

**45th Annual**

**M**iddle

**A**tlantic

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**C**onference

**March 12-15, 2015**

**Clarion Fontainebleau Hotel**

**Ocean City, Maryland**





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## Student Sponsorship Program

2015 marks the ninth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, 9 sponsors supported 18 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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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:

Douglas Sanford  
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## **MAAC 2015 Meeting Organizers**

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

**Arrangements:** Tabitha Hillard (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.) and Ed Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

**Registration:** Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

## **MAAC 2015 Meeting Information**

Registration is in the **Conference Center Lobby**.

Book room will be in **Conference Rooms 5 and 6**.

Posters will be in **Conference Room 4**.

Track A sessions are in the **Salon A**.

Track B sessions are in the **Salon B**.

Track C sessions are in the **Captain's Quarters**.

## **Friday Evening, March 13**

### **MAAC Student Committee Round Table**

4:30-5:30 pm, Captain's Quarters

### **MAAC Plenary Session**

7:30 pm, Salon A

## **Saturday Evening, March 14**

### **MAAC General Business Meeting**

7:30 pm, Salon B

### **MAAC Student Mixer**

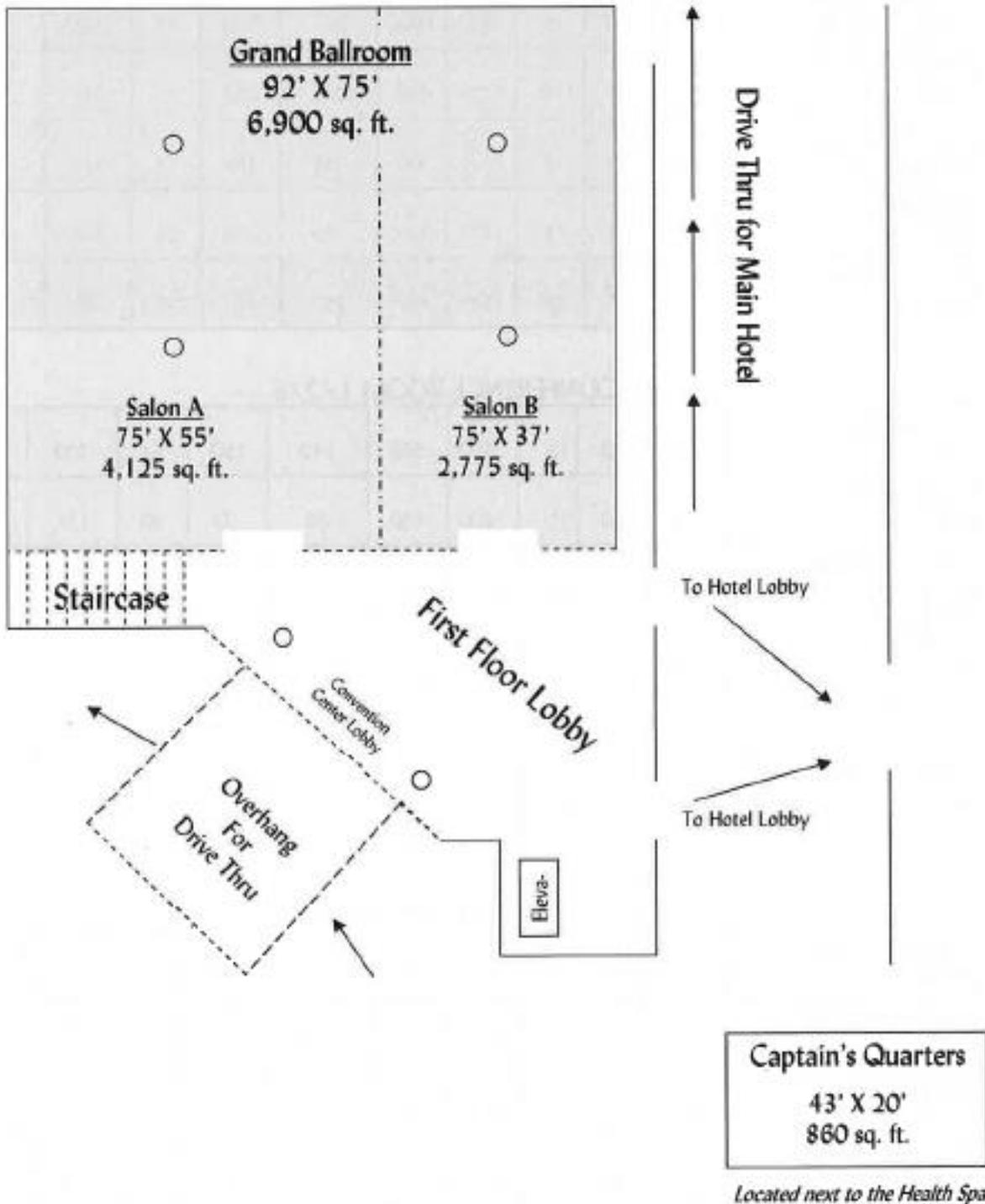
7:30-8:30 pm, Conference Room 4

### **MAAC Reception**

8:30 pm, Salon A

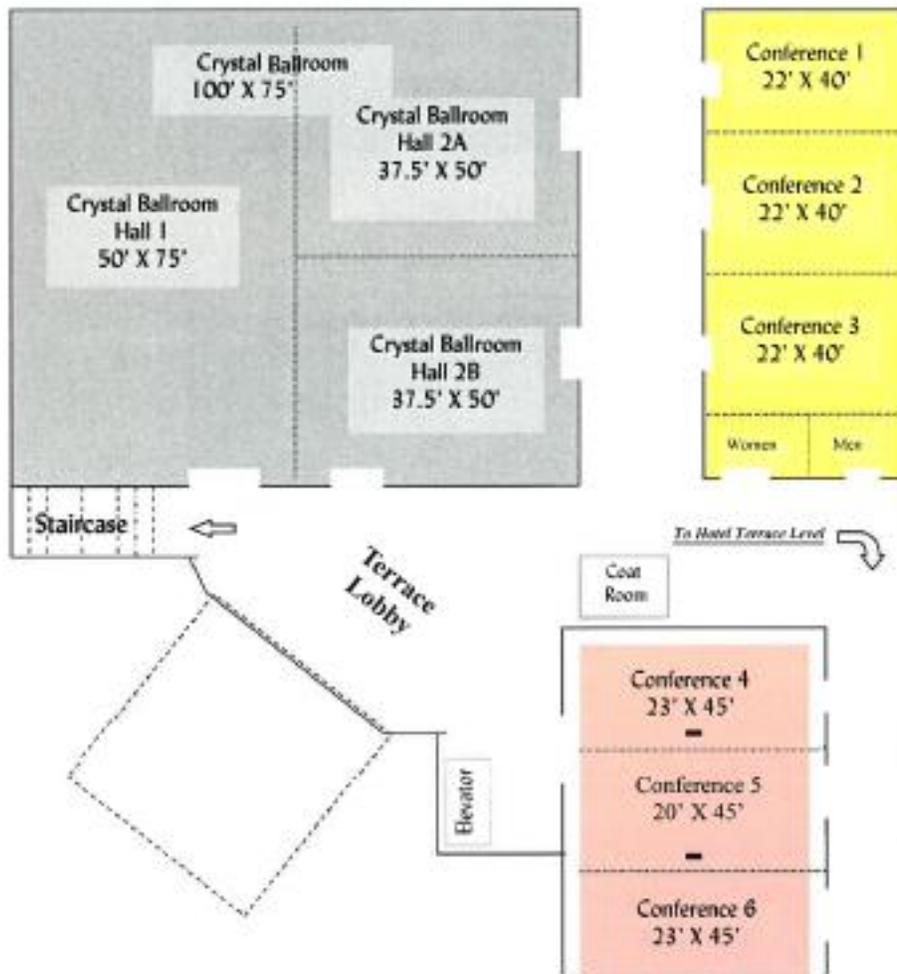
# MEETING & BANQUET FACILITIES

## First Floor



## MEETING & BANQUET FACILITIES

### Second Floor



## **MAAC Plenary Session**

**Friday, March 13, 7:30 pm**

### **Salon A**

Dr. Thomas E. Emerson, RPA  
Director

State Archaeologist  
Illinois State Archaeological Survey

#### **“The Rise and Fall of Cahokia: North America’s First Native City”**

Dr. Emerson graduated from the University of Wisconsin with an emphasis in environmental archaeology. After conducting field archaeology across the northern U.S. and Norway he served for a decade as Chief Archaeologist, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. In 1994 he joined the University of Illinois and in 2010 he was appointed director of the newly created Illinois State Archaeological Survey. In 2013 he became Illinois’ first State Archaeologist. Since 1998 he has served as an Adjunct Professor at University of Illinois. Dr. Emerson has produced 18 books or edited volumes and over 130 book chapters and articles. He has long been interested in Cahokia and he has most recently published on the consumption of Black Drink, the presence of immigrant populations, and the roles of religious ritual, political structure and warfare at this great late prehistoric center.

## Friday Morning (Track A)

## Salon A

### Conservation in the Mid-Atlantic

Organized by Howard Wellman

Conservation in the Mid-Atlantic and is a varied and multi-faceted undertaking. It can encompass the detailed treatment of a single object or of a large assemblage and/or landscape but it frequently goes beyond simple treatment to include outreach, collections management, analysis and even the construction of replicas. This session aims to capture both conservation's diversity and its dynamism. Updates on some of the ongoing, multi-year conservation projects in the region, such as the conservation of the Monitor and the Queen Anne's Revenge, will be presented. Additionally, the session will focus on new research, including the analysis of residues in pharmaceutical bottles, and practical tips, such as working with the public to better communicate about archaeological objects and making the choices necessary to preserve tombstones and other archaeological resources.

8:20 am	Intro: Conservation in the Mid-Atlantic	William Hoffman (The Mariners' Museum)
8:40 am	Preserving the Past and Teaching the Future: The Promises of 3D Scanning and 3D Printing	Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)
9:00 am	"Look What I Found!" Responding to Artifact Identification Requests	Dee DeRoche (Va Dept of Historic Resources)
9:20 am	A Survey of Armatures and Supports for Broken Gravestones	Howard Wellman (Wellman Conservation LLC)
9:40 am	Monitoring a Decade of Progress: An Update on the Conservation of USS Monitor	William Hoffman (The Mariners' Museum)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Archaeological Conservation at Jamestown	Dan Gamble (Jamestown Rediscovery)
10:40 am	Jump In! Games in Conservation Outreach	Laurie King (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
11:00 pm	The chemical analysis of residues within a number of 19th century pharmaceutical bottles.	Alastair Threlfall (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)*
11:20 am	The Supporting Act: tips for boxing and storing archaeological objects	Elizabeth Robson (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)*

## Friday Afternoon (Track A)

## Salon A

### General Historic Papers I

1:00 pm	44JC1333-The Neck O'Land in the Early 18th Century	Sara Ayers-Rigsby (EBI Consulting) and Andres Garzon Oechsle (Florida Atlantic University)
1:20 pm	Carter's Alley: A Case Study in the Evolution of a City	Kevin C Bradley and Meagan Ratini (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
1:40 pm	Personal Adornment and Multicultural Influences at Avery's Rest	Julianne Powers (University of Massachusetts Boston)*
2:00 pm	Changes in perception of enslaved individuals through the 18th century	Thomas Cuthbertson (College of William and Mary)*
2:20 pm	White Hill and Morven: Identity Construction and Maintenance among the Delaware Valley's Rural Elite	Lauren Lembo (Monmouth University)*
2:40 pm	Experiments In The Virtual World: Fusing Experimental Archaeology with Three Dimensional Scanned Objects	John Bush (Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:00 pm	BREAK	
3:20 pm	Butchering Industry in Alexandria, VA after the Civil War	Rebecca Siegal (Alexandria Archaeology)
3:40 pm	Under the Pines in Colchester, VA...	Megan Veness (Fairfax Park Authority, George Mason University)*
4:00 pm	Modeling Small Arms Projectile Distribution on 18th and 19th Century Battlefields	Garrett W. Silliman (Cardno, Inc.) and Brandon Batt (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.)
4:20 pm	Fitting the Joiner's Shop into the Monticello Landscape	Crystal L. Ptacek, Beatrix Arendt, and Devin Floyd (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation),

4:40 pm	Monticello's Mulberry Row and East Kitchen Yard: Understanding Dynamic Landscapes through Archaeological Chronologies	Katelyn M. Coughlan (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation), Crystal L. Ptacek (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation) and Beatrix Arendt
5:00 pm	Slavery in the Cherokee Nation: Divergent Ideologies and Capitalist Perspectives	Jessica Bittner (University of Mary Washington)*
5:40 pm	Kidnapped: The Experience of Slavery and Freedom of Aaron Cooper in Delaware.	Craig Lukezic (Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs and Delaware State University) and Robin Krawitz (Delaware State University)

## Friday Morning and Afternoon (Track B)

## Salon B

### Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact

Organized by: Julia A. King and Barbara J. Heath

Alternately cast as the frontier, the edge of empire, or a node in the interrelated web of the Atlantic World, the Chesapeake region in the long seventeenth-century was home to diverse people whose experiences form a rich and complex story. Focusing on the Potomac Valley and synthesizing the results of decades of research by archaeologists and historians on sites occupied by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, session participants explore five interrelated themes: the impact of conflict and violence, real and imagined; the strategies of colonial agents to impose order on Chesapeake subjects; the nature and extent of trade and exchange and the rise of consumer culture; the construction of hybrid identities, and the importance of communities. Through close attention to materiality—including buildings, landscapes, and portable objects ranging from the quotidian to the exotic—authors examine the complex cultural terrain that emerged in the region from 1600 to 1720.

8:20 am	Small Finds, Big Picture: Artifacts of the Colonial Chesapeake as Bait for the Tobacco Trap	Sara Rivers Cofield (MAC Lab/JPPM)
8:40 am	Lawyers, Guns, and Money	Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:00 am	Reconstructing Early Colonial Potomac Architecture	Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:20 am	Buckles: Fasteners of Regional Ties	Esther Rimer (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest; University of TN-Knoxville)
9:40 am	The Social-Symbolic Significance of the Local Pipe Trade in the Potomac River Valley	Lauren K. McMillan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Morgan Jones Pottery and the Maintenance of Community Relationships in the Early Modern Potomac Valley	D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville/Dovetail CRG)
10:40 am	Brass, Iron, and Leather: Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Culture in the late 17th- and early 18th-century Chesapeake	Eric Schweickart and Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

11:00 am	Archaeology and Colonial Encounters in the Lower Potomac	Audrey Horning (Queen's University Belfast)
11:20 am	Exploring the Materiality of Mourning in Colonial Chesapeake	David Muraca and Melanie Marquis (George Washington Foundation)
11:40 am	Exploring the Presence of Native American Made Objects Found at English Colonial Sites	Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
12:00 pm	LUNCH	
1:00 pm	“Northern Indians” and Material Culture Exchange in the Early Modern Chesapeake	Michael Lucas (New York State Museum)
1:20 pm	Coins and Tokens of the Potomac River	Elizabeth McCague (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
1:40 pm	American Ethnogenesis, c. 1680-1760: Commemorating William and Mary	Laura Galke (George Washington Foundation)
2:00 pm	African Bondage in the Potomac Valley: Evidence from the Colonial Encounters Dataset	Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee)
2:20 pm	A Beacon of Wealth amongst the Rubble: An investigation of Jesuit Activities and Ideology at Newtowne Neck during a Time of Political and Religious Turmoil	Chris Coogan (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*
2:40 pm	DISCUSSANT	Dennis J. Pogue (University of Maryland)

## Friday Morning (Track C)

## Captain's Quarters

### General Prehistoric Papers I

8:00 am	Turtle Hill (44FX2636:- Putting One's Methodological Money Where One's Methodological Mouth Is	Michael F. Johnson
8:20 am	Loess Deposits West of Chesapeake Bay and Implications for Very Early Cultural Material	Daniel P. Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants)
8:40 am	The In-Crowd: Implications of Notable Village Features at 44CH62 – the Randy K. Wade Site	Brian Bates and Mary Farrell (Longwood University)
9:00 am	Paleoindian Archaeology In the Delaware Valley: Insights From the Snyder Site Complex	Jennifer C. Rankin (Temple University/URS Corporation) and R. Michael Stewart (Temple University)
9:20 am	Landform Development at the Pig Point Site (18AN50)	Stephanie Sperling (Anne Arundel County), Don Mullis, (TetraTech), James Marine, (TetraTech) and Al Luckenbach (Lost Towns Project)
9:40 am	“Bioarchaeology of Two Late Woodland Native American Burials, Kimble’s Beach, Cape May, New Jersey	Sandra H. Bierbrauer and Carolyn L. Hartwick (Richard Stockton College)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 pm	Memory and the Map: A Study of Woodland Period Settlements at Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Josue Nieves (College of William and Mary)*
10:40 am	The Materiality of Politics: Tracking Movement, Meaning, and Mollusks in the Algonquian Chesapeake	Christopher Shephard (College of William and Mary)*
11:00 am	A Comparison of Lithic Artifacts from Johnston Site Excavations by the Carnegie and IUP Investigations	Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah A. Neusius (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

## Friday Afternoon (Track C)

## Captain's Quarters

### Historic Period Burial Grounds – Archaeology, Anthropology, Compliance and the Public

Session Chair: Boyd Sipe

Historic period burial grounds and cemeteries represent an extraordinary class of archaeological and historic resources. Archaeological and anthropological research conducted on burials involves highly specialized analyses and may yield significant information relevant to settlement patterns, mortuary practices, cultural and religious traditions, social relations, and economic development. The treatment of these resources involves attention to special considerations under federal preservation law, compliance with varying local and state burial laws, and an understanding of the intense public interest in cemetery preservation. This session will focus on these issues, primarily within the context of rural development and urban redevelopment in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area.

1:00 pm	The African American Cemetery at Catoclin Furnace (18FR323): Researching the Past, Engaging With the Present	Jane I. Seiter (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)
1:20 pm	Cemeteries We Have Known, Moved, and Rediscovered in Washington, D.C.	Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist)
1:40 pm	The Haunting of Dumfries Elementary School or: What Happens When You Fail to Keep Records of Where You Buried People	Elizabeth Waters Johnson (Archeology/WSSI)
2:00 pm	Non-Compliance Archaeology & Community Engagement: A Programmatic Approach at 3324 Dent Place, Georgetown	Mia L. Carey (University of Florida)*
2:20 pm	Prayer for Relief: Archeological Excavations within a Portion of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (Site 51NE049), Washington, D.C.	Boyd Sipe (Thunderbird Archeology)
2:40 pm	At Rest? The Archeological Recovery of Human Remains	John P Mullen (Thunderbird Archeology)
3:00 pm	A Vault, Liquor and Gold: A Case of Atypical Mortuary Treatment at the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (51NE049), Washington, D.C.	Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)
3:20 pm	A Lost Cemetery in DC: The Mystery of the Q Street Burial Ground	Charde Reid (DC SHPO)

Friday Evening, March 13

MAAC Student Roundtable Discussion  
4:30 pm - 5:30 pm, Captain's Quarters

MAAC Plenary Session  
7:30 pm, Salon A

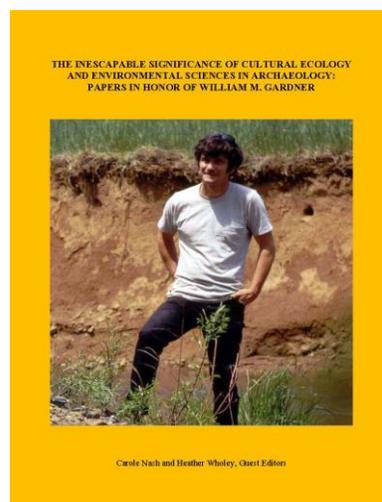
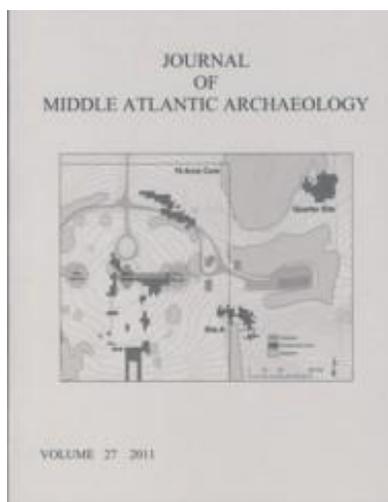
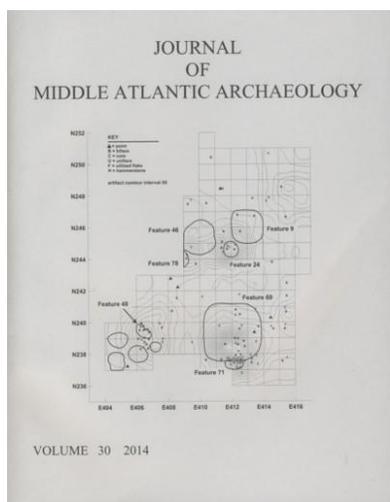
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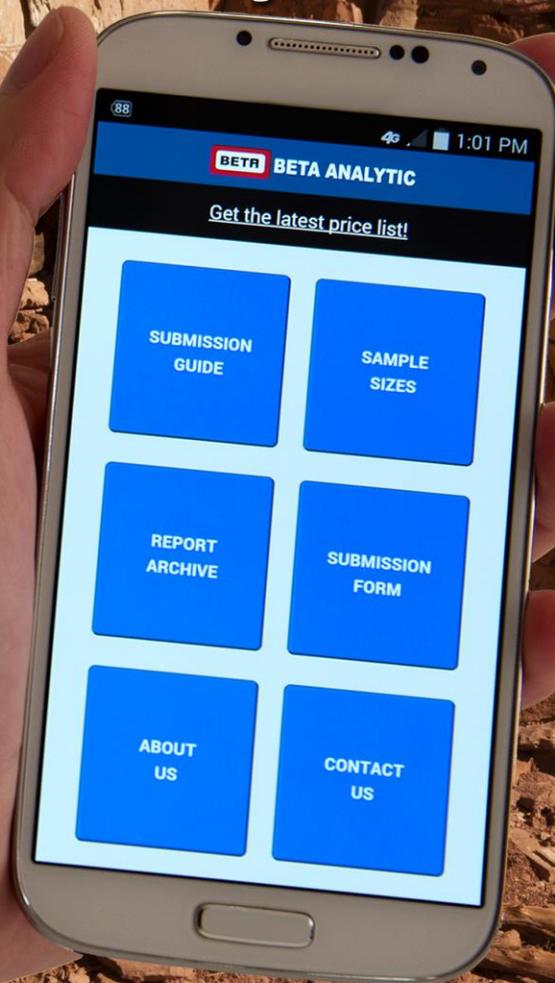
*Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* (JMAA) has been the annual publication of MAAC for 30 years. Although it is not a true proceedings of the annual meeting, preference is given to authors who have presented at the meeting. Article topics include historic and prehistoric archaeological site reports, archaeological theory and techniques, conservation practices, analytical procedures from related disciplines, regional syntheses, and book reviews. The Editor, Dr. Roger Moeller, works very closely with first-time authors. The Book Review Editor, Dr. Carole Nash, has a knack for matching books with appropriate reviewers. There is also a peer review option. For details contact Dr. Sydne Marshall (Sydne.Marshall@tetrattech.com). Do not hesitate to contact Roger (alchemy60@sbcglobal.net) with proposed manuscripts or Carole (nashcl@jmu.edu) with books or topics you would like to review.

Instructions for authors: <http://www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org/jmaaauth.html>

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## Saturday Morning (Track A)

## Salon A

### General Historic Papers II

8:00 am	Roads and Landscape Dynamics on Monticello's Mountaintop	Craig Kelley and Derek Wheeler (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)
8:20 am	Revisiting Variation in Colonoware Manufacture and Use	Elizabeth Bollwerk and Leslie Cooper (Jefferson Foundation, Inc./DAACS)
8:40 am	Masons and a Mystery Building: Analysis of Mulberry Row Structure 3 at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello	Elizabeth C Sawyer (Thomas Jefferson Foundation: Monticello)
9:00 am	Richard Neve on Nails: Illuminated	George F. Riseling Jr (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC))
9:20 am	Examining a Pearl Button Factory in Central Delaware	Bailey E. Berry (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:40 am	A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics from Two 17th Century Sites	Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Country Plate, City Plate: Ceramic Use and Consumption at the Snowden Park Site (44SP0642)	Kerry Gonzalez and D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
10:40 am	Slave-related Ceramics in the mid-18th-Century Chesapeake	Douglas Sanford (University of Mary Washington)
11:00 am	A Late Eighteenth to Early Nineteenth Domestic Half-Cellar Structure on Gibson Island, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Brett Arnold
11:20 am	Sowing Historical Seeds: The Utility of Macrobotanical Analysis at Stratford Hall Plantation	Alexandra Crowder (University of Massachusetts Boston)
11:40 am	Animal Species Diversity at Two Neighboring Colonial Sites: Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest	Kiley A. Gilbert and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
12:00 pm	LUNCH	

**Saturday Afternoon (Track A)      Salon A**

**Workshop: Sea Level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and Archaeology**

Organizer: Mike Barber, Virginia State Archaeologist

Chesapeake Bay Archaeological Consortium was organized in order to address the challenges faced on Virginia's Eastern Shore with regard to sea level rise, catastrophic storm surge, and associated erosion of archaeological resources. Current estimates indicate that a full 10% of Virginia's recorded archaeological resources are threatened by sea level rise with many located on the Commonwealth's portion of Delmarva. The various strategies, including state and federal grants, volunteerism, public education, limited excavations, partnerships, focused survey, and evolving central coordination, will be presented in a series of short vignettes. Discussion will follow focusing on feasible solutions and/or best possible outcomes.

Each presentation is 15 minutes in length. Panel discussion to follow. Start time 1:00 pm

42,000 Years of Delmarva's Upland  
Geoarchaeological Record

Darrin Lowery  
(Chesapeake Watershed  
Archaeological Research &  
Smithsonian Institution)

Chesapeake Undertakings: Recovering and  
discussing the culture of the waterman of the  
Chesapeake Bay Region, the threats of Sea Level  
Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and the necessary  
Archaeological Response required

Mike Madden  
(Dead Guys Books)

Public Archaeology and Community Engagement  
in the Race Against Sea Level Rise

Richard Guercin  
(AARC, inc.)

Sea Level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and the  
Erosion of Archaeological Resources: Virginia  
Department of Historic Resources Strategy

Michael B. Barber  
(Virginia State Archaeologist)

Where'd That Island Go?

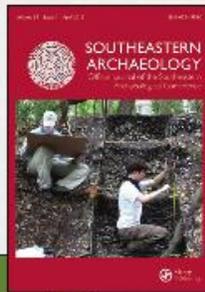
Carole Nash  
(Department of Integrated  
Science and Technology, James  
Madison University)

Virginia Eastern Shore Prehistory: Culture and  
Chronology

Ed Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

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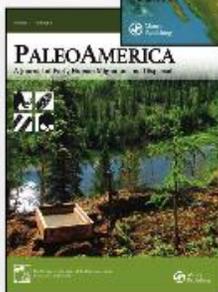
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## Saturday Morning (Track B)

## Salon B

### Fantastic/Fantasy Archaeology: Pseudoscience vs. Archaeological Reality

Co-Chairs: Michael Clem and Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Virginia archaeology, in particular, and Middle Atlantic archaeology, in general, has recently registered an uptick in archaeology based on pseudo-science, uncritical thinking, and imaginative reconstruction. Encouraged in part by anthropology's evolution into eclectic theory and its application of post-modernism, numerous "errors" in reason and logic and the lack of adherence to the application of scientific method have lead to a plethora of nonsensical, unsupported, untestable, and unacceptable models. Due to the tenacity of the originators of these farcical "sites" and the gullibility of the archaeological public, it has become necessary to expose the flaws which form the underpinnings of these erroneous "paradigms." Discussion will focus on problem areas in Virginia archaeology.

8:00 am	Fantastic Archaeology: An Introduction	Cliff Boyd (Radford University)
8:20 am	Extraordinary Claims: Belief, Respect, and the Scientific Method	Jolene L.U. Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
8:40 am	The Challenges of Identifying Stone Burial Mounds in the Southwestern Middle Atlantic	Carole Nash (James Madison University)
9:00 am	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Arkfeld Locus: A Non-Site in Virginia's Ridge and Valley	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
9:20 am	A Burial Mound That Never Was and the Dispelling of Other Myths of Virginia "History".	Michael Clem (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
9:40 am	Seeing is Believing (but Proof is a Whole 'Nother Thing) - Rocks, Rings, and the Scientific Method	Joanna Wilson Green (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
10:00 am	BREAK	

**Saturday Morning (Track B)****Salon B****General Prehistoric Papers II**

10:20 am	Searching for Complexity on Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore	Julie G. Markin (Washington College)
10:40 am	Trans-egalitarian Society in the Transitional Archaic: Complexity in the mid-Holocene warm and dry period	Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
11:00 am	On Ascending the Great Mountain: Insights on Crossing the Ridge and Valley	Jennifer Falchetta (Temple University)
11:20 am	Paleoera Artifacts and Artforms	Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)
11:40 am	The Value of Small Sites in the Study of Late Woodland Subsistence Strategies: an example from Southwestern Pennsylvania	John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania)

**Saturday Afternoon (Track B)****Salon B****"P\*O\*W/E\*R: Public Outreach Workshop for Engaging Research"**

Organized by Bernard K. Means

**1:00 pm to 3:30 pm**

Arguably, one of the most important tasks that today's archaeologist can undertake is engaging members of the public into our very specialized methods for conducting research, and the ways we ask questions about the past. The public is not a monolithic entity, and no single approach to engaging them can be successful. Museums, archaeological sites, and other cultural heritage locations have different foci, varying levels of staff and expertise, and usually limited resources. This workshop presents various ways that the public can be engaged, and features demonstrations and hands-on activities that might inspire attendees to enhance their own public outreach efforts.

Rediscovering the Past with the Technology of the Future

Rebecca Bowman (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Excavating the African American Past to Inform the Future: the Maynard Burgess House Teaching Module

Tara L. Tetrault (Montgomery College), Chrissy M. Ames (EBI Consulting) and Charde Reid (District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office)

Resuming Archaeology at Germanna: Continuing the Engagement with Virginia's Colonial Frontier at Fort Germanna	Eric Larsen (The Germanna Foundation)
Archaeology and Community Collaboration: Engaging Diverse Populations within Urban and Rural Environments	Kristin M. Montaperto (Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission)
Playing to the Galleries	Laurie King and Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Playing with the Third Dimension: Using 3D Printed Artifacts for Educational Purposes	Carson Collier (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Plastic for the People: Engaging Students and the Public with 3D Scanned and Printed Artifacts	Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)
The Power of Process: Engaging High School Students with Archaeological Research	Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
Public Outreach on a Shoestring: Making it Happen with Limited Funds and Staff Time	Ruth Troccoli and Charde Reid (DC Historic Preservation Office); Geri Knight-Iske (intern at DC Historic Preservation Office), Mia Carey and Chrissy Ames (former interns DC Historic Preservation Office)
Archaeology at Newlin Grist Mill: The Mill, the Public, and the Mystery	Keith Doms (Newlin Grist Mill)
Painting the Past	Lucia Aguilar (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Signs of the Times: 3D Technology and the Future of Early Prehistoric Site Identification	Brenna Geraghty (Virginia Commonwealth University)

**Saturday Morning (Track C)****Captain's Quarters****The Applications of GIS in Archaeology**

Session Chair: Sean McHugh

8:00 am	The Importance of Revisiting Artifact Assemblages: A Closer Look at the Turkey Swamp Collection through the Lens of GIS	Evan Mydlowski (Monmouth University)*
8:20 am	Using GIS to Reveal Regional Identities and Mercantile Spheres of Colonial Craftsmen, Part II	Adam R. Heinrich (Monmouth University)
8:40 am	Bridle Bits and Runways, Fad or Function	Tabitha Hilliard (Richard Grubb & Associates)
9:00 am	Silvia Dubois, Put's Tavern and Buttonwood Corner Examining 19th-century African American life on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey	Anthony Lipari (Monmouth University/ Richard Grubb & Associates)*
9:20 am	Heritage outreach in the Pine Barrens: Using GIS to integrate ecological and cultural heritage	Holly Baldwin (Monmouth University)
9:40 am	Predictive Models: Let's put them to the Test	Sean McHugh (Richard Grubb & Associates/ Monmouth University)
10:00 pm	A Reexamination of Ernest Volk's Excavations at the Abbott Farm through GIS	Andrew Martin (Monmouth University)
10:20 pm	Trade and Exchange of Jasper in Central Maryland and Washington D.C.: Results of the Research	Geri Knight-Iske (Monmouth University)*

## Saturday Afternoon (Track C)

## Captain's Quarters

### Workshop: Archaeological Speed Dating

Carole Nash, James Madison University and Heather Wholey, West Chester University

Saturday Afternoon at 3:30-5:00 pm

This workshop focuses on emergent themes from the 2014 MAAC workshop, "Boot Camp for Teaching Undergraduate Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic." During discussion, two major points concerning Middle Atlantic undergraduate archaeology students were raised: how well are we mentoring them in their archaeological career choices, and how well are we preparing them to continue work in Middle Atlantic archaeology, as technicians or at the graduate level? One way to mentor is to help students create broad networks of contact in the varied sectors of archaeological practice in the region, thus giving insight and support as undergraduates. "MAAC Student Mentoring" is a continuation of the Boot Camp, providing a structured setting for to meet professional archaeologists, graduate students, and recent graduates and learn about the different academic and career paths available. Students will 'speed date' archaeologists representing the following six spheres: graduate study; cultural resource management; museum/laboratory specialist; heritage management; government agency. Every 15 minutes students will switch sectors until they have visited each. Professionals will provide take-away materials to assist students in preparing for their areas of interest.

## Saturday Afternoon Conference Room 4

### Poster Session 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

So Much from so Little, Archaeological Investigations at the Martzville Road Site, 36CO0029

Richard White (A.D. Marble & Company)

Prehistory in the Headwaters of Tripps Run and Four Mile Run, Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia

James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

Ethnicity Through Faunal Analysis: A Look at Moravian Native Americans

Cherilyn Gilligan (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)\*

History, archaeology, and emergency management in response to Hurricane Sandy at the NJARNG Sea Girt National Training Center, Monmouth County, New Jersey

James Parker (HDR)

Out of the Frying Pan: A Look at Burned Bone from the Johnston Site (36IN002)

Casey Campetti (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)\*

Assessing the degradation of War of 1812 earthen forts through surface modeling and sedimentological analysis

Corey Hovanec, Michael A. O'Neal, Ralph Eshelman and Darrin Lowery, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Delaware)\*

Investigating Henricus: Undergraduate Research at  
Longwood University

Austin Bonney, Suzy Deeds, Robert  
Jordan, Leah Pillow, Ben Royster,  
and Meghan Trant (Longwood  
University)

Geospatial Study of Archaeological Resources on the  
Madison Hall Property, Port Republic, Virginia

Kevin Crowder (James Madison  
University)

## **Saturday Evening, March 14**

### **MAAC General Business Meeting**

**7:30 pm, Salon B**

### **MAAC Student Mixer**

**7:30-8:30 pm, Conference Room 4**

### **MAAC Reception**

**8:30 pm, Salon A**

## Sunday Morning (Track A)

## Salon A

### **Making Connections: Abbott Farm, the Delaware People and Regional (Pre)History**

Organizer: Dr. Brice Obermeyer

8:20 am	Genealogically Linking Modern-Day Delaware Indians to the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Abbott Farm	Robert S. Grumet (McNeil Center for Early American Studies)
8:40 am	NAGPRA and the use of Ethnography, Folklore and Oral Tradition for interpreting the cultural affiliation of Abbott Farm.	Brice Obermeyer (Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office)
9:00 am	A Mortuary (Pre)History of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, New Jersey	R. Michael Stewart (New Jersey Historic Preservation Office; Temple University)
9:20 am	It Fell from the Sky: Style and Information Exchange in Middle Woodland Abbott Zoned ceramics	Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
9:40 am	Maintaining Connections: Burial ritual as a means to keep the living connected through their dead.	R. Dustin Cushman (Rowan University)

## Sunday Morning (Track B)

## Salon B

### General Historic Papers II

8:00 am	The Sekonese: The Northernmost True Chiefdom and Only Tribe Located Entirely within Delaware	Marshall Joseph Becker (West Chester University)
8:20 am	Ash Grove: Archaeology on a Fairfax Family Property	Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
8:40 am	Revisiting a Stratified Random Sample of the 18th-Century Liberty Hall Campus of Washington and Lee University	Don Gaylord (Washington and Lee University)
9:00 am	Cats, Rats, a Stroller, and a Privy: Excavations on Lemmon Street, Baltimore City	Adam Fracchia (Maryland State Highway Administration)
9:20 am	Connecting the Dots: Colonial Site Archaeology at Mount Calvert	Emily Swain (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
9:40 am	“As Great a Piece of Generalship as Ever was Performed”: Reinterpretation of the Battle of Princeton, 3 January 1777	Wade Catts (John Milner Associates)
10:00 am	The Application of Portable X-Ray Fluorescence on Lead Artifacts in Archeology: A Trace Element Analysis	Lee Place and George F. Riseling, Jr., (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center SERC)
10:20 am	Preservation Through Electrolysis: Building And Operating An Electrolysis Apparatus	Matthew Lobiondo and Dr. Edward Gonzales-Tennant (Monmouth University)
10:40 am	A Forgotten Town on a Forgotten Road: The Archaeology of Pine Barrens Heritage at the Storied Cedar Bridge Tavern	Richard Veit, Sean McHugh and Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)

## Abstracts

(Alphabetical by Author)

### **Aguilar, Lucia**

#### *Painting the Past*

As an intern of the Virtual Curation Laboratory at VCU, I worked on creating painted replicas of printed artifacts from Jamestown Rediscovery. Through my involvement in the lab I was able to work closely with artifacts from Jamestown Rediscovery as well as learn a lot about the site. Painting printed copies to match their true counterparts can be a bit of a challenge and it takes some time to become confident in one's abilities to make a blank printed object appear like the real thing. There is also a drive to find new techniques and methods to improve the quality of realism a printed object can have because by creating these tangible ways to inspire people unfamiliar with the importance of historical sites, like Jamestown, we can get people to think and really care about the past and what it means to our present and future.

### **Arnold, Brett and John Kille**

#### *A Late Eighteenth to Early Nineteenth Domestic Half-Cellar Structure on Gibson Island, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*

The Romany Road Site (18AN1406) was discovered in 2008, consisting of a brick-lined burial vault and a scatter of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts. The site was revisited for a total of 24 field days from the Spring to Autumn 2014, during which time an ironstone foundation measuring 12' by 26' was uncovered. Through the use of magnetometry and judgmental shovel test pit surveys, we discovered that several other interesting features were present at the site, and that the site boundaries should be expanded. The large amount of refined earthenware and vessel glass from the cellar fill, as well as some personal items such as buttons and pipe stems, mostly attest to a domestic structure occupied by a middle to upper class household in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, with a few stray artifacts demonstrating a possible connection to Freemasonry and Roman Catholicism. Taken together, this evidence suggests the former domicile at Romany Road likely housed John Gibson, a Roman Catholic businessman who owned the southern part of Gibson Island from 1793 to 1819.

### **Ayers-Rigsby, Sara and Andres Garzon Oechsle**

#### *44JC1333-The Neck O'Land in the Early 18th Century*

Phase II investigations at 44JC1333/Constance Avenue conducted for compliance resulted in the identification of a National Register eligible site with Woodland and early 18th century components. A discussion of artifacts found on site will be presented as well as an analysis of the assemblages of nearby sites dating to the same period, such as 44JC1047. Most intriguingly at 44JC1333 there is no evidence for later intrusion into the site no pearlware, whiteware, or other later ceramics were identified during the Phase II Evaluation of the site. This may corroborate with the historical accounts of Neck O'Land as occupied in the early 18th century before becoming a satellite farm in the vast Carter-Burwell estate. Artifacts associated with firearms (i.e. lead shot, and gunflint) as well as tobacco (kaolin pipestem and pipebowl) could indicate a tenant farmer or overseer occupying the area.

### **Baldwin, Holly**

#### *Heritage outreach in the Pine Barrens: Using GIS to integrate ecological and cultural heritage*

The development of public outreach strategies can play a major role in integrating the ecological and cultural heritage of the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. Through the medium of GIS, cultural heritage resources along the Batona Trail can be geographically referenced within an ecological heritage

context. An ArcGIS geodatabase offers a framework of organization that can be used by those in the cultural heritage management and tourism field to understand and interpret relationships between cultural heritage resources and ecological landscapes and habitats, as well as relationships between residents, and visitors, to heritage resources of the Pine Barrens. Organization in a geodatabase also offers the opportunity for development of public outreach materials focused on cultural resources. An example of this would be a map of fire watch towers along the trail. This is part of a larger thesis focusing on the role of cultural heritage sites within ecological heritage settings.

### **Barber, Michael**

*An Archaeological Evaluation of the Arkfeld Locus: A Non-Site in Virginia's Ridge and Valley*

The Arkfeld locus in Frederick County, Virginia, has been presented by Hranicky (2013 Arkfeld Paleosite: Tool Catalog) as a paleoindian pre-Clovis site based on a water-worn artifact assemblage composed largely of shale tools. The supposed occupants of the site were big game hunters using an Old World technology who dispatched mammoths in the Shenandoah Valley. The basic problem with these interpretations is that not a single tool or artifact has been recovered at the locus, all being natural pieces of shale. As shale is notorious for not holding an edge, the evaluation of these objects as tools is suspect from the onset. The phenomenon is here reviewed as a prime example of modern pseudoscience where the rules of real science are abandoned in favor of flawed reasoning, mis-use of logic, baseless speculation, and erroneous conclusions.

### **Barber, Michael**

*Sea Level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and the Erosion of Archaeological Resources: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Strategy*

Virginia Department of Historic Resources has been addressing Eastern Shore loss of archaeological resources since 1999 when its Threatened Sites Program awarded a contract to Darrin Lowery for a survey of bayside sites. Through the next decade and a half, DHR has broadened its approach to become ever more proactive in gathering data from sites which are being lost. The overall strategy includes the Threatened Sites Program, cooperative annual field schools, broad partnerships, Hurricane Sandy grants, Virginia's Archaeological Certification Program, USDA-Forest Service Passport in Time project, a new local Eastern Shore ASV Chapter, public outreach, and public education.

### **Bates, Brian and Mary Farrell**

*The In-Crowd: Implications of Notable Village Features at 44CH62 & the Randy K. Wade Site*

Located in the southern region of the Virginia Piedmont, the Late Woodland Randy K. Wade site (44CH62) was initially identified as a community influenced by Tidewater culture groups. In recent years, the discovery and analysis of a boundary ditch feature, fence line, and three large central post features have impacted the interpretation of the site. It is now believed that the Wade Site exhibits characteristics influenced by Mississippian culture groups in addition to a Tidewater influence. This paper investigates the archaeological evidence that indicates a conscious choice by the Wade site's prehistoric occupants to integrate two different cultures in their village layout and material culture.

### **Becker, Marshall**

*The Sekonese: The Northernmost True Chiefdom and Only Tribe Located Entirely within Delaware*

The Sekonese chiefdom, also identified as the Ciconicin, is well documented in some of the earliest European records relating to the Delaware Bay area. The written accounts suggest that they never left their homeland but gradually became absorbed into the multi-ethnic population of

Pennsylvania's three lower counties. Despite the impressive and growing archaeological record from the state of Delaware, we have been unable to detect specific evidence for this chiefdom or to distinguish their Late Woodland characteristics from those of their neighbors.

**Berry, Bailey E.**

*Examining a Pearl Button Factory in Central Delaware*

The Pearl Button industry was a major source of wealth in the United States from the late Nineteenth Century up until the wide spread use of plastic in the 1950's. This trade not only supported large urban factories but also smaller factories and cottage industries that specialized in various parts of production. This paper focuses one of the smaller production sites in central Delaware. It records the various tasks and methods of every day production at the site and examines them within the broader economic and cultural context of a significant national industry.

**Bierbrauer, Sandra H. and Carolyn Hartwick**

*Bioarchaeology of Two Late Woodland Native American Burials*

The Kimble's Beach site (28-Cm-36), on the Lower Delaware Bay in Cape May County, New Jersey, was the subject of an interdisciplinary field school between 1995 and 1998. Late Woodland prehistoric Native American burials of two adult males were found and excavated over the course of this study. Here we present burial contexts, description of associated artifacts, as well as osteological and forensic analyses. The tooth wear, individual height, general state of health, and isotope ratios are consistent with a hunter/forager diet. Comparisons will be made with other reported Late Woodland burials from the Middle Atlantic coastal region.

**Bittner, Jessica**

*Slavery in the Cherokee Nation: Divergent Ideologies and Capitalist Perspectives*

The Cherokee Nation is one of the five Native American tribes that adopted the practice of keeping black slaves in the decades after the American Revolution. The institution of black slavery played a prominent role in indigenous peoples' political, social, and economic lives. While historians have produced a vast array of scholarship detailing the development, practice, and experience of Afro-Cherokee slavery, meaningful discussion of this topic is noticeably absent from archaeological literature. As such, the absence of scholarly discourse on this topic within the archaeological community highlights a pressing need for future research. Archaeology provides a unique window into 18th and 19th-century Cherokee instruments of power, dominance, resistance and adaptation. This paper examines the how Cherokee slaveholders maneuvered within a layered landscape of power; particular emphasis is placed on the ways in which they engaged with capitalism. The results of this analysis are synthesized to identify possible ways to distinguish Afro-Cherokee slave sites and predict how Cherokee slaveholders' unique engagement with capitalism manifests in the archaeological record.

**Bollwerk, Elizabeth and Leslie Cooper**

*Revisiting Variation in Colonoware Manufacture and Use*

Previous investigations (Cooper and Smith 2007, Smith and Cooper 2011) of colonoware from 33 sites occupied by enslaved peoples in South Carolina and Virginia have revealed significant inter-regional variation in vessel abundance over time. Additionally, analyses of attributes such as soot residue and vessel thickness identified intra-regional homogeneity and heterogeneity in use and manufacturing techniques. This study tests whether these trends continue when the dataset is expanded to include four assemblages from Virginia and five additional archaeological assemblages in South Carolina. The results are then compared with geographic data on historic period trails,

Colonial and early American markets, and urban centers to examine how the availability of wares and proximity to production hubs may have impacted the manufacture and use of colonoware.

**Bonney, Austin, Suzy Deeds, Robert Jordan, Leah Pillow, Ben Royster, and Meghan Trant**  
*Investigating Henricus: Undergraduate Research at Longwood University*

Henricus Historical Park is a living history museum partnership of the Henricus Foundation and the Counties of Chesterfield and Henrico, Virginia. Longwood archaeologists were approached by research staff at Henricus to investigate several areas of interest at the park. A team of 6 advanced undergraduate students and 8 entry-level students was assembled and tasked with developing a research design for this project. The initial results and planned next steps are presented in this poster.

**Bowman, Rebecca**

*Rediscovering the Past with the Technology of the Future*

My research will be focused on the physical and virtual mending of ceramic artifacts from Conner's Midden in Halifax, Virginia. My goal is to determine the best approach to mending ceramic artifacts by comparing the positive and negative aspects of each method. I will be working with three sets of previously mended vessel fragments showing excessive amounts of adhesive, which has begun to flake off and damage the sherds. Before they are physically re-mended, I will scan them in the VCU's Virtual Curation Lab using the NextEngine 3D Scanner to a computer that has NextEngine ScanStudioHD software. Doing this, I will be able to attempt additive and subtractive methods to virtually mend the previous, unsatisfactory mends.

**Boyd, Cliff**

*Fantastic Archaeology: An Introduction*

In his 1991 book by the same name, Harvard archaeologist Stephen Williams used the term fantastic archaeology to describe the pseudo-scientific, hyper-diffusionist, and often fraudulent claims about North American prehistory made through the 19th and 20th Centuries. Claims of pre-Columbian giants and Scandinavians in the Midwest, as well as the lost continent of Atlantis, have been proposed at various times along with purported artifacts as proof of these claims. As we will see, this pseudo-archaeological situation continues close to home in the 21st Century. This introduction explores some of the evolutionary and psychological aspects of fantastic archaeology.

**Bush, John**

*Experiments In The Virtual World: Fusing Experimental Archaeology with Three Dimensional Scanned Objects*

For this research, I plan to use Three Dimensional (3D) scans of raw materials to virtually reconstruct artifacts that would otherwise be manufactured through traditional experimental archaeology. I plan to compare and contrast the differences in methods, as well as the finished products.

**Campetti, Casey**

*Out of the Frying Pan: A Look at Burned Bone from the Johnston Site (36IN002)*

The Johnston Site (36IN002) is a Johnston Phase Monongahela village located in Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania along the Conemaugh River. Since archaeological investigations resumed in 2006, portions of the domestic sphere and plaza have been excavated as part of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) field schools. The IUP investigation has generated a robust body of research focused on spatial patterning, dating of the village occupation, and subsistence strategies. This study will examine the role of fire in the preparation and disposal of food materials by

comparing cuts made on bone, the intensity of bone burning, and the level of bone fragmentation within different types of features. It is proposed that the assessment will shed light on whether features identified as post-enclosed pits, fire pits, or hearths were used for primary or secondary burning, as well as the nature of these features for cooking, sources of heat, and waste disposal.

**Carey, Mia L.**

*Non-Compliance Archaeology & Community Engagement: A Programmatic Approach at 3324 Dent Place, Georgetown*

In spring 2012, the City Archaeologist for the District of Columbia was notified of a possible early 19th century human burial at 3324 Dent Place in Georgetown that was in danger of being disturbed. Yarrow Mamout, a former Muslim slave who sat for two well-known 19th century painters and was known for his skills as a brick maker and financial guru, was rumored to have been buried on the property according to an 1823 obituary written by Charles Wilson Peale. This burial initiated a collaborative partnership between the City Archaeologist, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO), and Howard University to conduct archaeological investigation on the property, despite a lack of resources and not having a clear legal mandate to conduct such investigations on privately owned property. This paper describes programmatic approach several communities have engaged in to ensure that Yarrow Mamout's legacy is disseminated to the public despite these challenges.

**Catts, Wade**

*"As Great a Piece of Generalship as Ever was Performed": Reinterpretation of the Battle of Princeton, 3 January 1777*

The Battle of Princeton (3 January 1777) was General George Washington's first victory in the field against British regulars. Princeton marked a turning point in the American War of Independence, establishing Washington's reputation as a superb strategist, forcing Crown Forces to contract their lines and shift to garrison warfare in New Jersey, boosting the flagging American spirit and strengthening resolve to continue the war. A recent study of the Battle of Princeton funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) is a major study to offer a reinterpretation of the battle, based on an exhaustive compilation of manuscript, graphic, computer, and archeological resources and the correlation of the historical record with the existing terrain.

**Chiarulli, Beverly A. and Sarah A. Neusius**

*A Comparison of Lithic Artifacts from Johnston Site Excavations by the Carnegie and IUP Investigations*

The Johnston Site (36In02) is a Late Prehistoric Monongahela Village in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The site was initially investigated by Ralph Solecki of the Smithsonian Institution in 1950 and by Dr. Don Dragoo of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1952. Both investigations were conducted in advance of the construction of the Conemaugh Dam and inclusion of this area in the Conemaugh Flood Control Area. Since 2005, we have investigated the site through undergraduate and graduate field schools and other research projects. In addition to excavations in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014, we and IUP students have analyzed several classes of artifacts from both the IUP and Dragoo investigations. This paper presents the results of a comparison of the chipped stone artifacts and debitage from the IUP and Dragoo excavations. While there are many similarities in the two collections, there are also some significant differences which may reflect the differences in methodologies used in the investigations.

**Clem, Michael***A Burial Mound That Never Was and the Dispelling of Other Myths of Virginia "History"*

For years a myth has plagued Loudoun County and has been perpetrated and promulgated by local historians and others as fact. A story was spread and gathered steam, as they often do, and became history because it was written, mapped, and eventually put on a website. This paper details a look into that story and the eventual testing of the site to either verify the story or put it to rest. This paper is also a call to others to test such stories and myths. We've all heard them and read them, and recently it seems the farfetched and highly questionable stories have multiplied and been published in respectable journals. Hopefully I can motivate others to question what they hear and what they read and go out to do some ground truthing of their own.

**Collier, Carson***Playing with the Third Dimension: Using 3D Printed Artifacts for Educational Purposes*

Outside of the anthropological community, some people know little information about archaeology and what it entails. With help from the Virtual Curation Lab at Virginia Commonwealth University, the ability to create three-dimensional replicas for educational use can help raise awareness about field. This presentation demonstrates some of the games and activities I have created for educational purposes using three-dimensional replicas of archaeological remains.

**Coogan, Chris***A Beacon of Wealth amongst the Rubble: An investigation of Jesuit Activities and Ideology at Newtowne Neck during a Time of Political and Religious Turmoil*

In 1663, the Society of Jesus established a mission at Newtowne located on the Potomac River near Compton in St. Mary's County, Maryland. With the political upheaval taking place in 1689 and continuing through the 1690s, the Jesuits were forced to keep their operations to a minimum. As a result, the community they established reportedly fell into disrepair. In the early decades of the 18th century, the Jesuits re-established their mission but had moved further south on the neck, to where St. Francis Xavier Chapel and the Newtowne Manor House stand today. In this time, they had built an all brick one story manor house, a symbol of wealth at the time. If it was so treacherous being catholic, why would the Jesuits move their operation to a seemingly more prominent property? This paper will examine evidence of the 17th and 18th century Jesuit communities at Newtowne and will explore reasons as to why the mission center moved in the 18th century.

**Coughlan, Katelyn M., Crystal L. Ptacek and Beatrix Arendt***Monticello's Mulberry Row and East Kitchen Yard: Understanding Dynamic Landscapes through Archaeological Chronologies*

Mulberry Row and East Kitchen Yard were once bustling areas of activity where enslaved and free workers labored and lived adjacent to Monticello. This paper outlines new insights into change in slave lifeways and the immediate landscape, derived from mitigation excavations in the East Kitchen Yard, across Mulberry Row, and extending into the garden. Analysis focuses on data recovered in this one hundred and fifty foot long trench by synthesizing the stratigraphy, artifacts, ceramic seriation, and newly discovered features. Using fine-grained stratigraphic and seriation chronologies, our results allow us to incorporate recent excavations with archaeology completed over the past three decades to reexamine the dynamic landscape at Monticello in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

**Crowder, Alexandra***Sowing Historical Seeds: The Utility of Macrobotanical Analysis at Stratford Hall Plantation*

For the past several summers, hundreds of soil samples have been taken from Stratford Hall Plantation's Oval Site (44WM80), a farm quarter dating from ca. 1740 to 1800. Excavations have uncovered four earthfast structures, including a presumed overseer's house and a slave quarter combined with a kitchen that supported the overseer household. In comparison to other, well-documented plantation contexts, the Oval Site at Stratford has no known period accounts. Initial macrobotanical analysis is underway for samples taken from the overseer house's brick-lined basement and the slave quarter/kitchen's cellar, in order to determine how these two households interacted with the local environment and each other. This paper will examine how macrobotanical analysis can inform subsistence practices as well as social and economic relationships for two primary classes of plantation residents.

**Crowder, Kevin and Jessica Fisher***Geospatial Study of Archaeological Resources on the Madison Hall Property, Port Republic, Virginia*

Madison Hall (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 082-0123-0067) in eastern Rockingham County, Virginia, is an anchor of the Port Republic community. Named for John Madison, uncle of President James Madison, the property was once the location of a mid-18th century dwelling that was occupied by Madison and a succession of families. Removed in the mid-19th century for the construction of a significantly larger home, the property was associated with the Battle of Port Republic during Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862. By the early 20th century, another home, which still stands today, was constructed in the same general location. Given the magnitude of change, what is the likelihood of discovering the archaeological signature of the original Madison home? This study describes a multi-disciplinary approach to the research question, integrating field survey and high-accuracy global positioning systems mapping with remote sensing to create the larger landscape context of the property. The data collected resulted in several highly detailed images that point toward the location of Madison Hall. Results of limited testing will be discussed.

**Cushman, R. Dustin***Maintaining Connections: Burial ritual as a means to keep the living connected through their dead*

This paper examines the burial rituals of the proto-historic and historic Munsee Delaware within the broader context of other Delaware peoples living in the Delaware Valley. The changes in burial type used, burial placements on the landscape, and the use of grave goods during the contact period reflects broader shifts in the social organization and dynamics of these groups. Burial ritual appears to have been one of several ethnographically documented rituals that evolved in order to maintain group cohesiveness. Unlike rituals such as the Big House Church, burial ritual results in the production of preserved material culture that can be used to archaeologically understand the shifting dynamics of this period.

**Cuthbertson, Thomas***Changes in perception of enslaved individuals through the 18th century*

During the mid-eighteenth century perceptions of enslaved Africans and African-Americans in the Chesapeake began slowly shifting away from viewing these individuals as chattel, and towards viewing them as individuals in society. This discussion will demonstrate the nature of this change through analysis of the language in documents outlining instructions from the Associates of Dr. Bray to the instructors and owners of enslaved students at a Christian school in Williamsburg, as well a collection of runaway slave advertisements in the Virginia Gazette. Quantitative analysis of the language in the advertisements will show the extent of this change in perception overtime. These

analyses will then be compared to trends in the material record through the exploration of multiple slave quarter sites from different time periods to show changes over time.

### **DeRoche, Dee**

*"Look What I Found!" Responding to Artifact Identification Requests*

All of us who work with collections, creating, conserving, managing or simply using them, from time to time receive inquiries from non-archaeologists about objects they believe or suspect are artifacts. Just as there are a variety of reasons that have emboldened them to approach an "expert" for confirmation, there are a number of techniques and processes that assist us in responding in an informative and respectful manner, encouraging their interest in the past and in preserving the evidence for its interpretation. I'd like to tell you about some of the inquiries I've had or heard of, and some methods to maximize the information offered about the artifacts presented for identification. If this sparks the hoped for exchange of experiences among collections professionals, we may have the beginnings of a set of best practices for communicating more effectively with the interested public and introducing them to the value of comparative collections.

### **Falchetta, Jennifer**

*On Ascending the Great Mountain: Insights on Crossing the Ridge and Valley*

Traversing the terrain of the Ridge and Valley province in Pennsylvania presents a difficult choice of long treks within valleys and through gaps or the arduous path up and over the mountains, through the valleys and across rivers. The mountains in the Ridge and Valley Province in Pennsylvania are generally situated in a Southwest to Northeast bearing; movement to either the north or south through or from this region would be difficult to say the least. Additional factors in determining route could include the season, reason for travel and who may be traveling, time constraints and cultural matters such as territorial boundaries. Wallace's Indian Paths of Pennsylvania illustrates three historically documented paths used by Native Americans and early settlers of the area that traverse the difficult terrain over Broad Mountain in Carbon County. This paper will explore the advantages of such paths and alternatives as well as how these paths may have been used by or impacted the occupants of the multi-component (Paleoindian through Contact) Nesquehoning Creek Site at the base of Broad Mountain.

### **Fracchia, Adam**

*Cats, Rats, a Stroller, and a Privy: Excavations on Lemmon Street, Baltimore City*

In 2011, the Archaeology of Immigration and Labor Project at the University of Maryland led a field school to study the lives of nineteenth-century immigrant workers who had lived on the 900 Block of Lemmon Street in southwest Baltimore City, Maryland. Over four weeks, six features and over 3,000 artifacts were uncovered from the rear lots of two rowhouses. While the two privies excavated had been previously disturbed, the artifacts recovered document the negotiation of class and identity in Baltimore during the second half of the nineteenth century. This paper details the result of a preliminary analysis of these properties and their archaeological potential.

### **Galke, Laura**

*American Ethnogenesis, c. 1680-1760: Commemorating William and Mary*

The colonial Chesapeake nurtured a multitude of socially-constructed identities, which in part developed in response to contact and interaction between peoples of varying African, American, or European origin. This presentation will focus upon artifacts commemorating the reign of Britain's William and Mary. I will show how three generations in the Chesapeake displayed objects celebrating this monarchy, manipulating the significance and meaning of this reign over time to

serve purposes that reflected evolving political, ethnic, and religious identities. This analysis demonstrates the active role that this material culture played in defining the evolution of English, British, and American ethnicity.

### **Gamble, Dan**

#### *Archaeological Conservation at Jamestown*

The Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological project was initiated by Preservation Virginia in 1994 to discover and define the remnants of the 1607 James Fort, the first permanent English settlement in the North America. 20 years later, archaeologists have excavated approximately 70% of the fort and recovered over two million artifacts. This being said, the conservation staff has encountered a wide variety of artifacts including: armor, tools, coins, organics and other more personal items, most of which are conserved in the conservation lab on site. Unfortunately most of our visitors, and even some colleagues, are uninformed about the vast array of artifacts we have uncovered and the conservation processes these artifacts undergo. Thus, we have initiated efforts to inform the public about what we do, to open up our collection for the purpose of research, and to increase collaboration with our colleagues. We have updated our website, which will soon include a conservation blog, and are seeking to expand our professional network in order to help others understand archaeological conservation and stay informed about current trends ourselves.

### **Gaylord, Don**

#### *Revisiting a Stratified Random Sample of the 18th-Century Liberty Hall Campus of Washington and Lee University*

Many of us at institutions with long-standing archaeology programs benefit greatly from the collections we inherit. However, these also present certain challenges. One such example is a stratified random sample done by Washington and Lee Archaeology in the 1970s on its 18th-century Liberty Hall Campus. Exceptional in historical archaeology at a time when many archaeologists were still stripping the plowzone from sites, a stratified random sample provides the statistical benefits of randomness, while still ensuring systematic coverage of the test area that a simple random sample does not achieve. Spatial analysis of this collection with statistical methods unavailable at the time of its excavation has led us to realize that we needed a larger sample in order to meet new preservation needs and to answer new research questions. Recent excavations have supplemented the sample in our attempt to determine adequate quadrat size and spacing to accomplish our research.

### **Geraghty, Brenna**

#### *Signs of the Times: 3D Technology and the Future of Early Prehistoric Site Identification*

In addition to shedding light on their respective sites, many artifacts have the potential to yield useful information in other areas. Artifacts from a shared time period can often be clues to identifying one another if we study their typology, wear patterns, preservation, and other characteristics. My research at Virginia Commonwealth University's Virtual Curation Lab focuses on ways in which 3D scanning and printing technology can be used to improve artifact identification and interpretation. Through the generous support of the Virginia Museum of Natural History and Dr. Michael Johnson, I have been able to concentrate my work on early prehistoric lithic artifacts, especially those from the Cactus Hill site in Sussex, Virginia. This undertaking seeks to explore how the limits of 3D technology may be pushed to provide greater accessibility and clarity in identifying the presence of early sites whose archaeological signatures might otherwise be missed.

**Gilbert, Kiley A. and James G. Gibb**

*Animal Species Diversity at Two Neighboring Colonial Sites: Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest*

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, explores the role of human communities in changing estuarine ecosystems. The Archaeology Laboratory provides time depth to this work by examining archaeological sites on the 2,650-acre campus. Excavations at the Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest sites, both dating to the late 17th century, yielded well-preserved faunal remains which we characterize in terms of species richness and heterogeneity. We compare the sub-assemblages in terms of meat choices and procurement strategies, and potential effects on the land and waters of the Rhode River watershed.

**Gilligan, Cherilyn**

*Ethnicity Through Faunal Analysis: A Look at Moravian Native Americans*

Moravian missionaries in Colonial America moved missionary towns west during the tumultuous time period between the mid to late 18th century. Although these town sites have received some archaeological attention, faunal remains have seldom been studied. Faunal assemblages may reveal important information about interactions with animals among the diverse ethnic groups inhabiting Moravian mission towns. The historic towns of Gnadenhütten and Schoenbrunn were both founded in 1772, in eastern Ohio, less than ten miles apart. Despite their proximity, the towns were ethnically segregated; Gnadenhütten was settled predominantly by Mohican converts while Schoenbrunn was settled by Delaware converts. The analysis of culturally modified bone between these two sites offers a unique perspective into ethnic identity among converted Moravian Native Americans, through the study of wild and domesticated species identification, butchering techniques, and personal ornamentation. This research provides the opportunity to reach often silenced groups of people represented in the archaeological record.

**Gonzalez, Kerry and D. Brad Hatch**

*Country Plate, City Plate: Ceramic Use and Consumption at the Snowden Park Site (44SP0642)*

In June 2014, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted Phase III excavations at the Snowden Park site in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The archaeological work revealed the location of a late-18th-century tenant farmstead situated on the outskirts of the colonial town consisting of a dwelling, at least one outbuilding, a borrow pit, several yard features, and thousands of artifacts. Among the artifacts recovered were over 1,000 ceramic sherds representing no fewer than 68 vessels. In this paper we compare the ceramic assemblage from the Snowden Park site to other contemporaneous sites in the Fredericksburg area in order to better understand how ceramic use and consumption varied based upon factors such as site function and status. Despite the socio-economic limitations that came with tenancy during the late-18th century, the inhabitants of the Snowden Park site adapted their consumer strategies to aspire to a higher status.

**Grady, Sarah A.**

*A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics from Two 17th Century Sites*

Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest are two contemporaneous 17th century sites located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center's 2,650 acre campus. Boone's H compares the richness and heterogeneity of the two ceramic assemblages to determine what they may reveal about the wealth of the plantation households.

**Green, Joanna Wilson**

*Seeing is Believing (but Proof is a Whole 'Nother Thing) - Rocks, Rings, and the Scientific Method*

In 2011 the public was introduced to an exciting new find in northwest Virginia: a series of concentric stone circles said to be the work of Paleoindians. The owner of the property believes that the stone circles are an indication of the sacred nature of the place to prehistoric Native Americans. Others associated with the find maintain that it is part of a multi-acre archaeological complex containing petroglyphs and an altar, and that the stones themselves form an astrological calendar. Although scientific evidence supporting these assertions has yet to be found, the idea of a sacred site created by Virginia's earliest residents has acquired a large and supportive community. This paper considers the interface between belief and fact, and the importance of questioning both.

**Grumet, Robert S.**

*Genealogically Linking Modern-Day Delaware Indians To The Aboriginal Inhabitants Of Abbott Farm Affiliating Abbott Farm Under Nagpra*

A substantial body of genealogical information links present-day Delaware Indians with ancestors who lived in and around the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark during the Historic Contact period. These are most strongly established for modern-day lineal descendants of Mattano (fl. 1649-1669), one of the few people documented as a Manhattan Indian during colonial times, his collateral relative Ockanickon (d. 1682), and their next-generation descendant, Weequehela (d. 1727), known among colonists as the "Indian King of New Jersey." This paper both examines how these connections were established and delineates problems and possibilities involved in establishing further genealogical linkages.

**Guercin, Richard**

*Public Archaeology and Community Engagement in the Race Against Sea Level Rise*

With limited resources and time in the face of nature's most destructive forces, archaeologists are at a disadvantage when saving coastal archaeological properties. To overcome these limitations we must engage the public on two fronts. First, is through community engagement including such activities as open houses during excavations and presentations to the communities where work occurs. Second, there is a strong need for avocational archaeologists to bridge the gap between needs and resources. Through these means we can succeed.

**Hatch, D. Brad**

*Morgan Jones Pottery and the Maintenance of Community Relationships in the Early Modern Potomac Valley*

Morgan Jones-type pottery is a hallmark of the late-17th century in many archaeological contexts in the Potomac Valley region. Using ceramic vessel and sherd data collected during the course of the Colonial Encounters grant and my dissertation research, this paper seeks to better understand the variation in the distribution of this ceramic type along the Potomac. In this paper I argue that the distribution of this ceramic type is a function of community maintenance rather than geography or economy. Taking an approach that emphasizes the biographies of site occupants, I show that the distribution and concentration of Morgan Jones pottery was one of the ways in which people on both sides of the Potomac maintained community and kinship connections that trace their origins back to the mid-17th century, before Morgan Jones first arrived in Maryland.

**Heath, Barbara**

*African bondage in the Potomac Valley: Evidence from the Colonial Encounters Dataset*

By the mid-17th century, trade in African labor had taken root in Maryland and Virginia, where county-level officeholders and members of the Council of State held Africans in bondage in small,

but increasing, numbers. While larger groups of Africans concentrated in the southern Chesapeake counties bordering the Rappahannock, York, and James River, where sweet-scented tobacco dominated, planters along the Potomac also controlled African laborers. In this paper, I will discuss historical evidence of interracial encounters, trace the beginning of African bondage in the region and, drawing on the Colonial Encounters dataset, explore the materiality of slavery in the early Potomac Valley.

**Heinrich, Adam R.**

*Using GIS to Reveal Regional Identities and Mercantile Spheres of Colonial Craftsmen, Part II*

The region between the Delaware and Hudson River valleys had one of the most diverse colonial populations who lived in homogenous ethnic enclaves and mixed groups in both rural and urban settings. Within this region, grave markers are one of the best artifacts to learn about historic relationships and cultural processes. Grave markers carved by skilled craftsmen were purchased as symbols of conspicuous consumption as their use has been shown to follow pressures of status and fashion. Unlike much of colonial material culture which was anonymous with lengthy periods of production, grave markers were generally manufactured by distinctive or known carvers with known centers of productions. By surveying burial grounds between these river valleys, one is able to see the development of economic centers and mercantile connections between nodes of production and their peripheries. This work can serve as a proxy to understand trade and supply networks for other material culture.

**Hilliard, Tabitha**

*Bridle Bits and Runways, Fad or Function*

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer program that allows a user to blend quantitative research methods and cartographic resources to analyze data, run queries, build research models and illustrate spatial information across an area of interest. Archaeologists often restrict the abilities of this program to a single site area. This paper will go one step further and use GIS as a way to; 1) illustrate bridle bit densities as they appear across land and time, 2) observe where stylistic patterns emerge and 3) explore whether these patterns are influenced by trending fads or practical function. The goal of this presentation is to demonstrate to new users how GIS can be implemented into their own artifact research studies. The methods and conclusions in this paper will supplement the work of a recently submitted Master's Thesis project, Telling Time with Equines: An Artifact Typology of the Horse.

**Hoffman, William**

*Monitoring a Decade of Progress: An Update on the Conservation of USS Monitor*

Between 1998 and 2002, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) archaeologists and experts from the U.S. Navy salvaged approximately 200 tons of artifacts from the wreck site of the ironclad USS Monitor. NOAA then transferred all objects to 'The Mariners' Museum (TMM) in Newport News, Virginia for conservation, curation, and display. Over the past 13 years, TMM staff have made much progress in the conservation and stabilization of Monitor artifacts. This paper will provide an overview of the project to date highlighting some of the challenges and accomplishments during the treatment of several high-profile objects. Additionally, the paper will describe how the conservation process has aided in telling the archaeological story of the ironclad, making it a more effective tool for outreach and education.

### **Horning, Audrey**

#### *Archaeology and Colonial Encounters in the Lower Potomac*

Alcohol served as a considerable source of anxiety for the British political elite in the early modern Atlantic world. Unregulated production threatened the economic and social stability of colonial society, while the proliferation of unlicensed drinking establishments catering to diverse clientele created liminal spaces which encouraged the emergence of syncretic practices but also facilitated violence. Prior to European encroachment, alcohol was not a significant element of the cultural repertoire of the Native peoples of eastern North America. Within a short period of time, however, alcohol became central to intercultural diplomacy as well as conflict. Drawing from the archaeological and documentary records re-examined through the Potomac River project, the differential adoption of alcohol by Native peoples in the Potomac region is considered in light of the changing character of intercultural engagements. The consideration of alcohol and its archaeological signature emerges as a productive vehicle for multi-scalar examinations of early modern colonial encounters.

### **Hovanec, Corey, Michael O'Neal, Ralph Eshelman and Darrin Lowery**

#### *Assessing the degradation of War of 1812 earthen forts through surface modeling and sedimentological analysis*

Dozens of earthen forts, constructed of intricately shaped mounds of local soil, provided a key element of our national defense during the War of 1812. Although their constructors were not concerned with their long-term existence, topographic evidence of many of these unique geometric features remains on the landscape today. Given land-cover and land-use changes of the last two centuries, combined with natural erosion processes along nearby waterways, most face uncertain futures in terms of mitigation and preservation. Over the last year, we have produced detailed topographic surveys of three sites in Maryland (Fort Stokes near Easton, Fort Point near Centreville, and Fort Nonsense near Annapolis) using data from terrestrial laser-scanner and structure-from-motion aerial imagery. These surface models, along with traditional stratigraphic and radiometric techniques, are now being used to identify the rates and spatial patterns of degradation since their construction. Our study sites are of particular interest because their unique geometric plan-form shapes appear to be relatively intact and each is currently threatened by both natural and anthropogenic erosion processes.

### **Hranicky, Jack**

#### *Paleoera Artifacts and Artforms*

This paper discusses and illustrates recent artifacts and artforms that have been found in Virginia which are argued to be from the paleoera. It includes two new rockart sites, one of which contains a mammoth/mastodon glyph. Artifacts include a new knife form, a mega chopper, and bipoints. Also, it argues for two newly sites, namely Peters Mountain and Rixieville, that have properties that have not been published. These sites have probably Pleistocene features which are discussed.

### **Johnson, Michael F.**

#### *Turtle Hill (44FX2636:- Putting One's Methodological Money Where One's Methodological Mouth Is*

For many years, the author has been notorious among those who know him for sharply criticizing common CRM Phase I and II box checking or lowest common denominator methodologies for producing unacceptable numbers of false negatives and thereby seriously warping the archeological record. Following the Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II assessment of Turtle Hill (44FX2636), a common type of interior, floodplain prehistoric site in central Fairfax County, Virginia the author had an opportunity to lead a controlled audit of the initial Phase II, which had produced marginal indications of a significant Woodland occupation. It was the first of several CRM methodological

audits. This paper will discuss the stark differences between results from the 1/400, horizontal transect interval sample and subsequent test excavations, and the audit, involving a 1/100, horizontal transect interval sample and additional test excavations. Surprisingly, the 1/100 horizontal STP sample showed potentially significant internal site integrity, including probable discrete hearth and possible specialized work areas. It also produced evidence of Archaic occupations dating at least as far back as the Early Archaic Palmer-Kirk phase. Additionally, the significance of residual American chestnut sprouts to potential site integrity became apparent and will be discussed.

### **Johnson, Elizabeth Waters**

*The Haunting Of Dumfries Elementary School Or: What Happens When You Fail To Keep Records Of Where You Buried People*

In the summer of 2009 Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. was contracted by Prince William Public Schools to determine the outer limits of burials associated with the Dumfries Colored/Thomas-Tuell cemetery (as reported in the Prince William County Cemetery Survey), located on the Dumfries Elementary School property. Initial work revealed evidence of numerous unmarked graves in the vicinity of a remnant forest stand located on the property. As work progressed, however, more burials were identified outside of the forest stand as well. It soon became apparent that most, if not all, of the burials discovered during machine excavations outside of the forest stand, and possibly those graves located within the grove of trees as well, were likely continuations of rows of graves within the historic Dumfries Public Cemetery located on the adjacent property. What began as a mere cemetery delineation soon revealed a convoluted property history with many questions regarding the neighboring Dumfries Public Cemetery property.

### **Kelley, Craig and Derek Wheeler**

*Roads and Landscape Dynamics on Monticello's Mountaintop*

Between 1770 and his death in 1826, Thomas Jefferson expended vast resources building and altering Monticello mansion and the surrounding landscape. Roads and paths were integral parts of the resulting system, which was engineered to manage the movement of family members, elite visitors, and free and enslaved workers. This paper offers new insights from archaeological research into the shifting configuration of elite and service access routes to the house and the artificial landscape that they traversed, during Jefferson's lifetime and after his death. We also discuss the implications of public interpretation and landscape restoration.

### **King, Laurie**

*Jump In! Games in Conservation Outreach*

A successful conservation outreach campaign is something that many museums strive for, and something that the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has been building for over 15 years. In particular, the archaeological conservation lab has worked to build a youth program, which aims to educate children and teens on the various aspects of archaeological conservation. This presentation will discuss how certain activities were improved upon, to be more engaging and exciting to visitors. The material taught in the revised activities was incorporated into the creation of a board game, which walks players through the basic steps of conserving an object. The presentation will discuss our attempts to incorporate critical thinking with fun, and how activities and games were adapted to better appeal to children and teens.

**King, Julia A.***Lawyers, Guns, and Money*

What do the types and distributions of gun-related artifacts suggest about the colonial experience in the Potomac drainage? Gun parts, lead shot, gun flints, and flint flakes are usually found only in small numbers on sites occupied during the colonial period, indicating their presence but foreclosing the opportunity to say much more. This paper uses archaeological, spatial, and documentary evidence from more than 30 sites, including English plantations, the capital at St. Mary's City, and Indigenous hamlets and towns, to identify patterns and meanings in the types and distributions of one of the most interesting instruments of colonization. Subsistence, defense, diplomacy, justice, and social relations are all practices shaped or altered by access to firearms, and variations in these practices appear to be captured in the archaeological record.

**King, Julia A.***Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact*

Alternately cast as the frontier, the edge of empire, or a node in the interrelated web of the Atlantic World, the Chesapeake region in the long seventeenth-century was home to diverse people whose experiences form a rich and complex story. Focusing on the Potomac Valley and synthesizing the results of decades of research by archaeologists and historians on sites occupied by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, session participants explore five interrelated themes: the impact of conflict and violence, real and imagined; the strategies of colonial agents to impose order on Chesapeake subjects; the nature and extent of trade and exchange and the rise of consumer culture; the construction of hybrid identities, and the importance of communities. Through close attention to materiality-including buildings, landscapes, and portable objects ranging from the quotidian to the exotic-authors examine the complex cultural terrain that emerged in the region from 1600 to 1720.

**Knight-Iske, Geri***Trade and Exchange of Jasper in Central Maryland and Washington D.C.: Results of the Research*

Jasper was a high-knappable lithic material and trade and/or exchange of it was common among the indigenous cultures of North America. Jasper quarries in Pennsylvania and Virginia provide the majority of the jasper found in Central Maryland and Washington, D.C. By utilizing site reports and ArcGIS, one can better understand how much jasper came into the region and the potential routes individuals traveled along. This paper is a combination of research into the social interactions, political, and environmental dynamic of the Middle Atlantic region during the Early and Middle Woodland, and a more specific understanding of why there was very little jasper traded and/or exchanged into Central Maryland and Washington, D.C.

**Kollmann, Dana D.***A Vault, Liquor and Gold: A Case of Atypical Mortuary Treatment at the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (51NE049), Washington, D.C.*

To date, bioarchaeological analyses have been conducted on 123 burials recovered from the Columbian Harmony Cemetery in Washington, D.C. The predominant pattern of burial is interment in wooden caskets with decorated hardware. Bone preservation is generally poor, with the majority of individuals represented only by fragmented bone and enamel tooth crowns. One burial; however, stands apart from the others. Burial 2 is the embalmed and well-preserved body of an older adult male of African ancestry. The casket of this individual was sealed inside of a dome-roofed iron vault. Personal effects included a bottle of liquor, a masonic apron, and a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Masonic gold ring. The intact vault, casket, clothing, and personal effects coupled with

bioarchaeological data provide insight into early 20th century mortuary treatment for regional individuals of privilege.

**Krakker, James J.**

*Prehistory in the Headwaters of Tripps Run and Four Mile Run, Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia*

The Falls Church vicinity is now predominately residential, largely prohibiting normal archaeological surface survey. Existing collections in the National Museum of Natural History document prehistory in this Piedmont area. These collections show activity during Archaic and Woodland times in the headwaters of Tripps Run and Four Mile Run.

**Larsen, Eric**

*Resuming Archaeology at Germanna: Continuing the Engagement with Virginia's Colonial Frontier at Fort Germanna*

Archaeology at the Enchanted Castle/Fort Germanna Site in Orange County, Virginia came to a halt in the early 1990s. There is still much that can be done. The Germanna Foundation has restarted archaeology at these sites and hopes to extend archaeology farther beyond the Foundations of the Enchanted Castle. Initial efforts will focus on Fort Germanna. In 1714, Lt Governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood, had a palisaded fort built in the wildernesses of the Virginia Colony. Here, fifteen families of Germans settled the fort and served as a buffer community on this frontier. Can excavations for this early and unique 'Fort community' engage and link with the current, present-day neighbors? The Germanna Foundation is initiating a new archaeology program, and wishes to do so with public outreach as a central goal.

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

*It Fell from the Sky: Style and Information exchange in Middle Woodland Abbott Zoned ceramics*

Elaborately designed ceramics known as Abbott Zoned decorated wares appear in the Delaware Valley and other portions of the Middle Atlantic Region circa A.D. 200-900. From a decorative perspective this pottery has no precedent, although the designs may be transferred from other media (e.g., textiles, baskets). The pottery appears to be concentrated at large estuary marshland sites, such as those found within the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, and other similar sites in the region. The Abbott wares disappear as quickly as they appeared, and by the beginning of the Late Woodland are gone. These intricate, elaborate designs, in particular the Abbott Zoned incised, are seen as serving to communicate a message or information to others. Because of the strict temporal and spatial distribution of these ceramics, in conjunction with other lines of evidence, we consider their role as a material symbol of an acknowledged relationship among select coastal groups in the Middle Atlantic Region.

**Lembo, Lauren**

*White Hill and Morven: Identity Construction and Maintenance among the Delaware Valley's Rural Elite*

This paper examines the historical and archaeological manifestations of and dynamic pressures related to identity construction and maintenance among the Delaware Valley's rural elite between the late Colonial and Early Federal periods, through a process of documentary archaeology and material culture analysis. The material domains explored include archaeological deposits, historic landscapes and architectural styling. Focus is placed on two notable and influential New Jersey families, the Fields and Stocktons, offering intriguing revelations on both micro and macro scalar levels. In so doing, this paper argues that the agency strategies employed by the aspiring elite required the creation of complex social and kin relations, the necessary display of large and small-scale accoutrements or social props, ability to entertain and engage, and entrepreneurial investments.

Ultimately, these dynamic strategies resulted in the creation and perpetuation of genteel identity, aspects of which remain visible on the landscape to the present day.

**Lipari, Anthony**

*Sylvia Dubois, Put's Tavern and Buttonwood Corner Examining 19th century African American life on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey*

In the winter and fall of 1883, Dr. Cornelius Larison of Hunterdon County, New Jersey interviewed an elderly African American woman named Sylvia DuBois. The result of these interviews was the book entitled *Sylvia Dubois, A Biography of the Slave Who Whipped Her Mistress and Gained Her Freedom*. Sylvia accounts of her life as a slave and eventual freed woman in 19th century New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Through the use of extensive documentary research, this paper examines the evidence of Sylvia's accounts which detail the life of her grandfather, Harry Compton, a freed slave and his tavern which operated in the early part of the 19th century, an African Methodist Episcopal Church and furthermore, a larger community of African Americans living on and around the Sourland Mountain of New Jersey throughout the entirety of the 19th century. Additionally, through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), combined with the resulting documentary research, an examination of the archaeological potential of possible African American sites on Sourland Mountain is discussed.

**Lobiondo, Matthew and Edward Gonzalez-Tennant**

*Preservation Through Electrolysis: Building And Operating An Electrolysis Apparatus*

Electrolysis is a process where electrical current is used to drive a chemical reaction. Electrolysis can be used as a very beneficial tool in an archaeologist's tool belt. Electrolysis is used in the preservation of metal materials by reversing, or ceasing, the oxidation or rusting of an object. This process is used in the conservation of metal artifacts to prevent those artifacts from deteriorating beyond the point of being an identifiable, diagnostic artifact. To undertake this conservation method, an electrolysis apparatus needs to be built. It is relatively simple and inexpensive to build an apparatus that will allow the electrolytic process to occur, thereby enabling almost any archaeological lab access to this conservation process. I will explain the reaction created through electrolysis and also how to build and operate an electrolysis apparatus. I hope to spread the knowledge of metal conservation, leading to better preservation of artifacts for future study.

**Lowery, Darrin**

*42,000 Years of Delmarva's Upland Geoarchaeological Record*

Several eroded upland profiles along the Chesapeake Bay have been analyzed. The profile data illustrate how climatic variation, isostatic change, and landscape formation processes are expressed within the unglaciated coastal plain landscape immediately south of the Laurentide ice sheet. Five stratigraphic paleosols have revealed detailed information for the intervals dated to ~20,000, ~24,000, ~30,000, ~35,000, and ~42,000 calendar years BP. Plant-macro remains, phytoliths, and pollen for each interval have been established. One locality, containing multiple deeply-buried stratified paleosols, has produced in situ archaeological remains within a surface dated to  $17,133 \pm 88$  c14 years BP ( $20,525 \pm 341$  calBP). The cool late Pleistocene climatic conditions resulted in the preservation of vitrified charcoal. These circumstances inhibit our ability to rectify the  $\delta^{13}C$  antiquity of in situ archaeological remains. In sum, mixed accumulations of vitrified charcoal from merged and/or welded OIS-3 through OIS-2 age paleosols can result in c14 or AMS-age averaging.

**Lucas, Michael***“Northern Indians” and Material Culture Exchange in the Early Modern Chesapeake*

In 1697, an African American slave was murdered by a group of 10 unidentified Native Americans on a Potomac River plantation owned by a Scottish trader and budding politician named James Stoddert. This violent colonial encounter was the result of decades of confrontation between the Piscataway Indians of Maryland's western shore, Susquehannock and Iroquois groups to the north, and Europeans bent on expanding their plantations. These pressures caused the Piscataway to move to the mountains of Virginia shortly after the murder at Stoddert's plantation. Threats posed by Òfforreigne IndiansÓ from the north are well represented in the historical record. In contrast, exchange of material culture between these various groups is poorly documented. This paper traces the route of a cross, a Jesuit ring, and a pewter pipe from their probable origins in the northeast to archaeological sites in the Chesapeake, and examines these objects in the context of trade and symbolic exchange rather than sheer confrontation.

**Lukezic, Craig and Robin Krawitz***Kidnapped: The Experience of Slavery and Freedom of Aaron Cooper in Delaware*

The story of Aaron Cooper can be told through the documents, court records, and archaeology. In 1811, before the era of the Underground Railroad, Cooper, a free African American, was kidnapped by a slave trader and sold as a slave in Natchez, Mississippi. Through community action in the legal process, Cooper eventually regained his freedom and returned to Delaware. This paper endeavors to summarize the research from historians and archaeologists in order to recreate the world of Aaron Cooper.

**Madden, Mike***Chesapeake Undertakings: Recovering and discussing the culture of the waterman of the Chesapeake Bay Region, the threats of Sea Level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and the necessary Archaeological Response required*

Locations containing bay related industries and associated cultural remains specific to the watermen of the Chesapeake Bay are consistently threatened by sea level rise and Atlantic storm surge. These, 19th and early 20th century bay related sites are extremely ephemeral in nature, easily destroyed and difficult to define with field investigation. This aspect of the workshop discussion is an attempt to increase awareness to this issue, draw attention to threats to these sites, and illustrate some of the industries involved as examples of historic undertakings requiring changes to standard field methodologies and investigative techniques.

**Mansius, Mary Kate***Exploring the Presence of Native American Made Objects Found at English Colonial Sites*

In *Did the Chesapeake English Have a Contact Period* (2004), Julia King and Edward Chaney examined eleven sites located along the Patuxent River with the goal of interpreting Native American made artifacts recovered from English sites. With site occupation dates ranging from 1642 to the early 1700s, their research provided an in-depth analysis of the intercultural relationships between Native and English peoples as both groups negotiated the changing colonial landscape. Through the analysis of archaeological and documentary evidence it became clear that presence of these artifacts indicated more than merely a trade relationship. Mirroring their methods, but with an emphasis on Potomac sites from the NEH-funded Colonial Encounters grant database, I tested the hypotheses put forth by King and Chaney. The purpose of this paper then, was to perform a micro-regional analysis to see whether or not trends observed in the Patuxent also held true in the Potomac.

**Markin, Julie G.***Searching for Complexity on Maryland's Upper Eastern Shore*

To understand complexity on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, one must work in two directions at once. Early historical accounts suggest the presence of complex societies led by hereditary leaders, but historical evidence is scanty compared to records of Western Shore groups. Archaeological evidence of Late Woodland/Contact period societies is more limited. Excavations at Indiantown Farm are expanding the archaeological data regarding Late Woodland settlement, social organization, and economic production. Uniting this data with historical accounts, geographical information, and environmental reconstruction brings us closer to locating and describing the elusive Ozine/Wicomiss chiefdom.

**Martin, Andrew***A Reexamination of Ernest Volk's Excavations at the Abbott Farm through GIS*

In addition to the many significant sites within its boundaries, the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark was established to commemorate the pioneering archaeological excavations of Charles Abbott, Ernest Volk, and Dorothy Cross. By reexamining the work of these early archaeologists, this paper aims to use GIS technology to bring the area's prehistoric inhabitants back to the fore. Beginning with Ernest Volk's excavations of 1894 and 1895, the author will show that it is possible to relocate Volk's excavations through analysis of the local topography using LIDAR data. By establishing a geodatabase of these historically located and no-longer-extant-features, with particular attention paid to mortuary features, it is possible to add to our knowledge of the Middle Woodland Period. This paper also examines both the pitfalls encountered when utilizing 120 year old data sets and the value of making data gathered in the earliest days of American archaeology more readily accessible for analysis.

**McCague, Elizabeth***Coins and Tokens of the Potomac River*

Research on the presence of coins and tokens during the early colonial period in the Potomac River drainage is a highly undervalued, yet useful avenue in which to explore site histories, monetary transactions, access to wealth, and expressions of military, political, and religious power in the Chesapeake colonies of Maryland and Virginia. This paper will draw upon historical and archaeological evidence available from sites researched as part of the NEH-funded Colonial Encounters Project in an attempt to further understand the significance of coin material culture in the early colonial period.

**McHugh, Sean***Predictive Models: Let's put them to the Test*

This paper examines GIS models for identifying prehistoric sites in the Middle Atlantic, with a particular focus on New Jersey's Great Egg Harbor Watershed. Generally, archaeologists employ a generic model which posits that areas with well-drained soils in proximity to a freshwater source are the prime loci for prehistoric sites. Moreover, the chance of finding sites is believed to be highest within 300 feet of these aquatic features. However, many archaeologists offer the caveat that prehistoric sites have been identified outside this 300-foot zone, but provide little data about these sites. The goal of this paper is to quantify these statements, by examining site locations on the Great Egg Harbor Watershed, in southern New Jersey. By utilizing the spatial analysis tools provided in GIS programs the author will assess the amount of sites that fit the prehistoric model, those that do not, and compare their environmental settings.

**McMillan, Lauren K.**

*The Social-Symbolic Significance of the Local Pipe Trade in the Potomac River Valley*

In this paper I will discuss the distribution of 17th-century locally-produced mold-made pipes recovered from archaeological sites in the Potomac River Valley. Using typologies previously developed and newly determined types based on my dissertation research, ten distinct workshop groups have been identified in the region. By viewing clay tobacco pipes as plastic media that reflected and shaped individual and group identity, these pipes will be used to trace social and political affiliations throughout the Chesapeake, focusing on the Potomac River Valley. Particular emphasis will be placed on the social significance of exchange networks revealed through local pipe distribution and the symbolic significance of the decorative motifs that were used to adorn the pipes examined in this study. The exchanges of these distinct pipes reveal connections based on shared familial, economic, and political relationships that reached beyond mere geographic proximity.

**Means, Bernard K.**

*Plastic for the People: Engaging Students and the Public with 3D Scanned and Printed Artifacts*

The Virtual Curation Laboratory has amassed over 1000 successful 3D scans of artifacts from across the world, as well as a growing type collection of identified faunal remains. Although digital models hold great potential for advanced researchers, we have found that the general public, K-12 students, and undergraduates beginning their studies in archaeology and biological anthropology show little interest in manipulating virtual artifacts on a computer screen. Printed plastic replicas, on the other hand, demonstrably hold the attention of people from all walks of life-particularly if they have been painted to more closely represent original artifacts. Most individuals recognize that these printed replicas are as close as they can safely get to rare and fragile artifacts from which the replicas were created. We will highlight a number of our printed and painted replicas, and tools we have developed that encourage tactile learning as part of our public outreach and education program.

**Means, Bernard K.**

*Preserving the Past and Teaching the Future: The Promises of 3D Scanning and 3D Printing*

The Virtual Curation Laboratory uses 3D laser scanning to preserve artifacts from the past, many that are unique and quite fragile. 3D printed replicas of these artifacts allow people to make physical contact with the past, even if indirectly. Research into how people learn emphasizes the importance of tactile as well as visual dimensions. Additionally, printed replicas of artifacts are integral to educating the blind and those individuals who are visually impaired. 3D printed replicas of artifacts helps democratize the past. Emphasis on this presentation will be on the incorporation of 3D printed artifacts into the public outreach and educational efforts at Historic Jamestowne and the Virginia Museum of Natural History.

**Montaperto, Kristin M.**

*Archaeology and Community Collaboration: Engaging Diverse Populations within Urban and Rural Environments*

Archaeologists have traditionally engaged the public through narrowly defining 'Public Archaeology' as providing programs for children and/or talking to the public about what they do. As archaeologists, it is important to expand this focus and identify stakeholders, collaborate, and engage the public throughout a project. Remaining flexible during the process is essential since individuals have varying opinions and agendas. The Archaeology Program of the M-NCPPC Prince George's County Department of Parks and Recreation works in a unique environment containing not only diverse populations, but those living in both urban and rural settings. Through urban/rural archaeological case studies within the county's diverse populations and demonstrations of activities used, examples of engaging the public will be presented, along with failures and successes.

**Moore, Elizabeth**

*The Power of Process: Engaging High School Students with Archaeological Research*

For the past five years research staff at the Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH) have partnered with the Piedmont Governor's School for Mathematics, Science, and Technology (PGSMST) to provide opportunities for high school students to actively participate in ongoing research projects. As part of a required two-year course on research methods, members of the PGSMST junior class have participated in a variety of archaeological research projects including excavations at an early 20th century domestic site, identification and interpretation of Contact Period ethnobotanical samples, recording data from two cemeteries serving very different populations and examining demographic data, and the identification and interpretation of a 19th c. urban faunal sample. Several of these students have continued working with VMNH researchers for their senior theses. This presentation discusses some of the challenges and opportunities of working within the public school framework and setting realistic and attainable goals for working with high school students.

**Mullen, John P.**

*At Rest? The Archeological Recovery of Human Remains*

Archeological investigations were completed prior to planning the construction of the 12th High School in Prince William County; however, the discovery of an unmarked cemetery late in the development planning process, led ultimately to the decision to archeologically recover and relocate the human remains. The legal disinterment proceeded under a permit issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the individuals were reburied nearby on the property. A direct outcome of our work was stronger legislation regarding avoidance of adverse impacts to abandoned cemeteries and requirements for more robust public notification efforts for both local governments and private landowners.

**Muraca, David and Melanie Marquis**

*Exploring the Materiality of Mourning in Colonial Chesapeake*

This paper is the first of a series that will explore the changing form of mourning in the Chesapeake during the colonial period. The modern understanding of the word mourning describes a complex set of behaviors employing specialized set of material goods in which the bereaved family members and associates are expected to practice. During the age of the Plague, mourning practices centered on Memento mori (Latin for remember that you are mortal). By the eighteenth century, mourning began to take on additional undertones of personal loss and grief. This effort will examine the material dimensions of the state of mourning in the seventeenth century in order to understand this shift. Using the data generated by the collaborative effort and NEH supported Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac River Valley at Contact, 1500-1720 AD we will begin exploring the transition as it took place in Virginia and Maryland.

**Mydlowski, Evan**

*The Importance of Revisiting Artifact Assemblages: A Closer Look at the Turkey Swamp Collection through the Lens of GIS*

The re-visitation and analysis of a previously excavated site and its artifact assemblage is something that is not always as common as it should be. This paper focuses on the importance of doing so using the Turkey Swamp Site as a case study. The Turkey Swamp is a Native American site that is located in a Monmouth County park of the same name in Freehold, New Jersey. Excavations from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s, carried out by the late John Cavallo, uncovered a site with evidence of occupation from the Late Paleo-Indian to the Contact Period. Despite very little

paperwork being done during the initial cataloging process, the extensive field notes and detailed piece plotting done for almost every excavation unit provide the basis for reanalysis of the site. Using the original level drawings from the 1970s and 1980s, my goal is to create a GIS database of the site, looking at site distribution and vertical distribution within the individual units.

### **Nash, Carole**

#### *The Challenges of Identifying Stone Burial Mounds in the Southwestern Middle Atlantic*

While it seems patently obvious that any archaeological discussion of mortuary behavior should begin with the assurance that the features under consideration actually represent burial practices, the limited identification of Early-Middle Woodland stone burial mounds of the southwestern Middle Atlantic has not deterred over 100 years of theorizing concerning their meaning. To be fair, the actual field work associated with stone burial mound surveys is not easy. In addition to wooded settings that limit visibility and upland terrain, many possible mounds have been looted or otherwise disturbed. There is also the problem of determining whether a stone mound is truly associated with a Native American occupation, as agricultural field clearing and timbering of the historic era produced many mounds of stone. This presentation lays out a six-step process for the non-intrusive scientific assessment of features identified as stone burial mounds, thus evaluating claims of both past and recent of burial mound configurations and meanings.

### **Nass, Jr., John P.**

#### *The Value of Small Sites in the Study of Late Woodland Subsistence Strategies: an example from Southwestern Pennsylvania*

Copious examples of small, open-air archaeological sites such as surface scatters can be found within the archaeological databases for states within the central and upper Ohio and the upper Potomac River Basins. Unless explicitly designated as a resource of interest, the value of such sites for research and explication remains unknown. Only when such sites are discovered during SHPO required archaeological survey or when known sites require assessment do these sites merit further consideration. Such is the case with the Terrace Component of the Bowser Farm Site (36Gr3) discovered during a Phase I survey. Subsequent Phase II testing revealed the presence of a small site affiliated with the Late Woodland. Watson Phase, while Phase III data recovery recovered an array of lithic artifacts, pecked stone tools, and sherds from 1-2 limestone-tempered ceramic containers, along with several features. Together, these data are interpreted to represent deposition from episodic occupations of the site for the purpose of nut collection and processing during the Late Woodland. The excavation of such sites helps flesh out our understanding of regional Late Woodland subsistence patterns.

### **Nieves, Josue**

#### *Moving Through the Land: A Study of Woodland Period Archaeological Site Distributions at Joint Base Langley-Eustis*

Archaeological studies of past environments embody a plethora of methodological and theoretical programs. Many researchers studying this topic often operate within a scalar and subject continuum that encompasses issues along two discrete, independent categories of organization, the natural and the anthropogenic/cultural. During the turn of the 21st century, several academic approaches emerged that sought to connect both extremes in order to provide holistic explanations of the complexity of human-environmental relations within varying cultural and geographic settings. Two movements in particular, historical ecology and settlement ecology, subsumed this desire explicitly as they attempt to problematize and to reinterpret past archaeological studies that presuppose an inherent natural-cultural dichotomy. This paper provides a brief description of both approaches and

promotes a unified perspective of both theoretical frameworks in regards to research applicability. In addition, this amalgamated perspective will be utilized in the interpretation of Woodland-period archaeological site distributions at Fort Eustis, Virginia in order to highlight the relationship between indigenous communities and their local environment.

### **Obermeyer, Brice**

*NAGPRA and the use of Ethnography, Folklore and Oral Tradition for interpreting the cultural affiliation of Abbott Farm*

Often overlooked in documenting cultural affiliation under NAGPRA are the lines of evidence provided by the ethnography, folklore and oral traditions of potentially affiliated tribes. In the overall hope of resurrecting these equally weighted forms of evidence for documenting cultural affiliation this presentation will point to the relevance of historic Delaware practices, stories and beliefs for interpreting the remains recovered from the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark.

### **Parker, James**

*History, archaeology, and emergency management in response to Hurricane Sandy at the NJARNG Sea Girt National Training Center, Monmouth County, New Jersey*

The NJARNG, with assistance from its consultant HDR, responded swiftly to damage to cultural resources from Hurricane Sandy at the Sea Girt National Training Center in Monmouth County, NJ. The property was agricultural through the mid-19th century, then owned by US Senator and naval hero Commodore Stockton, and beginning in the 1890s was used by the NJ Militia for training and a part-time summer home of the NJ governor. Buildings, including the National Guard Military Museum and its collections were damaged, and had to be relocated. Archaeological testing was conducted using iPad paperless recording for quick results, and viewshed analyses to find a location for the new museum that would not impact cultural resources. The site of mid-18th to mid-19th century farmstead (28MO407) was identified and determined NRHP-eligible. NJARNG also developed a management plan for the historic Quarters 1 building, including thorough historical research to understand the property's long and complex history. NJARNG works closely with NJ SHPO and Native American tribes who once lived on the land now occupied by the training facility. NJARNG's efforts resulted in the preservation of the installation's history and resources and involved state and federal agency personnel and researchers from across the US.

### **Place, Lee and George F. Reisling Jr.**

*The Application of Portable X-Ray Fluorescence on Lead Artifacts in Archeology: A Trace Element Analysis*

Archaeologists have a host of artifact material in their arsenal from which to coax-out the date stamp of the human environments they are investigating. One of these artifact types are marked window leads, which often have the impressed name or initials of their maker, and the year of manufacture. Excavations at Shaw's Folly (18AN1436) and Sparrow's Rest (18AN339), both dating to the late 17th century, located a few hundred yards from each other on the 2,650-acre SERC campus, have yielded assemblages of these architectural artifacts. We report on the results of X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) characterization of those finds, including quantifiable patterns and variability in trace elements, as well as address the concerns and issues with comprehensive XRF testing on lead artifacts.

### **Powers, Julianne**

*Personal Adornment and Multicultural Influences at Avery's Rest*

Personal adornment artifacts such as buttons, buckles, and straight pins can be some of the most exciting artifacts to find when excavating. These small finds can have enormous research potential,

but are often overlooked. Literature by a number of researchers emphasize the importance of personal adornment artifacts and push for more attention to be called to these often-telling objects, but practical application has been light. Building on the ideas set forth by Diana Loren, Mary Beaudry, and Carolyn White, this paper studies the personal adornment artifacts at Avery's Rest, a culturally diverse site from the 17th century in Sussex County Delaware. Using historical documents and artifact data, I compare and contrast the households of John Avery and his daughter, Jemima while using the collection as a whole to emphasize the multicultural nature of the occupants. Diverse influences from New England, the Chesapeake and the Delaware Valley are evident at Avery's Rest and reflect the hybrid nature of both the site and colonial Sussex County.

**Ptacek, Crystal L., Arendt, Beatrix and Devin Floyd**

*Fitting the Joiner's Shop into the Monticello Landscape*

The Joiner's Shop at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello was the structure in which highly-skilled free and enslaved craftsmen manufactured decorative woodwork and furniture for Jefferson's mansion during the late-18th and early-19th centuries. While the Joiner's Shop is the largest structure on Mulberry Row, the center of work and domestic life at the Plantation, little is known regarding its construction history, whether the space was divided based on work and domestic activities, or how the building was used after Jefferson's death in 1826. Our paper will focus on recent excavations within and around the structure, which have helped to refine our understanding of temporal trends and site-specific variation. This study hopes to provide an example of how a Joiner's Shop fit into a broader plantation community.

**Rankin, Jennifer C. and R. Michael Stewart**

*Paleoindian Archaeology in the Delaware Valley: Insights from the Snyder Complex*

The Snyder Site Complex consists of multicomponent prehistoric localities situated on landscapes adjacent to the Delaware River in the river basin's mid-section. Over 30 fluted Paleoindian projectile points or bifaces have been reported from plowed/surface and buried contexts. This number of diagnostic artifacts is relatively unusual in the context of what is known about other Paleoindian sites in the Delaware River Basin. The Snyder Complex is among the approximately 110 Paleoindian sites known for the New Jersey and Pennsylvania portions of the Delaware Valley. The sites of the Snyder Complex stand out because of the large area that it covers, the number of fluted bifaces that can be associated with its Paleoindian occupations, and the fact that it is revisited throughout the Paleoindian period. The Snyder Complex has the potential to contribute to our existing knowledge of early Native Americans in the region.

**Ratini, Meagan and Kevin C. Bradley**

*Carter's Alley: A Case Study in the Evolution of a City*

Carter's Alley was a minor passage cut into a late 17th-century Philadelphia city block. As the city evolved, so too did Carter's Alley. Initially designed as a dead-end alley set in a primarily residential neighborhood, the lane was later opened up to Third Street, creating a narrow thoroughfare and allowing increased access to the commercial entities developing along it. By the 19th century, it was renamed Carter's Street (and, later, Ionic Street) and served as the back entrance to the famed Jayne Building, a precursor to the skyscraper, as well as other industrial complexes built on the block. In 2014, JMA excavated the western half of Carter's Alley as part of the Museum of the American Revolution site. This presentation will trace the development of Carter's Alley as a microcosm of urban transformation from early domestic spaces to later commercial ones.

**Reid, Charde***A Lost Cemetery in DC: The Mystery of the Q Street Burial Ground*

In September 2012, DC SHPO archaeologists were called to a private residence in Georgetown after the discovery of a skeletonized burial during construction related activities. Over a week, four more burials were identified and removed by DC SHPO archaeologists and volunteers under the guidance of Dr. David Hunt, forensic anthropologist with the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum. Subsequent analysis revealed that all five of the individuals were African American. There are accounts of additional human remains, markers, and coffin hardware being found in the yards and crawl spaces of homes throughout the block dating from the middle of the 19th century. We have been unable to find a reference to this cemetery on historic maps, documents, or in newspapers, or refine the date range. What was the origin of this burial ground, was it segregated, who was buried there, and how was it lost to history?

**Rimer, Esther***Buckles: Fasteners of Regional Ties*

Through a comparative analysis of utilitarian and clothing buckles from over 30 Potomac Region archaeological sites in the Colonial Encounters Database, intriguing details about these objects used by Chesapeake inhabitants in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century emerge. The region was home to a multitude of people from different cultural backgrounds and religious upbringings. The cross-section of Potomac sites covered by the database indicates that a wide range of individuals on the colonial Potomac frontier used buckles, almost but not-quite in line with the reemergence of buckle fashionability in Europe. Buckle forms and use varied depending on factors such as but not limited to gender, trade accessibility, and economic status. An evaluation of buckles in the Potomac, particularly shoe, spur, and utilitarian types, may inform our deeper comprehension of how buckles helped strengthen regional ties.

**Riseling Jr., George F.***Richard Neve on Nails: Illuminated Architectural Artifacts (Hand Wrought Nails) Contribution to the 17th Century Temporal Landscape of Southern Maryland*

The elusive Englishman Richard Neve first published *The City and Country Purchaser, and Builder's Dictionary*, under the pseudonym T.N. Philomath, in 1703. A second edition, under his own name, was published in 1726, which is referred to here. Neve describes more than two-dozen nails, tacks, brads and other iron fasteners, but provides no illustrations. Hand wrought nails were a precious commodity in 17th century colonial Maryland, as elsewhere. This partially contradicts the notion of 'impermanent' dwellings from this period. Excavations at Shaw's Folly (18AN1436), a late 17th century plantation dwelling, located on the 2,650-acre SERC campus, has yielded a surprising quantity and variety of clearly identifiable hand wrought nail types. While the site is still under active investigation, there is a sufficiently large assemblage to attempt a corollary with Neve's nails in order to expand our understanding of these architectural artifacts, in context with the faunal remains, ceramics, tobacco pipes and other small finds, and illuminate the lines of commerce which delivered them to Southern Maryland.

**Robson, Elizabeth***The Supporting Act: tips for boxing and storing archaeological objects*

Museum objects spend much of their time in storage containers, untouched and unviewed, not often checked on individually, and largely ignored. This is even more true for objects which are not considered display-worthy, but are kept in the collection for the purposes of future research or for the sake of preservation. It is therefore essential that these objects are stored in a way which is

sufficient to protect them from the environment and pests, and can support them if they do need to be moved or examined. This paper will use case studies of the rehousing of various artifacts and archaeological objects to examine how and why their previous storage containers were insufficient and determine the optimal way to provide a stable and secure environment for them as they return to storage.

### **Sanford, Douglas**

#### *Slave-related Ceramics in the mid-18th-Century Chesapeake*

This paper derives from the goal of developing a regional interpretive context for the Oval Site (44WM080) at Stratford Hall Plantation, a ca. 1740 to 1800 farm quarter and/or overseer's complex located in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The presence of two slave-related buildings, along with an overseer's household, allows for a comparison of ceramic use and access during the mid-18th century. Much of the site's occupation occurred prior to the 'ceramic revolution' of the late 18th and early 19th century, commonly observed in ceramic assemblages dominated by refined British earthenwares. A comparison of the slave-related ceramics at the Oval Site with those from the same time period in the Chesapeake region allows for a more nuanced understanding of how slaves obtained ceramics through a mixed strategy of provisioning, purchase, and presumably trade or barter.

### **Rivers-Cofield, Sara**

#### *Small Finds, Big Picture: Artifacts of the Colonial Chesapeake as Bait for the Tobacco Trap*

This paper approaches artifact research in the context of the credit-based tobacco trade of the Colonial Chesapeake. Some tenants and planters obtained goods from outside merchants who lured reputable planters into debt to secure the best crops. Other planters had the means to maintain their own shipping concerns and direct control over trade. An analysis of how goods were obtained is likely to reveal much about colonists' wealth, status, and reputation. This, in turn, will inform whether imported artifacts represent personal preferences or limited options. Shipping manifests and store ledgers relating to merchant John Sheffield, who was based in London, England and Benedict, MD, will be examined for insight into commercial transactions, and these will be compared to goods recovered through archaeology in Maryland.

### **Sawyer, Elizabeth C.**

#### *Masons and a Mystery Building: Analysis of Mulberry Row Structure 3 at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello*

Recent excavations at Monticello in Virginia unearthed fragments of two tobacco pipes bearing the emblem of the Freemasons. These artifacts were discovered in a larger assemblage between the Weaver's Cottage and a brick paving designated as Mulberry Row Structure 3 (MRS-3). The construction of the Weaver's Cottage in the 1770s as one of the first buildings on Mulberry Row and its original use for housing free white workmen is well documented. In contrast, MRS-3 is not definitively recorded on any historical documents. Analysis of artifacts, features, and stratigraphy associated with this structure will shed light on the chronology of MRS-3 and further our understanding of the different configurations of Mulberry Row during Jefferson's life. This paper uses the Freemason tobacco pipes as a starting point for an investigation into the chronology and occupation of MRS-3 as well as enhancing our interpretation of Mulberry Row's earliest iteration.

### **Schweickart, Eric and Barbara Heath**

#### *Brass, Iron, and Leather: Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Culture in the late 17th- and early 18th-century Chesapeake*

This paper will present the results of an analysis of horse furniture, with particular attention to brass ornaments associated with leather, from colonial sites in the late 17th- and early 18th-century

Potomac Valley. An analysis of artifacts included in the Colonial Encounters dataset, as well as artifacts recently excavated from Coan Hall in Northumberland County, Virginia, identifies particular elements of leather ornaments which indicate their use as decorations. Drawing upon historical and archaeological data, we trace the emergence of horse ownership in the Potomac Valley from 1634 to the 1720s, and the role that horse furniture, particularly tacks and leather ornaments, played in communicating status and supporting emerging systems of social inequality.

### **Seiter, Jane I.**

*The African American Cemetery at Catoclin Furnace (18FR323): Researching the Past, Engaging With the Present*

The Catoclin African American Cemetery (18FR323) is the resting place of an estimated 100 individuals who labored at the Catoclin Furnace ironworking complex and its surrounding community from the 1770s to the 1840s. Many of these men and women were enslaved workers, some of whom are thought to have been brought from Africa for their valuable iron-working skills. Others were possibly part of the free black population that also lived and worked at the furnace. A joint research project involving the Catoclin Furnace Historical Society, EAC/Archaeology, the Smithsonian Institution, Ancestry.com, and the Silver Oak Academy has begun investigating the lives of these hitherto unknown workers. Using a combination of documentary research, ground-penetrating radar, and forensic analysis of skeletal remains previously excavated in the 1970s/80s, the team is examining the geographical origins and living conditions of the cemetery population. The end goal of this project is to provide data-grounded interpretations for public presentation that highlight the role of African Americans in the early industrial history of the United States.

### **Shepherd, Christopher**

*The Materiality of Politics: Tracking Movement, Meaning, and Mollusks in the Algonquian Chesapeake*

Objects have social lives. Their cultural relevancy often span multiple human generations, increasing their ability to influence and shape human societies over the longue durée. For Chesapeake Algonquians, the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900 – 1607) brought with it the constriction of regional trade networks, paralleled by ever-increasing sedentism and the rise of chiefly political authority. Although fewer objects were moving across the landscape, those that did played an active role in defining (and reproducing) relationships of authority and subjection. This paper presents results from a study aimed at elucidating shell bead exchange networks throughout the region. Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS), I identify unique geochemical signatures keyed to individual river systems and assess elemental uptake and retention in *Mercenaria mercenaria* (hard-shell clam). Using these data as an environmental baseline, I attempt to link shell disc beads recovered from seven regional sites to their approximate zones of production.

### **Siegal, Rebecca**

*Butchering Industry in Alexandria, VA after the Civil War*

In 2013, Alexandria Archaeology excavated the site of a late 19th century slaughterhouse that was owned by the Baggett and Hellmuth families. We know there were numerous other butcher shops/slaughterhouses in the West End of Alexandria due to an ordinance prohibiting meat processing inside the city limits around the same time period. Is the Baggett Slaughterhouse a small, medium or large operation compared to other butchers in the area? The archaeological excavation has given us info about the size of the building foundation. Did each separate butcher shop serve a different group of customers? This paper will attempt to use newspaper advertisements and other historical documents to answer these questions and others.

**Silliman, Garrett W. and Brandon Batt**

*Modeling Small Arms Projectile Distribution On 18th And 19th Century Battlefields*

The application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technologies to archaeological investigations continues to provide new perspectives on historical events. Applied to battlefield archaeology, GIS analysis affords an efficient means of predicting potential artifact distribution across a conflict landscape. The approach proposed in this paper allows a user to test historical engagement scenarios within a desktop computing environment utilizing a customized GIS application. The current study was intended to develop a framework that allowed for the input of quantifiable parameters in order to illustrate potential artifact patterning. The framework consists of two components, the trajectory model and the methodology for implementing it. Using this coarse-grained approach, it is our contention that small-arms projectile distribution can be estimated for a single engagement. As an initial example to illustrate the efficacy of our model, this study uses data and parameters from the 1777 Battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut landscape as a test case.

**Sipe, Boyd**

*Prayer for Relief: Archeological Excavations within a Portion of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (Site 51NE049), Washington, D.C.*

The Columbian Harmony Cemetery was established in the mid-19th century to serve the District's African American community and continued in use until 1960 when approximately 37,000 burials were exhumed and remains were re-interred in the National Harmony Memorial Park in Landover, Maryland. However, the burial removal process at Columbian Harmony Cemetery was not complete; not all burials were exhumed and re-interred. Headstones and other cemetery monuments, entire coffins, coffin fragments and disarticulated remains were evidently left onsite in 1960 and all of these, as well as intact articulated burials, were discovered during recent archeological excavations conducted by Thunderbird Archeology within a half-acre portion of the cemetery slated for redevelopment.

**Smith, Jolene L.U.**

*Extraordinary Claims: Belief, Respect, and the Scientific Method*

This paper will examine different types of extraordinary claims in archaeology coming from the lay public, popular media, and archaeologists themselves. Why do beliefs that are unsupported by facts persist? How can we thoughtfully and respectfully respond to proponents of these ideas while honoring the hard evidence?

**Sperling, Stephanie, Don Mullis, James Marina and Al Luckenbach**

*Landform Development at the Pig Point Site (18AN50)*

A recent analysis of geomorphological processes at Pig Point (18AN50) has revealed much about the 10,000 years of human occupation at the site. Archaeologists have spent six years excavating Pig Point, located on a high bluff on the eastern bank of the Patuxent River, and have identified several distinct areas of ritualistic and domestic activity throughout a nearly six foot thick stratigraphic column. Geologists and archaeologists partnered to determine that the bluffs on the eastern side of the Patuxent were formed by powerful winds that deposited aeolian sands during the late Pleistocene and likely in the Younger Dryas, creating massive sand dunes. Heavy human occupation at Pig Point throughout the Holocene contributed to the erosion of the landform, covering the artifacts and features over time via slope wash, creating the deep stratigraphy seen today. A 3D stratigraphic site-specific visualization tool was developed to allow researchers to better understand these geological processes and interpret the archaeological record.

### **Sperling, Christopher**

*Ash Grove: Archaeology on a Fairfax Family Property*

Located in the shadows of a Tysons Corner townhouse development, Ash Grove is a late eighteenth century mansion with detached meat house and kitchen. Through its entire history, the land has only seen three owners. It was part of Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary and passed down through the Fairfax family until 1851 when purchased by the Sherman Family. The Shermans sold the land to the Fairfax County (Virginia) Park Authority in 1997. By 2014, the wood framed meat house was in disrepair. In order to preserve the building, grading was required on the exterior and lowering the floor needed on the interior. Archaeological investigations conducted in support of preservation efforts provided a unique opportunity to explore Fairfax County's founding family though their most ubiquitous material remains.

### **Stewart, R. Michael**

*A Mortuary (Pre)History of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, New Jersey*

Approximately 213 individuals have been found in mortuary features at the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, and additional remains have been documented in areas immediately adjacent. The mortuary (pre)history of the area, extending from the Middle/Late Archaic through Contact periods, is summarized. Burials associated with the time circa 400 BC to the historic period are most well represented. There is variability in mortuary practices over time and during any specific cultural historical period. Mortuary features rarely if ever overlap implying that there is something at the surface that allows them to be distinguished over generations, likely coupled with a rich oral tradition about their existence and cultural significance. Reference to Native American mortuary practices for the broader region provides a context for a better understanding of local practices and the landmark's pivotal importance for the Delaware people and Algonquian ancestors.

### **Strickland, Scott and Barbara Heath**

*Reconstructing Early Colonial Potomac Architecture*

Much has been written about the architecture of the Chesapeake colonies of Maryland and Virginia during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Potomac River drainage, especially, is a unique region that is rich in archaeological and historical resources. Though the Potomac River is a physical separation of two often opposing political entities, both sides of the river were in very close contact with one another. Some colonists would choose to relocate their homesteads to either Maryland or Virginia, often as a result of ongoing conflict in the region. As a result, architectural features seen in the Potomac, such as palisades, reflect the social landscape at that time. Examining the archaeological remains, as well as key historical documents, this paper seeks to document and virtually reconstruct the architecture of this region, and the influence of status, wealth, and cultural/political changes on the features and materials used in building construction.

### **Swain, Emily**

*Connecting the Dots: Colonial Site Archaeology at Mount Calvert*

Prince George's County, Maryland, was established in 1696; however, several colonial towns existed within its boundaries prior to its establishment. The county seat was Charles Town, a small English-style row town along the Patuxent River initially founded in 1684. Little is known about the layout of Charles Town, though colonial towns at the time consisted of dwellings, ordinaries, storehouses, and various public buildings, such as churches, and, in the case of the county seat, a courthouse. Nearly two decades of excavations at Charles Town, now partially encompassed within the Mount Calvert Historical and Archaeological Park, have uncovered evidence of several colonial structures, four of which have been exposed archaeologically. This paper will focus on three structures

uncovered between 2009 and 2012 and the architectural and archaeological clues left behind that tell a more complete picture of the town.

**Tara L. Tetrault, Chrissy M. Ames, and Charde Reid**

*Excavating the African American Past to Inform the Future: the Maynard Burgess House Teaching Module*

One of the most challenging and rewarding ways to engage the public is by training teachers to use archaeology in the classroom. With the renewed focus on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, commonly known as STEM, in K-12 curriculum, the interdisciplinary nature of archaeology makes it an ideal teaching tool for many teachers. Over the past year we have written a new version of the teaching module based on the Maynard Burgess House excavation in Annapolis, Maryland. Students learn about the history of the house, its residents, and the broader Annapolis community through challenging, and engaging, lesson plans and exercises. We will highlight the lesson plans and exercises, and discuss the feedback we received from Maryland and D.C. teachers. We will also illustrate the numerous lesson plans already available to teachers and public interpreters in the Archive of Archeology Lesson Plans.

**Threlfall, Alastair**

*The chemical analysis of residues within a number of 19th century pharmaceutical bottles.*

This presentation will look at an ongoing chemical analysis of a number of 19th century pharmaceutical bottles in the archaeological collections of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The analysis was undertaken in order to determine the nature of potential risks arising from residues associated with the bottles and to assess any curatorial considerations that may result from their presence. This work provides an example of the utility of materials analysis in both archaeology and conservation and details the steps taken when faced with residues of an unknown nature that form an integral part of a class of objects.

**Troccoli, Ruth**

*Cemeteries We Have Known, Moved, and Rediscovered in Washington, D.C.*

Over 200 former cemeteries are recorded in Washington, D.C., ranging in size from small family plots to large parcels with thousands of interments. A variety of means resulted in their closing: voluntary, condemnation, or legislated out of existence; racism was sometimes a factor. The disinterment process was imperfect at best and seemingly every removal left individuals behind. This paper describes types of former cemeteries, the burial associations that ran some, documented closure processes, and inadvertent cemetery discoveries. Because of the high potential for encountering human remains in former cemetery locations and without an unmarked burial law, the SHPO now considers them archaeological sites, and makes them a focus of historic preservation review. This proactive stance results in fewer inadvertent discoveries stalling construction, less need for police department involvement, and provides early warning to developers allowing them to budget for compliance investigations.

**Troccoli, Ruth, Charde Reid, Geri Knight-Iske, Mia Carey and Chrissy Ames**

*Public Outreach on a Shoestring: Making it Happen with Limited Funds and Staff Time*

The DC Historic Preservation Office employs one full-time archaeologist who has all Section 106 and local project review responsibilities, as well as artifact, site form, and report library curation duties. Outreach is also part of the job description but it gets short shrift. Bootstrapping an outreach program has taken several years and the combined efforts of contractors, interns, strategic partners, and volunteers to become a viable, productive, sustainable, and popular – if irregularly offered -

District program. We will display a variety of activities we have developed on a shoestring budget that are adaptable to different target audiences and address specific subjects.

**Veit, Richard, Sean McHugh and Adam Heinrich**

*A Forgotten Town on a Forgotten Road: The Archaeology of Pine Barrens Heritage at the Storied Cedar Bridge Tavern*

New Jersey's Pinelands (aka the Pine Barrens) is the largest preserved natural space in the Boston-Washington megalopolis. Fabled as the home of the Jersey Devil, endless pine forests, lost ghost towns, cranberry bogs, and Pineys, the region has long drawn the attention of writers, researchers, and folklorists. Many of these authors have emphasized the distinctive way of life present in the region. This paper brings the archaeological lens to bear on the Pinelands. Have the Pinelands long been home to a distinctive regional culture, or are the regional distinctions so heavily emphasized by 20th-century authors a literary device used to create rather than describe a place? Here these questions are examined through a collaborative, interdisciplinary, public archaeological project. This work draws upon the rich archaeological deposits found at the Cedar Bridge Tavern in Barnegat Township. The intersection of history, geography, folklore, and archaeology is explored in order to better understand the region's heritage and the importance of that heritage for researchers and residents, both past and present.

**Veness, Megan**

*Under the Pines in Colchester, VA...*

The Old Colchester Park and Preserve, located in southern Fairfax County, Virginia consists of approximately 145 acres along the Occoquan River. This natural and cultural resource Park was acquired by Fairfax County Park Authority in 2006. Located within the Park along the Occoquan River was the Town of Colchester in use from 1754-1830. Systematic and targeted testing over the past four years by Colchester Archaeology Research Team (CART) has yielded numerous artifacts and features. An overlay of the 1781 Jean-Baptiste Rochambeau map of the town of Colchester indicates the presence of structures in close proximity to the intersection of the two main roads in town, under the pine trees. Initial testing by CART discovered dark stains and possible postholes associated with this map along with a stone foundation and various artifacts dating to the mid-1700's. A combination of modern technology, historical research, and good old fashioned digging are teaching us more about Colchester and the town's importance throughout American history.

**Wagner, Daniel P.**

*Loess Deposits West of Chesapeake Bay and Implications for Very Early Cultural Material*

Loess deposits are present over many landscapes west of Chesapeake Bay where recent examinations have established relationships with similar deposits east of the Bay. Eastern deposits have been subject to multidisciplinary scrutiny for 15 years, with findings revealing multiple periods of deposition beginning nearly 40,000 years ago. The latest occurred during the Younger Dryas and accomplished burial of Paleoamerican artifacts within a broad belt along the west side of the Delmarva Peninsula. Loess was carried there mainly by prevailing westerly winds lifting silts from the ancestral Susquehanna River floodplain. Western loess appears to have been derived from both the Susquehanna as well as local river valleys. Based on comparable soil development and some dating, most of the western loess was also derived during the Younger Dryas. Hence, where landscapes are capped by loess any Paleoamerican deposits present would occur in buried contexts largely invisible to conventional survey techniques.

**Wellman, Howard***A Survey of Armatures and Supports for Broken Gravestones*

Where it is not possible to mend broken gravestones with adhesives or setting mortars, armatures and other forms of mechanical supports are commonly used. This presentation reviews and discusses a number of different variations on how to support broken monuments, with examples of both good and poor practice.

**White, Richard***So Much from so Little, Archaeological Investigations at the Martzville Road Site, 36CO0029*

Archaeological investigations conducted on a stream bench overlooking Glenn Brook near the town of Berwick in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, identified nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts related to the nearby Peter M. Traugh House. The investigations were conducted in response to proposed improvements to S.R. 1014, Martzville Road for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Engineering District 3-0 on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The Martzville Road Historical Site, 36CO0029, was previously identified during investigations for a utility corridor project on the same property. 36CO0029 encompasses a nineteenth century farmstead that included a residence, agricultural buildings, a grist mill, a saw mill and a tannery. Excavations at the site produced a total of 10,932 nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts from a two meter square block on the stream bench near the residence. Extensive historical research and analysis of the assemblage, dominated by redware sherds and architectural debris, provided insight into redware vessel manufacturing in the Berwick area, and afforded us a glimpse at the daily lives of the people who occupied the Martzville Road Historic Site.

**Wholey, Heather***Trans-egalitarian Society in the Transitional Archaic: Complexity in the mid-Holocene warm and dry period*

Certain aspects of the Transitional Period settlement ecology indicates the development of a cultural complex indicative of trans-egalitarian society. This includes centralized settlements located to intensively exploit locally adapted and seasonally abundant food resources, such as migratory fish and drought resistant herbaceous plants, and the concentrated presence of soapstone vessels within those settlement clusters. This presentation proposes a Transitional Period cultural complex adapted to the warmer and drier climate of the time, discusses the concept of trans-egalitarian society in that context and further explores the practice of alliance feasting in trans-egalitarian society.

**Williams, Emily***Playing to the Galleries*

Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological conservation lab has developed a number of activities to teach children (and adults) about conservation. Many of these activities center around archaeological activities, such as pot mending and x-raying, while others focus on aspects of collections management, such as excluding pests from structures. Generally the activities we have created have been low-cost and can be easily created and adapted by other labs. We will demonstrate and talk about a number of the activities and games we have created as part of our outreach program.

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