

40th Annual

Middle

Atlantic

Archaeological

Conference



March 18-21, 2010

**Clarion Resort
Fontainebleau Hotel
Ocean City, Maryland**

Student Sponsorship Program a Success for 2010

2010 marks the fourth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, twelve sponsors supported twenty-five student presenters by paying their registration and dues (\$55 for each sponsorship). MAAC recognizes these sponsors and thanks them for their support:

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MAAC has a reputation as a 'student-friendly' conference, and student sponsorship is a further extension of this ethic. By helping remove the economic burden of fees from undergraduate and graduate students, sponsorship encourages the next generation of MAAC archaeologists to become involved in the organization. The sponsorship program also provides an initial point of contact between students, archaeological organizations, and CRM firms. Our original goal was to offer sponsorships to all students presenting in the student paper competitions, and thanks to the interest in the program, we have achieved since the outset. Additional sponsorships are given to randomly-selected students who are attending MAAC but not presenting papers.

We hope that you will consider joining the Student Sponsorship Program in 2011. To arrange a sponsorship, please contact:

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Dedication of MAAC 2010 to Howard MacCord

Chris Espenshade, MAAC President

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference recognizes the loss of Howard MacCord by dedicating our 2010 meeting to his memory. The annual meetings will not be the same without Howard, and our conference would never have prospered without his assistance through the years. He was a true giant in the archaeological community of Virginia and the



broader Middle Atlantic. Beyond his many, diverse publications, Howard took a personal interest in much of the research conducted in the region. He was always willing to help, whether a peer, a first-year student, or an interested layperson. Howard did not judge based on education, occupation, or ethnicity; he appreciated everybody with an interest in our past. Although a man of ideas and theories, Howard wrote with a refreshingly straightforward and readable style. Even late into his life, he brought a palpable energy to every conference.



Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology (JMAA) has been the annual publication of MAAC for 25 years. Although it is not a true proceedings of the annual meeting, preference is given to authors who have presented at the meeting. Article topics include historic and prehistoric archaeological site reports, archaeological theory and techniques, conservation practices, analytical procedures from related disciplines, regional syntheses, and book reviews. The Editor, Roger Moeller, works very closely with first-time authors. The Book Review Editor, Dennis Curry, has a knack for matching books with appropriate reviewers. Do not hesitate to contact Roger (alchemy60@sbcglobal.net) with proposed manuscripts or Dennis (DCurry@mdp.state.md.us) with books or topics you would like to review.



Thanks to Dr. Bernard Means for his assistance with printing this program.

MAAC PLENARY: Friday, March 19, 7:30 p.m.

***UNCORKING THE PAST:
ANCIENT ALES, WINES, AND EXTREME BEVERAGES***
Dr. Patrick E. McGovern

Dr. Patrick E. McGovern is the Scientific Director of the Biomolecular Archaeology Laboratory for Cuisine, Fermented Beverages, and Health at the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, where he is also an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology. Over the past two decades, he has pioneered the interdisciplinary field of Biomolecular Archaeology which is yielding whole new chapters concerning our human ancestry, medical practice, and ancient cuisines and beverages.

Following a tantalizing trail of archaeological and chemical clues around the world and through the millennia, Patrick McGovern tells the compelling story of humanity's ingenious, intoxicating quest for the perfect drink. Whether it be mind-altering, medicinal, a religious symbol, a social lubricant, or artistic inspiration, fermented beverages have not only been a profound force in history, but they may be fundamental to the human condition itself.

The speaker will illustrate the biomolecular archaeological approach by describing the discovery of the most ancient, chemically-attested alcoholic beverage in the world, dating back to about 7000 B.C. Based on the analyses of some of the world's earliest pottery from Jiahu in the Yellow River valley of China, a mixed fermented beverage of rice, hawthorn fruit/grape, and honey was reconstructed. A recent finding by his laboratory and colleagues is a fermented beverage made from the fruit pod of the cacao tree, as based on analyses of ca. 1200 B.C. pottery sherds from the site of Puerto Escondido in Honduras. As the earliest chemically attested instance of chocolate in the Americas, this beverage might well have been the incentive for domesticating the cacao tree. Like grape and rice wine, chocolate "wine" – in time made only from roasted beans--went on to become the prerogative of royalty and the upper class, and a focus of religion.

Some of these beverages, including the earliest alcoholic beverage from China (Chateau Jiahu), the mixed drink served at the "King Midas funerary feast (Midas Touch), and the chocolate beverage (Theobroma), have been re-created by Dogfish Head Brewery, shedding light on how our ancestors made them and providing a taste sensation and a means for us to travel back in time.

Following the presentation, Dogfish Head Brewery of Rehoboth Beach (www.dogfish.com) will be hosting an "Ancient Ales" tasting. McGovern has worked closely with Dogfish Head over the years to utilize the archaeological residues he has recovered from prehistoric vessels to recreate the "ales" they once contained. You will have the opportunity to sample some of the beverages McGovern discusses in his presentation.

Dr. McGovern will also be available to sign his new book: *Uncorking the Past: The Quest for Wine, Beer, and Other Alcoholic Beverages* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

SESSION SCHEDULE

****denotes student paper competition presentation**

FRIDAY "A" SESSION

Teaching Historical Archaeology: From Classroom to Community Action (David T. Clark, Chair)

For over a decade, the teaching of Historical Archaeology at Northern Virginia Community College and elsewhere across Loudoun County has been employed as a significant community outreach tool. The use of basic archive research in conducting historic document projects enables students to write "bits of local history" while encouraging them to participate in heritage preservation at any level. This session presents significant research contributions by community members and examples of their involvement in local Heritage Preservation.

- 8:30-8:40** Introduction (*David T. Clark*)
- 8:40-9:00** The Early "Carolina Road" as a Primary Frontier Settlement and Inter-Colony Trading Route: A View from Loudoun County, Virginia
(*Tom Hyland, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)
- 9:00-9:20** From Goresville to Loudoun County Preservation
(*Lori Kimball, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)
- 9:20-9:40** Partnering With the Thomas Balch Library of Leesburg: Linking Archive Research and Historical Archaeology Document Projects
(*Wynne Saffer, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)
- 9:40-10:00** On the Trail of Loudoun County Potters
(*Amy Bertsch, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)
- 10:00-10:20** Gunsmiths to Blacksmiths: Tracing Technology Tales in Leesburg and Greater Loudoun County, Virginia
(*Nicholas L. Chandler, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)
- 10:20-10:30** BREAK

General Historic Archaeology of the Middle Atlantic -- Collected Papers (Richard Veit, Chair)

- 10:40-11:00** "The Buildings Lay Themselves Out Very Prettily": Revisiting Henry Knox's Pluckemin Cantonment and the Corps of Artillery (*Richard Veit and Sean McHugh, Monmouth University; Ian Burrow, Hunter Research, Inc.*)
- 11:00-11:20 **** An Objective Approach to Understanding Date Recovered During Metal Detection Survey at Cedar Creek Battlefield through the Quantitative Examination of Variables (*Alyson Wood, James Madison University*)
- 11:20-11:40** Ground Penetrating Radar Study of Site 44ST0286: Military Encampment at Camp Misery, Virginia
(*April K. Mort and Anna M. Courtier, James Madison University*)
- 11:40-12:00** More Chaos at Meadow Brook: 2010
(*Clarence Geier and Kimberly Tinkham, James Madison University*)
- 12:00-12:20** Archaeological Evidence of Nineteenth-Century Pottery Manufacturing in Elizabeth New Jersey: The Keen Pruden Estate Archaeological Site
(*Brock A. Giordano, Dewberry; Richard Veith, Monmouth University*)
- 12:20-1:30** LUNCH

Early Maryland in the Atlantic World: The View from Charles County (Julia A. King, Chair)

While historians continue debating whether Maryland and Virginia can be properly considered as a single, relatively homogenous region (that is, as the Chesapeake), archaeologists are increasingly aware of differences in the material experiences of settlers and indigenous people, not just between the two colonies, but within the colonies as well. In Maryland, research in St.

Mary's, Calvert, and Anne Arundel counties and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland have revealed remarkably diverse archaeological assemblages for the 17th century. The papers in this session re-focus the lens on Charles County in the same era, including the county's relationship to the rest of the Maryland colony and its relationship to the greater Atlantic World. And, indeed, the unexpected has become the expected, as the history and archaeology of Charles County reveal yet another dimension of social and cultural interaction in the zones between colonial settlement, Indian country, and the greater Atlantic World.

- 1:30-1:50 **Introduction: The Missing County** (*Julia A. King, St. Mary's College of Maryland*)
 1:50-2:10 ** **"Att a Councill Held att...:" Landscape, Politics, and the Maryland Provincial Council, 1637-1695** (*Alex Flick, St. Mary's College of Maryland*)
 2:10-2:30 ** **Reconstructing 17th and 18th Century Land Patents**
 (*Scott Strickland, Smallwood Foundation*)
 2:30-2:50 ** **"The Most Proper Place": The Search for the Zekiah Fort**
 (*Amy Publicover, St. Mary's College of Maryland*)
 2:50-3:10 **Discussant** (*Marley R. Brown III, College of William and Mary*)

FRIDAY "B" SESSION (3/19/10)

The Use of Landforms, Sediments, and Soils in the Interpretation of Landscape Evolution and Archaeological Sites (*John S. Wah, Chair*)

Landforms, sediments, and soils are the keys to understanding and interpreting site formation processes. They are also critical in evaluating post depositional events that have affected archaeological sites and for reconstructing landscapes and environments that influenced behavior. Understanding post depositional processes and landscape changes on a regional scale allows investigators to address spatial distribution of sites and interaction with the natural environment. Examples from the Mid-Atlantic demonstrate 1) how sediments and soils are used to examine depositional environments, pedogenesis, and depositional and erosional events that have combined to shape the landscape, 2) site specific interpretation of processes and environment that have affected behavior and artifact distribution, and 3) regional scale landscape changes that have influenced movement on the landscape and the loss or preservation of cultural remains.

- 8:30-8:40 **Introduction** (*John S. Wah*)
 8:40-9:00 **A Tale of Two Soils: Soil Morphology and Physical, Chemical, and Mineralogical Characteristics to Reconstruct Landscape Evolution of the Delmarva** (*John S. Wah, Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants*)
 9:00-9:20 **The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the Northwestern Section of the Delmarva Peninsula** (*Michael A. O'Neal, University of Delaware and Darrin L. Lowery, Smithsonian Institution*)
 9:20-9:40 **Soil and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas**
 (*Dan Wagner, Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc*)
 9:40-10:00 **Site Formation Processes in Shallow Upland Rockshelters: Examples from Pennsylvania** (*Johnathan A. Burns, AXIS Research, Inc.*)
 10:00-10:20 **Clovis on the Coastal Plain: A Perspective from the Delmarva Peninsula**
 (*Darrin Lowery, Smithsonian Institution*)
 10:20-10:30 **BREAK**

To Sell, Barter, and Traffic: The Archaeology of Chesapeake Town Sites (*Christopher Sperling, Chair*)

In the late-seventeenth century, the Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia legislated the creation of towns as centralized places of commerce. The colonial governments envisioned towns as centers of trade for the export of the region's tobacco crop and the import of goods; towns acted as cogs integral to the cyclical movement of raw materials, manufactured products and human

chattel. From their inception through the nineteenth century, the roles played by towns changed as events warranted, yet the significance of towns remained constant. Towns were comprised of physical structures built of brick and wood as well as cultural structures founded on notions of status, gender, and race. Regardless of whether physical or social, these structures are significant as they embody the distinct character of towns, relative to their plantation counterparts. The archaeology of these structures complicates our understanding of place and time, and in doing so elucidates the nuance of the past. This session will explore the archaeology of these structures, legal, social, and physical and how their meanings changed over time.

- 10:40-10:50** **Introduction** (*Christopher Sperling*)
10:50-11:10 **Visualizing Jamestown** (*Jamie May, Jamestown Rediscovery Project*)
11:10-11:30 **Constructing the Spaces of Capitalism: Landscape Change in Early Colonial Annapolis** (*Matthew David Cochran, National-Capital Capital Park and Planning Commission*)
11:30-11:50 **"To our Inn we march'd away": Material Culture of Form and Movement in the Colonial Chesapeake**
(Michael T. Lucas, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
11:50-12:10 **Port Tobacco: A Shifting Settlement Pattern** (*Peter C. Quantock, Anne Hayward, and Kelley Walter, Gibb Archaeological Associates*)
12:10-1:30 **LUNCH**

To Sell, Barter, and Traffic: The Archaeology of Chesapeake Town Sites (Continued)

- 1:30-1:50** **From Plantation to Port: Cohabitation and the Transformation of Cultural Landscapes** (*Hank D. Lutton, Boston University*)
1:50-2:10 **The Social and Material Context for Urban Taverns in Eighteenth Century Hampton, Virginia** (*Christopher L. McDaid, University of Leicester*)
2:10-2:30 **Gloucester Town Exposed, Archaeological Investigations of a Colonial Port Town** (*Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group*)
2:30-2:50 **"...a lot of land on the east side...": The Changing Meaning of Structures in an Urban Center** (*Sean Devlin, Washington and Lee University*)

- 2:50-3:00** **BREAK**



Regional Prehistoric Ceramic Technology Workshop (Bill Schindler, Chair)

This interactive workshop focuses on prehistoric pottery technologies of the Middle Atlantic region. The event consists of the following: hands-on workshops covering a variety of primitive ceramic technologies, including pottery making, surface treatment, and temper; display and discussion of regional prehistoric ceramics; presentation of current research focused on regional prehistoric ceramics; and screening of ethnographic films featuring primitive ceramic technologies.

- 3:10-3:20** **Introduction** (*Bill Schindler, Washington College*)
3:20-5:20 **On-Going Presentations**
Arrhythmia and the Chaîne Opératoire: Timing in Pottery-Making
(Chris Espenshade, New South Associates, Inc.)
American Indian Ceramics in Delaware (*Daniel Griffith, Griffith Archaeological Consulting and Charles Fithian, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs*)
Woodland Pottery Demonstration and Interactive Pottery Surface Treatment
(Jeff Kalin, Primitive Technologies)
Technological Style in Pottery Analysis (*Greg Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum, and R. Michael Stewart and George Pervoarnik, Temple University*)
Prehistoric Ceramics from Pig Point (18AN50): Adding New Pieces to the Puzzle
(The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)
Temper, Temper, Temper: A Workshop Highlighting the Attributes of a Variety of Tempers from the Middle Atlantic Region (*Bill Schindler, Washington College*)

Artistic Adaption: Overcoming Clay (*Patrick H. Severts, Brockington and Associates*)
Early Late Woodland Page Ceramics from the Upper Potomac River Valley
(*Bob Wall, Towson University*)

5:30-7:30 **DINNER**

7:30-9:00 **PLENARY SESSION**

UNCORKING THE PAST: ANCIENT ALES, WINES, AND EXTREME BEVERAGES

Dr. Patrick McGovern, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
(Afterward: 'Ancient Ales' tasting, compliments of Dogfish Head Craft Brewed Ales)

SATURDAY "A" SESSION (3/20/10)

Soapstone (*Heather A. Wholey, Chair*)

Soapstone is a reasonably easily workable material used intensively from about 3,700 years ago in Eastern Woodlands prehistory. Despite its workability, soapstone probably had rather high acquisition costs, mostly being quarried from bedrock outcrops geographically restricted to the Piedmont and into New England. During its peak usage, soapstone was fashioned into a variety of objects such as beads, pendants and pipes, but was mostly used to produce bowl-like vessels. It is widely thought that these vessels were utilitarian and used in domestic contexts as the predecessor to pottery. In fact, little is actually known about the technology of soapstone production or its linkages to early pottery. Even less is known about the mechanisms used to move soapstone goods about the landscape, often at great distances from known source locations, or about the function or social context of soapstone usage. This session applies materialist, functionalist, socio-technic and ideo-technic perspectives in an effort to address some of these questions.

8:30-8:40 **Introduction** (*Heather A. Wholey*)

8:40-9:00 ** **Exploratory Geochemical Analysis of Soapstone from the Lower Susquehanna Valley** (*Susan Bachor, West Chester University*)

9:00-9:20 **Soapstone: A Landscape Perspective** (*Heather A. Wholey, Whitney Kennedy and Colin Callaghan, West Chester University*)

9:20-9:40 **Ethnoarchaeological and Scientific Approaches to Soapstone Vessel Usage**
(*Cortney Todd and Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University*)



9:40-10:00 **Artifacts as Symbols and Tools in the Southern Middle Atlantic Region: Costly Signaling, Diffusion, and Technological Evolution in Early Soapstone and Ceramic Vessels** (*Michael Klein, CRI*)

10:00-10:20 **The Appearance of Steatite Tempered Ceramics in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Social compromise and the Dependent Innovation of Ceramic Technology** (*Justin Bedard, URS Corporation*)

10:20-10:40 **Stone Bowls and Pottery** (*R. Michael Stewart, Temple University*)

10:40-10:50 **BREAK**

Cost of Conservation (*Howard Wellman, Chair*)

It is a commonly held concept that conservation can be expensive to do correctly, and clients worry about the hourly rates they may be charged, but what is the true cost of conservation? A series of papers will examine the true costs of conservation, in term of short term budgets, long term investments and efficiency, and the intangibles of lost artifacts or lost information when treatment is not performed.

11:00-11:10 **Introduction** (*Howard Wellman*)

11:10-11:30 **Managing Costs: Risk Assessment and the Conservation of Archaeological Materials** (*Emily Williams, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*)

11:30-11:50 **Creating a Customized Conservation Facility**
(*Howard Wellman, Wellman Conservation, LLC*)

11:50-12:10 Study Collections: Survey to Archive Conservation Knowledge and Identify Condition Problems (*Caitlin O'Grady, Virginia Department of Historic Resources*)

12:10-1:30 LUNCH

Cost of Conservation (Continued)

1:30-1:50 Strike While the Iron is Hot! The Benefits of Educating Young Professionals about Archaeological Conservation
(*Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd.*)

1:50-2:10 ** A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Dry Storage Techniques for Archaeological Iron
(*Jacquelyn Beduhn, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*)

2:10-2:30 The Cost of Electrolysis (*J. Chris Wilkins, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*)

2:30-2:50 Examining Other Conservation Resources (*Session Members*)

2:50-3:00 BREAK

Preliminary Findings from the Pig Point Site (18AN50): A Stratified Archaic - Woodland Village in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Stephanie T. Sperling, Chair)

Although on-going, the nine-month excavation at the Pig Point Site in southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland has clearly established the locale as one of the most important ever tested in region. Not only is the site deeply stratified with at least seven feet of cultural deposits, but it possesses excellent floral and faunal preservation. This session will describe the discovery of the first prehistoric structures found in Tidewater Maryland, the subsistence information derived from extensive floatation and water screening, the preservation of enigmatic objects from the middens, as well as the implications of this site for projectile point chronology. Emphasis will also be placed on the exotic artifacts and ceramics from this significant freshwater marsh base camp site.

3:10-3:30 Pig Point: A Deeply Stratified Site on Maryland's Western Shore
(*Al Luckenbach, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County*)

3:30-3:50 Pig Point: Prehistoric House Patterns in Maryland's Coastal Plain
(*Shawn Sharpe and Al Luckenbach, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County*)

3:50-4:10 Life on the Marsh: Floral and Faunal Preservation at Pig Point
(*C. Jane Cox, Stephanie T. Sperling and Steven Tourville, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County*)

4:10-4:30 Scraps of Clay and "Sperling Disks": Ephemeral Preservation at Pig Point
(*Stephanie T. Sperling and Al Luckenbach, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County*)

4:30-4:50 Pig Point and the Chronological Position of Piscataway Points
(*Jessie Grow and Shawn Sharpe, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County*)

4:50-5:10 Discussant: The Significance of Pig Point to Chesapeake Archaeology
(*Joe Dent, American University*)

SATURDAY "B" SESSION (3/20/10)

Middle Atlantic Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future -- Collected Papers (Bernard K. Means, Chair)

8:30-8:50 It's a Two-Way Street: The Reciprocal Benefits of Public Outreach Archaeology (*Richard J. Guercin, George Washington and Jefferson National Forests*)

8:50-9:10 Professional Archaeology, Metal Detecting, and the Civil War: Time to Draw the Line in the Sand (*Michael B. Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources*)

9:10-9:30 In Small Things Remembered (*David T. Clark, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation*)

9:30-9:50 ** Modern Analysis of Middle Atlantic Caches in the Twenty-First Century
(*Poul Erik Graversen, Monmouth University*)

- 9:50-10:10 **How “Forgotten Men” Unearthed Pennsylvania’s Past: A Retrospective on the 75th Anniversary of WPA Archaeology**
(Bernard K. Means, Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar)
- 10:10-10:30 **Another Interpretation of the Archaeological History of the Middle-Atlantic Region** (Melburn D. Thurman, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri)

10:30-10:40 **BREAK**

Recent Archaeology in Prince George’s County, Maryland -- Collected Papers
(Donald K. Creveling, Chair)

- 10:50-11:10 **I Said, I Don’t Dig Dinosaurs! Didn’t I?** (Donald K. Creveling, The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
- 11:10-11:30 **The Boyd Family of Queen Anne Town: Social Mobility and Material Culture in 18th Century Maryland** (Katherine D. Birmingham and Jason L. Tyler, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)
- 11:30-11:50 **Conflicting Conclusions: Archaeology Disagrees with Local History at Kingston** (Anne Hayward, Kelley Walter, and Peter Quantock, Gibb Archaeological Associates)
- 11:50-12:10 **Sites, Surveys, and Stewardship: Discovering the Potential of Prince George’s County** (Emily Swain, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

12:10-1:30 **LUNCH**

The Middle-Atlantic Archaeological Diaspora: Thoughts from the Deep South to the Frozen North (Barbara J. Heath, Chair)

This session offers theoretical, methodological, and topical papers representing a small sample of research on the Middle Atlantic currently being undertaken by archaeologists working and studying outside of the region. Diverse topics include archaeological approaches to consumerism, household and community formation, religious and racial ideology, online public interpretation of archaeological data, and new methodologies for interpreting material culture and past environments. Session participants highlight the richness of the region's archaeological resources and the importance of the Middle Atlantic as an area of study.

- 1:30-1:40 **Introduction**
- 1:40-2:00 ** **An Evaluation of Tobacco Pipe Stem Dating in the Chesapeake**
(Lauren K. McMillan, East Carolina University)
- 2:00-2:20 ** **Soil Chemistry at Stratford Hall Plantation Part Two: Interpretive and Predictive Applications** (Andrew Wilkins, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 2:20-2:40 ** **The Decline of Subfloor Pits and Rise of African American Consumerism in Virginia** (D. Brad Hatch, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 2:40-3:00 ** **“From the Great House to the Kitchen also”: Modeling Foodways on Eighteenth-Century Virginia Plantations**
(Eleanor Breen, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 3:00-3:20 **A Lithic Analysis of the Wingos Quarter Site, Bedford County, Virginia**
(Sarah E. Walters and Abby J. Nahunheimer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 3:20-3:30 **BREAK**
- 3:30-3:50 **Slave Housing, Household Formation, and Community Dynamics at Poplar Forest, 1760s-1810s** (Barbara J. Heath, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 3:50-4:10 **Understanding Identity Construction and Consumer Choice through Personal Adornment at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest**
(David M. Markus, University of Arkansas)
- 4:10-4:30 **A Macrobotanical Analysis Indicating Slave Subsistence Strategies and Plantation Social Relations at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest**
(Jessica Bowes, Syracuse University)

- 4:30-4:50 **Between the Guided Cages of the Methodist Ladies: Landscape History and Archaeology at the Round Lake Camp Meeting, Round Lake, New York** (*Sam Avery Quinn, University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
- 4:50-5:10 **What Aren't We Saying: Compromises in Presenting Archaeology Site Information to a Non-Professional Audience** (*Mark A. Freeman, Stories Past*)
- 5:10-5:30 **"O Mary... Pray For Us...": African-American Catholicism at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park** (*Kristin Montaperto, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission*)

SATURDAY "C" SESSION (3/20/10)

General Native American Archaeology of the Middle Atlantic - Collected Papers
(*Carole Nash, Chair*)

- 8:30-8:50 ** **Prehistoric Deposits at Point Breeze: An Analysis and Implications for Future Archaeological Research** (*Blair Fink, Monmouth University*)
- 8:50-9:10 **The Late Early Archaic and Early Middle Archaic Period Occupations at the Confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, Parkersburg, West Virginia** (*William C. Johnson (ret.), Edward J. Siemon, Denise L. Grantz Bastianini, Amanda L. Valko, and Keith Bastianini, Michael Baker, Inc.; Ryan W. Robinson and J. Steven Kite, West Virginia University; Johnathan Glenn, GAI Consultants*)
- 9:10-9:30 ** **The Children of the Monongahela: Understanding Social Relations** (*Tanja Hughes, Virginia Commonwealth University*)
- 9:30-9:50 ** **Change and Continuity: An Analysis of European Material Culture Acquisition by the Susquehannocks** (*Jasmine Gollup, Cornell University*)
- 9:50-10:10 **A Bioarchaeological Study of the Hatch Site (44PG51), Prince George County, Virginia** (*Dane Magoon, Mike Klein, and Laura Powell Kiser, CRI; Berek Dore, College of William and Mary; Brianna Blinn*)
- 10:10-10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:20-10:40 ** **When a Rock Pile Ceases to be a Rock Pile: A Test of the 1985 Sullivan and Rozen Study Utilizing Experimentally Created Assemblages** (*Amy M. Humphries, Circa, Inc.*)
- 10:40-11:00 **Using Experimental Archaeology to Interpret Late Archaic-Early Woodland Pit Structures in the Middle Atlantic** (*Keri Sansevere, Temple University*)
- * 11:00-11:20 **Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use in the Middle Raritan Valley** (*John W. Martin, John M. Stiteler, and Mark C. Brosnan, Gannett Fleming, Inc.*)
- 11:20-11:40 **Investigating Low-Density Sits: More Than Meets the Eye** (*Kelley Walter, Anne Hayward, and Peter Quantock, Gibb Archaeological Associates*)
- 11:40-12:00 **Clovis Not First: Late PaleoIndian Pioneer Occupations of the Interior Virginia Piedmont** (*Carole Nash, James Madison University*)

12:00-1:20 **LUNCH**

Underwater Archaeology of the Middle Atlantic - Collected Papers (*David Howe, Chair*)

- 1:20-1:40 **Overview of Maryland's Maritime Archaeology Program** (*Susan Langley and Brian Jordan, Maryland Historic Trust*)
- 1:40-2:00 **Submerged Historical Inventory Project (SHIP) in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia** (*Isabel Mack, John Dowdle, and David Howe, Institute of Maritime History*)
- 2:00-2:20 **The Civil War in Quantico Creek: The Search for CSS George Page** (*John H. Haynes, Marine Corps Base Quantico; William Utley and Raymond Hayes, Institute of Maritime History*)

Student Research Poster Session (Susan Bachor, Chair)

There are numerous benefits for students, whether graduate or undergraduate, who enter into poster sessions supported by professional organizations, the first of which is participation in their field of study. Research, as part of a student's course of study, helps to cement the knowledge gained during matriculation. Second, posters develop skills such as critical thinking, writing and organizational skills, and sound research techniques needed by the discipline. Third, students gain the opportunity to work closely with a mentor in the field and thus gain knowledge only available through the mentorship experience. Lastly, because they are viewed by professionals, the posters provide students with recognition in the field's domain. The work involved in composing a scientific poster can lay the groundwork for future investigations. This poster session includes student research on a variety of topics in Middle Atlantic archaeology.

1:30-2:30 BOOKROOM

From Student to Teacher: Understanding the Learning Process of Early Humans

(Robyn Levitan, Washington College)

Nutritional Analysis of an Archaic Diet *(Ashley Scott, West Chester University)*

Archaic Period Settlement in Southeastern Pennsylvania

(Nicholas Arnhold, West Chester University)

General Poster Session – Collected Posters

2:30-3:30 BOOKROOM

Formulating Prehistoric Site Prediction Models Using GIS in the District of Columbia

(Adrienne Allegretti, University of Maryland)

Killed in Action at Antietam, September 17, 1862 *(Marian C. Creveling, Stephen R. Potter, Robert C. Sonderman, and Karen L. Orrence, National Park Service)*

The Claggett Retreat Site: Early Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley

(Joe Dent, American University)

Examining the Hardyston Jasper Prehistoric District of Eastern Pennsylvania

(Michael Lenert, A.D. Marble & Company)

Improving Accessibility to Maryland's Archeobotanical Data at www.jefpat.org

(Justine McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant; Patricia Samford and Ed Chaney, The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; and Martin Gallivan, College of William and Mary)

Starting Conversations about the Past: Civic Engagement Archaeology in Bladensburg, Maryland *(Michael Roller, University of Maryland)*



5:30-7:30	DINNER
7:30-8:30	MAAC Business Meeting
8:30-11:30	Awards and Reception

SUNDAY "A" SESSION (3/21/10)

Post-Colonial Native Societies of the Middle Atlantic (Christopher Shephard, Chair)

Historical archaeology in the Middle Atlantic has too often neglected Native people, inserting them into historical narratives only in relation to European colonial places, events, and individuals. This symposium attempts to engage with new scholarship that moves beyond dichotomous notions of continuity and change in postcolonial Native American societies and instead, considers Native responses to colonialism within deep-seated indigenous frameworks. The introduction of new items of material culture, dramatic shifts in the way groups arranged themselves across the landscape and the reorganization of social structures are evident in the archaeological record. Contextualizing these changes within a 'deep history' of Native settlement within the region allows for a reinterpretation of popular colonial and postcolonial historical narratives. We attempt to highlight the role of indigenous communities, not as pawns of European colonization, but as actively negotiating, resisting, and responding to the new and ever-changing social, political, and material circumstances of the 17th through 21st centuries.

- 8:30-8:40 **Introduction (Christopher Shephard)**
- 8:40-9:00 **Early Colonial Trade Relations: Chesapeake and Iroquois Archaeology**
(Jessica Herlich, College of William and Mary)
- 9:00-9:20 **Lenape in their Homeland after 1675: One of Many Routes to the Future**
(Marshall Joseph Becker, West Chester University)
- 9:20-9:40 **Tactical Negotiations and Familiar Circumstances: Native Responses to Colonialism in 17th and 18th Century Tidewater, Virginia**
(Christopher Shephard, College of William and Mary)
- 9:40-10:00 **Negotiating Community Persistence, Survival and Place: Archaeological Investigations on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation**
(Ashley Atkins, College of William and Mary)
- 10:00-10:20 **Stakeholder Communities: Representation and Recognition Issues**
(Alexandra Martin, College of William and Mary)

SUNDAY "B" SESSION (3/21/10)

Urban-Suburban-Exurban: Archaeology in Densely Populated Regions -- Collected Papers (Ruth Tricoli, Chair)

- 8:30-8:50 **Archaeological Resources Potential in Dynamic Urban Settings**
(Ruth Tricoli, DC HPO)
- 8:50-9:10 **Historical Archaeology in the Fredericksburg Region**
(Douglas W. Sanford, University of Mary Washington)
- * 9:10-9:30 **Preliminary Findings at the Sugar House Casino Archaeological Site, 36PH137**
(Richard White, A.D. Marble and Company)
- 9:30-9:50 **Prehistoric Site Distribution in Washington, DC**
(Charde LaMarise Reid and Ruth Troccoli, DC HPO)
- 9:50-10:10 **The Dirt on the Sentry Box Ice House (Kerry S. González, Kerri Barile, and Sean Maroney, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**
- 10:10-10:30 **The Alexandria Archaeological Resource Protection Code after Twenty Years: A Retrospective (Steven J. Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology)**

Abstracts

Allegretti, Adrienne

Formulating Prehistoric Site Prediction Models Using GIS in the District of Columbia

Geospatial Information Science is a powerful resource for predictive archaeological site modeling. Using toolsets in ArcGIS such as Geostatistical Analyst and Spatial Analyst extensions, this project looked at specific correlations between slope, soil type, and proximity to water for prehistoric sites identified in Washington, DC. This project used historic 1888 stream and elevation data, current soil and slope data, and current 1 meter elevation contours. The specific strength of these correlations to known prehistoric sites enables predictions on the probability of finding unidentified prehistoric sites, in a process called geospatial modeling. One element of the resulting model indicates that the median distance to water in using the historic stream dataset is 63 meters, more distant than expected. Pitfalls and limitations of the model are also discussed.

Arnhold, Nicholas

Archaic Period Settlement in Southeastern Pennsylvania

The Wilson Collection is a well documented prehistoric artifact collection from the southern Pennsylvania Piedmont originally generated in the late nineteenth century. A recent field survey utilizing Wilson's field maps, historic property maps, modern tax records, Google Earth and global positioning system provenienced assemblages within the collection for contemporary research. A study of diagnostic projectile points within the assemblages reveals that while all time periods but the Paleoindian are present, the Archaic is most heavily represented. Settlement pattern analysis of the Wilson sites focuses on the Brandywine, Octoraro, and Elks Creek Watersheds with an emphasis on the Late Archaic Piedmont, Laurentian Traditions and the Transitional Archaic Broadspire Tradition. The work demonstrates the value of these types of older curated collections in regional studies.

Atkins, Ashley

Negotiating Community Persistence, Survival and Place: Archaeological Investigations on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation

Despite rising interest in the historical archaeology of Native Americans, the diverse experiences of Native communities in Tidewater Virginia have received scant attention from historical archaeologists. Broader conversations centering on issues of change and continuity, survival and persistence, and Native materiality have not been addressed extensively in the historical archaeology of the Chesapeake. Archaeological sites on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation hold the potential to contribute to these larger conversations. In particular, test excavations at the Raymond Bush Site (44KW29) conducted by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology during the 1970s yielded a wealth of evidence on the complexity of Virginia Indian experiences during the historic period. Features and artifacts excavated at 44KW29 date to the mid eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries and illustrate that the Pamunkey produced pottery and metal objects and used materials from Native and European traditions. With a closer examination of 44KW29, we can begin to uncover the Pamunkey peoples' efforts to negotiate community persistence, survival, and a sense of place within a colonial context dominated by Euro-Americans.

Bachor, Susan

Exploratory Geochemical Analysis of Soapstone from the Lower Susquehanna Valley

Soapstone is found within a belt of talc running through the Middle Atlantic Piedmont region. Peak usage of the stone, during the Transitional Archaic Period (ca. 4000-3000ya), involved quarrying for vessel production. Little is known about raw material procurement or vessel distribution relative to outcrop locations. This study employs X-ray fluorescence to examine the chemical composition of raw soapstone collected from eight known outcrops in southeastern

Pennsylvania and northern Maryland, as well as vessels from two collections held at West Chester University. The chemical elements currently being investigated are potassium, calcium, chromium, manganese, iron, titanium, and nickel. Assortments of these elements are found in all the soapstone currently under investigation, yet apparently in different proportions. The study aims to discover signatures, based on these markers, which can be tied to general location. Ultimately, this may assist investigators in establishing source locations for soapstone artifacts.

Barber, Michael B.

Professional Archaeology, Metal-Detecting, and the Civil War: Time to Draw the Line in the Sand

Metal-detecting is often seen as a chance to make exciting discoveries, a path to a more fiscally secure future through the sale of artifacts, and/or a harmless hobby. While the first two may unfortunately be true, the concept of a "harmless hobby" cannot be supported. The inconvenient truth (Gore 2006) is that metal-detecting destroys historic context and, hence, reduces the data on which we base our understanding of the past. This is particularly true within the context of the Civil War. This paper explains why metal-detecting is not harmless, why good archaeology is necessary, and dispels some of the claims of the metal-detecting community.

Becker, Marshall Joseph

Lenape in the Homeland after 1675: One of Many Routes to the Future

No emigration from the Lenape homeland can be documented from before 1661. There may have been some Lenape living among the Susquehannock in the 1650s, but after 1660 the pace of relocation by individual families, and entire bands had accelerated. Despite the dangers involved in an alliance with the Susquehannock, Lenape as well as Swedes risked their lives on the western frontier for the financial benefits to be gained from the pelt trade. The destruction of the Susquehannock Confederacy in 1674-75 left open the pelt trade out to the Mississippi and beyond, which fell into the hands of the Lenape. The complexity of alliances and affiliations on the frontier often draw attention from the lives of the traditional Lenape who remained along the lower Delaware River. The next 60 years of Lenape adaptation within their homeland provide insights into the kinds of accommodations that native peoples made in the unique environment of Penn's colony.

Bedard, Justin

The Appearance of Steatite Tempered Ceramics in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Social Compromise and the Dependent Innovation of Ceramic Technology

Beginning ca. 1200-900 B.C. the inhabitants of the Chesapeake Bay area began using ceramics vessels tempered with steatite as their dominant container technology, replacing steatite bowls obtained through reciprocal exchange networks. Rather than suggesting simple diffusion from other regions, morphological and technological characteristics of the earliest ceramics in the region suggest that complex processes were at work. In order to explain these features it is necessary to contextualize the adoption of ceramic technology, a period of increasingly sedentary lifestyles in which the possibility of fissioning from extended macro-band groups was diminishing. An analysis of diffusionist, functionalist, and economic theories that may explain the process are found to be lacking in explanatory power when the technological and morphological characteristics of the earliest ceramic technology are taken into consideration. A new process combining aspects of Sassaman's theories on social resistance/compromise to innovation and Clarke and Gosser's concept of dependent innovation is proposed.

Beduhn, Jacquelyn

A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Dry Storage Techniques for Archaeological Iron

This paper will examine the various techniques employed for the storage of archaeological iron. Focusing specifically on storage with silica gel and the Revolutionary Preservation system, this paper will consider the maintenance and fiscal expenses in comparison to preservation benefits.

Bertsch, Amy

On the Trail of Loudoun County Potters

Follow a trail from an assigned Historical Archaeology class archive research project to discovering details of unknown potters of Loudoun County, Virginia.

Birmingham, Katherine D. and Jason L. Tyler

The Boyd Family of Queen Anne Town: Social Mobility and Material Culture in 18th Century Maryland

The Boyd family, who established themselves on the banks of the Patuxent River at the turn of the eighteenth-century as innkeepers, inhabited their property near the town of Queen Anne until the end of the century. During that time they saw a significant rise in their social status through their land ownership and intermarriage with prominent families. Archaeological evidence will be used in order to ascertain if this change in their social status is reflected in the material culture of their dwellings.

Bowes, Jessica

A Macrobotanical Analysis Indicating Slave Subsistence Strategies and Plantation Social Relations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Enslaved African Americans lived within a social order established by plantation owners and through controlling food, owners could express their power. Therefore, the ways slaves acquired their food, and other subsistence goods, demonstrates aspects of the plantation's social relations. This paper attempts to illuminate the connection between slaves' subsistence strategies and plantation social relations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest through the analysis of macrobotanical remains. Excavations at Poplar Forest uncovered a sub-floor pit of an antebellum slave cabin that was occupied from the 1840s through 1858, and possibly as late as the abolition of slavery, while Edward S. Hutter managed the plantation. By comparing the results from the sub-floor pit to earlier macrobotanical analyses dating to Thomas Jefferson's ownership, aspects of plantation social relations at Poplar Forest are revealed, and allows for a better understanding of the social and natural environment in which the enslaved African Americans lived.

Breen, Eleanor

"From the Great House to the... Kitchen also!" The Archaeology of George Washington's South Grove

Behind George Washington's extant kitchen, built in 1775 to replace an earlier version, archaeologists excavated a large, stratified midden containing refuse associated with both mansion and kitchen activities. The majority of the deposits that accumulated in the South Grove midden, from ca. 1735-1765, relate to the Lawrence Washington and early George Washington households, allowing archaeologists to begin to understand the development of an enslaved community that would persist for generations. A distinct change in the use of this space occurred after 1775, though trash continued to be deposited through the late eighteenth century. This paper will explore the changing materiality of the generations of enslaved people who lived and labored in this Washington outbuilding before and after 1775, a crucial step in beginning to move towards a broader synthesis of the plantation as a whole and its place in the context of the colonial and post-colonial Northern Virginia region.

Burns, Jonathan A.

Site Formation Processes in Shallow Upland Rockshelters: Examples from Pennsylvania

Rockshelters are important landscape features that have been reoccupied by prehistoric groups and provide archaeological clues to understanding hunter-gatherer and horticulturalist settlement systems through time. Sources for rockshelter sediments in which archaeological sites are preserved include attrition, rock fall, and allogenic inputs and result in complex deposits with considerable horizontal and vertical variability. Sediments are affected by bioturbation and shallow rockshelters are subject to pedogenesis which adds to the complexity in excavation and interpretation. Understanding the depositional and post-depositional processes is necessary in

order to make accurate interpretations of past human behavior during rockshelter occupations. Tight vertical and horizontal spatial control is important in dealing with complex deposits and internal variability of sediments within rockshelters.

Chandler, Nicholas

Gunsmiths to Blacksmiths: Tracing Technology Tales in Leesburg and Greater Loudoun County, Virginia

This discussion describes the results of a Historical Archaeology class archive research project entitled "There Must Have Been Gunsmiths in 18th Century Leesburg.....Go Find Them!"

Clark, David T.

In Small Things Remembered

Many think future archaeology will focus on "Space" or the "Ocean Bottom", but as a recent, "geriatric" parent, I have inadvertently discovered a startling, overwhelming high-tech material-culture that will challenge even the best analytical minds in the distant future. Recent oral interviews and ethno-archaeological research predicts that hundreds of millions of households in the future will be inundated with trillions of minute toy micro-components (TMC) of modern toy systems. These seemingly indestructible "toyfacts" occur in bewildering and ever-increasing varieties. Even now, TMC minutia clutters nearly every household across the land yet few of these toyfact systems are recognized by the majority of contemporary archaeologists. Archaeologists, prepare thyself for the future! Join this emergency, enabling presentation by a senior researcher to identify major TMC Systems and their origins.

Cochran, Matthew David

Constructing the Spaces of Capitalism: Landscape Change in Early Colonial Annapolis

It's a common trope to say that landscapes are palimpsests – layers of human action written, partially erased, and re-written on the landscape. While true in many instances, this phrasing has the potential to belie a complexity of conscious urban planning and pragmatic urban construction. Using a close reading of colonial land records and Phase II archaeological data from the area surrounding the colonial Annapolis city dock, this paper seeks to address the physical changes to the natural environment during Annapolis' formative years during the last decade of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Points addressed within this paper include: land clearing episodes, leveling and filling of wetland environments, and the construction of viable spaces for colonial Annapolis' burgeoning industrial ventures.

Cost of Conservation Session Members

Examining Other Conservation Resources

Following a brief presentation of web-based resources (Conservation FAQ at SHA, AIC's new website, Historic St Mary's City, etc.), there will be time for your questions about archaeological conservation. Come armed with questions and let us help answer them.

Cox, C. Jane, Stephanie T. Sperling and Steven Tourville

Life on the Freshwater Marsh and Questions of Woodland Period Subsistence on the Coastal Plain

Pig Point, a highly stratified site on the upper reaches of Jug Bay, offers an opportunity to consider transitions in subsistence patterns throughout the Woodland period. The site's location on a broad estuarine freshwater marsh offered tremendous variability in seasonally available food sources. One-hundred percent of the soils from tightly datable undisturbed midden and intact features were water-screened and large samples floated in an effort to capture evidence of subsistence over the Early, Middle and Late Woodland periods. Preliminary results from archaeobotanical and faunal studies at Pig Point will provide context for an inquiry into the subsistence, settlement patterns, and environmental preferences of Woodland peoples in the Chesapeake coastal plain.

Creveling, Donald K.

I Said, I Don't Dig Dinosaurs! Didn't I?

After thirty years of telling well-meaning relatives, elementary school teachers, and little kids that archaeologists don't dig dinosaurs, I am now the manager of *Dinosaur Park* in Prince George's County, Maryland. This paper will describe how an archaeologist became the steward of a unique 100-million year old clay deposit containing the remains of fossilized dinosaur bones and early flowering plants. *Dinosaur Park* is now open to the public and offers hands-on programs for kids and adults. The paper will also discuss the issue, not unlike in archaeology, of who is qualified to collect fossils and where and how they will be curated. It also considers the potential for archaeology and historical research associated with 19th century iron mines and iron works where African American miners originally discovered dinosaur bones in the 1850s.

Creveling, Marian C., Karen L. Orrence, Stephen R. Potter and Robert C. Sonderman
Killed in Action at Antietam, September 17, 1862

During December 2008, National Park Service archeologists from the National Capital Region, conducted excavations at the site of a previously unknown and unmarked battlefield burial. The battlefield burial was brought to the attention of Antietam NB personnel on October 13, 2008, by a park visitor who discovered bones, teeth, and a piece of leather at the mouth of a ground hog burrow on the historic David R. Miller farm. Subsequent archeological investigations by park and regional staff determined he was a Union soldier fighting in a New York regiment. The Union soldier was a young man, probably no older than 19 years of age, when he was killed in action on September 17, 1862. Following forensic study, his remains were returned to New York State for reburial with full military honors.

Dent, Joe

The Claggett Retreat Site: Early Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley

This poster presentation illustrates the research being undertaken by the Potomac River Archaeology Survey of American University in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Maryland and the Maryland Historic Trust. Two field seasons of excavations at Claggett Retreat, along the Monocacy River east of Frederick, Maryland, have documented the one-time presence of a small hamlet that has been radiocarbon dated to AD 1235. The site appears to represent one of the earliest phases of settled life in the Potomac Valley. Claggett Retreat is assigned to the Mason Island complex, known elsewhere as Page. On-going analysis of the site's artifacts and features is focusing on the degree to which these people were dependent on horticulture and is also comparing the site to other nearby similar sites.

Devlin, Sean

"... a lot of land on the east side ...:" The Changing Meaning of Structures in an Urban Center

The Lumpkin's Jail site in Richmond, Virginia is central for understanding the massive social transformations and confrontations that dominated the American South during the middle of the nineteenth century. Richmond served as one of the main centers for the sale of enslaved labor from the Upper to the Lower South in the decades preceding the Civil War. Given this role, the process and structures of slave trading were symbolically shaped by white efforts to deny the humanity of African Americans. In the postwar decades, African Americans publicly refuted this identity of slavery. One example of this process was the transformation of Lumpkin's Jail into a center for African American education. Excavations at the Lumpkin's Jail archaeological site will be explored to broaden our understanding of how the physical landscape of a "slave jail" was manipulated in symbolic ways by these contending elements within the urban community throughout this period.

Espenshade, Chris

Arrhythmia and the Chaîne Opératoire: Timing in Pottery-Making

A layperson or archaeologist unfamiliar with the pottery-making may wrongly perceive it as a straight-line, step-by-step, continuous process. In reality, the chaîne opératoire is full of starts,

stops, delays, and waiting. Indeed, one of the most important skills in pottery-making is knowing when it is time to move to the next step and when it is time to wait. Through a demonstration using a series of vessels at different points in the chaîne opératoire, the importance of timing will be illustrated. The implications of an arrhythmic process on household pottery production will also be addressed.

Fink, Blair

Prehistoric Deposits at Point Breeze: An Analysis and Implications for Future Archaeological Research

This paper examines prehistoric archaeological deposits unearthed in the summer of 2009 at Point Breeze in Bordentown, New Jersey. Excavators unearthed a rich prehistoric deposit during a survey of historic sites located on the home site of Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and Naples. A ground penetrating radar survey identified subsurface anomalies believed to be historic structures. One of these anomalies proved to be a large FCR deposit containing artifacts dating to the Woodland period. This paper examines that deposit and other prehistoric remains found in the vicinity of Bonaparte's palatial home. The site is located within the boundaries of the Abbott Farm Historic District. The site is important for contributing to our understanding of the Abbott Farm and for highlighting the potential use of ground penetrating radar as a means of locating prehistoric deposits.

Flick, Alex

"Att a Councill Held att...:" Landscape, Politics, and the Maryland Provincial Council, 1637-1695

Despite the difficulties of 17th-century travel, Maryland's Provincial Council convened at numerous locations within and beyond the province. This paper explores politics and geographical mobility during this period by examining when and where the Council met and what business was conducted at these meetings. Using Council proceedings, I identified the date, location, and business conducted for 640 individual meetings, which I then aggregated for further comparative analysis. While the majority of Council meetings took place in St. Mary's City, fully 25 percent met outside the colonial capital, some more than 70 miles away. High proportions of foreign policy and military business were conducted at remote meeting locations away from the formal power centers of all negotiating parties. Meeting location was a conscious choice, and these observations suggest that the Council used the early colonial landscape to achieve desired political ends.

Freeman, Mark A.

What Aren't We Saying: Compromises in Presenting Archaeology Site Information to a Non-Professional Audience

Public support for archaeology depends on the public's understanding of how archaeology informs us and, implicitly, how the archaeological process supports the results. Spatial control, excavation strategy and techniques, and record keeping all affect the types of information gathered, while cataloging, conservation, cross-mending and analysis affect how it is understood. Behind every excavation is a research plan; the conclusions result from choices made. Yet the public often sees just the final conclusions, marginalizing context, process, uncertainty, and multiple possible interpretations. This paper reviews a number of online projects—a virtual unit, features, building excavations, a landscape study, and a project involving multiple sites along five miles of roadway—to see where they fall short and where they succeed in interpreting the complexity of archaeological results.

Geier, Clarence and Kimberly Tinkham

More Chaos at Meadow Brook: 2010

Since 2008 researchers from James Madison University have been studying archaeological data for the purpose of locating evidence of military encampments and lines of battle on a section of the Battle of Cedar Creek fought on October 19, 1864.

To address these issues, a program of metal detecting was developed which was used to identify areas believed to house the appropriate remains. Intensive programs of metal detecting and artifact recovery were carried out in 2009 which more clearly revealed the areas of military encampment and lines of conflict. This paper introduces the strategies of metal detecting used in the Phase I and Phase III studies and compares the results of the two levels of testing.

Giordano, Brock A. and Richard Veit

Archaeological Evidence of Nineteenth-Century Pottery Manufacturing in Elizabeth New Jersey: The Keen Pruden Estate Archaeological Site

A recent archaeological survey of the former Keen Pruden estate in Elizabeth New Jersey, once home to a prominent potter, unearthed waster deposits related to the production of redware, stoneware, yellowware, and whiteware. Features identified included foundation walls, a brick-lined well, and a small but revealing artifact assemblage. The artifact assemblage includes a variety of domestic artifacts, in addition to a large quantity of kiln furniture and kiln wasters. Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of the collection is the wide variety of kiln furniture recovered throughout the site, including trivets, wads, cockspurs, and saggars. This paper presents a history of the Elizabeth Pottery Company and the results of an archaeological survey of the site designated the Keen Pruden Estate Archaeological Site. The site has the potential to provide important information on Elizabeth's nineteenth-century pottery industry as well as the life of one of its prominent industrialists.

Gollup, Jasmine

Change and Continuity: An Analysis of European Material Culture Acquisition by the Susquehannocks

The Susquehannock Indians dominated the Indian-European trade throughout the Susquehanna River Basin during the seventeenth century. As acknowledged middlemen, they forged an important link between the fur-trapping Indians of the west and the European traders in the east. Although engaged with European material culture, the Susquehannocks did not thoughtlessly adopt European goods. This study analyzes the spatial and temporal effects on the adoption of European goods by the Susquehannocks by examining the number, type, and modification of European trade goods found at ten sites spanning over a century. I concluded that both space and time play a role in the acquisition of trade goods as the number of goods and the diversity of goods increased over time, while the rate of modification tentatively decreased. However, there were interesting anomalies in the data that display surprising resilience of Susquehannock material culture into the 1700's.

González, Kerry S., Kerri Barile, and Sean Maroney

The Dirt on the Sentry Box Ice House

In 2008 Dovetail Cultural Resource Group was hired to investigate a curious stone feature located on a piece of property in downtown Fredericksburg, Virginia known as the "Sentry Box." The home was built in 1786 by General George Weedon who gave it its name as a play on words to denote his many years of military service. Weedon intentionally designed his plantation with a Georgian-style Palladian Plan in what was then a very agrarian-focused area outside of town. Today one would never know that great expanses of fields and pastures once surrounded the home. As Fredericksburg expanded to encompass the Sentry Box, the landscape surrounding the home changed dramatically including the replacement of the original symmetrically designed ice house with the large, stone-line feature excavated by Dovetail. This paper will explore how this part of Fredericksburg changed from suburban agricultural parcels to urban house lots through an investigation of the Sentry Box land.

Graversen, Poul Erik

Modern Analysis of Middle Atlantic Caches in the Twenty-First Century

Is it worth the effort to revisit caches formerly analyzed? If so, why and how has cache analysis changed over the past century? The analysis of caches in the Middle Atlantic Region of the

United States has changed dramatically over the last one hundred years. Some of the earliest cache analyses from prominent figures such as Charles Abbott and those later from Dorothy Cross, among so many others are interesting, rich, and valuable sources of archaeological information. However, new finds discovered over decades of additional excavations and technological advances have led us into the twenty-first century with new theories to ponder and explore. The evolution of artifact and cache analysis combined with the accumulated knowledge of the archaeological and scientific communities over the past century have contributed substantially to a greater understanding of trade between groups, settlement patterns, and the life-ways of prehistoric aboriginals of the Middle Atlantic Region.

Griffith, Daniel and Charles Fithian
American Indian Ceramics in Delaware

Native ceramics are useful tools for studies in technology, chronology, group learning practices, cultural interaction and movement. These types of studies require a disciplined approach to typology at a local level while maintaining a regional perspective. It is critical that archaeologists and students of material culture have a shared knowledge of how published ceramic types are defined and the nature of the research opportunities and limitations inherent in such type definitions. The exhibit of Delaware dated ceramic contexts presents the raw data in a way that fosters such an evaluation while suggesting new research directions.

Grow, Jessie and Shawn Sharpe
Pig Point and the Chronological Position of Piscataway Points

The deeply stratified nature of the Pig Point village/base camp site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland allows for a new examination of projectile point chronology in the Chesapeake. The stratigraphic position of numerous Piscataway points is of particular interest. Archaeologists throughout the region have broadly dated these points from the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland, but their recovery in conjunction with numerous other diagnostic artifacts at Pig Point may refine this chronological placement.

Guercin, Richard J.
It's a Two Way Street: The Reciprocal Benefits of Public Outreach Archaeology

For some time the George Washington and Jefferson Forests, Archeological Society of Virginia, and Virginia Department of Historic Resources have worked to bring archaeology to the people. Over these years much benefit has been derived for the general public, the avocational archaeologist, and the professional archaeologist. This paper will explore these benefits and what they mean for the resource, the researcher, and the participant. Additionally, aspects of better public interaction will be discussed and how this presents the potential for greater preservation and funding.

Hatch, D. Brad
The Decline of Subfloor Pits and Rise of African American Consumerism in Virginia

Subfloor pits related to slave buildings have challenged archaeologists in the Chesapeake for more than 40 years. Their use, meaning, and interpretation have been points for serious debate and indicative of theoretical trends in the archaeology of the African Diaspora since their discovery. These trends will first be examined and then a new interpretation will be added to the many that already exist. Through the examination and analysis of 116 slave-related structures in Virginia a decrease in the frequency of these features from the late 17th through 19th centuries will be illustrated. This drop in frequency will then be used to interpret the meaning of these features to the enslaved people that constructed and used them in the capitalist system of early Virginia. Finally, new directions will be explored with relation to the economy, power relationships, and agency of the enslaved.

Haynes, John H., William Utley, David Howe, and Raymond Hayes

The Civil War in Quantico Creek: The Search for CSS George Page

In 1861 and early 1862, the Confederates harbored several vessels, including the gunboat CSS George Page, in the protected anchorage at the mouth of Quantico Creek along the Potomac River, 30 miles south of Washington, D.C. Recently, the Institute for Maritime History (IMH), working with John Haynes, MCB Quantico archaeologist, conducted a cultural resources survey in the creek to locate shipwrecks and other sites from this period. Wrecks suspected in the creek include the George Page, the Confederate schooner Martha Washington, and two captured Federal schooners. A shoreline survey located the remains of a pier of likely 19th-century origin and an associated road cut; possible Confederate battery earthworks; and the remains of a two-masted vessel. Side-scan and magnetometer surveys located the remains of a large, submerged wreck that seems likely to be CSS George Page at the end of the pier, and divers inspected the target in December 2009.

Hayward, Anne, Kelley Walter, and Peter Quantock

Conflicting Conclusions: Archaeology Disagrees With History at Kingston

When the foundation of the Kingston House needed repairs, several test units were excavated to explore the area. Known as the oldest surviving building in Upper Marlboro, local lore dates the house to before 1730, a date supported by an experienced architectural historian. However, artifacts recovered from around the foundation primarily date to the 19th and 20th centuries. Where are all the 18th century objects? Why does the terraced lawn slope down towards the house when convention dictates it should fall away? How can archaeologists reconcile their conclusions with those of the historical architect and local residents? What happens when archaeology conflicts with history?

Heath, Barbara J.

Slave Housing, Household Formation, and Community Dynamics at Poplar Forest, 1760s-1810s

In this paper, I will explore the ties between the material culture of slave houses and domestic landscapes, and household and community formation at three quartering sites at Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's Bedford County plantation. My research responds to a recently-proposed model that ties a late-eighteenth century revolution in housing to negotiations between owners and enslaved workers as plantations transitioned from tobacco to grain production, and labor management moved from gang to task-based systems.

Herlich, Jessica

Early Colonial Trade Relations: Chesapeake and Iroquois Archaeology

Chesapeake archaeology and Iroquois archaeology provide important insight into the complexity of colonial interactions and networks of exchange between native peoples and European settlers and colonists during the Early Colonial era. This paper will synthesize previous research and existing data from the archaeological record that address material culture and its place within trade relations and exchange between indigenous peoples and Europeans in these two regions. The focus will primarily be on the exchange of European trade goods, such as glass beads, and their presence on early Colonial sites, looking at similarities and differences in their exchange within the Chesapeake and Iroquoia.

Hughes, Tanja

The Children of Monongahela: Understanding Social Relations

How do you learn about a culture after it is gone? The Monongahela are a culture that was once lost to time. Through their dead a picture can be created that gives an interpretation of how their society developed. At four Monongahela sites evidence is seen suggesting a possible shift occurred regarding child and adult burial rituals. Burials from Fort Hill, Reckner, Troutman and Emerick will be examined to demonstrate reasons why this change in mortuary ritual occurred. This paper intends to illustrate that the Monongahela shifted their rituals in relation to child burial practices, by placing emphasis on the locations of child burials in relation to house

dwelling. In addition a survey of adjacent Native American societies will be conducted to determine if this proposed shift is a regionally wide spread practice or a specialized practice seen with in the Monongahela Tradition.

Humphries, Amy

When a Rock Pile Ceases to be a Rock Pile: A Test of the 1985 Sullivan and Rozen Study Using Experimentally-Created Assemblages

Sullivan and Rozen (1985) proposed a method for making a distinction between activities associated with core reduction and the manufacture of tools utilizing an "interpretation-free" system of debitage classification based on the breakage patterns found on flakes and debris from an archaeological context. The debate over the use of this method focused on whether or not it could be used to describe prehistoric human behavior and whether or not experimental archaeology could be employed to confirm its usefulness. In this paper, I present a test of the Sullivan and Rozen model in which I utilize data taken from experimentally produced assemblages and compare the findings with those of Sullivan and Rozen in order to determine if their findings are replicable.

Hyland, Tom

The Early "Carolina Road" as a Primary Frontier Settlement and Inter-colony Trading Route: A View from Loudoun County, Virginia

Taking a class in Historical Archaeology has led to ongoing "historic documents" research on Loudoun County, Virginia roads and road cases. This presentation chronicles how the "original" Carolina Road evolved and how it affected commerce and communities along the way during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Johnson, William C., Ryan W. Robinson, J. Steven Kite, Edward J. Siemon, Denise L. Grantz Bastianini, Jonathan Glenn, Amanda L. Valko, and Keith Bastianini

The Late Early Archaic and Early Middle Archaic Period Occupations at the Confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, Parkersburg, West Virginia

The Cultural Resources Section of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., performed Phase I-III investigations at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers for the WVDOH and FHWA between 2001-2003, documenting two deeply stratified archaeological sites. At the Godbey Field site on the lower-most Little Kanawha River, two initial Middle Archaic Stanly Stemmed-Kirk Serrated point components associated with five CAMS dates were excavated between 1.0-1.4 m bgs. At the West Blennerhassett site on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River, two LeCroy point components with five associated CAMS assays were documented at 4.8 m bgs. Multiple early Middle Archaic components were recorded between 2.5-4.0 m bgs. Thirty-seven features, several Kirk Serrated points, and 11 CAMS dates were associated with a weak 15 cm thick anthropogenic horizon at 3.4 m bgs.

Kalin, Jeff

Woodland Pottery Demonstration and Interactive Pottery Surface Treatment

Throughout the session, I will demonstrate coil built pottery construction, using a combination of cord wrapped paddle compression and shell scraping techniques. Additionally, an interactive table, with clay, and a selection of decoration and surface treatment tools, will be made available for participants to explore.

Kimball, Lori

From Goresville to Loudoun County Preservation

This presentation describes how a Historical Archaeology class and an assigned class documents project: "Goresville, A By-Gone Historic Town in Loudoun County, Virginia," contributed to a major commitment to Heritage Preservation.

King, Julia A.

The Missing County

Although archaeologists in Maryland readily acknowledge that Charles County occupies an important place in both pre-Contact and early colonial Mid-Atlantic history, only recently have programs been put in place to explore those histories. The Port Tobacco Archaeological Project is one of those programs; a second program comes out of St. Mary's College of Maryland with strong support from the Smallwood Foundation and from landowners in the area. This session describes how researchers from St. Mary's College and Smallwood are using a multi-disciplinary landscape archaeology approach to develop models of settlement and land use that are then tested in the field. Researchers have partnered to re-examine early deeds and plats, probate records, soil and geological data, and extant archaeological collections as well as undertake archaeological investigations to develop narratives of life in this region grounded in their economic, social, and cultural contexts. The papers in this session reveal some of the latest findings from those efforts.

Klein, Michael

Artifacts as Symbols and Tools in the Southern Middle Atlantic Region: Costly Signaling, Diffusion, and Technological Evolution in Early Soapstone and Ceramic Vessels

Archaeologists' explanations of the adoption of innovations tend to invoke migration, diffusion, Darwinian fitness, and, more recently, the symbolic value of the innovation. Each explanation leads to different, albeit somewhat imprecise and overlapping, implications for the appearance of the particular innovations in the archaeological record. Here I examine the social context of vessel technology, the regional and local temporal sequence of the appearance of soapstone and ceramic vessels, the functional implications of vessel attributes, vessel production, and the spatial distribution of vessels to evaluate the proposed explanations of the adoption of durable container technology in the southern Middle Atlantic region.

Langley, Susan and Brian Jordan

Overview of Maryland's Maritime Archeology Program

From 2007 through 2009, Maryland's Maritime Archeology Program (MMAP) within the Maryland Historical Trust has been conducting electronic remote-sensing surveys in Maryland's Ocean waters. Over 100 square miles were surveyed, which included over 1,400 linear miles of survey lanes. During this time, MMAP also worked with federal, state, and non-governmental organizations on various other maritime-related projects. One of these partnerships resulted in the nomination of the *U-1105 'Black Panther'* Historic Shipwreck Preserve to the National System of Marine Protected Areas. This site is owned by the U.S. Navy and is managed through partnerships between the State of Maryland, St. Mary's County Commissioners, Piney Point Lighthouse and Museum, and the Institute of Maritime History. This presentation will summarize our findings since the last MAAC conference, and include future survey and archeology projects around the state of Maryland.

Lattanzi, Gregory, R. Michael Stewart, and George Pevarnik

Technological Style in Pottery Analysis

Traditional typologies are not constructed to realize the interpretive potential derived from the examination of variability in the way that American Indian pottery is produced. Technological style - attention to everything involved in pottery production from the raw materials employed, forming techniques, the application of surface treatments and designs, to firing - is a more effective means of examining and organizing variability. More critically, it has the potential to refine the ways that we use pottery to make inferences about technological choices, learning networks of potters, settlement patterns, group interactions, exchange/trade, and chronology. This exhibit and presentation uses experimental reconstructions, sherds/pots from archaeological assemblages, petrographic thin sections, Powerpoint slides and other graphics to show how aspects of technological style can be recognized.

Lenert, Michael

Examining the Hardyston Jasper Prehistoric District of Eastern Pennsylvania

Hindsight is 20/20 or maybe it's more like 20/40 when examining the Hardyston Jasper Prehistoric District of eastern Pennsylvania through the lens of 20+ Years of precontact site data. Since the Anthony and Roberts (1988) study was conducted, new sites have been recorded and investigated in the Hardyston Jasper Prehistoric District. One of the tenets of the District model is that sites located at greater distances from the Hardyston Formation will tend to contain less jasper-derived artifacts. Another tenet is that jasper was used more widely in the Early and Late Woodland periods than the Middle Woodland period. This study attempts to illuminate why some sites violate the model. Using data generated during the last 20 years of investigations in Bucks County, GIS analyses of site locations, proportions of lithic raw materials, and the cost-distance relationships of sites to possible tool stone sources are employed to examine the District model. Study results suggest there is room for slight refinement to the model in the hopes that the model will become a more useful interpretive and management tool for all archaeologists working in the region.

Levitan, Robyn

From Student to Teacher: Understanding the Learning Process of Early Humans

Flintknapping is the technique of striking suitable stones against each other to create useful tools. Using the constructs of experimental archaeology, this research aims to monitor the technique of six novice flintknappers when separately exposed to three different pedagogical methods. The objective of each teaching and learning session is to teach the participant how to produce flakes of a useable size with an obsidian cobble and quartz hammerstone. The debitage, or waste-flakes produced by the participants were mapped and digitized using a computer mapping software called ArcMap. The debitalogical signatures will be compared with that of an expert who was asked to complete the same task. When comparing the technique and signature of the participant to the expert, the results should support the hypothesis that the combined methods of verbal communication and physical demonstration, is better suited to transfer knowledge than other methods. Furthermore, different teaching and learning styles may leave different observable signatures in the archaeological record.

The Lost Towns Project

Prehistoric Ceramics from Pig Point (18AN50): Adding New Pieces to the Puzzle

The Pig Point site (18AN50) is located on a bluff overlooking the extensive freshwater marshes of the Patuxent River near Jug Bay. The site has produced an impressive array of prehistoric pottery types, and is stratified through the entire Woodland sequence - and into the Archaic. While the bulk of the assemblage follows the expected local chronology, a number of exotic ceramics (and other artifacts) have been encountered that are highly unusual in the Maryland Coastal Plain. Portions of the typical and atypical assemblage will be presented in this workshop along with other visual aides to share the preliminary findings of this remarkable site.

Lowery, Darrin

Clovis on the Coastal Plain: A Perspective from the Delmarva Peninsula, USA

The Clovis sites on the Delmarva Peninsula are numerous. The sites in the region include upland hunting-related base camps and finds that are suggestive of former kill sites. The tool assemblages imply a focus on coastal plain secondary cobble lithic resources and coastal plain primary lithic resources. The collective data also imply localized groups with clearly defined territories. With many archaeological sites buried beneath aeolian loess, covered by tidal marsh peat, or completely drowned beneath the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, the region's unique geologic conditions have greatly impacted the visibility of Clovis site types that are currently available for study. Given what is generally presented in the published "boiler plate" overviews, the Clovis culture on the Delmarva Peninsula seems to have been greatly misinterpreted and misrepresented. Finally, the site formation processes associated with Paleoindian sites in the Middle Atlantic region show some common trends.

Lucas, Michael T.

"To our Inn we march'd away": Material Culture of Form and Movement in the Colonial Chesapeake

Many of the towns that were established in the Chesapeake region during the late seventeenth century consisted of a few structures straddling a main road. Historians and archaeologists have struggled to adequately situate these places within the economic and social framework of the region. Yet, the importance of these locales should not be underestimated. Towns often served as important neighborhood gathering points. For all the emphasis on town planning, very little research has focused on how people moved through town spaces. This paper will explore this peripatetic landscape using archaeological and historical data from Charles Town in Prince George's County Maryland. Building footprints and artifacts are used to explore the active use of spaces within Charles Town.

Luchenbach, Al

Pig Point: A Deeply Stratified Site on Maryland's Western Shore

The Pig Point Site is situated on a pronounced bluff overlooking the Patuxent River in southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Included as part of the large, previously recorded site 18AN50, the area had not been the subject of any archaeological testing until the spring of 2009 when the Lost Towns Project began investigations. Although excavations are still in progress it is already apparent that this site is one of the most important in the region. The area being tested has not only proven to be deeply stratified (over seven feet in some places), but also possesses excellent preservation of floral and faunal materials as well as features from at least the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland. Notable among the latter are numerous superimposed outlines of oval "wigwam" structures, the first from Tidewater Maryland. A number of exotic ceramics and other artifacts attest to a probable base camp and trade nexus.

Lutton, Hank D.

From Plantation to Port: Cohabitation and the Transformation of Cultural Landscapes

Beginning in 1680, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a series of laws intended to encourage the development of port towns where Virginians could enjoy the advantages of cohabitation. Traditionally, scholars of early America have depicted these attempts to legislate towns as unsuccessful and of little consequence. Such characterizations are incommensurate with recent archaeological evidence which finds that towns began to appear in the Chesapeake Bay region during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. By integrating historical and archaeological data to obtain a more comprehensive perspective, this paper will explore the process of town formation in Hampton, Virginia and explore how the development of these port towns dramatically transformed existing cultural landscapes.

Mack, Isabel, John Dowdle, and David Howe

Submerged Historical Inventory Project [SHIP] in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia

During 2008 and 2009 IMH volunteers continued work on our Submerged Historical Inventory Project (SHIP), an extensive underwater reconnaissance of state waters for the Maryland Historical Trust, the Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs in collaboration with the Archaeological Society of Delaware (ASD), and the U.S. Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. The purpose of the project is to locate and assess submerged resources for the State Historic Preservation Officer and to involve volunteers in active stewardship of those resources. The work is supported by a generous grant from the Maryland Historical Trust and support from ASD, the City of Lewes, and the Lewes Historical Society. This presentation will summarize our findings since the last MAAC conference, including several wrecksites mapped during the past year in the Potomac and St. Mary's Rivers, a field school we conducted in August 2009, support provided to the St. Augustine (Florida) Lighthouse & Museum, and our plans for continued reconnaissance in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia during 2010.

Magoon, Dane, Mike Klein, Laura Powell Kiser, Berek Dore, and Brianna Blinn

A Bioarchaeological Study of the Hatch Site (44PG51), Prince George County, Virginia

The Hatch Site (44PG51) is one of the few late prehistoric archaeological sites in coastal Virginia where the number of individual human interments has far outnumbered the population associated with secondary ossuary burial. In a paper presented at the MAAC meetings last year, we reviewed the burial patterning and associated artifacts at the site and forwarded the hypothesis that the burial assemblage was associated with the first half of the Late Woodland period, which has been supported by recent radiocarbon dates obtained from non-human skeletal remains recovered from the site. This paper will present information on the recently completed osteological analysis of human remains recovered at the site, and compare that information with data from other Late Woodland sites located in coastal Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Markus, David M.

Understanding Identity Construction and Consumer Choice through Personal Adornment at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Personal adornment items such as buttons and beads represent unique consumer choices and can be representative of how people view themselves. These patterns of consumption become especially important in plantation contexts as they give a view into the daily lives of the enslaved. The Quarter Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest represents a unique set of circumstances regarding the identity of the enslaved. As a high profile and largely absentee plantation owner, Jefferson inadvertently gave latitudes to his slaves that were likely far greater than the average plantation owner. To fully understand the consumer choices of the enslaved at Poplar Forest, and how this differs from similar contexts, the personal adornment assemblage at the Quarter Site is compared to that of the cabins at Kingsley Plantation, which is largely seen as one of the most permissive plantations of the time period.

Martin, Alexandra

Stakeholder Communities: Representation and Recognition Issues

For archaeologists engaging in collaborative archaeologies, the positions and access of stakeholder communities may be variously defined by politics and regulatory procedures. Issues related to the federal recognition of Virginia Indians continue to play a pivotal role in archaeological interactions as well as general conceptions of colonial history and Indigeneity.

Much of the literature concerning federal recognition is currently based in historical or political science studies. Notwithstanding the limited definitions of continuity perpetuated by federal processes, archaeologists may be uniquely positioned to assist in re-representations of Native peoples in colonial and colonized social structures. Through archaeologically-minded conversations with local Native archaeologists, this paper attempts to identify relations that can effectively represent Virginia Indians in archaeological projects that subvert static understandings of historic Native societies.

Martin, John W., John M. Stiteler, and Mark C. Brosnan

Prehistoric Settlement and Land Use in the Middle Raritan Valley

NJDOT excavations associated with the Route 18 Extension project have offered an opportunity to examine prehistoric site evidence in and around the better known historic settlement of Raritan Landing. While most investigations in the vicinity have been oriented towards historic sites, there has generally been a comparative lack of prehistoric evidence as might be expected given the setting near the fall line of the Raritan River. This situation may be the result of several factors, from modern disturbance and burial to a lack of systematic investigation, thorough excavation, and site recordation. However, if it is not an artifact of site identification, then an explanation for the relative absence of evidence is warranted. The geology and geomorphology of the central valley influenced site location and preservation. Data recovery excavations at site 28-Mi-121 may offer clues to land use and site size that shed light on occupations in this portion of the Raritan Valley.

May, Jamie

Visualizing Jamestown

Since Preservation Virginia's Jamestown Rediscovery began in 1994, the project has centered on unearthing the footprint of the original 1607 fort and the fort's associated structures. The discoveries have included previously unrecognized forms of vernacular architecture as well as transitional forms that reflect the changing mindsets and Virginia Company objectives within the first several years of the settlement. A multi-purpose structure that is currently under analysis presented a very unique form that appeared distinctly different from the other fort structures, necessitating reference to earlier European examples in order to visualize its appearance above ground.

McDaid, Christopher L.

The Social and Material Context for Urban Taverns in Eighteenth Century Hampton, Virginia

One of the major differences between the Chesapeake's towns and its rural spaces was the presence of multiple taverns. In Virginia's rural areas there was little choice for a traveler needing a place to sleep and a place to eat. They stopped at the available tavern or availed themselves on a private house. In the towns of Virginia that was not the case. Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Hampton all had multiple taverns. This multiplicity allowed for the patrons of these taverns to be selective about which tavern they frequented. In this presentation I will examine the archaeological remains of two taverns believed to serve the "better sort" during the eighteenth century in Hampton. I will use documentary sources to better understand the social context in which the goods recovered through excavation were used. By examining the goods, particularly the material associated with the "customer experience" of the taverns, the actions and interactions among the tavern-keepers, the goods they placed in their taverns and the taverns' customers will come into better focus.

McKnight, Justine, Patricia Samford, Ed Chaney, and Martin Gallivan

Improving Accessibility to Maryland's Archeobotanical Data at www.jefpat.org

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab has completed a webpage and online database devoted to improving accessibility to Maryland's archeobotanical data and plant artifacts. The project includes profiles of sites bearing archeobotanical information and a searchable database containing detailed archeobotanical data. Interpretive resources and a summary of 20,000 years of ecological change in Maryland are also offered. The database includes a comprehensive inventory of plant macro-remains from 90 archaeological sites spanning 12,000 years of Maryland history. This research tool will be useful to scholars trying to develop a context for interpreting the plant remains found on newly-excavated archaeological sites, and will also be helpful to researchers interested in evaluating environmental changes in the Chesapeake region.

McMillan, Lauren K.

An Evaluation of Tobacco Pipe Stem Dating in the Chesapeake

There are currently four dating techniques available to historical archaeologists studying 17th and 18th century sites using imported English clay tobacco pipe stems: Harrington's histogram of time periods, Binford's linear formula, Hanson's formulas and the Heighon and Deagan formula. In order to determine the accuracy and usefulness of the dates given by these methods, a sample set of pipe stems was collected from previously excavated sites in Maryland and Virginia. These data were used to compare the different formula results to one another and to the dates assigned to the sites using historical records and temporally diagnostic artifacts other than tobacco pipes. The preliminary results of the study show which of the dating methods are most accurate and useful.

Means, Bernard K.

How "Forgotten Men" Unearthed Pennsylvania's Past: A Retrospective on the 75th Anniversary of WPA Archaeology

After his inauguration in 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt began a New Deal for the American people, creating work relief programs that helped Americans cope with the Depression. Archaeology projects were well suited for work relief because they were "shovel ready" and the nation's buried past was still very much a mystery to all. Most New Deal archaeological projects were conducted under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which began 75 years ago in April 1935. Farmers, coal miners, railroad workers, and other ordinary citizens uncovered hidden clues about Pennsylvania's past and forever changed how we view the Keystone state. Pennsylvania's New Deal archaeologists excavated in Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Greene, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montgomery, Northumberland, Somerset, Venango, and Warren Counties. Modern archaeologists return again and again to the lasting legacy New Deal archaeologists left behind.

Montaperto, Kristin M.

"O Mary... Pray For Us...": African-American Catholicism at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

During excavations conducted in the 1990s by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a number of religious medals were uncovered at Northampton, a prominent Prince George's County, Maryland, plantation. These medallions were discovered within the two slave quarters, a wood frame quarter dating to the late 1790s and a brick quarter dating to the second quarter of the 1800s. Both enslaved African Americans and African-American tenant farmers lived in these quarters. Although research at the site is ongoing, this paper will begin to examine the significance of these finds and the spiritual practices of African Americans at Northampton

Mort, April K. and Anna M. Courtier

Ground Penetrating Radar Study of Site 44ST0286: Military Encampment at Camp Misery, Virginia

Site 44ST0286 was a Civil War encampment occupied by the 2nd Brigade, 1st Div., V Corps in 1862-1863. The site holds historical evidence from this Union encampment, but is threatened by impending construction. To preserve the history of the site, a portion has been studied using multiple techniques. Fieldwork conducted in 2007 identified well preserved site remains that included hut and hearth features. Additional fieldwork was conducted on a section of the site to be lost that included both archaeological recovery and GPR studies. After conducting GPR examinations of known structural features that had been exposed archaeologically, sectors of the encampment marginal to those excavations were examined to determine if GPR could be used to identify the larger pattern of camp layout. This paper discusses the results of the study.

Nash, Carole

Clovis Not First: Late PaleoIndian Pioneer Occupations of the Interior Virginia Piedmont

Discussions of the peopling of the Americas often assume the earliest sites to be anchors for late Pleistocene pioneer populations whose descendants filled a more inviting Holocene landscape. Paleoindian chronological sequences throughout southeastern North America (e.g., the Clovis/Mid-Paleo/Dalton sequence used in Virginia) are predicated on the *in situ* development of cultural traditions following initial settlement, with regionalization of styles taken as indicative of decreased mobility and cultural regionalization. Recent studies of four sites in the Northern Virginia Blue Ridge foothills, where a paucity of Clovis and Mid-Paleoindian diagnostics has rendered the Paleoindian period almost invisible, challenge this scenario. Assemblages of exotic raw materials that include lanceolate point forms and tool kits similar to Late Paleoindian types of the Upper Midwest-Great Lakes-New England region represent later, highly mobile pioneer populations. A review of the Middle Atlantic archaeological literature demonstrates a north-south migration of Late Paleoindian traditions, perhaps associated with the extreme conditions of the Younger Dryas and a search for familiar landscapes.

O'Grady, Caitlin

Study Collections: Survey to Archive Conservation Knowledge and Identify Conservation Problems

Study collections are integral components of archaeological repositories and serve as a research tool for professionals and the public. Depending on research interests, collection strengths, and object condition, study collections can vary in the number and type of artifacts. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources study collection was originally formed using artifacts from the historic Kingsmill sites, as well as prehistoric artifacts selected from a variety of sites all over Virginia. The Kingsmill sites, James City County (44JC33-40), were excavated starting in the 1970s and include extensive artifact materials and classes. The study collection was surveyed to collect information regarding the history of conservation treatments, current object condition, as well as artifact material analysis and interpretation. Survey results provide valuable information that improve collection preservation, management and artifact interpretation, as well as isolate sensitive material from public view, identify duplicates and expand study collection artifacts to reflect current research interests.

O'Neal, Michael A. and Darrin L. Lowery

The Loess and Archaeological Record of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene on the Northwestern Section of the Delmarva Peninsula, USA

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

Publicover, Amy

"The Most Proper Place:" The Search for the Zekiah Fort

This paper reviews the evidence for the late 17th-century Piscataway Indian fort in the Zekiah Swamp in Charles County, Maryland. On June 5, 1680, during a period of colonial unrest, the Piscataway were directed into the fort by Lord Baltimore and his governing Council, as "the most proper place for the said Indians." The exact location of the fort, however, continues to elude scholars. This paper proposes an archaeological model for the fort's location. The model seeks to create a field-testable hypothesis for the fort's location by incorporating what is known about the area from historical records and past archaeological investigations as well as what is known about local topography and available resources. Finding and then documenting the Zekiah fort will shed light on what archaeologists consider a transformative period in Piscataway history and lifeways.

Quantock, Peter C., Anne Hayward, and Kelley Walter

Port Tobacco: A Shifting Settlement Pattern

Port Tobacco is an exception to the general pattern of legally established towns that were platted but never settled in the Chesapeake region. Set along the Port Tobacco River, the landscape of the town changed dramatically. What started out as a scatter of dwellings and taverns along the riverbank transformed into a nineteenth century town surrounding a village square with the County courthouse and Anglican Church as its focal points. Archaeological survey in April 2008 identified five colonial sites, two of which date to the early Chandler's Town prior to 1727 south of the extant town. The sites run along the river suggesting a road linking the landing to the later town core. The distributions of artifacts collected from investigations in and around the town show the shift in landscape from a small seventeenth century port loosely arranged into the more planned town as was typical for the seat of county government.

Quinn, Sam Avery

Between the Gilded Cages of the Methodist Ladies: Landscape History and Archaeology at the Round Lake Camp Meeting, Round Lake, New York

In the decades following the Civil War, thousands of religious revivals were held throughout the northern states of the Mid-Atlantic region. These revivals, the result of a complex array of forces shaping American Protestantism since the First Great Awakening of the 1730s, provided tens of thousands of mostly urban Victorians venues to not only engage the moral crises and personal losses of the war, but also the challenges of post-war urbanization and industrialization. Few revival sites in the Mid-Atlantic offer a better opportunity to study regional revivalism than the Round Lake camp meeting. As the host for multiple Troy conference camp meetings, New York State camp meetings, and five "National" camp meetings, the history of Round Lake, New York is a palimpsest history of multiple cross-sections of Mid-Atlantic residents imagining and re-imagining the ideal, "beloved community." In this presentation I use landscape history and archaeology to explore the material conditions of revivalism at Round Lake.

Reid, Charde LaMarise and Ruth Troccoli

Prehistoric Site Distribution in Washington, DC

Situated at the junction of two rivers, Washington, D.C. is an ideal location for prehistoric habitation. Over 300 sites have been identified and the locations have been captured to the District's archaeological site management GIS as point data. This project involved updating and refining the prehistoric site data by incorporating temporal affiliation, building on information generated by the Potomac River Archaeological Survey (PRAS) and information from the HPO site forms. Temporal categories were assigned, including Unidentified prehistoric, Contact, Woodland, Archaic, and Paleoindian periods. When available, Early, Middle, and Late subperiods were added. The data were then analyzed using GIS. Preliminary results indicate many similarities in location between periods, with some locations used in every period. The correlations analyzed include soil type, and proximity to preferred lithics.

Roller, Michael

Starting Conversations about the Past: Civic Engagement Archaeology in Bladensburg, Maryland

The Cultural Resources Section of the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA), the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) at the Department of Anthropology of the University of Maryland and several other community partners designed the Bladensburg Archaeology Project as a collaborative partnership to investigate the historic resources of the town of Bladensburg, Maryland in advance of the upcoming War of 1812 Bicentennial. The town, a seemingly ordinary suburban community located approximately two miles to the northeast of the Washington, D.C. border, has a rich and varied history that stretches back 250 years. The project includes a civic engagement component that directly involves the community in this process. Since the initiation of the project in the Spring of 2009 archaeologists and historians from the SHA and CHRS investigated three major archaeological sites, conducted documentary and

deed research and compiled architectural inventories in the town. In cases such as Bladensburg, where development has obscured or fragmented the historical landscape, an engaged archaeology can help researchers foster interpretation, appreciation, and stewardship of local history. This knowledge aids those communities in making future choices that will protect and nurture this heritage.

Rubino, Sara

Interpretive Study of Prehistoric Effigy Faces

Prehistoric effigy faces that have been found in the Upper Delaware Valley, at sites such as from the Minisink Site and Abbott Farm in New Jersey, are thought to be ritual in nature and represent animistic beliefs. A unique artifact with four carved effigy faces encircling a cylindrical polished stone has been recently discovered in collections at West Chester University. Stylistically the effigies themselves share several attributes with the Minisink and Abbott Farm finds. Theories proposed by Kraft, Lenik significance and possible contexts area examined in this work and original ideas regarding the four effigy composition proposed.

Saffer, Wynne

Partnering With the Thomas Balch Library of Leesburg: Linking Archival Research and Historical Archaeology Document Projects

Discover how the Balch Library staff members (History/Genealogy Library) help students conduct archival research on assigned class projects in which all “write bits of local history.”

Sanford, Douglas W.

Historical Archaeology in the Fredericksburg Region

The city of Fredericksburg and adjacent counties define an area with distinctive traits and history, but one emblematic of other American cities and their agricultural hinterlands. Between 1750 and the 1970s, this fall-line city acted as the political, cultural, economic, and transportation center that served rural counties and channeled their resources. In the modern era, the rural countryside gave way to residential development and commercial sprawl, becoming a bedroom community of Northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. The historical archaeology of this region has yet to be characterized. CRM-based archaeology since the 1980s has recorded hundreds of sites, but it remains difficult to analyze this mass of information other than by convenient thematic and temporal categories. This paper provides an overview of past archaeological research, noting developed topics and future opportunities, while recognizing the diversity of public and private archaeological efforts that have contributed to the understanding of the Fredericksburg region.

Sansevere, Keri

Using Experimental Archaeology to Interpret Late Archaic-Early Woodland Pit Structures in the Middle Atlantic

In recent years, scholars have speculated and debated (Kraft 2001, Artusy & Griffith 1975, Custer & Silber 1995) about the recognition, function, and technology of semi-subterranean pit structures. Inspired by Middle Atlantic research, I was struck by the possibility that these structures might mistakenly be interpreted as refuse pits in the literature. Using experimental archaeology as a primary research method, I constructed a Late Archaic-Early Woodland pit house based upon archaeological data in order to gain insight into building techniques, materials, possible decision-making processes, and archaeological site formation

Schindler, Bill

Temper, Temper, Temper: A Workshop Highlighting the Attributes of a Variety of Tempers from the Middle Atlantic Region

Tempers, or aplastic materials added to clay for technological and/or cultural purposes, were heavily utilized by prehistoric potters in the Middle Atlantic Region. Knowledge of the properties exhibited by each of these tempers is crucial as we wish to understanding the choices

made by prehistoric potters during clay preparation and vessel construction. This workshop provides hands-on access to many of the tempers available in the Middle Atlantic Region including an opportunity to process and utilize these materials. Various experimental vessels constructed with many of these tempers will also be in display.

Severts, Patrick H.

Artistic Adaption: Overcoming Clay

The ancient potters of the Americas have one thing in common, their ability to adapt to the variability of the available resources. Today with a little bit of science and a lot of trial and error a group of dedicated artisans attempt to replicate the works of these early Americans. During the mid 80's archaeologist working on the fringes of Mesa Verde, Colorado discovered a group of Anasazi trench kilns. It was these trench kilns that ignited a spark of creativity amongst a handful of archaeologists and artists. It was not enough for some to just excavate these kilns, but to dissect them and to understand how they functioned. Having assisted in this study, their work is the basis of mine. The lessons learned out west are now being applied today with the southeast collections.

Sharpe, Shawn and Al Luckenbach

Pig Point: Prehistoric House Patterns in Maryland's Coastal Plain

This paper examines the evidence of prehistoric structures discovered at the Pig Point site in southern Anne Arundel County Maryland. This highly stratified site has produced evidence for occupations from the early Archaic to the present. The Woodland era strata contain the stains of numerous small driven posts that in many cases form oval patterns indicating structures or "wigwams" superimposed on one another. The stratified nature of the site enables us to identify sequences of these structures dating from the Early through the Late Woodland Periods. Only three other prehistoric structures have been previously reported in Maryland, and none on the coastal plain. Therefore the Pig Point site provides an excellent opportunity to fill in some gaps of Maryland's prehistory.

Shephard, Christopher

Tactical Negotiations and Familiar Circumstances: Native Responses to Colonialism in 17th and 18th Century Tidewater, Virginia

The rise of Wahunsenacawh and his predecessors after A.D. 1400 created clearly defined core and frontier zones of interaction within Tidewater, Virginia. These zones, and the relationships they fostered continued to exist upon the arrival of the English, structuring social relationships between and among Native and English actors. Indigenous societies actively negotiated the influx of European settlement during the 17th and 18th century by relying on age-old tactics of incorporation and migration. Strategic intermarriage, large and small-scale population movements, and the creation of hybridized communities allowed Native populations to actively negotiate their cultural and physical persistence in the historic period. The connections drawn between these zones of interaction, Native responses to colonialism, and the social relationships that formed at their intersection will, it is hoped, help archaeologists better interpret the material remains that indigenous societies left in the wake of European colonialism.

Shephard, Steven J.

The Alexandria Archaeological Resource Protection Code after Twenty Years: A Retrospective

The Alexandria Archaeological Resource Protection Code was passed as a city ordinance in 1989. The results of this ordinance are that the information from many cultural resources that would otherwise have been lost is now saved and contributes to the city's identity as a historically significant town. The official recognition of the importance of the city's cultural resources, the demands on staff to evaluate development projects and manage documentary and archaeological investigations, and the necessary involvement of staff in other departments, have had difficulties and challenges that have resulted in an evolution of the management process over the years. This

presentation will consider the strengths and demands of an urban archaeological preservation ordinance as experienced in Alexandria, Virginia.

Sperling, Christopher

Gloucester Town Exposed: Archaeological Investigations of a Colonial Port Town

The 2005 Ottery Group data recovery for the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Seawater Research Laboratory resulted in the identification of approximately 500 cultural features and recovery of nearly 200,000 artifacts. These deposits record the entire span of historic occupation at Gloucester Point, from the mid-seventeenth through twentieth century. Features and artifacts dating to the Gloucester Town episode of this historic sequence express aspects of both the physical and social landscape. When considered collectively, mundane postholes betray the constructed geography of Gloucester Town, fixing the early- eighteenth century plat on the present-day landscape; stratigraphic sequences within a brick lined cellar suggest a social, and potentially racial, organization of space within the primary domestic of a single town lot. Accordingly, these archaeological excavations are exposing levels of significance from the individual to regional levels.

Sperling, Stephanie T. and Al Luckenbach

Scraps of Clay and "Sperling Disks": Ephemeral Preservation at Pig Point

The unique preservation of the Pig Point site provides a glimpse into daily life during the Woodland period. Nearly 20 distinct firepits were identified in a ten foot square excavation block near an extinct springhead, marking the location of an ancient cooking and working area. The recovery of dozens of bone tools and abundant charcoal demonstrates the excellent preservation of these cultural horizons. A number of mysterious small soil disks were also found in situ within and near the hearths. These so-called "Sperling Disks" are comprised solely of compressed sandy loam and their purpose is unknown to modern archaeologists. Intact lumps of clay were also found in the vicinity of these disks, some appearing to possess fingerprints left at the time of their disposal. It is unknown if these ephemeral objects were created intentionally or incidentally, but their spatial positions may lend clues to their function.

Stewart, R. Michael

Stone Bowls and Pottery

The production, form, performance attributes, and variability in steatite bowls and early pottery are compared and contrasted in order to better understand their relationship in the evolution of container technology, and the functional and social role that each served in ancient American Indian culture. A review of published literature, experimental archaeology, and an ongoing evaluation of museum collections serve as the basis for this discussion. While both types of containers were used in fire and heat related activities, variability in vessel sizes, shapes, and performance attributes make it unlikely that stone bowls and early pottery were used for similar purposes (in terms of cooking or resources processing). How each was embedded in social relations and interactions is more difficult to unravel, although it could be argued that stone bowls were more highly valued because of the "costs" involved in the procurement of sufficient raw material, and their occasional appearance in mortuary contexts. While steatite and early pottery vessels share certain attributes of form, it is not clear that the later is imitating the former; both types of containers may be mimicking others fashioned from perishable materials which are not preserved in archaeological deposits. The use of steatite as temper in many early pottery vessels may have symbolic value, but is more likely to be a reflection of early potter's understanding of the thermal properties of steatite, and their relative inexperience with, and understanding of the relationship between clay, temper, and the stresses that a pot experiences during use.

Strickland, Scott

Reconstructing 17th and 18th Century Land Patents

Land patents are not only a useful tool but a critical one when it comes to identifying early sites and landscapes in colonial Maryland. Reconstructing land patents and placing them on real-world maps helps to identify possible settlement models. Topographic, soils, and aerial maps, in conjunction with reconstructed patent histories, provide insight into planning future archaeological surveys. Several examples include the search for Charles County's first courthouse at Moore's Lodge, surveys at His Lordship's Favor, and future work in search of the Piscataway Indian fort at Zekiah and the home of Governor Josias Fendall along the Wicomico River. Using these examples, methodology involving the reconstruction of land patents will be examined.

Swain, Emily

Sites, Surveys, and Stewardship: Discovering the Potential of Prince George's County

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is currently conducting an inventory, survey, and assessment of the archaeological resources in Prince George's County, Maryland. The primary goal of the project is to identify those archaeological resources located on the 27,000 acres of parkland in the county so that informed decisions can be made about the development of particular parks. The project will specifically aid in the coordination of resources with the county planners. However, the project also works well toward fulfilling several policy goals proposed in the current update of the *Prince George's County Historic Sites and Districts Plan*. Currently, the project is in the initial stages of the inventory and assessment phase, focusing one of the seven sub-regions of the county. The final report generated by the assessment of one sub-region will serve as a template for creating reports and policies for the other sub-regions.

Thurman, Melburn

Another Interpretation of the Archaeological History of the Middle-Atlantic Region

While this paper draws partially on personal recollections of the founding of MAAC, it is not simply a fond backward look. Rather it evaluates the uses of history in the advancement of archaeology as a discipline, and reinterprets the contributions of some of the pioneers, mostly gone, and their relevance to the MAAC of today.

Todd, Courtney and Heather A. Wholey

Ethnoarchaeological and Scientific Approaches to Soapstone Vessel Usage

Although the specific function of soapstone bowls is not fully known, vessels from prehistoric contexts are commonly associated with domestic uses, mainly as cooking vessels. This is due, in part, to the ability of soapstone to retain heat for extended periods, making vessels efficient in applications requiring temperatures to be maintained for some time. Research involving pottery ethnoarchaeology, a review of ethnographic cooking traditions and the implementation of experimental cooking identifies possible activities responsible for exterior sooting and interior surface residue patterns on soapstone. Further, scientific analysis of visible residue on soapstone isolates organic compounds within surface encrustations. While the substances and activities linked to the residue and use patterns may be the product of cooking or food preparation, the social context of use cannot automatically be presumed as domestic.

Tricoli, Ruth

Archaeological Resources Potential in Dynamic Urban Settings

GIS-enabled archaeological resources management in Washington, D.C. is described. Traditional paper research for defining archaeological potential was replaced by land-use analysis employing a variety of standard and custom GIS layers and digital editions of historic topographic maps. Ground truthing the results has revealed intact sites in areas previously considered too disturbed to warrant testing, in locations deeply buried under landfill, and in urban neighborhoods where surface conditions mask indications of subsurface potential such as courses of former streams. GIS is also used to map locations of former cemeteries shown on historic maps, to reconstruct the former shoreline of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers which are now obscured by landfill and

bulkheads, and to identify locations of potential Late Pleistocene paleosols. The increasing robusticity of digital archaeological data permits finer-grained analyses, speeds project review time, and increased the success of Phase I surveys.

Veit, Richard, Ian Burrow, and Sean McHugh

"The Buildings Lay Themselves Out Very Prettily": Revisiting Henry Knox's Pluckemin Cantonment and the Corps of Artillery

The Pluckemin Cantonment in Somerset County New Jersey is one of the most carefully excavated but least well known Revolutionary War sites in the Northeast. From 1778 to 1780 it served as Henry Knox's school of artillery. Between 1980 and 1987 John L. Seidel conducted regular archaeological field schools at the site through Rutgers University. Approximately 200,000 artifacts were recovered. After a substantial hiatus, the artifacts so meticulously unearthed in the 1980s are once again seeing study. Hunter Research, Monmouth University, and Washington College have begun a project to complete the cataloging of the collection and link it to a GIS database. Although the project has just begun, our work is already revealing interesting patterns of artifact distribution and highlighting the extraordinary potential of this well-provenienced collection to provide new information about the logistics and organization of the Continental Army and its productive capabilities.

Wagner, Daniel P.

Soil and Landscape Responses to the Younger Dryas

The Younger Dryas (YD) was a cold reversal period during which the climate for much of eastern North America abruptly returned to more frigid conditions echoing those of an earlier Pleistocene time. Following several thousands of years of a relatively benign climate, the sudden onset of the YD ca. 10,950 rcybp was a severe assault on ecosystems and landscapes that triggered widespread surface destabilization and attending dramatic responses in flood and sedimentation patterns. People were also adversely affected by this cataclysmic event, and given the coincidence of the timing, the YD could well have been a contributing if not causal factor in the demise of the regional Clovis culture. Major disruptive periods such as the YD tend to be recorded in soil profiles wherein they can be deciphered by employing applicable models for soil genesis in interpretations of key morphological and chronological discontinuities. Evidence for YD impacts on soils and landscapes is offered for several locations including, among others, Cactus Hill, the Delmarva Peninsula, and Shawnee Minisink.

Wah, John S.

A Tale of Two Soils: Soil Morphology and Physical, Chemical, and Mineralogical Characteristics to Reconstruct Landscape Evolution of the Delmarva

The age and origin of sediments, soils, and landforms on the western Delmarva Peninsula have long been debated and are critical to the evaluation of past environments and archaeological sites. Soil morphology, as the expression of pedogenesis, and the physical, chemical, and mineralogical characteristics of the sediments and soils are keys to landscape reconstruction. Multiple episodes of loess deposition and periods of stability and pedogenesis are evident at one site while at another a single loess deposit over an erosional surface is preserved. Soils on Maryland's Eastern Shore reflect regional processes and events as well as more localized variability.

Wall, Bob

Early Late Woodland Page Ceramics from the Upper Potomac River Valley

Limestone tempered ceramics, traditionally referred to as Page, mark the beginning of the Late Woodland period (Mason Island) in the upper Potomac River valley and persist in the archaeological record until the introduction of shell-tempered Keyser cord-marked ceramics (Luray) in the mid-1400s. The limestone-tempered ceramics appear to originate in the Middle Woodland period where similar wares containing high percentages of crushed-rock temper are prevalent in the archaeological record. Variation in collared and un-collared Page ceramics and

comparisons to contemporaneous ceramic assemblages in adjacent regions are made in an effort to place this broadly defined type within a regional perspective. Page ceramics are similar to Radford ceramics in Virginia, which date to a similar time frame and also pre-date shell-tempered ceramics there.

Walter, Kelley, Anne Hayward, and Peter Quantock

Investigating Low-Density Sites: More Than Meets the Eye

In archaeological practice, the investigation of low-density sites is often passed up in favor of materially rich sites; however, this narrow focus leaves the archaeological record incomplete. Excavating these sites benefits the discipline by offering a better understanding of single period occupation, settlement patterns, site formation and destruction, and in some cases may be the only record of a particular group or activity. Questions regarding what constitutes a low-density sites and when one should be excavated should not distract us from considering how crucial these sites may be for the archaeological record, and the history of an area. This issue will be discussed by looking at Archaic sites.

Walters, Sarah E. and Abby J. Naunheimer

A Lithic Analysis of the Wingos Quarter Site, Bedford County, Virginia

During the 2007, 2008, and 2009 excavations at the Wingos Quarter Site in Bedford County, Virginia, a sizeable prehistoric lithic component was unearthed along with many historic artifacts. While the majority of research within Wingos Quarter has focused on historic archaeology, specifically related to Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest plantation, the lithic component of this site offers an important insight into life before European colonization. The assemblage consists mostly of quartz and quartzite, typically in the form of shatter and debitage, and contains very few complete formal tools. This paper presents these findings along with a detailed lithic analysis (*e.g.*, mass analysis, cultural affiliation by typology, and spatial distribution). Our analysis offers a greater insight into prehistoric life within an area best known for its historic significance.

Wellman, Howard

Creating a Customized Conservation Facility

This presentation will outline the needs and costs of creating a conservation laboratory for archaeological materials. Emphasis will be placed on the cost of building a generic physical plant with specialist tools and equipment, plus the annual costs of maintenance and staffing. Examples will be drawn from a project recently undertaken by Howard Wellman for a private client.

White, Richard

Preliminary Findings at the Sugar House Casino Archaeological Site, 36PH137

A.D. Marble & Company of Conshohocken, PA, acting as a consultant for HSP Gaming L.P. and Keating Consulting, LLC, has recently completed Phase III investigations at the Sugar House Casino Site (36PH137) in the Kensington section of Philadelphia, PA. The Sugar House Casino Site is a multi-component site along the western shore of the Delaware River. To date, the site has yielded one of the largest assemblages of Late Archaic artifacts ever recovered within the city limits. The Historic component consists of industrial, commercial and residential neighborhoods where nine privies produced more than 100,000 artifacts from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century. This paper presents a brief overview of the site's history, beginning with a Native American procurement camp; the establishment of a British Revolutionary War Redoubt; through a prosperous commercial maritime period and into the Industrial age. It will also present the preliminary archaeological findings at the site and attempt to convey their importance in the regional and local history of Philadelphia.

Wholey, Heather A., Whitney Kennedy and Colin Callaghan
Soapstone: A Landscape Perspective

From a landscape perspective, soapstone is interesting due to the fact that it is restricted to a mostly linear band that runs from Georgia through the Piedmont into New England. Locations of soapstone outcrops within that band are spotty, being associated with only a couple of types of geologic formations. Outcrop locations are thus knowable and mappable, although not all appear to have been used prehistorically as a resource. This is likely due to the variability in the quality of soapstone, but also possibly to other factors related to accessibility and transport costs. A holistic interpretation of soapstone artifacts with respect to function, social context and cultural significance needs to address the geologic and cultural landscape of soapstone outcrop and soapstone artifact occurrences, particularly as relate to one another.

Wilkins, Andrew

Soil Chemistry at Stratford Hall Plantation Part Two: Interpretive and Predictive Applications

This paper builds on a presentation given at the 2009 MAAC, which discussed a methodological experiment testing the potential of portable X-ray fluorescence for soil chemistry analysis. In this year's paper, the chemical data generated in that experiment is used to discuss the Oval Site's interpretation as the physical context for the residential and work-related interaction between slaves and white employees on the eighteenth century plantation landscape. This study highlights the contrast between that past landscape and the modern reconstructed landscape at Stratford Hall Plantation that obscures the histories of subordinate populations in favor of the memories and materials of the elite white plantation owners. The results of more recent excavations on site, which employed the same soil chemical data as a predictive guide and interpretive aid, are also reported.

Wilkins, J. Chris

The Cost of Electrolysis

This paper examines the use of electrolysis in the conservation of iron objects. It has been used to remove corrosion, reduce corrosion and facilitate in the extraction of chloride ions. However, the proper and improper use of electrolysis may have additional costs in the form of time, energy and/or object information loss. Electrolysis has a role to play in the conservation of iron but it is not a default procedure.

Williams, Emily

Managing Costs: Risk Assessment and the Conservation of Archaeological Materials

This paper will examine the risks related to treating archaeological materials after excavation and with deferring treatments. It will also consider the costs associated with these risks and the ways to mitigate risk.

Wood, Alyson

An Objective Approach to Understanding Data Recovered during Metal Detection Survey at the Carmeuse Quarry on the Cedar Creek Battlefield through the Quantitative Examination of Variables

The paper will discuss the methodology used during Phase III metal detecting mitigation by James Madison University at Carmeuse Quarry in Strasburg, VA. For this project, JMU used two passes by two separate metal detectorists on one grid square. Discussion will include a look at general percentages of recovery and then examine variables within the recovery. Looking at the artifacts recovered from the initial pass and then artifacts recovered from the final pass, a conclusion can be drawn on the percentage of total artifacts recovered from the unit square and then the whole site. It will be an in-depth look at both unintentional human variables and intentional human variables concerning metal detection survey. The paper will be an objective approach to understanding the relationship between methodology and the variables that affect the possible outcome of metal detection survey.

Young, Lisa

Strike While the Iron is Hot! The benefits of Educating Young Professionals about Archaeological Conservation

While archaeological conservation is still a relatively new field in the United States, it is not much younger than the field of historical archaeology. Literature searches mention "conservation" or preservation in many of the text books used to educate and train archaeology students in this country. Yet courses in archaeological conservation still remain absent from the curriculum of many of the well-established and prominent archaeology programs which turn out large numbers of archaeology professionals every year. A handful of graduate programs offer introductory conservation courses to students such as those found at the College of William and Mary and George Washington University but rarely is this the case at the undergraduate level. This paper will discuss one such course offered to undergraduate historic preservation students at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This paper will highlight the benefits of introducing conservation theory and practice to undergraduate archaeology and anthropology students, and how students are using this knowledge to enhance their understanding of all aspects of archaeology. The course emphasis is on materials and decay mechanisms, but it also gives students a broad understanding of conservation ethics, standards within the conservation profession, and the collaboration between the fields of conservation and archaeology.

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