

48th Annual



Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

March 15-18, 2018

Virginia Beach Resort and Conference Center
2800 Shore Drive
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451

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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.

Archeological Society of Virginia - Col. Howard MacCord Chapter

Archeological Society of Virginia - Massanutten Chapter

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Arrangements: Michael Clem (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Registration: Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

Social Media: Lauren McMillan (University of Mary Washington)

MAAC 2018 Meeting Information

Registration is in the **Upper Lobby**

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

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

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

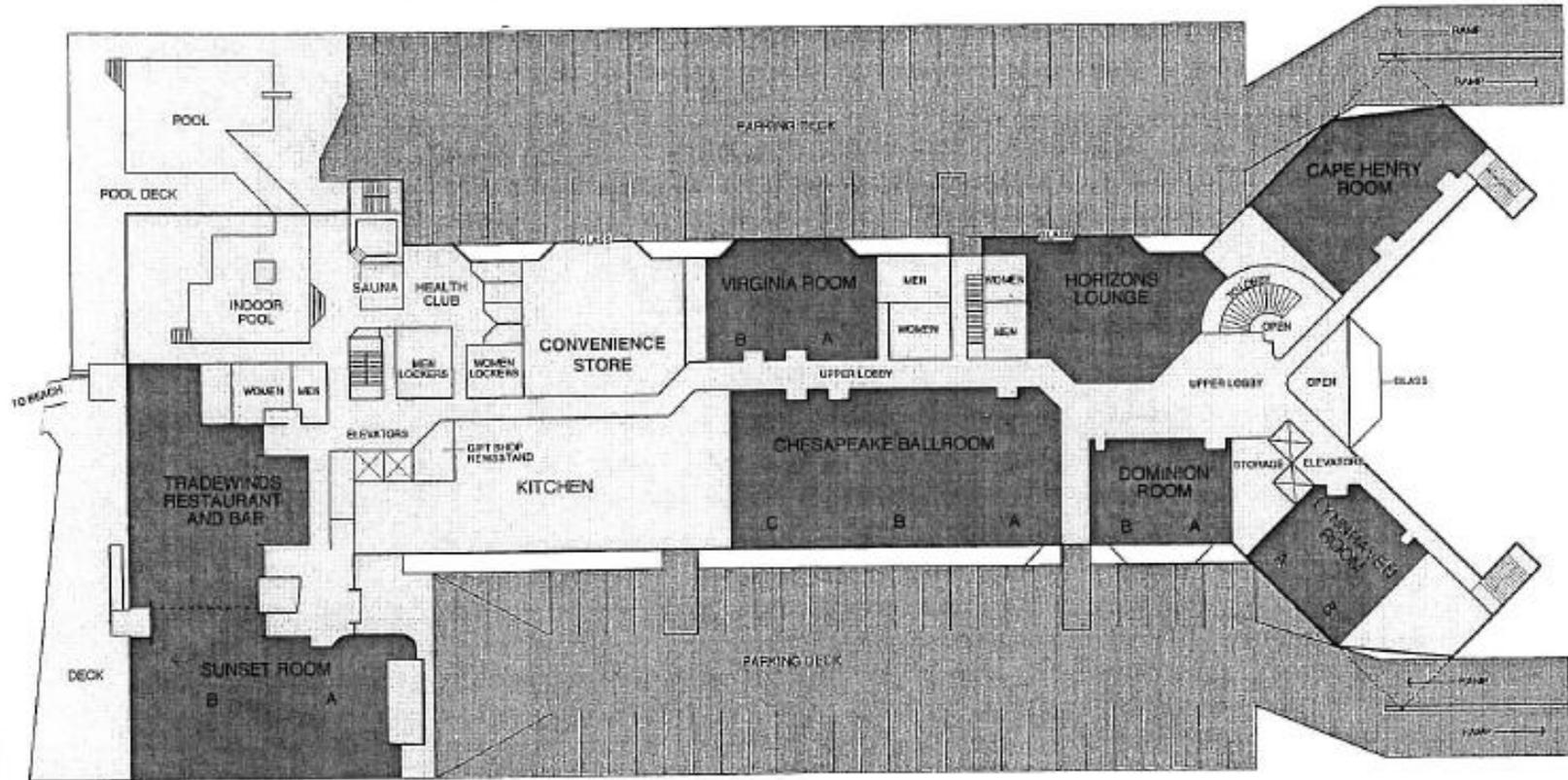
Track C sessions are in the **Virginia Room**

Poster Session and Refreshments in **Horizons Lounge**

*= undergraduate student paper/poster competition

**= graduate student paper/poster competition

CONFERENCE CENTER FLOOR PLAN:



Conference Events

Thursday, March 15th

Dr. June Evans Memorial Projectile Point/Lithic Workshop

Where: Virginia Room

1:00-4:00pm

Advanced Registration is Required

Fieldtrip: Tour of Ft. Eustis

10:00am-2:00pm

Advanced Registration is Required

Friday, March 16th

Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect

Where: Horizon Room

When: 11:00am - 12:00pm

Student Committee Archaeology Olympics

Where: Virginia Room

When: Friday 3:20-5:00pm

MAAC Plenary Session: Keynote Speaker - Dr. Heather Lapham

Where: Chesapeake Room

When: 7:30pm

Saturday, March 17th

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. Heather Lapham
Research Laboratories of Archaeology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Friday, March 16th
7:30pm
Chesapeake Room

***From Sacrifice to Survival: What Animal Use Reveals about the Lives
of Zapotec Priests and Spanish Soldiers***

Tiny fragments of animal bones and teeth once overlooked as insignificant artifacts can reveal a wealth of information about past human lifeways. How did people view the cosmos and their place in it? How did they navigate their traditional religious observances in a new and unknown land? What relationship did they have with their neighbors? These questions and many others can be answered in part by looking closely at human-animal interactions. Sacrificial offerings of puppies, poult, and toads by Zapotec priests living more than a thousand years at Lambityeco in the Valley of Oaxaca in southern Mexico give us a window into religious beliefs and associated rituals of an ancient civilization whose predecessors still reside in the valley today. Closer to home, the remnants of meaty meals eaten by sixteenth century Spanish soldiers at Fort San Juan in western North Carolina tell tales of survival, deteriorating relations with the native Joarans, and religious observances during what became Spain's last attempt to colonize the interior Southeast.





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

Stop by the registration table or 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.

Resume Review

Have you been meaning to review and polish your resume but never found the time to do it? The MAAC Student Committee is hosting a Resume Review again! Bring a copy of your resume to the conference with a specified area of interest, for example, CRM, museum work, etc. Make sure to drop off your resume at our bookroom table by 12pm on Friday. You will be paired with a resume reviewer from your specified field of interest and receive feedback on your resume. We will return your resume, with comments, by Saturday evening.

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! And new this year, we will be setting up a photobooth!

Check out our schedule in the program to find out more information about our conference events, including *Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect*, *Annual Student Mixer & Raffle*, and *Archaeology Olympics!*

Make sure you follow our Facebook page: www.facebook.com/MAACStudent and Twitter: [@MAACSC_Students](https://twitter.com/MAACSC_Students). You can also reach us at maac.sc.mail@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

8:00-10:20	Archaeologies of Free and Enslaved Communities in the Shenandoah Valley
10:20-10:40	<i>Break</i>
10:40-12:00	General Session: Collection's Based Research
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>
1:00-4:20	Examining Advances and "Old" Stand-bys in Conservation

2:00-3:30	Horizon Room: Public Outreach Event
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Chesapeake C

Friday, March 16

8:00-10:00	Environmental Archaeology
10:40-11:00	<i>Break</i>
11:00-12:00	Workshop: Using X-Radiography When Budget Is a Factor
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>
1:00-3:40	Historical Archaeology in the Garden State, a Sampler

Virginia

8:00-10:40	"...take some paines to knowe the name of this 9 mile broad river": New Insights from the Colonial Encounters Potomac Project
10:00-10:20	<i>Break</i>
10:20-12:00	General Session: Public Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>
1:00-3:00	General Session: Archaeology of the American Civil War
3:20-5:00	Student Committee Archaeology Olympics

Saturday, March 17

8:00-10:20	Geospatial Studies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology	
10:20-10:40	<i>Break</i>	
10:40-12:00	Chesapeake A What Do We Do With All the 3D Stuff?	Chesapeake B Zooarchaeology Interest Group Meet and Greet
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
1:00-4:00	Bones, Stones, and Drones: A Workshop and Poster Session on Middle Atlantic Archaeology	

2:30-4:00	Horizon Room: Poster Session
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7:50-10:00	The Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier
10:00-10:20	<i>Break</i>
10:20-12:00	General Session: Historical Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>
1:00-4:20	General Session: Historical Archaeology, cont.

8:00-12:00	Approaches to the Study of Quarries and Quarry-related Sites in the Mid-Atlantic
12:00-1:00	<i>Lunch</i>
1:00-3:00	Approaches to the Study of Quarries and Quarry-related Sites in the Mid-Atlantic, cont.
3:00-3:20	<i>Break</i>
3:20-4:40	Workshop: Toolstone Sources in the Middle Atlantic

Sunday, March 18

8:00-10:00	General Session: The Archaeology of Maryland
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7:50-9:40	Gathering Places: Recent Insights from Virginia
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8:00-10:20	General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology
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Notes

Friday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Archaeologies of Free and Enslaved Communities in the Shenandoah Valley Session Organizer: Matt Greer (Syracuse University)

For generations, scholars have suggested that despite the tens of thousands of Black women and men living in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley before 1860, the relatively 'low' percentage of these persons in the region meant that we do not need to explore their lives in seeking to understand the Valley. While historians have questioned this since the 1990s, as recently as five years ago archaeologists had yet to excavate a single site inhabited by Black Shenandoahans in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Recently, however, several research projects have begun to explore various sites related to the Valley's Black history— from free Black communities to plantations, from iron works to cemeteries. This session highlights this ongoing work, demonstrating both its vibrancy and its potential to contribute to ongoing discussions of free and enslaved communities in Virginia.

8:00 **The Rise of Slavery in Lexington and its Hinterlands**

Donald Gaylord (Washington and Lee University)

8:20 **Spaces and Places: An Archaeological Analysis of "Front Yards" at Buffalo Forge**

Erin S. Schwartz (College of William and Mary)

8:40 **Antebellum Slavery and Slave Housing in the Shenandoah Valley**

Doug Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

On Finding Smoke Town, a late eighteenth, to mid- nineteenth century, rural free black community populated in circa 1791 by some of the 452 manumitted slaves of Robert

9:00 **Carter III.**

Mark Michael Ludlow (RPA) and Michael K. Kehoe (NSVC-ASV)

Global Commodities and Local Economies: Enslaved Consumers in the Northern Shenandoah Valley

9:20 Matthew C. Greer (Syracuse University)

Georeferencing the 19th Century: Historic Maps and the Quest for Belle Grove's Slave Quarters

9:40 Erica G. Moses (Independent Researcher)

10:00 **"The Story of Her Life Speaks Nobly For Her Race": Narratives of Freedom in the Shenandoah Valley**

Ann Denkler (Shenandoah University)

10:20 **Break**

Friday Morning (Track A) (continued)

Chesapeake Room A

**General Session- Collection's Based Research
Moderator: Eleanor Breen**

10:40 **Culture Embossed: A Study of Wine Bottle Seals**
Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)

11:00 **Six Feet Under: Analysis of Burial Data from Virginia's CRM Archives**
Joanna Wilson Green (VDHR)

11:20 **Experiments Incorporating X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) with MNV Calculations**
Sydney James (Coastal Carolina University)*

**The Renovation of Collections to Meet Current Curation Standards: An Examination of
Updating the Burle Collection**
Sean Jones (Lost Towns Project)*

Friday Morning (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

Environmental Archaeology Session Organizer: James Gibb

Documentation and measurement of how human communities alter ecosystems, and then adapt to those altered ecosystems, drives environmental archaeology. The approach takes in a wide range of datasets and methods, of few of which participants present in this session. The goals for this group of investigations are to document community stresses on ecosystems and to measure variability within communities to better model aggregate effects.

- 8:00 **Analysis and Comparison of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oyster Shells on the Rhode River, Maryland**
Kathleen C. Cannon, Leo Plourde and Jim Breedlove (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 8:20 **Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in Post Bellum Chesapeake**
Elizabeth Eckel (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 8:40 **Copper Mining in Colonial through Early Republic Maryland**
Mike Eybel and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:00 **A Practical Approach to Iron Artifact Conservation**
Chloë J. Moyer and George F. Riseling, Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:20 **Late 19th-Century Meat Provisioning at a Maryland Farm**
Katsura Pennington and Michael R. Tritsch (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:40 **Social Distinctions in Plantation Economies: Comparative Analysis of Faunal Remains from Contees Wharf Slave Site and Java Ruin Plantation Mansion**
Michael R. Tritsch (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 10:00 ***Break***

Friday Morning (Track B) (continued)

Chesapeake Room C

General Session- Public Archaeology

Session Moderator: John Broadwater (Sprintsail Enterprises)

- 10:20 **George Washington's Cherry Tree: Two Centuries of the Myth at Ferry Farm, His Boyhood Home**
Elyse Adams and Melanie Healy Marquis (The George Washington Foundation)
- 10:40 **Virginia Maritime Heritage: Program Reboot**
John Broadwater (Sprintsail Enterprises)
- 11:00 **Whose Legacy Is It? Analysis of the Veatch Collection from the Potomac Creek Estuary, Va.**
Erin Cagney (American University)**
- 11:20 **Mill Swamp/Ralph J. Bunche School and Community Center Restoration Project**
Sarah A. Grady (University of Maryland)**
- 11:40 **Podcasting and Public Archaeology**
Chelsi Slotten (American University)

Friday Morning (Track C) Virginia Room

“...take some paines to knowe the name of this 9 mile broad river”: New Insights from the *Colonial Encounters Potomac Project*

Session Organizers: D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

After seven years of intensive research on the lower Potomac Valley, the NEH-funded project “Colonial Encounters: The Lower Potomac Valley at Contact, 1500-1720” has reinvigorated archaeological and historical interest in the region. Projects and sites not originally included in the grant have been heavily influenced by, and reevaluated with, the new questions and interpretations stemming from this grant. Several students and scholars working in the Potomac Valley are now incorporating the data from *Colonial Encounters* into their work, whether it involves new excavations or the reanalysis of old collections, and are writing a new Potomac history that recognizes the unique circumstances of this place. The papers in this session address some of these new projects that have grown out of the *Colonial Encounters* project and provide a fresh look at the society, history, culture, and material culture of the “9 mile broad river.”

8:00 **Chronologies of English Ceramic Ware Availability in the 17th-Century Potomac River Valley**

Eric Schweickart and Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

8:20 **Indigenous Masculinity, Culture Change, and Colonialism**

Caitlin Connolly (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

8:40 **Mobility and Migration in the Potomac River Valley**

Eathan Brown (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

9:00 **Ceremonial Landscapes in the Middle Chesapeake**

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

9:20 **Copper, Brass, and the Colonial Impact: the Types and Distributions of Copper Artifacts in Indigenous sites from 1300 to 1750 CE**

Maxwell Sickler (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*

9:40 **If Pipes Could Talk: A study of red clay pipes in the Lower Potomac**

August Rowell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

10:00 **“...near the side of an Indian field commonly known as the Pipemaker's field”: Reanalyzing the Nomini Plantation Midden Assemblage**

D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail CRG) and Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington)

10:20 **The Prevalence of Wine Bottle Seals at Nomini Plantation, Westmoreland County, VA (44WM12)**

Elizabeth O'Meara (University of Mary Washington)

10:40 **Break**

Friday Morning (Track C) (Continued)

Virginia Room

Workshop:

Give Me Your Lead, Your Copper, Your Masses of Corroded Iron Alloy: Using X-Radiography When Budget Is a Factor

Workshop Organizers: Kerry S. González (Dovetail CRG) and Katherine Ridgway (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

11:00am-12:00pm

This mini workshop will cover the applications of using x-radiography on assemblages of metal artifacts, particularly ferrous iron objects. The information obtained from an x-ray can provide information on the type of metal, identification, and diagnostic attributes of highly corroded objects, as well as the stability of the artifact. This data can then be used to create more detailed artifact catalogs, aid in making decisions on conservation, and help with crafting responsible discard strategies which result in cost savings for the overall budget of a project and a greater degree of accuracy in artifact identification.

Friday Afternoon (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Examining Advances and “Old” Stand-bys in Conservation Session Organizer: Laurie King (The Mariners Museum and Park)

As Archaeological Conservation takes steps forward with new technologies, it also looks back to reassess traditional methods and the history we preserve. In this session, traditional conservation pillars such as storage and documentation will be discussed. The role of museum professionals in politically and historically minded debates will be examined. Furthermore, we will take a look into the future with the implementation of 3D scanning and photogrammetry in conservation treatments. With these papers and more we will discuss important topics in Archaeological Conservation today.

- 1:00 **Monumental Decisions: The role of preservation professionals in the debate over Civil War monuments**
Katherine Ridgway (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
- 1:20 **Auditing practice: a case study**
Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
- 1:40 **Storage techniques for large objects; Case Study of a Naval Gun**
Laurie King (The Mariners Museum and Park)
- 2:00 **At the Knives Edge: Conservation Strategies for Composite Objects**
Erin Murphy (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**
- 2:20 **The Meeting Place: conservation at the intersection of the archaeological and historical records**
Lesley Haines (The Mariners’ Museum and Park)
- 2:40 ***Break***
- 3:00 **Message in a Breech Block: A Fragmentary Printed Text Recovered from *Queen Anne’s Revenge***
Erik Farrell, Kimberly Kenyon, and Sarah Watkins-Kenney (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)
- 3:20 **On the Verge: Conserving the Pocket Watch Pieces from *Queen Anne’s Revenge***
Karen Martindale (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)
- 3:40 **Conserving and Interpreting a Mechanical Jack from *Queen Anne’s Revenge***
Arianna DiMucci (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)
- 4:00 **Imaging, Treatment, and Research for a 19th Century Stove Plate**
Allison Kelley (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)*

Friday Afternoon (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

Historical Archaeology in the Garden State, a Sampler
Session Organizer: Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

- 1:00 **Searching for the Citadel at Morristown National Historical Park: Monmouth University's Summer 2017 Field School**
Richard Veit and Casey Hanna (Monmouth University)
- 1:20 **Photogrammetry and the Virtual Site of Fort Hill at Jockey Hollow, Morristown, NJ**
Jennifer Swerida (Johns Hopkins University)
- 1:40 **A chip off the old block" – Analyzing Gunspalls and Gunflints**
Matthew Bielecki (Monmouth University)
- 2:00 ***Break***
- 2:20 **The Original Booze Cruise; The results of monitoring and investigations at the Cooper's Poynt, Waterfront park site (28-Ca-169), City of Camden, New Jersey**
Sean McHugh (RGA, Inc./Monmouth University)
- 2:40 **Abby, from Arch Street: a Young Girl's Story, Written on her Bones: Life of an 18th-19th Century Philadelphian Woman**
Jamie Esposito (Monmouth University)
- 3:00 **Unmarried Amateur Archaeologist on Relief or The CCC at Morristown National Historical Park!**
Steven Santucci (ASNJ)
- 3:20 **The Archaeology of Hannah Glover, an Early 19th Century Quaker in New Jersey.**
Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)

Friday Afternoon (Track C) Virginia Room

General Session: Archaeology of the American Civil War

Session Moderator: Christopher Shephard (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

- 1:00 **The Culture of Coins: An Antebellum, Wartime, and Postbellum Analysis of Sherwood Forest Plantation**
Reagan Andersen (University of Mary Washington)
- 1:20 **The Irony of a Forgotten Fort at Fort Lincoln, Washington, DC: Uncovering the Civil War Through Research and GIS**
Kerri Barile and Curtis A. McCoy (Dovetail CRG)
- 1:40 **“To our division hospital... men were brought until rooms, verandas and lawns were full”:
Civil War archaeology along the Fredericksburg riverfront**
Joe Blondino and Kerry S. González (Dovetail CRG)
- 2:00 **Health and Hygiene at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615): Civil War and Postbellum**
Shannon Bremer (University of Mary Washington)*
- 2:20 **“Drop It Like It’s Hot”: Understanding the Context of Arms and Armaments of the Union
Winter Encampments at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, VA (44ST615)**
Cheyenne Johnson (University of Mary Washington)*
- 2:40 **Repurposing the Fort: Archaeological Investigations of Redoubt 9, a Confederate Fort
Turned Union Encampment on the Williamsburg Line**
Christopher Shephard (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Student Committee Archaeology Olympics

3:20-5:00

This event will feature archaeology-themed games that test your knowledge and challenge your lab skills. Games include artifact bingo, archaeology jeopardy, and speed mending. All participants will receive raffle tickets, and the winners of each game will earn special prizes!

Friday Afternoon

Horizon Lounge

Public Outreach Event

2:00-3:30pm

Message to an Archaeologist: An Interactive Community Archaeology Project

Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community)

Message to An Archaeologist connects students and archaeologists to engage in conversations about the past and how archaeologists study past civilizations and people. Archaeologists who attend the session hosted by Archaeology in the Community will receive a postcard from a student with a question they want answered about archaeology. Then they will answer the student back on a postcard just that simple!

Using Archaeology Videos to Connect with the Public

Stephanie Sperling (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

The Lost Towns Project, Inc. and the Anne Arundel County (Maryland) Cultural Resources Division completed three archaeology videos in 2017 that have been shared and viewed hundreds of times. The first highlighted work at the fascinating Woodland-period River Farm site, the second brought in experts from all over the state to discuss the effects of climate change on archaeological sites, and the third was a lighthearted overview of Maryland archaeology. These videos are an effective way of communicating the important work we do with a broad swath of people who might not otherwise be engaged.

Saturday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

Geospatial Studies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Session Organizer: Yvonne French (Northern Virginia Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)

Maps convey more information per unit of inscribed space than any other form of written expression. Geospatial studies add layers of information and computing power to these once static, analog-only documents. Middle Atlantic archaeologists have long been using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to make predictions, locate sites, and reconstruct the relationship between past inhabitants and their environments. Recent work by regional colleagues has leveraged GIS to analyze contextual site data such as watershed, viewshed, and “taskscape”; to weigh the value of excavating sites threatened by rising water; and to appropriately share information that enlists the help of the public as site stewards. This session looks at the Middle Atlantic both past and present through the prism of GIS and offers ideas and methods for future research.

- 8:00 **The Way They Came? GIS, Watercourses, and the Quest for a Better Map of the Great Dismal Swamp**
Becca Peixotto (American University)
- 8:20 **A Cumulative Viewshed Analysis of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark and Surrounding Environs**
Andy Martin (Hunter Research Inc./Monmouth University) and Evan Mydlowski (Hunter Research Inc.)
- 8:40 **Coloring Outside the Lines: Examining Empty Spaces in the Archaeological Record of the Upper Delaware Valley**
Justin Reamer(University of Pennsylvania)**
- 9:00 **Solar Farms and Predictive Models**
Curtis A. McCoy (Dovetail CRG)
- 9:20 **Quantifying the Threat to Archaeological Sites at the Water’s Edge: The Longwood Vulnerability, Potential and Condition Assessment Method**
Brian Bates, Craig Rose, Mary Farrell-Bennett, Walter Witschey (Longwood University)
- 9:40 **Find the Orchard**
Yvonne French (Northern Virginia Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)
- 10:00 **Discussant**
Carole Nash (James Madison University, Archeological Society of Virginia)
- 10:20 **Break**

Virginia Archaeology Maps from Different Points of View

Jolene Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Note: Smith’s paper will appear online at: <https://aejolene.github.io/maaccgis/>

Saturday Morning (Track A) (continued) Chesapeake Rooms A and B

Workshops:

10:40am-12:00pm

Chesapeake Room A

What Do We Do With All the 3D Stuff?: a Conversation About Best Practices for Producers and Consumers

Workshop Moderator: Brian Crane

This informal gathering is a chance for anyone making, working with, or just interested in 3D models and visualizations in the Middle Atlantic to meet each other and share information about possibilities, pitfalls, and best practices. Wondering what you can do with a 3D model, or whether these are just items in a 21st-century curiosity cabinet? Curious about the differences between photogrammetry and laser recordation? Thinking about what you should ask for if someone is giving you a 3D model, or how to evaluate it? Hoping to curate these data for the long-term? Have technical tips for practitioners or consumers? Then come join the conversation and bring your questions, experiences, and ideas.

Chesapeake Room B

Zooarchaeology Interest Group Meet and Greet

Workshop Moderator: Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

This informal gathering is a chance for those working with zooarchaeological data in the Middle Atlantic to meet each other and share information about resources and research projects. Do you know where you can find a reference collection of crania of various dog breeds? Where to see 72 of the freshwater bivalves found in Virginia (not all freshwater mussels are *Elliptio*) in one place? Do you have a data gathering project that could benefit with data contributions from colleagues? Curious about what database systems people are using? Or what technology they are applying? Join us for an informally led discussion and get to know your “bone”ified colleagues.

Saturday Morning (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

The Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier

Session Organizers: Mary Furlong Minkoff and Terry Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)

For nearly 18 years, the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier has conducted excavations to aid in the restoration of the landscape to the Madison era. As part of Montpelier's Museum Division, our work is closely intertwined with interpretation and public presentation of every aspect of the museum including the restoration, reconstruction, and furnishing of the buildings and landscape. Each of the papers presented in this session presents archaeological research conducted by interns and former and current staff members that will be used as the basis of interpretation.

- 7:50 **Session Introduction**
Mary Furlong Minkoff and Terry Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 8:00 **Unclear Posts: Discerning Anomalous Post Hole Features in Montpelier's South Yard**
Myles Sullivan (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 8:20 **"Small" Finds: The Big Impact Furniture Hardware Has at Montpelier**
Greta Perez (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 8:40 **New Directions for Horse Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier**
Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:00 **Unveiling a Lost Narrative: The Overseer's Cabin at Mount Pleasant**
De'Shondra Dandrige (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:20 **Stone-where? A spatial and temporal analysis of stoneware, tortoise & cream wares located across three sites at James Madison's Montpelier**
Kara Jonas (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:40 **The Gilmores: Intersections of Race, Class, Gender, and Generation**
Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland)
- 10:00 **Break**

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

General Session: Historical Archaeology
Moderator: Eric D. Johnson (Harvard University)

- 10:20 **Combined Methodologies: Findings of the Summer 2017 Field Season at Eckley Miners' Village, PA**
Katherine Boyle (University of Maryland, College Park)**
- 10:40 **Looking Through Dirty Dishes: A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics at the John and Rosie Allen Residence, Pandenarium, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.**
Samantha Taylor (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
- 11:00 **Labor and Class Distinction on the Blue Ridge Railroad**
John Hyche (University of Maryland, College Park)**
- 11:20 **From Mint to Factory: Industrializing Shell Bead Production at the Campbell Wampum Factory, 1770-1890 CE**
Eric D. Johnson (Harvard University)
- 11:40 **Loose Threads; Revisiting 18th Century Textile Production in the Mid-Atlantic.**
Kristen T. Norbut (Monmouth County Park System / Monmouth University)

Saturday Morning (Track C) Virginia Room

Approaches to the Study of Quarries and Quarry-related Sites in the Mid-Atlantic
Session Organizers: Lucy Harrington (AECOM, Mercyhurst University), Jennifer Rankin (AECOM / Temple University), and Zachary Singer (Gloria S. King Research Fellow, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

The study of lithic quarry and quarry-related sites often presents researchers with logistical and analytical problems that are not encountered at other site types. Some of these issues include disentangling palimpsests of thousands of years of quarrying activities, managing the large quantity of reduction debris produced at quarry and quarry-related sites, reviewing evidence of a procurement landscape with different activity stages occurring at different site locations, and connecting specific quarry locales to non-quarry related sites throughout the region. This symposium will address these issues through presentations on newly discovered quarry and quarry-related sites, reanalyses of classic quarry sites, and landscape studies of lithic raw material distribution networks across the Middle Atlantic.

- 8:00 **Saint John's Quartzite Procurement and Use at 18BA483, Baltimore County, MD**
Zachary Singer (Gloria S. King Research Fellow, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)
- 8:20 **Delmarva Coastal Plain Geology: A Summary of Prehistoric Lithic Quarry Sources**
Darrin Lowery, Ph.D. (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research & Smithsonian Institution)
- 8:40 **Quarrying Jasper at the Lockhart Site: Paleoindian to Early Archaic Lithic Raw Material Processing**
Robert Wall (Towson University)
- 9:00 **Chasing the Lockatong**
Jack Cresson (AECOM) and Darryl Daum (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)
- 9:20 **Colluvium, Tectonic Structure and Lithic Procurement in the Lower Musconetcong of Western New Jersey: A View from the Gilbert I and Philips Farmstand Sites**
Matt Tomaso, Kristian Eshelman, and Maureen Kick (PS&S)
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Digging into Quarry Sites: A New Approach to Understanding Prehistoric Mined Landscapes**
Brian Fritz (Quemahoning LLC)
- 10:20 **What Quarry Did that Stone Come From?: The utility of pXRF in sourcing Eastern Cherts**
Lucy Harrington (AECOM, Mercyhurst University) and Michelle Farley (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

- 10:40 **Sourcing Argillite Artifacts with X-ray Fluorescence**
Robert Heintz (West Chester University)
- 11:00 **Neutron Activation Analysis of Lithic Sources in the Middle Atlantic: Past Projects, Present State, and Future Prospects**
Matthew Boulanger (Southern Methodist University) and R. Michael Stewart (Temple University, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)
- 11:20 **Recent Research on Metavolcanic Source and Reduction Locales in North Carolina**
Shane Petersen (North Carolina Department of Transportation) and Matthew Jorgenson (AECOM)
- 11:40 **Moving Beyond Morrow Mountain Rhyolite: An Overview of Metavolcanic Research in North Carolina**
Matthew Jorgenson (AECOM), Daniel Cassedy (AECOM), Shane Petersen (North Carolina Department of Transportation), Brian Overton (North Carolina Department of Transportation), Heather Hanna (North Carolina Geological Survey), and Philip Bradley (North Carolina Geological Survey)
- 12:00 **Lunch**

Saturday Afternoon (Track A)

Chesapeake Room A

Bones, Stones, and Drones: A Workshop and Poster Session on Middle Atlantic Archaeology Session Organizer: Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

1:00-4:00pm

This workshop and poster session explores the intersection between different themes in research and public outreach in Middle Atlantic archaeology. Participants will examine zooarchaeology, African American culture and history—particularly from pre-Emancipation contexts, the use of drones to reconstruct an active excavation at Fairfield Plantation, and early German immigrants at Fort Germanna on the Virginia frontier, among other topics. The workshop will feature artifact illustrating, animal bone identification, and demonstrations of interactive public archaeology, including 3D printed replicas of artifacts and archaeological sites.

Archives and Artifacts: Analysis of the German immigrant households of the Shotgun House, 51SE076
Christine Ames (D.C. Historic Preservation Office) and Nikki Grigg (Independent Scholar)

The Settlement of Indifference: Identifying Patterns of Enslavement in Central Virginia
Hannah Bedwell (Virginia Commonwealth University)*

Enslavement in an Abolitionist's Home: Rights for All or For Some?
Amanda Bengé (Virginia Commonwealth University)*

Unlocking the Past
Brittany Blanchard (Virginia Commonwealth University)*

Illustrating the Past With the Help of 3D Models
Isabel Griffin (Virginia Commonwealth University)*

Widening the Story: Archaeology as a Prompt for Bigger Questions
Eric L. Larsen (Germanna Foundation)

Archaeology in the Palm of Your Hand: Using Drones and 3D Printing to Bring Fairfield Plantation to Life
Ashley McCuiston (Fairfield Foundation)

Seeing the Past through Touch: Enhancing Accessibility for Richmond's Visually Impaired Community and Others to Virginia's Heritage through 3-D Printing
Bernard K. Means and Kristen Egan (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Remaining Relevant with Innovative Ideas in Archaeology
Kristin Montaperto (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

Is that Really a Chicken? Zooarchaeology, 3D Modeling, and the Challenge of Sources and Vouchers
Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Self-Reflection: How (not) to Incorporate Archaeology into Creative Placemaking

Ruth Troccoli, Christine Ames, Julianna Jackson (DC Historic Preservation Office) and Chardé Reid
(College of William of Mary)

Saturday Afternoon (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

General Session: Historical Archaeology, cont.

Session Moderator: Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority))

- 1:00 **Slave Demographics on the Eastern Shore of Maryland**
Samantha J. Lee (University of Maryland, College Park)
- 1:20 **Feature 176 A 17th Century Well at the Avery's Rest Site Sussex County, Delaware**
Daniel R. Griffith (Archaeological Society of Delaware, Inc.)
- 1:40 **People and a Place: Context and Design of a Late-18th through Early-19th Century Agricultural Complex in Northern Virginia.**
Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 2:00 **A Box and Some Rocks: Data Recovery of a Rural Domestic Complex**
Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 2:20 ***Break***
- Community Through Consumption: The Role of Food in African American Cultural Formation in the 18th Century Chesapeake**
- 2:40 Alexandra Crowder (University of Massachusetts, Boston)
- 3:00 **Cellar Sumps and Moisture Management: 18th and 19th century drainage features**
Tom Cuthbertson (Thunderbird - WSSI)
- 3:20 **The Discovery and Initial Excavations at 44NH0507, the Newport House at Eyreville: Preliminary Observations.**
Michael Clem, Michael Barber (VDHR), and Jenean Hall (ASV- Eastern Shore Chapter)
- 3:40 **The Pipes Are Calling: A Preliminary Examination of the 17th Century Tobacco Pipes from the Newport House at Eyreville.**
Andrew Foster and Michael Clem (VDHR)
- 4:00 **A preliminary analysis of ceramic artifacts recovered from Newport House (44NH0507) during the 2017 excavation at the Eastern Shore field school.**
James Gloor, Carol Reynolds (ASV), Peter McColl (St. Mary's University of Minnesota), and Mike Clem (VDHR)

Saturday Afternoon (Track C) Virginia Room

Approaches to the Study of Quarries and Quarry-related Sites in the Mid-Atlantic, cont.
Session Organizers: Lucy Harrington (AECOM, Mercyhurst University), Jennifer Rankin (AECOM / Temple University), and Zachary Singer (Gloria S. King Research Fellow, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

- 1:00 **The Snyder Complex: Lithic Provisioning Strategies on a Paleoindian Landscape**
Jennifer Rankin (AECOM / Temple University)
- 1:20 **Late Prehistoric Patterns of Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania**
Beverly Chiarulli (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)
- 1:40 **Placing Flatly Brook in the Quarry Landscape of Eastern New York**
Ingrid-Morgane Gauvin (University at Albany, SUNY)
- 2:00 **Argillite the Other Lithic: Koens-Crispin and the Importance of Argillite during the Late Archaic in New Jersey**
Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
- 2:20 **Trade and Exchange of Steatite, 3000 BC-750 BC in the Susquehanna and Delaware River Watersheds of Pennsylvania**
Susan Bachor (Temple University)
- 2:40 **Organizational Perspectives on Quarrying and Production**
Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
- 3:00 **Break**

Workshop on Toolstone Sources in the Middle Atlantic
Workshop Organizers: Jennifer Rankin (AECOM / Temple University), Lucy Harrington (AECOM, Mercyhurst University), and Zachary Singer (Gloria S. King Research Fellow, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

3:20-5:00pm

Saturday Afternoon Horizon Lounge

**Poster Session
2:30-4:00pm**

A Soldier's Life in One Context: An Analysis of Small Finds from Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615)

Daphne Ahalt (University of Mary Washington)*

The Antenna That Breaks The Historic Resources Back: Cumulative Effects of Telecommunication Antennas on Historic Resources

Bill Auchter (Aarcher, Inc.)

Photogrammetry as a Means to Collect High-Accuracy Provenience Data

Nash Esselstyn (Colorado State University), Sarah Hlubik (Rutgers University), Chloe Daniels (Stone Age Institute), Nick Smith (Columbia University), Tamara Dogandzic (University of Pennsylvania)

Archives and Artifacts: Analysis of the German immigrant households of the Shotgun House, 51SE076

Nikki Grigg (Fairfax County Archaeology and Collections Branch)

The Wilson Farm Cache, York County, Pennsylvania

James Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

Spatial Distribution and Geographic Analysis of Nomini Plantation (44WM12), Westmoreland County, VA

John R. Strangfeld (University of Mary Washington)*

Provenience in the Absence of Provenience: The Accurate Portrayal of Local Prehistory at the Cape May County Museum of NJ

Tatiana Takacs, Joseph Ross, and Anne LoDico (Stockton University)

Coopers, Peddlers, and Bricklayers: Stories of the Working-Class through Public Archaeology in Washington, DC

Chardé Reid (College of William and Mary), Julianna Jackson, Ruth Trocolli, and Christine Ames (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Sunday Morning (Track A) Chesapeake Room A

General Session: The Archaeology of Maryland

Session Moderator: Patricia Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab)

- 8:20 **Revealing “My Lord’s Gift”: An Architectural Analysis of the ca. 1658-ca.1750 Henry Coursey Site (18QA30) in Queen Anne County, Maryland**
Henry Miller (Historic St. Mary's City) and Jay Custer (University of Delaware)
- 8:40 **Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage at “My Lord’s Gift” (18QU30), the 17th and 18th Century Home of Henry Coursey and His Family, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland**
Andrea Anderson (University of Delaware)
- 9:00 **An Unusual Earthenware Object from the Coursey Site (18QU30)**
Patricia Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab)
- 9:20 **The Bioarchaeology of the Calverton Site (18CV22), Calvert County, Maryland**
Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)
- 9:40 **“For the Entertaynmt of all persons”: Ordinaries in 17th-century St. Mary’s City**
Travis Parno (Historic St. Mary's City)
- 10:00 **A Cultural Resources Study of the Generals Highway Corridor**
Amelia Chisholm (Lost Town Project)

Sunday Morning (Track B) Chesapeake Room C

Gathering Places: Recent Insights from Virginia Session Organizer: Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Small archaeological sites seasonally occupied for millennia or those that represent the generational emergence of a new social pattern may seem to be at opposite ends of the cultural spectrum, but they have fundamental characteristics in common. Recent research from the Virginia Coastal Plain and Blue Ridge demonstrates that, whether large or small, or whether associated with feasting, ceremony, exchange, kinship relations, or group movement, 'localities of gathering' (Harmansah 2015) are places where everyday practice was infused with collective memories and knowledge. Requiring multiple temporal and spatial scales, the analyses of the sites presented in this session challenge us to think more broadly about cultural assembly and the places where it occurred.

- 7:50 **Introduction**
Carole Nash (James Madison University)
- 8:20 **Newport House/Eyreville Site (44NH0507), Northampton County, Virginia: The Dutch Connection**
Michael B. Barber (VDHR)
- 8:40 **Ceremonial Practice at the Hatch Site (44PG51), a Late Woodland I Settlement in the Virginia Coastal Plain**
Martin Gallivan and Michael Makin (The College of William and Mary)
- 9:00 **Mobility, Migration, and Matrilocalty in Coastal Virginia at the Start of the Late Woodland Period: Comparative Stable Isotope Analysis within the James River Drainage.**
Dane Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)
- 9:20 **Fishes and Feasting?: Fauna from the Middle Woodland at the Great Neck Site**
Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
- 9:40 **Gathering Places for Gatherers: Women's Work at Small Blue Ridge Prehistoric Sites**
Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Sunday Morning (Track C) Virginia Room

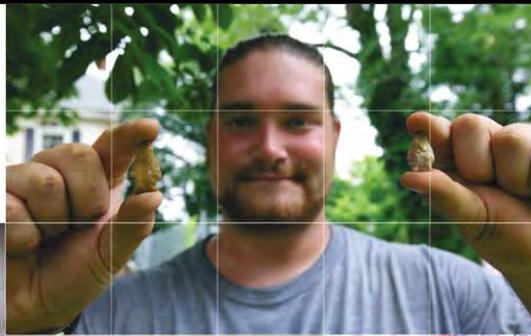
General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology
Session Moderator: Chris Espenshade (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

- 8:00 **An Adena Hematite Cup Found in Southern Maryland**
Carol Cowherd (Charles County Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc)
- 8:20 **The Cornplanter Senecas and Pre-Contact Settlement Modeling**
Chris Espenshade (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)
- 8:40 **Beyond Pig Point: Searching for an Ancient Patuxent River Landscape**
Stephanie Sperling and Exa Grubb (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
- 9:00 **Beneath the Stars, Beneath the Stones: A Recently Discovered Stonehenge-like Ceremonial Complex and Unexplored Rockshelter in Northeastern Pennsylvania**
David Gutkowski (Society for PA Archaeology)
- 9:20 **PaleoAmerican Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic Region**
Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)
- 9:40 **Archaeological Evidence of Buried Late Archaic/Early Woodland through Late Woodland/Proto-Historic Occupations along the South Fork of the Rivanna River in Albemarle County, Virginia.**
Brynn Stewart, Ellen Brady (Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.), and Daniel R. Hayes (Hayes and Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists LLC)
- 10:00 **Late Archaic and Early Woodland Lithic Sourcing at Site 46HM211 in Hampshire County, West Virginia**
Patrick Walters, Robert D. Wall, and Jasmine Gollup (TRC Environmental)



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PAPER ABSTRACTS

Elyse Adams and Melanie Healy Marquis (The George Washington Foundation)

George Washington's Cherry Tree: Two Centuries of the Myth at Ferry Farm, His Boyhood Home

This paper will explore how cherry tree-related objects and archaeologically-excavated artifacts from his boyhood home reinforce the cherry tree story mythology of George Washington's young life as depicted by Parson Mason Locke Weems. Examining the objects together with the backdrop of this famous tale exemplifies how the lore of his childhood has become an important part of our American cultural landscape.

While not dating from the time of the Washington occupation, these artifacts help create a mythographic collection making accessible the lessons of Washington's youth. The artifacts can be used as symbols that simultaneously solidify the folkloric narratives about him that have inspired American ideology for two hundred years.

Evaluating these particular artifact stories as a mythography, thereby, helps us recognize the cherry tree legend as an entity with value that stands on its own.

Daphne Ahalt (University of Mary Washington)*

A Soldier's Life in One Context: An Analysis of Small Finds from Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615)

Sherwood Forest Plantation is a circa-1840s plantation in Stafford County, Virginia that served as an officer's encampment for the Union Army during the Winter of 1862 and 1863. Through the excavation and ongoing laboratory analysis, a variety of small finds related to the daily lives of those encamped on the property have been recovered. One layer from one unit was chosen as the focus of this project with the goal of researching and exploring a few select metal objects in depth. Such artifacts include: a Sticking Tommy candle holder, a set of pants buttons, a copper clamshell box, a tin can, and shoe eyelets. What can these five metal objects tell us about a Union Officer and what his life was like? The goal of this archaeological and historical research is to demonstrate how metal artifacts—collected from a single archaeological context—can aid in the interpretation of an archaeological site.

Christine Ames (D.C. Historic Preservation Office) and Nikki Grigg (Independent Scholar)

Archives and Artifacts: Analysis of the German immigrant households of the Shotgun House, 51SE076

By 1853, a one-story, two-room frame Shotgun-style house was constructed at what is now 1229 E St., SE, Washington, D.C. The modest property was home to German immigrants and their descendants until the late 20th century. Archaeological investigations uncovered a trash midden in the rear of the lot, containing fragmented household objects, that was stratigraphically isolated by a 1919 construction layer. Additionally, a considerable number of whole beer bottles dating to the mid-19th and early-20th centuries were also identified. Through mining the historical record for information about the house's residents and the working-class immigrant neighborhood of Capitol Hill, we can tentatively associate certain deposits with specific residents. A colorful story unfolds when historical accounts are compared to the archaeological data. This poster will explore these connections and make inferences about these German households, the local brewing industry, drinking culture, and the intersection of work and leisure in the immigrant community.

Andrea Anderson (University of Delaware)

Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage at "My Lord's Gift" (18QU30), the 17th and 18th Century Home of Henry Coursey and His Family, Queen Anne's County, Maryland

With over 400 vessels identified at 18QU30, analysis of the ceramic assemblage provides a look into the influential 17th-century Chesapeake household of Henry Coursey as his family transitions into the 18th century. The vessel analysis suggests the division of the site into several phases: the spatially distinct early area (ca.1650-1675), the late 17th century (1675-1710), and the early 18th century (1710-1745). This allows for a valuable comparison of the overall ceramics assemblage over time. Compared to other Maryland sites, a high percentage of refined ceramics, including Rhenish stoneware and Dutch/Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware, attests to Henry Coursey's high socio-economic status, but the relatively low percentages of colonial lead glazed earthenware, 17th-century Staffordshire-type slipwares, and local pottery, like Morgan Jones, raises questions about the material culture on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake.

Reagan Andersen (University of Mary Washington)

The Culture of Coins: An Antebellum, Wartime, and Postbellum Analysis of Sherwood Forest Plantation

Located in Stafford County, Virginia, Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) is an antebellum plantation that was occupied from the 19th century to the 20th century. For the past three summers (2015-2017), the UMW Historic Preservation Archaeology field school excavated a midden dating to the Civil War. Seven coins were excavated over the three summers, with four dating to the midden feature and three dating to the 20th century occupation of the plantation. Along with discussion of monetary usage and currency during the 19th and 20th centuries, this research aims to explain how plantation life at Sherwood Forest changed overtime during the antebellum, wartime, and postbellum eras.

Bill Auchter (Aarcher, Inc.)

The Antenna That Breaks The Historic Resources Back: Cumulative Effects of Telecommunication Antennas on Historic Resources

The growth of infrastructure deployed over the past three decades for the telecommunications industry and the responses from their lead federal agency, FCC, has provided for a unique challenges for cultural resource professional. When do cumulative effects upon a historic resource reach a point to alter its significance with regards to National Register eligibility? What is the praxis/theory around this question? Using examples from throughout the Middle Atlantic region, an examination will be made of how different aspects of cultural resource management (archaeology, architectural history, and history) handle the question of cumulative effects.

Susan Bachor (Temple University)

Trade and Exchange of Steatite, 3000 BC-750 BC in the Susquehanna and Delaware River Watersheds of Pennsylvania

Trade and exchange of Steatite in the Susquehanna and Delaware river watersheds becomes more visible in the archaeological record approximately 3000 BC. This study will examine procurement and consumption of steatite bowls within the above watersheds of Pennsylvania between 3000 BC to 750 BC. Looking at the distribution of steatite sites in comparison to the distance from the quarry locations has enabled us to examine the trade and exchange model being utilized to acquire this material. The two models that are applicable to this region are direct procurement and down-the-line. Direct-procurement and down-the-line trade have distinct distribution drop-off patterns from the source. Using spatial analysis the distribution drop-off patterns from preferred steatite sources were examined. The data shows that steatite, a valued resource, was directly procured by a small number of groups within the watersheds examined.

Michael B. Barber (VDHR)

Newport House/Eyreville Site (44NH0507), Northampton County, Virginia: The Dutch Connection

The Eyreville Site (4 4NH0507) is located on the bayside of Virginia's Eastern Shore on an expansive terrace of Cherrystone Creek. While the standing 18th/19th century plantation house, recently discovered 18th -century brick foundation, and other archaeological features offer the opportunity to document the diachronic change of a bayside plantation system, the current excavations focus on a second quarter 17th-century semi-subteranean earthfast structure. Historic records document that John Howe first occupied Eyreville in 1636/37 and the feature may well be his dwelling. The copious number of yellow Dutch bricks as well as frequency of decorated Gouda pipes and the presence of what seem to be Dutch pantiles chronicle the Dutch trade on the Eastern Shore during that time period. While present on the Western Shore, the initial appearance is that the 17th-century Dutch influence and material culture is exaggerated on the Eastern Shore. This paper will examine procurement technologies, procurement strategies (both legal and illegal), availability versus costly signaling, and religious and social ties as causal factors.

Kerri Barile and Curtis A. McCoy (Dovetail CRG)

The Irony of a Forgotten Fort at Fort Lincoln, Washington, DC: Uncovering the Civil War Through Research and GIS

The Fort Lincoln area of Washington, DC, like most of the surrounding cityscape, has undergone extensive modifications over the past two centuries, especially within the last 50 years. What was once bucolic agricultural land has become a thriving neighborhood and workplace. The current Fort Lincoln landscape is void of physical remains associated with its notable past. With the exception of its name, the Civil War history of this area, in particular, has been largely forgotten. The archaeological deposits were mostly lost to subsequent development, and current residents are completely unaware of Fort Lincoln's important role during the war. By preening through the layers of development—studying this area in microcosm—the Civil War era becomes clear. Archival research, limited archaeological investigations, and architectural analysis, greatly augmented by modern computer applications including GIS and LiDAR, allow a nuanced understanding of the Fort Lincoln area that has gone uncelebrated...and unknown.

Brian Bates, Craig Rose, Mary Farrell-Bennett, Walter Witschey (Longwood University)

Quantifying the Threat to Archaeological Sites at the Water's Edge: The Longwood Vulnerability, Potential and Condition Assessment Method

The Longwood Institute of Archaeology conducted a shoreline survey of four counties along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and funded by the National Park Service. The Institute devised a three-part approach that involved vulnerability assessment to quantify shoreline change, potential assessment to provide statistically significant data on where unrecorded archaeological sites might be and condition assessment to observe actual site conditions. By triangulating the results of these three assessment strategies, the vulnerability, potential and condition assessment method provides managers with the information they need to make data-driven decisions regarding the deployment of limited resources to those shoreline archaeological sites that are most threatened from the forces at the water's edge. The Longwood VPC assessment method will be explained and results from the project presented.

Hannah Bedwell (Virginia Commonwealth University)

The Settlement of Indifference: Identifying Patterns of Enslavement in Central Virginia

Indifference is a thief that has robbed under documented groups of due expression; it has tried to silence them, and hide its continuity. I address how anthropologists can identify the patterns and development of slavery and economic oppression through archaeology and the visualization of Virginia enslavement. I focus on the enslaved people of central Virginia, and I use 3-D modeling as a foundation for integrating enhanced visuals. The goal of presenting a tangible understanding of enslaved individuals is to show the relation to the artifact and history of the archaeological sites. I intend to show a common narrative in economic oppression by comparing modern themes in slavery and looking at Fraser D. Neiman's synthesis of the evolutionary perspective of slavery, and how little has changed over time.

Amanda Bengé (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Enslavement in an Abolitionist's Home: Rights for All or For Some?

Archaeologists have been able to piece together the lives of our founding fathers with information gathered from the places they once lived. Many of these buildings and locations have been converted into elaborate museums that give visitors an intimate view into the daily lives of these influential men. In the past, some of these house museums neglected to include the same amount of detailed information on the enslaved populations that lived and worked at the same places. Recently many of these museums have refocused their research to include these enslaved people. I will be focusing my research poster on the archaeology being done at Gunston Hall the home of George Mason, specifically on the material record recovered from an enslaved context and how this informs our interpretations of their daily lives.

Matthew Bielecki (Monmouth University)

"A chip off the old block" – Analyzing Gunspalls and Gunflints

"A chip off the old block," is an examination in the lithic procurement, the early manufacture to large-scale production and technological development of gunspalls and gunflints within the archaeological record. Over time, changes in gunflint morphology can be utilized as an invaluable resource in the establishment of chronologies in historical archaeology.

Brittany Blanchard (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Unlocking the Past

Archaeologists have recovered numerous keys ranging in size, shape, and function from different archaeological sites in Virginia and Maryland. These keys come from St. Mary's City, James Madison's Montpelier, George Washington's Ferry Farm and Libbey Prison in Richmond, Virginia. Keys indicate security measures taken to maintain access to objects and control individuals. The keys I consider range from a humble cabinet key to one that locked slave shackles. Who was permitted access to these keys and why?

Joe Blondino and Kerry S. González (Dovetail CRG)

"To our division hospital... men were brought until rooms, verandas and lawns were full": Civil War archaeology along the Fredericksburg riverfront

In the fall of 2015, construction workers unearthed human remains at the site of a proposed park along the Rappahannock River in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Dovetail Cultural Resource Group was contracted by the City of Fredericksburg to identify and excavate any additional remains and collect as much data as possible from the disturbed portion of the site. This investigation, along with a subsequent field effort in early 2017, located undisturbed deposits across the site and led to the discovery of numerous features and artifacts, many of them related to the Civil War use of the parcel. Historical research showed that the house occupying the lot was used as a field hospital, and excavations revealed a previously unknown section of defensive entrenchment. Analysis and interpretation of the site synthesized data from

historical documents, human osteology, x-radiography, and chemical residue analysis to provide a remarkable picture of a militarized urban and domestic landscape.

Matthew Boulanger (Southern Methodist University) and R. Michael Stewart (Temple University, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)

Neutron Activation Analysis of Lithic Sources in the Middle Atlantic: Past Projects, Present State, and Future Prospects.

Archaeologists have used neutron activation analysis to document the chemical makeup of lithic sources and lithic artifacts in the Middle Atlantic region since at least the 1970s. These efforts have involved numerous primary researchers and numerous laboratory facilities, but they have tended to focus on the same set of (presumably) major lithic-source materials. Here, I summarize these past efforts and provide a current perspective on the suitability of neutron activation at distinguishing specific source materials. Viewing these data in a synthetic manner provides insights into how current and future lithic-sourcing projects may best contribute to the ongoing effort to establish a comprehensive database of raw material chemistries. Recommendations include careful consideration of specimen selection, detailed documentation of specimen context, greater focus on geological processes, informed decisions on analytical techniques, and publication of raw data in formats amenable to reuse.

Katherine Boyle (University of Maryland, College Park)**

Combined Methodologies: Findings of the Summer 2017 Field Season at Eckley Miners' Village, PA
The University of Maryland's Anthracite Heritage Program held its first combined methods field school at Eckley Miners' Village in Northeastern Pennsylvania during the summer of 2017. This was a response to the University of Maryland's introduction of a dual master's in Applied Anthropology and Historic Preservation, where students learn the theories, methods, and practices of both fields, and how each informs the other. The fieldwork introduced students to the survey and documentation methods used in archaeology and architecture. It provided opportunities for students to understand how the built environment needs to be taken into account when conducting archaeological investigations, and how they are able to provide a more complete interpretation of a given site. This paper illustrates the findings of the combined architectural and archaeological survey at a coal miners' double house lot at Eckley Miners' Village and address the advantages and disadvantages of running a combined field school.

Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)

Culture Embossed: A Study of Wine Bottle Seals

Over the course of the eighteenth century, consumer goods became widely available to larger segments of the colonial population through the local retail system. As access to an array of goods opened to consumers across the socio-economic spectrum, one way that the colonial gentry distinguished themselves and communicated their social standing and pedigree was through the application of initials, names, crests, and coats of arms to otherwise indistinguishable items of material culture. Recently, archaeologists and collectors have published substantial datasets of wine bottle seals that make this class of artifacts a small find no longer and instead one ripe for archaeometric analysis. The seals embossed on English-manufactured wine bottles offer a case study to explore the very personal experience of constructing identity and the shared transformations entangled in becoming American at the regional and trans-Atlantic scale.

Shannon Bremer (University of Mary Washington)*

Health and Hygiene at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615): Civil War and Postbellum

Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) in Stafford County, VA was occupied from the mid-19th century through the late 20th century. During the Civil War, specifically around the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Union Army used Sherwood Forest as a hospital, in addition to a general encampment. Through the University of Mary Washington field school during the summers of 2016 and 2017, we discovered a variety of evidence related to health and hygiene, including toothbrushes, lice combs, patent medicine bottles, and a toothpowder jar. Personal hygiene was a very important part of a soldier's daily regimen. In this paper, I will discuss the hygiene related artifacts found on the site and what this evidence can tell us about hygiene both during and right after the Civil War and how this information can be used to better understand how the soldiers and people occupying Sherwood Forest took care of themselves.

John Broadwater (Sprintsail Enterprises)

Virginia Maritime Heritage: Program Reboot

More than two thousand ships have been lost in Virginia waters since the first European explorers ventured here. In addition, countless prehistoric sites and historic piers, wharves and other structures now lie underwater. During 1978-89 the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (now the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, VDHR) managed an active underwater archaeology program, including a multiyear research project in the York River. However, in 1989 Virginia's governor abolished the program as a cost-cutting measure, and it has not been possible to reestablish it. That situation is now changing. In 2016, in a partnership with VDHR, the Archeological Society of Virginia created a Maritime Heritage Chapter for the purpose of training volunteers to work with trained maritime professionals to conduct research designed to locate, study, and protect Virginia's submerged cultural resources. During 2017 the new chapter conducted training and research, and established a social media program for sharing its results. This collaborative program has even more ambitious goals for 2018.

Eathan Brown (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Mobility and Migration in the Potomac River Valley

Archaeologists have postulated large-scale movements of Native populations in the Potomac River Valley during the Late Woodland. Known as the Montgomery Hypothesis, this model argues a migration of Native people out of the Piedmont and into the Coastal Plain ca. 1300CE. The evidence for this migration in the Potomac during this period, includes the sudden appearance of grit-tempered ceramics in the Coastal Plain as towns and villages in the Piedmont were being abandoned. This paper assembles and compares the distributions of ceramic types recovered from archaeological sites throughout the Potomac River Valley. While the appearance and timing of grit-tempered ceramics seems to suggest population movement, finer grained distributions suggest grit-tempered ceramics were localized to the northern Potomac, while shell-tempered ceramics continue throughout the coastal Potomac. While this information provides insight into Native life and technologies, it does not necessarily prove the existence of large-scale population movements.

Erin Cagney (American University)**

Whose Legacy Is It? Analysis of the Veatch Collection from the Potomac Creek Estuary, Va.

Betty Veatch pursued archaeology as a second career, receiving her MA from American University in 1974. She had a love for the prehistory of Stafford County, Virginia, particularly the Potomac Creek estuary where she spent a significant amount of time conducting independent archaeological investigations and collecting artifacts. Upon her death in 2006, her personal collections went to American University. Among the boxes were historic and prehistoric artifacts from over 30 localities along the estuary. Along with the collections are five volumes of what Veatch titled her "Stafford Journals", which contain site details, her analyses, her broader research ideas, and even some bits of poetry.

Unfortunately, few of these sites were registered and she did not write about them or make their details public. In this paper I will explore Veatch's larger research goals, share information about her legacy collections, and explore the challenges of conducting research on a legacy collection.

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

Analysis and Comparison of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Century Oyster Shells on the Rhode River, Maryland

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center archaeology team analyzed oyster shell samples from four different sites located on our campus in Edgewater, Maryland. Contee's Wharf and Java plantation date to the mid-nineteenth-century, and Shaw's Folly and Sparrow's Rest are late-seventeenth-century sites. We used the oyster shell measurement and analysis procedure developed earlier in the year to create a data set for each site. We compared these data and looked for variability in the two chronological pairs, with the goal of understanding more about the relationship between the sites' inhabitants and this food source.

Beverly Chiarulli (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)

Late Prehistoric Patterns of Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania

Small flake tools have been recovered from most Late Prehistoric Sites in Western Pennsylvania and the larger Mid Atlantic region. These tools are often viewed as byproducts of the lithic reduction process that were then used when needed as expedient tools. This description of these flakes as "expedient" in contrast to "formal tools" implies that these tools were just randomly chosen because they were at hand. However, A closer analysis of small expedient flakes recovered from several sites in western Pennsylvania sites including the Johnston Site, and the Mary Rinn Site has found that while many of these flakes may have been removed during tool manufacture, the expedient tools themselves were primarily used in a limited set of household activities especially those associated with cutting or carving bone or wood. This presentation describes the lithic tools and identifies similar patterns of tool manufacture and use from sites in Western Pennsylvania.

Amelia Chisholm (Lost Town Project)

A Cultural Resources Study of the Generals Highway Corridor

Generals Highway (MD-178), a major roadway that stretches from Annapolis to the Severn River in Anne Arundel County, was paved in the early part of the twentieth century, but portions of the original colonial roadbed still exist. Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Division, in partnership with Maryland State Highway Administration, conducted a multi-year investigation to identify, locate, record, assess, study, and share with the public the range of archaeological and cultural resources within a one-mile buffer of General's Highway. This landscape study will assist the State and the County in responsible stewardship of those resources should there be future plans for road modifications as well as to ensure that it is appropriately managed, protected and made accessible to the public for the benefit of the citizens of Anne Arundel County. The work conducted during this period included historic resources survey, architectural documentation, archaeological field surveys, and intensive historic and archival research on the corridor, as well as more targeted investigation of individual cultural or landscape features that played an important role in shaping the corridor as it exists today. The results of this investigation clarify areas of significance which speak to the historic and physical development of Historic Generals Highway.

Michael Clem, Michael Barber (VDHR), and Jenean Hall (ASV)

The Discovery and Initial Excavations at 44NH0507, the Newport House at Eyreville: Preliminary Observations.

This presentation will include in-depth historic background for the site based on extensive documentary research, including site specific documents from as early as the 1630s. The site was first occupied by 1635, or possible earlier, and has been continuously occupied ever since. Archaeological evidence suggests at least 4 successive houses at the site prior to the extant 1800 house along with the usual accompanying out-structures. At least two, and likely three, of those houses may have been built prior to the 1680s. This paper will take a detailed look at the occupants and a broader view of the Chesapeake during the early years of the site. I will also present the archaeology to date and some ideas of our future efforts there.

Caitlin Connolly (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Indigenous Masculinity, Culture Change, and Colonialism

This paper examines colonial impacts on indigenous masculinity in the Chesapeake Bay region. Although Native groups were able to maintain familiar practices well after initial contact with European settler communities, the resulting interactions nonetheless had an impact on all areas of Native American life, including gender roles. Colonialism required adjustment and adaptation. In this paper, I develop a model of indigenous masculinity and its material correlates using findings from a number of sites on Maryland's western shore and the lower Potomac valley in particular. I compare these findings in an effort to explore how this model changes in the century following initial contact.

Carol Cowherd (Charles County Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc)

An Adena Hematite Cup Found in Southern Maryland

An Adena hematite cup from Charles County Maryland is housed in the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) Collection yet no Adena site has ever been documented in Charles County. Where this artifact was found and how it compares to other Adena hematite artifacts housed at NMNH as well as to some of the Adena artifacts found in Maryland will be explored.

Jack Cresson (AECOM) and Darryl Daum (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)

Chasing the Locatong

A seminal attempt at unravelling the Locketong Formation, a massive geological, Triassic argillite deposit; that served as a principal toolstone source across 10 K years of prehistory; throughout the Mid-Atlantic and beyond will be presented. Known and newly discovered argillite source locations and quarries provided selected and opportunistic field samples to compare against known archaeological specimens from prehistoric sites and assemblages in New Jersey. Forty-eight quarry samples along with 107 prehistoric specimens were chemically analyzed with pXRF in an attempt to provide a link to prehistoric cultural behaviors. Potential routes of access, transportation and distribution of distinct argillitic materials were targeted in two key prehistoric phases, Koens-Crispin and Fox Creek in this first phase of discriminating argillite by cultural preference. The research was conducted by the principal researchers, as well as contributing researchers and specialists from West Chester University's Department of Anthropology.

Alexandra Crowder (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Community Through Consumption: The Role of Food in African American Cultural Formation in the 18th Century Chesapeake

The Oval Site at Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia, is a prime example of how the history of an enslaved community can easily be lost over time. The mid-18th century undocumented farm quarter was the home of an overseer and enslaved community that, up until the 1970s, was completely forgotten. This paper uses the results of a macrobotanical analysis conducted on the Oval Site to discuss how the consumption of provisioned, gathered, and produced foods illustrate the ways that Stratford's enslaved inhabitants formed communities and exerted agency through food choice. The results of the analysis are compared to several other sites in the region to demonstrate how food was part of the cultural creolization process undergone by enslaved Africans and African Americans across the Chesapeake. The comparison further shows that diverse, creolized food preferences developed by enslaved communities can be placed into a regional framework of foodways patterns.

Tom Cuthbertson (Thunderbird - WSSI)

Cellar Sumps and Moisture Management: 18th and 19th century drainage features

During excavations conducted by Thunderbird Archeology on the waterfront in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia multiple building foundations were uncovered near the historic coastline of the port city that contained evidence of groundwater management strategies associated with their earliest occupations. The foundations' construction dates range from between the second half of the 18th to the first half of the 19th centuries. Drainage features within these foundations include multiple styles of sumps, and drains containing differing types of fills and artifacts. This discussion presents and compares the water management strategies encountered in this urban waterfront environment.

De'Shondra Dandrige (The Montpelier Foundation)

Unveiling a Lost Narrative: The Overseer's Cabin at Mount Pleasant

Often vilified in history, the overseer represents the embodiment of a suppressed narrative caught between two socially distinct worlds during colonial America. The overseer and even more notably, poor whites, have been neglected in the historiography of this time period. This paper will examine the various survey methods, both past and present, used in the vicinity of an overseer's house to develop a comprehensive approach for future excavations and interpretation of existing data sets. Analyzing these data sets, will help shed light on the plights and sociality of a forgotten culture and try to reveal the conceptualization of race and its evolution. In this paper I will be analyzing early surface collections, shovel test pits, unit excavations, and metal detector survey to create artifact distribution maps. This analysis will help to define the extent of the overseer's house site, and its relationship to the landscape and its inhabitants. Analyzing this data set will create opportunities for further investigation and possibly verify findings through a phase three excavation. This, again, allows us to delve into an often overlooked class, and aid in the Montpelier Foundation efforts to restore the plantation to what it would have been during the Madison's retirement period.

Ann Denkler (Shenandoah University)

"The Story of Her Life Speaks Nobly For Her Race': Narratives of Freedom in the Shenandoah Valley

This paper focuses on the narratives of two individuals who were enslaved in the Shenandoah Valley region, Bethany Veney, and the distinctively named John Quincy Adams, and uses their stories to help build upon the nascent scholarship of Valley enslavement. By privileging the narratives, I assert that enslaved individuals were self-conscious historians who knew that they were forging a literary style but also amending the historical record that had kept them absent. Certainly, far too many towns and cities across the country continue to deny the history of slavery and continue not to recognize sites associated with enslavement. But the Valley is, perhaps, different from other regions due to the continued belief

that slavery was not a factor in the establishment of this region because the numbers of slaves in all years before the end of the Civil War were “low”. Using sociologist Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of symbolic power, I will also discuss this “low in number” theory and argue that this type of power operates to create and sustain the legitimization of a racist belief system.

Arianna DiMucci (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)

Conserving and Interpreting a Mechanical Jack from Queen Anne’s Revenge

The in-progress conservation of a mechanical jack recovered from the early 18th-century shipwreck Queen Anne’s Revenge, flagship of the notorious pirate Blackbeard, is presented here. Designed to lift or pry apart heavy objects, the jack was likely part of the ship carpenter’s tool kit. This device worked much like its modern hydraulic counterpart and consisted of a tapering, slotted rack – one end used for lifting, the other passing through the center of a gearbox containing gears that meshed with and drove the rack. The implementation of a successful treatment strategy however, is complicated by the variable condition of the iron and by numerous corrosion-filled cavities where the rack teeth once were. Photogrammetry, used to create a three-dimensional model, helps document the conservation process, contextualizing the day-to-day operation of this jack and augmenting our current understanding of the vessel.

Elizabeth Eckel (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in Post Bellum Chesapeake

Coal became an increasingly common domestic fuel source for residents of the Annapolis area in the mid-19th century. Investigations of contemporary rural sites demonstrate that some households show no signs of coal use. This paper explores patterns in the adoption of coal by households in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Chris Espenshade (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

The Cornplanter Senecas and Pre-Contact Settlement Modeling

Context documents on the Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods of Pennsylvania make almost no use of the ethnographic data on the Indians who resided in western Pennsylvania. Pertinent data on the Senecas, the Delawares, and the Shawnees are ignored or underutilized, while these same context documents champion a settlement model focused on the year-round occupation of villages. The ethnographic data from the most relevant, direct historical analogy – the Cornplanter Senecas of Warren County – suggest that villages were not occupied year-round, and that groups completely abandoned villages for up to two months each year. At other points in the year, the village population may have doubled, as residents of other villages and nations arrived for communal activities such as fish drives, lacrosse games, or snow snake competitions. It is recommended that Pennsylvania archaeologists make better use of the Seneca ethnographic record when attempting to model late prehistoric behaviors.

Jamie Esposito (Monmouth University)

Abby, from Arch Street: a Young Girl’s Story, Written on her Bones Life of an 18th-19th century Philadelphian woman

This presentation examines the life of a young woman, nicknamed Abby, whose remains were excavated from Philadelphia’s Arch Street Baptist Burial Ground. By thoroughly examining and measuring her skeleton, I hope to find information about her stature, health, and ancestry. I also hope to learn about what her life may have been like, in particular, whether she suffered from diseases, deformities, or occupational stresses. With the addition of historic research into the cemetery and life during that time, I hope to paint a picture of not only Abby’s life and death, but also the life of a working woman during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Nash Esselstyn (Colorado State University), Sarah Hlubik (Rutgers University), Chloe Daniels (Stone Age Institute), Nick Smith (Columbia University), Tamara Dogandzic (University of Pennsylvania)

Photogrammetry as a Means to Collect High-Accuracy Provenience Data

The acquisition of accurate spatial data from archaeological excavations is critical to spatial analyses. Total stations are the industry standard to record this data, but they are expensive and cumbersome. In this experiment, we attempt to mitigate these obstacles through the application of photogrammetry, a technique that can be used to create a three dimensional model from two dimensional images. This technique has been successfully applied to large scale site mapping for decades but has only recently been attempted on a smaller scale. We worked to develop a methodology to reconstruct a 1m² area using photogrammetry in order to obtain the x-, y-, and z-coordinates of recovered materials. We were able to acquire a mean error of <1cm on the x-, and y-axes. The z-axis error was the most difficult to reduce, however it was still only 1.1cm. This methodology may allow budget excavations to easily acquire high-resolution provenience data.

Mike Eybel and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Copper Mining in Colonial through Early Republic Maryland

While the prospects of mining copper and associated base metals in the Middle Atlantic region provoked speculation throughout the region and intensified conflict over the Maryland-Pennsylvania border in the 1720s and later, the industry remains largely unknown archaeologically. Given its demands on natural resources and its detrimental effects on local ecosystems, copper mining and smelting warrant our attention. This paper reports initial findings at the Mineral Hill mine in Carroll County, Maryland.

Erik Farrell, Kimberly Kenyon, and Sarah Watkins-Kenney (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)

Message in a Breech Block: A Fragmentary Printed Text Recovered from Queen Anne's Revenge

The collection of artifacts recovered from the 1718 wreck of Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR) contains a broad array of items typical of shipboard life on a pirate vessel, as well as tantalizing, unique finds. While unloading and conserving the breech chamber from a breechloading swivel gun, conservators recovered 16 small fragments of paper, identified as being from a 1712 first edition of Captain Edward Cooke's *A Voyage to the South Sea and Round the World*. These fragments of text have been uncovered after nearly 300 years inside a cannon chamber on the sea floor, and conservators and researchers have now begun the long task of stabilizing, analyzing, and contextualizing these artifacts. This paper will discuss current and ongoing research into the historical and archaeological contexts associated with these extraordinary artifacts.

Andrew Foster and Michael Clem (VDHR)

The Pipes Are Calling: A Preliminary Examination of the 17th Century Tobacco Pipes from the Newport House at Eyreville.

This paper is intended to be a first look at the various, and numerous, tobacco pipe bowls, stems, and fragments recovered at 44NH0507. The site was first discovered in the late autumn of 2016 and was the subject of a Spring 2017 DHR/ASV field school and an Autumn 2017 DHR excavation. Thus far the excavations have only superficially uncovered several 17th and 18th century features but have not examined those features in depth. Nonetheless we have recovered hundreds of pipe stems and bowls of English, Dutch and local Native manufacture.

Yvonne French (Northern Virginia Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)

Find the Orchard

German World War II POWs worked on farms that dotted Virginia's Loudoun County. A June 28, 1945, front-page article in the Loudoun Times Mirror reported that 170 German POWs "are held under U.S. Army guard in a camp near Leesburg. From there they are transported by truck to the farms on which they work." The intent of the preliminary research project for Northern Virginia Community College was to locate historic apple orchards on which the POWs might have worked. Help find the orchards in a hands-on search of analog maps to see if you can beat the avocational archaeologist, who was able to ID more than 40 and trace the chain of title to obtain the historic names of at least a dozen . . . along with some unanticipated information that could be of interest to anyone who might dig in an orchard someday.

Brian Fritz (Quemahoning LLC)

Digging into Quarry Sites: A New Approach to Understanding Prehistoric Mined Landscapes

Archaeologists have struggled to find meaningful and cost effective ways to analyze and interpret prehistoric quarry sites. Quarry site deposits typically contain large quantities of broken rock fragments that generally lack morphological attributes commonly used for lithic debitage analysis. Remnants of quarry pits often overlap and converge, forming complex cultural landscapes that are difficult to document and understand. Archaeological excavations near Glens Falls, New York uncovered evidence of prehistoric mine pits, dense layers of chert quarry debris, and intensively battered bedrock surfaces. High resolution mass analysis was used to analyze large quantities of quarry debris. A new classification for prehistoric quarry sites and new models for quarry site development are proposed.

Martin Gallivan and Michael Makin (The College of William and Mary)

Ceremonial Practice at the Hatch Site (44PG51), a Late Woodland I Settlement in the Virginia Coastal Plain

Located on the south side of the James in the inner coastal plain, the Hatch site (44PG51) contains a remarkable array of over 100 dog burials as well as human interments, Abbot-zoned-incised ceramics, and large pits containing dense volumes of faunal remains. Our ongoing study of this collection centers on an assessment of the chronology and contents of the 1000-plus features at the site dating to the Late Woodland centuries between AD 900 and 1300. Hatch's precolonial occupation evidently records the annual return to a locus of feasting and ceremony centered on the ritualized interment of canines. We will conclude by drawing parallels to Cook's (2012) assessment of canine-focused ceremony at Sun Watch Village in the Ohio Valley, which he links to the Algonquian Midewiwin ritual and the in-migration of peoples within an increasingly hostile landscape.

Ingrid-Morgane Gauvin (University at Albany, SUNY)

Placing Flatly Brook in the quarry landscape of Eastern New York

Quarry sites in Eastern New York have long been a subject of interest to avocational and professional archaeologists alike, which has resulted in the accumulation of large collections of material. In the case of Normanskill chert quarries, attention has primarily been directed towards the larger quarries, most notably Flint Mine Hill. Though investigators have used various sampling strategies, limited quantities of debitage have only been infrequently retained in this area. As such, the knowledge which can be obtained from these debris is somewhat lacking for the middle Hudson valley chert quarries. Recent work at Flatly Brook has attempted to use a methodological middle ground between regular archaeological testing and the intricacies of quarry sampling. This paper will review the field methods and analytical approaches that have been used in the middle Hudson valley and will include perspectives obtained through the work conducted at Flatly Brook.

Donald Gaylord (Washington and Lee University)

The Rise of Slavery in Lexington and its Hinterlands

Settled in the 1730s by Scotch-Irish immigrants who initially eschewed the institution of slavery, Rockbridge County, Virginia eventually became home to a society reliant on the enslavement of African Americans. After the Revolution, an elite class of newly minted American citizens established its identity through economic, social, and symbolic associations with Chesapeake plantation society. The Alexander family--Archibald (1708-1780), William (1738-1797), and Andrew (1768-1844)--exemplified this transition, with Andrew representing the apotheosis of the Americanization of the Scotch Irish. Closely tied to Liberty Hall Academy and its successor Washington College, Andrew held twenty-four African Americans in bondage to operate his plantation on the former school campus. He also employed them to engage in public works projects and hired them to local industrialists.

James Gloor, Carol Reynolds (ASV), Peter McColl (St. Mary's University of Minnesota), and Mike Clem (VDHR)

A preliminary analysis of ceramic artifacts recovered from Newport House (44NH0507) during the 2017 excavation at the Eastern Shore field school

We present an analysis of artifacts obtained during the ASV/ VDHR/PIT field school held at the site of Newport House on Eyreville Neck on the Eastern Shore of Virginia in May of 2017. Between 1657 and 1686 the site was occupied by Colonel William Kendall, who served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for nearly twenty years. Fifty-three 2.5x2.5-foot test units were excavated. Recovered artifacts support continuous occupation from the second quarter of the seventeenth century onward, and include tobacco pipes and yellow bricks characteristic of Dutch manufacture and trade. Three hundred twenty-three ceramic sherds were classified according to type, number, intrasite distribution, and association with archaeologic/architectural features. Sherds grouped into three distinct clusters, each associated with a different feature. The mean ceramic date of these clusters showed different periods of occupation or use. Future investigations, including more extensive excavation will add insight into this important archaeological resource.

Sarah A. Grady (University of Maryland)**

Mill Swamp/Ralph J. Bunche School and Community Center Restoration Project

Built in 1930 in southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the Mill Swamp Rosenwald-type school transitioned from a Jim Crow-era school to a community center after integration—the Ralph J. Bunche Community Center. The community uses the building for community events and to celebrate their history and culture. The purpose of this research is to preserve the school building and the history behind it. The extant school is the third in a series of schools built on Mill Swamp Road, the first of these schoolhouses was the first schoolhouse built by the Freedmen's Bureau in the late 1860s. Archaeological interest in finding the earlier school began the partnership and the mutual work towards preserving this history. The board of trustees for the center determine the direction of the work.

Joanna Wilson Green (VDHR)

Six Feet Under: Analysis of Burial Data from Virginia's CRM Archives

Respectful burial of the dead is one of few rituals that can be observed in any human society, regardless of temporal period or origin. The specific elements of that ritual -- depth and placement of the burial chamber, presence and type of container, funerary items, etc. -- together provide insight into the attitudes of the larger culture. Virginia is fortunate to have a wealth of contextual burial data in the CRM reports and other gray literature on file at the Department of Historic Resources. These data will be tallied and analyzed to identify trends and characteristics as well as evidence of the evolution of burial customs over time. The results may be of assistance in planning future burial recoveries and might even answer the question: does the old "six feet under" trope ever hold true?

Matthew C. Greer (Syracuse University)

Global Commodities and Local Economies: Enslaved Consumers in the Northern Shenandoah Valley

The Shenandoah Valley, with its German/Scots-Irish heritage and a predominance of small-scale mixed agriculture, formed a distinct region within early 19th-century Virginia. Here, unique ways of interacting with global markets emerged as residents profited from the sale of agricultural products while simultaneously choosing to purchase locally made goods over imported wares, practices which reproduced local ethnic identities. Yet tens of thousands of enslaved people also lived in the Valley and purchased things from the same merchants frequented by White Shenandoahans. However, enslaved life in the Valley remains understudied, and we know little about Black Shenandoahans as consumers. In this paper, I use ceramics recovered from ongoing excavations at Belle Grove Plantation (Frederick County) to explore enslaved consumption, comparing these practices to those performed by White Shenandoahans and assessing how the acquisition of ceramics by enslaved people shaped the institution of slavery and contributed to the Valley's economic development.

Isabel Griffin (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Illustrating the Past With the Help of 3D Models

In this age of 3D printing and scanning, where does the illustrator fit in? In the past, we have relied on illustrators to bridge the gap between the past and the public. Now that we have easily accessible virtual models, will the need for illustration cease? If not, how will the creation of such illustrations change? This poster presents the archaeological case study of early 17th-century Fort Germanna. I worked with Dr. Eric Larsen of Germanna Archaeology to reconstruct Fort Germanna using SketchUP. From this model, I created an illustration that will be used as roadside signage for Fort Germanna's visitor center.

Daniel R. Griffith (Archaeological Society of Delaware, Inc.)

Feature 176 A 17th Century Well at the Avery's Rest Site Sussex County, Delaware

The Archaeological Society of Delaware, Inc. excavated a 17th century well at the Avery's Rest site (7S-G-57) in 2015. Artifact analysis has since suggested that the well dates to the third quarter of the 17th century and is associated with an undocumented colonial occupation. Artifact and feature analysis is complemented by macro and micro botanical analysis of flotation samples and pollen analysis from two samples at the bottom of the well. This presentation will summarize the historic context, well structure and contents and its significance to the study of colonial settlement of Sussex County, Delaware.

Nikki Grigg (Fairfax County Archaeology and Collections Branch)

Archives and Artifacts: Analysis of the German immigrant households of the Shotgun House, 51SE076

By 1853, a one-story, two-room frame Shotgun-style house was constructed at what is now 1229 E St., SE, Washington, D.C. The modest property was home to German immigrants and their descendants until the late 20th century. Archaeological investigations uncovered a trash midden in the rear of the lot, containing fragmented household objects, that was stratigraphically isolated by a 1919 construction layer. Additionally, a considerable number of whole beer bottles dating to the mid-19th and early-20th centuries were also identified. Through mining the historical record for information about the house's residents and the working-class immigrant neighborhood of Capitol Hill, we can tentatively associate certain deposits with specific residents. A colorful story unfolds when historical accounts are compared to the archaeological data. This poster will explore these connections and make inferences about these German households, the local brewing industry, drinking culture, and the intersection of work and leisure in the immigrant community.

David Gutkowski (Society for PA Archaeology)

Beneath the Stars, Beneath the Stones: 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.

Lesley Haines (The Mariners' Museum and Park)

The Meeting Place: conservation at the intersection of the archaeological and historical records

The 19th century is rich, not only in physical remains, but also in written sources. It is fascinating to study how these two records, in the form of the archaeological and the historical records interact. Conservators working on the remains of the 1862 wreck of USS Monitor at The Mariners' Museum have a front row seat to how these records intersect. This paper discusses several surprising discoveries made during conservation involving the incongruities and consistencies between the archaeology and primary sources and also examines the role of the conservator in preserving both of these records.

Lucy Harrington (AECOM, Mercyhurst University) and Michelle Farley (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

What Quarry did that Rock Come From?: The utility of pXRF in sourcing Eastern Cherts

Successful geochemical lithic sourcing studies underpin hypothesized population movements by attributing archaeological assemblages to formation-level, and in some cases quarry-level, sources. There are a variety of sourcing methods (XRF, XRD, NAA, LA-ICP-MS), but one of the most accessible machines is the portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device. This study examines the ability of the pXRF to differentiate between Ordovician cherts in the Eastern US. Specific methods, study design considerations and the standardization of results are emphasized rather than the results of the analysis itself with the overall goal of building an Eastern Woodlands lithic source database in mind.

D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail CRG) and Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington)

"...near the side of an Indian field commonly known as the Pipemaker's field": Reanalyzing the Nomini Plantation Midden Assemblage

Excavated in the 1970s by Vivienne Mitchell and a crew of volunteers and avocational archaeologists from the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Nomini Plantation midden assemblage represents an extraordinary collection of mid- to late-seventeenth-century material culture. However, a full analysis and report were never completed, due to several factors. Starting in 2013, Hatch and McMillan began conducting a reanalysis of these materials, some of which were used in their respective 2015 dissertations. Now, with the assistance of her students at the University of Mary Washington, McMillan is completing the reanalysis of this midden assemblage. This paper outlines how far the reanalysis has come, what has been learned from this site, and how it fits into the broader regional analyses that are taking place in the lower Potomac Valley.

Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)

The Archaeology of Hannah Glover, an Early 19th Century Quaker in New Jersey

The archaeological excavation of a cellar belonging to the Glover family dating from 1806 to 1839 has produced a sample of artifacts that reflect the matriarch, Hannah Glover's role within her household. After her husband's death in 1827, Hannah assumed a prominent role in the Orthodox community of the Evesham Quakers in order to negotiate her family's status and future prospects. The artifact sample contains high proportions of utilitarian and tea-related ceramics vessels representative of her labor to provide for her family inside and outside of the household.

Robert Heintz (West Chester University)

Sourcing Argillite Artifacts with X-ray Fluorescence

This is a preliminary study to determine the feasibility of using pXRF in determining the source of argillite bifaces from several prehistoric sites in New Jersey, including the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, the Koens Crispin site, and the Savich Farm site. A total of 155 samples of argillite specimens, composed 107 artifacts along with 48 geological samples from 39 locations within the Lockatong Formation were analyzed. Compositional data for each specimen was collected using the Bruker S1 pXRF at the New Jersey State Museum and in the Anthropology Laboratory at West Chester University. The data was downloaded into the Bruker S1 software for analysis. Spectra measurements were examined for matches and near matches with standards. Initial preliminary results have identified eight distinct elemental or geological clusters, one of which makes up nearly ninety percent of the artifacts examined

Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)

PaleoAmerican Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic Region

This illustrated paper presents over ten years of early American research in Virginia and Maryland. It covers 12 pre-Clovis sites, a summary of hundreds of Pleistocene/Early Holocene artifacts, and relies on various professional papers on this topic. It discusses the change over from blade/core technology to biface/core technology around the Younger-Dryas geological event. The paper shows artifacts that have not been seen in the archaeological literature. Several ongoing site investigations are shown showing volunteers. A prehistoric calendar is suggested which argues for a 10,000 years Pleistocene occupation in the Middle Atlantic area which starts with the now famous Cinmar bipoint. There are six sites in the Middle Atlantic area with date around or older than 16,000 years.

John Hyche (University of Maryland, College Park)**

Labor and Class Distinction on the Blue Ridge Railroad

From 1850 to 1860, the Blue Ridge Mountains were home to roughly 1,900 Irish laborers as they worked on the construction of the Virginia Central Railroad. Along the mountains, Irish immigrants constructed several cuts and tunnels as part of the Blue Ridge Railroad project. Communities of laborers working in the tunnels were forced to live in groups of unorganized shanty homes. Over the course of construction, the management policies of local contractors and engineers shaped and regulated the choices of Irish communities; while at the same time, immigrants constructed their own physical and social environments to operate within their limited means. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the larger material culture of the site shows that Irish immigrants during the 1850s utilized their transient lifestyle of hardship as a tool to simultaneously reinforce collective identities and distinguish between themselves amid increasingly constrictive burgeoning capitalist labor policies.

Sydney James (Coastal Carolina University)*

Experiments Incorporating X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) with MNV Calculations

There are many ways in which ceramic sherds are quantified. Some researchers present a raw sherd count, others present ceramics by weight, and still others present counts of rim vs. body sherds. The ultimate goal of these quantifications, however, is to determine how many vessels were discarded within the site, a count often summarized as Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV). However, for prehistoric pottery in much of the Americas, this is difficult, and MNV calculations may vastly over- or underestimate the real number of ceramic pots within a site. This research experimentally tests an alternative method for calculating MNV that incorporates geochemical analyses using X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

Cheyenne Johnson (University of Mary Washington)*

"Drop It Like It's Hot": Understanding the Context of Arms and Armaments of the Union Winter Encampments at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, VA (44ST615)

Sherwood Forest Plantation is located in Stafford County, VA along the outskirts of the downtown Fredericksburg region. During the summers from 2015-2017 a section of the plantation, dubbed the Duplex Area was heavily excavated by the University of Mary Washington Field School. The Duplex Area correlates to the occupation of the site by Union troops and officers, who encamped at Sherwood Forest during the winter of 1862-1863. The overwhelming majority of Civil War related artifacts were recovered in the Duplex Area. This paper presents the results of an analysis of the arms related artifacts found in order to understand the number and variety of weapons represented in the site. This research seeks to place them within a contextual narrative of the Union Army and Sherwood Forest. The paper will also discuss similarities and differences between nearby union encampments during this time frame.

Eric D. Johnson (Harvard University)

From Mint to Factory: Industrializing Shell Bead Production at the Campbell Wampum Factory, 1770-1890 CE

What happens to money after the death of a currency? Is "demonetization" the same as "devaluation"? Or can changes in production rehabilitate old money-objects for new purposes? A preliminary analysis of production debris from the Campbell Wampum Factory, the largest shell bead production site in New Jersey between 1770–1890 CE, tracks changes in wampum as it went from being used as “money” by Euro-Americans to being made for export to new indigenous consumers on the Plains. The Campbells developed new manufacturing technologies, centralized production, and increased output. Fur trade merchants flooded indigenous markets with “Campbell Wampum” products from North Dakota to Oklahoma. Analysis of museum collections reconstructs sequences of production, estimates efficiency of production, tracks bead styles, and measures standardization of lengths, widths, and colors within each style in order to understand the role of industrialization in changing modes of adornment and dynamics of identity on a colonial frontier.

Kara Jonas (The Montpelier Foundation)

Stone-where? A spatial and temporal analysis of stoneware, tortoise & cream wares located across three sites at James Madison’s Montpelier

White salt glazed stoneware, tortoise, and creamwares are regularly found in archaeological sites throughout the mid-Atlantic, dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries. Despite each of these ceramic types hitting their peak of popularity at different times, the longevity of ceramics means that they were often used together. However, there should be different proportions of ware types present across distinct time periods. Specifically, I expect there to be more white salt glazed stoneware at the oldest sites and more creamware at the youngest sites. The overlapping use and distinct periods of popularity of these ware types makes it essential to analyze them in conjunction with each other when trying to determine the period of occupation of loosely related sites. Using the vessel counts and forms from the 1760’s kitchen, located near the Mount Pleasant Site, as a baseline, I will try to determine the earliest point of occupation for the kitchen and midden areas located near the main house of Montpelier.

Sean Jones (Lost Towns Project)*

The Renovation of Collections to Meet Current Curation Standards: An Examination of Updating the Burle Collection

The standards of curation and conservation are ever developing and changing with more research. As standards change, old collections sit and are never updated. But what if we were to update the curation of an older collection? What resources in time, cost, and space are required to conduct this overhaul, and is it worth it? In this presentation I will examine my experience updating the 1990’s collection of “Burle” (18AN826) from Providence, Maryland. Since March of 2017 I have been both updating and rehousing the collection to provide quantitative research on the benefits and detriments of updating the curation of old collections. From the progress I have made so far, updating curation is essential for the long-term preservation and research of a collection.

Matthew Jorgenson (AECOM), Daniel Cassedy (AECOM), Shane Petersen (North Carolina Department of Transportation), Brian Overton (North Carolina Department of Transportation), Heather Hanna (North Carolina Geological Survey), and Philip Bradley (North Carolina Geological Survey)

Moving Beyond Morrow Mountain Rhyolite: An Overview of Metavolcanic Research in North Carolina

In this paper, an overview of the history of metavolcanic research in North Carolina is provided. The North Carolina Piedmont contains numerous metavolcanic sources that were exploited and widely distributed throughout the Southeast. Starting with Daniel and Butler's work on rhyolite quarries in the Uwharrie Mountains and the 1999 Uwharries Lithics Conference, researchers began focusing on systematic identification of metavolcanic sources and large scale comparative sourcing studies. Fort Bragg and UNC-Chapel Hill researchers evaluated chemical and mineralogical data from different quarries that established the character of multiple sources and refined preferred analytical techniques. Recently, staff from NC DOT and Geological Survey have developed a classification scheme for metavolcanics that keys on characteristics such as matrix, clasts versus crystals, banding-welding-bedding, weathering rinds, vitrification, and types of inclusions. In addition, this system provides flow charts for analysts to use to promote consistent lithic classifications.

Allison Kelley (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)*

Imaging, Treatment, and Research for a 19th Century Stove Plate

This paper will present the treatment and research into a stove plate from a 19th century cast iron stove. This object is unique to the collection because it belongs to one of the most complete example of a stove found in Colonial Williamsburg. The object was imaged using 3D Scanning and photogrammetry prior to treatment. A comparison between the surface after corrosion removal and the previous 3D images will provide insight into the level of surface characterization that can be achieved without treatment. This could inform future projects where there is a need to understand the surface of an object but the availability of time or resources may limit the level of treatment an object receives. The paper will include a discussion of the imaging techniques used as well as the treatment procedures for corrosion reduction and desalination.

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

Ceremonial Landscapes in the Middle Chesapeake

The spatial turn in the humanities is sending archaeologists and their Native colleagues back into the documentary, oral history, and archaeological records to tease out elements of the indigenous cultural landscape – in the deep past, in the colonial past, and in the present. Ceremonial landscapes are an important part of the indigenous landscape: they are mentioned in documents and have been reported archaeologically, typically as ossuary or other mortuary contexts. Increasing the scale at which these places are considered reveals relationships not immediately evident at the site level. This presentation describes these examples, shows how Geographical Information Systems can be used to build a greater context for their interpretation, and suggests how GIS is forging new directions in the study of the indigenous cultural landscape.

Laurie King (The Mariners Museum and Park)

Storage Techniques for Large Objects; Case Study of a Naval Gun

An important aspect of conservation is the storage and maintenance of a controlled environment for archaeological objects. This paper will discuss aspects of long term storage, with a case study examining the storage of a cast iron naval gun. The construction of the storage container and methods to maintain a stable storage environment will be discussed.

Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)

The Bioarchaeology of the Calverton Site (18CV22), Calvert County, Maryland

The Calverton Site (18CV22) was the location of the 2017 Annual Field Session for the Archaeological Society of Maryland. Located on Battle Creek near the junction with the Patuxent River, in Calvert County, Maryland, Calverton contains artifacts that span the Woodland through Historic periods. Early investigations of the site yielded human skeletal remains, which were only recently acquired by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. This paper details the results of a bioarchaeological analysis of these remains and how they contribute to our understanding of those that lived and died at Calverton.

James Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

The Wilson Farm Cache, York County, Pennsylvania

In the fall of 1918 on the Wilson farm, Fawn Township, York County Pennsylvania plowing uncovered a cache of metarhyolite bifaces. The National Museum of Natural History anthropology collection holds 90 of the 119 in total found by John L. Baer and others.

Eric L. Larsen (Germanna Foundation)

Widening the Story: Archaeology as a Prompt for Bigger Questions

Archaeology for the “Enchanted Castle” (Alexander Spotswood’s 1720- 50 mansion at Germanna) was conducted in the 1970s-early 90s. The results provided material to examine the early Georgian order and its introduction along Virginia’s colonial frontier. Current archaeology, undertaken by the Germanna Foundation since 2015, is working to extend excavations beyond the bounds of the mansion. We hope to find more of the 1714 Fort, but have already encountered new features associated with the greater community of Germanna of the 1720s and 30s. As an organization of descendants of the German colonists settled in Virginia by Spotswood, the Foundation hopes to study and share the story of these immigrants’ lives on the Virginia frontier. Germanna Archaeology is working on new ways of representing the changing landscape to this descendant community (as well as others). At the same time we are trying to solicit questions from these current audiences and encourage greater participation in the research objectives.

Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)

Argillite the other Lithic: Koens-Crispin and the Importance of Argillite during the Late Archaic in New Jersey

The New Jersey State Museum excavated literally hundreds of Late Archaic argillite broadspears from the Koens-Crispin site in Burlington County, New Jersey. Additional artifacts recovered from the site included shaft smoothers, axes, hammerstones and unworked pieces of argillite. Of particular importance these raw argillite samples help define the role of this site and the importance of argillite during the Late Archaic period in the region. These samples were likely quarried from the Lockatong Formation located eighty miles north of the site. This presentation will discuss the sites background, an analysis of the collection, in particular the unfinished argillite pieces, and the sites potential in providing information on the procurement of this material.

Samantha J. Lee (University of Maryland, College Park)

Slave Demographics on the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Slave Narratives recorded by the Works Progress Administration's Federal Writers' Project mention the practice of slave breeding numerous times. Slave breeding is defined here as the forced or incentivized pairing of enslaved individuals towards the increased production of children for labor or profit. The topic of slave breeding is one that has been generally neglected in archaeological scholarship. There is reason to believe that there may have been a breeding plantation among the properties of the Lloyd family, the owners of Wye House Plantation. Utilizing the slave census records from the Lloyd papers, this paper will provide an analysis of the slave demographics on the Lloyd properties, in regards to the possibility of breeding.

Darrin Lowery, Ph.D. (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research & Smithsonian Institution)

Delmarva Coastal Plain Geology: A Summary of Prehistoric Lithic Quarry Sources

The Delmarva coastal plain is recognized for its secondary cobble/boulder lithic resources. These cobble/boulder deposits represent the long-term fluvial transport of mixed Appalachian bedrock material into the coastal plain. Primary lithic quarry materials also occur in Cretaceous, Paleocene, Eocene, and Miocene marine deposits. Finally, the combined impacts of erosion and acid-sulfate geochemistry have produced iron-cemented sandstone (i.e., ironstone). As a result, ironstone can be found throughout Delmarva along the erosion boundaries of specific Pleistocene and underlying marine/estuarine geologic formations. All of the above produced usable tool stone for the prehistoric populations that occupied the region. The presentation will briefly summarize the geology of Delmarva's quarry lithic sources.

Mark Michael Ludlow (RPA) and Michael K. Kehoe (NSVC-ASV)

On Finding Smoke Town, a late eighteenth, to mid- nineteenth century, rural free black community populated in circa 1791 by some of the 452 manumitted slaves of Robert Carter III.

Discussed is the finding and initial excavation of a portion of the elusive rural free black community cartographically known as Smoke Town or Leeds Town, situated on the Shenandoah River in Warren County, Virginia. Here-to-fore, the precise location of Smoke Town had not been determined archaeologically. This community was populated by some of the 452 slaves initially manumitted (an estimated 511 ultimately), by Robert Carter III by his Deed of Gift of 1791. Robert Carter III was an affluent grandson of Robert 'King' Carter. The Robert Carter III Deed of Gift was the largest single manumission of slaves in America until the American Civil War – An extraordinary event, of which few are aware. The excavated portion of Smoke Town dates from late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, there are prehistoric components to the excavated site, both artefactual and featural, from the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods: In some amazement, an Late Woodland prehistoric hearth was found partially within the historic period fireplace and below the historic period chimney foundation. The physical evidence of the site is introduced and the excavation procedures and results used in the interpretations are presented.

Discovery came as the result of two archaeological metal detecting surveys, both reconnaissance and systematic. Excavations illuminate manners in which newly freed slaves of African descent conducted their lives, in contrast to plantation slave lifeways.

Dane Magoon (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

Mobility, Migration, and Matrilocality in Coastal Virginia at the Start of the Late Woodland Period: Comparative Stable Isotope Analysis within the James River Drainage.

For archaeologists, discussions of large-scale population movements during prehistory are typically focused upon changes in material traditions over time, with smaller-scale movements detailed by more subtle shifts in regional settlement patterning and individual site-use histories. Stable isotope analysis provides an additional line of inquiry into the investigation of mobility at a variety of different analytical scales. While there is a relative dearth of archaeological strontium and oxygen isotope data sets available for Virginia, regional isoscapes have been developed for other research fields. Utilizing these isoscapes as an interpretive context, strontium and oxygen isotope data from the Hatch site (44PG0051) and Claremont (44SY0005) are compared for a preliminary discussion of population mobility during the Late Woodland period, focused upon changes in relative mobility over time, the isotopic evidence for post-marital residence patterning, and possible larger-scale population movements associated with the very start of the Late Woodland period.

Andy Martin (Hunter Research Inc./Monmouth University) and Evan Mydlowski (Hunter Research Inc.)

A Cumulative Viewshed Analysis of the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark and Surrounding Environs

This paper expands upon and refines our work on the visual relationships of the various prehistoric sites within the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark and the surrounding environs. By examining a wider variety of Middle Woodland Period sites both along the Delaware River and further inland through GIS-based cumulative viewshed and site line visibility analysis, we intend to look closer at what role the viewsheds commanded by different sites may have played their placement.

Karen Martindale (QAR Conservation Lab, NC DNCR)

On the Verge: Conserving the Pocket Watch Pieces from Queen Anne's Revenge

It is not uncommon to see mention of pocket watches on board ships during the 17th and 18th centuries, but few have been found in the archaeological record. Several artifacts from the Queen Anne's Revenge have been identified as pieces of a verge fusee pocket watch. Though the watch is far from complete, careful conservation of each piece provides information about its manufacture.

Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation)

New Directions for Horse Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier

As an often overlooked artifact class, horse hardware has the potential to answer a variety of research questions on the functionality of plantation work spaces. Ongoing archaeological research at James Madison's Montpelier has examined the dynamics of a late 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 recovered in several labor contexts and styles. As part of an ongoing research project to explore horse activity across the plantation, this paper will use a combination of archaeological evidence, metal detector survey, and historical documentation to discuss current work on improving the public interpretations of the Madison stable and carriage house.

Curtis A. McCoy (Dovetail CRG)

Solar Farms and Predictive Models

Archaeological testing of proposed solar farms provides great opportunities for testing large swaths of land. One commonly employed strategy for examining these areas is through the use of archaeological predictive models. Predictive models rely on background research combined with a multitude of environmental attributes of previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites. Statistically significant variables are determined and correlated with the presence of prehistoric sites. Solar projects not only provide opportunities for creating predictive models, but also testing them through controlled field

survey. This paper will discuss three models and surveys conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group and how the modelling compared to the survey results.

Ashley McCuistion (Fairfield Foundation)

Archaeology in the Palm of Your Hand: Using Drones and 3D Printing to Bring Fairfield Plantation to Life

The Fairfield Foundation is using new technology to reimagine public archaeology and historic preservation on Virginia's Middle Peninsula. Using drone-based photogrammetry and 3D printing technology, the organization is working to develop an interactive 3D printed model of Fairfield Plantation, a significant 17th century site in Gloucester, Virginia. By recording and printing each excavated layer at the site individually, archaeologists with the Fairfield Foundation are creating a comprehensive model that not only accurately represents the site, but the process of discovering it. This model brings archaeology from the field to the classroom, and has the potential to inspire new interest in the past by allowing members of the public to view it from an archaeological perspective.

Sean McHugh (RGA, Inc./Monmouth University)

The Original Booze Cruise: The results of monitoring and investigations at the Cooper's Poynt, Waterfront park site (28-Ca-169), City of Camden, New Jersey.

Camden, like many other places along the eastern seaboard, is rich with history and prehistory. And like those places, has witnessed the inevitable erasing of its past through time. For many a project in cities like Camden, archaeological monitoring is the only applicable method. Therefore, monitoring is very much akin to a "Hail Mary" play; a last-ditch effort to snatch victory from jaws of defeat. This paper presents the results of monitoring and excavations for the project, and tells the story of victory, with the discovery of the Waterfront Park site; a multi component site that contains evidence of prehistoric occupation throughout the Woodland period and historic material associated with one of the first family of Camden, the Coopers, who operated a ferry service and ferry house since the late 17th century.

Bernard K. Means and Kristen Egan (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Seeing the Past through Touch: Enhancing Accessibility for Richmond's Visually Impaired Community and Others to Virginia's Heritage through 3-D Printing

The Virtual Curation Laboratory (VCL) at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), VCU's School of Education, and VCU's Leadership for Empowerment and Abuse Prevention (LEAP) have partnered with the Richmond-based Virginia Historical Society (VHS) to create three-dimensional (3-D) printed replicas of objects in their collections with the goal of increasing access to community members, especially those that are visually impaired. The Virginia Department for the Blind and Vision Impaired (DBVI) is assisting with implementation of the proposed project. The VCL is working with VHS to 3-D scan items in their collections with the greatest educational value, and is creating object-based lessons for the visually impaired and others that incorporate 3-D printed replicas with guidance from the VCU School of Education, VCU LEAP, and the DBVI. This presentation will showcase how 3-D scanning and 3-D printing can enhance access to individuals that are traditionally marginalized at museums and other cultural heritage locations.

Henry Miller (Historic St. Mary's City) and Jay Custer (University of Delaware)

Revealing "My Lord's Gift": An Architectural Analysis of the ca. 1658-ca.1750 Henry Coursey Site (18QA30) in Queen Anne County, Maryland

An archaeological rescue of the “My Lord’s Gift” site (18QU30) in Queen Anne County, Maryland revealed a fascinating complex of colonial structures. Lord Baltimore granted this tract in 1658 to Henry Coursey, an Irish immigrant and important official in the colony’s government. Excavators found a range of architecture at the site. The largest building uncovered was the substantial cobble stone foundation of an unusual T-Plan house with a massive three-hearth central chimney and porch tower. Directly adjacent to this structure was an earthfast kitchen. Three storage pits were associated with this kitchen and several outbuildings stood nearby. Archaeology demonstrates that these buildings were mostly constructed in the last quarter of the 17th century, with occupation terminating ca. 1750. This paper summarizes the architectural evidence collected from the site and attempts to place Coursey’s buildings within the context of Chesapeake architectural development.

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

Remaining Relevant with Innovative Ideas in Archaeology

Remaining relevant is an important aspect of public engagement but a difficult one when working with diverse audiences. Through trial and error the Archaeology Program of The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission’s Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince George’s County, has been developing programing and research to address outreach issues. Incorporating new technologies, developing STEM programs, and adapting innovative ways to program without modern technologies will be addressed and displayed.

Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Fishes and Feasting?: Fauna from the Middle Woodland at the Great Neck Site

Salvage excavations conducted in 2015 and 2016 at the Great Neck Site (44VB7) were led by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with assistance from the ASV, JMU, VMNH, and many others. These excavations uncovered dozens of features, some lithics, a moderate amount of ceramics, a series of postmolds from a small structure, and a radiocarbon date ca. A.D. 400, all of which point to a Middle Woodland occupation. Several of the features contained large amounts of shell, resulting in excellent preservation of plant and animal remains. Analysis of the faunal material provides evidence of a diet containing a variety of terrestrial and aquatic species; in particular, large number of fishes and shellfish. Faunal data will be will be examined to interpret this occupation.

Dr. Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Is that Really a Chicken? Zooarchaeology, 3D Modeling, and the Challenge of Sources and Vouchers

3D modelling is increasingly making more things available to more people. For zooarchaeologists, access to reference specimens is critical to making accurate identifications and subsequent data interpretations. Viewing 3D data models and then printing those models to be used as an aid to identification can be a valuable resource, particularly when access to a skeleton collection is limited. As these models are shared, it is essential that accurate identifications and specimen data be associated with the data models and that the source (i.e., the skeleton) for those models be accessible for confirmation or evaluation by researchers. This presentation will discuss some of the critical data that should be included and some of the challenges of using 3D models for identification.

Erica G. Moses (Independent Researcher)

Georeferencing the 19th Century: Historic Maps and the Quest for Belle Grove’s Slave Quarters

Researchers in the Shenandoah Valley can peruse more than two centuries of maps, including many drawn during the Civil War that provide detailed close-ups of areas around battlefields. It can be difficult to piece together past landscapes from written records, and these maps are important pictorial resources for times and places for which there are few or no surviving drawings or photographs. They provide information about towns, roads, industrial sites, and landowners' names. However, like any document, they come with their own set of caveats, errors, and biases. There is little cartographic trace, for example, of the Valley's long history of slavery. But there are clues. This paper discusses the ways in which several historic maps have helped to provide the impetus for the Belle Grove Quarters Project in Frederick County, and how they might be used to glean insights about enslaved life at Belle Grove and on neighboring properties.

Chloë J. Moyer and George F. Riseling, Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

A Practical Approach to Iron Artifact Conservation

Iron artifacts are notoriously unstable and difficult to conserve, and it is often recommended that they be turned over to a conservator immediately. For sites that contain large amounts of iron artifacts, it may not be practical to outsource their conservation; yet doing nothing will almost certainly lead to loss through deterioration. This paper reviews current conservation practices and offers a practical modification for the field archaeologist based on experiments with the nail assemblage from the 17th-century Shaw's Folly site in coastal Maryland. Techniques for cleaning artifacts of accretions, stabilizing them with an alkaline treatment bath, and protecting them with various coatings will be discussed. We demonstrate the value of this approach by sharing insights on colonial building practices made possible by analysis of the conserved nail assemblage.

Erin Murphy (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)**

At the Knives Edge: Conservation Strategies for Composite Objects

Archaeological conservators are frequently faced with organic-iron composite objects that present particular conservation challenges. When iron has been in a burial environment, salts almost always leach into the iron matrix. If the iron is attached to organic materials such as bone or wood, the consequent treatment is particularly difficult. Many of the treatments for iron are too aggressive for organic materials and if it is not possible to detach the various parts, how does one desalinate part of an object when the treatment could destroy other attached materials? This talk will present the preliminary results of a project designed to develop a standardized treatment for bone handled cutlery pieces.

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Gathering Places for Gatherers: Women's Work at Small Blue Ridge Prehistoric Sites

In the Blue Ridge, topographically-linked hollows are the focus of regularized high elevation movement and settlement by Native hunter-gatherers. This pattern of mobility is enhanced when the hollow opens to settings that accesses riverine resources and lowland travel corridors. This presentation considers the role of these gathering places through the study of two sites occupied intermittently from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland at the eastern base of Old Rag Mountain, Shenandoah National Park. While local quartz and mylonite dominate the artifact assemblages, microcrystalline raw material from the Ridge and Valley and quartzite from western slopes of the Blue Ridge are also present, indicating geographic and cultural connections beyond the immediate area. In addition to indications of mobility, the assemblages signal short-term use: flake and core technology, expedient flake tools, and a limited number of formal tools. This generalized tool tradition may reflect gender-specific tasks, and specifically women's work camps.

Kristen T. Norbut (Monmouth County Park System / Monmouth University)

Loose Threads; Revisiting 18th Century Textile Production in the Mid-Atlantic.

In nineteenth and twentieth-century depictions of the American Colonies, domestic fiber production was a pillar in the greater narrative of colonial self-sufficiency. Spinners and weavers were prominent figures, transforming cultivated resources from raw products to finished cloth in a multifarious sequence of home-based tasks.

However, late twentieth-century historians began to challenge this model, producing studies that identified European imports as the primary source of textiles in eighteenth century. This led many to believe that home fiber production was not as commonplace as previously thought; to the extent that the presence of spinning wheels in historic house museums has been criticized as inaccurate.

This investigation uses Monmouth County, New Jersey as a case study in the reexamination of textile manufacture in agriculture-based communities in the eighteenth-century Mid-Atlantic. The results illustrate substantial differences in home production due to regional variation in landscape and resources, the political environment, and varying household socioeconomic status.

Elizabeth O'Meara (University of Mary Washington)

The Prevalence of Wine Bottle Seals at Nomini Plantation, Westmoreland County, VA (44WM12)

Nomini Plantation (44WM12), located in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was just one component of a 17th-century community known as Appamatucks. Despite the difficulties and obstacles faced by the people of the early colonial Chesapeake, this community flourished. The focus of this paper is on the late 17th-century occupation of Frances Gerrard and her fifth husband, William Hardidge II. Using wine bottle seals recovered from Nomini Plantation, I will explore how entertaining and alcohol consumption was used to maintain social status and community connections. Several of these seals were marked with Hardidge's initials, including one dated to 1686. This paper also explores early Chesapeake society and the social and community connections revealed through bottle seals and how these objects were used to physically exemplify social rank, illustrating one's merit on the socio-cultural stage during this transitional time in the region.

Travis Parno (Historic St. Mary's City)

"For the Entertaynmt of all persons": Ordinaries in 17th-century St. Mary's City

In 1662, recognizing the need to accommodate large populations during busy court sessions, the Maryland General Assembly passed "An Act for the Encouragement of Ordinary Keepers." Ordinaries, however, played a much larger role in 17th-century Maryland than simply providing food and lodging. They were critical social institutions managed by members of the colony's elite and controlled by increasingly strict legislation. This paper presents a preliminary study of ordinaries in Maryland's first capital, St. Mary's City. It reviews 17th-century legislation to highlight two related trends: both the requirements for securing an ordinary operator's license and the restrictions placed on who could patronize an ordinary became tighter. This paper also examines archaeological and documentary evidence related to John and Elizabeth Baker, managers of one of the largest ordinaries in early Maryland. This case study demonstrates that ordinaries provide a useful lens through which to view the increasing socioeconomic divisions in 17th-century Maryland.

Becca Peixotto (American University)

The Way They Came? GIS, Watercourses, and the Quest for a Better Map of the Great Dismal Swamp

In 1859, a fugitive slave called Charley told the Frederick Douglass' Paper "Spect I better no tell de way I comed" into and away from the Great Dismal Swamp. His reticence was likely intended to protect his fellow Maroons and enslaved laborers. Charley's tale offers clues about the landscapes Indigenous Americans, Maroons, and others created within the morass ca. 1608-1863 but, alas, he does not give us a map. Using GIS, remote sensing, and maps, and other documents, we are trying to create a more nuanced map of the Dismal. One key finding of these efforts is a significant topographic similarity amongst the known and high potential archaeological sites in the wetlands: their proximity to a stream or watercourse. This paper examines what these watercourses may have meant to Charley and others for travel within the Great Dismal Swamp and for contact with the world beyond it.

Katsura Pennington and Michael R. Tritsch (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Late 19th-Century Meat Provisioning at a Maryland Farm

Recovery of a large number of bones from an intact late 19th-century midden reveals a pattern of domestic livestock use and processing at a late 18th- through 20th-century plantation/farm house in the Rhode River watershed of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Greta Perez (The Montpelier Foundation)

"Small" Finds: The Big Impact Furniture Hardware Has at Montpelier

At James Madison's Montpelier, archaeologists study not only the life of the fourth President of the United States, but the enslaved community that also populated the plantation. Very little is known about the slave quarters' furnishings, however, archaeological excavations have uncovered a variety of furniture hardware including furniture tacks, escutcheons, and finials. Despite recovering the items from areas where enslaved people lived and worked, it remains unclear whether or not individual pieces of furniture can be associated with the enslaved community or the Madison's. In order to answer this question, I will examine the furniture hardware found in three different areas, the South Yard, Stable Quarter Complex, and Field Quarter Complex. In order to determine ownership of the furniture, I will analyze the type of hardware found through style, price, and time period. Through this system, a specific furniture piece can be found and therefore help aid in determining who would have originally owned the piece. The research done on this furniture will be used to help furnish the enslaved quarters in the South Yard as well as in Madison's House.

Shane Petersen (North Carolina Department of Transportation) and Matthew Jorgenson (AECOM)

Recent Research on Metavolcanic Source and Reduction Locales in North Carolina

High quality lithic resources in the North Carolina Piedmont are known to have served as an essential part of the adaptive strategies for prehistoric populations for thousands of years. Multiple large-scale archaeological projects associated with improvements to highways in Stanly, Montgomery, and Randolph Counties in North Carolina have recovered large samples from metavolcanic source and reduction locales and provided an opportunity to examine the role of these resources in the human ecology of the region from the late Pleistocene through the Holocene. Through the recent development of a new approach to classifying metavolcanics originating in the Carolina terrane, it is hoped that associations between lithic source locations and populations moving through the landscape over time can be traced. Preliminary results from application of this system to metavolcanic assemblages excavated for the NCDOT are presented.

Jennifer Rankin (AECOM / Temple University)

The Snyder Complex: Lithic Provisioning Strategies on a Paleoindian Landscape

The Snyder Complex is a locality in the middle Delaware Valley consisting of a series of Paleoindian sites within a two-kilometer radius and identified as an area frequently revisited throughout the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene. The geology of the Snyder Complex and the nearby vicinity suggests that there are a number of sources of chert and jasper that could be utilized by Paleoindian inhabitants for tool production. This paper looks at the Snyder Complex through the perspective of quarry and/or quarry-related land use, addresses toolstone procurement through time, and presents a unique feature on the landscape: the Snyder-Hoffman Cache.

Justin Reamer (University of Pennsylvania)**

Coloring Outside the Lines: Examining Empty Spaces in the Archaeological Record of the Upper Delaware Valley

Landscapes are formed by diverse human actions and interactions with their surroundings through the performance of various tasks, or what Ingold referred to as “taskscape.” These actions would not have been contained by what we refer to as the “archaeological site” but rather would have occurred mostly throughout the landscape. Recent scholarship examining the importance of archaeological “empty spaces,” can provide insight into interpreting and locating these “places between” archaeological sites. In the Upper Delaware Valley, habitation sites have been the focus of most, if not all, archaeological investigations. However, the routine activities of the Indigenous people living there would have taken place largely outside the confines of these settlements. In this paper, I will explore the possibilities that empty spaces provide for better understanding the Late Woodland period in the UDV through an examination of the empty spaces that surrounded Shoemakers Ferry (28Wa278), a Pahaquarra phase Late Woodland settlement.

Chardé Reid (College of William and Mary), Julianna Jackson, Ruth Troccoli, and Christine Ames (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Coopers, Peddlers, and Bricklayers: Stories of the Working-Class through Public Archaeology in Washington, DC

An archaeological investigation of a lot where a frame shotgun house once stood offers a unique look at 19th century working-class German immigrants households. An illiterate carpenter built the house before 1853 and it was successively occupied by a peddler, cooper, and bricklayer; little is known about their daily lives from historic sources. The DC HPO Archaeology Program conducted a systematic archaeological survey from August 2016 to May 2017, the “Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project.” Volunteers helped uncover a wealth of material culture related to multiple generations of these households, including an artifact-rich midden and a brick-lined cold cellar. Extensive public engagement included hands-on learning, artifact displays, site tours, fence talks, local news media, formal presentations, and regular Facebook posts. These efforts resulted in contact with descendants who added an oral history dimension to the project, enriching both the narrative and our experience.

Katherine Ridgway (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Monumental Decisions: The role of preservation professionals in the debate over Civil War monuments

In 2017, the debate over Civil War monuments representing the Confederacy heated up in Virginia. While the public and legislators grabbed media headlines, preservation professionals, historians, and museum educators grappled with their roles where these monumental pieces of history and art were concerned. The Virginia Conservation Association and the Virginia Association of Museums decided to join together and provide a venue for a discussion where these professionals could debate their roles and try to come to terms with their individual feelings and those of their institutions. Why does this matter to archaeologists? They are frequently the ones providing information, interacting with the public, and may even have to provide their expertise if the monuments are moved, both at the current site and any new location.

August Rowell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

If Pipes Could Talk: A study of red clay pipes in the Lower Potomac

What do effigy motifs and decorations found on red clay pipe bowls reveal about Anglo-Native interaction in the early 17th century? I examine both zoomorphic and anthropomorphic effigies found at six seventeenth-century archaeological sites found in the Lower Potomac region. Analysis completed to date for the Leonard Calvert House, located in St. Mary's City, the colonial capital, has revealed distinct groupings of human effigy pipes associated with large numbers of beads, animal bones, and oyster shell, suggesting Anglo-Native interaction early in the colony's history. These distinctive groupings contrast with the distribution of zoomorphic effigies, primarily running deer pipes. This Paper examines the contexts and associated artifacts of these pipes.

Patricia Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab)

An Unusual Earthenware Object from the Coursey Site (18QU30)

In 1990, salvage excavations under the direction of Jay Custer took place on the Coursey Site (18QU30), a circa 1660-1730 plantation in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. A small pit feature yielded an unusual unglazed earthenware figural object whose function was not immediately apparent. Using research into topics as varied as seventeenth-century fashion, colonial smoking customs and hearth cooking, this research attempts to identify this curious artifact.

Doug Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

Antebellum Slavery and Slave Housing in the Shenandoah Valley

Along with expanded archaeological efforts, the study of primary sources and standing quarters is contributing to understanding slavery in the Shenandoah Valley. This paper focuses on the antebellum period and first draws upon U.S. Census records to develop a context for the influence of slavery upon the Valley's white and black communities, both rural and urban. Patterns of slave and slave house ownership also inform the nature of enslaved African Americans' living conditions as well as their opportunities to foster families and a distinct culture. Second, surviving slave-related buildings offer critical examples of a once-common vernacular, architectural expression and points of reference for the African Diaspora in the Valley. At the same time, these structures reinforce the biased nature of physical and cultural preservation. These two data sets help to develop archaeological implications for scholars addressing the sites and assemblages of enslaved African Americans in the Shenandoah Valley.

Steven Santucci (ASNJ)

Unmarried Amateur Archaeologist on Relief or The CCC at Morristown National Historical Park!

Often overlooked is the history of Archeology and its evolution into its current state. The specific topic references a period in US history where national urgency to restore confidence to Americans and to their economy provided an opportunity for a skill and a profession to gain importance and relevance at Looking at the past. The Civilian Conservation Corps as the creation of the Roosevelt Administration and was one of the earliest New Deal programs to be enacted. Most assume and rightly so, that they focused primarily on environmental and ecological programs around the country. This was not the Case!

Erin S. Schwartz (College of William and Mary)

Spaces and Places: An Archaeological Analysis of "Front Yards" at Buffalo Forge

What is a "front yard"? In what ways did antebellum enslaved individuals define and divide space? Where might yards intersect or overlap, and how might we identify such points in the archaeological record? This paper uses recent archaeological and architectural research to explore these questions on the Buffalo Forge iron plantation in Rockbridge County in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In analyzing artifacts recovered from the "front yards" of two extant slave quarters on the property, this research engages previous scholarship on historic yards, places, and spaces, builds on accomplished archaeological testing, and refines prior understandings of past creations and uses of space at Buffalo Forge. In addition, as part of a broader project aiming to illuminate the enslaved women who worked and lived at Buffalo Forge, this paper examines possibilities for continued research around the property and the surrounding region.

Eric Schweickart and Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Chronologies of English Ceramic Ware Availability in the 17th-Century Potomac River Valley

The manufacture and exchange of 17th-century household goods mostly took place within local or regional networks. Thus, colonial access to objects made in the British Isles depended upon the local or regional networks merchants could access on both sides of the Atlantic Basin. Such mercantile uncertainty complicates the traditional means by which historical archaeological deposits are dated, since the beginning date of a ware type's manufacture is less important than the date when it was first brought across the Atlantic. Using Correspondence Analysis and related statistical measures we compare the presence and amount of particular ceramic types from sealed 17th-century contexts in the Potomac River valley to well-documented chronological markers in order to better understand the chronologies of English ceramic ware penetration into colonial markets.

Christopher Shephard (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Repurposing the Fort: Archaeological Investigations of Redoubt 9, a Confederate Fort Turned Union Encampment on the Williamsburg Line

In 2016, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted a data recovery at Redoubt 9 (44YO0051), a Confederate fortification and Union encampment in York County, Virginia. The fortification was one of 14 redoubts constructed between the James and York Rivers just east of Williamsburg to counter the threat of a federal assault on Richmond via the Peninsula. Through the excavation of 80 test units, archaeological investigations of Redoubt 9 focused on three overlapping site components, including archaeological remains of the Battle of Williamsburg, pre-Battle Confederate and/or slave fort construction and occupation, and a post-battle Union Cavalry camp. The site is unique in that its core was largely protected from relic hunting given its location on the median of I-64, yielding an array of artifacts and intact subsurface features that offer a window into Confederate fortification construction techniques and the daily life of Union soldiers within occupied territory.

Maxwell Sickler (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*

Copper, Brass, and the Colonial Impact: the Types and Distributions of Copper Artifacts in Indigenous sites from 1300 to 1750 CE

This paper examines the forms and distributions of copper and brass objects from 18 individual Native American archaeological sites in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Copper materials have long been traded across the North American continent by indigenous cultures who viewed the raw material as holding immense spiritual and social significance. Archaeologists studying indigenous groups in the Chesapeake have asserted that European colonists flooded North America with brass and contributed to the devaluation of copper in indigenous cultures. This research reveals that Native American groups in the Middle Atlantic continued to manufacture brass objects well into the 17th century, but in new forms that reflect the violent interruptions in indigenous life caused by European colonization.

Zachary Singer (Gloria S. King Research Fellow, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

Saint John's Quartzite Procurement and Use at 18BA483, Baltimore County, MD

The Gloria S. King Research Fellowship granted by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory facilitated a reanalysis of the 18BA483 site in Baltimore County, Maryland, which was originally investigated by the Maryland State Highway Administration. This site is associated with toolstone procurement of a chalcedony-like material termed Saint John's Quartzite (SJQ). This presentation provides an updated interpretation of the quarry-related lithic reduction activities at the site based on an in-depth debitage analysis. The presence of SJQ and similar materials on Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene site will also be discussed.

Chelsi Slotten (American University)

Podcasting and Public Archaeology

Public archaeology has become increasingly important over the past 15 years, although archaeologists still struggle with effectively communicating research to the public. The goal of "engaging the public in order to share archaeological findings and/or promote stewardship of cultural resources" is often not met due to challenges created by typically employed modes of communication (McDavid 2002, 2). Publications can be difficult to access or understand, or go viral after being misrepresented by the media. If archaeologists are to overcome these difficulties, we must become better at communicating directly with the public. This paper explores the ways in which podcasts have been used by archaeologists towards this end. Specifically, I will analyze how several shows on the Archaeological Podcast Network have influenced public understanding of archaeology. I argue that podcasts have an important place in public archaeology as an easily accessible, increasingly popular, and effective means of reaching large non-specialist audiences.

Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

People and a Place: Context and Design of a Late-18th through Early-19th Century Agricultural Complex in Northern Virginia.

For over a year and a half, archaeologists from the Archaeology and Collections Branch of the Fairfax County Park Authority have been conducting archaeological investigations on a property near Centreville. Initial site inspection discovered an antebellum log house encased in early twentieth century skin. Phase I shovel testing revealed a ca. 1760 – 1820 occupation approximately 100 meters from the structure. Abandonment of this site appears to coincide with construction of the log house. This paper explores the very colorful free and enslaved characters associated with the earlier occupation and offers an

interpretation of the structural layout. This is intended to supplement a presentation by Megan Veness regarding specific features and artifacts.

Stephanie Sperling and Exa Grubb (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

Beyond Pig Point: Searching for an Ancient Patuxent River Landscape

The significant and unusual Pig Point site (18AN50) was excavated from 2009-2014 and greatly contributed to our understanding of ancient American Indian lifeways in the mid-Atlantic. More recent excavations at River Farm (18AN881) and Riggleman (18AN346) have added to that story in complex and puzzling ways. Archaeologists are now taking a more holistic view of the Jug Bay area by analyzing data from recorded pre-contact sites in Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties to identify spatial patterns along both sides of the Patuxent River. This first step will help paint a vibrant cultural landscape of the middle Patuxent that could span millennia.

Brynn Stewart, Ellen Brady (Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.), and Daniel R. Hayes (Hayes and Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists LLC)

Archaeological Evidence of Buried Late Archaic/Early Woodland through Late Woodland/Proto-Historic Occupations along the South Fork of the Rivanna River in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Site 44AB0594 was identified by CRAI in 2014 during Phase I archaeological and geoarchaeological deep testing survey associated with new bridge construction for the Route 29 Widening Project-Berkmar Drive Extended. The site was recorded as a multi-component resource on a terrace of the South Fork of the Rivanna River. The historic component dated from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and was recommended as not eligible for NRHP inclusion. The prehistoric component was identified in buried contexts during mechanical excavation of test trenches, and consisted primarily of lithic debitage and FCR. Initial radiocarbon analyses suggested Late Archaic/Early Woodland and possible proto-historic occupations. From 2015 to 2016, Stantec conducted data recovery of Site 44AB0594 in two specific bridge pier locations. Near the riverbank at Pier 1 mechanical excavation removed variably deep (~150 cm) capping deposits of Post-Settlement Alluvium (PSA) prior to the hand-excavation of 30 1-x-1-meter test units within three test blocks: in a distal backslope setting at Pier 2, trench excavation revealed ~70 cm of PSA to overlay a saturated and anaerobic pre-Contact landform component. A total of 55.74 square meters was excavated within the site. Data recovery identified distinct loci at each pier location, including a northern locus of Early Woodland occupation (including perishable wooden artifacts) and a southern locus (proximal to the river) containing stratified deposits of Woodland and possible proto-historic artifacts (including lithics, pottery, and flaked wine bottle glass). This paper provides an overview of dynamic landform formation conditions and associated archaeological-site formation, site preservation, and site discovery processes.

John R. Strangfeld (University of Mary Washington)*

Spatial Distribution and Geographic Analysis of Nomini Plantation (44WM12), Westmoreland County, VA

Nomini Plantation (44WM12) is located on the cliffs over Nomini Bay in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The site was occupied between the mid-17th century to the late 18th century. Rising sea levels and the eroding cliffs both threaten the future of the plantation site, requiring the site to be researched and revisited. The focus of the current reanalysis project being conducted at the University of Mary Washington, and of this paper, is on the 17th century component of the site. This poster will reexamine the archaeological site by digitizing the original field maps and analyzing the distributions of excavated artifacts. Additionally, maps of historical land patents will be georectified onto modern maps of the surrounding area to help locate nearby potential sites. The goal of this project is to indicate points of

interest on the property that warrant further investigation and study data that has been collected in previous excavations.

Myles Sullivan (The Montpelier Foundation)

Unclear Posts: Discerning Anomalous Post Hole Features in Montpelier's South Yard

Recent archaeological investigations at James Madison's Montpelier uncovered several post-hole features throughout the South Yard, the domestic slave quarter complex directly adjacent to the Madison's mansion. These features do not correlate with any buildings, but rather appear to be more ephemeral structures related to possible work and living spaces in the yard area. This paper presents a typology generated by comparing and contrasting these features in order to discern if any relate to each other. From that, several hypothesis are offered in what function they could have served in the 18th and 19th century. In analyzing this direct archaeological evidence, a better understanding can be gained of how enslaved people utilized more informal yard areas for themselves between the mandated architecture of their living quarters and required work spaces.

Jennifer Swerida (Johns Hopkins University)

Photogrammetry and the Virtual Site of Fort Hill at Jockey Hollow, Morristown, NJ

The Revolutionary era Fort Hill at Jockey Hollow, otherwise known as "the Citadel," survives today as a collection of stone platforms at the crest of a steep hill in Morristown, NJ. Although finds were scarce, hints of the fort's defensive layout and the experiences of the soldiers who manned it survive in the stone platforms themselves. This paper explores how photogrammetry, a technologically accessible technique for creating 3D models of anything from tiny artifacts to entire landscapes out of 2D photographs, can shed light onto the experiences of Washington's beleaguered soldiers. Photogrammetry-generated 3D models are combined with ArcGIS mapping and LIDAR imagery to bring the virtual site of Fort Hill into the conference room.

Tatiana Takacs, Joseph Ross, and Anne LoDico (Stockton University)

Provenience in the Absence of Provenience: The Accurate Portrayal of Local Prehistory at the Cape May County Museum of NJ

County-level museums have the unique ability to connect people with their locally specific cultural heritage. This is a difficult task without reliable provenience data to ensure local accuracy. This poster presents the efficacy of a comparative approach when compiling broad provenience data in the absence of archaeologically obtained provenience. This project is based on an examination of Native American ceramic artifacts donated to the Cape May County Museum from across the north-eastern U.S. over the past 100 years. County based provenience data compiled from accession records is compared to regional provenience data compiled from ceramic style analysis. GIS spatial analyses are used to examine discrepancies between the provenience suggested by the two data sets. The existence of these discrepancies indicates that a comparative approach is necessary for the development of a museum exhibit aiming to accurately highlight local Native American cultural heritage in the absence of archaeological provenience.

Samantha Taylor (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Looking Through Dirty Dishes: A Comparative Analysis of Ceramics at the John and Rosie Allen Residence, Pandenarium, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

In recent years, African Diaspora archaeology has become one of the most impactful means by which archaeologists supplement our current understanding of the past. Not only does this subfield have the potential to benefit descendant and local communities, but it also enables professionals to fill in the

blank gaps left by the systematic disenfranchisement and intentional illiteracy of an entire group of people. One site with the potential to enhance our understanding of the African Diaspora is Pandenarium (36ME253) a freed African American settlement in western Pennsylvania. Current research at Pandenarium focuses on a comparative ceramic analysis with nearby European American sites, other freed African American sites, and slave quarters at plantation sites. The goal of this is to determine the socio-economic status of individuals living at Pandenarium, along with preferred food preparation methods and participation in local and regional markets. The preliminary results of the analysis featured in this paper are a foundation for future comparative studies featuring Pandenarium and will aid in the recognition of Pandenarium as a dynamic African Diaspora site deserving of further archaeological attention.

Matt Tomaso, Kristian Eshelman, and Maureen Kick (PS&S)

Colluvium, Tectonic Structure and Lithic Procurement in the Lower Musconetcong of Western New Jersey: A View From the Gilbert I and Philips Farmstand Sites

Recent investigations along the Lower Musconetcong River and on the slopes of Holland Township, New Jersey, have produced evidence of the extraction of Hardyston Formation jaspers and cherts and Leithsville Formation cherts from colluvium near the respective bedrock locations of these regionally significant rock formations. An understanding of the region's tectonic structure and surficial geomorphology, coupled with a few key environmental and topographic variables render the occurrence of prehistoric extraction sites somewhat predictable throughout the lower Musconetcong. And the extension of this model across known site locations within eight miles of the Delaware River confluence offers tantalizing hypotheses about a distribution of prehistoric sites that has puzzled archaeologists since Schraebisch's early 20th century reconnaissance. Finally, the geographically variable tectonic and low-grade metamorphic history of the two rock formations (and others in the region) point to potential, but somewhat speculative, answers to long-lived questions about the suitability of the region's local cherts in the manufacture of different types of end-products from as early as Snyder and Plenge to the end of the Woodland.

Michael R. Tritsch (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Social Distinctions in Plantation Economies: Comparative Analysis of Faunal Remains from Contees Wharf Slave Site and Java Ruin Plantation Mansion

This paper compares the faunal remains recovered from the Contees Wharf slave site and the Java Ruin plantation mansion, located on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) campus in Edgewater, Maryland. These two sites were occupied in the early 19th-century. I compare these two assemblages, combining conventional identification and analysis of element and species with a measure of fragmentation to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the diet and lifestyles of the slaves and planters in this region of Maryland, as well as their possible impact on the environment in which they lived.

Ruth Troccoli, Christine Ames, Julianna Jackson (DC Historic Preservation Office) and Chardé Reid (College of William of Mary)

Self-Reflection: How (not) to Incorporate Archaeology into Creative Placemaking

Creative Placemaking, an urban planning technique, is both a challenging and rewarding frontier for archaeologists. In 2015 we pitched an idea to urban planners for a placemaking "intervention" to activate underused public spaces. We intended only to provide the historic and archaeological background for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Barry Farm Freedman community in 2017, but ended up participating heavily in the planning and execution. The resulting Heritage Placemaking event, "If YOU Lived Here," was held in July 2017. Following discussions among artists, archaeologists, historians, and

planners, Philippa Hughes, the "curator," designed a full-size model of an 1867 Barry Farm house as a public art installation. Hosted by the Smithsonian's Anacostia Community Museum, activities took place around the art piece, with talks and an exhibit located indoors. In this workshop and poster we will share lessons learned from participating in this successful placemaking event.

Richard Veit and Casey Hanna (Monmouth University)

Searching for the Citadel at Morristown National Historical Park: Monmouth University's Summer 2017 Field School

Monmouth University's summer 2017 field school was a cooperative project between Monmouth University's Department of History and Anthropology, Rutgers University Newark's Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the National Park Service. The project investigated Fort Hill, aka the Citadel, and associated camps in the Jockey Hollow area of Morristown National Historical Park. It was designed to determine the extent and integrity of the archaeological deposits on Fort Hill, while testing the value of remote sensing techniques, most notably induced polarization, a form of resistivity. Testing was carried out at a Revolutionary War fortification constructed in 1780 and a hut site associated with the encampments of 1779-1780 and 1780-1781. Fieldwork consisted of a geophysical survey and photogrammetry, followed by shovel test pits, excavation units, and metal detecting. In the shallow rocky soils at Jockey Hollow, metal detecting and photogrammetry proved to be the most useful investigative techniques.

Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Box and Some Rocks: Data Recovery of a Rural Domestic Complex

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 baseball complex. Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB) conducted a comprehensive Phase I and II survey in summer 2016, and began Phase III excavation in Fall 2016. An area in the northeastern section of project area contained artifacts from the late third quarter of the eighteenth century. A large feature, Feature 5, a 25 foot by 9 foot cellar, contained artifacts ranging from black glazed earthenware to green shell-edged pearlware and brass buttons. Other artifacts and features in the vicinity are suggestive of associated outbuildings. With further testing and continued analysis of the artifacts recovered, archaeologists can reconstruct the areas of use within the structure, and better understand the activities of people in eighteenth century Fairfax County.

Robert Wall (Towson University)

Quarrying Jasper at the Lockhart Site: Paleoindian to Early Archaic Lithic Raw Material Processing

The Lockhart site (44WR20) is one of several Paleoindian/Early Archaic sites in the Flint Run complex. Situated along Flint Run across the Shenandoah River from the Thunderbird site, the site represents a quarry-related site which is one of the four principal Paleoindian site types proposed by Gardner, i.e., base camps, processing stations, quarries and quarry related sites. At Lockhart, jasper from outcrops just downstream was initially processed and worked into early stage biface forms. Materials recovered from site excavations revealed an array of large quarry blanks, hammerstones, and early stage bifaces that were fashioned from the local jasper. Initial testing on the Pleistocene terrace revealed an extremely dense deposit of quarry related debris and systematic augering subsequently revealed more deeply buried early Holocene deposits that included an Early Archaic living floor about two meters below surface. A description of the quarrying and processing of jasper at the site is described and compared to similar early sites (e.g., Barton) where Paleoindian to Early Archaic occupations were focused on high quality Shriver cherts that outcrop nearby.

Patrick Walters, Robert D. Wall, and Jasmine Gollup (TRC Environmental)

Late Archaic and Early Woodland Lithic Sourcing at Site 46HM211 in Hampshire County, West Virginia
Phase I and II archaeological investigations of a multicomponent site (46HM211) located along the Cacapon River in Hampshire County, West Virginia yielded a precontact artifact assemblage dating to the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transitional period. The lithic component from the site, totaling 1,819 artifacts, provides a statistically robust sample for addressing questions of lithic procurement and trade in this remote Upper Potomac watershed region. Analysis of raw material types in the collection indicates the presence of primarily non-local materials, specifically high frequencies of Upper Mercer chert. Tracing the geographic origin of chert artifacts from the collection enhances our understanding of the shape and extent of trade networks and systems and, by extension, cultural interaction between groups in the region. In this study, lithic assemblages from other regional sites are used in a comparative intersite study. This research provides tangible evidence that links diverse occupant groups of the watershed during this important transitional period.

Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Auditing practice: a case study

For the last 30 years, Colonial Williamsburg has routinely x-rayed all archaeological iron both for identification purposes and to help identify conservation priorities. This sort of activity fits well within the framework of condition surveys - a practice used by conservators to audit the health of a collection. Building on the idea of audits, we have recently undertaken a series of projects to look at how well or how poorly our choices about which objects should be treated reflect the research goals of a site. This paper will reflect on those projects and offer a few cautionary tales for using x-rays.

Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland)

The Gilmores: Intersections of Race, Class, Gender, and Generation

The Gilmore family lived in Orange County, Virginia for Generations. Their members faced systems of enslavement, racism, sexism, and capitalism that challenged their ability to determine the directions of their own lives, eventually leading to their removal from their home because of legal and economic forces. The determination of their descendants, especially Rebecca Gilmore Coleman, resulted in multiple seasons of historical, archaeological, and architectural work to restore the family's ancestral home to the way it was when they constructed it in the mid-1870s. This paper will use this research to discuss how intersecting systems of power influenced family members in the past and the present.

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