

47th Annual



Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

March 16-19, 2017

Virginia Beach Resort and Conference Center

2800 Shore Drive

Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451

High-Quality Results Withstand the Test of Time



Radiocarbon Dating
Since 1979
www.radiocarbon.com



MAAC Officers and Executive Board

President

Douglas Sanford
Department of Historic Preservation
University of Mary Washington
1301 College Avenue
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
dsanford@umw.edu

President-Elect

Gregory Lattanzi
Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnography
New Jersey State Museum
205 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
Gregory.Lattanzi@sos.nj.gov

Treasurer

Elizabeth Moore
VA Museum of Natural History
21 Starling Ave
Martinsville, VA 24112
elizabeth.moore@vmnh.virginia.gov

Membership Secretary

Eleanor Breen
Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street, #327
Alexandria, VA 23314
Eleanor.Breen@alexandriava.gov

Recording Secretary

Brian Crane
Versar, Inc.
6850 Versar Center
Springfield, VA 22151
Bcrane@versar.com

Board Member at Large

David Mudge
2021 Old York Road
Burlington, NJ 08016
arkydave@aol.com

Board Member at Large/ Student Committee Chair

Alexandra Crowder
University of Massachusetts, Boston
18 Saint John Street Apt. 4
Boston, MA 02130
aucrowder@gmail.com

Journal Editor

Roger Moeller
Archaeological Services
PO Box 386
Bethlehem, CT 06751
SixLF21@netscape.net

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference and its Executive Board express their deep appreciation to the following individuals and organizations that generously have supported the undergraduate and graduate students presenting papers at the conference, including those participating in the student paper competition.

D. Brad Hatch

Lenny Truitt

Michael Madden

Claude A Bowen, Jr.

**The Archaeological
Society of Delaware**

**Friends of Fairfax County
Archaeology**

**ASV - Col. Howard
MacCord Chapter**

**Archeological Society
of Maryland**

David Mudge

Dovetail CRG, Inc.

Marissa Kulis

Jeffrey Kalin

Martin Gallivan

Elizabeth Moore

Ruth Troccoli

Michael Barber

**Council for Maryland
Archaeology**

**Archeological Society
of Virginia**

Carole Nash

Lauren K. McMillan

**ASV -
Massanutten Chapter**

**Council of Virginia
Archaeologists**

Julia A. King

Douglas W. Sanford

MAAC 2017 Meeting Organizers

Program: Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
and Lauren McMillan (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Arrangements: Michael Clem (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Registration: Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

MAAC 2017 Meeting Information

Registration is in the **Upper Lobby**

Book Room is in the **Cape Henry Room**

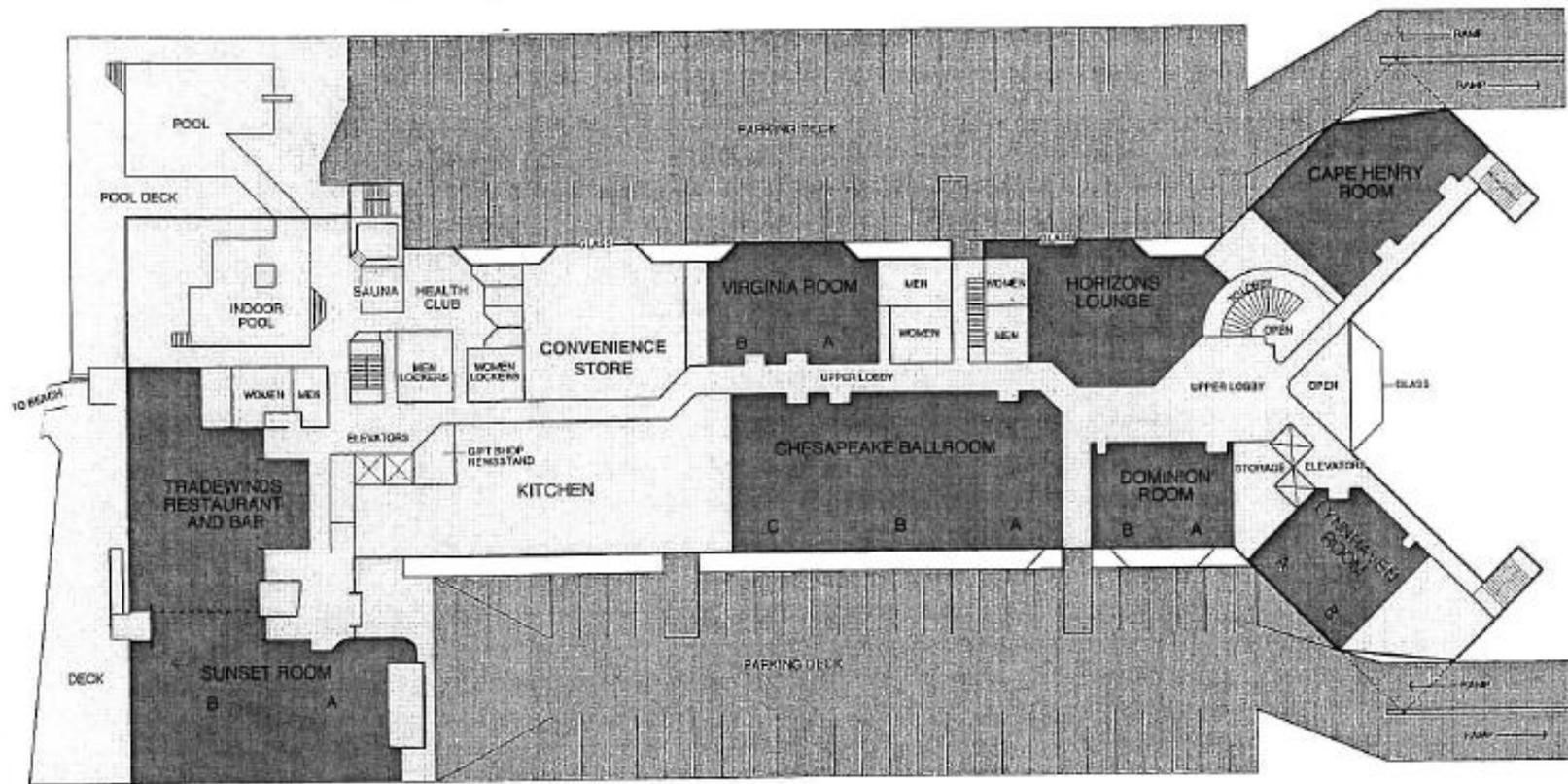
- Posters will be in the Book Room

Track A sessions are in the **Chesapeake Room A**

Track B sessions are in the **Chesapeake Room C**

Track C sessions are in the **Virginia Room**

CONFERENCE CENTER FLOOR PLAN:



Conference Events

Thursday, March 16th

Coastal Plain Woodland Pottery Workshop

Where: Virginia Room

When: 1:00pm - 4:00pm

Advance registration is required

USS Monitor: Conservation and Gallery Tour

Where: The Mariners' Museum and Park

When: 1:00pm - 2:30pm

Advance Registration is required

Friday, March 17th

Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect

Where: Horizon Room

When: 11:00am - 12:00pm

"Afternoon Knapping" - Experimental Archaeology with Jack Cresson Sponsored by AECOM

Where: Chesapeake Room C

When: 3:20pm - 4:45pm

MAAC Plenary Session: Keynote Speaker - Dr. Bill Schindler

Where: Chesapeake Room

When: 7:30pm

Saturday, March 18th

MAAC General Business Meeting

Where: Chesapeake Room

When: 7:30pm

MAAC Student Committee Social Mixer

Where: Virginia Room

When: 7:30pm

MAAC Reception

Where: Sunset Room

When: 8:30pm

Keynote Speaker

**Dr. Bill Schindler
Washington College**

**Friday, March 17th
7:30pm
Chesapeake Room**

***Augmented reality: how we transformed a reality show into a unique teaching
and learning opportunity***

The new National Geographic series, *The Great Human Race*, represents an innovative approach to making television. By merging reality tv with the most up-to-date interpretations of human evolution and technological innovation over the past 2.5 million years we attempted to create something different and significant. This presentation will highlight the goals, obstacles and triumphs we faced in our struggle to accurately depict our shared ancestral past while simultaneously grappling to preserve the entertainment value necessary to catch and keep viewers. The result was the formation of a unique teaching and learning opportunity that reached millions of people in 171 countries.





Calling All Students!

Interested in professional development, networking, or just having fun with other students? Then check out all of the activities that the *MAAC Student Committee* has put together for this year's conference!

Student & Mentor Stickers

The Student Committee is trying something new this year: student and mentor stickers for conference nametags. Stop by our bookroom table to get a sticker for your name tag that either signifies you are a student, or a professional that is interested in having students come talk to you and ask you questions. The stickers will help you find other students, or professionals that can share some hard-earned archaeological wisdom.

Raffle Tickets

Throughout the conference students can attend Student Committee-hosted events and participate in various activities to earn raffle tickets. These tickets will increase your chances of winning prizes at the Student Mixer & Raffle on Saturday night! Stop by the bookroom table to learn all of the ways you can win tickets throughout the conference.

Student Committee Bookroom Table

Stop by our bookroom table to get information on all of our conference activities, win tickets for the Student Mixer Raffle, get student/mentor stickers for your nametag, and get to know the Student Committee officers!

Check out our schedule in the program to find out more information about our conference events, including a *Resume Review*, *Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect*, *Annual Student Mixer & Raffle*, and *Flint Knapping Demonstration by Jack Cresson (sponsored by AECOM)*!

Make sure you follow our Facebook page: www.facebook.com/MAACStudent and Twitter: @MAACSC_Students. You can also reach us at maac.sc@gmail.com. We share important information on the page regarding the conference, internships, jobs, and archaeological news.

About us:

The MAAC Student Committee is a group for current and recent undergraduate and graduate students within the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. We provide student themed events at the annual conference and work to encourage interest among students in professional archaeology. The MAAC Student Committee communicates important information to students and young professionals within the conference membership. We serve as a liaison between student members and the MAAC Board.

Chesapeake A

8:00-10:00	Paleoindian Research in the Middle Atlantic
10:00-10:15	<u>Break</u>
10:15-11:40	Traditional Landscapes of the Middle Atlantic: Ethnoecological Approaches to the Past
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-4:20	Managing Change: Archaeological Conservation in the Mid-Atlantic

Chesapeake C

Friday, March 17

8:00-10:20	Mother Nature Bats Last: Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Archeological Sites
10:20-10:40	<u>Break</u>
11:00-11:40	Recent Archaeology in Fairfax County, Virginia
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-3:00	General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology
3:00-3:20	<u>Break</u>
3:20-4:45	MAAC Student Committee "Afternoon Knapping"- Experimental Archaeology

Virginia

7:50-11:00	Montpelier Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-3:40	Papers Celebrating the Career of Dr. Douglas W. Sanford

Saturday, March 18

8:00-10:20	General Session: Archaeology at Historic Sites
10:20-10:40	<u>Break</u>
10:40-12:00	General Session: Surveying and Finding Archaeological Sites
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-2:40	Research at the Biggs Ford Site
2:40-3:00	<u>Break</u>
3:00-4:30	Workshop: Social Objects: Connecting Collections, Research, and the Public

8:00-9:40	Current Research at St. Mary's College of Maryland
9:40-10:00	<u>Break</u>
10:00-12:00	Current Research on Gender Identities in Middle Atlantic Historical Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-2:40	The University of Mary Washington's Current Research at Sherwood Forest Plantation
2:30-3:30	<u>Book Room: Cape Henry</u> Poster session

8:00-10:00	Forge and Hearth: Domestic Archaeology in an Early Industrial Context
10:00-10:20	<u>Break</u>
10:20-12:00	General Session: Public Sites and Parks
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-4:00	A Life in the Field: Papers in Honor of Leverette Gregory

Sunday, March 19

8:00-10:00	Waterfront Excavations at the Indigo Hotel Site in Old Town Alexandria
------------	--

8:00-10:20	Research by the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
------------	---

8:00-10:00	General Session: Specialized Analyses of Historic Sites and Artifacts
------------	---

<p>*= undergraduate student paper competition **= graduate student paper competition</p>

A Woman-Owned DBE-Certified Business



**KNOWING THE PAST –
BUILDING THE FUTURE**

- **ARCHAEOLOGY**
- **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY**
- **SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE**
- **HABS/HAER/HALS DOCUMENTATION**
- **HISTORICAL AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**
- **NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS**
- **HISTORIC TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS**
- **COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT**

www.dovetailcrg.com

Friday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Paleoindian Research in the Mid-Atlantic Session Organizer: Zachary Singer (University of Connecticut)

Many discussions of Eastern Paleoindian occupations subsume the Middle Atlantic region into larger studies of the northeastern and southeastern study areas. Recent investigations of the Paleoindian period in the Middle Atlantic, however, suggest that this study area is distinct from the surrounding Northeast and Southeast regions. Presenters in this session will highlight the unique qualities of the Mid-Atlantic study area through discussions of recent Paleoindian research including newly identified sites, state-wide fluted point surveys, and reanalyses of classic sites.

- 8:00 Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut), Heather Rockwell (University of Wyoming), and Zachary Singer (University of Connecticut)
Phytolith Analysis of Paleoindian Woodworking Tools from Templeton**
- 8:20 **Harrington, Lucy (Mercyhurst University)
Measuring Mobility by Proxy: A Comparison of the Use and Maintenance of Bifaces and Unifaces at Two Paleoindian Sites in Pennsylvania**
- 8:40 Lattanzi, Gregory (New Jersey State Museum)
Current State of Paleoindian Occupation in New Jersey**
- 9:00 Rankin, Jennifer C. (Temple University)
Interpreting Intra/Inter-site Spatial Distribution at the Snyder Paleoindian Complex, Warren County, New Jersey**
- 9:20 Singer, Zachary L. (University of Connecticut) and Carol A. Ebright (Maryland State Highway Administration)
Revisiting the Higgins Site (18AN489): Reanalysis of the First Excavated Paleoindian Site in Maryland**
- 9:40 Carr, Kurt (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)
The Thunderbird Site and the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex, Virginia**
- 10:00 – 10:15 Break**

Friday Morning (Track A) (continued)

Chesapeake Room A

Traditional Landscapes of the Middle Atlantic: Ethnoecological Approaches to the Past Session Organizers: Carole Nash (James Madison University) and Heather Wholey (West Chester University)

Landscape archaeology -- both the study of the physical environment where people live and the meaningful locations in which living takes place (David and Thomas 2008) -- represents a multidisciplinary, scaled approach to the study of human pasts. Middle Atlantic prehistorians steeped in environmental anthropology are perhaps more comfortable with studying the physical environment as landscape. However, recent work by regional colleagues combines archaeological methodologies and an ethnoecology framework to identify social landscapes as contexts for Native American agency. We refer to these as 'traditional landscapes' to acknowledge pre-colonial meanings that, in some instances, have transferred to descendent communities and illustrate the power of place and memory in securing identity.

10:15 Carole Nash and Heather Wholey – Introduction to Session

10:20 Wholey, Heather A. (West Chester University)

The Mid-Atlantic Steatite Belt: Archaeological Approaches to Traditional Knowledge and the Formation of Persistent Landscapes

10:40 Truitt, Lenny and Glen Mellin (Independent Researchers)

An Agroforestry Sampler

11:00 Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Soundscape and Place: Acoustic Archaeology in the Virginia Blue Ridge

11:20 Richardson, G. Anne (Chief, Rappahannock Tribe), Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland), and Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Reflections on a Centuries-Old Interpretation: The Distribution of Rappahannock River Indian Towns on the 1608 Smith Map

Lunch

Friday Afternoon (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Managing Change: Archaeological Conservation in the Mid-Atlantic
Session Organizers: Laurie King (The Mariners' Museum) and Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Like Archaeology, Conservation is an evolving field; new technologies are introduced, old approaches are continually reassessed, new discoveries are made and new ideas are introduced. Despite these changes, there are some constants. One is the goal of preserving cultural heritage for the future. This session will highlight recent conservation treatments in the Mid-Atlantic and the ways in which collaboration with archaeologists has strengthened the outcomes and led to new insights about the past. The papers included will highlight the way in which new techniques, including 3D modeling, are introduced to the field. Papers will also touch on the ways in which older treatments are reevaluated and new treatments come to be.

- 1:00 Hoffman, Will (The Mariners' Museum and Park)**
Corrosion of Archaeological Metals: A Review
- 1:20 King, Laurie (The Mariners' Museum and Park)**
It's Not the Heat, It's the Humidity: Storage Environments and Archaeological Objects
- 1:40 *Crepeau, Michelle (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**
The Comparative Impact of EDTA Treatment Protocols on Archaeological Lead
- 2:00 Lukezic, Francis (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)**
The Wild West Comes to Southern Maryland: The Conservation of Three Solder Dot Cans from Deadwood, South Dakota
- 2:20 - 2:40 Break**
- 2:40 Ridgway, Katherine (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**
Hatching a Plan: The Collaborative Effort to Revive the Hatch Site Collection
- 3:00 Sullivan, Kathleen M. (The Mariners' Museum)**
Preserving an Ironclad: Where Archaeology and Conservation Meet
- 3:20 Haines, Lesley and Laurie King (The Mariners' Museum)**
Finding Common Ground: Conservation for Archaeologists, Part 2.
- 3:40 Fleming, Hannah Piner (The Mariners' Museum and Park)**
Modeling Monitor: Using Digital Reconstruction to Show Case Conservation Processes and Archaeological Interpretations to the Public
- 4:00 Means, Bernard K. (VCU Virtual Curation Laboratory)**
The Arts of Digital Mending and Preservation

Friday Morning (Track B)

Chesapeake Room C

Mother Nature Bats Last: Climate Change, Natural Hazards and Archeological Sites Session Organizer: Jennifer A. Sparenberg (Maryland Historical Trust)

Last summer's flash flood that damaged buildings in the Ellicott City National Historic District and Hurricane Matthew which cut a swath through historic communities in the southeastern United States bring renewed attention to the vulnerability of above-ground cultural resources, namely the built environment. But what of the dangers posed by natural hazard to archeological sites? They are out of sight, out of mind with very little thought for their inclusion in local plans and projects involved with hazard mitigation, coastal management, or climate change resiliency. The abstracts in this session look at different approaches to survey and document sites vulnerable to damage by flooding and look at methods for integrating archeological sites into hazard mitigation planning.

- 8:00 Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)**
Understanding the Threats from Shoreline Erosion: A Delmarva Peninsula Perspective to Coastal Archaeological Site Loss
- 8:20 Poulos, Anastasia (Cultural Resource Division, Anne Arundel County)**
In the Face of the Flood: A County's Efforts to Mitigate the Potential for a Massive Loss of Cultural Resources
- 8:40 Uunila, Kirsti (Calvert County Government)**
The Rising Tide is a Careless Archaeologist
- 9:00 Strickland, Scott, and Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**
Modeling Climate Change, Past and Present
- 9:20 Sperling, Stephanie T. (Ann Arundel County)**
Excavating and Monitoring Coastal Sites in a Time of Rapid Climate Change
- 9:40 Tyler, Jason, and Jeanne A. Ward (AAHA)**
Documenting At-Risk Cultural Resources in Calvert County, Maryland
- 10:00 Bowen, Claude (The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)**
The Future Too is a Foreign Country
- 10:20 – 10:40 Break**

Recent Archaeology in Fairfax County, Virginia

Session Organizer: Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Fairfax County contains a culturally and temporally diverse archaeological record. Large portions of Fairfax County are developed commercially, residentially, and for government purposes all of which require utilities and an expansive transportation network. However, local; State; and Federal cultural resource management laws and policies governing the have resulted in a wealth of archaeological information stemming from compliance projects. The Fairfax County Park Authority, cultural resource management firms, avocational organizations, and educational institutions continue to contribute to an understanding of the county's past. Furthermore, these entities continually adapt modern technologies to improve the quality of the data collected and esthetic of the product.

10:40 Carroll, David (Thunderbird Archaeology)

Thinking Locally: Colonoware in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia

11:00 Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Little House on a Hill: Surprises in Heritage Resource Management

11:20 Veness, Megan (Fairfax County)

An Unexpected Find Under the Plowzone

Lunch

Friday Afternoon (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

**General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology
Session Chair: Dana D. Kollman (Towson University)**

- 1:00 Kollman, Dana D. (Towson University)
Pig Point Fauna: Evidence of Delmarva Adena Mortuary Practices**
- 1:20 Gutkowski, David (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)
Beneath the Sediment and Beneath the Stars: A Recently Discovered Stonehenge-like Ceremonial Complex and Unexplored Rockshelter in Northeastern Pennsylvania**
- 1:40 Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)
PaleoAmerican Archaeology for Middle Atlantic Area**
- 2:00 *Nickelson, Matthew (University of Baltimore)
Lithic Stone Material Comparison of Two Sites on the Patuxent River: River Farm and Pig Point**
- 2:20 **Jenkins, Jessica (University of Florida)
Shell on Earth: An Archeomalacological Approach to Precolonial Powhatan Social Life**
- 2:40 Krakker, James J. (National Museum of Natural History)
A Woodland Site Near Duck, Dare County, North Carolina**
- 3:00 – 3:20 Break**

Friday Morning (Track C)

Virginia Room

Montpelier Archaeology

Session Organizers: Mary F. Minkoff and Terry Brock, James Madison's Montpelier

- 7:50 Introduction, Mary F. Minkoff and Terry Brock
- 8:00 *Kean, Katelyn (The Montpelier Foundation)
The Nitty Gritty: Understanding Swept Yard Spaces at James Madison's Montpelier in the Stable Quarter
- 8:20 Jonas, Kara (The Montpelier Foundation)
The Nitty Gritty: Understanding Swept Yard Spaces at James Madison's Montpelier in the Field Quarter
- 8:40 Badger, Bess (James Madison's Montpelier)
What Goes Up Must Come Down: Identifying Destruction Processes on a Plantation Landscape
- 9:00 Manning, Rachel (The Montpelier Foundation)
Directions Toward a Set Typology and Dating Method Using Compass Bricks
- 9:20 *Vaughan, Kelsey (James Madison's Montpelier)
Sale Gardens at James Madison's Montpelier: Food, Freedom, and the Father of the Constitution
- 9:40 – 10:00 Break
- 10:00 Tarulis, Elizabeth (James Madison's Montpelier)
Hit or Miss? Determining Whether a Metal Detecting Survey Revealed the Location of the Blacksmith's Shop
- 10:20 McCague, Elizabeth (The Montpelier Foundation)
Bits, Saddles, and Shoes: A Preliminary Examination of Horse Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier
- 10:40 **Frederick, Melissa (The Montpelier Foundation)
Toys, Thimbles, and Writing Utensils: The Search for Enslaved Children at Montpelier

Lunch

Friday Afternoon (Track C) Virginia Room

Papers Celebrating the Career of Dr. Douglas W. Sanford

Session Organizers: Lauren K. McMillan (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

He has been called many things over the course of his life, including Doug, Professor Sanford, Mr. President, and DJ Dougie Fresh (if you're not into the whole brevity thing). Whatever you know him by, Doug Sanford's career in archaeology and preservation spans decades and has crisscrossed much of the Commonwealth of Virginia. From his early days at William and Mary, then Monticello, and finally, at Mary Washington College (now the University of Mary Washington), Doug has influenced and mentored countless archaeologists and preservation practitioners. The papers gathered in this session highlight some of his major accomplishments, focusing on his contributions to the fields of historical archaeology and historic preservation, peppered with some good Doug Sanford stories.

- 1:00 Shumate, Scott (Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants)**
The Life and Times of Douglas Sanford: The Monticello and Enchanted Castle Years
- 1:20 Dodd, Anita (Stafford County Historical Commission)**
Mary Washington College: Center for Historic Preservation 1994-1997
- 1:40 Duncan, Josh (Curmudgeon Club, Outreach and Recruitment Specialist)**
Do you know Doug Sanford? Pretty Good Guy: The Center for Historic Preservation, 1990-2005
- 2:00 Wilkins, Andrew (Louis Berger)**
The UMW Field School: Professor Sanford's 20 Years of Archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation
- 2:20 – 2:40 Break**
- 2:40 McMillan, Lauren (St Mary's College of Maryland)**
Tobacco Pipes at Sherwood Forest
- 3:00 Pogue, Dennis J. (University of Maryland)**
Measuring the Social, Spatial, and Temporal Dimensions of Virginia Slave Housing
- 3:20 Barile, Kerri S. (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**
Clean That Up, Will You? The Impeccable Legacy of the Inspiring Dr. Sanford

Saturday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

**General Session: Archaeology at Historic Sites
Session Chair: Richard Veit (Monmouth University)**

- 8:00 Espenshade, Chris (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)
Still Sites: Why Even Bother?**
- 8:20 Veit, Richard, Adam Heinrich, and Sean McHugh (Monmouth University)
Searching for the “Lighthouse Fort and the Refugee Town” on Sandy Hook, A Story of
Archaeological Research**
- 8:40 **Codling, Stephanie (Monmouth University)
Defending the Hook**
- 9:00 *Marks, Rachel (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)
Archaeology at the Allee House**
- 9:20 Greer, Matthew (Syracuse University)
Panopticism and the Practical Politics of Slavery in the Shenandoah Valley**
- 9:40 **Jackson, Julianna (The College of William and Mary)
Comparing Constructed Contexts of Slavery in Urban and Rural Landscapes in DC and Virginia**
- 10:00 *Phillips, Anthony (Monmouth University)
Flight of the Bannerstone: An Alternative Analysis**
- 10:20 – 10:40 Break**

Saturday Morning (Track A) (continued) Chesapeake Room A

**General Session: Surveying and Finding Archaeological Sites
Session Chair: Lauren Souther (Johnson , Mirmiran, Thomas)**

10:40 Martin, Andrew (Hunter Research Inc/Monmouth University) and Evan Mydlowski (Hunter Research Inc)

A Cumulative Viewshed Analysis of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark

11:00 **Jordan, Robert Andrew (North Carolina State University)

2016 Archaeological Survey of the Northern Shoreline of Lake Phelps, NC

11:20 Nelson, Matthew, Justin Pfau, Scott Gajewski, Ben Resnick, Doug MacDonald, Richard DeFeo, Reymundo Chapa, Samuel White and Corry Laughlin (Center for Integrated Research on the Environment (CIRE)/University of Montana)

Archaeology at Warren Grove Gunnery Range, Pine Barrens, Burlington County, New Jersey

11:40 Souther, Lauren and Garrett Silliman (Johnson, Mirmiran, Thompson)

Looking Beneath the Surface: Revisiting Barnesfield Plantation in King George County, Virginia

Lunch

Saturday Afternoon (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Research at the Biggs Ford Site

Session Organizer: Becca Peixotto (American University)

- 1:00 Hall, Charles L. (Maryland Historical Trust)**
The Biggs Ford Site in Context: Early Investigation, Cultural Setting, and Spatial Patterning
- 1:20 Cagney, Erin and R. Joe Dent (American University)**
Of Palisades and Postmolds
- 1:40 Koziarski, Ralph (AECOM)**
The Piedmont Subsistence Pattern: Faunal Analysis of the Biggs Ford Site, a Late Woodland Village in Frederick County, Maryland
- 2:00 Robert D. Wall and Megan Glixon (Towson University)**
Keyser Ceramics from the Biggs Ford Site: A Preliminary Analysis and Comparative Study
- 2:20 McKnight, Matthew D. (Maryland Historic Trust)**
Persistent Place, or Just Passin' Through?
- 2:40 – 3:00 Break**

Saturday Afternoon (Track A) (continued) Chesapeake Room A

Workshop: Social Objects: Connecting Collections, Research, and the Public
Workshop Organizers: Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History) and Bernard K. Means (VCU Virtual Curation Laboratory)

3:00 – 4:30

In a world in which social interaction and learning increasingly involves a small screen and an app, museums are evaluating and experimenting with ways to connect the public with objects and specimens. These efforts include adding digital and physical replicas to exhibits, making 3D object files available for download and printing, incorporating volunteers into research projects, and adding crowd sourced assistance for some basic research tasks. Learn how museums, universities, public agencies, and private companies are collaborating to increase public engagement.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
Crowd Sourcing Science: Flotation Samples from 44VB0007, The Great Neck Site

Means, Bernard K. (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Displaying the Printed Past

Montoperto, Kristin M. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
#archaeology, #socialmedia, #what???: learning new ways to engage the public

Blanchard, Brittany, Celeste Fuentes, Dani Kawa, Madelyn Knighting, Elise Martin, Charlie Parker, Diane Salazar, Claire Sands, Wasamah Shaikh, Ben Snyder, Michelle Taylor, Ryan Taylor, and Cameron Walker (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Educating the Next Generation: From Ben Franklin's Mastodon Tooth to an Historic Dog Burial

Reid, Chardé, Julianna Jackson, and Christine Ames (DC HPO)
Starting a Conversation: Using Artifacts to Engage the Public

Saturday Morning (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

Current Research at St. Mary's College of Maryland Session Organizer: Rebecca Webster (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Archaeology is an important discipline taught at St. Mary's College of Maryland. Situated in a historical region, the college encourages faculty, staff, and students to discover more about the rich history of the surrounding region. This session focuses on current research by students, staff, and faculty in the Anthropology Department at St. Mary's College. Research at the college spans centuries and tackles issues associated with colonialism, creolization, diplomacy, plantation life, local economies, and slavery.

- 8:00 *Moore, Kyle (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Red Clay Pipe Design Trends in 17th Century Maryland**
- 8:20 Lenik, Steve and Ivy Smith (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Historical Archaeology of the Weaver's House, St. Inigoes Manor, Webster Outlying Field**
- 8:40 Webster, Rebecca (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Beads: What are They Good For? Identification of Seventeenth Century Anglo-Native Diplomacy in the Archaeological Record**
- 9:00 Dorbin, Conner, Peri Kelsey, and Micheala O'Donnell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Digging at Cremona: From Dairy House to Farm House, and the Ever Changing Interpretations of Site**
- 9:20 Lecorchick, Nicholas, and Aryel Rigano (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Preliminary Results of Excavation at St. Barbara's Freehold**
- 9:40 – 10:00 Break**

Saturday Morning (Track B) (continued) Chesapeake Room C

Current Research on Gender Identities in Middle Atlantic Historical Archaeology
Session Organizers: D Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

This session addresses intersecting aspects of identity from an explicitly gendered perspective. Focusing on the Middle Atlantic region during the historic period, the authors address topics such as childhood, marriage, politics, fashion, and socializing. Using a combination of archaeological and historical data drawn from sites dating between mid-17th century and the 19th century, the authors show that definitions of genders have been on-going negotiations between people throughout American history and do not simply reflect biological sex.

- 10:00 Hatch, D. Brad (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**
“Wouldn’t be nothing, nothing without a woman or a girl”: Women and Manly Identity in the 17th-century Potomac Valley
- 10:20 Pasch, Christopher (Historic St. Mary's City)**
Negotiating Gender Identity in the Early North American Coffee Houses (1660 to 1710): A Proposition for a Comparative Feminist Historical Archaeology Study of the Van Sweringen Tavern and Coffeehouse Site Complex, St. Mary’s City, Maryland
- 10:40 King, Julia (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)**
All Mixed Up: The Strange Case of Charles and Eleanor Butler
- 11:00 *Dye, Catherine (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)**
Using Archaeology to Find and Interpret the Role of Children in the Colonial Chesapeake
- 11:20 Galke, Laura J. (George Washington Foundation)**
Balls, Cocks, and Coquettes: The Dissonance of Washington’s Youth
- 11:40 **Betti, Colleen (The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)**
Dolls and Marbles: The Role of Toys and Play in the Gendered Socialization of Enslaved Children

Lunch

Saturday Afternoon (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

The University of Mary Washington's Current Research at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia

Session Organizer: Lauren McMillan (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Since May 2015, the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington has been conducting archaeological and historical research on Sherwood Forest Plantation, in conjunction with and support from the property owners, the Walton Group. Located just outside of Fredericksburg, this late antebellum plantation is considered one of the area's greatest treasures. Throughout its 170 year occupation, the property has served as a large agricultural plantation, home to white owners and enslaved African American laborers, was occupied by Union troops during the Civil War, and was the location of a very successful dairying operation in the early-20th century. In this session, students and recent graduates from the University of Mary Washington will discuss ongoing archaeological investigations at Sherwood Forest.

- 1:00 *Adams, Elyse (University of Mary Washington)**
Out of the Midden: Uniform Adornments and Personal Items from the Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation in Stafford County, Virginia
- 1:20 Fuechsel, Melanie (University of Mary Washington)**
Bitters and Libations: Bottle Glass and Sherwood Forest Plantation's Union Encampment
- 1:40 Fries, Morgan (University of Mary Washington) and Alison Cramer (University of Mary Washington)**
An Analysis of Civil War Era Ceramics at Sherwood Forest (44ST0615)
- 2:00 Johnson, Cheyenne (University of Mary Washington)**
Arms and Armaments of the Union Encampment at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, VA (44ST615)
- 2:20 *Saffos, Kara (The University of Mary Washington)**
Plantation Bottlescape: An Examination of the Landscape and Peoples of Sherwood Forest

Saturday Morning (Track C) Virginia Room

Forge and Hearth: Domestic Archaeology in an Early Industrial Context Session Organizer: Jocelyn X. Lee (EAC/A, Inc. and SERC)

Beginning in the late 18th century, Catoctin Furnace was a booming iron-working community. Located in the Catoctin Mountains in northern Frederick County, Maryland, its labor force consisted of enslaved African Americans and European immigrants, who produced iron tools and armaments that powered the growing nation until the Furnace's decline in the early 20th century. The Forgemans' houselot, one of the ten original furnace worker houselots, stands adjacent to the Old U.S Route 15. Since 2013, several investigations have been conducted on the Forgemans' House including dendrochronology, Phase I survey, and an evaluation survey. EAC/Archaeology collaborated with Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory and the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the Forgemans' House on a household level. Dendrochronological study of several buildings in the town provided an overview of the town's chronology. Specific studies of the Forgemans' House provide a glimpse of the house during the Civil War Era, other analyses consider clothing and clothing accessories. The session concludes with a spatial analysis of how the houselot may have been used over its lifespan. Together, the research presented in this session provides a comprehensive view of the house and sets an example of household archaeology in an iron furnace environment.

**8:00 Seiter, Jane I., and Michael J. Worthington (Oxford Tree Ring Laboratory)
Dendrochronology and Vernacular Architecture at Catoctin Furnace**

**8:20 Albert, Paul F. (EAC/Archaeology)
Belt Buckles and Bullets: An Investigation into the Civil War-era Inhabitation of the Forgemans' House at Catoctin Furnace**

**8:40 Clemens, Joseph E. (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)
Stocking Stuffers: The Discovery of 100 Pieces of Historic Clothing from an Iron Worker's Cottage**

**9:00 Slepushkina, Alexandra (EAC/A)
Unbuttoning the Past: What Buttons Can Tell Us about Catoctin Furnace**

**9:20 Kim, Patrick D., and Jocelyn X. Lee (EAC/A)
Scratching the Surface: A Spatial Analysis on the Surface Collection Artifacts at the Forgemans' House, Catoctin Furnace**

**9:40 Comer, Elizabeth A. (EAC/A)
Discussant**

10:00 – 10:20 Break

Saturday Morning (Track C) (continued) Virginia Room

General Session: Public Sites and Parks

Session Chair: Robin Ramey (North Carolina State University)

- 10:20 Larsen, Eric L. (Germanna Foundation)**
Archaeology at Germanna: More than Just a Big House
- 10:40 Coughlan, Katelyn M. and Elizabeth Clites Sawyer (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)**
“We Gather Together:” Access, Consumption, and Community amongst Monticello's Enslaved Laborers
- 11:00 Read, Esther Doyle (University of Maryland Baltimore County)**
Landscape and the Imagined Past in Port Tobacco, Maryland
- 11:20 *Stevens, Craig (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)**
Maryland’s Josiah Henson: A Tale of Black Resistance
- 11:40 Ramey, Robin (North Carolina State University)**
Curation as Research at the Oval Site (44WM80), Westmoreland County, Virginia

Saturday Afternoon (Track C) Virginia Room

A Life in the Field: Papers in Honor of Leverette Gregory

Session Organizers: Dane Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency), Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary), and Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Mr. Leverette Gregory, known throughout the Middle Atlantic archaeological community as “Lefty,” was a prolific archaeological researcher in coastal Virginia from the 1960s through the end of the 1990s. During this period he worked on many of the region’s most important prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, especially those located within the James and Chickahominy drainages, including Flowerdew Hundred, the Hatch Site, Claremont Manor, Maycock’s Plantation, and Footeball Quarter Creek Plantation. Not only was Lefty a formative presence in the development of many regional archaeologists, the collections produced through his impeccable fieldwork will continue to provide new insights into Middle Atlantic archaeology for decades to come. This collection of papers provides both scholarship and remembrance, highlighting many of the seminal projects that Lefty was involved with.

- 1:00 Hodges, Charles T. (Consultant to William and Mary Center for Archaeology Research), and Andrew C. Edwards (Colonial Williamsburg, retired)
Leverette (“Lefty”) Gregory’s Pioneer Work at Flowerdew Hundred 1971-1975**
- 1:20 Kiser, Robert Taft (COL Howard MacCord Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)
Lefty’s Way: A Practical Approach to 17th-century American-made Clay Tobacco Pipes**
- 1:40 Makin, Michael (The College of William and Mary)
The Hatch Site (44PG0051), Prince George County, Virginia: The Recovered of Abbott Zoned Incised Ceramics**
- 2:00 Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Middle Woodland II Bone Tools on Virginia’s Coastal Plain: Unique Assemblages and Regional Implications**
- 2:20 – 2:40 Break**
- 2:40 Gallivan, Martin D. (The College of William and Mary)
Making Sense of Late Woodland Ditches in Tidewater: A Legacy of Lefty Gregory’s Field Work**
- 3:00 Magoon, Dane (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)
Preliminary Thoughts about the Interpretation of Canine Diet and Human Dietary Adaptation at the Hatch Site (44PG51) during the First Half of the Late Woodland Period**
- 3:20 Dore, Berek (Stantec)
Subsistence Patterns on the Inner Coastal Plain of Virginia: An Analysis of Three Burial Populations During Late Woodland I**
- 3:40 Shephard, Christopher (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
Archaeology at the Buck Farm Site: Toward a Social Biography of Algonquian Sacred Space**

Saturday Afternoon Cape Henry Room

**Poster Session
2:30-3:30pm**

***Flynn, Melanie (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)
Sea Level Rise and Potential Site Inundation in Sussex County, Delaware**

*** Knox, Kyle (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)
The Potential Effects of Sea Level Rise on Cultural Resources in Kent County, Delaware**

**Cua, Zaakiyah, Britney Elsbury-Orris, and Katherine Thorwart (The Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Distributional Analysis of a Sample of Faunal Remains from the Johnston Sites (36IN2)**

Sunday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Waterfront Excavations at the Indigo Hotel Site in Old Town Alexandria Session Organizer: John P. Mullin (Thunderbird Archaeology WSSI)

The City of Alexandria is one of the more compelling historic destinations in the country, due in no small part to the city's decision to integrate historic preservation into the revitalization and development. After decades of planning and delays from numerous lawsuits and appeals, the City moved forward with the redevelopment of its waterfront beginning with the Hotel Indigo at the foot of Duke Street. The Alexandria waterfront originally consisted of high bluffs overlooking the Potomac River, stretching between two points of land on either side of a crescent shaped bay. By 1798, the 15-20-foot-high bluffs had been cut down and spread out on the tidal flats in order to increase access to the deep-water channel originally only accessible via the two points. The hotel site was historically situated on Point Lumley – the location of numerous industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were during the late 18th and 19th centuries, including blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, grocers, iron foundries, and commission merchants. The Bryant Fertilizer Company occupied the entirety of the site beginning in the late 19th century. This session focuses on the results of archaeological excavations required by the City prior to this development.

- 8:00 Skolnik, Benjamin A. (Alexandria Archaeology)
The Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code: Managing Archaeology within the Framework of City Development**
- 8:20 Mullen, John P. (Thunderbird Archeology /Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)
Hidden Along the Waterfront: Overview of Site 44AX0229**
- 8:40 Lunze, Jason (Virginia Maritime Heritage), S. Colebank (George Washington University), H. Sprinkle (City of Alexandria), F. Bromberg (Alexandria Archaeology), E. Breen (Alexandria Archaeology), R. Reeder (Alexandria Archaeology), G. Schwarz (Navy History and Heritage Command)
Hold Fast to Your Timbers: The Documentation and Analysis of the Wood and Iron Fastenings From the Late 18th Century Alexandria Ship**
- 9:00 Johnson, Elizabeth Waters (Thunderbird Archaeology WSSI)
Privy to the Past: Refuse Disposal on Alexandria's 18th Century Waterfront**
- 9:20 Baicy, Daniel (Thunderbird Archeology WSSI)
That's a Lot of Wood: Excavations of the 1755 Carlyle Warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia**
- 9:40 Sipe, Boyd (Thunderbird Archeology WSSI)
#Archeology: Loose Lips Save Slave Ships?**

Sunday Morning (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

**Research by the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
Session Organizer: James G. Gibb**

- 8:00 Gibb, James G. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Pig Manure and Swizzle Sticks: Defining a Site Type**
- 8:20 Biuk, Siara L., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Shell-Button Making on the Delmarva Peninsula, ca. 1930s – 1990s**
- 8:40 Cannon, Kathleen C., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Harvest of the Bay: Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oysters and What They Can Tell Us about the People of the Chesapeake**
- 9:00 Grady, Sarah A, Sarah N. Janesko, and Valerie M.J. Hall (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Engagement, Agency, and Activism through Environmental Archaeology**
- 9:20 Lee, Jocelyn X. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Wandering Waterways: The Search for Terminal Archaic Sites on Relict Stream Channels**
- 9:40 Riseling, George F., Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
A Method for Conserving Large Assemblages of Hand Wrought Nails**
- 10:00 Tritsch, Michael R., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Contees Wharf Slave Site**

Sunday Morning (Track C) Virginia Room

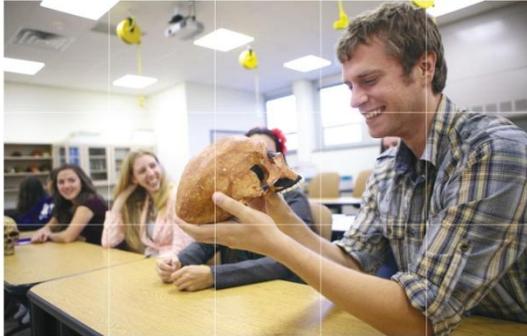
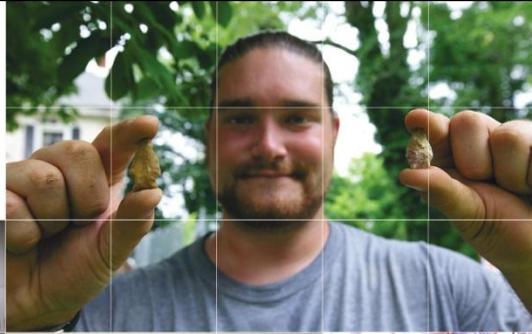
**General Session: Specialized Analyses of Historic Sites and Artifacts
Session Chair: Elizabeth Moore**

- 8:00 Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
A Different Kind of Treasure: Faunal Remains from Oak Hill Plantation Slave Quarters**
- 8:20 Rimer, Esther (Smithsonian Institution)
Come, Let Us Share a Glass**
- 8:40 Lobiondo, Matthew V. C. (Monmouth University), John Dysart (Forest Service), and Richard Veit (Monmouth University)
The Breaking Point: Reexamining Pipe Stems from the Clark-Watson Site in Perth Amboy, New Jersey**
- 9:00 Chadwick, William (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Applied Archaeological Education: Geophysics of the “Ten Commandments”; A Worker Housing Complex in Blairsville, PA**
- 9:20 Crane, Brian (Versar, Inc.)
Photogrammetry for Archaeological Site Mapping**
- 9:40 Swain, Emily (Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.)
Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable: Archaeology and the 1860 Presidential Campaign in DC**



MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & ANTHROPOLOGY



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Our studies use the stories of people past and present to gain a deeper sense of the world in which we live.

Undergraduate & Graduate degrees

Minor in: History, Anthropology, Archaeology, Geography, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Race and Ethnic Studies, Religious Studies



A.D. MARBLE

environmental · cultural · engineering



Phase IA Background Studies

Phase IB and Phase II Archaeological Investigations

Phase III Data Recovery

Alternative Mitigation

Private Sector Consulting for Section 106 Permits

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Geomorphology and Geoarchaeological Studies

Construction Monitoring

Public Outreach

Interpretive Signage



www.admarble.com | An Employee-Owned Company



Zooarchaeological Services

Brenda Carr-Weller, M.A.

- 🦉 20 Years of Experience in the Mid-Atlantic
- 🦉 Taxonomic and Taphonomic Analyses
- 🦉 Cultural Background Research
- 🦉 Partnering with CRM Professionals and Community Organizations
- 🦉 Focused on Your Project Needs

www.cwzooarchaeology.com

PAPER ABSTRACTS

***Adams, Elyse (University of Mary Washington)**

Out of the Midden: Uniform Adornments and Personal Items from the Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation in Stafford County, Virginia

In the winter of 1862, through the summer of 1863, Union soldiers ravaged the property of Stafford County's Mr. Henry Fitzhugh, one of Virginia's most prominent and wealthy plantation owners. Because of the resource-rich grounds and the topography perfect for encampment, Sherwood Forest served as a Union General's headquarters, a field hospital, a signal station, and as an aeronautical surveillance balloon launch site during the Union occupation. The Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington held their annual archaeological field school at Sherwood Forest in 2015 and 2016, during which time a large amount of Civil War era material was recovered. This paper will discuss the personal adornments, particularly uniform buttons and buckles, discarded by the northern troops on the plantation.

Albert, Paul F. (EAC/Archaology)

Belt Buckles and Bullets: An Investigation into the Civil War-era Inhabitation of the Forgerman's House at Catocin Furnace

Excavations conducted in early 2016 under the original floorboards of the Forgerman's House at Catocin Furnace revealed a multitude of Civil War-era artifacts. The majority of this assemblage represents the occupation of the structure during or immediately following the American Civil War. Catocin Furnace occupied an almost central location to several major engagements during the Civil War, and the furnace was also kept in constant operation throughout the entirety of the conflict. What role did the people inhabiting this stone house play in the Civil War and its immediate aftermath; what further role did they play at the furnace itself? With the combined support of archaeological evidence, documentary research, and local folk history and oral traditions, the goal of this paper is to gain a more intelligent insight into the inhabitants of this household during and immediately after the Civil War.

Badger, Bess (James Madison's Montpelier)

What Goes Up Must Come Down: Identifying Destruction Processes on a Plantation Landscape

How buildings appear at the time of their occupation is a question we often ask. But rarely, do we wonder about the destruction of these buildings. This paper focuses on the destruction of the two double quarters and smoke houses at James Madison's Montpelier through analysis of architectural remains. Brick, mortar and nails are analyzed within the three models of building destruction: rotting in place, burning, or being torn down. By analyzing the architectural material of these buildings this can further the interpretation of the use, reuse and destruction of buildings not only at Montpelier but other plantation buildings throughout the Mid-Atlantic.

Baicy, Daniel (Thunderbird Archeology WSSI)

That's a Lot of Wood: Excavations of the 1755 Carlyle Warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1755, the Board of Trustees of the City of Alexandria, tasked prominent merchant, Thomas Carlyle with providing the Alexandria with a public warehouse. The warehouse, once built, would be rented out to various merchants on behalf of the town for several decades. The well preserved foundations of one of the earliest public buildings in Alexandria was uncovered beneath nearly 10 feet of building debris along Alexandria's waterfront. The following is a brief history of the warehouse, the effort to uncover and document the building prior to and during the construction of a luxury hotel, and the results of those excavations compared with the historic record.

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

Middle Woodland II Bone Tools on Virginia's Coastal Plain: Unique Assemblages and Regional Implications

Using old collections from both professional excavations and collectors' destruction plus recent salvage efforts, a view of the Middle Woodland II (AD 300 -900) chronology and use of bone tools can be viewed in some detail. Relying on the 1970s excavations at Maycock's Point (44PG0040) in Prince George County and the 1970/1980s plundering and subsequent excavations and 2015-2016 salvage at the Great Neck Site (44VB0007) in Virginia Beach, the presence of copious shell has provided for excellent preservation of the bone tools assemblage. Bone tools will be placed in comparison with other assemblages to better understand inter-site relations. This paper will describe the recovered tools, enumerate the differences in the two assemblages, and discuss the implications for regional patterns.

Barile, Kerri S. (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Clean That Up, Will You? The Impeccable Legacy of the Inspiring Dr. Sanford

Most of us met him as young upstarts—with stars in our eyes, endless energy, and a desire to revolutionize the world. But he liked us anyway. Doug Sanford has been a mentor, colleague, and friend to hundreds of Middle Atlantic-area preservationists for four decades. As an archaeologist, he was directly involved in some of the most notable digs in the Commonwealth ranging from Monticello to Germanna. As an educator, he taught us skills ranging from the intricacies of stratigraphy and how to differentiate whiteware from creamware to the best places to eat on the Northern Neck and how to survive a college breakup. As he retires, he leaves an incredible legacy as an amazing scholar and an outstanding professor. Reflecting on his career and the papers in this session, this talk affirms that he will be missed, but never, ever forgotten....

****Betti, Colleen (The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)**

Dolls and Marbles: The Role of Toys and Play in the Gendered Socialization of Enslaved Children

Learning gender roles was a crucial part of children's socialization in the 18th and 19th century United States. While direct instruction in the proper behavior for boys and girls was important, play and toys served as a key element in how children learned about gender. Most historical documents from this time period, focus on the socialization and play of free, white, middle-class children and little attention was paid to enslaved children. This paper examines the role toys played in the gendered socialization of enslaved children and how this compared to free white children by examining toys recovered from archaeological sites associated with enslaved households in five states.

Biuk, Siara L., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Shell-Button Making on the Delmarva peninsula, ca. 1930s – 1990s

Shell button-making in the United States began in northeastern industrial cities like New York using ocean shell imported from Australia and the south Pacific. John Boepple, a German immigrant, started the first freshwater pearl button plant in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1891. The "mother-of-pearl" buttons were cut from shells of freshwater mussels drawn from the Mississippi River. The industry flourished in the Midwest for several years but suffered from labor strikes and depletion of the local mussel population starting in 1908. Shell button-making would continue to decline in Iowa through the early 1920s. A decade later we begin to see evidence of shell button factories in the rural portions of eastern Maryland and Delaware. In this presentation we use examples of factory sites, recovered shell waste, and oral testimony to explain the rise and fall (1930s – 1990s) of Delmarva's shell button making industry.

Blanchard, Brittany, Celeste Fuentes, Madelyn Knighting, Elise Martin, Charlie Parker, Ryan Taylor, Diane Salazar, Claire Sands, Wasamah Shaikh, Ben Snyder, and Cameron Walker (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Educating the Next Generation: From Ben Franklin's Mastodon Tooth to an Historic Dog Burial

As undergraduate Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) students in the Virtual Curation Laboratory, we are 3-D scanning, 3-D printing, and painting replicas of prehistoric and historic artifacts to help educate other people about the past, including approaches to archaeological methodology. Over the last few months, we have concentrated on creating replicas that teach fellow VCU students how to identify and analyze artifacts, with a special emphasis on chipped stone tools and animal bones. We are also creating these replicas so that fellow students can learn how to communicate archaeological discoveries to the general public through exhibits that integrate 3-D printed objects, as well as have a 3-D digital component on the internet.

Bowen, Claude (The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)

The Future Too is a Foreign Country

British novelist L. P. Hartley famously noted that the "The past is foreign country, they do things differently there." Since The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. received a grant from the Maryland Historical Trust entitled "Sustainable Models for Sites Endangered by Natural Hazards" funded by the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Program, it has become increasingly apparent that the future is also "another country" requiring changes in the way prehistoric and historic sites are identified, surveyed, tested, triaged, excavated, monitored, and preserved. It has also become evident that current partnership structures (both long-term relationships and emerging models) that exist among the various stake-holder communities will require reconfiguration and, in some cases, radical modification. It is true that archaeological mitigation of all kinds in areas severely affected by natural causes (as elsewhere) suffer from a lack of public and private moneys to meet the needs created by environmental change. This paper will discuss the "relevancy deficit" that affects archaeology in the public mind and its effect on public attitudes concerning archaeology and on the viewpoints held by decision-makers of funding entities. The paper looks at changes that might be made by the several stake-holding entities to address these deficiencies. These changes will involve a refocus within each stake-holder's area of interest as well as a restructuring of each stake-holder's relationships with other interested organizations.

Cagney, Erin and R. Joe Dent (American University)

Of Palisades and Postmolds

The fieldwork conducted in Tyler Bastian's 1969-1970 salvage trench at Biggs Ford revealed a unique window into two Late Woodland villages, a Montgomery Complex and a Keyser Complex. The post mold patterns observed in the initial analysis of the trench may indicate the footprints of both complexes. Linear post mold arcs and a ring of pits may be consistent with other known Montgomery Complex sites, namely the Winslow site in Montgomery County. Additionally, post mold patterns in the extreme eastern and western portions of Bastian's trench indicate possible palisade arcs, analyzed with CAD to reveal a consistency in spacing and diameter with at least three other Keyser Complex sites in Maryland. Since 2013, much more extensive fieldwork has been conducted, revealing the presence of more post molds at the site. This paper will utilize the site data collected from field sessions between 2013 and 2015 to further analyze the post molds and potentially determine the existence of patterns that can indicate the layout of both the Montgomery Complex Village and the Keyser Complex Village at Biggs Ford.

Cannon, Kathleen C., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Harvest of the Bay: Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oysters and What They Can Tell Us about the People of the Chesapeake

This project involved analyzing oyster shell samples from two different sites approximately a half mile distant from each other on the campus of the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in

Edgewater, Maryland. Contee's Wharf is a site dating from the early 19th century, and Shaw's Folly is a late 17th century site. We used multiple measurement methods and established a rigorous procedure for the analysis of an oyster shell sample. We determined what the resulting data could tell us about the lives of the sites' inhabitants.

Carr, Kurt (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

The Thunderbird Site and the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex, Virginia

In the early 1970's, William Gardner tested several Paleoindian sites in Virginia along the South fork of the Shenandoah. The major excavation was at the Thunderbird and Fifty sites and the work culminated with the definition of the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex. This research had a significant impact on Paleoindian research in the Middle Atlantic and to a lesser extent throughout the East. This presentation will summarize the artifacts, features and geomorphology of the Flint Run sites and Gardner's research in light of the subsequent 40 years of research.

Carroll, David (Thunderbird Archaeology)

Thinking Locally: Colonoware in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Virginia

Colonoware remains one of the most enigmatic elements of Colonial and Early National period material culture in the Mid-Atlantic region. This presentation offers a brief primer on the archeological history of "colono-Indian ware" and seeks to (re-) introduce the knowns and unknowns of colonoware's origins, distribution, and use in Northern Virginia as illustrated by some of the important colonoware sites in Fairfax and Prince William Counties, including the Barnes site (44FX1326), Accotink Quarter (44FX0223), and several sites at Manassas National Battlefield Park. The goal is to encourage further discussion and research in this poorly-understood area of early American archeological scholarship.

Chadwick, William (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Applied Archaeological Education: Geophysics of the "Ten Commandments"; A Worker Housing Complex in Blairsville, PA

Students from the Anthropology Department's Archaeological Geophysics class were in Blairsville, PA during the first half of April, 2016 conducting a geophysical survey related to the "Ten Commandments" worker housing complex within the former Columbia Plate Glass Company property. The Columbia Plate Glass Company operated from 1903 to 1935. The survey was undertaken as a class project examining the existing landscape to determine if geophysical evidence of the houses within the area known as the "Ten Commandments" still remains below ground as potential archaeological resources. The methods, analysis, and interpretations of the geophysical data will be discussed. Also, based on the results of the survey, the interpretation of the specific "Sears Catalog" house having been the likely model used at the "Ten Commandments" will be identified.

Clemens, Joseph E. (EAC/Archaeology, Inc.)

Stocking Stuffers: The discovery of 100 Pieces of Historic Clothing from an Iron Worker's Cottage

Recent restoration of an early nineteenth-century stone iron-workers house at Catocin Furnace in Frederick County, MD, revealed a large cache of historic clothing inserted in between the eaves. More than 100 articles of both high style and utilitarian clothing for men, women, and children were discovered, most heavily worn and patched. This extraordinary dataset is augmented by the recovery of over 200 buttons as well as pins, needles, and shoes from the archaeological excavation beneath the floorboards of the house. This session shares analyses of the wearers of this clothing including age, gender, wear patterning, technology use, home industry, and comparison with the below-ground archaeological assemblage to illuminate the lives of the rural industrial workers who resided in the building. It is theorized that by approaching the building and the artifacts together as a complete

archaeological site assemblage, the lifeways and living conditions of this population can be better understood.

****Codling, Stephanie (Monmouth University)**

Defending the Hook

The sandy Hook peninsula has always been a strategic military location. From the time of British colonization to the Cold War, Sandy Hook has played a key role in watching the bays between New Jersey and New York. In the summer of 2016, Monmouth University's archaeological field school performed an archaeological survey of the lighthouse grounds to locate deposits relating to the site's historic occupation. While we discovered the potential foundation(s) of several previous lighthouse keepers' house(s), we also found remains relative to the military occupation of the Hook. This paper looks at those artifacts and what they tell us about Sandy Hook as a military base.

Coughlan, Katelyn M. and Elizabeth Clites Sawyer (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

"We Gather Together:" Access, Consumption, and Community amongst Monticello's Enslaved Laborers

Despite their bonded status, enslaved individuals participated in communal activities by gathering for tea and meals. This paper explores how these activities were incorporated by enslaved residents of Monticello particularly members of the Hemings family including John, a skilled joiner, and Sally and her family. Using rim lengths of individual sherds, this study examines the relative frequency of table and tea forms at buildings *r*, *s* and *t* along Mulberry Row. Previous work at Monticello analyzed rim lengths at the household of the Elizabeth Hemings, the family matriarch, which exposed a pattern of fashionable tableware and less fashionable tea wares suggesting an emphasis on communal meals. Using similar methods, this paper incorporates additional sites on Mulberry Row into the discussion of access to goods and their use in communal consumption, broadening our understanding of gatherings among enslaved households at Monticello.

Crane, Brian (Versar, Inc.)

Photogrammetry for Archaeological Site Mapping

Photogrammetry can easily be used by archaeologists in the field to quickly record large and complex archaeological features with a very high degree of accuracy. This paper will present the basic equipment and techniques needed for recording sites and features up to an acre in size. These procedures were applied to the exposed, near-surface remains of an 18th-century stone root cellar at the Mouns Jones site in Berks County, Pennsylvania. The process for constructing a model and eliminating error in Agisoft Photoscan will be reviewed. Avenues for using the resulting model for analysis, as well as enhancing, and sharing the model with the public and interested stakeholders will be introduced.

***Crepeau, Michelle (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

The Comparative Impact of EDTA Treatment Protocols on Archaeological Lead

This paper illustrates how conservators construct and execute experimental research to assess the effectiveness of treatments and to address questions pertinent to the treatment of archaeological materials. Using the treatment of archaeological lead as an example, this paper will discuss a systematic approach to determining the physical effects of EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) removal of carbonate deposits from the metal surface in order to refine current treatment protocols. Variables, such as, solution concentration and treatment time were considered in order to measure the impact on the legibility of surface markings as well as the possibility of flash corrosion during and after treatment. Morphological changes were characterized through optical microscopy and SEM-BEI analysis, producing a set of criteria through which the protocols tested could be compared. Results suggest that little

appreciable surface damage is caused by EDTA treatment and that physical abrasion, improper drying and storage conditions have a relatively greater impact on surface legibility and corrosion.

**Cua, Zaakiyah, Britney Elsburg-Orris, and Katherine Thorwart (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Distributional Analysis of a Sample of Faunal Remains from the Johnston Site (36IN2)**

Preliminary zooarchaeological analysis of the Johnston Site (36IN2), a Middle Monongahela site in western Pennsylvania, has increased understanding of this important site. As faunal remains are one of the most commonly recovered materials from this site, further study of the faunal assemblage can add to interpretations of site structure and of the activities of Johnston Phase Monongahela people. We have identified and analyzed a sample of previously unstudied faunal remains collected between 2010 and 2014, examining distributions within the site, as well as feature associations and functions in order to add to understanding of taphonomic processes and animal resource use.

Dodd, Anita (Stafford County Historical Commission)

Mary Washington College: Center for Historic Preservation 1994-1997

This paper is a presentation that recalls my tenure as an employee of Mary Washington College's Center for Historic Preservation. It will include discussions of the archaeological investigations that I participated in under the direction of Prof. Douglas Sanford. These sites will include Stratford Hall (Westmoreland Co., VA.), Fielding Lewis Store (Fredericksburg, VA), Dahlgren Naval Surface Warfare Center (Dahlgren, VA), Germanna, Spotswood's "enchanted castle" (Orange Co., VA), Brompton (Fredericksburg, VA), and a survey of Richmond Co., VA. A description of what the Center for Historic Preservation strove to accomplish and a brief summary of each site that I participated in will be provided.

Dorbin, Conner, Peri Kelsey, and Micheala O'Donnell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Digging at Cremona: From Dairy House to Farm House, and the Ever Changing Interpretations of Site

During the late 17th and early 18th century, the West Ashcomb plantation on the Patuxant River served as the Ashcomb family's base of agricultural production and commerce in colonial Maryland. The property boasted a manor house, orchard, port, and dairy along other enterprises. Students from the Anthropology Department of St. Mary's College of Maryland have completed Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations on the site between 2012-2016. Phase II archaeological investigation in the Summer of 2016 revealed new boundaries to a brick feature and a possible cellar feature. This paper focuses on this structure and its potential use drawing upon architectural, artifactual, and documentary sources.

Dore, Berek (Stantec)

Subsistence Patterns on the Inner Coastal Plain of Virginia: An Analysis of Three Burial Populations During Late Woodland I

The following study involves the preliminary reconstruction of subsistence practices of three distinct archaeological burial populations from two sites by utilizing a bioarchaeological approach. The Hatch Site (44PG51) contained one of the burial populations, which included a mortuary program of primary single interment burial; whereas, the second site, the Edgehill Site (44CC29), contained two of the burial populations, both secondary ossuary burials, that are identified as burial features 4B3 (Ossuary 4) and 9K3 (Ossuary 5). Both sites are located within the inner region of the Coastal Plain of Virginia, and provide comparable data sets based on geographic location as well as temporal affiliation, which was determined to be the Late Woodland I period. The paleopathological markers used for subsistence and nutrition analyses were based on the dentition and included dental caries. The overall patterns

reflected by the data suggest these burial populations represent communities who utilized horticultural based practices to attain part of their dietary needs.

Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut), Heather Rockwell (University of Wyoming), and Zachary Singer (University of Connecticut)

Phytolith Analysis of Paleoindian Woodworking Tools from Templeton

Microwear analysis of Paleoindian tools from the Templeton site in Washington, Connecticut has identified wear patterns suggestive of woodworking. This talk will discuss efforts to isolate phytoliths adhering to these tools to potentially identify tools that Paleoindians used to process either plants or woods.

Duncan, Josh (Curmudgeon Club, Outreach and Recruitment Specialist)

Do you know Doug Sanford? Pretty good guy: The Center for Historic Preservation, 1990-2005

Have you ever seen Doug Sanford dance? Have you heard him rap? Has he told you one of his jokes? Some things cannot be unseen... I aim to not only relive moment I have had with Doug but discuss several of the projects completed by the Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) at, the then, Mary Washington College. From the mid-1990s through the mid-2000s the CHP was under the direction of Dr. Douglas Sanford and Dr. Mike Klein. This activity took the form of contract archaeology, public outreach, and student-centered research. I will discuss several of the Center's projects and accomplishments and the influence these projects had on both students, communities, and their contributions to the fields of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. I will also say some nice things.

***Dye, Catherine (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Using Archaeology to Find and Interpret the Role of Children in the Colonial Chesapeake

Children are an understudied group of people historically, especially in archaeology. Where children have been studied, it is typically in relation to mortality rates. This paper describes findings from a year-long study of the construction of African and European childhood in the Virginia and Maryland colonies through an archaeological lens. Analyses of probate inventories, child burials, and child-related archaeological artifacts shed important light on the experience of childhood in the colonial Chesapeake. In addition to providing an archaeological examination of childhood mortality, the study of child bodies in burials can reflect attitudes towards these children. Material culture in combination with burial conditions of children indicate the emotional value these children had, complicating the notion that children were valued primarily for their economic contributions.

Espenshade, Chris (Shelly and Loy, Inc.)

Still Sites: Why Even Bother?

There is a tremendous public interest in all things moonshining, but archaeologists of the Middle Atlantic routinely miss or do not record such sites. When still sites are found, they are almost always dismissed as being not eligible for the NRHP. This paper discusses what we do and do not know about sites of illicit whiskey manufacture, and argues that we have an obligation to pay more attention to such sites.

Fleming, Hannah Piner (The Mariners' Museum and Park)

Modeling Monitor: Using Digital Reconstruction to Show Case Conservation Processes and Archaeological Interpretations to the Public

While artifacts are actively undergoing conservation, it can be impractical or even impossible for archaeological study and public viewing to occur. 3-D modeling can alleviate some of these challenges – making possible the study and display of artifacts while they are undergoing conservation and

facilitating interpretation of the conservation process. Using USS Monitor's turret as an example, this paper will discuss ways to digitally display and interpret artifacts' conservation process and history, even before conservation is complete.

***Flynn, Melanie (West Chester University)**

Sea Levels and Potential Site Inundation in Sussex County, Delaware

Sea level rise is a growing concern worldwide. Encroaching waters coupled with the sinking of the Atlantic coastline threatens many of communities that inhabit the coast and surrounding areas. A substantial amount of the eastern coastline of the United States having historical and archaeological significance may soon be inundated. This research focuses on the known sites and high probability areas for archaeological sites along the Delaware Bay in Sussex County, Delaware to help model risk due to sea level change and subsidence. The work involves constructing a geodatabase with data overlays utilizing ArcMap. The goal of this project is to aid with archaeological stewardship and planning for future environmental threats due to coastal change.

****Frederick, Melissa (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Toys, Thimbles, and Writing Utensils: The Search for Enslaved Children at Montpelier

Not long ago, many archaeologists performed their research with the unquestioned assumption that children were fundamentally unimportant to interpretation. They served as convenient explanations for artifacts or depositional patterns that otherwise were unexplainable. The feminist movement in archaeology, and its push for a more inclusive approach to the record, helped to highlight this neglect of children's roles in past societies. Researchers realized children are users, if not producers of unique categories of material culture. Moreover, these categories represent an enlightening area of research than can reveal as much about the wider culture of which children are a part of as they can about the lives of the children themselves. This paper will explore the lives of enslaved children at Montpelier by focusing both on their limited reference in historical accounts and on artifacts likely related to their play and work throughout the property in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. In doing so, it will contribute to a more complete picture of the communities of Montpelier.

**Fries, Morgan (University of Mary Washington) and Alison Cramer (University of Mary Washington)
An Analysis of Civil War Era Ceramics at Sherwood Forest (44ST0615)**

Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST0615) located in Stafford County, Virginia, is an antebellum plantation that was occupied from the mid 19th century through the late 20th century. During the winter of 1863, Union Army officers set up a headquarters at the big house of Sherwood Forest, using the elevation for reconnaissance, and the land as a means for food. The majority of the Union soldiers encamped on site were officers. Through field school experience during the summers of 2015 and 2016, a midden feature was excavated, containing a variety of ceramic sherds, many of them of high quality. Our questions include: were the types of ceramics unique to the position of officers, or are they similar to those used by enlisted men found at other archaeological sites? The goal of this research is to determine whether or not military men distinguished rank through the types of ceramics used within camps.

Fuechsel, Melanie (University of Mary Washington)

Bitters and Libations: Bottle Glass and Sherwood Forest Plantation's Union Encampment

Sherwood Forest Plantation, located outside of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was owned by the Fitzhugh family in the Antebellum period. The site's convenient location, on one of the hills around, made it a favored stopping point for Union troops during the Civil War. In the winter of 1862, Major General Sickles, who was leading a New York regiment, placed his headquarters at Sherwood Forest. The University of Mary Washington has partially excavated a midden associated with this occupation. The

midden was predominately filled with personal items, ceramics, and bottle glass. Trying to stay healthy and warm, the contents of various types of bottles including medicine, alcohol, and food storage would have been necessities for the soldiers. In this paper, I will discuss my analysis of bottles and bottle fragments thrown away by the soldiers. In this research, we might gain a better understanding of the lives of the men encamped at Sherwood Forest that winter.

Galke, Laura J. (George Washington Foundation)

Balls, Cocks, and Coquettes: The Dissonance of Washington's Youth

Powerful messages concerning ideal gender roles feature prominently, and often latently, in Washington biographies. Many contemporary authors suggest that George succeeded despite "selfish" efforts of his widowed mother, Mary Ball Washington. Archaeological investigations at Washington's childhood home in Stafford County, Virginia underscore the dissonance between the material culture of his youth and popular stories about his upbringing. Yet the archaeology of this site demonstrates that it was an environment filled with the tools and fashion accessories to ensure that George and his siblings were successful in gentry class social circles; a strategy demonstrated by the subsequent success of the Washington children as adults. Archaeological data highlights these contrived narratives which are not only inaccurate but which support a patriarchal power structure.

Gallivan, Martin D. (The College of William and Mary)

Making Sense of Late Woodland Ditches in Tidewater: A Legacy of lefty Gregory's Field Work

Lefty Gregory left behind a rich legacy of archaeological evidence from Native sites in Tidewater Virginia. This paper focuses on a single feature type identified within several sites Mr. Gregory investigated: linear ditches. Ditches identified at Hatch and two Chickahominy sites highlight the importance of this feature type in the James River drainage during the Late Woodland period. Recent excavations at two sites on the York – Werowocomoco and Kiskiack – indicate that ditches inscribed locations across the Powhatan core. This paper will discuss these features' dimensions, chronology, and spatial associations in an effort to offer a preliminary interpretation.

Gibb, James G. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Pig Manure and Swizzle Sticks: Defining a Site Type

Abstract: =Low-density scatters of historic-era artifacts can be interpreted as byproducts of manure spreading. These are pieces of trash inadvertently mixed with the kitchen refuse that was fed to pigs. While most of these artifacts were not ingested, they became mired in the resulting manure which farmers spread on their fields as fertilizer. Whether or not a scatter of late historic artifacts represents manure spreading or some other kind of behavior can be tested archaeologically, and that is the subject of this paper. Confirming the analysis results are strong circumstantial archival data recently acquired.

Grady, Sarah A, Sarah N. Janesko, and Valerie M.J. Hall (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
Engagement, Agency, and Activism through Environmental Archaeology

The Environmental Archaeology Program at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) focuses on understanding how humans altered ecosystems. The program adds an anthropological perspective to the work of ecological scientists at SERC with a larger goal of informing public policy. Community-based citizen scientists produced several projects from sites spanning the 17th through 20th centuries analyzing how the agency of individual households significantly altered local ecosystems. This paper demonstrates the effects of human actions in the archaeological record.

Greer, Matthew (Syracuse University)

Panopticism and the Practical Politics of Slavery in the Shenandoah Valley

Overlooking a 19th-century quartering site at Belle Grove Plantation (Frederick County, Virginia) is the property's Overseer's Cottage and the Plantation Office. Placed in a strategic location on the plantation landscape this structure likely served as a panopticon, allowing the overseer and the plantation owner to surveil the enslaved community and exert control over the enslaved community's daily practices. This paper presents evidence from recent archaeological investigations at this site which suggests that instead of passively accepting this panoptic landscape, the women and men who lived here recontextualized this place through every day practices, transforming it into a space of their own. In addition to exploring the practical politics of daily life at Belle Grove, this paper uses these interpretations to reassess the archaeological approaches to slavery in the northern Shenandoah Valley, where these aspects of enslaved life have not previously been explored.

Gutkowski, David (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology)

Beneath the Sediment and Beneath the Stars: A Recently Discovered Stonehenge-like Ceremonial Complex and Unexplored Rockshelter in Northeastern Pennsylvania

4000 years ago in what is now Pennsylvania, an unidentified society of people appear to have constructed a site utilizing four twenty-ton megalithic boulders to observe and celebrate the sunrises and sunsets at each of the four main seasons. The boulders show ample evidence of meticulous stonework and careful placement. Within a kilometer of the main site on a small, unnamed mountain are food preparation areas, freshwater springs, and an unexplored rockshelter. The surface at the rockshelter site has only been scratched and reveals a human presence within the first 20cm. Full depth of the sediment is estimated at closer to 6m. Come discover a site that may shift our knowledge of the Late Archaic in the Northeastern US. This presentation will focus on investigation of the ceremonial site and on finds at the rockshelter.

Haines, Lesley, and Laurie King (The Mariners' Museum and Park)

Finding Common Ground: Conservation for Archaeologists Part 2

Finding common ground is an ongoing personal project of two archaeological conservators examining the current state of interactions between the fields of archaeology and conservation. Two surveys were conducted, the first targeting professional and student archaeologists, examining their interactions with conservators. These results were presented at MAAC 2016. The second survey was aimed at archaeological conservators, building upon the results of the previous survey and examining conservators' interactions with archaeologists. The second survey's results will be presented, and the two surveys will be compared to reveal positive relationships and communication gaps between the fields. Methods to improve the conversation between fields and disseminate information will be examined. We will also discuss methods of creating a support network of colleagues.

Hall, Charles L. (Maryland Historical Trust)

The Biggs Ford Site in Context: Early Investigation, Cultural Setting, and Spatial Patterning

Known to local collectors for decades, the Biggs Ford site in Frederick County, Maryland, was first formally investigated by Tyler Bastian, the newly minted Maryland State Archeologist, in 1969 when a planned sewer connector took dead-aim on this Late Woodland village site. Despite being an effort of the type then known as "rescue archeology" that was narrowly focused on the area of planned impact, 7 meters wide and 110 meters long, 38 pit features were excavated and nearly 1700 post molds were mapped. Bastian recognized two overlapping components, an earlier of the Montgomery Complex and a later of the Keyser Complex. More recent analysis of the post mold and pit spatial patterning suggested the size and location of both villages. A surface collection, conducted in 2009, served as an

initial test of the suggested patterning, and the refined spatial hypothesis was subsequently used to guide three seasons of field investigation between 2013 and 2015 conducted by the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Maryland Historical Trust, The American University, and Towson University.

****Harrington, Lucy (Mercyhurst University)**

Measuring Mobility by Proxy: A Comparison of the Use and Maintenance of Bifaces and Unifaces at Two Paleoindian Sites in Pennsylvania

Production of tools designed for long-term use and maintenance is associated with highly mobile groups where maximizing tool use-life reduces transport cost. Maintenance of tools found in the archaeological record can be measured by analyzing the quantity of retouch or reduction. Highly mobile Paleoindian groups used a portable, maintainable toolkit. The lithic toolkits from two Paleoindian sites in Pennsylvania (Shawnee Minisink and Wallis) were analyzed using two indices of reduction to measure the relative quantity of retouch and reduction of unifaces and hafted bifaces. Shawnee Minisink is an Early Paleoindian site along the Delaware River. Wallis is a Middle Paleoindian site along the Susquehanna River. The retouch and reduction indices for these sites were compared to each other and to sites dating to the Early Archaic and Middle Archaic periods to assess changes in mobility during and after the Paleoindian period.

Hatch, D. Brad (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

“Wouldn’t be nothing, nothing without a woman or a girl”: Women and Manly Identity in the 17th-century Potomac Valley

The social and political upheavals that defined the English Atlantic world in the mid- to late-17th century created numerous opportunities for people to challenge and redefine long-standing notions of identity. In the Chesapeake region, this short period of time gave rise to new ideas of race and social status through processes such as the codification of slavery and the burgeoning consumer revolution. Gender identities underwent significant changes during this period, as well. Specifically, along the Potomac, where conflicts couched in changing social and political landscapes, such as Ingle’s and Bacon’s Rebellions, touched nearly everybody living along the river, environments were created that allowed individuals to play active roles in shaping their identities and the identities of others. This paper examines how women in the area maneuvered within the changing political and social landscapes of the region and how their actions defined the identities of the men associated with them.

Hodges, Charles T. (Consultant to William and Mary Center for Archaeology Research), and Andrew C. Edwards (Colonial Williamsburg, retired)

Leverette (“Lefty”) Gregory’s Pioneer Work at Flowerdew Hundred 1971-1975

Lefty Gregory was one of three essential ingredients in beginning archaeology at Flowerdew Hundred: Dr. Norman Barka, in association with the College of William and Mary, provided the academic credentials; the landowner, David Harrison, donated critical funding; and Lefty discovered, excavated, and brilliantly promoted archaeological finds. Initiating all that followed, by 1974 Lefty was one of the co-founders of Southside Historic Sites - Virginia’s first archaeology based non-profit research and educational organization - also supplying its first contract archaeologists. Notably Gregory excavated the earliest substantial English rural manor house built on the main continent of English North America at 44PG64. At 44PG65, Lefty identified an early English artillery fort which was sensitively superimposed over a palisaded Native American village. Attracting national attention at these Virginia Company Period sites and others Lefty also perfected “eye friendly - gift of gab out-reach archaeology” somehow brought to the level of a magically humanistic art form.

Hoffman, Will (The Mariners' Museum and Park)
Corrosion of Archaeological Metals: A Review

To ensure the preservation of archaeological metal artifacts requires knowing the basics of how the corrosion process works as well as understanding what physical and chemical changes can occur to metal materials during burial over time. This is critical because metal artifacts can lose almost all structural integrity due to the effects of corrosion as well as rapidly deteriorate following excavation due to contaminants acquired during burial. In both case, this can result in the loss of valuable surface features or the artifacts entirely. This presentation will provide a general overview of the corrosion process highlighting the necessary requirements for corrosion to occur as well as identify considerations that need to be made for metal materials recovered from marine and terrestrial sites. The metals focused on during the presentation will be wrought iron, cast iron, and copper alloys.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)
PaleoAmerican Archaeology for Middle Atlantic Area

This illustrated paper presents a summary of pre-Clovis sites in the Middle Atlantic area. These blade/flake sites are Cactus Hill (VA), Parson's Island (MD), Miles (MD), Hardaway uniface (NC), Meadowcroft (PA), and Saltville (VA). Each site has blade implements that have properties that can be classified as a blade lithic model. This model is defined as a tool that has a striking platform, remaining cortex, lack of a bulb scar, microflaking on one lateral margin, and made from high quality stone. Collectively, these properties are not found on Holocene blade-like tools. As will be discussed, all blade/flakes have two major axes (chaine operatoire): structural (shape) and functional (usage). Where they cross can be argued as the hypothetical tool center. Preliminary data on tool metrics are presented which includes platform coefficients. Several tools have been examined for wear patterns and surface residue.

****Jackson, Julianna (The College of William and Mary)**
Comparing Constructed Contexts of Slavery in Urban and Rural Landscapes in DC and Virginia

This paper uses archaeology, architecture, and the documentary record to explore the ways in which the Tayloe family constructed contexts of slavery in public and private spaces at two locations, one rural and one urban, in the antebellum period. Architectural choices at the Octagon House, in Washington, D.C., are juxtaposed with its rural Richmond County, Va., counterpart, Mount Airy. Was manipulation of the landscape and/or architectural choices used to mask the visibility of slavery? Was the inherent contradiction of enslavement in the capital of the new republic driving design choices? Are the patterns the same in both urban and rural settings? Are there physical manifestations of control visible in the spatial patterning? Data sets used include archaeological surveys, building plans, property plats, city maps and directories, and historic documents including wills, census data, and tax records.

****Jenkins, Jessica (University of Florida)**
Shell on Earth: An Archeomalacological Approach to Precolonial Powhatan Social Life

This paper summarizes a preliminary assessment of patterning within a sample of oyster shells recovered from Kiskiack, a Powhatan site located on the York River in Virginia. The Kiskiack emplaced shell on the landscape in three primary locations: sheet middens, ditch features, and postholes. Analysis of the oyster shows that the types of oyster from each context are significantly different from each other in terms of size, harvesting location, and deposit density. I argue that these differences indicate different practices and their placement in specific contexts and locations on the landscape was intentional and meaningful. Early colonial accounts highlight the considerable importance of oysters in the social life of the Powhatans, and their abundance and variable deposition in the archaeological record corroborate this impression. These lines of evidence indicate that oysters were more than just

food; oysters in the Algonkian Chesapeake connect with feasting, diplomacy, worldview, and chiefly politics.

Johnson, Cheyenne (University of Mary Washington)

Arms and Armaments of the Union Encampment at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, VA (44ST615)

Sherwood Forest Plantation is located in Stafford County, about a 10 minute drive from Fredericksburg, VA. The plantation is most notably known for its ownership by the Fitzhugh family and their ties to Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington. The Plantation was also a Union troop encampment and officer headquarters during the Civil War, from 1862 – 1863. The archaeological excavations at Sherwood Forest uncovered various remains from not only the time it was a working plantation tended by an enslaved population but as well as distinctly military remnants from its brief Civil War occupation. This paper will present the results of research on the arm and armaments excavated during the 2015 and 2016 summer season. I will also discuss the similarities and differences between the Sherwood Forest encampment and other nearby union encampments during the Civil War.

Johnson, Elizabeth Waters (Thunderbird Archaeology WSSI)

Privy to the Past: Refuse Disposal on Alexandria's 18th Century Waterfront

While the discovery of an 18th century ship on the site captivated the media and public.... just a few feet away we quietly worked to excavate another exciting find...a public privy. The large privy, one of four uncovered at the site, was located fifteen feet from the 1755 Carlyle warehouse, and is thought to be associated with this first public warehouse in Alexandria. Thousands of seeds, ceramics, glass, shoes and other unique finds provide a window into the lives of these early residents that helped to shape Alexandria's waterfront.

Jonas, Kara (The Montpelier Foundation)

The Nitty Gritty: Understanding Swept Yard Spaces at James Madison's Montpelier in the Field Quarter

The use of a yard space around an enslaved quarter can have a great impact on the interpretation of plantation landscapes. Specifically, identifying swept yards can shed light on social and labor aspects of enslaved life and use of space. Using the data from the South Yard at James Madison's Montpelier, I have created a methodology for identifying a swept yard using grit data. This model will then be applied to the data from the Field Quarter at Montpelier to determine whether there is a swept yard in the Field Quarter. My goal is to show how this model could be used on other 19th century plantations throughout the Mid-Atlantic.

Jordan, Robert Andrew (North Carolina State University)

2016 Archaeological Survey of the Northern Shoreline of Lake Phelps, NC

In the mid-1980s, 24 prehistoric dugout canoes of a wide range of dates were discovered in the waters of Lake Phelps, NC. These canoes exhibit a wide range of dates from as early as the Late Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.) to as recent as the Late Woodland period (A.D. 800-1650). Since their discovery, surface surveys have been conducted that have broadened our understanding of the site. However, no excavations of the shore have been attempted. This summer I conducted shovel test pit surveys along selected portions of the Lake Phelps northern shoreline with the goal of finding in situ materials that may help answer questions concerning Lake Phelps's utility to prehistoric peoples at the lake. The preliminary results of this field season have been promising, with one tested location producing considerable amounts of Woodland-period ceramic material. Spatial analyses of the surveyed areas

from this and prior field projects will help to broaden our understandings of Lake Phelps's utility to prehistoric people.

***Kean, Katelyn (The Montpelier Foundation)**

The Nitty Gritty: Understanding Swept Yard Spaces at James Madison's Montpelier in the Stable Quarter

Swept yards are a fundamental example of how enslaved people manipulated their landscape. For this project, I am comparing two sites, the South Yard and Stable Quarter that were the home to members of the enslaved community at James Madison's Montpelier. By comparing the South Yard space, home of the domestic enslaved community to the Stable Quarter, part of the craft complex, a better understanding of the entire landscape can be gained. To gauge the presence of a swept yard, a model was created using South Yard space based on grit analysis and artifact distribution. This model was then tested at the Stable Quarter site for comparison. Analyzing the characteristics of both sites' yard spaces will offer a greater understanding for the usage and social implications of space.

Kim, Patrick D., and Jocelyn X. Lee (EAC/A)

Scratching the Surface: A Spatial Analysis on the Surface Collection Artifacts at the Forgerman's House, Catocin Furnace

The Forgerman's House is located in Catocin Furnace in northern Frederick County, Maryland. Constructed in the early 19th century, the house was used as laborer house for those who worked in the Furnace. Archaeological investigation began as early as 2013, including dendrochronology and field surveys. Due to impending renovation, additional surveys were conducted in 2014 and 2016. Prior to the excavation in 2016, all artifacts on the surface were collected and mapped in using a total station. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts collected reveals a wide variety ranging from small personal items such as lice combs, dolls, and buttons to other artifacts indicative of small-scale industrial production within the house. This spatial data provides a glimpse of the artifact scatter that lies directly beneath the floor boards and a window into how the previous tenants may have used the Forgerman's House.

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

All Mixed Up: The Strange Case of Charles and Eleanor Butler

In 1681, as Irish servant Eleanor Butler was preparing to marry Charles, an enslaved man laboring on Governor Thomas Notley's plantation at the mouth of the Wicomoco, Lord Baltimore sent for her and urged her to reconsider her upcoming nuptials. Butler – a servant – blew the proprietor off, telling him she “would rather marry the negro ... than to marry his lordship with all his country.” The wedding was held that afternoon, a spectacle people recalled some 80 years later, with Baltimore and many other elites in attendance. This paper considers the material world in which Eleanor Butler, her husband, Charles, and Lord Baltimore engaged on that summer day, exploring how man- and womanhood, status, ethnicity, and race intersected in Maryland's early colonial landscape and how those intersections were expressed and they changed over time.

King, Laurie (The Mariners' Museum and Park)

It's Not the Heat, It's the Humidity: Storage Environments and Archaeological Objects

What happens to an object after it is excavated can often be an afterthought in light of the excitement of a fantastic new find and the information it brings. However, proper treatment and storage following excavation is key to preserving that artifact for further study. This presentation discusses stable storage environments for archaeological materials, focusing on archaeological metals. The different requirements and methodologies of short term and long term storage will be examined. Two iron naval guns from the Battle of Yorktown will serve as a case study. The lives of the guns after excavation,

including storage, display, and conservation, will be discussed to illustrate the ways that a poor environment can irreversibly affect an object.

Kiser, Robert Taft (COL Howard MacCord Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)

Lefty's Way: A Practical Approach to 17th-century American-made Clay Tobacco Pipes

The Woodland Indian clay tobacco pipe tradition, adapted to European tastes, provides the earliest surviving artifact group created in the Anglo-Chesapeake colonies. These tools, used by most colonists, had to pass only one functional test – smokability. Their production utilized knowledge common in the population, but also provided a medium for artistic expression. During the 1980s, archaeologists explored a number of sites with pipe-making components, including 44PG51. In characteristic fashion, Leverette Gregory researched the craft in the most direct way - by making pipes. His work continues to inspire 21st-century research into this artifact group.

*** Knox, Kyle (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)**

The Potential Effects of Sea Level Rise on Cultural Resources in Kent County, Delaware

With the effects of climate change across the globe, sea level is rising rapidly. The state of Delaware is experiencing detrimental sea level rise at an exceptionally fast rate. Cultural resources including archaeological and historic sites are thus threatened. This research involves studying the effects inundation of wetlands will have on known archaeological and historic sites in Kent County. To conduct the research I constructed a geodatabase that conveys the effects of coastal inundation according to three projections. The underlining goal of my research is to better understand and highlight the damaging effects of sea level rise on valuable archaeological and historic resources. I hope to continue this research by studying options for mitigating threats to these resources.

Kollman, Dana D. (Towson University)

Pig Point Fauna: Evidence of Delmarva Adena Mortuary Practices

This paper details the examination of 40,686 bone fragments that were recovered from the Pig Point site (18AN50), a manifestation located in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and believed to be related to the Delmarva Adena mortuary complex. Most notable about this collection is the evidence of intentional postmortem processing of human remains. The pattern that emerges is that of reburial of selected skeletal elements, with a preference for the cranium and long bones. Prior to reburial, the bones were intentionally broken, perforated, and drilled. This site is significant in that it is associated with a sequence of solid radiocarbon dates, and provides conclusive evidence of a developed and complex mortuary regime.

Koziarski, Ralph (AECOM)

The Piedmont Subsistence Pattern: Faunal Analysis of the Biggs Ford Site, a Late Woodland Village in Frederick County, Maryland

Several tens of thousands of faunal remains were recovered during recent MHT Field School excavations of the Biggs-Ford site. A subset of these, recovered from storage and refuse pit features were examined to generate baseline subsistence data at the site. The primary goals of this study were to determine which animal resources were selected, and how frequently; whether resources were gathered from habitats immediately in the site vicinity, or from further abroad; whether there is evidence of seasonal abandonment of the site; and if different subsistence strategies were utilized by the Montgomery and Keyser Complex cultures, who built villages at the site. The results are typical of Piedmont Late Woodland sites. Subsistence at Biggs-Ford focused on large game in favor of more readily available, but lower yield animal resources. Large game appears to have been procured from nearby the site, and

evidence suggests year round occupation. Data were insufficient to adequately explore change over time.

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

A Woodland Site Near Duck, Dare County, North Carolina

Points and ceramics indicate Middle to Late Woodland occupation in an area of high dunes on the barrier island about 1.6 km of Duck or 6.4 km north of the bridge to Kitty Hawk, Dare County, North Carolina. Of the 18 triangular, three Jack's Reef, and one pentagonal points, 11 are made of brown jasper. Sherds represent a shell tempered vessel with a fabric impressed surface.

Larsen, Eric L. (Germanna Foundation)

Archaeology at Germanna: More than Just a Big House

In the summer of 2016, The Germanna Foundation sponsored excavations near the Enchanted Castle Site in Orange County, Virginia. Work was done in conjunction with a Field School from Virginia Commonwealth University. The recent excavations at the site, the first in 20 years, are moving away from the Enchanted Castle to incorporate more of the greater community once known as Germanna. The first steps toward this involve better defining the 5-sided palisade fort known as Fort Germanna. Established in 1714, the Fort was home to 42 German settlers – men, women, and children -- on Virginia's frontier and was the "jumping off point" for Spotswood's 1716 Expedition over the Blue Ridge. The brick and stone mansion that came to be known as Enchanted Castle was built around 1720. It was a prominent statement of English architecture and stature set out on Virginia's colonial frontier. A small community grew around Spotswood's mansion, but did not survive beyond the structure itself. For the first half of the 18th century, the Enchanted Castle served as a significant marker on the colonial landscape. When it was "rediscovered" by archaeologists in the 20th century, it again served as a focal point for Germanna. Moving beyond the footprint of the mansion, however, suggests a richer, deeper story. Potential topics of archaeological study include the German colonial experience, the expansion into Virginia's piedmont, shifting labor from indentured servants to slavery, as well as transportation and Virginia's nascent iron industry. The "Enchanted Castle" helped in marking Germanna and has influenced Germanna's preservation.

Lattanzi, Gregory (New Jersey State Museum)

Current State of Paleoindian Occupation in New Jersey

It has been 35 years since the last update on Paleoindian occupations in the state of New Jersey. The 1982 AENA fluted point survey presented the total number of points identified within the state as 280. Since that time many, many more discoveries within the state have shown themselves. In fact, New Jersey has pretty much seen a paleoindian explosion with new isolated finds and archaeological excavations. These new discoveries and insights have made it necessary at this time to again conduct a thorough assessment of Paleoindian finds in the state. This presentation, which is a work in progress, will cover all of the paleoindian information we currently have, assess the nature of their discovery, and discuss potential priorities for future research in the state. Based on these results, we are in a better position to direct our research and management of New Jersey's Paleoindian cultural resources.

Lecorchick, Nicholas, and Aryel Rigano (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Preliminary Results of Excavation at St. Barbara's Freehold

During the summer of 2016, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland investigated an area where the college plans to construct a new Athletic Stadium Complex. The project is located within the boundaries of the St. Mary's City National Historic Landmark. Shovel tests at 25-ft intervals along with geophysical testing revealed four sites within the 17 acres examined. Phase II investigations unearthed

artifacts consistent with a 19th-century agricultural complex, two compounds related to 18th- 19th-century slave quarters, and traces of an early 20th-century schoolhouse built by the National Slavonic Society circa 1912. In this paper, we discuss the preliminary results of this ongoing investigation and situate these sites within their historical context.

Lee, Jocelyn X. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Wandering Waterways: The Search for Terminal Archaic Sites on Relict Stream Channels

Terminal Archaic or Transitional sites in the Middle Atlantic Region are known to be associated with a riverine way of life, often clustering along major waterways. However, due to the changing landscape, many of the waterways along which these sites were situated have shifted location leaving behind a remnant channel. By analyzing the topography from LiDAR mapping and the locations of registered Terminal Archaic sites in Charles County, Maryland, the relationship between these aboriginal sites and the changing natural landscape becomes evident. Establishment of this relationship will assist in identifying future possible Terminal Archaic sites.

Lenik, Steve and Ivy Smith (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Historical Archaeology of the Weaver's House, St. Inigoes Manor, Webster Outlying Field

The Jesuit manors in southern Maryland that sustained the missionaries, parishes, and educational institutions have attracted archaeological investigation of manor houses, churches, and cemeteries, yet the range of economic activities that also occurred are not as well studied. Buried foundations of a possible weaver's house at Priest's Point in St. Inigoes Manor, located in what is now the U.S. Navy's Webster Field Annex, were revealed by compliance archaeology in 1982. Further exploration of the weaver's house site in 2016 by students in the Anthropological Research Methods class at St. Mary's College of Maryland consisted of excavations in and around the structure, in addition to historical research. These data reveal the overlap of domestic and industrial activities in the main compounds of Jesuit plantations in Maryland.

Lobiondo, Matthew V. C. (Monmouth University), John Dysart (Forest Service), and Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

The Breaking Point: Reexamining Pipe Stems from the Clark-Watson Site in Perth Amboy, New Jersey

Historic pipe stems are one of the most commonly found artifacts on historic archaeological sites and are a staple in Historic Archaeology. The study of this particular artifact can provide considerable insight into the lives of the people who used them. In addition to the cultural importance of pipe stems, these artifacts are frequently used to date historic sites. . Abstract (cont):=Working with a collection of over 2,000, 17th and 18th century pipe stems from the Clark-Watson site in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, we reexamine the notion of a communal tavern pipe and the life of the artifact through experimental archaeological techniques. In addition, we compare multiple accepted pipe stem dating methods, in an attempt to provide more accurate dates that will aid in the interpretation of future archaeological test sites.

Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)

Understanding the Threats from Shoreline Erosion: A Delmarva Peninsula Perspective to Coastal Archaeological Site Loss

Shoreline coastal environments are extremely dynamic. Regional observations along the coast of the Delmarva Peninsula outline the processes that threaten archaeological sites on two markedly different time scales. Fetch-related wave activity and tidal scouring occur on an hourly or daily time scale. In contrast, sea level change occurs on the century or millennial time scale. With these parameters in mind, research on the Delmarva Peninsula has shown that geology is the principal underlying factor

influencing the rates of erosion and subsequent archaeological site loss. In addressing historic rates of sea level rise for the region, our research has shown that historical tide gauge records represent a poor marine transgression proxy. Changes in the upland tidal marsh interface in areas situated away from actively eroding shorelines offer a better proxy of relative sea level change. At these interface settings, the addition of both in situ historic and prehistoric archaeological resources provide the possibility for developing high-resolution relative sea level change histories. With several thousand linear miles of coastline in the bay area and along Delmarva's Atlantic coast, archaeological resources in proximity to unarmored shorelines are the most threatened cultural resources in the region. In Virginia, seventeen percent of the recorded coastal archaeological sites in both Accomack and Northampton counties have been destroyed by erosion over the past 15 years. Additionally, 45 previously unknown sites have been exposed in the same area as a result of erosion and coastal land loss. Much higher rates of archaeological site loss have been noted along the shorelines of Dorchester County, Maryland. Realizing that **"modeling"** doesn't actually address archaeological site loss and offers only **"hypothetical / what if"** scenarios, our work offers a simplified **"carpe diem"** approach as an attempt to alleviate or at least address archaeological site loss along the coast.

Lukezic, Francis (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

The Wild West Comes to Southern Maryland: The Conservation of Three Solder Dot Cans from Deadwood, South Dakota

Located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in Southern Maryland, the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory is a tailor-made, state-of-the-art facility where conservation, archaeological research, and curation of Maryland's archaeological collections occur. The MAC Lab not only conserves the State's archaeological collections but also provides conservation services and guidance to Cultural Resource Management firms, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and museums throughout the United States. Over the past few years, the MAC Lab has steadily built a rapport with the City of Deadwood, in South Dakota, while conserving a variety of historic artifacts from their archaeological collections. In September of 2016, the City of Deadwood sent three solder dot cans with paper labels to the MAC Lab for conservation treatment. The cans are part of a collection of artifacts that were unearthed during the relocation of a historic structure, known as the Fountain House, within the city in March of 2015. The cylindrical cans arrived at the lab with a corroded metal surface and stains and soil partially obscuring the fragmentary paper labels that were still in situ. Each can has a soldered seam along the side, a solder-filled hole in the lid, and are likely made of tin-plated iron. The artifacts presented a unique conservation challenge, as the paper labels had to be entirely detached from the metal can in order to treat the materials separately. Each material required a different approach to cleaning and stabilization. This presentation will highlight the collaborative nature of the project and the uncommon techniques employed to conserve these archaeological objects.

Lunze, Jason (Virginia Maritime Heritage), S. Colebank (George Washington University), H. Sprinkle (City of Alexandria), F. Bromberg (Alexandria Archaeology), E. Breen (Alexandria Archaeology), R. Reeder (Alexandria Archaeology), G. Schwarz (Navy History and Heritage Command)

Hold Fast to Your Timbers: The Documentation and Analysis of the Wood and Iron Fastenings From the Late 18th Century Alexandria Ship.

In April 2016, members and volunteers with The Virginia Maritime Heritage Society, Alexandria Archaeology, as well as Underwater Archaeology Branch of Navy History and Heritage Command documented 141 treenails, and 67 iron fastenings to further study of the 18th century Alexandria Ship. Archaeology staff and volunteers collected sample data from fastenings present on the surviving timbers to allow for a unique look at the life of this ship before its purposeful deconstruction. The fastenings indicate a long life for the Alexandria ship before it was beached and broken, showing

several common repairs to the wooden fastenings. Further construction details are illustrated by the different wrought iron fastenings used in the ship's initial construction, as well as later repairs to the lower hull, and her sacrificial sheeting. This talk and paper illuminates the social aspects of constructing a large vessel in colonial America, and its long term repair and maintenance.

Magoon, Dane (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Preliminary Thoughts about the Interpretation of Canine Diet and Human Dietary Adaptation at the Hatch Site (44PG51) during the First Half of the Late Woodland Period

The Hatch site (44PG51), excavated by Lefty Gregory during the 1970s and 1980s, has produced one of the largest-known assemblages of archaeological canine remains in North America. In 2015, Dr. Jeff Blick published stable isotope data and radiocarbon dates for 36 of the dogs from this assemblage. This paper compares the information published by Dr. Blick for the canine remains with stable isotope data reflecting human dietary adaptation at the site, and provides preliminary conclusions regarding dietary adaptation for both humans and dogs at the Hatch Site during the first half of the Late Woodland period.

Makin, Michael (The College of William and Mary)

The Hatch Site (44PG0051), Prince George County, Virginia: The Recovered of Abbott Zoned Incised Ceramics

Excavations at the Hatch site in the 70s and 80s produced a wealth of information concerning the site's long indigenous occupation, stretching back 10,000 years to the Early Archaic Period and continuing into the early Contact Period. Of interest, is a rare Middle Woodland ceramic found on the site, Abbott Zoned Incised (AZI). This finely crafted pottery hints at the possibility of ritual feasting occurring at Hatch. This paper presents data from Hatch concerning contexts that contained AZI. To better understand AZI's use, it is necessary to know what faunal remains and other materials are associated with it. This study is made possible thanks to the impeccable archaeology done by Lefty Gregory. Without his careful excavations at Hatch none of the data would be available.

Manning, Rachel (The Montpelier Foundation)

Directions Toward a Set Typology and Dating Method Using Compass Bricks

Archaeological excavations on the grounds of James Madison's Montpelier have yielded a significant number of compass bricks. Compass bricks differ from typical rectangular brick in that there are two different shapes that they take at Montpelier: wedge shaped compass bricks correspond to the construction of the colonnade structure of the property's Temple, and a larger, tapered compass brick which corresponds to the 1797 construction of the mansion's front portico. One goal of this study is to create a set typology for this collection of compass bricks which would be beneficial for future excavations at Montpelier, particularly in terms of dating excavated material based on the type and size of compass brick present in a given provenience. This dating method could then be applied to any site with compass bricks in the Mid-Atlantic region and beyond. In addition to dating benefits of compass bricks, further investigation could provide answers to questions such as how superfluous compass bricks were reused in various areas of the Montpelier grounds.

***Marks, Rachel (West Chester University of Pennsylvania)**

Archaeology at the Allee House

The Allee House is located on the Delaware Bay in the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. It was erected in 1753 by John Allee, the son of a French refugee escaping punishment for practicing Calvinism. The house was sold to the US Government in 1962 after ownership through three families. It has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1971. Archaeological research has recently been

undertaken at the site to fulfill Federal Section 110 requirements due to structural renovations being done on the house by the National Historic Preservation Training Program. Excavation yielded almost 4,000 artifacts. Artifact analysis indicates functional changes in yard usage, as well as the locations of possible 18th century structural modifications to the house. GPR and GIS map overlay analysis also provide data on changing domestic land use throughout time. Due to the modern day risks to coastal sites, preservation of the Allee House and other archaeological resources is also discussed and considered throughout the presentation.

Martin, Andrew (Hunter Research Inc/Monmouth University) and Evan Mydlowski (Hunter Research Inc)

A Cumulative Viewshed Analysis of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark

Utilizing GIS-based cumulative viewshed analysis, this paper examines the visual relationships of the various prehistoric sites within the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark. By generating a cumulative viewshed for these sites, it is the contention of the authors that significant visual relationships between both the sites themselves, as well as between the sites and the surrounding landscape may be revealed. Particular attention will be paid to the Middle Woodland Period sites within the landmark; these sites are notable for both their number and the fact that they contain both domestic and mortuary features. This paper will also examine whether the viewsheds commanded by these different features may have played a role in their placement with the context of these sites.

McCague, Elizabeth (The Montpelier Foundation)

Bits, Saddles, and Shoes: A Preliminary Examination of Horse Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier

As an often overlooked artifact class, horse hardware has the potential to answer a wide variety of research questions on functionality of plantation work spaces. Ongoing archaeological research at James Madison's Montpelier has examined the dynamics of a 18th to mid-19th century working plantation in central Virginia. Through the survey and excavations of several areas that made up Madison's plantation, various horse hardware has been reported in several labor contexts and styles. This paper will look at the dataset of horse hardware that Montpelier has to offer and will discuss the potential research questions that can be explored by combining archaeological evidence, metal detector survey, and historical documentation in an attempt to further understand the function of the plantation's work complexes.

McKnight, Matthew D. (Maryland Historic Trust)

Persistent Place, or Just Passin' Through?

In 2013, after a 43 year hiatus in archaeological attention, researchers returned to the Biggs Ford prehistoric village (18FR14) in Frederick County, Maryland. They did so expecting that they would be investigating two Late Woodland components: a Montgomery Complex settlement and a large, palisaded Keyser village. What they did not expect to find were remnants of a contact period presence at Biggs Ford. This paper discusses heretofore unreported evidence of a 17th century occupation at the site and compares the European trade goods recovered from 3 consecutive field sessions at Biggs Ford with similar finds from the 17th Piscataway village on Heater's Island and other sites in the region.

McMillan, Lauren (St Mary's College of Maryland)

Tobacco Pipes at Sherwood Forest

In this paper, I will be combining two topics that Doug Sanford first introduced to me that have had profound consequences on my career - Tobacco Pipes and Sherwood Forest Plantation. Since the summer 2015, the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington has been

conducting archaeological investigations at Sherwood Forest- a late antebellum plantation located just outside the City of Fredericksburg. During the Civil War, Sherwood Forest was occupied in the winter of 1862/1863 by Union troops. We have uncovered and excavated a large refuse midden left by the northern soldiers. In this pit, we have found a variety of tobacco pipes discarded by the young men encamped on the plantation. In this paper, I will discuss the diverse assemblage of Civil War era pipes and the larger implications of our work at Sherwood Forest to the Fredericksburg community.

Means, Bernard K. (VCU Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Displaying the Printed Past

The Virtual Curation Laboratory has partnered with cultural heritage institutions throughout the Middle Atlantic Region (and beyond) to create three-dimensional (3-D) printed replicas for inclusions into new museum exhibits and associated outreach programs. This workshop presentation will highlight 3-D printed replicas incorporated into exhibits or associated educational programs at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Isle of Wight County Museum in Smithfield, Virginia, George Washington's Mount Vernon, the Virginia War Memorial, the World War I and II Mobile Museum, and the Virginia Museum of Natural History.

Means, Bernard K. (VCU Virtual Curation Laboratory)

The Arts of Digital Mending and Preservation

Virtual curation can draw on three-dimensional (3-D) visualization to create accurate digital models of artifacts, as well as plant and animal remains. The Virtual Curation Laboratory addresses conservation needs for archaeological collections in a number of ways. This presentation will consider applications of 3-D scanning to record objects for which conservation resources are limited, but preservation needs are great, such as iron-alloy items. Virtual curation will be considered, especially through 3-D printing, as a way to mend missing elements of an object. Finally, repeated 3-D visualization of an object throughout the conservation process can enable a greater degree of monitoring changes in an objects condition. Collections from Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, National Constitution Center, and Virginia Department of Historic Resources will be used to illustrate the potential of virtual curation in conservation.

Montaperto, Kristin M. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

#archaeology, #socialmedia, #what???: learning new ways to engage the public

The rise of digital technology has challenged archaeologists to create new interactive ways to engage the various publics. Within the Archaeology Program of The M-NCPPC Prince George's County's Department of Parks and Recreation, the Program's responsibilities are to protect the historic and cultural resources within the county for its citizens. But how do you teach the importance of archaeology when working with a large diverse audience? Through trial and error, archaeologists have created ways to engage the public through hands-on activities and volunteerism, while also exploring new avenues digital technology can offer. These activities and concepts will be addressed.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Crowdsourcing Science: Flotation Samples from 44VB0007, The Great Neck Site

"Crowdsourcing Science: Flotation Samples from 44VB0007, The Great Neck Site" is a hands-on program developed to engage the public around the state in ongoing research. Excavations conducted in 2015 and 2016 at the Great Neck site in Virginia Beach yielded ca. 20 gallons of small (<5mm) bones, teeth, and shell fragments. "Crowdsourcing Science" provides training, a flotation sample, and a kit of identified specimens to interested groups who are then vetted for participation. Group members sort

the small specimens in the research sample and the specimens then are returned to VMNH for further identification and analysis.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

A Different Kind of Treasure: Faunal Remains from Oak Hill Plantation Slave Quarters

In late 2014, a group of treasure hunters working with the Discovery Channel's series "Rebel Gold" used metal detectors, hand excavation, and a backhoe to search for the ever elusive remains of the Confederate treasury. Their target in this episode: Oak Hill Plantation in Pittsylvania County. Archaeologists from Hurt & Profitt, Inc. (H&P) subsequently conducted research, structure documentation, and salvage excavations in a standing four-room brick slave quarter in which the treasure hunters had dug several pits looking for the purported treasure. Archaeologists from VDHR and VMNH joined H&P for the excavation, and the faunal remains are being analyzed at VMNH. This paper will discuss the analysis and interpretation of the faunal remains recovered from two brick lined pits excavated in the slave quarter.

Moore, Kyle (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Red Clay Pipe Design Trends in 17th Century Maryland

Red clay tobacco smoking pipes held great cultural significance to Native groups in the Chesapeake region. Red pipes were used in religious ceremonies, as status symbols of the wealthy or important, and to convey social and cultural messages. Accepting or refusing to share a pipe could signify friendly or hostile intentions. Did red pipes function in a similar manner after the arrival of Europeans? This paper examines the various designs or symbols, on red pipes recovered from colonial sites and post-Contact Native sites and their contexts of use to determine the changing meaning these objects might have had during the first century of European colonization.

Mullen, John P. (Thunderbird Archeology /Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

Hidden Along the Waterfront: Overview of Site 44AX0229

Improvements to the Alexandria waterfront began soon after the town was established in 1749. By 1798, the tidal flats along the Potomac River had been infilled and the new shoreline was dominated by wharves and warehouses. Archeological excavations at the Hotel Indigo site along the original shoreline, revealed evidence of this engineered infilling: the remnants of a bulkhead wharf and a late-18th century ship that were used as a framework to create new land. The foundations of one of the earliest buildings found in Alexandria to date- the 1755 public warehouse - was uncovered only a few feet away. House foundations, a brick-lined well and four privies dating to the late 18th/early 19th century and factory and warehouse foundations from the late 19th and 20th century were also discovered and documented.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Soundscape and Place: Acoustic Archaeology in the Virginia Blue Ridge

As permanent landmarks, waterfalls and their associated plunge pools are documented among traditional peoples as liminal and sacred spaces. A review of ethnographic literature from around the world identifies these features as sources of life and transition, requiring proper preparation in advance of approach. The symbolic character of waterfalls may be in evidence in the Virginia Blue Ridge, where a small number of Middle and Late Woodland sites near named waterfalls are outside the topographic parameters of modeled site locations. Found on north-facing, steep slopes, these small ceramic-bearing sites have been documented in the Dark Hollow Falls, Rose River Falls, Big Rock Falls, and Shamokin Falls

settings. Decibel readings demonstrate the correspondence of archaeological site locations to areas where waterfall sound is most highly magnified by stream hollow walls. An example of Feld's 'acoustemology,' which takes into consideration sensory experience and memory as central to place identity, these Blue Ridge sites may represent locations where Native peoples paused to prepare themselves prior to approaching spaces requiring reverence.

Nelson, Matthew, Justin Pfau, Scott Gajewski, Ben Resnick, Doug MacDonald, Richard DeFeo, Reymundo Chapa, Samuel White and Corry Laughlin (Center for Integrated Research on the Environment (CIRE)/University of Montana)

Archaeology at Warren Grove Gunnery Range, Pine Barrens, Burlington County, New Jersey

In winter, 2015-2016, the University of Montana and GAI Consultants (UM-GAI) conducted an archaeological survey and evaluation project at Warren Grove Gunnery Range (WGGR), Burlington County, New Jersey. The project was funded by the United States Air National Guard through a cooperative agreement with the United States Army Corps of Engineers and UM. The UM-GAI team completed archaeological survey of ca. 5,003 acres of the range, making it the most expansive survey project in the Pine Barrens in recent history. The survey identified and evaluated eight archaeological sites, including seven historic/modern-period sites and one prehistoric site. Only one of the sites is NRHP-eligible, a probable 19th century collier's hut with associated charcoal production features. Based on prior work at the range and our survey results, UM updated the prehistoric and historic GIS archaeological predictive models for the range and vicinity.

***Nickelson, Matthew (University of Baltimore)**

Lithic Stone Material Comparison of Two Sites on the Patuxent River: River Farm and Pig Point

The purpose of this paper is to explain the research conducted during my internship with Preservation Maryland in conjunction with The Lost Towns Project, Inc. My research focused on comparing lithic stone material from two Woodland Period Native American sites on the Patuxent River. The research is based on the 2015 River Farm excavation completed by The Lost Towns Project, Inc. archaeologists in addition to the completed research from the 2009-2014 excavations of Pig Point. My research examines three basic questions: What were the types of lithic tools at both sites? What lithic material made up the debitage at both sites? What are the quantity of projectile points and their lithic material type at both sites? By compiling this information into bar graph form I was able to draw summaries of how the landform at both sites was utilized. My research leads me to conclude of a change in behavior and a shift to a subsistence lifestyle. Through the examination and analysis of stone lithic materials from both sites my research leads me to believe that a change in behavior may have occurred due to an increase in population and an attitude shift on how Native Americans viewed the coastal landscape.

Pasch, Christopher (Historic St. Mary's City)

Negotiating Gender Identity in the Early North American Coffee Houses (1660 to 1710): A Proposition for a Comparative Feminist Historical Archaeology Study of the Van Sweringen Tavern and Coffeehouse Site Complex, St. Mary's City, Maryland

St. Mary's City is home to one of the earliest known coffeehouse tavern sites in North America. The tavern was built by Dutchman, Garret Van Sweringen—an entrepreneur, estate owner, merchant, and council member—on property nearest to the State House. Previous documentary and archaeological research illustrated that this establishment catered to local elites and government officials with some of the finest accoutrements in one of the most luxuriously outfitted public buildings in the capital. Yet, evidence of segregated spaces—shaped as much by function as socio-cultural ideology—might provide clues for how the Coffeehouse Tavern's owner, clientele and servants navigated and negotiated their plural identities in the public sphere. As such, this paper is a proposal for an historical and archaeological

re-analysis of the Van Sweringen coffeehouse site using a comparative, feminist lens to get at how powered gender dynamics, as a component of publicly constructed and acted identities, were experienced.

***Phillips, Anthony (Monmouth University)**

Flight of the Bannerstone: An Alternative Analysis

Bannerstones are one of the most puzzling of all archaeological finds. It has been proposed that their uses ranged from atlatl or spear-thrower weights, to grave markers, to ritual items. While the spear-thrower weight theory is best supported; the experimental archaeology work done to date is not completely conclusive. This paper uses experimental testing done in an attempt to support an alternative theory that bannerstones were actually used on the dart itself to increase its weight, momentum, and penetration when used in hunting.

Pogue, Dennis J. (University of Maryland)

Measuring the Social, Spatial, and Temporal Dimensions of Virginia Slave Housing

Beginning in 2007, Doug Sanford and I began what we envisioned then would be a long-term project to find and record slave dwellings throughout the state of Virginia. With the support of a collaborative research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, we implemented a two-year pilot project, during which we recorded 30 buildings; with the assistance of Doug's students from Mary Washington and the help of many colleagues and others from around the state, that number has more than doubled in the years since. With a long-term scholarly interest in slavery in Virginia, like many others the two of us had looked to the surviving structures to assist us in interpreting the archaeological remains we had studied over the years, at Mount Vernon, Monticello, Stratford Hall, George Washington's Birthplace, and elsewhere. As we dug more deeply into the documentation relating to the almost 300 buildings that were on record with VDHR as having served as domiciles for the enslaved, we were surprised to find how tenuous many of those attributions were, and that the survey data was often many decades old and woefully incomplete. In fact, detailed information on standing slave quarters in Virginia came from a handful of well recorded buildings, most of which had been studied by the architectural research staff at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The NEH project was born from our dismay at this paucity of dependable documentation, coupled with our concern that these generally modest and poorly constructed dwellings were rapidly passing from the scene.

Poulos, Anastasia (Cultural Resource Division, Anne Arundel County)

In the Face of the Flood: A County's Efforts to Mitigate the Potential for a Massive Loss of Cultural Resources

Climate change is impacting Anne Arundel County, Maryland in a way that is extreme and remarkable with a rate of sea level rise that is nearly twice the global average. Historic properties and archaeological sites are increasingly at risk of inundation on the County's shorelines. *Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc.* has received a cultural resources hazard mitigation grant through the National Park Service's Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Fund (administered by the Maryland Historical Trust) and is partnering with Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Division to identify, evaluate, and document imminently threatened archaeological and historic sites in the County that are in the high-risk flood zones in Pasadena, Jessup, Laurel, Maryland City, Shady Side, and Deale. This paper will discuss the field and research methodology employed for assessing a massively large number of historic resources and archaeological sites at high risk of inundation. This project demonstrates the value of a united team effort in facing the challenge of undertaking a large survey area, the benefits of developing a collaboration across disciplines, the use of a GIS database to prioritize cultural resources across a wider

area, and the importance of both assessing and inventorying coastal sites endangered from natural hazards in order to mitigate the potential loss of these sites.

Ramey, Robin (North Carolina State University)

Curation as Research at the Oval Site (44WM80), Westmoreland County, Virginia

Site 44WM80, also known as the 'Oval Site,' is an 18th-century overseer's complex located at Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, VA. In cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington sponsored a field school to excavate the Oval Site from 2001-2014. The Oval Site, like many sites across the nation, has fallen victim to the larger "curation crisis" afflicting American archaeology today. Throughout the project's history, the majority of available funding has been funneled into field excavation. The curation of the site's artifacts lagged while excavations pushed forward, resulting in a largely unprocessed, uncatalogued, and unanalyzed artifact collection. This paper describes a recent effort to establish a standardized and sustainable processing and cataloging methodology for the collection and presents preliminary results of an analysis of 5,195 recently cataloged artifacts recovered from three of the site's sealed features.

Rankin, Jennifer C. (Temple University)

Interpreting Intra/Inter-site Spatial Distribution at the Snyder Paleoindian Complex, Warren County, New Jersey

The Snyder Complex consists of a series of stratified, multicomponent prehistoric localities at Carpentersville, New Jersey, situated on a series of terraces adjacent to the Delaware River. The Paleoindian components of the complex stand out because of the extensive landscapes involved and the number of fluted bifaces and diagnostic tool types that can be associated with the occupations. The complex has been identified as a locality that is frequently revisited during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene. This paper assesses the degree of use and/or reuse to determine if the complex represents coeval and/or successive habitations, or another scenario. Each site of the complex will be evaluated based on data generated from existing collections and recent assessments on the paleoenvironment and technological organization. Site complexes like Snyder, spread over large areas, emphasize the importance of a landscape perspective and intra/inter-site spatial patterning when identifying and interpreting archaeological deposits.

Read, Esther Doyle (University of Maryland Baltimore County)

Landscape and the Imagined Past in Port Tobacco, Maryland

The eighteenth-century village of Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland was a busy port with some 80 structures, including the county court house and jail, an Episcopal Church, businesses, and houses. The current landscape in the central portion of the village, with its six structures, is a stark contrast to its historic counterpart. Only three eighteenth-century homes survive and most of the court house is a reproduction built in conjunction with the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration. Visitors to Stag Hall, one of the remaining period houses, are greeted by a lawn featuring a looped gravel drive lined by boxwood. The setting projects a formal entrance for the house that never existed, but instead was created during the latter part of the last century. For much of its history the Stag Hall lot was the location of the house, its kitchen wing, and at least three commercial buildings. Recent public excavation of the lot has located remnants of a print shop, giving us an opportunity to explore the changing nature of part of the village landscape and how it is used to preserve a local history and identity deeply rooted in the traditions of the Colonial and ante-bellum South.

Reid, Chardé, Julianna Jackson, and Christine Ames (DC HPO)

Starting a Conversation: Using Artifacts to Engage the Public

The DC HPO Archaeology Program has developed several artifact-based outreach activities that we use to provide hands-on interaction with the past.

Richardson, G. Anne (Chief, Rappahannock Tribe), Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland), and Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Reflections on a Centuries-Old Interpretation: The Distribution of Rappahannock River Indian Towns on the 1608 Smith Map

For nearly a century, the distribution of towns along the north bank of the Rappahannock River on the John Smith Map (1608/published 1612) (and the dearth of towns on the south bank) has been interpreted as evidence of the long reach of Powhatan. The Rappahannock groups, the thinking goes, put a river between themselves and the Powhatans in an effort to manage the Mamanatowick's demands. Recent work using GIS to model Late Woodland settlement along the Rappahannock suggests that Smith's observations, which were made during the summer, were indeed real, but the pattern was more likely a reflection of ecological rather than political factors. Good corn-growing soils, suitable clays, marshlands, and access to transportation tributaries occur in significantly higher frequency and closer association on the north bank than on the south. The Zúñiga Map, which shows Smith's visit to the south side of the Rappahannock in December, reflects the use of this side of the river as a winter hunting ground – as suggested by contemporary Rappahannock. These findings lead us back to the question, what exactly was the relationship of Powhatan to the Rappahannock groups?

Ridgway, Katherine (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Hatching a Plan: The Collaborative Effort to Revive the Hatch Site Collection

When “Lefty” Gregory passed away he left behind a rich collection of artifacts from the Hatch site in Virginia, where he excavated for many years. It was donated to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources by his widow Eve. Then the work began, moving a collection consisting of over 500 boxes of artifacts to Richmond. The effort required the expertise of the conservator, curator, and several archaeologists along with many volunteers. This collection is a great example of why orphaned collections are still relevant and worth saving and how they can be a team building endeavor.

Rimer, Esther (Smithsonian Institution)

Come, Let Us Share a Glass

What do glass tableware assemblages at sites like Clifts Plantation and Notley Hall indicate about the role of glassware in tenant households and the homes of powerful colonial figures? Archaeological and probate evidence of glass tableware from late 17th to early 18th century sites in Southern Maryland and the Northern Neck of Virginia supports a shift in glass tableware from Continental European Anglo-Venetian forms towards English Flint glass by 1700, as well as the use of glassware as a convivial social marker. Extensive study of tableglass in this region shows a commonality of forms and the lingering presence in the new ‘Flint glass’ of older stylistic characteristics that you won't find in Noel Hume's “Guide to Artifacts”. Come on over for a comparative analysis of early colonial glass tableware forms in this region.

Riseling, George F., Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

A Method for Conserving Large Assemblages of Hand wrought Nails.

The long term conservation prospects for large assemblages of hand wrought nails has always been, and continues to be, a chronic deficiency in the curation of archaeological collections. The discovery of a 17th-century domestic site on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) campus,

designated Shaw's Folly (18AN1436), currently under investigation by the SERC Environmental Archaeology Lab, is yielding a rich and voluminous collection of artifacts. One well-represented category in particular is hand wrought nails. The confluence of conservation deficiency and artifact abundance presented the opportunity for me to investigate the application of novel, cost effective, combinations of conservation treatments that would improve analysis, and curation longevity prospects, for a large assemblage of hand wrought nails. I will describe the cleaning and conservation methods applied to this class of artifact, and demonstrate the improved diagnostic analysis achieved in comparison to traditional catalog entries for hand wrought nails as whole, head, or shank.

***Saffos, Kara (The University of Mary Washington)**

Plantation Bottlescape: An Examination of the Landscape and Peoples of Sherwood Forest

This paper examines the origins of a 20th century bottle dump discovered during archaeological excavations of Sherwood Forest Plantation in Stafford County, Virginia. The purpose of this paper is to gain a better understanding of the lives of the post-bellum workers who lived there into the mid-20th century. Prior research has focused on identifying the names of both formerly enslaved individuals and tracing the lives and families of post-bellum employees to see what became of them once they left the plantation structure. By examining the bottle midden that has been identified in the area of the former slave structures, which were later inhabited by workers after the war, we hope to more effectively comprehend the lives of the persons who have been identified through research, as well as the plantation landscape that they lived in, which would continue to shape the South for many years to come.

Seiter, Jane I., and Michael J. Worthington (Oxford Tree Ring Laboratory)

Dendrochronology and Vernacular Architecture at Catoctin Furnace

The science of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating, has long been used to pinpoint the date of construction for many of the mid-Atlantic's grandest and most famous buildings, including George Washington's Mount Vernon, James Madison's Montpelier, and the Charles Carroll House in Annapolis. But dendrochronology can also provide insight into the development of smaller vernacular structures such as worker's cottages, log cabins, or smokehouses. In 2013, a dendrochronological research project was launched at Catoctin Furnace in Frederick County, MD, to assess and sample the historic worker's cottages surrounding the furnace area. This paper presents the results of that research, setting it within the wider cultural context of changes to the ownership of the furnace, the fluctuating composition of the furnace's workforce, and the economic development of the village as a whole.

Shephard, Christopher (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Archaeology at the Buck Farm Site: Toward a Social Biography of Algonquian Sacred Space

In the summer of 1969 Norm Barka, Lefty Gregory, and field school students from the College of William and Mary excavated a 2,000 square foot palisaded enclosure along the Chickahominy River. Interpreted as a *quioccassan* or temple, the walled structure was constructed during the 13th century and used continuously until it burned roughly four hundred years later. In this paper I present an interpretive approach that traces the social biography of the site, its transformation into a sacred place, and its shifting significance in the 17th century when—despite its abandonment—it was commemorated and ceremonialized in new and important ways.

Shumate, Scott (Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants)

The Life and Times of Douglas Sanford: The Monticello and Enchanted Castle Years

During much of the 1980s, it was my privilege and my pleasure to learn the trade of archaeologist from Douglas Sanford. From my first field school at Monticello, to years of fieldwork on Mulberry Row and

within the 1st Roundabout, to many months of work at Alexander Spotswood's frontier home at the Enchanted Castle on the Rapidan River, it was my good fortune to work under the supervision of one of Virginia's most talented historical archaeologists. More than that, it was my great fortune to be able to call Doug Sanford friend. His influence extended and continues to extend far beyond the field, and directly shaped the person that I have become on both personal and professional fronts. Thus, this presentation is meant as something of personal memoirs his and mine, as a tribute to true professional, and by way of saying Thanks.

Singer, Zachary L. (University of Connecticut) and Carol A. Ebright (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Revisiting the Higgins Site (18AN489): Reanalysis of the First Excavated Paleoindian Site in Maryland

The Gloria S. King Research Fellowship granted by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory facilitated a reanalysis of the Higgins site in Anne Arundel County. This presentation provides an overview of the original excavation and interpretation of the Paleoindian component at Higgins. We also present an updated discussion of the Paleoindian occupation based on the reanalysis of the toolkit composition, raw material profile, and intra-site patterning.

Sipe, Boyd (Thunderbird Archeology WSSI)

#Archeology: Loose Lips Save Slave Ships?

The discovery of the hulk of an 18th-century sailing ship during archeological excavations at the Hotel Indigo site in the City of Alexandria, Virginia attracted the attention of local, national and international corporate media and trended on social media sites. Reflecting on this project's 15 minutes of fame and media attention associated with other recent high-profile archeological projects in the Washington D.C. metro area, various issues including unequal access to media, knowledge, and heritage; the role of archeology in effecting social change; crowdfunder funding for preservation efforts; and the risks and rewards for media-engaged archeologists are considered. Analysis of the generation and consumption of media reports and public reaction on the street and in the online space during the Hotel Indigo excavations and similar media-involved projects may also assist in better understanding archeology as a public endeavor and archeological knowledge production and popularization through media communication in the 21st century.

Skolnik, Benjamin A. (Alexandria Archaeology)

The Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code: Managing Archaeology within the Framework of City Development

Archaeological investigations at 220 S. Union Street are just the first of a series of upcoming excavations along Alexandria's historic Waterfront. On November 18th, 1989, the City Council of Alexandria, Virginia adopted the one of the first local archaeological protection ordinances in the country, which requires an assessment of the potential archaeological significance prior to "ground disturbing activity" in the City. This framework provides an environment through which Alexandria Archaeology, a department of the Office of Historic Alexandria, has been able to integrate archaeology into the City development process and has brought together City Archaeologists, Cultural Resource Managers, developers, and the public to investigate, document, and preserve the past. Here, we highlight the historic development of Alexandria's Waterfront and discuss the challenges of negotiating the needs of archaeology as historic preservation with the demands of urban development as required by Alexandria's Archaeological Protection Code.

Slepushkina, Alexandra (EAC/A)

Unbuttoning the Past: What Buttons Can Tell Us about Catoctin Furnace

Catoctin Furnace is a historic forge first built in the late 18th century located in the Catoctin Mountains, in Thurmont, Maryland. The Forgerman's House is a historic residence in which workers of the nearby furnace lived. The purpose of this research is to identify the type of buttons found at The Forgerman's House in Catoctin. Doing so creates an earliest possible date for the buttons to have been made, and therefore, help in dating certain stratigraphical levels of the site. This research draws upon sources that detail button making, and sources that help identify the exact type of button found. It also touches on the clothing and the evidence of domestic production found in The Forgerman's House.

Souther, Lauren and Garrett Silliman (Johnson, Mirmiran, Thompson)

Looking Beneath the Surface: Revisiting Barnesfield Plantation in King George County, Virginia

The multicomponent Barnesfield plantation in King George County, Virginia was first identified in 1998 and subsequently underwent additional Phase Ib survey and Phase II testing investigations during 2010 and 2016 respectively. During this work, several historic features were identified. While the site has been well documented through earlier studies, there remain unanswered questions about Barnesfield including: (1) the location of the original (c. 1715) plantation house; (2) the location of associated structures; (3) features located within the site from 1699 – 1715; and (4) the nature and extent of the pre-contact shell midden previously identified at the site. Through geophysical studies, subsurface anomalies were targeted in the 2016 Phase II testing where new features were identified, previous feature identifications were confirmed, and a better understanding of the intrasite patterning was gained. This presentation will focus on the results of geophysical studies and the resultant archaeological findings of the Barnesfield plantation site.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Little House on a Hill: surprises in Heritage Resource Management

The County Archaeological Research Team, Archaeology and Collections Branch, Fairfax County park Authority is currently conducting a Phase III Data Recovery of a late eighteenth through mid twentieth century site in the western part of the county. Proposed development mandated a cemetery delineation as well as Phase I and II investigations which identified two temporally sequential and spatially distinct loci of activity as well as a colorful tract history. The earlier of these loci yielded suggestions of African American presence including colonoware and glass beads. This project demonstrates the benefits of sound local cultural resource policies and the dedication of the agency towards responsible stewardship.

Sperling, Stephanie T. (Ann Arundel County)

Excavating and Monitoring Coastal Sites in a Time of Rapid Climate Change

Archaeologists with Ann Arundel County (Maryland) and The Lost Towns Project have been contending with the issues of sea level rise and coastal erosion on archaeological sites since 2010. In recent years, several digs have taken place along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, including at the River Farm prehistoric site, the 18th century Ivy Neck mansion, and at the 20th century Beverly Triton Beach Resort. The team also continues to monitor rapid erosion that is devouring shell middens, cemeteries, and farmsteads across the county. This paper will provide status updates on these sites, many of them National Register-eligible, and will discuss lessons learned in the field.

***Stevens, Craig (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)**

Maryland's Josiah Henson: A Tale of Black Resistance

Josiah Henson, an escaped slave and eventual Underground Railroad conductor, has been historically overshadowed by the work of literary giant Harriet Beecher Stowe. The internationally renowned novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, utilized the dramatic events of Henson's life as inspiration for the work's protagonist, Uncle Tom. However, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) and Montgomery Parks of southern Maryland have commenced efforts to bring the narrative of Josiah Henson the individual, rather than Uncle Tom the fictional character, to the public sphere. This paper discusses the conservation, archaeological and GIS methods being used to facilitate the investigation of Henson's life in Rockville, Maryland and public dissemination of his narrative. In my research I use archaeological investigation and GIS software to produce a story map of the Isaac Riley plantation in which Henson was enslaved. This map serves as a preview for donors and eventually a self-guided tour for the site's museum. As Henson's influential life story is brought into mainstream understanding, we are able to combat the historic belittlement of African-American achievements and contribute to the larger story of Black resistance to slavery.

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

Modeling Climate Change, Past and Present

In 2015, St. Mary's College of Maryland was hired by the St. Mary's County Historical Preservation Commission to conduct an assessment of previously recorded archaeological resources in the county. Before 2010, St. Mary's County along with the rest of southern Maryland led the state in population growth and, while the rate has dramatically subsided, the HPC wanted to understand the impact of land use change, especially residential and commercial development, on the county's archaeological record. Using GIS technologies, it became immediately apparent that development is not the issue: rather, sea-level rise, land subsidence, and erosion are the greatest threats to the county's archaeological heritage. This paper describes how these threats and losses were modeled and how we might re-think the county's unique early colonial heritage as an early chapter in the history of climate change.

Sullivan, Kathleen M. (The Mariners' Museum)

Preserving an Ironclad: Where Archaeology and Conservation Meet

The USS Monitor was an American Civil War ironclad that sank in a storm off the coast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina in December of 1862. In the early 2000s, a team of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) archaeologist and Navy salvage divers recovered 210 tons of artifacts from the ship's wreck site and transported them to The Mariners' Museum and Park in Newport News, Virginia, for conservation, display, and study. The conservation of the objects excavated from the wreck site is ongoing and the current estimated completion date for the project is approximately twenty years. Due to the nature of artifacts recovered from a marine site, archaeology and conservation must go hand in hand, since objects come to the museum completely encased in concretion. Thus as artifacts are being conserved, they are also being excavated. The removal of concretion unveils not only the original form of these objects, but details such as maker's marks can be uncovered. This presentation will discuss such discoveries in order to illustrate and emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of conservation projects.

Swain, Emily (Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.)

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable: Archaeology and the 1860 Presidential Campaign in DC

No election in the nineteenth century was as divisive as the 1860 presidential campaign. Though ultimately won by Abraham Lincoln, electoral votes were split between four candidates, including John Bell, the third party nominee for the Constitutional Union party. Despite choosing not to campaign

extensively, Bell, and his running mate, Edward Everett, proved popular, winning Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, and narrowly losing in four states including Maryland. Support for candidates was shown by wearing campaign buttons, which for the first time included versions with tintype portraits of the candidates. Relatively uncommon during the campaign, surviving examples are rare, so it was a surprise when a Bell-Everett campaign button was found during archaeological excavations along the 1000 block of K Street NW in December 2015. This presentation will discuss the excavation and place the campaign button within the context of the 1860 presidential campaign.

Tarulis, Elizabeth (James Madison's Montpelier)

Hit or Miss? Determining Whether a Metal Detecting Survey Revealed the Location of the Blacksmith's Shop

Metal detecting is an important tool for locating historic archaeological sites. In 2013, a metal detecting survey was conducted at James Madison's Montpelier to locate archaeological sites along the north side of the main house. During the survey an abundance of iron artifacts, some of which appeared to be associated with blacksmithing, were recovered. For this paper, I will compare the iron artifacts recovered from the metal detecting survey at James Madison Sr.'s iron ledgers to determine if this survey discovered the site of the 18th century blacksmith's shop. This study is important for developing a better understanding of non-agricultural means of production on colonial plantations, as well as determining the utility of metal detection as a survey technique for finding similar sites in the Mid-Atlantic.

Tritsch, Michael R., Jim Breedlove, and Leo Plourde (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Contees Wharf Slave Site

This paper is a discussion of the faunal remains recovered from the Contees Wharf slave site which dates to the early 19th-century on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) campus in Edgewater, Maryland. I have combined conventional identification and analysis of element and species, with a measure of fragmentation, to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the diet and treatment of slaves in this region of Maryland, as well as their impact on the environment in which they lived.

Truitt, Lenny and Glen Mellin (Independent Researchers)

An Agroforestry Sampler

We are assessing the composition, timing, and magnitude of ecological change within Native American traditional landscapes. We highlight two of our research topics: witness tree analysis, and the results of our ethnoecological survey along the Nanticoke River.

Tyler, Jason, and Jeanne A. Ward (AAHA)

Documenting At-Risk Cultural Resources in Calvert County, Maryland

The coastal zone of Maryland is vulnerable to shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, episodic storm surge and inundation from sea level rise, with sea level rise within the state projected to be twice the global average. Given the potential impact of such events on existing cultural resources along Calvert County's 143 miles of shoreline, the county has prioritized documenting some of the areas most threatened by the process. This paper explores the success of two of these initial surveys in documenting at-risk heritage resources, identifying their vulnerability and engaging with the public regarding their potential loss.

Uunila, Kirsti (Calvert County Government)
The Rising Tide is a Careless Archaeologist

Local governments are encouraged to incorporate cultural resources in hazard assessment and mitigation plans with little guidance about integrating archaeology into the effort. Calvert County, Maryland, surrounded and dissected by tidal waters, attempts to do so. This paper discusses some of the problems involved in that work, and describes the approach Calvert County has taken in anticipation of the eventual inundation of cultural resources, including archaeological sites.

***Vaughan, Kelsey (James Madison's Montpelier)**

Sale Gardens at James Madison's Montpelier: Food, Freedom, and the Father of the Constitution

Slave gardens have been known through oral and historic accounts to be present throughout the plantations of the Antebellum Southeast. As of yet, no slave gardens have been discovered at James Madison's Montpelier. This project aims to shed light on not only how the slaves were supplementing their diet and wealth with gardens, but how they were able to modify their enslaved landscape in a way that it could be culturally redefined as "theirs". By looking at the archaeological record, historical accounts, and botanical remains, this paper hopes to create a model for finding slave gardens on the plantation for future excavations.

Veit, Richard, Adam Heinrich, and Sean McHugh (Monmouth University)

Searching for the "Lighthouse Fort and the Refugee Town" on Sandy Hook, A Story of Archaeological Research

Since 1764 the Sandy Hook Lighthouse has guarded the treacherous approaches to New York Harbor. During the American Revolution Continental forces unsuccessfully tried to deny the British control of the lighthouse. British troops and partisans captured Sandy Hook early in the war and, despite repeated raids by Continental forces, retained control of the sandy peninsula until the end of the conflict. Indeed, the British fortified the lighthouse and Loyalists, many of African descent, constructed a Refugee Town near the light which served as a base of operations for raiding parties along the Jersey shore. Monmouth University's 2016 archaeological field school investigated the lighthouse property in an attempt to identify the location of the Lighthouse Fort and Refugee Town.

Veness, Megan (Fairfax County)

An Unexpected Find Under the Plowzone

Patriot Park North, located in the western side of Fairfax County, is a 67-acre park in which the Fairfax County Park Authority is planning to construct a complex. Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB) conducted a comprehensive Phase I and II survey in summer 2016, which revealed an area that contained a concentration of late third quarter eighteenth century artifacts. This area was exposed further with one meter by one meter unit excavation in a large block which exposed Feature 5. Feature 5, a 14 foot by 9 foot storage pit or cellar, contained artifacts ranging from black glazed earthenware to green shell-edged pearlware and brass buttons. With further testing and continued analysis of the artifacts recovered, archaeologists can reconstruct the areas of use within the structure, and shed more light on the inhabitants of Fairfax County in the eighteenth century.

Wall, Robert and Megan Glixon (Towson University)

Excavations at the Biggs Ford Site (18FR14) in the Monocacy Valley have revealed evidence of a 15th century Keyser phase occupation represented by Keyser cord-marked shell-tempered ceramics. This is contemporaneous with the Keyser phase village at the Barton site and also fits in the center of an approximately 350 year time span for the Keyser phase of the Late Woodland period. The ceramic

assemblage from the Biggs Ford site is described and comparisons are made with Keyser phase sites in the Potomac and Shenandoah Valleys.

Webster, Rebecca (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Beads: What are They Good For? Identification of Seventeenth Century Anglo-Native Diplomacy in the Archaeological Record

Although Europeans settling in the New World may have classified beads as worthless trinkets, beads, both shell and glass, were critical for diplomatic purposes. This paper describes the types and distributions of beads and the artifacts associated with them that were recovered from the Country's House Site in St. Mary's City, Maryland. These bead distributions may provide important archaeological evidence for the 1639 "Law to Regulate Trade with Indians" and the 1666 Articles of Peace and Amity between the Calvert government and the Maryland nations. Diplomacy was an important component of Anglo-Native interaction in the 17th century, serving to maintain chiefly authority in Maryland.

Wilkins, Andrew (Louis Berger)

The UMW Field School: Professor Sanford's 20 Years of Archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation

Stratford Hall Plantation was home to the University of Mary Washington's Annual Field School in Archaeology for 20 years. From 1993 to 2014, Professor Douglas Sanford led students and crew in several excavations centered on revealing the working side of the plantation that was the home of the Lee family during the 18th and early-19th centuries. Under the direction of Professor Sanford, the field school explored and re-interpreted the 1930s colonial revival landscape of Stratford with excavations at the Great House's West Garden, Reconstructed Slave Quarters, ST 116, and ST 92: 18th and 19th-century sites of enslaved laborers and overseers that had long since disappeared under the 1930s reconstruction of the plantation as a historic house museum. This paper highlights Doug's accomplishments in research and education at Stratford through the author's own experiences, focusing on the most recent years of the field school at ST 92.

Wholey, Heather A. (West Chester University)

The Mid-Atlantic Steatite Belt: Archaeological Approaches to Traditional Knowledge and the Formation of Persistent Landscapes

In the Mid-Atlantic, steatite outcrops within the eastern talc belt, which runs from Alabama, through New England to Labrador. It is a porous, carvable stone with a mineralogical and chemical makeup that inhibits soil formation, resulting in scrub or barren landscapes that host rare grasses and wildflowers. In their natural state, these would be striking landscape features. While an array of items, such as plummets, bannerstones and pipes, were produced from steatite throughout pre-colonial times, the craft of carving open vessels peaked during the Transitional Period. Though several locales may supply steatite, only some appear to have been used for extraction, and finished vessels are found up to 300 kilometers from these source locations. Traditional knowledge about the environment is often observable to us through ethnography, local toponomy, or oral history. Much of the Mid-Atlantic region lacks access to these rich sources. Yet traditional knowledge is also manifest in the physical construction of persistent landscapes as people visit and revisit places, infusing them with meaning and memory. This work addresses how archaeology helps to understand how people developed traditional knowledge of resources in the past, and how archaeology may be a partner in the contemporary cultural re-imagination of relict landscapes.