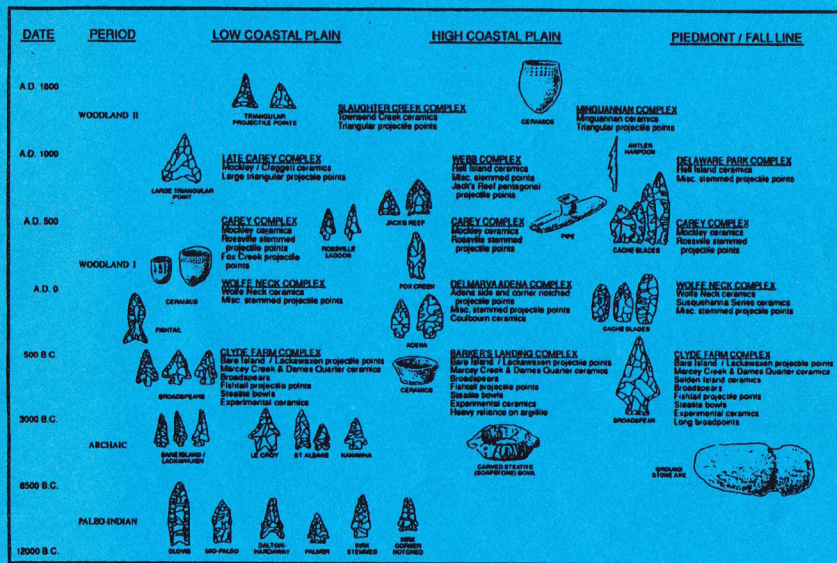


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1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM



25th ANNIVERSARY MEETING

APRIL 7TH-9TH, 1994
OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Ocean City, Maryland
April 7th - 9th, 1995

Program Chairperson John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
Arrangements Chairperson Edward Otter
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1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

THE PROGRAM

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

ROOM A

HOBO HILL SITE (44FX1517), A PREHISTORIC RESOURCE EXTRACTION SITE NEAR TYSONS CORNER, VIRGINIA. Thomas W. Neumann, Chairperson

- 1:00-1:20 *Introduction.* Thomas W. Neumann
- 1:20-1:40 *Hobo Hill and the Prehistory of Northern Virginia.* Lawrence E. Moore
- 1:40-2:00 *The Excavation of the Hobo Hill Site.* Brian Bates
- 2:00-2:20 *The Soil Structure and Basic Geology of the Hobo Hill Site.* Antonio V. Segovia
- 2:20-2:40 *The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517): Emergence and Structure of the Microlithic Compound Tool Industry in the Middle Atlantic.* Thomas W. Neumann
- 2:40-3:00 *Hobo Hill (44FX1517) in Context: The role of "Lithic Influentialism" in Northern Virginia's Prehistoric Settlement Patterns.* Michael F. Johnson
- 3:00-3:20 Break

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

ROOM A

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY. Dennis Blanton, Chairperson

- 3:20-3:40 *Fluctuations in the Paleoenvironment: Refining the Chronology and Interpreting the Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region.* Lucinda McWeeney
- 3:40-4:00 *Late Holocene Alluviation and Archaeological Site Burial in Virginia.* Daniel R. Hayes and J. Sanderson Stevens
- 4:00-4:20 *Naturally Deposited Fill: Reversed Stratigraphy on an Intact Surface.* John M. Rutherford
- 4:20-4:40 *Mattawoman Creek: A Synthesis of the Prehistoric Activity Along the Mattawoman Creek Drainage.* Colby Allan Child, Jr.
- 4:40-5:00 *Archaic and Woodland Occupations on Kettle Creek, A Tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.* Michael D. Petraglia and Dennis A. Knepper
- 5:00-5:20 *Archaeological Investigations at City Island (36DA12): Late Archaic Adaptations in the Middle Susquehanna Drainage.* Aileen Dorney, Emlen Myers, and Janet Friedman
- 5:20-5:40 *Prehistory in the Nation's Capitol: Recent Excavations Along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.* Petar D. Glumac
- 5:40-6:00 *More than Meets the Eye: The Archaeology of Jamestown Island as Revealed by Recent Comprehensive Survey.* Dennis B. Blanton and Patty Kandle

FRIDAY EVENING

ROOMS A & B

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE: A 25TH ANNIVERSARY RETROSPECTIVE. Louise Akerson, Presiding

- 7:30-9:00 Charles McNett, William Gardner, Mel Thurman, and the Audience

SATURDAY MORNING

ROOM A

SANDTS EDDY (36NM12): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE. C.A. Bergman and J.F. Doershuk, Chairpersons

- 8:30-8:40 *Introduction.* C.A. Bergman and J.F. Doershuk
- 8:40-9:00 *The Middle Archaic Period in Pennsylvania and the Sandts Eddy Site.* Kurt W. Carr
- 9:00-9:20 *Site Formation and Geoarchaeology at Sandts Eddy: Local and Regional Perspectives.* Joseph Schuldenrein
- 9:20-9:40 *A Catchment Geology for the Sandts Eddy Site.* Philip C. LaPorta
- 9:40-10:00 *The 19th Century Historic Component at Sandts Eddy.* Veronica A. Riegel
- 10:00-10:20 Break
- 10:20-10:40 *Strata IV and V at the Sandts Eddy Site: Insights into Late Archaic to Late Woodland Occupation of the Middle Delaware Valley.* Keith A. Russell
- 10:40-11:00 *The Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at the Sandts Eddy Site.* Christopher A. Bergman
- 11:00-11:20 *Sandts Eddy Flotation.* Roger W. Moller
- 11:20-11:40 *Site Structure Investigations at the Sandts Eddy Site.* John F. Doershuk
- 11:40-12:00 *Synthesis and Discussion of the Sandts Eddy Site.* Charles McNett
- 12:00-1:30 Lunch

SATURDAY MORNING

ROOM B

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Meta Janowitz and Sharla C. Azizi, Chairpersons

- 8:40-9:00 *Under the Floor: Archaeological Investigations at the Octagon.* Varna G. Boyd
- 9:00-9:20 *Early 19th Century Foodways at the Octagon: The View from the Basement.* Elizabeth A. Moore and Rebecca Hess
- 9:20-9:40 *Consumer Choice and Locally-Made Coarse Earthenwares in Western Maryland, 1800-1850.* James G. Gibb and Tara D. Pettit
- 9:40-10:00 *Follow the Yellow Brick Road: The Recovery of "Dutch" Yellow Bricks from 17th and 18th Century Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Al Luckenbach

- 10:00-10:20 Break
- 10:20-10:40 *Wasters, Wasters Everywhere and Not a Pot to Mend!* Sharla C. Azizi and Meta Janowitz
- 10:40-11:00 *Historic Burials from Governor's Island, New York.* Lenore Santone and Joel Irish.
- 11:00-11:20 *An Analysis of the White Ball Clay Tobacco Pipes From Flowerdew Hundred Sites 44PG65 and 44PG66.* Patricia A. Sternheimer
- 11:20-11:40 *Tanning on Pearl Street: Evidence from Historical Archaeology and Geomorphology.* Rebecca Yamin, Thomas Johnson, and Joseph Schuldenrein
- 11:40-12:00 *A Rural Industry in a "Sequestered Corner": Archaeology at the New Geneva Pottery Waster Dump and Dock Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.* Wade P. Catts
- 12:00-1:30 Lunch

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ROOM A

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC. James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby, Chairpersons

- 1:30-1:40 *Introduction.* James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby
- 1:40-2:00 *Introductory Overview of Contact Period Research.* Howard A. MacCord, Sr.
- 2:00-2:20 *Evaluating the Historical Evidence of a Weyanoke Presence at Flowerdew Hundred in the 17th Century.* Seth Mallios
- 2:20-2:40 *Yaocomaco: The Town Before St. Mary's City.* Silas D. Hurry and Katherine J. Dinnel
- 2:40-3:00 *Excavations at the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY144) Pittsylvania County, Virginia: A Contact Saponi Village on the Middle Staunton (Roanoke) River, Virginia.* Michael B. Barber, Michael F. Barber, C. Clifford Boyd, Donna M. Boyd, Mary Ellen Hodges, and Eugene B. Barfield
- 3:00-3:20 *Protohistoric Hunting Strategies at the Graham White Site, Salem, Virginia: The Effects of European Contact.* Elizabeth A. Moore and Heather Lapham
- 3:20-3:40 Break
- 3:40-4:00 *The Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Region: A View from the Llewellyn Site.* Robert D. Wall
- 4:00-4:20 *The European Longhouse of the Dutch Sachem "Corlaer": Preliminary Investigations into the Schuyler Flatts Site, 1642-1668.* Lon Bulgrin
- 4:20-4:40 *New Research in North Carolina.* Dr. David Phelps
- 4:40-5:00 *Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Research at the Chicone Site (18DO11), Dorchester County, Maryland.* Virginia R. Busby
- 5:00-5:20 *Lithic Analysis of Surface Collections from the Chicone Site (18DO11) and Implications for Contact Period Research.* James M. Harmon.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ROOM B

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Esther C. White, Chairperson

- 1:40-2:00 *The History and Archaeology of the Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York.* Chris Ricciardi
- 2:00-2:20 *Recent Excavations at Flowerdew Hundred Plantation, Prince George County, Virginia.* Eric Deetz and Derek Wheeler
- 2:20-2:40 *On the Medieval Side of the Georgian Threshold: Excavations of an 18th Century Post Dwelling at Flowerdew Hundred, Virginia.* Maria Franklin and Alison Bell
- 2:40-3:00 *Excavation of a Mount Vernon Midden.* Esther C. White
- 3:00-3:20 *"One Can Not Call Them By the Name of Houses": The Search for George Washington's Union Farm Slave Quarter.* S. Curtis Breckinridge
- 3:20-3:40 Break
- 3:40-4:00 *Relocating the Foundations of Jennie Dean's Vision: Archaeological testing at the Manassas Industrial School For Colored Youth (44PW505).* Kevin Fitzpatrick
- 4:00-4:20 *The Archaeology of Early Settlements in Western Virginia.* William Reid
- 4:20-4:40 *Changing Patterns of Landuse at the Former Site of St. Mary's Academy in Leonardtown, Maryland.* Susan Travis, Steven Moffson, Emlen Myers, and Janet Friedman
- 4:40-5:00 *Excavations at the Eagle Hotel Site (7S-F-143) in Georgetown, Delaware.* Emlen Myers, Steven Moffson, Susan Travis, Carmen Weber, and Janet Friedman

SATURDAY EVENING

TBA

MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING AND 25TH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION. Louise Akerson, Presiding

- 7:30-8:30 Business Meeting
- 9:00-12:00 25th Anniversary Reception

SUNDAY MORNING

ROOM A

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY. J. Sanderson Stevens, Chairperson

- 9:00-9:20 *Examination of Shepard and Potomac Creek Wares at a Montgomery Complex Site (44LD521) in the Northern Virginia Piedmont, Loudoun County, Virginia.* J. Sanderson Stevens and Joseph Balicki
- 9:20-9:40 *The Martz Rock Shelters Revisited: 1938 and 1994 Field Seasons.* Bernard K. Means
- 9:40-10:00 *Early Through Late Archaic Period Archaeofaunal Remains from the Cactus Hill Site (44SX202) Sussex County, Virginia.* Thomas R. Whyte
- 10:00-10:20 *The Edd's Mill Site, A Multi-component Camp in Far Southwest Virginia.* Chris Egghart

- 10:20-10:40 Break
- 10:40-11:00 *The Conrail Site, 36LU169, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.* Dawn Griffiths
- 11:00-11:20 *Interpreting Late Woodland Site Structure in the Virginia Piedmont.* Martin Gallivan
- 11:20-11:40 *The Treatment of 9 Archaic Reduction Sites at Oak Marr Park, Fairfax County, Virginia: A Preliminary Assessment.* Justin S. Patton
- 11:40-12:00 *A Reconsideration of the Mortuary Population of the Hand Site and the Problem of Cultural Affiliation.* Karen Mudar

SUNDAY MORNING **ROOM B**

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: COMPUTERS AND ARCHAEOLOGY, Richard J. Dent, Chairperson

- 9:00-9:20 *The Integrated Archaeological Information System (IAIS).* Harry P. Schuckel and Richard J. Dent
- 9:20-9:40 *Baltimore's Historical Cityscape and the G.I.S.: An Aid for Archaeological Preservation in an Urban Setting.* Janel A. Bisacquino
- 9:40-10:00 *Re:discovery: Advancements in Archaeological Databases.* Mark Freeman
- 10:00-10:20 Break

SUNDAY MORNING **ROOM B**

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Barbara Heath, Chairperson

- 10:20-10:40 *"All the Annoyances & Inconveniences of the Country...Thunder, Heat, & Troublesome Vermin": Environmental Factors in the Development of Outbuildings in the Colonial Chesapeake.* Donald W. Linebaugh
- 10:40-11:00 *In Amongst the City Blocks: The Burrell Pharmacy, A Turn-of-the-Century Black Owned Drugstore, Roanoke, Virginia.* Michael F. Barber and Michael B. Barber
- 11:00-11:20 *Excavation at a Poplar Forest Slave Quarter.* Barbara Heath
- 11:20-11:40 *Soil Chemistry and Activity Area Associations at 46JA72: An Early 19th Century Slave Site on the Western Virginia Frontier.* W.M. Gardner, J.E. Foss, C.A. Stiles, and S.C. Anderson
- 11:40-12:00 Discussion.

1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

SANDTS EDDY (36NM12): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE. C.A. Bergman and J.F. Doershuk, Chairpersons

Sandts Eddy, 36NM12, is a deeply stratified site located approximately 8 km north of Easton, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Beginning in the winter of 1991, and continuing into 1993, Phase III mitigation excavations at 36NM12 were conducted by 3D/Environmental as part of Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's Leidy Line Expansion Program. This Symposium discusses the multidisciplinary research at 36NM12 and includes the following topics: Sandts Eddy and Middle Archaic research in Pennsylvania; geomorphology; raw material catchment studies; analysis of historic materials; analysis of the Late Archaic-Late Woodland assemblages; analysis of the Early and Middle Archaic assemblages; flotation analysis and paleobotanical studies; artifact and feature spatial analyses; and a synthesis of the Sandts Eddy project within the Delaware Valley perspective.

THE HOBO HILL SITE (44FX1517), A PREHISTORIC RESOURCE EXTRACTION SITE NEAR TYSONS CORNER, VIRGINIA. Thomas W. Neumann, Chairperson

The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517) represents a prehistoric resource extraction site located near present-day Tysons Corners that was used continuously from at least 7,000 years ago to 1,000 years ago. The assemblage is dominated by large quantities of projectile points and point fragments, debitage, cores, pitted anvil stones, hammerstones, small utilized flakes, and fire-cracked rock. The deposit is located in a previously cultivated area that had been abandoned to emerging woodland for over 40 years. As one of several similar sites in the area, the Hobo Hill Site represented an ideal chance to understand the role of such lithic-dominated sites in the prehistory of northeast Virginia, while forcing the development of procedures that would delimit different prehistoric occupations in a geologically unstratified matrix.

Results indicate that the Hobo Hill Site, which superficially appears to be a projectile point/waste flake hunting site where stone tools were made, represents a continuously re-visited resource extraction site. High-magnification use-wear analyses indicate that the projectile points retain wear consistent with their use as general utility knives; the debitage, cores, and pitted anvil stones appear to be portions of an industry used to produce small flakes that served to replace spent elements in a microlithic compound tool industry. Use-wear analyses of the microliths present at the Hobo Hill Site show evidence of use on hide, cellulose/plant matter, bone, meat, and antler; the first two task sets are ethnohistorically associated with female-dominated activities. That is, instead of being male-dominated hunting sites possibly several-day's journey from a base camp, so-called projectile point sites may often be female-dominated collection sites located within a half-day's walk of the main occupation.

The raw material source for nearly all of the lithic industry at the Hobo Hill Site came from stream cobbles and gravels readily available within 100 m of the site. This corresponds to the pattern of raw material acquisition known for at least 10 similar sites in the Maryland and Virginia Coastal Plain and Piedmont. For these sites as well as the Hobo Hill Site, a settlement pattern model based upon isolated point-sources for lithic raw materials (the quarry-orbiting or quarry-tethered model) does not apply. With stream courses serving as communications corridors along which the needed materials existed for the lithic applications technology, a better settlement pattern model may be one that was seasonally and spatially marbled, conforming to the dendritic vascular arrangement of streams over the landscape.

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC. James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby, Chairpersons.

Contact period research in the Middle Atlantic region has enjoyed a resurgence in recent years. This session will present new perspectives in archaeological and ethnohistorical research on a variety of site types throughout the region. These presentations will draw on the rich history of Contact period research, as well as being grounded within recent theoretical and methodological developments. This session will present baseline information on the period, contributing to a more complete description of Contact period archaeological sites. Ethnohistorical data will be integrated with archaeological

interpretations, furthering our understanding of the Contact period. This approach will serve to evaluate previous interpretations and suggest new research directions.

CONTRIBUTED PAPER ABSTRACTS

AZIZI, Sharla C., and Meta Janowitz (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) *Wasters, Wasters, Everywhere and Not a Pot to Mend!*

Kiln wasters are always looked upon as a sure way to identify the wares of the potter who discarded them. But, beyond this, what else can wasters and kiln furniture tell you about the potter's pottery? This paper will take a look at the kiln wasters and kiln furniture believed to be from the James Morgan, Jacob Van Wickle and Branch Green Pottery located in Old Bridge, New Jersey.

BARBER, Michael B., Michael F. Barber, C. Clifford Boyd, Donna M. Boyd, Mary Ellen Hodges, and Eugene B. Barfield (Preservation Technologies, Inc.) *Excavation at the Hurt Power Plant (44PY144), Pittsylvania County, Virginia: A Contact Period Saponi Village on the Middle Roanoke (Staunton) River.*

Due to impacts associated with power plant construction, Phase III mitigation in the form of excavation was required at the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY144), Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Consisting of 5' wide linear trenches and one 35' square area, the excavation included the removal of portions of a village midden, circa 85 features (mostly refuse filled pits), and 17 human interments. As the field research design called for the wet screening or flotation of all in situ soils, a representative sample of ethnobotanical and ethnozoological materials was recovered. In addition, over 200 glass seed beads were collected. Coupled with copper and iron artifacts, this assemblage substantiated European contact between the local Native Americans, likely Saponi, and the English Colonials. It is also suggested that seed beads of shell were a part of this trade network.

Other artifact and ecofact types are discussed including ceramics, lithics, ethnozoological, and ethnobotanical materials. The results of analyses of the human skeletal assemblage is described. Finally, the Saponi village is discussed with reference to a regional perspective and the influences of the deer skin trade. Probable relations between nearby Siouan speakers, the Ocaneechi to the east and the Tutelo to the west, are examined.

BARBER, Michael F. and Michael B. Barber (Preservation Technologies, Inc.) *In Amongst the City Blocks: The Burrell Pharmacy, A Turn-of-the-Century Black Owned Drugstore, Roanoke, Virginia.*

The Burrell Pharmacy site represents a window on the day to day activities and lifestyles of the black community in Roanoke at the turn of the century. The excavations sampled a city block of the historic Gainsboro Community on which the Davis Hotel was situated. A number of businesses shared the building throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, including groceries, restaurants, and the Burrell Pharmacy. The cultural remains investigated consisted of the pharmacy foundations and a sample of an extensive trash midden deposit. Over 27,000 artifacts were recovered with a large number relating to the drugstore era. The implications of the cultural remains are examined with an eye on community, regional, and national perspectives.

BATES, Brian (Longwood College) *The Excavations at the Hobo Hill Site.*

The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517) is a Piedmont uplands resource extraction site that was the focus of excavations for eight weeks during the summer of 1994. At the time that excavation was initiated, the site had been forested for approximately 40 years; prior to then, it had been used agriculturally, both for cultivation and for a pig lot. The excavator encountered several difficulties, the first was a unit profile in which the various horizons melted one into the next as if in a continuum. This made the distinction between where one horizon ended and the next began difficult. Further, a discernable plow zone (Ap horizon) was absent. The second interpretive problem resulted from features that were generally detectable only on the basis of a textural difference from the surrounding matrix; rarely was there a sharp color difference. These two problems will be discussed in the larger context of soil

change and the methods employed at the Hobo Hill Site to deal with these common Middle Atlantic field problems.

BELL, Alison, (University of Virginia) and Maria Franklin, (University of California, Berkeley) *On The Medieval Side of the Georgian Threshold: Excavations of an 18th Century Post Dwelling at Flowerdew Hundred, Virginia.*

During the summer of 1992, a University of California field school discovered and excavated the remains of a hall and parlor house dating to the first quarter of the 18th century. Erected on ten-foot centers, the house had an end chimney and two subterranean cellars. In this paper, we will discuss our excavations and research concerns, and we will present our theory that the dwelling marks a shift from the Medieval mindset to the more orderly Georgian worldview.

BERGMAN, Christopher A. (3D/Environmental) *The Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at the Sandts Eddy Site.*

Phase III mitigation excavations at the Sandts Eddy Site revealed a relatively extensive sequence of Early and Middle Archaic horizons, dating from 9420 +/- 90 B.P. to 7080 +/- 70 B.P. A total of 84 square meters of deposits were excavated to depths exceeding 3 m, including a 45 square meter block which exposed an early Middle Archaic occupation floor. This paper reviews the results of the Sandts Eddy field investigations and provides data on technological organization, refitting and intrasite patterning, tool function, and subsistence strategies for the Early and Middle Archaic periods. The results of this research offer confirmation of previous ideas concerning the early occupation of the region, as well as providing some new vistas on Delaware Valley prehistory.

BISACQUINO, Janel A. (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology) *Baltimore's Historical Cityscape and the G.I.S.: An Aid For Archaeological Preservation in an Urban Setting.*

The Center for Urban Archaeology is developing a pilot project to assess the application of a Geographic Information System to the problem of urban cultural resource management. Computer images of historical maps will be the basis for a "slice of time" approach to the evolution of Baltimore City and an analysis of archaeological preservation potential. A discussion of the process of building the system is followed by an evaluation of its practicality and value for urban archaeology. In addition, the function of a Geographic Information System as a versatile mechanism for data management is highlighted.

BLANTON, Dennis B., and Patty Kandle (College of William and Mary) *More than Meets the Eye: The Archaeology of Jamestown Island as Revealed by Recent Comprehensive Survey.*

Systematic archaeological survey of Jamestown Island was recently completed. The work was performed as part of an archaeological assessment of Jamestown conducted jointly by the College of William and Mary and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, under contract with the National Park Service. Many prehistoric and historic period sites have been identified over the 1500 acre area. Island-wide patterns of land use since Paleoindian time will be discussed, including parallels and contrasts with prevailing regional models.

BOYD, Varna G. (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.) *Under the Floor: Archaeological Investigations at the Octagon.*

The Octagon, constructed between 1799 and 1801, has served several functions during the last two centuries, including serving as a residence, housing government offices, and occupying the headquarters for the American Institute for Architecture.

This paper will focus on the original occupation of the house by John Tayloe, III and his family. The Octagon, currently a historic house museum administered by the American Architectural Foundation, has been undergoing major renovations for the past three years. A significant aspect of these

renovations has been the archaeological investigations of the basement which includes the kitchen, dry-storage room, central passage, servant's hall, and housekeeper's room.

Archaeological excavations have uncovered 14 features and their associated artifacts. Features include two cisterns, two historic drain systems, a brick hearth floor, and numerous mortar beds. Of particular interest are the data which can address the lifeways of the servants and slaves. The numerous architectural features, as well as the archaeological data, have enabled the architects and historians to more accurately interpret the history of the house and its building past.

In addition to the more specific discussion of the Tayloe occupation, an overview of the excavations will be presented, providing a summary of the archaeological investigations to date.

BRECKENRIDGE, S. Curtis (Mount Vernon Ladies' Association) *"One Can Not Call Them by the Name of Houses": The Search for George Washington's Union Farm Slave Quarter.*

In 1991 archaeologists with the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association surveyed to locate the site of buildings at George Washington's Union Farm. An outlying quarter, part of Washington's 8000 acre Mount Vernon plantation, Union Farm contained dwellings housing both African-American slaves and a White overseer. The survey was designed to yield evidence of the quarter in order to provide a comparative assemblage of African-American associated artifacts. This paper will present the results of the survey and subsequent work.

BULGRIN, Lon (State University of New York, Binghamton) *The European Longhouse of the Dutch Sachem "Corlaer": Preliminary Investigations into the Schuyler Flatts Site, 1642-1668.*

The Schuyler Flatts site is a 17th century Dutch-American farmstead located north of Albany, New York. Arent van Curler built and lived at this farm from 1643 to 1661. Van Curler was an important figure within the Dutch patroonship of Rensselaerswyck and the most influential of the Dutch among the Iroquois Confederacy.

Arent van Curler was viewed by the Iroquois as the ultimate Dutch sachem, though he never held a leadership position in the Dutch West India Company, which held claim to New Netherland. Van Curler maintained his place with the Iroquois through his persistent interactions with the Mohawk and especially through meeting the expectations of the Iroquois people as to what a leader was and what a leader did.

Van Curler is also credited with being one of the initial traders in liquor and firearms to the Iroquois. The free access to large quantities of high quality firearms played a crucial role in the expansion of the power and territory of the Iroquois Confederacy. It launched the Iroquois into the Beaver Wars of the 17th century and planted the seeds for their precarious middle position in the 18th century between the French and the English colonies and the hostile Algonquian Confederacy.

The 17th century component of the Schuyler Flatts site is a ideal case to view Dutch-Mohawk contact. Not only is the site well documented historically, it also has yielded extensive archaeological evidence for Native Americans living and working at the site. Historical and archaeological interpretations will be presented as to the use of Native American labor in agricultural production and the illicit trade in firearms to the Mohawk Nation.

BUSBY, Virginia R. (University of Virginia) *Current Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Research at the Chicone Site #1 (18DO11), Dorchester County, Maryland*

Prior archaeological and ethnohistoric research posits the Chicone Site (18DO11) as the 17th century palisaded residence of the Nanticoke Indian "emperor". Preliminary results of a controlled surface collection and limited excavations at this site will be presented in order to evaluate this assertion. Materials from the site indicate occupations dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period and evidence of later native occupation. Changes in site usage through time will be discussed as well as changes in material culture. Finally, the site will be discussed within the broader context of Late Woodland and Contact period settlement patterns on the Delmarva peninsula.

CARR, Kurt W. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *The Middle Archaic Period in Pennsylvania and the Sandts Eddy Site.*

Working in the Great Valley of Virginia, William Gardner has argued strongly and convincingly for cultural continuity between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic and defines the Middle Archaic as beginning with bifurcate points and as significantly different from Kirk or Palmer Early Archaic adaptations. He argues that bifurcate points are part of the first Holocene adaptation to an essentially modern pattern of flora and fauna. The purpose of his presentation is to discuss the applicability of Gardner's model to the region north of Virginia and specifically to Pennsylvania. In addition, this paper compares bifurcate site distributions and patterning of lithic utilization in Pennsylvania with Gardner's data from Virginia. The computerized Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files, consisting of over 14,500 sites, will be used to characterize site distributions and the collections at the Pennsylvania State Museum will be employed to identify patterns of lithic utilization. The Middle Archaic is one of the most poorly understood periods in Middle Atlantic prehistory. A number of stratified sites from the time period, notably the Sandts Eddy Site, have recently been excavated and this information will be synthesized to develop a foundation for describing Middle Archaic adaptations.

CATTS, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) *A Rural Industry in a "Sequestered Corner": Archaeology at the New Geneva Pottery Waster Dump/Dock Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.*

Located on the east bank of the Monongahela River in southwestern Pennsylvania, New Geneva was the home for a succession of stoneware potteries that flourished during the second half of the 19th century through the early 20th century. During the peak years of production, stoneware from New Geneva was shipped by water to Pittsburgh, and from there to the Ohio Valley and down the Mississippi River. The potteries in New Geneva were an integral part of the river valley community, providing a broad range of employment opportunities and inter-regional connections for the inhabitants of the relatively isolated location. This paper will summarize recent archaeological investigations at the pottery waster dump/dock site (36FA404). The excavations at the site recovered an enormous artifact assemblage, including a broad range of stonewares, wasters, and kiln furniture. The investigations serve to illustrate the chronological changes in pottery production, site usage and disposal patterns, and how these factors were affected by the changing economic fortunes of the New Geneva community.

CHILD, Colby Allan, Jr. (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) *Mattawoman Creek: A Synthesis of the Prehistoric Activity Along the Mattawoman Creek Drainage.*

Existing models for the determination of diachronic change in prehistoric settlement patterns have relied upon the collation of site locations and environmental variables and the examination of chronologically diagnostic artifacts. This has been the case in southern Maryland with the examination of the lower Potomac drainage. Inferring cultural processes relative to environmental variables alone is tenuous at best. In order to complement these models, and to show the limited nature of the conclusions, the current study of the Mattawoman Creek drainage in southern Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland, will examine all available data collected from technical reports, the State site files, and professional journals toward determining site characteristics in addition to locations relative to environmental variables. The examination of inter-site patterning is significant in determining prehistoric cultural processes.

Previous synthetic work from the southern Maryland region, considering only chronologically diagnostic artifacts and environmental variables, has shown a trend for site distribution to shift during the later prehistoric period. During the Late Archaic period, sites were distributed along the headwaters of the estuarine environs, while during the Middle-Late Woodland period the sites were distributed along the coastal environs. The current study substantiates and expands upon this through the examination of inter-site patterning.

DEETZ, Eric (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation) and Derek Wheeler (University of Virginia) *Recent Excavations at Flowerdew Hundred, Prince George County, Virginia.*

Work during the 1994 field season uncovered a feature that went undetected during previous excavations at site 44PG113. This appeared to be a brick-lined cellar with a fill date in the mid-18th

century. Through a closer look at the features, stratigraphic relationships, and artifact assemblages, we will present an argument that the structure was associated with brick and earthenware production during the late 17th century.

DORNEY, Alieen, Emlen Myers, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) *Archaeological Investigations at City Island (36DA12): Late Archaic Adaptations in the Middle Susquehanna Drainage.*

The City Island site (36DA12) is located on the Susquehanna River adjacent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, within the Piedmont Region. Dames & Moore's 1993/1994 excavations at this favorably located, multi-component site, yielded over 30,000 artifacts, spanning Historic, Woodland, and Late Archaic occupations. The Late Archaic cultural zone of the site is undisturbed and appears to have been utilized intensively by the aboriginal inhabitants. The number and variety of undisturbed Late Archaic artifactual materials found suggests numerous specialized functions, including lithic reduction and tool use. Three radiocarbon dates obtained from this stratum range from 4890 +/- 250 B.P. to 4480 +/- 110 B.P. This occupation is represented by projectile points, pestles, net sinkers, and an unusual "cache" of celts. The majority of the Late Archaic lithic diagnostics are Bare Island Points. The research was sponsored by the City of Harrisburg in connection with the construction of the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame.

DOERSHUK, John F. (3D/Environmental) *Site Structure Investigations at the Sandts Eddy Site.*

The Sandts Eddy mitigation research design was explicitly formulated to integrate spatially-oriented field recovery methods with complimentary analytical techniques and reporting goals. As a result, data recovery at the site provided copious quantities of fine-grained spatial data that were processed and analyzed to maximize site structure interpretations. These data were collected differentially across the site depending on research design parameters, taphonomic issues, artifact density, vertical and horizontal distribution characteristics, and the accessibility of the deeply buried materials. Artifact patterning is briefly described for Strata IV (Late Archaic-Late Woodland) and IX (Middle Archaic) materials and comment is offered on site structure characteristics of these two deposits.

EGGHART, Chris (Virginia Commonwealth University) *The Edd's Mill Site, A Multi-component Camp in Far Southwest Virginia.*

The Edd's Mill site (44LE99) is located in Lee County in the far southwest corner of Virginia. The investigations identified occupations dating from the early Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Hunting and hunting-related activities appear to have been the main focus throughout the various occupations. The site, however, contained a large number of diverse features and yielded a variety of unusual artifacts. Portions of the landform were buried via combination of alluvial and colluvial processes, offering the opportunity to study a camp type site with the benefit of intact contexts. Of particular interest are the large number of architectural features encountered in all cultural levels. One large post feature, which contained a steatite bowl fragment, yielded a radiocarbon date of 1620 B.C. Evidence for numerous overlapping Late Woodland shelters was also identified. Unusual artifacts from the site included Adena Points manufactured on exotic chert, galena cubes and a rolled copper bead. In all, the Edd's Mill site yielded new information and valuable insights concerning the settlement and utilization of interior stream settings in Southwest Virginia from early Middle Archaic through Late Woodland times.

FITZPATRICK, Kevin C. P. (Louis Berger & Associates) *Relocating the Foundations of Jennie Dean's Vision: Archaeological Investigations at the Manassas Industrial School, 44PW505.*

In October 1993, the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) conducted field investigations at the Manassas Industrial School (44PW505) in Manassas, Virginia. Established during the late 19th century by an former slave, Jennie Dean, the Manassas School was the only vocational school for black youth located in Northern Virginia. Dedicated by Frederick Douglass in 1894 and partially funded by Andrew Carnegie during the early 20th century, the school operated as a private, residential, and co-educational institution until the late 1930s when it was taken over by the Prince William County School system.

Sponsored by the Manassas Museum, LBA's study was designed to locate the foundations of three academic structures that had been demolished in the early 1960s. Methodology included the use of historic maps, limited machine trenching and supplementary shovel testing to identify the outlines of Hackley and Howland Halls, and the Carnegie Building. In addition, LBA prepared a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property. This paper will discuss the methodology and results of the archeological investigations at the Manassas Industrial School.

FREEMAN, Mark (ACCS, Inc.) *Re:discovery: Advancements in Archaeological Databases.*

Rapid and continuing advancement in the state of computer technology has led to exciting possibilities for archaeologists and the information they record. Re:discovery is a software product, designed by ACCS of Charlottesville, Virginia, that includes modules for archives, collections, and archaeology. This paper looks at the decisions that went into the development of the product, as well as its present capabilities and future direction.

GALLIVAN, Martin (University of Virginia) *Interpreting Late Woodland Site Structure in the Virginia Piedmont.*

The University of Virginia's survey and excavation of Late Woodland village sites in the James River Piedmont have produced a fuller understanding of settlements in the Monacan region. A systematic survey by the 1994 U.Va. field school of the broad floodplain in the vicinity of Wingina, Virginia has clarified the presence of two distinct sites dating to the transition between the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Recent excavations at one of these sites have identified the posthole patterns of domestic structures and several related pit features. This paper will compare community patterning at the Wood Site to the available data from two other Piedmont sites--the Spessard Site and the Partridge Creek Site--to suggest a pattern of unpalisaded, village settlements in the region. The prevalence of floodplain settlements with evidence of domestic structures and storage features that date to the 10th through the 13th centuries A.D. suggests a proliferation of horticultural communities at the beginning of the Late Woodland period in the Monacan region. Placed in the context of survey data from the Piedmont, this comparison helps to elucidate a period in which increased sedentism and the establishment of village communities coincided with prominent evidence of ritual activity and elaboration of ceramic style.

GARDNER, W.M. (Catholic University), J.E. Foss (University of Tennessee), C.A. Stiles (University of Tennessee), and S.C. Anderson (Thunderbird Archeological Associates) *Soil Chemistry and Activity Area Associations at 46JA72: An Early 19th Century Slave Site on the Western Virginia Frontier.*

Site 46JA72 is located on the Elk Fork of Mill Creek in Jackson County, West Virginia. The archeological data indicate a household of low socio-economic status. Archival and site distribution data indicate the site was occupied by slaves owned by Michael Rader or his family. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1804 was calculated for the occupation. A cabin area with associated features was located and soil samples collected in a midden, inside the cabin area, and background samples outside the cabin. Extractable elements (Al, As, B, Ba, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Si, Sr, Ti, Zn, and Zr) and pH were determined on surface samples from the three study areas within the site. Chemically, the midden area was the most unique; this area had 15, 14, 7, and 8-fold increases in Ca, Sr, P, and Mg, respectively, as compared to the background soil samples. The midden also had increased Ni, Cr, and Ba compared to the background samples. Soils inside the cabin area had higher extractable P and Mn as compared to soils outside the cabin.

GIBB, James G. and Tara D. Pettit (Independent Scholars) *Consumer Choice and Locally-Made Coarse Earthenwares in Western Maryland, 1800-1850.*

Western Marylanders bought ceramics from cities in Europe and the Eastern United States during the first half of the 19th century, but they also supported a local ceramics industry. Approximately thirty percent of the more than 300 vessels recovered from the Reiff site (18WA454) are locally-made coarse earthenware bowls and pots with very distinctive rim profiles. They are associated with pearlwares, various white paste earthenwares, yellow wares and some stonewares. We describe the coarse

earthenwares in terms of form and function, contrast them with the forms and functions of the 'imported' wares, and discuss the consumer choices responsible for the growth of the Bell and Weiss family potteries of the Lower Shenandoah and Hagerstown valleys.

GLUMAC, Petar D. (Parsons Engineering-Science) *Prehistory in the Nation's Capitol: Recent Excavations Along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.*

Ongoing archaeological mitigation projects which are being done in support of the Whitehurst Freeway and the Barney Circle Project have revealed prehistoric contexts in an urban environment. Excavation projects in such settings present unique constraints and methodological challenges. This paper introduces the results derived from Phase II and ongoing Phase III projects at these two urban locations where significant prehistoric materials have been recovered. The new data is discussed within the framework of what is currently known about the prehistoric past in the District of Columbia.

GRIFFITHS, Dawn (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology) *The Conrail Site, 36LU169, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.*

The Conrail Site (36LU169) is a multicomponent, prehistoric, Native American site located on the confluence of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers in Luzerne County Pennsylvania. Radio carbon dates from the site include a date 360 A.D. for the youngest level encountered and 8960 B.P. for the oldest level yet encountered. Both of these dates are in direct association with features and diagnostic, artifactual material from those time periods.

This site has been excavated for the past four years by the Frances Dorrance Chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and has yielded large amounts of data concerning the Early/Middle Woodland period, and Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods of Pennsylvania prehistory.

Since Paleoindian artifacts consisting of both Clovis and Hardaway/Dalton type projectiles have been unearthed in close proximity to the site area, it is our belief that there is a strong possibility that these components will be found in situ within the perimeter of the current excavation.

This presentation will be an overview of the findings at the Conrail Site to date and will also be used to introduce this site to professionals and other interested parties from around the Middle Atlantic Region. It is hoped that by sharing this information new and useful strategies, comparisons, and data will be obtained to better understand the dynamics of this extraordinary archaeological site in the context of the prehistory of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic United States.

HARMON, James M. (Independent Scholar) *Lithic Analysis of Surface Collections from the Chicone Site (18D011) and Implications for Contact Period Research.*

Surface collected lithic material from the Chicone Site (18D011) was analyzed for material type, origin, reduction sequence, and technique. The results of the analysis indicates a technology based on simple reduction of locally available pebble and gravel materials. A well developed bifacial reduction sequence is absent within analyzed materials. Intra-site variation within the debitage assemblage is observable spatially and chronologically.

The lithic assemblage from the site appears to have undergone substantial change in reduction sequence and technique during the prehistoric periods preceding European contact. Models for devolution and change in lithic technology within the Contact period are examined in light of this archaeological evidence, as well as documentary materials from the post-Contact period. It is suggested that changes within lithic technologies during the Contact period are a result of adaptive strategies reflecting differential availability of European goods and materials.

HAYES, Daniel R. and J. Sanderson Stevens (Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.) *Late Holocene Alluviation and Archaeological Site Burial in Virginia.*

Recent deep site testing of alluvial landforms, associated with a variety of streams across the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of Virginia, has detailed a recurring pattern of late-Holocene alluviation, floodplain aggradation, and archaeological site burial. These events may be related to climatic fluctuations associated with the Little Ice Age post 450 B.P (A.D. 1500). This paper describes several characteristic alluvial sequences, explores possible environmental causes, discusses the impact of these events upon prehistoric settlement systems, and investigates how these phenomena affect both the archaeological record and current methods of site discovery.

HEATH, Barbara (The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest) *Excavations at the Poplar Forest Slave Quarter.*

Since 1993, archaeologists at Jefferson's Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia have been exploring the site of an early 19th century slave quarter. Occupied for less than twenty years, the site was subsequently plowed before becoming pasturage, and later still, suburban lawn.

This paper will provide a brief overview of the history of the site relative to the larger Poplar Forest plantation. It will then focus on the methodological and interpretive approaches used to study the significant, but ephemeral, remains of a dwelling designed for impermanence, and a yard subjected to considerable occupational and post-occupational activities.

HURRY, Silas D. and Katherine J. Dinnel (Historic St. Mary's City) *Yaocomaco: The Town Before St. Mary's City.*

Human habitation in the area encompassed by St. Mary's City, Maryland, dates back to at least the Early Archaic period. Evidence of the Late Woodland and Contact periods has been recovered from a variety of sites over the past twenty-five years of systematic excavation in Maryland's first capital. However, these discoveries have been byproducts of the structured research into the 17th century city. This paper presents an examination of surface collections undertaken by Historic St. Mary's City with an emphasis on the Native American pottery recovered. Distributional analysis of these artifacts supports a model of an extended settlement at the time of Contact rather than a nucleated village. This is in keeping with the pattern suggested by Potter and other studies in the Chesapeake.

JOHNSON, Michael F. (Fairfax County Virginia, Heritage Resources Branch) *Hobo Hill (44FX1517) in Context: The Role of 'Lithic Influentialism' in Northern Virginia's Prehistoric Settlement Patterns.*

The Wolftrap Complex, including the Hobo Hill Site, sits on one of the most prolific secondary lithic resource concentrations in Northern Virginia. That concentration, technically located in the Piedmont Uplands Physiographic Province, consists of a high but eroded, residual Coastal Plain cap that feeds quartz, quartzite, and chert cobbles into streams that flow from it in all directions. Over a 16-year span, the Fairfax County Government's Heritage Resources Program has used the County's Comprehensive Development Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and development review process to evaluate and help conserve a large part of Fairfax County's prehistoric heritage, including parts of the Wolftrap Complex. That Complex has produced evidence of Paleoindian through late agricultural period occupations. This paper addresses the context of the Complex, with the Hobo Hill, Neha, and Wolftrap sites serve as foci. A county inventory of over 1,500 recorded prehistoric sites is drawn upon for the settlement pattern data.

La PORTA, Philip C. (The Old Grist Mill) *A Catchment Geology for the Sandts Eddy Site.*

The deeply stratified site at Sandts Eddy clearly illustrates the shift in lithic procurement which may be a response to changing subsistence strategies over time. The deepest levels associated with the Early Archaic period yielded artifacts fashioned from boulders and cobbles of glacially-derived quartzites found at the site. Associated with these were numerous biface thinning flakes of oolitic Limeport chert quarried along the Paulins Kill River, twenty miles to the north. The diagnostic bifurcate LeCroy

projectile point originated from chert-bearing outcrops of the Tuscarora Formation. The Middle Archaic occupation floor of Stratum IX was composed largely of split and flaked glacial cobbles of sedimentary and metasedimentary Siluro-Devonian lithologies that crop out to the north of the site. Associated with the cobble tools were small amounts of locally-derived Limeport, Upper Allentown, Rickenbach, and Epler cherts. Of these, the Rickenbach and Epler cherts have been procured directly from a documented quarry source. The Late and Transitional Archaic inventories suggest a strong dependence upon jasper exploitation from quarries to the southwest of Sandts Eddy. This flaked stone tool inventory is also associated with a heavy reliance upon locally-gathered quartzite cobbles.

LINEBAUGH, Donald W. (College of William and Mary) *"All the Annoyances & Inconveniences of the Country...Thunder, Heat, & Troublesome Vermin": Environmental Factors in the Development of Outbuildings in the Colonial Chesapeake.*

From 1686 onward the distinctive collection of outbuildings around the farmstead and plantation dwelling house in the 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century Chesapeake has been a subject of comment and speculation. These large groupings of buildings were an unusual sight for travelers to the region, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries, and were often included in drawings and paintings. English travelers most often equated these complexes with "little villages." A combination of historical, archaeological, and biological evidence now suggests that the development of such outbuildings in the tidewater Chesapeake and throughout the southern colonies was directly related to the natural environment, particularly climate and fauna. The warmer summer temperatures and higher precipitation levels in the Chesapeake created an environment that was physically and psychologically uncomfortable for the settlers and was well suited to microbes, insects, and small mammals--fauna that pestered people and contributed to the spoilage of foods. From the beginning of European immigration to the area in 1607, settlers and mariners remarked on the differences in climate between England and Europe and the Chesapeake. These differences forced European colonists to rethink their strategies for housing themselves and important activities related to food storage, processing, and consumption. Within a few years of their arrival in the Chesapeake, householders began to move the service areas of their dwelling into separate outbuildings. This removed heat, offending odors, and noxious vermin from the house and enhanced personal comfort, health, and food storage conditions.

LUCKENBACH, Al (Anne Arundel County) *Follow the Yellow Brick Road: The Recovery of "Dutch" Yellow Bricks from 17th and 18th Century Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.*

Over the last two years, yellow bricks which are traditionally attributed to Dutch origins have been recovered at a number of sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A partial list includes: The Burie Site (ca. 1650-1680), Town Neck (ca. 1660-1685), Mordecai Hammond's Addition (ca. 1720-1780), and Harwood (ca. 1750-1820). The context of some of these recoveries calls into question standard assumptions concerning the utility of these artifacts as 17th century diagnostics.

These bricks occur in at least three varieties, each very distinct in size, color, and texture. The origins and composition of these varieties is being investigated in a cooperative effort with the Physics Department at the U.S. Naval Academy, currently in its preliminary stages.

This paper discusses the general significance of these finds. Particular emphasis is placed on the excavation of an articulated firebox and chimney stack built around 1720 at Mordecai Hammond's Addition (18AN943). At the latter site, hard yellow "klinker" bricks were discovered being utilized in combination with standard-sized, locally made red bricks in unique combinations which were both decorative and functional.

MacCord, Howard A., Sr. (Archeologist-Retired) *Introductory Overview of Contact Period Research.* Discussant for *NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC.*

McNETT, Charles (American University) *Synthesis and Discussion of the Sandts Eddy Site.* Discussant for *SANDTS EDDY (36NM12): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE.*

McWEENEY, Lucinda (Yale University) *Fluctuations in the Paleoenvironment: Refining the Chronology and Interpreting the Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region.*

Organic remains found in buried meander channel deposits are providing valuable documentation for environmental reconstruction in the Middle Atlantic region. Plant macrofossil identifications from four sites will be compared: the Cremard Site along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, dating to over 9,000 years; the Fifty Site adjacent to the Shenandoah River in Virginia dating to around 9,000 years ago; a site in the Tygart River valley in West Virginia dated to over 6,000 years old, the Mayview Site along Chartiers Creek in southwestern Pennsylvania, dated to 3,000 years B.P. The evidence from these sites indicates that a diverse assemblage of plants thrived in riverine locations where humans chose to settle. The riverine evidence differs from that obtained from wetland sites, where a decrease in taxa represented by pollen and macrofossils suggests a decrease in the precipitation/evaporation ratio and a fluctuating stressful environment during the early and mid-Holocene. It appears that reliable riverine locations provided a broader resource base for plant foods, and would therefore have been more attractive for settlements focused on plant collecting.

MALLIOS, Seth (University of Virginia) *Evaluating the Historical Evidence of a Weyanoke Presence at Flowerdew Hundred in the 17th Century.*

Is it possible to reconcile conflicting 17th century reports of amicability and animosity between Virginia's first Governor, George Yeardley, founder of Flowerdew Hundred along the south side of the James River, and the Weyanoke tribe of the Powhatan chiefdom? Yeardley had a long history of teaching firearm skills to various Native Americans. While he was Deputy Governor at Charles City, Yeardley received Weyanoke land, on which he established Flowerdew Hundred, as a gift from Chief Powhatan's brother, Opechancanough. Flowerdew Hundred suffered only six casualties during the 1622 Powhatan attack. However, as Governor, Yeardley restricted Powhatan gun access and use, while leading numerous Indian-killing missions that were responsible for driving the Weyanoke out of the Chesapeake.

MEANS, Bernard K. (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.) *The Martz Rock Shelters Revisited: 1938 and 1994 Field Seasons.*

In 1938, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) crew excavated two rock shelters north of Meyersdale in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. One site, the Martz Rock Shelter (36S014), received scant attention in an article published that same year. Existence of a second, Martz Rock Shelter No. 2 (36S0223), remained unknown until recovered through archival research in 1993. In 1994 Greenhorne & O'Mara investigated both sites to determine the extent of the WPA excavations. Preliminary analyses indicate that intact cultural deposits exist, which are used to reinterpret the results of the 1938 excavations. The placement of these sites within the local settlement system and cultural development sequences are also addressed.

MEYERS, Emlen, Steven Moffson, Susan Travis, Carmen Weber, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) *Excavations at the Eagle Hotel Site, (7S-F-143) in Georgetown, Delaware.*

During the Summer and Fall of 1994, Dames & Moore carried out archival and archeological investigations of the former Eagle Hotel. This hotel and tavern was located on the site of the recently vacated, former Georgetown, Delaware, Post Office, adjacent to the Sussex County Courthouse on the Georgetown Circle. Built as early as the town's founding in 1791, a public house operated on the site almost continuously for nearly 130 years. The sprawling, three-story Eagle Hotel building replaced the earlier structure during the late 19th century and survived until 1931, when it was razed to make way for the construction of the Post Office. Phase I and II excavations at the site revealed a complex and highly fragmented archeological record resulting from the changing ownership and use patterns documented for this commercial and public property. The excavation data revealed the partially preserved foundation of the Eagle Hotel, as well as changing refuse and sanitary practices employed throughout the site's pre-1930s history. The investigations were sponsored by Sussex County as part of its Section 106 compliance effort for a County office building project.

MOELLER, Roger W. (Archaeological Services) *Sandts Eddy Flotation.*

The analysis and interpretation of flotation samples from Middle Archaic contexts at the Sandts Eddy Site located north of Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, yielded some interesting insights into prehistoric cultural behavior. Charcoal, carbonized hazelnuts, firecracked rock, and debitage of chert, quartz, jasper, and quartzite were identified from features and levels. The consistency of the artifactual and ecofactual distribution within individual features and levels is indicative of functionally similar activities. The primary season of availability for the carbonized seed is late summer.

MOORE, Elizabeth A., and Rebecca Hess (Center for Archaeobiological Research, Smithsonian Institution) *Early 19th Century Foodways at the Octagon: The View from the Basement.*

1993 excavations of the servant's hall and housekeeper's room in the basement of The Octagon in Washington, D.C. revealed 6 historic features and a number of historic activity areas. These excavations recovered a variety of data from the 19th century occupations of these two rooms. An undisturbed historic deposit in the servant's hall yielded a Zooarchaeological assemblage of almost 500 specimens, most of which were found in a single cluster, interpreted as a food processing activity area. In addition to the Zooarchaeological data, historic data gathered from extensive files of historic records, documentation, and research reports related to the various functions and occupation periods of The Octagon were examined for references to both private and public foodways. Topics specifically addressed in the historic research included the acquisition of food, its processing, and consumption. Various models have been developed for the historic utilization of fauna in the Chesapeake area in particular, and the East Coast in general. These models examine a number of variables including socioeconomic status, urban vs. rural location, ethnicity, and environmental variation. The Zooarchaeological data from The Octagon will be examined in light of these models in an effort to better understand the lifeways of the servants, their access to faunal resources, and their participation in the local economy.

MOORE, Elizabeth A., and Heather Lapham (Center for Archaeobiological Research, Smithsonian Institution) *Protohistoric Hunting Strategies at the Graham White Site, Salem, Virginia: The Effects of European Contact.*

During 1990-1991, excavations were conducted at the Graham White site (44RN21), a protohistoric Native American village located on the Roanoke River in Salem, Virginia. Zooarchaeological analysis of almost 100,000 specimens conducted at the Center for Archaeobiological Research, Smithsonian Institution and supported by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has yielded a large database that can be used to address a number of research questions. To date, these questions have included: what are the specific hunting patterns at this site and is there any Zooarchaeological evidence of an involvement of the fur trade?

Euro-American artifacts recovered from the site include glass beads, copper sheet metal, iron scraps, and an iron trigger. These artifacts are evidence of the European expansion into the region and the material culture reflecting this expansion and its concomitant interaction with Native Americans. These artifacts do not, however, indicate the impact of this interaction on the daily lives of the Native Americans and what degree of culture change accompanied this interaction. This paper will use the Zooarchaeological data to examine this latter issue. Specifically, what do interpretations based on the Zooarchaeological data indicate about one critical component of the local economy, hunting strategies? Do hunting strategies in this particular geographic area change with the introduction of a European market economy based on the production and acquisition of trade goods? If so, how and if not, why?

MOORE, Lawrence E. (Fairfax County Virginia, Heritage Resources Branch) *The role of the Hobo Hill Site in the Regional Archaeology.*

The Hobo Hill excavation is part of a much larger project designed to examine several hypotheses about the prehistory of the upland Piedmont of Northern Virginia. The first question addressed is whether upland sites are generally deflated or if they contain buried deposits. Hobo Hill and some adjacent sites contain buried deposits due to local geological factors. Another issue is aimed at filling in details of the local chronology. The Middle Archaic and the Middle Woodland are now better understood as new

artifact types have been identified. This information leads to the last issue, that of better understanding settlement patterns in the region. The results of these studies are also changing how upland settings are evaluated within the CRM context. The contexts have more research value than previously assumed.

MUDAR, Karen (Smithsonian Institution) *A Reconsideration of the Mortuary Population of the Hand Site and the Problem of Cultural Affiliation.*

The Hand Site is an early historic site dated to ca. AD 1580-1640. It is located in southeastern Virginia, on the Inner Coastal Plain. Ethnohistorical records indicated that the region was occupied by Iroquoian groups, specifically the Nottoway and Meherrin during the 16th and 17th centuries.

The site consisted of a stockade surrounding a number of houses and a cemetery. Remains of 120 individuals were encountered during excavation. An assessment of the mortuary behavior associated with these burials indicates that the inhabitants of the Hand Site were non-Algonquian and most likely were Iroquoian. As such, the site represents one of the best documented mid-Atlantic Iroquoian cemeteries from this time period, and provides an opportunity to explore social information which can be derived from mortuary contexts about the nature of Iroquoian society.

NEUMANN, Thomas W. (Independent Consultant) *The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517): Emergence and Structure of the Microlithic Compound Tool Industry in the Middle Atlantic.*

The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517), located near Tysons Corners, Virginia, was regularly used from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland as a resource extraction site. In addition to a standard lithic assemblage of projectile points, ground stone, and debitage, the Hobo Hill Site contained the entire range of materials associated with the bipolar, microlithic compound tool industry documented elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic. This included small bipolar-reduced cobble cores, hammerstones, pitted anvil stones, and an abundance of use-modified flakes weighing less than 0.8 g. The site documents the establishment and refinement of this raw-material conserving industry from approximately 7,000 years ago to 1,000 years ago. Traditionally, projectile point debitage sites have been considered as male-dominated hunting camps. High- and low-magnification use-wear analyses suggest that sites like Hobo Hill may more properly be classified as female-dominated or at least mixed sex resource extraction sites. The implications of this change in ascribed function are discussed as they bear upon the roles of such sites in subsistence-settlement pattern models.

PATTON, Justin S. (Fairfax County Park Authority) *The Treatment of 9 Archaic Reduction Sites at Oak Marr Park, Fairfax County, Virginia: A Preliminary Assessment.*

As a result of the Fairfax County Park Authority's planned development of a county golf course on 150 acres of parkland, the Cultural Resource Section, Fairfax County Park Authority, conducted a series of reconnaissance and Phase I surveys. The surveys located a moderate sized quartz quarry and nine discrete Archaic reduction sites in an area of plowed and unplowed soils. A Phase II survey was conducted on one of these sites. The paper discusses the inter and intra artifact distribution of the sites, their relationship to the quarry, and a model for Piedmont archaic secondary reduction camps. The paper also describes the treatment plan for the mitigation of this significant prehistoric area.

PHELPS, Dr. David (East Carolina University) *New Research in North Carolina.*

PETRAGLIA, Michael D. and Dennis A. Knepper (Parsons Engineering-Science) *Archaic and Woodland Occupations on Kettle Creek, A Tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.*

Data recovery excavations were conducted at two prehistoric sites on opposite banks of Kettle Creek, a major tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Stratified deposits were present on the west bank at 36CN165, beginning early in the Late Archaic and running discontinuously through the Late Woodland. On the east bank, at 36CN199, deposition was shallow, but well-separated horizontally into Transitional and Late Woodland components. A series of

radiocarbon dates provided a chronological index for vertical and horizontal depositional sequences. Geoarchaeological analysis described stream channel evolution, and demonstrated the relationships between the occupations on both sides of the creek, as well as correlations with regional alluvial succession within the West Branch watershed. Analyses of artifact assemblages, lithic raw material provenience, feature morphology, ethnobotanical remains, and protein residues on lithic artifacts provided extensive data for the interpretation of site activities.

REID, William (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) *The Archaeology of Early Settlements in Western Virginia.*

Evidence of early Euro-American settlement along the Wilderness Road in the vicinity of the Cumberland Gap has recently emerged. Data recovery at Site 44LE121, located within Indian Creek Valley in western Lee County, Virginia, during the Summer of 1993 revealed the presence of artifacts and features associated with a late 18th to early 19th century domestic occupation. The period of occupation, derived from diagnostic materials, suggests that the occupants were among the earlier settlers to this portion of Virginia. The nature and context of the archaeological remains imply that the site was a small farmstead, occupied relatively briefly, where the inhabitants practiced the type of diversified subsistence agriculture common on the frontier.

RICCIARDI, Chris (The College of William and Mary) *The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park: Bronx, New York.*

For three years Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, conducted archaeological excavations in Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York. The excavations were undertaken for two reasons: as a preliminary step to new sewer lines, power lines, and tennis court installations; and, as an educational/research field school for students of archaeology in the CUNY system.

The Van Cortlandt site offers insights into an upper class 19th Century family of rural New York City. Excavations revealed a 17th or early 18th Century house foundation, original roadbeds, underground storage chambers (ice house) and Native American shell middens as well as over 50,000 artifacts.

This presentation will focus on the archaeology and material remains of Van Cortlandt Park, thereby providing a window on the life of a wealthy rural New York City family of the 19th century.

RIEDEL, Veronica (3D/Environmental) *The 19th Century Historic Component at Sandts Eddy.*

Between 1991 and 1993 intensive Phase III excavations were conducted at the Sandts Eddy Site in eastern Pennsylvania. Although the major focus of excavation was a multicomponent prehistoric site, several historic period features were excavated and a large historic period artifact assemblage was retained for analysis. The Sandts Eddy historic component is a 19th century domestic site which includes a small residence, cellar, and barrel-shaped cistern. Historic documentation indicates the property was owned by the McFall family who retained the land from 1801 to 1884. Cultural material from these features and a debris concentration to the southeast of the structure indicate a low standard of living for the residents. This paper explores the historical and socio-cultural aspects of this historic component.

RUSSELL, Keith A. (3D/Environmental) *Strata IV and V at the Sandts Eddy Site: Insights into Late Archaic to Late Woodland Occupation of the Middle Delaware Valley.*

The 5000 year span of the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods at Sandts Eddy coincide with Strata IV and V. In Stratum IV, artifacts were generally confined to an intact 20 - 60 cm thick band that has been truncated by historic plowing and regrading operations. Stratum V contains material which has been mobilized downward from Stratum IV, as well as an *in situ* prehistoric component represented by several large FCR features. A specific focus of this paper will be a discussion of the excavation of a 32 m² block which contained a dense scatter of chert and jasper debitage, as well as Transitional Archaic Perkiomen and Orient Fishtail points, Early Woodland Rossville points, and Vinette I ceramic

sherds. An examination of technological organization, tool function, and intrasite spatial patterning is used to elucidate site function during the later prehistoric occupation of Sandts Eddy.

RUTHERFORD, John M. (Parsons Engineering-Science) *Naturally Deposited Fill: Reversed Stratigraphy on an Intact Surface.*

Parsons Engineering-Science Inc. recently conducted archaeological excavations at 51SE31, a multicomponent Archaic and Woodland site along the Anacostia River in Southeast Washington, D.C. Previous work in the area had indicated Archaic sites were present on the terraces above 51SE31. These sites had eroded down slope, depositing a Late Archaic assemblage on top of a Woodland midden on the lower terrace. The site presented a number of stratigraphic problems. Some areas of the site had been destroyed, while other portions remained intact. Historic ground altering activities had occurred at this locus since the 18th century and continue to the present, including trenching and filling. This paper raises the question of the interpretation of stratigraphic sequences in situations where the likelihood of redeposited archaeological materials is high. If no Woodland component have existed at 51SE31, would the interpretation of redeposited materials have been different?

SANTONE, Lenore and Joel D. Irish (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) *Historic Burials from Governor's Island, New York.*

Data recovery investigations conducted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. at the U.S. Coast Guard Support Center, Governors Island, New York, recovered evidence of a heretofore undocumented late-18th to early-19th century military cemetery outside of Castle Williams. Subsurface undisturbed areas were conducted to address questions relating to the nature, orientation, context, and extent of human remains or cultural materials encountered during the excavation of a subsurface electrical utility trench in this part of the island. Soil color differences noted in the course of unit excavations indicated the presence of burial shafts in five test units adjacent to the utility trench. A total of six human burials were recovered from within the burial shafts. Each of these burials was extended in a supine position and none contained any associated artifacts or burial attire, although artifacts recovered from within the grave shaft matrices provide relative late-18th to early-19th century dates. Osteological and paleopathological analysis of the hard tissue remains indicate that at least two, possibly all, were young adult Colonial-born Caucasoid males. Activity-induced stress markings on two individuals, identical to similar stress lesions identified on the remains of 18th-century soldiers from Fort William Henry and early 19th-century soldiers from the Snake Hill Cemetery at Fort Erie, Ontario, were also noted during the analysis.

SCHUCKEL, Harry P., and Richard J. Dent (American University) *The Integrated Archaeological Information System.*

The Integrated Archeological Information System (IAIS) is a computer system, running in a Microsoft Windows environment, that was designed to provide support for the research and instructional activities in the archaeology program at The American University. Specifically, the system provides technological support for archaeological fieldwork, laboratory analyses, and statistical research; this technology is expected to substantially increase the effectiveness and efficiency of these activities. The Integrated Archaeological Information System is built around the TOPCON Geodetic Total Station GTS-3B, including a data collector, and a Dell OptiPlex 486/MXV personal computer, with a rewritable optical disk drive and a CD-ROM drive. A TARGA+ video capture board combines with a JVC color video camera to form the imaging platform. The software components are fully integrated and consist of the TIPS Imaging Program, the Superbase 2.0 Database Program and the IAIS Graphical Site Program, which was developed at The American University. The system is illustrated using data from the Paleoindian layers of the Shawnee Minisink

SCHULDENREIN, Joseph (Geoarchaeology Research Associates) *Site Formation and Geoarchaeology at Sandts Eddy: Local and Regional Perspectives.*

Earth science investigations at Sandts Eddy focused on vertical variability in site formation and preservation gradients at a single site in the Delaware Valley. Stratified occupations disclosed complex

sedimentation patterns punctuated by soil formation intervals that indexed 10,000 years of climatic and environmental change. More significantly, the articulation of artifact assemblages in discrete sediment matrices hinted at "life histories" of occupational strata before, during, and after occupation. Finally, baseline geoarchaeological data accumulated at Sandts Eddy facilitates comparisons with other Delaware Valley sites in which more fragmentary reconstructions exist. Sandts Eddy helps unravel complex regional trends in Valley geoarchaeology because of the truly interdisciplinary design and implementation of the research.

SEGOVIA, Antonio V. (University of Maryland, College Park) *The Soil Structure and Basic Geology of the Hobo Hill Site.*

The physical structure of the Hobo Hill Site deposit involved four basic issues common in Middle Atlantic archaeology: the idea of aeolian deposits providing site aggradation in upland, otherwise deflating settings; the presence of fragipans and other indurated soil horizons; the basic soil profile as it bears upon changes from a plowed setting to a forested setting; and the nature of lithic raw material availability in the form of cobbles and cobble beds. Excavation and interpretation of the Hobo Hill Site required resolution of these issues. The details of these findings are discussed.

STERNHEIMER, Patricia A. (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation) *Analysis of the White Ball Clay Tobacco Pipes from Flowerdew Hundred Sites 44PG65 AND 44PG66.*

The analysis of ball clay tobacco pipes has revolved around the pipe stem bore and pipe bowl shape. These elements have been useful for determining dates for historic archaeological sites. Many archaeological sites in Tidewater Virginia have reported disproportional ratios of clay tobacco pipe stems to clay tobacco pipe bowls. Archaeologists have noted these discrepancies but have not provided adequate explanations. The purpose of this paper is to address the absence of ball clay tobacco pipe bowls from several archaeological sites located at Flowerdew Hundred, Prince George County, Virginia. In addition, the results of a quantitative and descriptive analysis of the pipe stem and bowl assemblages will be presented in order to shed new light on the problem of identifying the historically invisible individuals of 17th and 18th century society.

STEVENS, J. Sanderson (Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.) and Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.) *Examination of Shepard and Potomac Creek Wares at a Montgomery Complex Site (44LD521) in the Northern Virginia Piedmont, Loudoun County, Virginia.*

Phase I archaeological investigations and deep testing at the location of the proposed Dulles Wetlands Replacement along Goose Creek in central Loudoun County resulted in the identification of three, buried sites with Late Woodland components. These sites produced an artifact assemblage dominated by Shepard and Potomac Creek wares and Levanna projectile points. Charcoal samples from the paleosol at Site 44LD521, a probable village site measuring ca. 16.5 acres in size, produced dates of A.D. 1160 and 1400, indicating occupation during the Montgomery complex. This paper compares ceramic attributes between the Shepard and Potomac Creek wares at these sites as well as other sites reported in the area. Possible relationships between Shepard and Potomac Creek wares are explored.

TRAVIS, Susan, Steven Moffson, Emlen Myers, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) *Changing Patterns of Land Use at the Former Site of St. Mary's Academy in Leonardtown.*

Dames & Moore conducted Phase I archeological investigations at the proposed site of the St. Mary's Campus of the Charles County Community College in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Archival and archeological investigations of the 15-acre project area reveal that the property had a varied history, having been a plantation, farm and Catholic school. The paper describes how, despite substantial disturbances from construction and agricultural activities, this pattern of historical land use is retained in the distribution of artifacts recovered from shovel testing. The investigations were sponsored by the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works.

WALL, Robert D. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) *The Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Region: A View from the Llewellyn Site.*

The early historical record for the upper Potomac region contains vague and often ambiguous references to several different aboriginal groups inhabiting the region at the time of European contact. Among these are the Massawomecks, Susquehannocks, and other groups of primarily northern, i.e. Iroquoian affiliation. Later, in the late 17th and early 18th century, groups such as the Shawnee, from more distant regions of the Ohio Valley, lived in the region very briefly and have left behind very little in the archaeological record to evidence their brief presence. Unfortunately, local historians have mistakenly extended this brief Shawnee presence in the Upper Potomac area into pre-Contact times. Archaeological evidence from sites such as Llewellyn, Barton, and others show a more clearly defined Susquehannock presence in the region at the time of European contact, and the historical record seems to indicate other groups from the Susquehanna Valley and Great Lakes region may have occupied the upper Potomac during Late Woodland times, up until initial European contact. Ongoing research at the Llewellyn and Barton sites will address these questions.

WHITE, Esther C. (Mount Vernon Ladies' Association) *Excavation of a Mount Vernon Midden.*

From the 1750s until the start of the American Revolution the trash generated in the kitchen and mansion at George Washington's Mount Vernon was discarded into a shallow swale on the south lawn. During this twenty year period hundreds of ceramic and glass vessels, tobacco pipes, table glass, buttons, buckles, furniture hardware, toys, and structural debris filled the depression creating a level lawn. Abandoned as the primary dump after the transformation of the lawn into a pleasure grove the trash was undisturbed until 1990 when construction of a sprinkler system uncovered it. This paper will describe the excavation of the South Grove trash midden.

WHYTE, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University) *Early Through Late Archaic Period Archaeofaunal Remains from the Cactus Hill Site (44SX202), Sussex County, Virginia.*

Cactus Hill is a stratified site of aeolian and cultural deposits along the Nottaway River in Sussex County, Virginia. Calcined vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Paleo-Indian through Late Archaic period contexts including well-dated hearths and occupational floors. These represent some of the earliest archaeofaunal remains yet recovered in the region and therefore provide some of the only direct evidence of Early Holocene human subsistence in the Middle Atlantic.

YAMIN, Rebecca, Thomas Johnson, and Joseph Schuldenrein (GeoArchaeology Research Associates, Inc.) *Tanning on Pearl Street: Evidence from Historical Archaeology and Geomorphology.*

Construction of a tunnel under Pearl Street in lower Manhattan uncovered the remains of several features relating to an 18th century tannery complex. Since tanning operations are typically associated with streams, excavation within the tunnel disclosed a complex sequence of stream deposits indicative of changing flow patterns. The stream was part of a key historic drainage feature known as the Collect Pond. Uppermost alluvial sediments register passage from high energy to more subdued stream flow. A battery of radiocarbon dates marks this transition and coincides with 17th and 18th century modification of the stream side landscape to accommodate hide soaking and preparation activities. Monitoring of the tunnel excavation disclosed a vertical time capsule of changing occupation and land use over the past 500-700 years. This paper details the tanning related finds and discusses a methodology that integrates the skills of archaeological, geomorphological, geophysical, and construction practitioners to understand the physical and cultural landscapes of the past.

