

RMS

**MIDDLE ATLANTIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE
1992**

Program and Abstracts

**Sheraton-Fontainebleau Inn & Spa
Ocean City, Maryland
March 27-29, 1992**

**Middle Atlantic
Archaeological Conference**

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Crownsville, MD 21401

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**Middle Atlantic
Archeological Conference**

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27

Current Initiatives in Archaeological Education

Organizers: Louise E. Akerson and Martha Williams

- 1:00 I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE ... Kevin Cunningham
- 1:20 EDUCATION VERSUS RECREATION: LEARNING ABOUT
ARCHAEOLOGY THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AT COLONIAL
WILLIAMSBURG. Patricia Samford
- 1:40 EDUCATING THE EDUCATORS. Michael Strutt
- 2:00 FLOWERDEW HUNDRED FOUNDATION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.
Scott Speedy
- 2:20 A TRANSFORMATION FROM VOLUNTEER TO PARAPROFESSIONAL:
THE FAIRFAX COUNTY HERITAGE RESOURCES CERTIFICATION AND
TRAINING PROGRAM. Kay McCarron
- 2:40 PUBLISHING IN LOCAL JOURNALS. James G. Gibb
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE NATIONAL CULTURAL
RESOURCES TRAINING PROGRAM. Michael Kaczor
- 3:40 DO YOU SEE WHAT I'M SAYING? TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY
TO DEAF STUDENTS AT MOUNT VERNON. Esther White
- 4:00 WE HAVE OFTEN WONDERED ABOUT AN INDIAN PRESENCE
ON THIS LAND: THE MADISON ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT. Carole
Nash
- 4:20 MAKING THE PAST ACCESSIBLE: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE
PUBLIC. Karen Lee Davis

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 27

Contact Ethnography in the Middle Atlantic

Organizer: Howard MacCord

- 7:00 INTRODUCTION. Howard MacCord

- 7:10 NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL ALGONKIAN. David S. Phelps
- 7:35 VIRGINIA COASTAL ALGONKIAN. Helen C. Rountree
- 8:00 MARYLAND WESTERN SHORE ALGONKIAN. Paul B. Cissna
- 8:25 BREAK
- 8:45 DELMARVA ALGONKIAN. Tom E. Davidson
- 9:10 LOWER DELAWARE RIVER ALGONKIAN. Marshall J. Becker
- 9:35 LOWER HUDSON ALGONKIAN. Herbert C. Kraft

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28

Historic Archaeology

Organizer: Patricia J. McGuire

- 9:00 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WHITEHALL GRIST MILL, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
- 9:20 EXCAVATIONS OF AN 18TH CENTURY BURIAL VAULT, DARNALL'S CHANCE, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND. Donald K. Creveling
- 9:40 PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 1991 EXCAVATIONS AT 44SM112, THE MADAME RUSSELL HOUSE SITE, SMYTH COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Elizabeth A. Moore
- 10:00 ARTIFACT PATTERNING AND ENVIRONMENT IN 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEADS IN THE PIEDMONT AND ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN. Stevan C. Pullins
- 10:20 SURVEY AND EXCAVATION OF PREHISTORIC SITES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA. Michael D. Petraglia

SPECIAL WORKSHOP

- 11:00 TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Bill McIntyre

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 28

Prehistoric Archaeology

Organizer: Elizabeth A. Moore

- 1:00 INTRODUCTION. Elizabeth A. Moore
- 1:05 APPRAISING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CHESAPEAKE BAY: A PROGRESS REPORT. Dennis B. Blanton
- 1:25 PRE-CLEMSON'S ISLAND CULTURES ALONG THE MAIN BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN: OBSERVATIONS ON LITHIC RESOURCE UTILIZATION, CHANGING LANDSCAPES AND SETTLEMENT. Randolph K. Taylor and Brad Koldehoff
- 1:45 PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF A LATE ARCHAIC/ EARLY WOODLAND SITE (18PR412), PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND. Varna G. Boyd
- 2:05 SURVEY AND EXCAVATION OF PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY. Michael D. Petraglia
- 2:25 MIDDLE WOODLAND MANIFESTATIONS IN THE UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY. Fennelle Miller
- 2:45 AN ANALYSIS OF THE PREHISTORIC CERAMICS FROM 44GV27 AND 44GV274. Anna L. Gray
- 3:05 LEARNING FROM THE TWILIGHT ZONE: PHASE II FOREVER! Joseph W. Hopkins III
- 3:25 BREAK
- 3:40 FAUNAL ANALYSIS FROM JORDAN'S LANDING: A CASHIE PHASE VILLAGE. John Byrd
- 4:00 THE LAST BATTLE: NEOHEROKA FORT IN THE TUSCARORA WAR, MARCH, 1713. John S. Phelps
- 4:20 ARGILLITE AND THE PREHISTORY OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY. Michael Stewart
- 4:40 IDENTIFICATION OF QUARTZ BIPOLAR DEBRIS: AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH. Barry D. Kiesler
- 5:00 EXCAVATIONS AT THE FOOTBRIDGE ROCKSHELTER, GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Paula Bienenfeld
- 5:20 THE ANALYSIS OF QUARTZ ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE SPENCER #1 SITE (44HR137), HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA: AN INTERMEDIATE INDUSTRY. Michael B. Barber
- 5:40 FLOODPLAIN DYNAMICS, SITE FORMATION, AND

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD: A CASE
STUDY FROM THE MAYVIEW SITE, UPPER OHIO VALLEY. Joseph
Schuldenrein, Daniel R. Hayes, and James Robertson

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28

Annual Business Meeting, MAAC

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 29

The 17th Century in the Middle Atlantic

Organizers: Esther Doyle Read and James G. Gibb

- 9:00 VARIABILITY IN PLANTATION SITING IN THE CHESAPEAKE
BAY REGION: 1650 - 1725. James G. Gibb and
Esther Doyle Read
- 9:20 ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DELAWARE: CURRENT RESEARCH
INTO EARLY COLONIAL DELAWARE. Charles H. Fithian
- 9:40 THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AND BEYOND. Julia A. King
- 10:00 JORDAN'S JOURNEY: AN EARLY 17TH-CENTURY PLANTATION
VILLAGE AND WEYANOKE INDIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE JAMES
RIVER, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. L. Danial Mouer
and Douglas C. McLearn
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:30 EXCAVATIONS AT THE BROADNECK SITE. Al Luckenbach,
Esther Doyle Read, and Donna Ware
- 10:50 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT SITE 44CC297:
A LATE 17TH-EARLY 18TH CENTURY INTERIOR DOMESTIC SITE
IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Joe B. Jones
- 11:10 THE WITHER THE EARTHFAST HOUSE: A CONSIDERATION OF
RISE OF THE BRICK MANOR HOUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL
DIFFERENTIATION ON THE TOBACCO COAST IN THE LATE 17TH
CENTURY. John P. McCarthy
- 11:30 PANEL DISCUSSION

ABSTRACTS

BARBER, MICHAEL B., PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

The Analysis of Quartz Artifacts Recovered from the Spencer #1 Site (44HR137), Henry County, Virginia: An Intermediate Industry.

A Phase I inventory of Route 58 located one site recommended for Phase II evaluation. Artifacts recovered from this site were of a mixed context and were dated by diagnostic projectile points to the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic as well as Late Woodland Periods. Utilization methodology of the local quartz was consistent throughout except in the Early Archaic. With the exception of formal projectile points, stone tools became an intermediate industry for the production of tools of other materials.

BECKER, MARSHALL J., WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY

Contact to Colonization: European Impact in the Lower Delaware Valley from 1492 to 1640.

The rapid development of the fur trade in the early years of the 16th century, with the Five Nations and Susquehannock confederacies controlling the main routes through New York and Pennsylvania respectively, left the peoples of the Delaware Valley in an economic backwater until the 17th century. The 1622 Potomac "uprising" led the Susquehannocks to intrude into and use the lower Delaware as an outlet for their furs. Their abuse of the Lenape marks the first disruption of the traditional foraging pattern to the west of the Delaware River. Dutch traders appear to have had little if any impact on the native lifeways, but a Swedish colony did produce some alterations of Lenape economy.

BIENENFELD, PAULA, KEMRON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Excavations at the Footbridge Rockshelter, Greene County, Pennsylvania.

In December, 1991, archaeologists from KEMRON and International Archaeological Consultants conducted excavations at a multi-component rockshelter located along Dunkard Fork. Because of the sheltered nature of the site, large numbers of floral and faunal material were recovered, as well as diagnostic prehistoric ceramics and lithics.

BLANTON, DENNIS B., CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Appraising the Archaeological Potential of Chesapeake Bay: A Progress Report.

Over the past year finds by watermen of prehistoric artifacts from submerged sites in the central portion of Chesapeake Bay have been recorded and their contexts evaluated. Patterns of Early through Late Archaic site placement across portions of the submerged bay floor are evident. The effects of shoreline erosion and other hydrologic processes on terrestrial sites along the bay shore are also under study.

BOYD, VARNA G., POTOMAC RIVER ARCHEOLOGY SURVEY, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Preliminary Analysis of a Late Archaic/ Early Woodland Site (18PR412), Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Completed Phase II and ongoing Phase III investigations of the site of the new Washington Research Library Consortium in the Patuxent River drainage revealed two areas of artifact concentration. Area 1 had a total of 6 projectile points and Mockley and Accokeek sherds, all assignable to the Late Archaic/ Early Woodland. Area 2 was similar but lacked ceramics.

BYRD, JOHN, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Faunal Analysis from Jordan's Landing: A Cashie Phase Village.

Results of analysis of faunal remains from the Jordan's Landing site are presented. Calculated diversity indices indicate that a variety of species were exploited by the villagers and that no single species dominated the assemblage. Seasonality data refute the hypothesis that the village was abandoned in winter.

CISSNA, PAUL B., NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Algonkians of the Western Shore: Indian/ European Interactions prior to and during the First Years of the Maryland Colony.

The first definitive European contact with the Piscataway and their neighboring Algonkians of the western shore occurred in 1608, shortly after the establishment of Jamestown in Virginia. This paper discusses the evidence for earlier contacts, as well as the nature and ramifications of the Indian/ European interactions from 1608 to 1634/5, the first year of English settlement at St. Mary's City in the Maryland colony.

CREVELING, DONALD K., HISTORY DIVISION, MARYLAND- NATIONAL CAPITAL
PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Excavations of an 18th Century Burial Vault at Darnall's
Chance, Prince Georges County, Maryland.

An interdisciplinary study of an 18th century burial vault at
Darnall's Chance, constructed about 1704, included excavation in
1990. The property was owned for nearly four decades by the
prominent Darnall and Carroll families. The skeletal remains of
nine individuals were recovered. In addition, thousands of period
artifacts were found in the fill covering the burials. The vault
had been abandoned by the first quarter of the 19th century. After
archaeological investigations of the vault are completed, the vault
will be restored as an interpretvie exhibit.

CUNNINGHAM, KEVIN W., DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS, DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

I Pledge Allegiance to the . . .

Beginning in 1980, the Delaware Department of Transportation
has incorporated an extensive and progressive program in public
education in archaeology into their roadway construction projects.
Hundreds of archaeologists, historians, architectural historians,
palynologists and plaeontologists have introduced and whet the
appetites of tens of thousands as to the scientific discoveries and
experiments within their state highway rights-of-way.

THOMAS E. DAVIDSON, JAMESTOWN FOUNDATION

Initial European Contact with the Nanticoke and Other
Algonkian Speaking Groups of the Eastern Shore.

The Algonkian tribes of the central and southern Eastern Shore
were not impacted directly by the earliest English colonization
efforts in the Chesapeake Bay region. However, the Eastern Shore
tribes rapidly entered into important and enduring trade
relationships with the English and European merchants. These
trading links became an important force in shaping Native American
socio-political relationships on the Eastern Shore throughout the
17th century. Despite the importance of these early contacts,
though, the archaeological evidence for contact is scanty in the
first half of the century.

DAVIS, KAREN LEE, ADMINSTRATOR FOR EDUCATION/ INTERPRETATION,
JEFFERSON PATTERSON PARK AND MUSEUM

Making the Past Accessible: Archaeology and the Public.

Archaeologists are becoming increasingly aware of, and involved in, the public presentation of their work. This important development benefits academics and museum professionals alike. The process of incorporating archaeological information into public interpretation, the goals of public interpretation, and the need to make the past relevant and accessible are discussed, using examples from approaches taken by the museum.

DE CUNZO, LU ANN, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

A Trip through Time: A Slide Program on Historical Archaeology in Delaware.

A slide program on historical archaeology in Delaware for adult audiences was developed with a Delaware Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid. The program is meant to introduce the public to historical archaeological research and the importance of the individual in site preservation. In addition, students at the University of Delaware created their own slide programs as part of their coursework in historic archaeology.

FITHIAN, CHARLES H., DELAWARE STATE MUSEUMS

On the West Side of the Delaware: Current Research into Early Colonial Delaware.

The Delaware Bay region was one of the first explored and colonized by the Europeans. The area was a stage for the struggle between the Dutch, Swedes, and English, thus presenting archaeologists with an opportunity to study several colonial societies in the same region. An overview of a multidisciplinary project to examine the period 1620-1730 is presented, along with comparisons to the Chesapeake region in the same period.

GIBB, JAMES G., STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON

Publishing in Local History Journals.

The membership of local historical societies represent a preselected audience with extensive networks in the local community. Through the members, archaeologists can directly demonstrate the importance of archaeological research. Writing for these journals should be clear, concise, and primarily interpretive/narrative in character.

GIBB, JAMES G., STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON, AND ESTHER DOYLE READ, OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ZONING, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Variability in Plantation Siting in the Chesapeake Bay Region, 1650-1725.

Settlement pattern research in the region has identified the colonists' principal considerations in the selection of dwelling sites. The variability of siting of late 17th and early 18th century tobacco plantations in southern Maryland is identified through analyses of site file data and soil productivity ratings. Future comparisons will use architecture and other artifact classes as well.

GRAY, ANNA L., CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

An Analysis of the Prehistoric Ceramics from 44GV27 and 44GV274.

Two sites in Greensville County, Virginia, had primarily Middle Woodland components identified by ceramic and other artifacts. Features were lacking. The ware types of these sites were analyzed on an inter- and intrasite basis to delineate temporal and possibly cultural differences.

HOPKINS, JOSEPH W., III, GREENHORNE AND O'MARA, INC.

Learning from the Twilight Zone: Phase II Forever!

Sites for which only Phase II investigation is required fall in a twilight zone between sites that can be summarily dismissed after Phase I as too modern, too disturbed, or too well known to merit further work, and sites that clearly are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and merit avoidance or extensive further work. At two sites in western Maryland, it was ultimately concluded that no further work was merited to mitigate adverse effects to the portions of the site that would be impacted. However, in each case the analysis of the collections recovered during the Phase II provided an important piece of evidence that furthers our knowledge of the prehistory of the state. Such sites, even when they don't bask in the full sunlight of National Register eligibility, still shed a soft light on the contents of our knowledge of prehistoric lifeways.

JONES, JOE B., CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 44CC297: A Late 17th/
Early 18th Century Interior Domestic Site in Charles City County,
Virginia.

This site on the upper reaches of the Chickahominy River
was excavated in 1989, and remains of a small earthfast house,
several small trash pits, and a large pit feature were identified.
The site was probably the first stage homelot of a tenant farmer.
The archaeological record provides a partial picture of this
farmer's existence near the frontier fringe.

KACZOR, MICHAEL J., SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, USDA

The Soil Conservation Service National Cultural Resources
Training Program.

This program is designed to instruct employees on how to
handle cultural resources during agency activities. Materials were
developed for a general audience and divided into eight modules.
Each is independent in subject matter, yet each builds upon the
previous modules. The program package consists of audiovisual
materials, study guide, computer exercise, and instructions.

KIESLER, HARRY D., COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Identification of Quartz Bipolar Debris: An Experimental
Approach.

An objective analysis of bipolar debris was undertaken for
the purpose of aiding lithic analysts in the identification of this
class of stone artifact. The primary focus is the quartz cobble
bipolar industry of the Virginia coastal plain using a
comprehensive two stage program consisting of mass analysis and
the more traditional attribute analysis. Length/ width ratio,
cross section, and platform morphology allow bipolar debris to be
identified.

KING, JULIA A., JEFFERSON PATTERSON PARK AND MUSEUM

The Seventeenth Century and Beyond.

Orphans Court real estate valuations from the 17th, 18th, and
19th centuries reveal landscape descriptions that are strikingly
similar. Historical and archaeological data are used to examine
this phenomenon in southern Maryland and selected areas of the
Chesapeake region. The 17th century in the Chesapeake needs to be
placed in the context of the larger historic period continuing to
the present.

KRAFT, HERBERT C., SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

The Indians of the Lower Hudson Valley at the Time of European Contact.

Although Henry Hudson is generally credited with the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609, it is now known that adventurers, slavers, fishermen, and whalers may have been here before that time: Giovannia da Verazzano as early as 1524. By the start of the 17th century, European contacts became more frequent and the trade in furs, maize, and other commodities with the Indians of the lower Hudson Valley was more intense. European objects of utility and vanity, exchanged for the pelts of furbearers, had a profound impact on the Indians' social order, economy, and technology, while alcohol and virulent diseases devastated the populace and contributed to the extirpation of the indigenous folk. Only a few European trade items have survived in archaeological sites in the lower Hudson Valley.

LUCKENBACH, AL, ESTHER DOYLE READ, AND DONNA WARE, OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ZONING, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Excavations at the Broadneck Site.

Salvage excavations conducted in 1991 at the Broadneck Site (18AN818) produced evidence of a short-term occupation dating from the mid-17th century. Cellars associated with a non-earthfast structure produced artifacts illustrating the lifeways of Anne Arundel County's earliest European settlers. Most notable was a delftware plate bearing the arms of Edward Lloyd, the first commander of the settlement of Providence.

MCCARRON, KAY R., HERITAGE RESOURCES, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

A Transformation from Volunteer to Para-Professional: The Fairfax County Heritage Resources Certification and Training Program.

Persuading people to participate in an archaeology program as volunteers is easy. What becomes more difficult is the inclusion of individuals from non-traditional groups in an active field and laboratory program. Keeping any volunteer in the program is the most difficult task of all. The structure and content of the Fairfax County program, its impact on individual volunteers and the volunteer corps as a whole, its flaws and future possibilities, are all examined.

MCCARTHY, JOHN P., JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

Wither the Earthfast House: A Consideration of the Rise of the Brick Manor House in the Context of Social Differentiation on the Tobacco Coast in the Late 17th Century.

The remains of a large brick manor house were revealed at the Addison Plantation Site (18PR175) at Oxon Hill, Maryland. The house is said to have been built by Col. Thomas Addison and his second wife in 1710/11, and to have replaced a smaller earthfast house built in the last quarter of the 17th century. The transition in house forms is examined in the context of the broad social changes taking place in the Chesapeake region at this time.

MOORE, ELIZABETH A., POTOMAC RIVER ARCHEOLOGY SURVEY, THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Preliminary Results of 1991 Excavations at the Madame Russell House Site (44SM112), Smyth County, Virginia.

The site is named after Madame Elizabeth Russell, the sister of Patrick Henry, who occupied the house built in 1788. The log structure was in use until 1908 when it was razed. Excavation sought to confirm the location of the original structure and to recover additional information about late 18th through early 20th century life at the site.

MOUER, L. DANIEL, AND DOUGLAS C. MCLEAREN, VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

Jordan's Journey: An Early 17th Century Fortified Plantation Village and Weyanoke Indian Settlement on the James River, Prince George County, Virginia.

In 1625, Jordan's Journey or Beggar's Bush was a thriving fortified settlement of 55 persons living in 22 houses on 15 separate lots at the site of an abandoned Weyanoke village on Jordan's Point. Excavations uncovered several sites, including the manor house compound, outbuildings, fortification, Indian structures, colonial and Native American burials, perhaps a dance ring, and a rich assortment of artifacts of all kinds.

MILLER, FENNELLE, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Middle Woodland Manifestations in the Upper Delaware Valley.

An analysis of lithic preference, relative frequency of diagnostic types of ceramic and projectile points, total artifact assemblages, distribution of the various types of sites from the Middle Woodland, and the basic environmental uniqueness of the area

shows that the Upper Delaware Valley was culturally distinct from their neighbors to the south. Middle Woodland populations seem to be less sedentary, smaller and less densely distributed, and to have practiced seasonal transhumance from the floodplain to upland and interior swamps and rockshelters.

NASH, CAROL, JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

We Have Often Wondered about an Indian Presence on This Land:
The Madison Archaeology Project.

This project, a public archaeology program in central Virginia directed by the Department of Anthropology, Catholic University, has been endorsed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as a model for rural Virginia. The project has led to the recording of several hundred archaeological sites in the previously unstudied inner piedmont of Madison, Rappahannock and Greene Counties. Public archaeology programs in rural areas with few restrictions on development and large numbers of undisturbed sites will play an important role in coming years.

PETRAGLIA, MICHAEL D., ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

Survey and Excavation of Prehistoric Sites in Northern Virginia.

Six years of field work along a pipeline corridor have found many prehistoric sites dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland. Three sites that have been excavated so far include Early Archaic to Early Woodland artifacts in intact stratigraphic deposits, a rare circumstance for sites located in the inland region of the area. The other two sites were situated in plowed fields.

PHELPS, DAVID S., EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

The Last Battle: Neoheroke Fort in the Tuscarora War, March, 1713.

Neoheroke Fort was the site of the last major battle of the Tuscarora War (1711-15), which resulted in the defeat of the most powerful group of Native Americans in the North Carolina coastal plain and the opening of the region to colonial expansion. Two seasons of excavation have revealed the wall trenches and semi-subterranean structures within the fort and produced significant information on the battle, Tuscarora culture, and the processes of contact and change in the Colonial Period.

PHELPS, DAVID S., EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

North Carolina's Coastal Algonkians.

PULLINS, STEVAN C., CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Artifact Patterning and Environment in 19th Century Farmsteads in the Piedmont and Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Traditional analyses of artifact patterns on historic sites have utilized artifact ratios of subsistence and structural materials to determine differences in ethnicity, status, and type of site. Problems exist in the application of these patterns on an inter-site basis, however. The hypothesis to be tested is that the coastal plain and the piedmont environments have differential effects on the artifact patterning of 19th century farmsteads, using data from Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, as well as a recently test excavated farmstead near Lynchburg, Virginia.

ROUNTREE, HELEN C., OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

The FFV Meets the Real FFV: Protohistoric and Very Early Contact Periods.

The Powhatan Indians of eastern Virginia had numerous contacts with Europeans in the half-century before Jamestown was settled, and after it was established, they had contact with differing Englishmen under varying conditions. Consequently, they gained an early sophistication in their dealings with Europeans, although they still did not fully comprehend Europeans' intentions in the New World. When and where contacts occurred, what artifacts were involved, and what sociocultural information was exchanged about the artifacts and the people involved are discussed from the point of view of the Indian side, which itself was varied in its composition.

SAMFORD, PATRICIA, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, COLONIAL WILLAMSBURG FOUNDATION

Education Versus Recreation: Learning about Archaeology through Educational Programs at Colonial Williamsburg.

Many archaeologists work in relative isolation from the general public and forget that this is the audience to be addressed in our research. A number of programs have been developed at Colonial Williamsburg to educate the public about archaeology, varying from seminars to train teachers to actual participation in

the research process.

SCHULDENREIN, JOSEPH, AND DANIEL B. HAYES, GEOARCHEOLOGY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES AND JAMES ROBERTSON, JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES

Floodplain Dynamics, Site Formation, and Interpretations of the Archaeological Record: A Case Study from the Mayview Site, Upper Ohio Valley.

Excavation of a Woodland to Late Prehistoric (Monongohela) site near Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, disclosed a unique complex of floodplain sediments and subdued soil forming environments. A mid to late Holocene depositional history was reconstructed and corresponding artifact assemblages were determined. It is suggested that all landscape elements of the flood basin be investigated prior to interpreting geoarcheological sequences at complex sites.

SPEEDY, SCOTT, FLOWERDEW HUNDRED FOUNDATION

Flowerdew Hundred Foundation Educational Programs.

Flowerdew Hundred plantation is one of the earliest English settlements in the New World. The Flowerdew Hundred Foundation is a nonprofit educational organization chartered to preserve and study the cultural history of the plantation. A variety of educational programs have been developed for all students from kindergarten through the university level. One summer enrichment program for seventh to ninth graders entitled "Time Travelers" is an intensive two week experience using an interdisciplinary approach to incorporate historic archaeology, anthropology, science, math, and art.

SPRINKLE, JOHN H., JR., LOUIS BERGER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Archaeological Investigations at the Whitehall Grist Mill, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

The Division of Archeology of the Maryland Geological Survey conducted excavations at this mill on the Whitehall plantation near Annapolis, Maryland. The investigations revealed the remnants of an extensive mill complex that was established in the mid-18th century and was destroyed by flooding in the late 19th century. Portions of the mill's structure and machinery were found to be preserved within the wetlands that are adjacent to this site. The mill is a terrestrial and underwater cultural resource.

STEWART, MICHAEL, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Argillite and the Prehistory of the Delaware Valley.

Available information on argillite, its mining and use by Native Americans in southeastern Pennsylvania is being collated and couched in the framework of the regional development of prehistoric cultures. The heaviest users of argillite are aboriginal groups from coastal portions of the Delaware Valley who lived during the period from 3000 BC to AD 900. The areas in southeastern Pennsylvania in which argillite occurs as a natural deposit are not part of the overall territory of these coastal peoples. Argillite appears to have been regarded as a resource held in common by a variety of prehistoric cultures.

STRUTT, MICHAEL, CORPORATION FOR JEFFERSON'S POPLAR FOREST

Educating the Educators.

Since 1989, the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest has been offering an annual archaeological field school, specializing in teaching history or social studies teachers the value and techniques of historical archaeology. Major issues surrounding the results of these field schools include how the teachers are recruited, the way archaeological specialists go about educating the educators, and the dangers created by showing people how to excavate a site.

TAYLOR, RANDOLPH K., AND BRAD KOLDEHOFF, LOUIS BERGER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Pre-Clemson's Island Cultures Along the Main Branch of the Susquehanna River Basin: Observations on Lithic Resource Utilization, Changing Landscapes, and Settlement.

Investigations were conducted along U.S. 11 and 15 between Amity Hall and McKees Half Falls for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Research has identified 32 sites, and Phase II field work has been completed for 12 sites. Data recovery excavations are scheduled to begin in early 1992. Greater than expected use of bipolar flaking technology was documented and ethnographic and archaeological data were drawn upon to develop the hypothesis that the production of fish processing implements many have been the primary application of this technology.

WALKER, MARK, AND MICHAEL D. PETRAGLIA, ENGINEERING-SCIENCE

A Look Beyond Annapolis: Archaeological Survey and Excavations at South River Colony.

Historic sites at the South River Colony Development in Anne Arundel County, Maryland have been studied for three years. A number of historic sites have been found dating from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The research potential of these sites is considerable for understanding the Mount Stewart plantation, its evolution, its functioning, and the social relations of the inhabitants -- the planters and their dependents. Sites such as these can help place Annapolis during these periods into a regional economic context, providing information on the agricultural plantation economy that supported Annapolis' community of merchants and artisans.

WHITE, ESTHER C., MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION

Do You See What I'm Saying? Teaching Archaeology to Deaf Students at Mount Vernon.

During the summer of 1991, the Archaeology Department of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association conducted an archaeological field school in conjunction with Gallaudet University. This is believed to be the first such field school directed specifically for deaf and hearing-impaired students. The continuing goal of this program is to present archaeology as a potential career choice.

MAAC 1993 Re-examining Our Past

Wright & Carr - Sloop Site; updating Paleo Indian

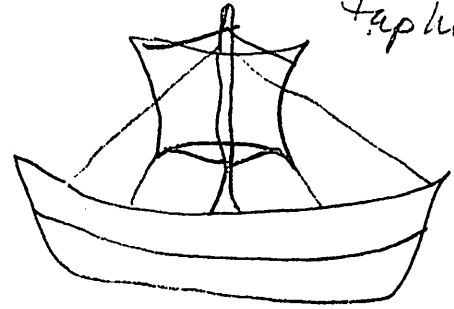
Volk
Abbott
No/mes
Fowke

When (Lucy?)
Carpenter (wargel in old film)
Slattery

see Nat. Geo "Death in a Minoan Temple" as class exercise in archaeological inference

archaeology as a way of teaching math, analytical thinking, ecology

archaeology is taphonomy



time transgressive view of what happens to shipwreck

Problems In Archaeology - Patterson

get copy of Kupperman paper!