social, political, and economic change are addressed with settlement pattern, community organization, artifactual, skeletal, and subsistence data. These models describe a more dynamic and complex picture of Monongahela subsistence-settlement change than has been previously suggested.

Neusius, Phillip D., Sarah W. Neusius and Lynne Sullivan (Dept. of Sociology-Anthropology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Keith Hall, Indiana, PA 15705-1087). RECENT RESEARCH AT THE RIPLEY SITE. Recent research at the Ripley Site, Chautauqua County, New York, is yielding some unusual results. The site was originally excavated by M.R. Harrington of the Peabody and Arthur Parker of the New York State Museum in the first decade of this century. Parker's original monograph indicated that Ripley was a contact period Erie Village. Recent investigations by IUP and the New York State Museum indicate that the site is not a village and may have been utilized as a ceremonial center as early as the 14th century A.D.

Pendergast, James F. (RR 4, Merrickville, Ontario, Canada K0G 1N0). THE KAKOUAGOGA OR KAHKWAS: WERE THEY ERIES OR NEUTRALS?

The author examines 17th and 18th century French and Colonial documentation and cartography, Iroquois traditions, and the works of 19th and 20th century scholars in the light of the archaeological data to propose an identity for the Kahkwass. Passing reference is made to evidence which would locate the Gantastogeronons (Andaste) adjacent to the Kahkwass at the foot of Lake Erie prior to 1680.

Petersen, James B. (Archaeological Research Center, University of Maine, Farmington, ME 04938). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD IN NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

The Late Woodland period, ca A.D. 1000-1600, remains poorly known in northern New England. In spite of significant changes in technology, subsistence, settlement, and perhaps political organization among other cultural subsystems, the Late Woodland period has been rarely a specific focus in regional research. Moreover, in many areas, Late Woodland cultural deposits have been extensively disturbed by a combination of factors, thereby further complicating local reconstructions. Preliminary observations on various aspects of the Late Woodland period are summarized and its critical position in the culture history of northern New England is defined on the basis of available information.

Richardson, James B. III (Section of Anthropology, The Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706) and James B. Petersen (Archaeological Research Center, University of Maine, Farmington, ME 04938). THE GLACIAL TWO-STEP AND THE EPHEMERAL NATURE OF THE PALEO-INDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NEW ENGLAND.

There is a strong Paleo-Indian occupation on Martha's Vineyard, but an almost complete absence of the Early Archaic on this 100-sq-mile island. The first major population presence was during the Middle Archaic and, by the Late Archaic, Martha's Vineyard had a substantial population.

Recently, a two-step deglaciation model has been proposed for the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet. Massive ice sheet melting occurred in two phases, the first centered at 12,000 B.P. and the second at 9,500 B.P. The second rapid melting provides an explanation for the paucity of occupation in New England during the Early Archaic.

Stanyard, William F. and Thomas R. Baker (Garrow & Associates, Inc., Suite 299, 3772 Pleasantdale Road, Atlanta, GA 30340-4214). WHITEHEAD FARM 1: A LATE WOODLAND-EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA.

This paper presents the preliminary results of investigations at the Whitehead Farm 1 site (9FL193) located in Floyd County, Georgia. Investigations at this Late Woodland-Emergent Mississippian site on the Etowah River in northwest Georgia have revealed a type of structural feature which has no known correlate. It consists of a 10.2 m long, 1.6 m wide linear trench comprised of dark gray fill and is lined with medium to large size cobbles. Within the feature matrix, Hamilton, Napier, and Woodstock ceramics and Hamilton projectile points dominate the diagnostic artifact inventory. Several plain flared-rim jars were also recovered. A large midden containing material of similar classificatory and cultural affiliations was discovered and excavated in the immediate vicinity of the trench feature. Faunal remains recovered include freshwater shellfish, deer, and possibly turkey.

The Late Woodland-Emergent Mississippian period is an extremely important, but poorly understood, period in Southeastern prehistory. With the goal of improving this situation, the discoveries at Whitehead Farm 1 are discussed within the context of current research on the topic of Late Woodland-Emergent Mississippian social dynamics in the north-central region of the southeastern United States. Finally, a tentative interpretation of Whitehead Farm 1 is offered with the objective of stimulating debate in this important area of research.

Stevenson, Christopher M., (Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214). EXCAVATIONS AT THE BLUEBIRD SITE (46MR96): A MIDDLE WOODLAND UPLAND SETTLEMENT.

An archaeological mitigation was conducted at the Bluebird site (46MR96), a Middle Woodland period (Fairchance Phase) site located along the lower Dunkard Fork of Wheeling Creek, Marshall County, West Virginia. Analysis of the subsurface cultural assemblage indicated that the site was formed by the repeated construction and occupation of arched, lean-to structures which were associated with storage, refuse, and smoking/drying pits. Faunal remains demonstrated a pronounced reliance on white-tailed deer while the carbonized floral assemblage indicated that wild oily and starchy seed was the most frequent vegetal foodstuff. Squash and maize were present in low frequencies. These data indicated that the Bluebird site may have served as a summer through late autumn upland camp for a larger mound and village riverine settlement such as the Fairchance site.

Stothers, David M. and Timothy J. Abel, (The Western Lake Erie Archaeological Program, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606). POST PLEISTOCENE SHORELINES AND HUMAN ADAPTATIONS WITHIN THE LANDS SURROUNDING THE SOUTHWESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN.

Recent understandings of the post-glacial history of Lake Erie have led to new perspectives on the prehistory of the southwestern Lake Erie shoreline region. This new information suggests the Lake Erie shoreline changed radically through time, following the retreat of glaciers. For the human populations inhabiting the southwestern Lake Erie shoreline, these processes had direct impact on settlement and subsistence strategies and occupation areas. This paper is a synthesis of these geological and paleo-climatic processes and how they interrelate to the human occupation of this region. Particular attention is devoted to the prehistoric culture history and hydrography of Maumee and Sandusky Bays, both of which have been and continue to be ravaged by the effects of isostatic rebound, rising lake levels, erosion, shoreline conservation measures, and commercial development, resulting in an alarming loss of cultural resources.

Walker, Mark, (Engineering Science, 1133 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005-2701). THE JOSEPH BENNETT HOUSE SITE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN SITE, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Engineering Science has conducted archaeological investigations of a fieldstone foundation in the vicinity of the former African-American communities of Lewinsville and Odrick's Corner in Fairfax County, Virginia. This

work, in conjunction with oral history interviews, identified the foundation as the house site of Joseph Bennett, an African-American who lived on the site in the 1890s. The end of the 19th century was the dawn of the "Jim Crow" era and saw the establishment of a pervasive racist hegemony throughout most of the United States. This paper considers the Joseph Bennett site against this background. The material culture of this site is interpreted as the result of Joseph Bennett's negotiation of a social position within a small rural community at a time when African-Americans faced increasing political, economic, and social marginalization. It is felt that archaeology can make an important contribution to our knowledge of African-American life during this period.

Eastern States Archaeological Federation

Balance Sheet 1992

The following is a summary of the ESAF Treasurer's report. A copy of the full report is available from either the Treasurer or Business Manager.

Beginning Balance 1/1/92

Dreyfus Fund	\$7,395.26
Savings	\$10,928.76
CDs	\$10,657.44
Checking Account	\$1,193.90
Total Cash On Hand	\$30,175.36

Income

Memberships (individual - 153)	\$2,967.50
Memberships (institutions - 92)	\$2,760.00
Memberships (state societies - 12)	\$899.00
AENA Back Issue Sales	\$6,520.50
ESAF Annual Meeting	\$2,146.88
Interest	\$1,039.29
Miscellaneous (additional AENA back issue sales)	\$76.00
Sales Tax (AENA back issue sales)	\$13.53
Total Income	\$16,422.70

Expenses

AENA Printing (#19)	\$8,085.00
Louis Brennan Memorial Volume	\$3,000.00
ESAF Bulletin Printing	\$782.00
AENA Editor expenses	\$300.00
AENA Production expenses	\$1,000.00
Other Printing	\$519.45
Business Office	\$3,200.00
Postage	\$1,240.39
Advertising	\$300.00
Office Supplies	\$251.96
Legal Fees	\$0.00
Bank Fees	\$0.00
Taxes (Franchise, Sales Tax, Biennial report)	\$80.79
Freight	\$255.24
Misc. (book refund, meeting room deposit)	\$410.00
Total Expenses	\$19,424.83

Income (loss) **(\$3,002.13)**

Balance On Hand **\$27,173.23**

Cash On Hand

Dreyfus Fund	\$17,201.57
Savings	\$9,006.03
CD	\$0.00
Checking Account	\$965.63
Total Cash On Hand [12/31/92]	\$27,173.23

Charles A. Bello
ESAF Treasurer