

44th Annual

Middle

Atlantic

Archaeological

Conference

March 13-17, 2014

Sheraton Bucks County Hotel



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Student Sponsorship Program a Success for 2014!

2014 marks the eighth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, 22 sponsors supported 28 student presenters by paying their registration and dues (\$60 for each sponsorship). The following are individuals, companies and universities and colleges that have sponsored students. THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR SUPPORT!!

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Monmouth University, Department of History and Anthropology
California University of Pennsylvania

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 this 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 2015. To arrange a sponsorship, please contact:

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MAAC 2014 Meeting Organizers

Program: Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum) and James Lee (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Arrangements: Ed Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

Registration: Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

MAAC 2014 Meeting Information

Registration is in the Conference Center Lobby.

Book room and all posters are in **Princeton I**

Track A sessions are in the **Villanova Amphitheater** room.

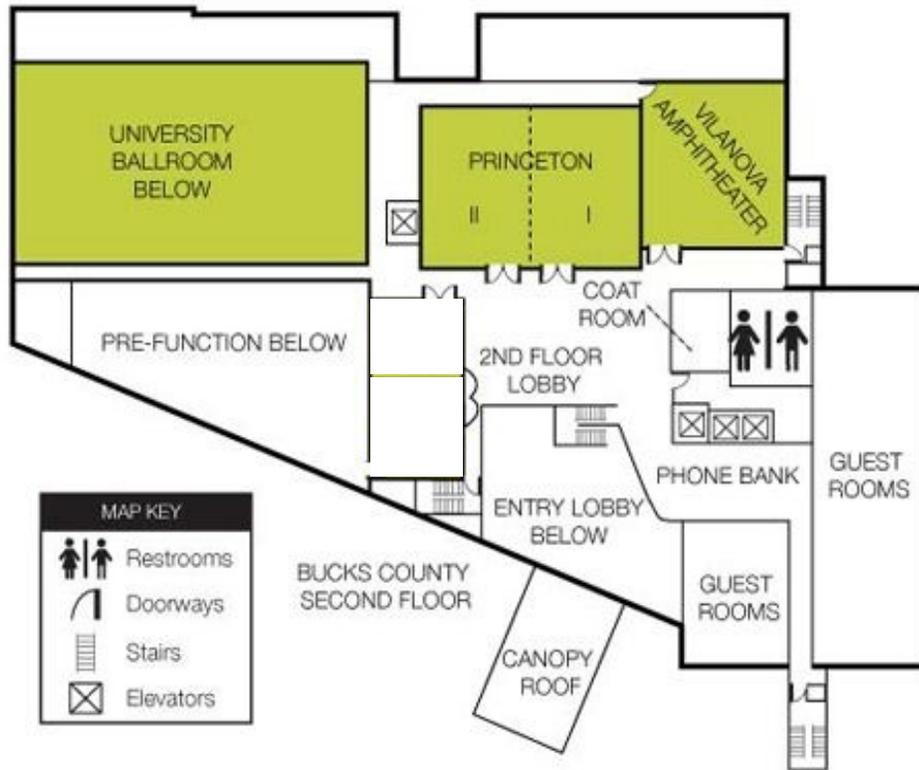
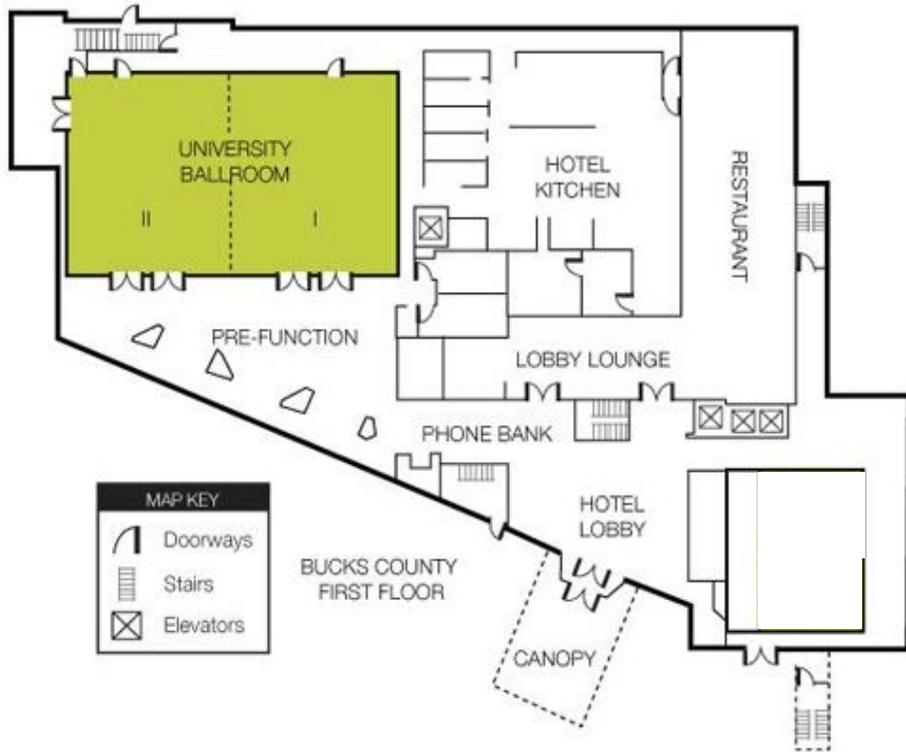
Track B sessions are in the **Princeton II** room.

Track C sessions are in the **University Ballroom I** room.

The Plenary talk is Friday at 7:30pm in **University Ballroom I**.

The Business Meeting Saturday night is in the **University Ballroom I**.

The Reception Saturday night is in the Pre-Function room and the **University Ballroom II**.



MAAC Plenary: Friday, March 14, 7:30 PM

Dragons in America: Industry and Innovation in Edgefield, South Carolina

University Ballroom I

Christopher C Fennell

Department of Anthropology

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The first innovation and development of alkaline-glazed stoneware pottery in America occurred in Edgefield, South Carolina, in the early 1800s CE. These potteries employed enslaved and free African Americans, and stoneware forms also show evidence of likely African cultural influence on stylistic designs. The first Edgefield kiln, built circa 1815, also appears to have been based on the up-hill, dragon kiln design utilized successfully for centuries in southeast China. Edgefield thus represents “a crossroads of clay” where the influences of Asia, Africa, and Europe were combined. This presentation reviews kiln designs over time in Asia and Edgefield, and methods for examining the cultural landscape of pottery production sites and residential districts of free and enslaved laborers in these South Carolina pottery communities. Approaches including LiDAR and remote sensing offer promising strategies for effective reconnaissance and analysis.

Christopher C. Fennell is an American anthropologist and lawyer, an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. His first book *Crossroads and Cosmologies: Diasporas and Ethno genesis in the New World* (2008) received the John L. Cotter Award from the Society for Historical Archaeology. Fennell is editor of the *African Diaspora Archaeology Network and Newsletter*, and an associate of the editorial board of the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*.

Session Schedule

* denotes a paper entered in the undergraduate student paper contest

** denotes a paper entered in the graduate student paper contest

Friday Morning (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater Session 1: Archaeology at Montpelier

Organized by: Samantha J. Henderson and Eric Schweickart (The Montpelier Foundation)

8:00 AM	An Analysis of Blacksmithing Activities Recovered by Archaeological Excavations at James Madison's Montpelier	Scott Oliver (The Montpelier Foundation)
8:20 AM	Paleoethnobotany at James Madison's Montpelier: Understanding Foodways in the 19th Century Enslaved Community	Samantha J. Henderson (The Montpelier Foundation)
8:40 AM	Prehistoric Archaeology at Montpelier	Marah Brenneman (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:00 AM	Analysis of Wine Bottle Seals at James Madison's Montpelier	Aryel Rigano (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:20 AM	Crafting at the Quarter: an Analysis of Manufacturing Activities Undertaken at Montpelier's Field Quarter	Eric Schweickart (The Montpelier Foundation)

Friday Morning (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater Session 2: Historic Archaeology Papers

10:00 AM	Living on the Edge: Exploring the Lives of a Free African American Delaware Family (1770s-1820s)	Michael Gall (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.)
10:20 AM	Stickley Quarters: A Possible Slave Quarters Associated with a Small Farm in the Shenandoah Valley	Caitlin Cosby (James Madison University)
10:40 AM	More than Sticks and Stones: A Study of the Material Culture at Stickley Quarters	Emily Samulski (James Madison University)
11:00 AM	Outbuildings and Workyards at Salubria Plantation: A Dialectic on Power	Bill Auchter** (Southern New Hampshire University)

Friday Morning (Track B): Princeton II
Workshop: Boot Camp for Teaching Undergraduate Archaeology:
Lessons from the Middle Atlantic

Organized by: Carole Nash (James Madison University) and Heather Wholey (West Chester University)

Session Abstract: Most college and university students' first exposure to archaeology is through an undergraduate introductory archaeology course, and it is often this setting that sparks initial interest in the discipline. Teaching archaeology to undergraduates involves cultivating that interest within students whose futures may include work in the cultural resources management sector, environmental sciences, museums, laboratories or graduate training in archaeology. Many, however, will pursue some other profession while hopefully retaining a philosophy of stewardship and advocacy for archaeology. Given the important groundwork that is established in undergraduate education, it is well-worth considering how basic archaeological methods are effectively instilled through all levels of undergraduate instruction. The Middle Atlantic has a strong tradition of archaeology student training and mentoring, with more than fifty undergraduate programs in the region. Featuring a diverse range of field, classroom and laboratory projects and activities from within the Middle Atlantic region, the session models best practices for experiential learning and pedagogical strategies for teaching basic archaeological skills in classroom, field and lab settings within the region. It highlights how applied archaeology, interdisciplinary studies, and practical experiences in the field, archives, classroom and laboratory can form life-changing experiences.

8:20-9:10 AM **Topic I: The Context of University Undergraduate Archaeology Programs**

- a. LuAnn DeCunzo (University of Delaware): Teaching Archaeology as Collaboration
- b. Doug Sanford (Mary Washington University): Teaching Archaeology in an Interdisciplinary Environment: Anthropology, Archaeology, and Historic Preservation
- c. Timothy Messner (SUNY Potsdam): Majoring in Archaeological Studies: How Interdisciplinary is too Interdisciplinary?
- d. Sarah Neusius, Bev Chiarulli, Phil Neusius, and Ben Ford (Indiana University of Pennsylvania): A Quarter-Century of Training Undergraduate Archaeologists at IUP

DISCUSSION

9:10-10:00 AM **Topic II: Skills-Based Approaches to Teaching Undergraduate Archaeology**

- a. Bill Schindler (Washington College): Experimental Archaeology in Higher Education: Using a Hands-on, Project Based Learning Approach to Explore the Residues of the Past
- b. Bernard Means (Virginia Commonwealth University): Promoting Research While Virtually Preserving the Past: Creating Undergraduate Research Opportunities through the Virtual Curation Laboratory
- c. John Nass (California University of Pennsylvania): The Place for Mock-Sites in Problem-based Learning in Archaeology
- d. Elizabeth Ragan (Salisbury University): The Spade Does Not Speak: Writing as Part of the Student Toolkit

DISCUSSION

10:00-10:20 AM BREAK

10:20-11:20 AM **Topic III: Encountering the Past: Fieldwork and Lab as Classroom**

a. Carole Nash (James Madison University): Thinking like an Archaeologist: Undergraduate Experiential Learning in a Compliance Setting

b. Heather Wholey (West Chester University): Teaching Basic Archaeological Skills through Stewardship: Recording the Past for the Future

c. Julia King (St. Mary's College): Archaeology Practicum: Teaching Undergraduates the Pleasures and Problems of Working with Archaeological Collections

d. Richard Veit (Monmouth University): Unearthing the Museum: An Active Learning Approach to Teaching Northeastern Prehistory

e. Brian Bates and Jim Jordan (Longwood University): It's Always Field School Around Here: Longwood Archaeology and the Life Skills That an Archaeological Education Provides

11:20-11:50 AM DISCUSSION

Friday Afternoon (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater
Session 3: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720

Organized by: D. Brad Hatch and Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Session Abstract: The papers in this symposium examine archaeological and historical data that has been assembled for the NEH-funded project “Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720,” currently in progress. Drawing from sites along the Virginia and Maryland shores, as well as from a few sites outside the Potomac drainage, the papers in this session explore the complexity of the colonial encounter in this area of the Chesapeake that possesses both a well-preserved material and historic record. The contributors address topics including the use of space, consumption at early stores, diet, colonial economic philosophy, music, the Piscataway diaspora, and local ceramic production. Demonstrating a strong grounding in both archaeology and history, the evidence used to discuss these topics include architecture, ceramics, faunal remains, tobacco pipes, probate inventories, court records, and small finds.

1:00 PM	Identifying the Dutch Presence in Seventeenth Century Maryland	Madeline Roth (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
1:20 PM	“to provide for themselves arms ammunition & provision”: Comparing Domestic and Military Faunal Assemblages at Mattapany	D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
1:40 PM	XRF Elemental Analysis of Archaeological Morgan Jones Ceramics in the Chesapeake Region	Kaiolani Siregar* (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
2:00 PM	These Pipes are Dutch, Isn't that Weird?: Illicit Trade in the 17th-century Potomac Valley	Lauren K. McMillan (University of Tennessee)
2:20 PM	Material Culture of Trade and War on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake	Michael T. Lucas (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
2:40 PM	“We have beene with the Empeour of Pifcattaway, att his forte”: The Piscataway Indians on Heater’s Island	Dennis C. Curry (Maryland Historical Trust)
3:00 PM	BREAK	
3:20 PM	Lithics Revisited: An Analysis of Native American Stone Tool Technology during Pre-Contact and Contact Periods	Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
3:40 PM	An Archaeological Study of the Role of Music in the Early Modern Chesapeake	Ginger Williams (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

4:00 PM	From Postholes and a Cellar to the Potomac Frontier: Colonel Addison's Plantation Revisited	Esther Rimer** (St. Mary's College of Maryland/University of Tennessee- Knoxville)
4:20 PM	Virtual Reconstructions of Interior Spaces from Probate Inventories.	Scott Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
4:40 PM	Colonial Clothing from the Cargo Hold to the Rubbish Heap: A Study of Invoices, Artifacts, and Inventories	Sara Rivers Cofield (MAC Lab/ JPPM)
5:00 PM	Choptico Resolving: Documents, Oral History, and Archaeology	Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

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Friday Afternoon (Track B): Princeton II
Workshop: S.M.A.A.R.T. Workshop: Studies in
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Research and Technology

Organized by Bernard K. Means, Director of the Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University

Abstract: Technological tools are increasingly becoming an integral part of addressing research questions in Middle Atlantic archaeology, and presenting proposed answers to fellow researchers and the public alike. This workshop will highlight active research involving cutting edge technology related to material sourcing, geophysics, and virtual archaeology, among other topics.

Start time: 1:00 PM

New Technologies for Above and Below
Ground Surveys

Beverly A. Chiarulli (Rhea Engineers)
Marion Smeltzer (Indiana University of
Pennsylvania) and William Johnson (Rhea
Engineers)

Practical Applications for Archaeological
Data and Digital Archives

David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Metal, Lasers and Statistics: Fun Toys for
Archaeology

Gregory Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)

Creating and Teaching Heritage through
Virtual Curation

Bernard K. Means, Mariana Zechini, Lauren
Volkers, Ashley McCuiston, Rachael Hulvey,
and Allen Huber (Virtual Curation Laboratory
@ Virginia Commonwealth University)

**Friday Morning and Afternoon: Princeton I (Book Room)
Poster Session**

8:00 AM-5:00 PM	First Generation Colonial Period Settlement in Bucks County, Pennsylvania	Mike Lenert, Stephanie Walker, Christine Gill, and Brooke Blades (A.D. Marble & Company)
	Riggs Mill and Green Hill Sites, Prince Georges County, Maryland	James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)
	Archaeological and Historical Studies of the Sherrard Site, Berkeley County, WV	Jessica Mundt (TRC Environmental Corporation)
	Spatial Distribution of Artifacts and Ecofacts at a 13th Century Late Woodland Period Site	Thomas Dows, Daniel Riegal and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)
	Excavations at the Kelly Rice-Site: Evaluating an African-American Farmstead within the Virginia Piedmont	Nicholas Miguel Ramirez (GAI Consultants)
	An Examination of Late 18th Century Forts: A Pennsylvania Typology	Katie Turner (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
	Geophysics at Historic Hanna's Town	Chloe Stevens (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
	Analysis of Oyster Shells and Faunal Remains of an Eastern Shore Prehistoric Shell Midden	Chris Menke (Washington College)
	Pre-historic subsistence and ceramic use on the Eastern Shore	Nicolle Gamez (Washington College)
	Lithic analysis: How material type, source location, and lithic reduction technology can be used to identify possible procurement and trade and exchange networks conducted at Indian Town Farms, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.	Sarah Cohen (Washington College)
	Geophysical Investigations of the Walter L. Main Circus Train Accident in Tyrone, Pennsylvania	Galen Smith (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
	The Solebury Copper Mine: The Value of Oral History, GIS Mapping, and Field Reconnaissance in Non-Extant Site Identification	Lauren Lembo (Monmouth University/Hunter Research, Inc.)
	Preliminary Results of the Identification of Faunal Remains from Non-Burial Features from the Logan Site (46LG4)	Michelle H. Cole (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Geophysical Investigations at the Johnston Site (36IN002), Indiana County, Pennsylvania	Ashley Taylor, Matt Howryla, Mark Durante, Katie Turner and Stephanie Showalter
An Analysis of Faunal Remains From Fort Stanwix, New York: 1758-1775	Jamie Hippensteel (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Excavations at Biggs Ford Site	Richard J Dent (American University)
A Study of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Cemeteries and Mortuary Art	Katherine Adam (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Early Colonial Flint Tool Technology in the Chesapeake	Aaron Levinthal (Maryland State Highway Administration)
Virtual Colchester	Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

**MAAC Plenary: Friday, March 14,
University Ballroom I**

7:30 PM

Dragons in America: Industry and Innovation in Edgefield, South Carolina
Christopher C Fennell

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Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage

Volume 3 (2014), 2 issues per year

www.maneyonline.com/jaf

Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage provides a focal point for peer-reviewed publications in archaeology, history, material culture, and heritage dynamics concerning African descendant populations and cultures across the globe. The *Journal* invites articles on broad topics, including the historical processes of culture, economics, gender, power, and racialization operating within and upon African descendant communities.

Post-Medieval Archaeology

Volume 48 (2014), 3 issues per year

www.maneyonline.com/pma

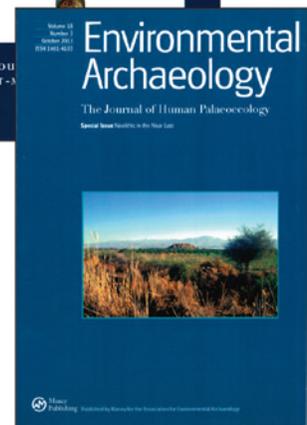
Post-Medieval Archaeology is an international journal, fostering a multidisciplinary approach over a range of subjects, which illustrates the increasingly broad scope of post-medieval archaeology today, including pottery, glass, metalwork, fortifications, vernacular architecture, landscape studies and industrial archaeology.

Environmental Archaeology

Volume 19 (2014), 3 issues per year

www.maneyonline.com/env

Environmental Archaeology: The Journal of Human Palaeoecology is an international peer-reviewed periodical which welcomes contributions that consider the interaction between humans and their environment in the archaeological and historical past. The journal welcome contributions on all aspects of environmental archaeology, from methodology to synthesis and theory.



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**Saturday Morning (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater
Session 4: Archaeology of Washington D.C.**

Organized by: Organized by: Ruth Troccoli (Washington D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

8:00 AM	Beyond Compliance: Sharing Archaeological Knowledge with the Community	Christine Ames (EBI Consulting)
8:20 AM	Public History in a DC Park	Jarrett Smith (Howard University/Veterans Curation Program)
8:40 AM	GIS, Geoarchaeology, and Paleoindians	Charde Reid (D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
9:00 AM	The Reno School Site: A Newly Identified Native American Quartz Quarry Site in the District	Paul Kreisa (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.)
9:20 AM	The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations	Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.) and Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)
9:40 AM	BREAK	
10:00 AM	Resource Management in an Urban Context: the future of the Bladensburg Battlefield	Richard G. Ervin (MD State Highway Administration)
10:20 AM	The Archaeological Potential of a Burned Capital	Kevin C. Bradley (Washington D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
10:40 AM	City Parks on Former Cemeteries? Yikes!	Ruth Troccoli (City Archaeologist, DC SHPO)
11:00 AM	Discussant	Katherine Birmingham (NPS, National Capital Parks East)

Saturday Morning (Track B): Princeton II
Session 5: Archaeology Does Not End at the Trowel's Edge:
Conservation and Collections in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Organized by: Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

8:00 AM	Values and Significance: Mapping the Landscape of Archaeology and Conservation	Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
8:20 AM	Conservation Conundrums: Treatment of Human Remains from Tangier Island	Katherine Ridgway (Virginia Department of Historic Preservation)
8:40 AM	A Tale of Two Conservation Students: The Journey To Graduate School	Liz Fedowitz and Stephanie Spence (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum and Historic St. Mary's City)
9:00 AM	Integrated Pest Management for Archaeological Collections	Emilie Kracen* (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
9:20 AM	BREAK	
9:40 AM	Archaeology across Borders	Dee DeRoche (Virginia Department of Historic Preservation)
10:00 AM	We Have Boxes Too: A Perspective on Collections Management From A Small CRM Firm	Kerry Gonzalez and Adriana Lesiuk (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
10:20 AM	Without Walls: Building the Virtual Curation Museum	Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University)
10:40 AM	Discussant	Lisa Young

Saturday Morning (Track C): University Ballroom I
Session 6: Individual Historic Papers

8:00 AM	The Lloyd Street Synagogue Mikveh: Creating Community in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore	Esther Doyle Read (UMBC)
8:20 AM	Archaeology at the Henry Wilson Farmstead and Hot Sox Negro League Baseball Field: Uncovering an African-American Legacy	Stephanie T. Sperling (Lost Towns Project)
8:40 AM	Imposed and Home-Grown Colonial Institutions: The Jesuit Chapels of St. Mary's City and St. Francis Xavier, Maryland	James G. Gibb and Scott D. Lawrence (St. Francis Xavier Archaeological Project)
9:00 AM	Worth(Less): Value and Destruction in a Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Quarry Town	Adam Fracchia** (University of Maryland, College Park)
9:20 AM	"All Kinds of Meats": Archaeological Findings at a Late Nineteenth-Century Slaughterhouse in Alexandria, Virginia	Becca Siegal* (Alexandria Archaeology)
9:40 AM	BREAK	
10:00 AM	Reconsidering the "Spirit of the Time": Archaeological Investigations in the Stratford Hall East Garden	Dennis J. Pogue (University of Maryland)
10:20 AM	The Search for Fort St. Mary's: Dreams of the Past, Hopes for the Future	Justin Warrenfeltz (UMass Boston)
10:40 AM	Excavation in the Archives: The "Damn Bad Voyage" of Captain Henry Dashiell and the "George and Albert".	Ellen von Karajan (Fells Point, Maryland)
11:00 AM	Finding Answers in the Ashes: an Analysis of a Late-Nineteenth to Early-Twentieth Century Domestic Site in Kent County, Delaware.	Alexandra Crowder and Kathleen O'Toole (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
11:20 PM	Processing of Oysters at Indiantown Farms	Dana Case (Washington College)

**Saturday Afternoon (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater
Session 7: Individual Prehistoric Papers**

1:00 PM	The Ritual “Killing” of Slate Gorgets at Pig Point (18AN50)	Mandy Melton (Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)
1:20 PM	The Arkfeld Site: A Before Clovis Quarry in Frederick County, Virginia	Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)
1:40 PM	Archaic Occupations at Quantico, Virginia: Excavations at the Chopawamsic Creek Site	John Bedell and Stuart Fiedel (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.)
2:00 PM	An Unusual Paleo-Indian Cache Find in Eastern Pennsylvania	Jack Cresson and Jay McManus
2:20 PM	Using Portable XRF and Discriminant Analysis for Making Geochemical Comparisons Between Lithic Assemblages	William Willis (Radford University)
2:40 PM	BREAK	
3:00 PM	Limited testing at Pitts neck plantation, Accomack County, Virginia: The Sacred versus the Profane	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
3:20 PM	The trade and exchange of jasper in Central Maryland during the Early and Middle Woodland.	Geri J Knight-Iske (Monmouth University)
3:40 PM	A Mobile Historical Ecology: Reconsidering Middle and Late Woodland Landscapes	Josue Nieves** (College of William and Mary)
4:00 PM	A Re-analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Old Colchester Park and Preserve, Fairfax County, Virginia.	Sheila Koons (Fairfax County Park Authority)
4:20 PM	Ethnohistory of the Lower Delaware Valley: Shifts in Archaeological Interpretations of Late Woodland Data Based on Revelations from the Documentary Record.	Marshall Joseph Becker (West Chester University)

Saturday Afternoon (Track B): Princeton II
Session 8: Alternative Mitigation Results from the Route 301
Archaeology Program in Delaware

Organized by: David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)

Session Abstract: The Delaware Department of Transportation will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. The archaeology program for this project has utilized the talents of 10 cultural resource management firms (CRM). To date the 10 CRM firms have identified 66 archaeological sites at the phase I level, 27 went into the phase II program and 14 were found potentially eligible to be on the national register of historic places. Six of the 14 eligible sites were mitigated via alternative mitigation. Alternative mitigation strategies will be highlighted to show how they are advancing historic preservation in Delaware and the Mid-Atlantic region.

1:00 PM	Alternative Mitigation Results from the Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware	David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)
1:20 PM	Looking for a Colonial Cart Road: Using Multiple Techniques to Search for Ancient Transportation Networks	William Liebeknecht and Ian Burrow (Hunter Research, Inc.)
1:40 PM	Laying It All Out on the [Periodic] Table: A Preliminary Examination of Soil Geochemistry Surveys in Delaware from 1985-2013	Paul J. McEachen and Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
2:00 PM	Material culture studies as an alternative Mitigation: an Example from the US Route 301 Project	Rachel Fowler (CHRS, Inc.)
2:20 PM	The Archaeology of African Americans in Central Delaware, 1770 to 1940	Jason Shellenhamer (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
2:40 PM	Getting to the Bottom: A Synthesis of Wells Excavated in Delaware	Brian Crane (Versar, Inc.)
3:00 PM	What are the Current “Best Practices” for the Application of Geophysics to Archaeological Projects in the Middle Atlantic Region?	William J Chadwick, Ph.D. (John Milner Associates)

Saturday Afternoon (Track C): University Ballroom I
Session 9: Individual Historic Papers

1:00 PM	A Study in Context: A locally made pipe at Rich Neck Plantation	Tom Cuthbertson (The College of William and Mary)
1:20 PM	Metal detecting and instrument mapping at two early Nineteenth-Century slave house sites	Megumi Takahashi (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
1:40 PM	BREAK	
2:00 PM	Metal Detecting in Defining Low-Density Sites	Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
2:20 PM	Early Dutch Fortifications and the American Variants	Craig Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)
2:40 PM	Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Earthworks	Rich Davis (CSU/CEMML Fort A.P. Hill)
3:00 PM	Site Monitoring at Fort Eustis, Virginia	Courtney Birkett (Fort Eustis)

Saturday Evening

7:30 PM	MAAC Business Meeting (University Ballroom I)
8:30 PM	Awards and Reception (Pre-Function Room and University Ballroom II)

Sunday Morning (Track A): Villanova Amphitheater
Session 10: A Day at the Museum: The Value of Revisiting
Old and Forgotten Archaeological Assemblages

Organized by: Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University)

Session Abstract: This session examines the often-unrealized potential of older museum collections. Examples are drawn from throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Examining historic museum collections provides a low cost, high-impact way to contribute to our understanding of the past. Reanalysis of historic collections can also fill in gaps in our understanding of the distribution of particular types of sites and artifacts, and provides an opportunity for students and professionals to hone their artifact analysis skills. Enormous investments of time and money have been made in excavating and curating artifact collections. Working with those collections helps realize the potential of that investments.

8:00 AM	Archaeology of the Rumson Peninsula: A View from the Mazza Collection	Evan Mydlowski and Richard Veit (Monmouth University)
8:20 AM	The Barclay Farmstead Collection	Sevrie Corson (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)
8:40 AM	Searching for Cornelis Melyn on Staten Island: Reanalysis and Interpretation of a Curious Seventeenth-Century Artifact Assemblage	Richard Veit (Monmouth University)
9:00 AM	Something Old, Something New: Analysis of the Faunal Remains from the Middle Woodland site of Pennella, Ocean County, NJ	Devin Ward* (Rutgers University)
9:20 AM	"The Most Ancient Village in Our Country": Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material at the Salisbury Site	Keri J. Sansevere (Temple University)
9:40 AM	BREAK	
10:00 AM	A Table of Many Colors: Utilizing a Forgotten Assemblage to Help Reconstruct Betty Washington's Dining Room	Mara Kaktins (George Washington Foundation)
10:20 AM	A Taste for Tea: New Insights on Old Ceramics at James Logan's Stenton	Debbie Miller (Independence National Park)
10:40 AM	Discussion: "It belongs in a Museum": New Insights into the Lost and Forgotten	Gregory Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)

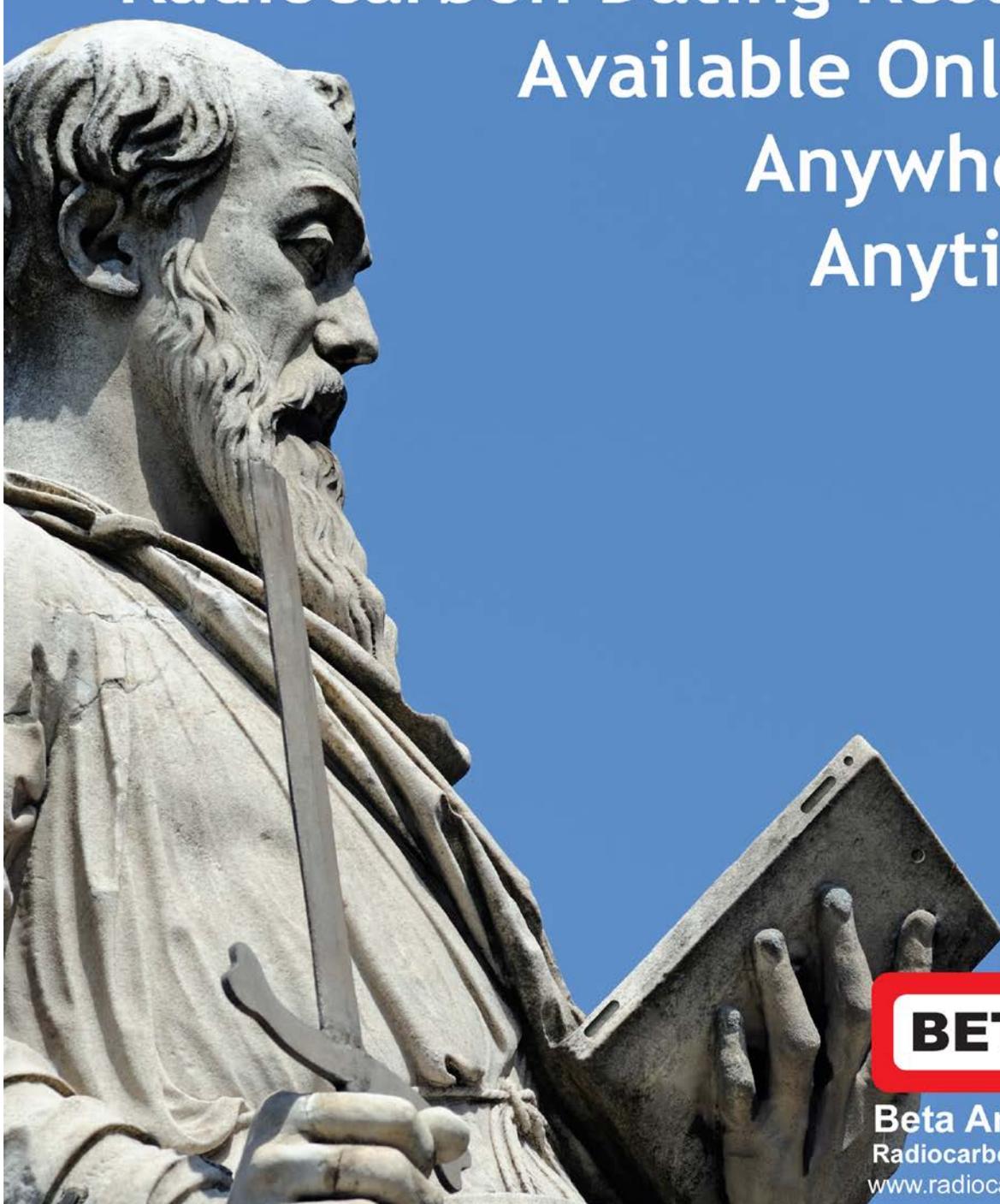
Sunday Morning (Track B): Princeton II
Session 11: Prehistory in the Lower Delaware Valley
New Investigations and Interpretations

Organized by: Doug Mooney, Jennifer Rankin and Matt Harris (URS Corporation)

Session Abstract: Attempts at characterizing the prehistoric archaeology of the Lower Delaware River Valley has long suffered from the effects of 300+ years of development and landscape alterations. Within many settlement models, the developed urban spaces around the confluence and wetlands of the Lower Delaware's tributaries are often characterized as likely locations for large settlements or lengthy habitations; though unproven due to widespread development. Hints of such settlements could be found in early historic accounts of finds and contact period interactions, as well as in the few instances that modern archaeologists encountered undisturbed ground. However, recent studies within the region have taken a hard look at areas previously not investigated or thought to be well beyond preservation. Research over the last decade has confronted this notion and these results contribute significantly to the prehistory in the Delaware Valley. The approach to the session examines and compares these contributions to existing models and frameworks. The goal is to offer new insight to the region and challenge existing ideas. Research in material culture, landscape analysis and spatial distribution will be discussed to investigate topics such as trade/exchange, technological change, and resource procurement.

8:00 AM	Hiding in Plain Sight: Lessons Learned about the Continued Preservation of Native American Sites in Dense Urban Settings	Doug Mooney (URS Corporation)
8:20 AM	What is it doing there? Insights into the Middlesex-Adena Complex in South Jersey from the Madeira I site (28BU740)	Ilene Grossman-Bailey (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
8:40 AM	Examining Ecological and Cultural Transformations along Philadelphia's Delaware River Waterfront	Jennifer C. Rankin (URS Corporation/Temple University)
9:00 AM	A new look at the prehistory of Bartram's Garden, Philadelphia: Late Archaic through Late Woodland	Matthew D. Harris (URS Corporation)
9:20 AM	Contributions of the Hoffman Site (28GL228) to Lower Delaware Valley Prehistory	Jesse Walker (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
9:40 AM	Steatite Trade and Exchange in the Lower Delaware Valley	Susan Bachor (Temple University)
10:00 AM	BREAK	
10:20 AM	New Data on Late Woodland Faunal Remains and Diet at an Estuarine Site, Kimble's Beach, Cape May County, NJ	Sandra H. Bierbrauer (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey), Richard Regensburg (Richard Stockton College), Carolyn Hartwick

10:40 PM	Farmers or Fishermen: Local Resource Mosaicism and the Case for Subsistence Flexibility in the Middle Delaware River Valley	Brian Albright (AECOM)
11:00 AM	Maintaining Late Woodland Technologies during the Contact Period at the West Creek Site	Blair Fink (URS Corporation)
11:20 AM	Discussant	R. Michael Stewart (Temple University)

A stone statue of a bearded man, likely a scholar or philosopher, is shown in profile, holding an open book. The background is a clear blue sky.

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All Papers and Abstracts Alphabetical by Author

Adam, Katherine (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

A Study of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Cemeteries and Mortuary Art

The study of mortuary art has become an increasingly important component of archaeological and anthropological study. However, few studies of cemeteries or grave-marker development have been completed in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. In the winter and spring of 2014, grave-markers from 75 cemeteries in Pittsburgh and the rural areas surrounding Pittsburgh will be recorded and analyzed. Grave-markers dating from the year 1800 to 1950 will be recorded. The study will attempt to reveal evidence of cultural change in the Pittsburgh region, as evident in mortuary art, as well as differences in culture from urban Pittsburgh to the outlying areas. This poster will present the preliminary results of this research.

Albright, Brian (AECOM)

Farmers or Fishermen: Local Resource Mosaicism and the Case for Subsistence Flexibility in the Middle Delaware River Valley

Recent archaeological excavations at two prehistoric sites on either side of the Delaware River below Scudder Falls, the Reeders Creek West site (28ME360) in New Jersey and the River Road site (36BU379) in Pennsylvania, uncovered a wealth of data about Woodland period Native American subsistence practices in the middle Delaware River Valley. A review of the subsistence evidence at these sites, as well as settlement pattern data, and early ethnographic accounts suggests that attributing any homogenous subsistence strategy to the Lenape seems inappropriate. Evidence suggests that Lenape subsistence in the middle Delaware River valley was characterized by a high degree of flexibility and varied considerably between groups in response to local resource availability. Evidence for the use of cultigens and intensive wild plant collection at the end of the Woodland period does not appear to have altered this adaptation.

Ames, Christine (D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

Beyond Compliance: Sharing Archaeological Knowledge with the Community

The District of Columbia Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 'Play DC' initiative, involves the renovation of city owned parks, playgrounds and recreation centers. This initiative prompts compliance with the D.C. Historic Preservation Act due to the potential adverse effects these park renovations might have upon cultural resources. DPR has taken it upon itself to interpret and present the historical and archaeological data learned through this compliance process, with the local communities. Four parks- Palisades, Frederick Douglass, Fort Greble and Walter C. Pierce- represent four different opportunities where unique stories generated through archaeology, land-use history, and associations with significant people, and/or events, were shared with the local communities. This paper will discuss how these stories were woven into the landscape design and interpretative materials in the parks, and how DPR has gone beyond that of traditional compliance work, thereby contributing meaningfully to the community.

Auchter, Bill (Southern New Hampshire University)

Outbuildings and Workyards at Salubria Plantation: A Dialectic on Power

An antebellum plantation was an engine of power, both in its accumulation and execution. In an examination of outbuildings and workyards illuminated during archaeological investigations at Salubria plantation, Prince George's County, Maryland, an attempt will be made to view how this power was made and used, through the exploitation of the enslaved population by the means of work. Workspaces on a plantation were one of the areas of interaction between master (and his agents) and slaves. As a space where these two groups would have spent a majority of their time an examination will be made to determine if these two groups can be separated through material culture and spatial analysis. Through archival, data, and spatial analysis the modes of production will be identified and associated with the accumulation and execution of power.

Bachor, Susan (Temple University)

Steatite Trade and Exchange in the Lower Delaware Valley

The nature of Native American trade in the Middle Atlantic Region is reflected in a number of models which have been tested to varying degrees. These models include: broad based down-the-line, gateway settlements, direct procurement, and the chain interaction model. This paper, as part of a larger work, will examine trade and exchange networks in lower Delaware Valley over an extended time frame, late Archaic to Early Woodland (3000BC – 900BC). I will accomplish this by testing characteristics of each model using known steatite sources in southeastern Pennsylvania and steatite artifact distributions with the goal of determining the range and nature of this interaction.

Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Limited testing at Pitts neck plantation, Accomack County, Virginia: The Sacred versus the Profane

In previous impacts associated with additions to the early 18th century Pitts Neck Plantation House, Accomack County, Virginia, a Colonial graveyard, a prehistoric ossuary, and several shell midden features were encountered in proximity to the structure. Current plans call for the relocation of the entrance road through a farm field. STPs were dug along the proposed road centerline resulting in the location of one prehistoric oyster shell feature. In addition, shell pits encountered earlier near the house were also reopened to obtain added data. A major question to be examined was the nature of the prehistoric occupation and its possible relation to Wighcocomoco, an Algonkian village encountered by Captain John Smith on his first Chesapeake expedition in 1608. Discussion concerning the prehistoric ossuary will be presented focusing on Maryland and Virginia ossuary studies and ethnohistoric data related to the Nanticoke Tribe. This paper will examine the interaction of village sites (the profane) and the ossuaries (the sacred) associated with them.

Bates, Brian (Longwood University)

It's Always Field School Around Here

Founded in 1980, the Dr. James W. Jordan Archaeology Field School at Longwood University has grown from a summer opportunity for undergraduates into a multi-faceted program that is rich in fieldwork and laboratory opportunities for students year-round. The hands-on approach to learning has been an effective way to engage students and maximize learning. From our perspective, the archaeological methods, skills and view of the world transcend archaeology and are readily applicable to a broad range of career paths for students. The efficacy of this approach is demonstrated each year as dozens of Field School alumni return to share their experiences of “Life After Longwood” with current undergraduates. They do this as they participate in the excavations of the field school as a part of our annual Archaeology Field School Crew Luau and Alumni Weekend. What we have gleaned from these alums is that, because of the Field School, they have skills that have allowed them to lead satisfying lives in myriad career trajectories and in a meaningful sense, through archaeology they have never really left Longwood.

Becker, Marshall Joseph (West Chester University)

Ethnohistory of the Lower Delaware Valley: Shifts in Archaeological Interpretations of Late Woodland Data Based on Revelations from the Documentary Record.

The homogenized view of the cultures of the lower Delaware River valley, identifying the Lenape, Lenopi and Sekonese, as well as a number of other distinct tribes as if they were all one people, reflected two scholarly approaches of the 1950s. Early historical as well as linguistic perspectives both ignored the early literature and anthropological understanding of culture. Forty years of ethnohistoric research provide new understanding of the workings of these cultures in the 1600s, but have archaeologists utilized these data in their reconstructions of Late Woodland culture in this area?

Bedell, John and Stuart Fiedel (Louis Berger)

Archaic Occupations at Quantico, Virginia: Excavations at the Chopawamsic Creek Site

The Chopawamsic Creek Site is located within Marine Corps Base Quantico along a tidal tributary of the Potomac River, on a narrow terrace between marshes and steep bluffs. Testing of this area showed that it contained evidence of prehistoric occupations from Early Archaic to Late Woodland times, much of it in sub-plowzone contexts. Excavations have now been carried out on a portion of the site that will be impacted by road widening. This area proved to contain mainly Archaic-period remains. Excavation of 50 square meters of the site produced more than 50 identifiable projectile points, numerous other stone tools and large amounts of debitage and fire-cracked rock. The soils of the site are sandy but it is approximately stratified, in the sense that older artifacts are on average buried more deeply than more recent material. This allows some separation between the two main components: one associated with Halifax points, quartz debitage, and masses of fire-cracked rock, and another associated with Savannah River points and quartzite debitage. The site provides some insight into Halifax-period occupations in this region.

Bierbrauer, Sandra H. (Richard Stockton College of New Jersey)

New Data on Late Woodland Faunal Remains and Diet at an Estuarine Site, Kimble's Beach, Cape May County, NJ

For the past 20 years the authors have participated in prehistoric archaeological investigations within the Kimble's Beach area along the Delaware Bay in Cape May County, New Jersey. Investigations conducted in the 1990's uncovered significant quantities of Late Woodland prehistoric artifacts and features including two human burials within upland settings adjacent to the Bay. Excavations on Kimble's Beach identified an upland soil profile below the beach sand that also contained large quantities of Late Woodland artifacts and soil features. Over the past 20 years continuing beach erosion has severely impacted this archaeological site on Kimble's Beach. In 2011, a circular soil feature was identified eroding out along the beach face during low tide near the previous excavation units. This feature was salvaged and yielded 1,359 bone fragments, 16,002 g. of shell, ceramic sherds, lithics and some charred plant remains. Interpretations of these data employ several radiocarbon dates, faunal analysis, and isotope data from one of the human burials. We conclude that Late Woodland inhabitants of Kimble's Beach enjoyed a varied diet from upland forest, salt marsh, and estuarine resources. Comparisons will be made with other nearby Late Woodland sites.

Birkett, Courtney (Fort Eustis)

Site Monitoring at Fort Eustis, Virginia

In 2010 the Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management staff began a program of annual site monitoring visits. In this program, each of the more than 200 known archaeological sites is visited at least once a year. Besides providing a baseline of site conditions and regular opportunities to observe any disturbance, the monitoring program has allowed us to get to know the sites very thoroughly. This paper will discuss the benefits of site monitoring at Fort Eustis, including how improved knowledge of the landscape and previously unknown features has revealed patterns of land use, how surface finds have refined our knowledge of site components, and how information gathered through the monitoring program has proved useful when dealing with some compliance issues.

Bradley, Kevin C. (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

The Archaeological Reminders of a Burned Capital

On August 24, 1814 the British Army routed an American force near Bladensburg, Maryland and marched on the United States nascent capital city. Virtually abandoned, English soldiers set the public buildings of Washington, D.C. aflame delivering a clear political message to the young nation. A number of organizations in the metropolitan area will remember the bicentennial of the city's burning and other significant events that occurred in the final months of the War of 1812 throughout the summer of 2014. Though limited in number, the material remains of the conflict held by the Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office offer tangible reminders of the invasion and an opportunity to promote awareness of

the city's early history to the general public. The potential of future archaeological findings within Washington, D.C. may also provide researchers and the public a clearer understanding of the actions and attitudes of both civilians and soldiers during the conflict.

Brenneman, Marah (Montpelier Foundation)

Prehistoric Archaeology at Montpelier

The archaeological excavations at Montpelier are focused on the historical and cultural remains of James Madison's estate and the nearly 300 enslaved individuals who lived on the property and served the Madison's throughout the 18th and 19th century. Since excavations began at Montpelier in the 1980's, many Native American artifacts have been uncovered that represent prehistoric occupation possibly up until European contact. The contact period site at Mount Pleasant is the only site that contains colonoware pottery and tobacco pipes along with plenty of Native American artifacts. As many of these sites are located at historic period sites, the association between Native American site selection and later historic site selection will be considered. This paper will examine the qualitative and quantitative data collected on the Native American artifacts discovered at Montpelier. It will analyze the availability of natural resources as they pertain to the materials selection for tool manufacturing. Exploring this data will help archaeologists better interpret to the public how the land at Montpelier was used before it was acquired by James Madison's family in the early 18th century.

Case, Dana (Washington College)

Processing of Oysters at Indiantown Farms

During June of 2013, excavations were carried out at an archaeological site located in Centerville Maryland, on a farm called Indiantown Farms. The site, number 18QU485, contains an extensive oyster shell midden, which appears to be the result of an extended period of oyster consumption during the Late Woodland period. To better understand how the oysters were being processed for eating, students at the Washington College Archaeological Field School collected samples from the shell midden and examined them for signs of tool marks and evidence of cooking. Next, the students experimented with different methods of opening and cooking oysters, and compared the results with the shells found at Indiantown Farms. This paper explains how this experiment was carried out, and details the results that were found.

Chadwick, William J., Ph.D. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

What are the Current "Best Practices" for the Application of Geophysics to Archaeological Projects in the Middle Atlantic Region?

As geophysical surveys become more common and a standard procedure on archeological projects within the State of Delaware related to transportation projects, the question raised is whether or not the methods and systems being used are appropriate for the questions being asked by the principal investigators. JMA is tasked with developing a compilation of geophysical methods used during archaeological investigations and their results in the Middle Atlantic region, primarily those used on transportation projects, as part of the Route 301 Alternative Mitigation of the Holton-Cann Historic Site, Delaware. The first task is to review the available reports related to the application of geophysics to archaeological sites in the Middle Atlantic. The second task is to determine which methods worked where and why. The final task is to develop a synthesis of "best practices" for the application of geophysics to archaeological projects in Delaware. This presentation will provide a report on the state of progress in answering this question.

Chiarulli, Beverly (Rhea Engineers & Consultants, Inc.)

New Technologies for Above and Below Ground Surveys

Advances in technology allow archaeologists to produce detailed 3D surveys of both below ground archaeological sites and above ground landscapes and structures. This presentation will provide demonstrations and allow participants to collect ground penetrating radar data, process the data and collect above surface data with the Leica C10 Scanstation.

Clarke, David (Delaware Department of Transportation)

Alternative Mitigation Results from the Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware

The Delaware Department of Transportation will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. The archaeology program for this project has utilized the talents of 10 cultural resource management firms (CRM). To date the 10 CRM firms have identified 66 archaeological sites at the phase I level, 27 went into the phase II program and 14 were found potentially eligible to be on the national register of historic places. Six of the 14 eligible sites were mitigated via alternative mitigation. Alternative mitigation strategies will be highlighted to show how they are advancing historic preservation in Delaware and the Mid-Atlantic region.

Cohen, Sarah (Washington College)

Lithic analysis: How material type, source location, and lithic reduction technology can be used to identify possible procurement and trade and exchange networks conducted at Indian Town Farms, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

This poster presents the results of the lithic analysis conducted on the 2013 Summer Season by the Washington College Field School at Indian Town Farms, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The analysis focused on identification of material type, location of primary and secondary sources of the materials, and attribution to lithic reduction technology. This data was then used to identify possible procurement sites of raw material to gain insight into possible trade and exchange networks that may have existed and identification of reduction activities that took place on the site.

Cole, Michelle H. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Preliminary Results of the Identification of Faunal Remains from Non-Burial Features from the Logan Site (46LG4)

The Logan Site (46LG4) is a Late-Prehistoric, likely Fort Ancient site, located in downtown Logan, West Virginia. Prehistoric skeletal remains were found during construction of the New State Office Building for the West Virginia Department of Administration, General Services Division. The Logan Site was excavated in 2011 and 2012 by GAI Consultants Inc. Because Section 106 did not apply, project goals were limited to the identification and removal of burials that would be directly impacted by construction activities. However, non-burial features were encountered and flotation samples were collected. In this study, flotation samples are being processed and faunal remains are being identified in order to identify patterns of habitat use and seasonality by the Logan site inhabitants and compare them to what is known about other Late Prehistoric animal utilization. Preliminary results suggest that even this limited type of collection method can provide important archaeological information.

Corson, Sevrin (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)

The Barclay Farmstead Collection

The Barclay Farmstead Museum in Cherry Hill, Camden County, New Jersey is a preserved 19th century Quaker Farmstead open to the public for tours and community events. Three documented archaeological excavations have been completed on the 32 acre property producing an artifact collection of 19th and 20th century artifacts typical of a historic farm property. Additionally, there are Native American lithic and ceramic artifacts datable to the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods in the collection. This paper will provide an analysis of the historic and prehistoric artifacts in the Barclay Farmstead archaeological collection.

Cosby, Caitlin (James Madison University)

Stickley Quarters: A Possible Slave Quarters Associated with a Small Farm in the Shenandoah Valley

During the summer of 2013, James Madison University excavated the Stickley Quarters, a small, one-room domestic structure on the Nieswander's Farm Complex, west of Middletown, Virginia, in southern Frederick County. Established in 1753 by the Evans family, the farm had a series of owners and by the

mid-19th century was owned by one Abraham Stickley, whose eldest son, Benjamin Stickley, resided on and managed the farm. According to census data gathered in 1860, Benjamin and his father owned 13 slaves. While the outbuilding was a significant cultural feature during the Civil War Battle of Cedar Creek in October of 1864, this paper will focus on the evidence gathered by James Madison University that supports the probability that Stickley Quarters served as a slave residence. It is believed that the site provides a unique opportunity to study slave life on a small farm within the Shenandoah Valley.

Crane, Brian (Versar, Inc.)

Getting to the Bottom: A Synthesis of Wells Excavated in Delaware

Wells are important features for archaeologists, but they represent substantial challenges to the excavator. Do the returns warrant the expense and risk? As part of the alternative mitigation program for the Delaware 301 Extension project, Versar prepared a synthesis of data about wells excavated across the state. Records from over 50 well features were examined, and data compiled for a range of attributes, including: depth, design, lining material, location and use dates, among others. Analysis reveals spatial and temporal patterns regarding well construction, and demonstrates gaps in data collection and recordation. Wells tend to be treated in the literature primarily as artifact receptacles, rather than examined as artifacts of cultural behavior in their own right. This synthesis can help prioritize particularly valuable well features, and point us toward refinements in the way we approach them as archaeological features.

Cresson, Jack and Jay McManus

An Unusual Paleo-Indian Cache Find in Eastern Pennsylvania

A chance find of twelve fluted bifaces and two biface knives that were recently discovered near Macungie, PA will be presented and discussed. The cache includes a suite of fluted but unfinished bifaces all within an unusual production mode and two unfluted knives, one of which is comprised of nine conjoining pieces, that appear to have been ritually fragmented. The fluting, which reflects multiple, bifacial attempts along with incipient sidenotching and distal grinding are combined attributes that signify either a rare glimpse into prehistoric fluting processes or indeed provide attributes for a transitional bifacial form, bridging PaleoIndian and Early Archaic lithic technologies. An ongoing but unresolved series of replicative experiments will be used to highlight inferences related to manufacturing.

Crowder, Alexandra and Kathleen O'Toole (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Finding Answers in the Ashes: an Analysis of a Late-Nineteenth to Early-Twentieth Century Domestic Site in Kent County, Delaware.

Archaeological surveys undertaken by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group during the summer of 2013 uncovered the remnants of a historic dwelling that burned down in the early-twentieth century in Kent County, Delaware. Discovered during a Phase I survey, site 7K-C-460 appears to have been the casualty of a catastrophic burn and Phase II excavations have uncovered a multitude of architectural, domestic, and personal artifacts. This paper examines the taphonomic processes involved with the burning of the building and utilizes contextual archaeological evidence to infer historical changes that took place in the site. A more thorough understanding of site 7K-C-460 contributes to knowledge of life in Delaware during the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century as well as delineates the value of archaeological burn contexts and their role in providing a more complete understanding of the archaeological record.

Crowell, Elizabeth and Dennis Knepper (Fairfax County)

The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigations for the Barney Circle Freeway Modification project were conducted over the course of several decades, with initial feasibility studies beginning in 1983 and a final technical report completed in 2013. Among the archaeological sites recorded, four were subject to mitigation. The investigations documented Native American occupations at the sites ranging from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. Significant findings of the investigations included documentation of several

intact fire-cracked rock features, a lithic workshop with evidence of the manufacture of Holmes points, and separate evidence of ceramic manufacture from the Early Woodland.

Curry, Dennis C. (Maryland Historical Trust)

“We have beene with the Empeour of Pifcattaway, att his forte”: The Piscataway Indians on Heater’s Island

The Heater’s (Conoy) Island site was the last permanent village of the Piscataway (Conoy) Indians in Maryland. Various aspects of the site—occupied from 1699 to at least 1712—are vividly described in a series of colonial documents from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These archival records are paired with analysis of archeological remains recovered by the University of Maryland in 1970 to provide a glimpse of late 17th and early 18th century Piscataway life. Topics discussed include Piscataway movements over time, Piscataway material culture and lifeways, and Piscataway–colonist interactions prior to the tribe’s departure from Maryland for Pennsylvania and parts north.

Cuthbertson, Tom (The College of William and Mary)

A Study in Context: A locally made pipe at Rich Neck Plantation

The Rich Neck Plantation is a multi-component site just over a mile south west of the College of William and Mary’s campus. The artifact assemblage from the 17th century component of this site included a tobacco pipe made from the local red clay with a faceted bowl and an incised decoration on the bottom of its spur. This motif has been described by some as a Bakongo cosmogram. The motif present is extremely simple in composition, and to ascribe a specific culture to this artifact, or its decoration. Without a thorough investigation of the context that produced it would methodologically myopic. In this discussion I wish to identify the groups present at the plantation at, and before, the time of deposition for this pipe, the common symbolism present in these cultures, and what the possible meanings of this pipe and this decoration could be. In addition to the meaning given to the pipe by the user, other individuals would have also interacted with the pipe more casually. The pipe would have meaning to these observers as well. This idea of multi-valency has not been applied as thoroughly as it could be to this artifact type and needs to be explored more fully.

Davis, Rich (Fort A. P. Hill/CEMML)

Archaeology of 19th century earthworks

While the occupation of northern Caroline County, Va, as a 1862 winter camp of General Jackson’s II Corp, is well documented, the supporting campsites and defensive earthworks are open to interpretation. Many of the earthworks appear to exhibit multiple use over many years.

Davis, Rich (CSU/CEMML)

Archaeology of 19th Century Earthworks at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

The U.S. Army Garrison Fort A.P. Hill recognized the 150th anniversary of the winter encampment of Confederate General “Stonewall” Jackson’s II Corps. The camps were organized following the battle of Fredricksburg in December 1862, and occupied through March 1863. Though the Cavalry and Artillery Divisions camped elsewhere in Caroline County, the vast majority of the 60,000 troop Infantry and countless thousands of slaves camped within the confines of the installation. The resulting features of the camp hut depressions and supporting defensive trenches exhibit good preservation but are without artifact support. Points of discussion include the military and domestic reuse of many of these features, the glaring lack of artifacts, as well as the construction of a replica camp hut as a public outreach event.

Dent, Richard J. (American University)

Excavations at Biggs Ford site

This poster examines the history of archaeological research at the Biggs Ford villages along the Monocacy River outside of Frederick, Maryland as well as reports on recent excavations undertaken there by the Archeological Society of Maryland in cooperation with the Maryland Historic Trust and American

University. The village site is additionally compared to other similar sites excavated along the Middle Potomac River.

DeRoche, Dee (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Archaeology across Borders

Archaeology does not stop at state lines. We are all aware that collections have relevance beyond the boundaries of the individual site. Research based on typologies, comparisons, resources and distribution networks abounds. While I once again urge that more use be made of existing collections, the examples presented will illustrate that modern political boundaries do not accurately reflect patterns of past activity. This recognition may suggest changes in the manner in which collections are cared for and made accessible.

Dows, Thomas, Daniel Riegel and Cliff Boyd- Radford University

Spatial Distribution of Artifacts and Ecofacts at a 13th Century Late Woodland Period Site

In the summer of 2013, the Radford University Archaeological Field School conducted a week-long investigation of site 44PU72 on the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Pulaski County, VA. The goal of this project was to better define the boundaries and integrity of this 13th century Late Woodland site. This poster presents the results of the extensive shovel tests and test units excavated in 2013 and previously in 2011, showing the spatial distribution of recovered lithic and ceramic artifacts, bone and shell ecofacts, and the extent of the site midden.

Doyle Read, Esther (UMBC)

The Lloyd Street Synagogue Mikveh: Creating Community in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore

The Lloyd Street Synagogue in Baltimore was the first structure built specifically as a synagogue in the state of Maryland. Constructed in 1845, the synagogue included separate buildings for a school and a mikveh. These two buildings were leveled in 1860 during expansion of the synagogue. Mikva'ot (ritual baths) are central to traditional Jewish life, and are used both by men and women for ritual purification. A congregation would often build a mikveh before constructing their synagogue. Excavation uncovered the remains of the circa 1845 mikveh complex, the earliest known mikveh in the United States. Additional features, including the foundations for the mikveh house, a brick hearth for heating water, and the reservoir for "living water" were also defined. These are all similar to elements found in contemporary Dutch synagogues. The Baltimore synagogue and mikveh complex was created by a congregation of immigrant Jews from Central Europe at a time when Baltimore was torn by sectionalism and nativism. Between 1845 and 1860, the mikveh played an important role in the Lloyd Street congregation's journey to becoming American, while simultaneously enabling them to forge a community and to maintain important religious and ritual traditions.

Ervin, Richard G. (MD State Highway Administration)

Resource Management in an Urban Context: the future of the Bladensburg Battlefield

The Maryland State Highway Administration conducted cultural resources investigations at the Bladensburg Battlefield, where British forces defeated American militia and went on to burn the Nation's Capital. The work was funded by a second National Park Service (NPS) American Battlefield Protection Program grant. The second grant-funded project provided a National Register of Historic Places nomination and a Preliminary Battlefield Management Plan to assist NPS and local agencies and officials manage the resource. Further archaeological reconnaissance identified several additional areas within the battlefield that appear to be intact. This paper discusses current and future management of the battlefield.

Fedowitz, Liz (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum and Historic St. Mary's City)

A Tale of Two Conservation Students: The Journey To Graduate School

The field of conservation is gaining popularity, while the requirements for the Master's degree programs are becoming increasingly difficult. Although general requirements focus on coursework in art, art history,

archeology and chemistry, students are also expected to develop an extensive conservation portfolio. Gaining experience in archaeological conservation, as well as other areas of conservation, is one of the most important steps in the application process. Understanding the application process and specific requirements is key to submitting a strong graduate school application in this competitive field. This paper will explore the path towards entry into such programs by highlighting some of the experiences of two pre-program conservation students.

Fiedel, Stuart and John Bedell (Louis Berger)

Archaic Occupations at Quantico, Virginia: Excavations at the Chopawamsic Creek Site

The Chopawamsic Creek Site is located within Marine Corps Base Quantico along a tidal tributary of the Potomac River, on a narrow terrace between marshes and steep bluffs. Testing of this area showed that it contained evidence of prehistoric occupations from Early Archaic to Late Woodland times, much of it in sub-plowzone contexts. Excavations have now been carried out on a portion of the site that will be impacted by road widening. This area proved to contain mainly Archaic-period remains. Excavation of 50 square meters of the site produced more than 50 identifiable projectile points, numerous other stone tools and large amounts of debitage and fire-cracked rock. The soils of the site are sandy but it is approximately stratified, in the sense that older artifacts are on average buried more deeply than more recent material. This allows some separation between the two main components: one associated with Halifax points, quartz debitage, and masses of fire-cracked rock, and another associated with Savannah River points and quartzite debitage. The site provides some insight into Halifax-period occupations in this region.

Fink, Blair (URS Corporation)

Maintaining Late Woodland Technologies during the Contact Period at the West Creek Site

The West Creek Site is a multicomponent site located on Ocean County, New Jersey along the Westcunk Creek. Excavations were conducted at the site for ten consecutive field seasons under the supervision of Andrew J. Stanzeski and the Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Although the excavations at the site ended in 1996, GIS technology has allowed for a reexamination of the artifacts from deposits dating to the Contact period. These deposits contain a variety of European-made items as well as Native American artifacts that resemble the ceramic and lithic technologies of Late Woodland populations in the Delaware Valley. The West Creek Site provides an opportunity to discuss the preservation by Native Americans of Late Woodland technologies in locations where European occupations during the Contact period are well documented both in historical records and archaeologically.

Fowler, Rachael (CHRS, Inc.)

Material culture studies as an alternative Mitigation: an Example from the US Route 301 Project

Additional archaeological fieldwork is not always the most cost effective means of mitigating project impacts to archaeological sites. DELDOT in conjunction with the Delaware SHPO has recently developed a series of alternative mitigations for projects on the US Route 301 Project. One of these alternative mitigations involves material culture studies. The material culture studies are unusual in that they address the material culture from numerous historic archaeological sites investigated during the US Route 301 Project rather than focusing on the remains of a single site. The added spatial breadth of the study is anticipated to provide a detailed look at these two categories of artifacts within the context of Northern Delaware in the 18th and early 19th centuries. This paper discusses the studies being prepared that examine gun flints and buttons recovered during the US Route 301 Project excavations.

Fracchia, Adam (University of Maryland, College Park)

Worth(Less): Value and Destruction in a Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Quarry Town

The small industrial town of Texas, Maryland, employed hundreds of Irish immigrants in quarrying and burning limestone during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This paper examines patterns of value based on categories of class, ethnicity, and race that were influenced by and necessary to ensure the profitability of the quarry industry. Using historical records and material culture, it is possible to see shifts

in these values over time and understand the marginalization of people that led to their removal and the destruction of their property. Ultimately, the preservation of the town is governed by notions of value tied to the current mode of production and a static perception of the town's heritage that indirectly supports its destruction.

Gall, Mike (Richard Grubb and Associates)

Living on the Edge: Exploring the Lives of a Free African American Delaware Family (1770s-1820s)

This paper explores the lives of a free African American family who resided on a swampy, marginal tract in Little Creek Hundred, just east of Dover, Delaware, between the 1770s and 1820s. Following manumission, the Cooper family occupied a tenant farmstead roughly one mile from the nearest road for almost one half century, and appears to be among the earliest members of a thriving African American community near Dover. While living side-by-side among whites, free blacks, and enslaved Africans, the family struggled with religious conversion, kidnapping, lawsuits, community networking, acculturation into free society, and attempts to retain aspects of familiar African culture. Extensive soil geochemical analysis, magnetometry, ground penetrating radar, and traditional excavations at the site provide insights into housing, land use, animal husbandry, and the everyday lives of Cooper family members.

Gamez, Nicolle (Washington College)

Pre-historic subsistence and ceramic use on the Eastern Shore

The focus of this poster presentation will be on reconstructing the subsistence strategies employed by prehistoric Native American inhabitants along the Chesapeake Bay and the surrounding area by assessing existing subsistence and ceramic data presented in site reports from pre-historic sites in Maryland and Delaware. Questions addressed include: What plants were cultivated and when do domestic cultigens appear? How important were native versus domestic cultigens to the diet? Can we determine changes in vessel forms or sizes that relate to changes in the diet through analysis of ceramic surface treatment, temper, and vessel manufacture?

Gibb, James G. (St. Francis Xavier Archaeological Project)

Imposed and Home-Grown Colonial Institutions: The Jesuit Chapels of St. Mary's City and St. Francis Xavier, Maryland

Through institutions, neighborhoods become communities. Religious, educational, governmental, and social organizations provide structured relationships. They express commonly held goals and values, and are endowed with varying degrees of authority and power. But institutions do not follow a common developmental trajectory. The discovery of the 1662 Jesuit chapel of St. Francis Xavier in St. Mary's County, Maryland, plays an integral role in the examination of the most basic difference among Colonial American institutions: those imposed from without, as is the case of the Jesuit chapel in St. Mary's City, and those home-grown institutions that drew their impetus from the settlers of a small circumscribed area 20 miles from the capital at St. Mary's City. We examine the architecture and layout of these two sites, relating both to different aspects of the same institution.

Givens, David (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Practical Applications for Archaeological Data and Digital Archives

The Jamestown Rediscovery Project has nearly two decades of generating information on the first permanent English settlement in the New World. Decades of data collection has resulted in a complex array of information that, out of necessity, has been archived in an intuitive way for quick retrieval. This demonstration aims to explore the ways in which archaeologists at the project have developed utilitarian yet elegant ways in which the data flow from storage to dissemination can be accomplished in a cost effective way.

Gonzalez, Kerry and Adriana Lesiuk (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

We Have Boxes Too: A Perspective on Collections Management From A Small CRM Firm

Although not in the business of long-term storage or curation, lab managers in CRM do face a number of collections management challenges that are inextricably linked to larger issues facing repositories everywhere. How can we, as CRM collection managers, simplify collection in the field as well as the transfer of artifacts to state repositories, landowners, and clients? And, what can we do to not burden the overflowing state repositories while still ensuring that archaeological collections are kept in perpetuity? This paper will discuss the issues CRM lab managers face and will aim to offer some suggestions on how CRM firms can better facilitate this process building on ideas presented by private and government collections managers.

Grady, Sarah A. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Metal Detecting in Defining Low-Density Sites

Smithsonian citizen scientists have surveyed several 18th and 19th century sites using conventional archaeological methods along with a metal detector as a non-invasive way to explore site extent and even internal structure. Metal detecting is a cost-effective, preliminary method of identifying and delineating site locations. This presentation demonstrates the process.

Groben Gill, Christine D.(A.D. Marble & Company)

First Generation Colonial Period Settlement in Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Identification-level CRM investigations conducted in an agricultural field near Dolington, Pennsylvania identified a dense concentration of domestic artifacts and a shaft feature associated with a pre-Revolutionary War era occupation defined as the Harvey Site (36BU0422). Evaluation study recovered similar materials and uncovered a number of pit features interpreted as structural post holes suggestive of post-in-ground architecture. Archival research revealed that three Harvey family households occupied the site ca. 1700 to 1770. Together, the evidence indicates that the site likely represents a first generation settlement in southeastern Pennsylvania and holds important implications for early colonial settlement patterns in the region.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene (Richard Grubb & Associates)

What is it doing there? Insights into the Middlesex-Adena Complex in South Jersey from the Madeira I site (28BU740)

During Phase II and III investigations at the Madeira I site (28BU740) in Moorestown, New Jersey, six fragments of blocked end tubular pipes associated with the Early Woodland period Middlesex-Adena complex were recovered. The site is an otherwise fairly unremarkable Early and Late Woodland procurement site or small group camp with two small hearth features. The pipe fragments provide an intriguing link to pan-regional trade, and social and religious practices associated with the Ohio-centered Adena and Middlesex-Adena and Delmarva Adena complexes of the east coast. This paper presents data on the site, identified and excavated by Richard Grubb & Associates in 2012, and reflects on the presence of Middlesex-Adena complex artifacts at this site and in New Jersey.

Harris, Matthew D. (URS Corporation)

A new look at the prehistory of Bartram's Garden, Philadelphia: Late Archaic through Late Woodland

A recently completed excavation of the Southern Meadow section of the Bartram's Garden along the Schuylkill River revealed a dense and diverse assemblage of late archaic through late woodland artifacts and features. Bartram's Garden in the Kingsessing neighborhood of west Philadelphia has long been known as a site of exceptional potential to better understand the history and prehistory of the City. The unique setting on the edge of the fall line and unparalleled history of landscape preservation make this property unique amidst the heavy development that surrounds it. Discussed in this paper are the findings and observations from a Phase II survey along the shore of the Schuylkill River. A significant sample of

ceramics, data from numerous features, two radiocarbon dates, and an array of lithic tools provide new and welcome data to better understanding the prehistoric of the Lower Schuylkill River Valley and the Philadelphia region.

Hatch, D. Brad (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

“to provide for themselves arms ammunition & provision”: *Comparing Domestic and Military Faunal Assemblages at Mattapany.*

Occupied between 1660 and 1740, Mattapany was home to some of Maryland’s wealthiest residents, including Charles Calvert, and acted as the Maryland Colony’s primary arms magazine in the late-17th century. The site was first tested in the early 1980s by Dennis Pogue and then more intensively excavated by Ed Chaney and Julia King in the late 1990s. Among the thousands of artifacts recovered from the site were over 1,500 animal bones, which are analyzed in this paper. The faunal remains from the site are unique in that they provide insight into the diet of the wealthiest Maryland colonists, including the Governor, from the late-17th century into the early-18th century. In addition to this, the magazine assemblage provides one of the few examples of a strictly military context dating to the 17th century, allowing for the comparison of an upper class domestic faunal assemblage to a heavily, or wholly, provisioned military assemblage.

Henderson, Samantha J. (The Montpelier Foundation)

Paleoethnobotany at James Madison’s Montpelier: Understanding Foodways in the 19th Century Enslaved Community

In 2010, the archaeology department at James Madison’s Montpelier began a multi-year project that sought to understand the community dynamics between enslaved workers at the plantation in the early 19th century. This study excavated and analyzed four sites: South Yard, Stable Quarter, Field Quarter, and Tobacco Barn Quarter. Each of these sites represents a different components the larger community of enslaved workers, from those who worked in the mansion to field hands. In this paper, I discuss and compare the macrobotanical remains from these four sites. I describe the macrobotanical assemblages from each site, showing possible differences in subsistence strategies of the people living at these quarters. Finally, I illustrate how differing site formation processes can significantly impact the botanical assemblage

Hippensteel, Jamie (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

An Analysis of Faunal Remains From Fort Stanwix, New York: 1758-1775

Fort Stanwix, located in Rome, New York, was a French and Indian War and Revolutionary War fort. Archaeological investigations at the site have yielded thousands of faunal remains, yet little analysis has been done. It appears that faunal analysis of forts dating to the French and Indiana War period as well as the Revolutionary War period is uncommon. This faunal analysis examines the lifeways of those garrisoned at the fort through diet, specifically meat consumption. Of particular interest in this analysis is whether there are differences in meat consumption between officers and enlisted men. Comparisons of the Fort Stanwix faunal assemblage with other contemporary frontier forts provides new information about the provisioning of such forts and the adaptations of the soldiers to their situation in a frontier setting.

Hranicky, Jack (Virginia Rockart Survey)

The Arkfeld Site: A Before Clovis Quarry in Frederick County, Virginia

This paper presents a sample of artifacts and an overview of the Arkfeld paleosite in Virginia which offers an insight to the before and during the Clovis time periods in Virginia and the eastern U.S. The site consists mainly of shale and limestone quarry produced implements. The basic lithic method at the site is a blade technology with few bifaces. The paper discusses toolmaking stations at the site. The site has no classic Holocene artifacts or projectile points and contains artifacts which have not been reported in the literature, especially clay-fired figurines. The site is classified as in the Pleistocene before Clovis and has produced numerous bipoints.

Kaktins, Mara (George Washington Foundation)

A Table of Many Colors: Utilizing a Forgotten Assemblage to Help Reconstruct Betty Washington's Dining Room

Decades worth of artifacts excavated from Kenmore, the house of Betty Washington Lewis (George's sister), have recently been analyzed by the George Washington Foundation with the intent of shedding light upon what equipment would have graced the Lewis dining room table. Reexamination of this collection produced both informative and surprising results from artifacts excavated in the 1980's through 2002. Our findings have ultimately helped inform curators working to accurately refurnish Kenmore's dining room, raised questions regarding the true socio-economic conditions of a prominent post-Revolutionary War Virginia family and highlighted the potential of existing archaeological collections

King, Julia (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Archaeology Practicum: Teaching Undergraduates the Pleasures and Problems of Working with Archaeological Collections

Archaeology field skills are taught in any number of field schools in the Middle Atlantic, but post-fieldwork skills can be a bit more challenging to pick up at the undergraduate level. St. Mary's College of Maryland, a four-year public honors college emphasizing experiential learning, recently inaugurated a required course, Archaeology Practicum, to address this need. Partnering with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, the state's curation facility, students in Archaeology Practicum adopt an orphaned collection, research the materials, write, edit, and produce a major report, and prepare materials for long-term curation. Students learn important curatorial and research skills and responsibilities, new findings are generated about abandoned collections, and collections once considered of little use are made available to the broader professional community.

King, Julia A. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Choptico Resolving: Documents, Oral History, and Archaeology

The Choptico (Wicomicos) were one of a number of indigenous groups or communities living in what English invaders would come to call Maryland. The Choptico lived in closer proximity to the English than many other nations; at their request, a reservation by the name of Choptico Resolving (Choptico Manor) was established for them in 1651 along Wicomico River in what is today St. Mary's County. Using documents, Piscataway and local oral histories, and archaeological survey evidence, researchers are working to establish both the boundaries and places of settlement at Choptico Resolving (Manor). This presentation describes the results of that effort through February 2014.

Knepper, Dennis and Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County)

The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigations for the Barney Circle Freeway Modification project were conducted over the course of several decades, with initial feasibility studies beginning in 1983 and a final technical report completed in 2013. Among the archaeological sites recorded, four were subject to mitigation. The investigations documented Native American occupations at the sites ranging from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. Significant findings of the investigations included documentation of several intact fire-cracked rock features, a lithic workshop with evidence of the manufacture of Holmes points, and separate evidence of ceramic manufacture from the Early Woodland.

Knight-Iske, Geri J (Monmouth University)

The trade and exchange of jasper in Central Maryland during the Early and Middle Woodland.

Throughout the Paleo, Archaic, and Woodland trade and exchange of exotic or highly knappable materials was present throughout eastern North America. One item of trade significance to the Middle Atlantic is jasper, an iron-rich, cryptocrystalline rock that is deposited between limestone and/or sandstone, or originates within gravel deposits from glacial or tributary movement. Access to jasper as a knappable material was from quarries that are located in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and North

Carolina or local river deposits.. Jasper and other cherts made up a small percentage of the total lithics found on site located in Central Maryland, while quartz and quartzite composed the majority. In Central Maryland, 375 Woodland sites have been identified that contained jasper artifacts. Eighty-two of the 375 sites date from the Early and Middle Woodland. This paper asks new questions on jasper procurement efforts, social interactions with other groups in the region, and trade and exchange patterns in Central Maryland during the Early and Middle Woodland.

Koons, Sheila (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Re-analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Old Colchester Park and Preserve, Fairfax County, Virginia.

This paper discusses the re-analysis of the lithic assemblage from an area located on the site of Old Colchester in Fairfax County, Virginia. The study demonstrates several stages of stone tool production. Quartz preforms, points, and tool fragments were identified. The assemblage also suggests long distance procurement and transportation of raw material due to the presence of an exotic chert. Fire-cracked rock, point fragments, and utilized flakes and tools suggest prehistoric animal processing areas. However, the dearth of large faunal material does not support this interpretation. The ongoing research highlights the necessity for the standardization of lithic analytical methods and revises our understanding of the pre-contact habitation of Old Colchester Park and Preserve.

Kracen, Emilie (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Integrated Pest Management for Archaeological Collections

Since the 1980's, pest control in the museum setting has increased, becoming more efficient, safer, and more effective. However, the need for such measures with regards to archaeological collections is often overlooked, and infestations are treated with a reactive approach. The types of objects and materials within archaeological collections that may be threatened by pests will be defined, as well as environmental and other factors that encourage insects or other pests. Various species of pests that pose a risk to these types of materials will be identified, in addition to distinguishing factors and warning signs. The basic principles of integrated pest management (IPM) will be introduced along with guidelines for implementation. Appropriate treatments for existing problems and suggestions for improving storage environments and putting a maintenance routine into place will be given to minimize potential future infestations within archaeological collections.

Krakker, James J. (National Museum of Natural History)

Riggs Mill and Green Hill Sites, Prince Georges County, Maryland

Collections from these two sites preserved in the National Museum of Natural History record the prehistory of the zone between Tidewater and Piedmont along the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River. Suburban development now limits archeological investigation.

Kreisa, Paul (Stantec Consulting Services Inc.)

The Reno School Site: A Newly Identified Native American Quartz Quarry Site in the District

Native American Quarry sites are not unknown in the District. William Henry Holmes investigations during the late nineteenth century identified several quarries in the Rock Creek vicinity, the most impressive being the Piney Branch Quarry Site. A few others have been identified since along Rock Creek or its immediate tributaries. Recent archaeological investigations in advance of a school addition in northwest Washington, D.C. have identified a quartz quarry site further afield. The results of investigations at this site will be discussed, emphasizing that Native American quarry sites are likely present at some distance from Rock Creek and its immediate tributaries. One implication of these results is that the numerous now-buried streams and adjacent slopes in the District have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources associated with the Native American exploitation of lithic resources in the District.

Lattanzi, Gregory (New Jersey State Museum)

Metal, Lasers and Statistics: Fun Toys for Archaeology

Archaeologists involved in the study of metal artifacts have a wide range of tools at their disposal to help chemically characterize them. With that said, there are also plenty of opportunities for problems to occur relating to what tools to use, what standards are appropriate, and which statistical programs are best suited for present your data. For prehistoric copper artifacts a number of analytical tools have been used in the past, along with an equal number of statistical programs to help present data in an understandable form. This presentation will discuss some of the ups and downs, as well as logistical issues in chemically analyzing copper artifacts that the author had to contend with.

Lattanzi, Gregory D. (New Jersey State Museum)

Discussant: "It belongs in a Museum": New Insights into the Lost and Forgotten

Comments on the papers presented in the symposium, *A Day at the Museum: The Value of Revisiting Old and Forgotten Archaeological Assemblages*, are presented focusing upon contributions of research conducted on museum collections in the Middle Atlantic.

Lembo, Lauren (Monmouth University/Hunter Research, Inc.)

The Solebury Copper Mine: The Value of Oral History, GIS Mapping, and Field Reconnaissance in Non-Extant Site Identification

Issues arise in the attempt to locate a historically abandoned mine site. In instances where historical documentation is lacking, gaps in data may be filled through the consideration of combined methodologies. Upon examining the approaches of oral history, GIS mapping, and field reconnaissance, it is proposed that all techniques should be considered in order to successfully identify non-extant archaeological sites. Often overlooked as a reliable resource, oral history may prove to be highly revelatory. Lidar and Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) illuminate terrain surface features which may indicate places of human interaction with the environment. Field reconnaissance merges the exploration of natural versus manufactured marks on the landscape with the phenomenological act of path walking. 18th-century copper mines, such as the Solebury Copper Mine in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, may be located using a combination of the aforementioned processes.

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

First Generation Colonial Period Settlement in Bucks County, Pennsylvania

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Lesiuk, Adriana T. and Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

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Levinthal, Aaron (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Early Colonial Flint Tool Technology in the Chesapeake

Abstract: Last summer, Maryland State Highway Administration archaeologists investigated a multi-component site along the west bank of the Patuxent River near Benedict in Charles County. Remote sensing and test unit excavations revealed a Woodland component and a ca. 1650-1720 domestic and possible trade site. Archaeologists delineated one structure and collected an artifact assemblage reflecting a global signature. Of special interest is an assortment of tested and untested nodules, debitage, and tools composed of imported flint. This poster presents a sample of these historic artifacts and an example of the lithic technologies taking place in the early colonial Chesapeake.

Liebeknecht, William (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Looking for a Colonial Cart Road: Using Multiple Techniques to Search for Ancient Transportation Networks

In conjunction with the U.S. Route 301 project in Delaware, Hunter Research has been testing a predictive model developed for the identification of physical remains of early roads in the Delaware landscape: in this case one of the late 17th century Cart Roads probably laid out by Augustine Herrman and certainly in place by 1740. We have termed it the “Reedy Island Cart-Road” because of its eastern terminus on the Delaware shore at Port Penn, opposite Reedy Island. Reedy Island was a safe anchorage and is shown and named on all 18th century maps. In terms of cross-peninsular trade from Herrman’s Bohemia Manor on the Upper Chesapeake, it was probably second in importance only to Appoquinimink (Odessa). This particular route seems to have functioned as a cut-off to shorten the distance between Bohemia Landing to the southwest and Reedy Island to the northeast. The overall objectives of these investigations were to test the predicted alignment of the Reedy Island Cart Road Alignment in a specific area where the depositional model predicts that physical features of the road would likely survive; to document these features and compare them with the existing data, and to establish the nature of the road crossing of the East Spring Branch drainage.

Lucas, Michael T. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

Material Culture of Trade and War on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake

The banks of the upper tidal Potomac and Patuxent Rivers were contentious places during the last two decades of the seventeenth century. Tensions ran high between English colonial settlers, local Piscataway, and Northern Indians. Interaction between these groups often played out in the form of trade and violent confrontation. Added to this was a rapidly increasing population of enslaved Africans who were interacting with European colonists and Native Americans in myriad ways. This paper looks at the role of material culture in the changing relationships between these groups as they played out on the upper tidal Potomac and Patuxent from 1680 to 1710. Gun flints, lead shot, beads, cloth, and gun parts are some of the artifact classes that will be discussed.

Lukezic, Craig (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)

Early Dutch Fortifications and the American Variants

During the 80 Years War, the Dutch developed a standardized method of fortification, which was effective in the Low Countries. Termed the Old Netherland Style, this streamlined and practical method was exported throughout the world. Examples of excavated fortresses in northern Netherlands will be presented for comparison with the historical record of forts in New Netherland and New Sweden.

Mansius, Mary Kate (St. Mary's College of MD)

Lithics Revisited: An Analysis of Native American Stone Tool Technology during Pre-Contact and Contact Periods

Archaeologists recognize that the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century served as a catalyst for change in most aspects of Native American life. This is especially true concerning lithic technology, when the metanarrative often describes Native Americans quickly swapping their stone tools for the “superior”

metal tools of the Europeans. Recent studies, such as Carly Harmon's paper, *Analyzing Native American Lithic Material Culture from 1600 to 1700* (2012), have challenged such thinking; indicating that there was a change in the Woodland period pre-Contact. Building off Harmon's research, I examined four sites from Maryland's western shore, including Kettering Park (replacing Harmon's original Archaic sample, Prospect Hill, which was problematic due to "collector bias"), Cumberland, Posey, and Zekiah Fort, all in an attempt to draw out trends that could shed light on changes in stone tool technology during the pre-Contact period.

McEachen, Paul J. and Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

Laying It All Out on the [Periodic] Table: A Preliminary Examination of Soil Geochemistry Surveys in Delaware from 1985-2013

Since 1985, soil geochemistry studies have been completed on over 30 historic archaeological sites in Delaware. Principally completed as part of archaeological surveys conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation, soil geochemistry studies have yielded important, fruitful results when correctly employed. This preliminary synthesis will present results from select surveys; discuss field methods, analytical techniques, and reporting; highlight areas of success and those that need improvement; and indicate ways in which soil geochemistry has influenced archaeological surveys and informed site interpretations.

McMillan, Lauren K. (University of Tennessee)

These Pipes are Dutch, Isn't that Weird?: Illicit Trade in the 17th-century Potomac Valley

Scholars disagree about the impact of English mercantilist and Dutch free trade policies on the development of the 17th-century British colonies in the mid-Atlantic region. In 1980, historian Russell Menard pointed out that the Dutch were rarely mentioned in the records of Virginia or Maryland after 1660 and the passage of the Navigation Acts, and argued that this documentary silence reflected Dutch absence from the colonies. However, my research, which draws on a close reading of the archaeological and historic record focusing on trade patterns, indicates that colonists in the Chesapeake adopted Dutch ideas about free trade, and continued to purchase goods from the Netherlands illicitly into the early 18th century. Specifically, I examine the presence and frequency of English and Dutch tobacco pipes on sites in the Potomac valley from 1630 to 1730. Through material culture analysis and a close reading of the historical record, I trace the persistence of trade relations between English settlers and Dutch merchants over the course of the long 17th century.

Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)

Without Walls: Building the Virtual Curation Museum

On October 22, 2013, the Virtual Curation Museum was established as virtual extension of an exhibit opening that day in the James Branch Cabell Library at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU). The exhibit features plastic replicas of artifacts scanned by Virtual Curation Laboratory team members. The exhibit featured four portable panels that could be moved throughout the library or other locations. Plastic replicas of artifacts were adhered to the panels that enabled viewers to touch the past; and, QR (quick response) codes were placed next to the text or artifacts, that took the viewer equipped with a smart phone or tablet to the online Virtual Curation Museum. Our basic goal with the Virtual Curation Museum is to make available a selection of the 3D digital models we have scanned from archaeological sites across the world in an online format that parallels the standard conception of a museum. Unlike a brick-and-mortar museum, we have more flexibility in changing our "virtual space" and this site will be quite dynamic as we add new exhibits and new exhibit halls. Erecting a museum without walls does have some challenges that are addressed in this paper.

Melton, Mandy (Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)

The Ritual “Killing” of Slate Gorgets at Pig Point (18AN50)

The Pig Point Site on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland has proven to be a highly significant ritual site for prehistoric populations over millennium; including many centuries of mortuary behavior associated with the Delmarva Adena. Five years of excavations at this site have produced a large number of slate gorget fragments. These objects appear to be deliberately broken or “killed” and a number have undergone subsequent modification, mainly through fine line incising, gouging, and battering. This paper examines this meaning and substance of this behavior, as well as the significance it might hold for the interpretation of these enigmatic artifacts.

Menke, Chris (Washington College)

Analysis of Oyster Shells and Faunal Remains of an Eastern Shore Prehistoric Shell Midden

During the summer of 2013, students from Washington College conducted a field school at Indiantown Farms in Queen Anne’s County Maryland. The site (18QU485) is a large Late Woodland shell midden. The purpose of this research is to examine and analyze the oyster shells and other faunal remains recovered in order to better understand the food gathering and production that took place at this site. Analysis of oyster shells can be useful in learning the seasonality of the site, as well as harvesting and processing methods. Since oyster shells are the main artifact found at this site, they are the primary focus of this study. Other faunal remains were found and also analyzed in order to learn about food gathering methods of prehistoric peoples.

Messner, Tim (SUNY Potsdam)

Majoring in Archaeological Studies: How Interdisciplinary is too Interdisciplinary?

Many undergraduate students enter the archaeological studies program at SUNY Potsdam with hopes of one day becoming an Egyptologist or Classical archaeologist. Others aspire to enter graduate programs abroad that offer little financial assistance and that specialize on distant field sites. The reality is that most of our graduates find employment in cultural resource management and spend their careers in eastern North America. Therefore, the challenge of an interdisciplinary archaeology program – composed of geology, art history, history and anthropology – lies in convincing students of the appeal and importance of local/regional archaeology without discounting or discouraging their hopes and ambitions. This presentation explores the challenges and rewards of this approach to archaeological pedagogy.

Mundt, Jessica (TRC Environmental Corporation)

Archaeological and Historical Studies of the Sherrard Site, Berkeley County, WV

Between 2011 and 2013, the West Virginia Division of Highways, and TRC Environmental Corporation conducted Phase II and III Archaeological and Historical investigations of the Sherrard site (46BY229) located on Mill Creek in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Research indicated that the site represents the remains of a homestead occupied from the 1780s to the 1850s, and is associated through ownership and proximity to the nearby Sherrard-Daniels Mill, a contributing resource of the NRHP-listed Mill Creek Historic District. The Sherrards were among the earliest settlers of Berkeley County consisting of German and Scotch-Irish immigrants who came to rural Virginia (now West Virginia) in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Historical and archaeological research concluded that the Sherrards were representative of these initial settlers who were highly self-sufficient but had the economic means to take advantage of broader regional markets as demonstrated in the material remains of the site.

Mydlowski, Evan (Monmouth University)

Archaeology of the Rumson Peninsula: A View from the Mazza Collection

The Rumson Peninsula stretches east from Red Bank to the Atlantic Ocean and is bounded by the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers. Archaeological finds are common on the peninsula, but only a few properties have been the focus of archaeological surveys. Private collections provide an alternative means of exploring the prehistory of the region. This paper uses the Charles Mazza collection, donated to

Monmouth University in 1998, to examine the region's past. Mazza, a nursery foreman at Lovett's Nursery from 1929 until 1959, collected close to 400 prehistoric artifacts including projectile points, mortars, pestles, axes, and other items. They date from the Late Archaic through Contact Period. The cataloging and documentation of these artifacts provides a glimpse of the region's prehistory and raises interesting questions for future research.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Thinking like an Archaeologist: Undergraduate Experiential Learning in a Compliance Setting

Archaeology has much to offer undergraduate education: its interdisciplinary approach, focus on temporal and spatial cognition, and emphasis on a broad skill-set oriented to the field sciences. Archaeologists who teach undergraduates offer anecdotal evidence of the transformative power of experiential pedagogies (active learning) that are hallmarks of archaeological training. Well-assessed and shown to encourage a higher level of understanding and integration for students and teachers alike, experiential learning results in the mastery of transferrable skills so sought after in undergraduate education. The application of foundational knowledge and technique in the field setting is presented here through a case study from a decade-long research program in Shenandoah National Park, where undergraduate students engage in archaeological field schools and short-term surveys continue to receive training. Responsible not only for the college credit but also professional-level work that meets the Secretary of Interior and SHPO standards, the students' assessments include contributions to CRM reports and conference papers.

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

The Place for Mock-Sites in Problem-based Learning

Research has shown that problem-based learning leads to a deeper understanding of a subject because it engages students who move from passive agents of learning to active agents. That is, students must discover as opposed to simply reciting or the memorization of information. One specific learning strategy with great potential is the use of mock-sites in instruction and problem-based learning. With mock-sites the instructor has the ability to know the desired outcome which is not always the case in real archaeological excavations. Two examples of mock-site excavations (one prehistory and one forensic archaeology) will be discussed.

Neusius, Sarah W. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

A Quarter Century of Training Undergraduate Archaeologists at IUP

Since 1989, when the Archaeology Track of our major was instituted, IUP archaeologists have been teaching our undergraduates about archaeology. While solidly grounding their study in four-field anthropology, our students emphasize hands-on experiences in the field and in the laboratory. Both an archaeological field school and an introduction to CRM archaeology are requirements for our Archaeology Track. Another requirement is a laboratory methods class, and many of our students have gained solid experience in the curation of artifacts through working for IUP Archaeological Services. We also encourage students to pursue internships and to participate in professional meetings while still undergraduates. The combination of academic study in anthropology and practical experiences has worked well both for graduates who go into the CRM industry as field technicians and for graduates who immediately pursue graduate work.

Nieves, Josue (College of William and Mary)

A Mobile Historical Ecology: Reconsidering Middle and Late Woodland Landscapes

In recent decades, archaeologists have conducted comprehensive surveys of the Chesapeake and broader Middle Atlantic that have produced rich data sets for understanding regional site types and settlement patterns. Commonly, these projects have primarily served cultural ecological and cultural resource management research projects. A more recent perspective, historical ecology, has begun to reassess the corpus of data in an attempt to deconstruct the nature-culture binary and to highlight the cultural continuity of Middle and Late Woodland hunter-gatherer communities. This paper briefly reviews these

trends before considering the potential advantages of incorporating a “mobilities paradigm” into future research. Adopting a mobilities approach to the archaeological record emphasizes the movement of people, ideas, and materials as the center of identity creation and power relations. By shifting the unit of analysis from bounded sites to landscapes of movement, new perspectives on Late Archaic and Middle Woodland social dynamics may be possible.

Oliver, Scott (Montpelier Foundation)

An Analysis of Blacksmithing Activities Recovered by Archaeological Excavations at James Madison's Montpelier

In 1741 James Madison Sr. assumed control of his family plantation, Mount Pleasant-later to become Montpelier in the 1760s. Under his watch, Montpelier was diversified from a strictly agricultural plantation to one that included, among other things, a blacksmith shop. Excavations in 1989 at the nineteenth century ice house/garden temple revealed an extensive blacksmithing deposit in the surrounding area. Documentary research has revealed the blacksmith enterprise to be quite extensive as it served the needs of the region not just the immediate plantation. More recently, in 2013 a metal detecting survey was conducted in the area near the ice house that showed a second large deposit-potentially the site of the shop itself. By examining the artifacts found in the deposits we can better understand the type of blacksmithing taking place at Montpelier in the 18th century.

Pogue, Dennis J. (University of Maryland)

Reconsidering the "Spirit of the Time": Archaeological Investigations in the Stratford Hall East Garden

Stratford Hall, the National Landmark Property of the Lee family of Virginia, is the product of one of the earliest and most influential historic restoration efforts in America. Fiske Kimball, Arthur Shurcliff, Alden Hopkins, Morley Williams, and other prominent scholars and early preservationists were involved in restoring the ca. 1738 house and the associated outbuildings, grounds, and gardens in hopes of reviving “the spirit of the time” when the property was at its zenith in the late 18th century. One of the first major garden restorations in the country was undertaken there beginning in 1929 under the auspices of the Garden Club of Virginia. After more than 70 years, archaeological investigations were undertaken last year at the behest of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association (the organization that owns and operates Stratford) as part of an effort to reassess the accuracy of the restoration of the East Garden. A number of features interpreted as relating to the 18th-century garden were revealed, which provides an opportunity to revisit and revise the Colonial Revival design that was implemented in 1932-34.

Ramirez, Nicholas Miguel (GAI Consultants)

Excavations at the Kelly Rice-Site: Evaluating an African-American Farmstead within the Virginia Piedmont

Phase II excavations at the historic Kelly-Rice Site in Brunswick County, Virginia were undertaken by GAI Consultants, Inc. between April and June 2013 to evaluate the site’s eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This work was completed on behalf of the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC for the Virginia Southside Expansion Project. Excavations identified the remains of a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century domestic site that included the remains of a house, well, and outbuilding, where over 8,000 artifacts, primarily architectural and kitchen-related, were recovered. Deed research revealed that African-American Ephraim Williams and his family occupied this house between 1895 and 1947 before the site was abandoned. After evaluating the archaeological record, artifact analysis, and historic background research, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources indicated that the Kelly-Rice Site is National Register eligible under Criterion D. This poster presents the archaeological methods and results of the Phase II excavations, reviews criteria for National Register eligibility, and stresses the importance of evaluating sites associated with minority or ethnic groups within their sociohistorical context.

Rankin, Jennifer C. (URS Corporation/Temple University)

Examining Ecological and Cultural Transformations along Philadelphia's Delaware River Waterfront

Sites in urban settings can contribute significantly to regional prehistory as they are often situated along economic intersections (e.g., waterways). For Native inhabitants along Philadelphia's Delaware River waterfront, this area was once comprised of a near shoreline, tidal setting offering a highly rich and diverse environment. This paper presents a comprehensive examination of Native American sites along the waterfront during the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods. While investigating ecological and cultural transitions and transformations through time, the data from recent investigations formulates a framework to determine and predict how Native populations utilize this particular waterfront landscape. The results of the study propose a model that highlights the importance of these economic intersections and reiterates the importance of understanding Native American occupations in urban settings.

Reid, Charde (DC Historic Preservation Office)

GIS, Geoarchaeology, and Paleoindians

The PlayDC projects across the District resulted in a wealth of data generated through geoarchaeological investigation that is a typical part of Phase I investigations in highly-urbanized areas. This paper shows how those data will be used in a GIS to identify locations where preserved ground surfaces 12,000 years old may be buried under layers of fill and wind-blown deposits.

Ridgway, Katherine (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Conservation Conundrums: Treatment of Human Remains from Tangier Island

Coastal archaeological sites are threatened by erosion every day. The circa 1900s cemetery in the Upwards area of Tangier Island is an example of how erosion can effect archaeology and the challenges it can create for a conservator. Salt water, wave action, high tide and thoughts about reburial combine to create a long-term conservation project with the ethical considerations that always accompany human burials.

Rigano, Aryel (Montpelier Foundation)

Analysis of Wine Bottle Seals at James Madison's Montpelier

This report seeks to examine and interpret the presence of personalized wine bottle seals uncovered in excavations at James Madison's Montpelier. These seals first appeared on the property during 1750s when it was under the ownership of the future president's father, and were present through the rest of the Madison family's occupation. Wine bottles affixed with personalized seals were purchased by the affluent of the time for private use as markers of wealth and ownership. Although an abundance of wine bottle glass has been uncovered across the property, the number of these types of seals is minimal and restricted to the second and third generations of the Madison family. This paper's focus lies in understanding the use of personalized wine bottle seals by the Madison family and other late 18th and early 19th century families in both Virginia and across the Atlantic region.

Rimer, Esther (St. Mary's College of MD, University of TN- Knoxville)

From Postholes and a Cellar to the Potomac Frontier: Colonel Addison's Plantation Revisited

Recent re-evaluation of artifacts and features from the earliest known structures on the plantation home of Colonel John Addison and his son Thomas reveal that the site has more to tell about colonial interactions on the Maryland Frontier in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Colonel Addison's plantation sat by the Potomac River between Stafford County, Virginia, and the future Prince Georges County, Maryland, just below the Anacostia River. Addison was an Indian Trader, merchant, and militia officer with his fingers in many other pies. His plantation location and social connections led him to take a major role in the interactions of rangers, Indians, and colonists in this region. Twenty-five years after the Addison plantation site was last dug, the earthen structures and an unusual cellar still bring up new questions about the Potomac Frontier and Addison's role in colonial encounters.

Rivers Cofield, Sara (MAC Lab/ JPPM)

Colonial Clothing from the Cargo Hold to the Rubbish Heap: A Study of Invoices, Artifacts, and Inventories

Clothing and fabric were particularly valuable in the colonial Chesapeake and they were important to both European and American Indian residents for communicating one's status, wealth, and personal style. Unfortunately, the rarity of organic survival in the Chesapeake's burial environment hinders archaeological studies of clothing, leaving researchers with only the few components of garments that are made of metal, glass, bone, etc. This study will examine site-specific clothing choices from the 30+ collections included in the Colonial Encounters project by comparing archaeological evidence, such as buttons, buckles, and jewelry, to the probate inventories associated with the sites under study. Since both artifacts and inventories concentrate only on used or discarded items, this study will also examine a number of importation and store invoices that show what was available, and how much people spent on new fashions. The paper will therefore consider clothing and fabric from importation to interment.

Roth, Madeline (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Identifying the Dutch Presence in Seventeenth Century Maryland

The main focus of Augustine Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland (1670) is not the colony itself, but the waterways which connect it to the larger Atlantic World. This representation of Maryland as a seascape, rather than a landscape, illustrates the colony's dependence upon maritime trade as the link between Europe and the North American frontier which many countries participated in. The Dutch in particular were widespread in the Chesapeake region during the 1640s and '50s as they actively engaged in the tobacco trade. Although the English Navigation Acts of 1660 greatly reduced Dutch trade in Maryland, there is still a Dutch presence that can be identified from material assemblages at sites in the Chesapeake. This paper addresses the presence of Dutch material culture in seventeenth century Maryland, as well as how that material culture is an indicator of larger Atlantic World themes such as colonial trade and immigration.

Samulski, Emily (James Madison University)

More than Sticks and Stones: A Study of the Material Culture at Stickley Quarters

Archaeologists from James Madison University have been studying the Nieswander's Fort Complex located on Middle Marsh Run in southern Frederick County, west of Middletown, Virginia since 2010. The complex is composed of a main house and several outbuildings, including Stickley Quarters, which was possibly used as a slave residence. The structure was constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century and has seen many periods of occupation, including a brief history with the Civil War. As explored in Caitlin Cosby's paper, Stickley Quarters: A Possible Slave Quarters Associated with a Small Farm in the Shenandoah Valley, the study of the material culture provides insight in the lifestyle of an enslaved community. This paper will discuss the material culture found at Stickley Quarters and its relationship to the Nieswander's Fort Complex.

Sanford, Douglas W. (University of Mary Washington)

Teaching Archaeology in an Interdisciplinary Environment

Archaeology courses at the University of Mary Washington take place within the Department of Historic Preservation, while counting towards the anthropology major. As compared to the process at other undergraduate institutions, most students at UMW encounter archaeology through the lens of historic preservation and as historic preservation majors. An introductory archaeology course, together with those for field and laboratory methods provide a familiar core for education and initial training. Elective courses, individual studies, and internships provide the means for students to round out and advance their archaeological studies. Encouraging students to blend anthropological and preservation perspectives represents both a pedagogical challenge and an opportunity.

Sansevere, Keri J. (Temple University)

'The Most Ancient Village in Our Country': Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material at the Salisbury Site

Initial excavations at the Salisbury Site took place over 75 years ago as part of the Works Progress Administration under the tutelage of an early pioneer of New Jersey archaeology, Dr. Dorothy Cross. Since Cross' excavation, archaeologists have interpreted thousands of prehistoric artifacts excavated from the Salisbury Site with scant explanation of 17th-century historic material, such as nearly 650 tobacco pipe fragments, that are housed at the New Jersey State Museum. This paper will explore these forgotten 17th century artifacts from the Salisbury Site through the lens of 21st century archaeology and suggest a revised interpretation of the site that links these historic artifacts to early settlers of New Jersey.

Schindler, Bill (Washington College)

Experimental Archaeology in Higher Education: using a hands-on, project based learning approach to explore the residues of the past

Using experimental archaeology as a pedagogical tool offers students the opportunity to engage in hands-on, project based learning. This type of learning creates both knowledge and know-how, promotes archaeological interpretation, and allows students to engage with the past in unique ways. This presentation will highlight select examples of where experimental archaeology was successfully incorporated into archaeology courses at Washington College.

Schweickart, Eric (James Madison's Montpelier)

Crafting at the Quarter: an Analysis of Manufacturing Activities Undertaken at Montpelier's Field Quarter

This paper presents an analysis of iron tools found associated with households belonging to enslaved agricultural workers at James Madison's plantation in piedmont Virginia. By examining the tools used by enslaved field workers, either in their own time or at the behest of the plantation manager, the types of production activities which took place in this early 19th-century, rural environment can be better understood. Comparisons between this assemblage and contemporary work spaces from around the state are used to elucidate the nature of craft production on a Virginia plantation which was mostly devoted to the cultivation and distribution of cash crops within a network of global exchange.

Shellenhamer, Jason (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

The Archaeology of African Americans in Central Delaware, 1770 to 1940

One of the many historic farm sites discovered during the US 301 archaeological project in Delaware was the home of Samuel K. Dale (1791 to 1873). Dale was a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church and a leader in the African American community around Middletown, Delaware. Dale's home included three separate house sites, all occupied in the nineteenth century. Testing of the sites failed to locate any house foundations or artifact-rich features that would provide important information about nineteenth-century life. It was decided to mitigate the impact of highway construction on the site by developing a formal historic context on the archaeology of African-American life in St. Georges Hundred, Delaware, the district that includes Middletown and Dale's home. The project included extensive historic research on the African-American community and a review of all available archaeological work on African-American sites in the region.

Siegal, Becca (Alexandria Archaeology)

"All Kinds of Meats": Archaeological Findings at a Late Nineteenth-Century Slaughterhouse in Alexandria, Virginia

While most of Alexandria's nineteenth-century citizens relied on local butchers for their meat supply, an 1803 ordinance prohibited commercial butchery inside the city limits. In response, many of Alexandria's butchers set up shop immediately outside the city boundaries forming a small meatpacking district of sorts. Recent archaeological work by Alexandria Archaeology staff and volunteers

at a small, late nineteenth-century slaughterhouse site has helped to open a window into the butchery industry in Alexandria. Virtually no archaeological work has been devoted to slaughterhouse sites in the region, meaning the information recovered from site 44AX219 fills a gap in the archaeological record of nineteenth-century Virginia.

Siregar, Kaiolani (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

XRF Elemental Analysis of Archaeological Morgan Jones Ceramics in the Chesapeake Region

This paper aims to identify a chemical signature for Morgan Jones ceramics, a local ware often found on seventeenth-century sites in the Chesapeake region. This analysis will be conducted using an X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer at the St. Mary's College of Maryland Analytical Chemistry Lab. X-ray fluorescence, a non-destructive, quantitative method, will be used to characterize the chemical composition of each ceramic, producing a chemical signature for each artifact. Kiln waster sherds from Jones' kiln in Westmoreland County, Virginia, were analyzed, allowing a chemical signature to be established for known Jones products. XRF will help sort the artifacts quantitatively by elemental composition. By comparing iron and titanium concentrations of the clay, Morgan Jones ceramics can be differentiated from examples of native ceramics and other ceramics types. The data collected implies that XRF can be used to identify various types of ceramics as compositionally different artifacts on an elemental level.

Smith, Galen (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Geophysical Investigations of the Walter L. Main Circus Train Accident in Tyrone, Pennsylvania

During the Memorial Day weekend in 1893, a train carrying the Walter L. Main Circus failed to navigate the slope and curves on the Pennsylvania Railroad down the Allegheny Front. The train derailed near the town of Tyrone, Pennsylvania. Five people lost their lives, and countless horses were killed in the crash. Exotic animals including lions, tigers, zebras, and a gorilla named "Man-Slayer" escaped their cage cars; some preyed on local livestock and were subsequently shot by locals and circus employees. The animals were buried in a mass grave located near the wreck site. Geophysical investigations including ground-penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, and magnetometry were conducted during the fall of 2013 to locate the circus train mass grave. Remote sensing was followed by limited ground-truthing in the form of shovel test pits.

Smith, Jarrett (Howard University/Veterans Curation Program)

Uncovering Contraband: How Compliance Archaeology Contributes to African American Historiography

African-American archival resources become sparser the further back in history that researchers delve. To understand how African-Americans were impacted by the Confiscation Act of 1861, which seized all assets of those who opposed the laws of the United States, a variety of historic documentary sources require tapping. Records created by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Southern Claims Commission are the primary sources, but are in disarray and complicated to interpret. This paper focuses on how data generated by compliance archaeological investigations can serve as parallel "documentary" resources to traditional resources used for researching the African-American experience. It's a misconception that a population, numbering in the millions, shares a uniform history and experience. Data from archaeological investigations provides material artifacts and contexts to reconstruct the differing experiences of African-Americans during the Civil War Era from locations in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and northern Virginia.

Spence, Stephanie (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)

A Tale of Two Conservation Students: The Journey To Graduate School

The field of conservation is gaining popularity, while the requirements for the Master's degree programs are becoming increasingly difficult. Although general requirements focus on coursework in art, art history, archaeology and chemistry, students are also expected to develop an extensive conservation portfolio.

Gaining experience in archaeological conservation, as well as other areas of conservation, is one of the most important steps in the application process. Understanding the application process and specific requirements is key to submitting a strong graduate school application in this competitive field. This paper will explore the path towards entry into such programs by highlighting some of the experiences of two pre-program conservation students.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Virtual Colchester

Virtual Colchester is a data-based, three-dimensional GIS project created by Marion Constante. It uses all the data from archaeological investigations and historical research by the Colchester Archaeology Research Team on the Old Colchester Park and Preserve. The current project focuses on the eighteenth century tobacco port town of Colchester. In the future the project will be expanded to include the entire 9,000 year record of human activity at the park.

Sperling, Stephanie T. (Lost Towns Project)

Archaeology at the Henry Wilson Farmstead and Hot Sox Negro League Baseball Field: Uncovering an African-American Legacy

Anne Arundel County (Maryland) recently acquired the 27 acre Henry Wilson Farmstead, once home to a manumitted slave who went on to become one of the wealthiest African-American landowners in the County. In the 1920s, a Wilson heir leased a large part of the farm to the Negro Baseball League and created the Hot Sox field. The property has become a "third place" for the local African-American community and the field is still in use today. Lost Towns Project archaeologists recently conducted a Phase I/II on the property and discovered three sites, including two tenant houses and intact remains around the ca. 1870 Wilson house and baseball field. This work was unusual in that few post-bellum African-American sites of this type have been excavated in the region.

Stevens, Chloe (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Geophysics at Historic Hanna's Town

Hanna's Town is a colonial site (1773 – 1787) located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. It was the first county seat west of the Appalachian Mountains and was razed during the Revolutionary War. Despite three constructed buildings based on past excavations, including a fort, the layout of the town is not well understood. The purpose of this project is to locate foundations on either side of the fort in order to gain a better understanding of how Hanna's Town was organized. A secondary purpose is to identify disturbed areas due to activities in recent history, such as past excavations. Ground penetrating radar and a magnetic gradiometer will accomplish these purposes by revealing a multi-perspective view of buried features.

Stewart, R. Michael (Temple University)

Discussant

Comments on the papers presented in the symposium, Prehistory of the Lower Delaware Valley, are presented focusing upon contributions to "big picture" issues.

Strickland, Scott (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Virtual Reconstructions of Interior Spaces from Probate Inventories.

Probate inventories, the listed and valued goods of the deceased, have been a useful tool in examining the material goods of people in the past. Inventories can often times be very rich or partially incomplete, depending on a number of factors, including; the opinion of the appraiser, relative wealth of the person, or the presence of goods with little to no assessable value. Archaeological evidence serves to supplement the documentary data by filling in these possible blank spaces. In turn, the inventories themselves can be used to suggest locations of certain rooms based off of archaeological data. Using Bacon's Castle, Notley Hall, the Country's House, and the Van Sweringen site as examples, museum, artistic, and virtual

reconstructions are highlighted to interpret use and composition of interior spaces using both probate inventories and data from archaeological excavations.

Takahashi, Megumi (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Metal detecting and instrument mapping at two early 19th-century slave house sites

This paper examines metal detecting and instrument mapping for low artifact density site investigations at Marlton in Prince George's County, Maryland. Data derived from a technical report are the basis of the analysis. The method effectively documented the extents of two early 19th-century slave house sites.

Taylor, Ashley (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Geophysical Investigations at the Johnston Site (36IN002), Indiana County, Pennsylvania

The Johnston site (36IN002), located near the Conemaugh River in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, is a Monongahela village dating to the Johnston Phase (1450-1590 A.D.). The site is currently buried beneath approximately one meter of alluvial soil deposited after the damming of the river. Excavations at Johnston began in the 1950s and were conducted by Don Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum. Further research began in the early 2000s by Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), under the direction of Dr. Sarah Neusius and Dr. Beverly Chiarulli. The investigations undertaken by IUP have focused on subsistence patterns of the Monongahela found at the Johnston site. During excavations, multiple stockade lines that would have served as the outer edge of the village have been located. While three stockade lines have been discovered at the Johnston site, no current excavation has taken place in the large plaza in the center of the circular village. It is typical for Monongahela villages of this time period to contain a central feature in this plaza. To investigate the presence of a possible feature or features, geophysical investigation will be conducted using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and electrical resistivity (ER) at the Johnston site during the fall of 2013. A MALA ground-penetrating radar unit, utilizing a low-frequency antenna will be used to locate possible features buried beneath the layer of alluvium. An Iris Syscal Pro 96 switch resistivity meter will also be utilized to help investigate the presence of features and evaluate soil changes in the central plaza of the Johnston site. To accommodate the coverage of a large area, a 20 x 30 meter grid will be laid-in according to IUP's grid system in place at Johnston. GPR will be taken in a north to south direction and an east to west direction to provide multiple layers of interpretation. Additionally, resistivity will be conducted in 2 dimensional patterns to clarify the presence of features. The resulting data will then be processed in the respective software for each machine and presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

Troccoli, Ruth (City Archaeologist, DC SHPO)

City Parks on Former Cemeteries? Yikes!

The development history of Washington, D.C. neighborhoods influenced the location of city parks. Recreation areas and parks were often afterthoughts. Former cemetery locations probably weren't considered desirable as building lots, but they apparently were good enough for parkland. Cemeteries closed voluntarily or through condemnation, but removal of the interments was usually incomplete. This paper examines the often contested history of city parks on the grounds of former cemeteries. The parks discussed include: Frederick Douglass Park, Garrison Pool, Volta (or Georgetown) Park, and Walter C. Pierce Community Park. Two were church cemeteries, and two were African-American burial associations.

Turner, Katie (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

An Examination of Late 18th Century Forts: A Pennsylvania Typology

As battlefield archaeology continues to grow in interest, there are an increasing number of topics that must be addressed. Likewise, as professionals discover that battlefield archaeology is more than examining the nation's historic battlefields the demand has arisen to study other components of conflicts. One such component is the study of forts, and the key role that these structures played in battles and conflicts. To date, no typology of Pennsylvania forts has been completed so for the purpose of this study only forts

from Pennsylvania will be examined. To fill this void research will be conducted to develop a typology of late 18th century forts. This typology will examine roughly 60 forts from the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Some of the attributes included in the typology will be the plan and layout of the fort, duration of occupation, purpose for the fort's construction, location of the fort, access to trade networks, and construction materials. A comparison will also be conducted in an attempt to understand the evolution of forts.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

Unearthing the Museum: An Active Learning Approach to Teaching Northeastern Prehistory

The presentation provides an alternative model for teaching Northeastern prehistory. It is based on a hybrid course taught at Monmouth University in the summer of 2013. The course was developed in partnership with the Hunterdon County Historical Society. It had four components: brief classroom lectures and readings; online discussions and quizzes; a weekly hands-on activity, e.g. firing pots, flintknapping, atlatl throwing; and finally, and perhaps most importantly, a weekly cataloging sessions working with the extensive collection of Native American artifacts from the Hunterdon County Historical Society. The result is a fast-paced, engaging course, that received high marks from students, teaches practical skills, and provides a much-needed service to the local history community.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

Searching for Cornelis Melyn on Staten Island: Reanalysis and Interpretation of a Curious 17th-Century Artifact Assemblage

Between 1961 and 1965 amateur archaeologists Albert Anderson and Donald R. Sainz excavated a small 17th-century site at South Beach on Staten Island, New York. They documented several pit features near the site of a colonial house and unearthed a small but evocative assemblage of Dutch and Native American artifacts. This paper reexamines the historic artifacts they unearthed, which are now curated by the Staten Island Historical Society, in light of current knowledge about 17th-century material culture. Anderson and Sainz believed the site they had found was associated with the Patroonship of Cornelis Melyn, the first documented Dutch settler on Staten Island. The archaeological evidence raises other possibilities.

von Karajan, Ellen (Fells Point, Maryland)

Excavation in the Archives: The "Damn Bad Voyage" of Captain Henry Dashiell and the "George and Albert"

The Dashiell Marine archival collection, housed at the Fells Point Visitor Center, contains over 200 boxes of personal papers associated with the Dashiell, Marine, Forrest, and related families of Baltimore. The collection includes 19th-century medical records associated with Doctors Nicholas Dashiell Sr. and Jr.; Civil War records; household accounts for the 18th and 19th centuries; and family portraits, photographs, diaries, and art work. Of particular interest to maritime archaeologists are the collected papers of Captain Henry Dashiell. Captain Henry's papers span the years 1792 through 1830 and include records and some log books of over two dozen ships under his command. Dashiell captained merchant ships that visited ports along the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, in the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, Western Europe, and the United Kingdom. During the Napoleonic Era, Dashiell's ships were captured or detained on at least three different occasions by the French, Danish, and British. This paper details the events surrounding the capture and impoundment of his ship the "George and Albert" by the British in Gibraltar during the winter and spring of 1812 through 1813. While not an archaeological excavation per se, "excavation in the archives" gives us another perspective on how the politics of the era shaped the lives of sailors, captains, and their families. The records also enable us to build a more comprehensive context for understanding maritime archaeological sites.

Walker, Jesse (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

Contributions of the Hoffman Site (28GL228) to Lower Delaware Valley Prehistory

Large scale research oriented excavations at the Hoffman Site (28GL228) revealed deposits dating from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods along the lower Delaware River near Philadelphia. The excavation of 110 five foot square units, 22 partial units, and 42 one-foot square shovel test pits allows for spatial analysis of activity areas. Broad-scale excavations along the Delaware River near Philadelphia are relatively rare. The data from 28GL228 fills this void in the regional archaeological database. Over 94,000 prehistoric artifacts and more than fifty prehistoric features were excavation during a 13-year period by Guy DiGiugno. Fire-cracked-rock concentrations, hearths, pits, and post molds were documented. Diagnostic artifacts were found in features and other contexts. The deposits provide insight into trade/exchange patterns and settlement patterns near the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

Ward, Devin (Rutgers University)

Something Old, Something New: Analysis of the Faunal Remains from the Middle Woodland site of Pennella, Ocean County, NJ

Results of a new study of the faunal remains excavated at the Pennella archaeological site (28.Oc.60) in Ocean County, New Jersey (1972 - 1975) will be presented. The material was initially reviewed after its accession to the New Jersey State Museum Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology in 1980, and it has since remained in storage without further analysis. In addition to exploring the environmental context of the area from ~400 CE to today and determining how Native Americans utilized the land, this research is framed within a broader issue: the challenges and advantages to working with a collection over 35 years old. Despite degradation of records and elements since its excavation, the assemblage still holds important information. Analyses show that the local faunal communities have been severely impacted by colonization, farming, and residential development, but still retain a wide diversity of species due to the convergence of wooded, fresh water, and salt water environments. There was no evidence of repeated Native American occupation of the area, such as burned or cut bone, in this assemblage. However, records of at least fourteen human burials at the site support this interpretation. This research not only identified previously unstudied fragments of bone and shell, but also brought the collection's curation and storage to museum standards and digitized records such as maps. Despite poor documentation of the provenance of many elements, the faunal assemblage from Pennella is still informative, and should serve as an example of the potential that aging collections have to contribute new data.

Warrenfeltz, Justin (UMass Boston)

The Search for Fort St. Mary's: Dreams of the Past, Hopes for the Future

Though much of the 17th century landscape has been uncovered archaeologically at St. Mary's City in the last several decades, researchers have yet to find the elusive 1634 Fort; primary accounts even describe the Fort's location as well as its size and construction. Other comparable forts - such as Plymouth, Fort St. George, and James Fort - provide valuable clues and lay the groundwork for reliably testing for and locating Fort St. Mary's. Archaeologists have conducted surveys and excavations at the traditionally held Fort location on the banks of the St. Mary's River, but new evidence tantalizingly suggests the possibility of an early 17th century site in nearby Mill Field. Archaeologists hope that conducting a GPR survey of both the 'traditional site' as well as the Mill Field site, followed by intensive excavations, will locate the Fort.

Wholey, Heather (West Chester University)

Teaching Basic Archaeological Skills through Stewardship: Recording the Past for the Future

As with many universities, West Chester University is home to several artifact collections donated over several decades by local collectors. Many of the collections held at West Chester As with many universities, West Chester University is home to several artifact collections donated over several decades by local collectors. Many of the collections held at West Chester are remarkable in that they are thoroughly documented, even according to modern standards, and so are quite useful for regional research. For the past eight years, I have worked with student interns and volunteers and structured

course assignments to assist in organizing, documenting, and recording these collections. This ongoing project implements basic skill such as 1) documenting collections holdings; 2) defining assemblages of materials from primary documentation; 3) producing overlays of historic property maps, U.S.G.S topographic maps and GoogleEarth satellite imagery to provenience assemblages; 4) consulting property records to identify current landowners, 5) conducting site visits to field check, photo-document and record site locations via global position system; and, 6) completing site file forms. Through these projects students learn to read maps, perform basic artifact analysis, access municipal records, perform field reconnaissance and interact with landowners. Students involved in these projects practice basic archaeological skills while gaining a profound sense of stewardship and an appreciation for the significance of archaeology for the present and future.

Williams, Emily (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Archaeology Does Not End at the Trowel's Edge: Conservation and Collections Matter in Middle Atlantic Archaeologists.

Conservation has become an integrated part of archaeology in the mid-Atlantic with material to offer not only to the long-term preservation of artifacts but also to their interpretation and management. This session will focus on a diverse set of projects including: the uses of 3-D scanning to create virtual exhibits; public outreach and the conservation of USS Monitor; implementing an integrated pest management plan for archaeological collection and the conservation of skeletal material from Tangier Island among others.

Williams, Emily (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Values and Significance: mapping the landscape of archaeology and conservation

that conservation attempts to minimize change and degradation. Yet an examination of the literature on values and significance shows that there is considerable shared territory. This paper will examine the commonalities between the two fields and attempt to develop a conceptual framework to map their mutual landscape.

Williams, Ginger (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

An Archaeological Study of the Role of Music in the Early Modern Chesapeake

Cultural groups through time have enjoyed different genres of music, and this was no less true during the Early Modern Chesapeake. A wide range of musical styles were played in the colonial period such as folk, ballads, operas, and military marches. With such variety, this music provided hours of celebration and entertainment for the public, and colonial music grew as an enjoyable pastime. The jaw harp is one musical piece that is found in many colonial-period archaeological collections. Little cultural research has been conducted on this overlooked instrument along with other instruments. The role of music was examined referencing concepts including gender, social class, and race with the use of various resources. An archaeological timeline of colonial-period musical instruments in Maryland and Virginia like the jaw harp was created to document the instruments' distribution. The archaeological record accompanied by historical, archival, and contact data revealed the musical instruments' social use during this time.

Willis, William (Radford University)

Using Portable XRF and Discriminant Analysis for Making Geochemical Comparisons Between Lithic Assemblages

While neutron activation analysis is often a preferred method for geochemically characterizing lithic materials, portable X-ray fluorescence machines may do an adequate job exploring these properties. This study utilizes a Niton XL3T600 series portable XRF unit to compare the geochemical characteristics of lithic assemblages from three sites in Virginia. It is hypothesized that with this unit, geochemical groupings can be identified through the use of multivariate statistical techniques. Geographic locations and qualitative characteristics of the artifacts are used as grouping variables, and the reliability of these variables as predictors of geochemical composition is explored. It is also hypothesized that artifact assemblages from each site will be made up of predominately geochemically similar artifacts. The implications of the results, as well as the limitations with the methodology used in this study are discussed and it is recommended that a geochemical survey of lithic sources near the sites in question be conducted.