

## ERRATA

In a recent article (“Regional Archaeological Conferences,” *American Antiquity* 50:434–444), Richard Woodbury made several erroneous comments about the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF). As president-elect, I was requested by the ESAF membership to clarify the nature of the organization.

ESAF originally included seven state archaeological societies. At the 1985 ESAF meetings in Buffalo, New York, 18 member societies were represented (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama). These member societies pay nominal ESAF dues on a per capita basis. Payment of dues affiliates the state society with ESAF and allows participation in annual meetings and special ESAF projects, for example, the publication of *A Booklet of Archaeological Publications*. Each member society was given one free page to advertise its publications and the booklet was mailed to 18,000 individuals and institutions.

Woodbury reported incorrectly (p. 442) that membership in an affiliated state society entitles individuals to receive the two main ESAF publications (*Bulletin of Eastern States Archaeological Federation* and *Archaeology of Eastern North America*). In fact, membership in ESAF must be purchased separately for \$12.50 per year and entitles an individual to receive the publications noted. Over the past several years, ESAF memberships have numbered between 200 and 440 members. Total membership in the affiliated societies is less than 6,000 individuals and institutions, not 12,000 as noted by Woodbury.

ESAF has provided an important forum for interaction between avocational and professional archaeologists for more than 50 years. By belonging to affiliated state societies, a large number of people can participate. For those who desire greater participation, the membership category provides them with publications to read and an outlet for their own publications. With its blending of avocational and professional members, ESAF has a special place in the history of American archaeology.

Jay F. Custer

The authors of the Report on the Sun River site (*American Antiquity* 50:849–877) regret their oversight in not referencing the sources for two of their illustrations. The bison in Figures 8 and 11 was redrafted from an illustration published by Stanley Olsen in his 1960 monograph, *Post-Cranial Skeletal Characters of Bison and Bos* (Peabody Papers XXXV, No. 4). The pronghorn in Figure 16 was redrafted and reduced from an original drawing in Leslie Davis and Stephen Aaberg’s 1978 report to the Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown Branch, “Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River Followup Cultural Resources Investigation.”

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