

43rd Annual

**Middle
Atlantic
Archaeological**



Conference
March 7-10, 2013
Cavalier Hotel
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Notes

MAAC 2013 Meeting Organizers

Program

Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Arrangements

Cynthia Hansen (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Michael Madden (Dead Guys Books)

Registration

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

MAAC 2013 Meeting Information

Registration is in the Conference Center Lobby

Book Room and refreshments will be in the Beach Club A room

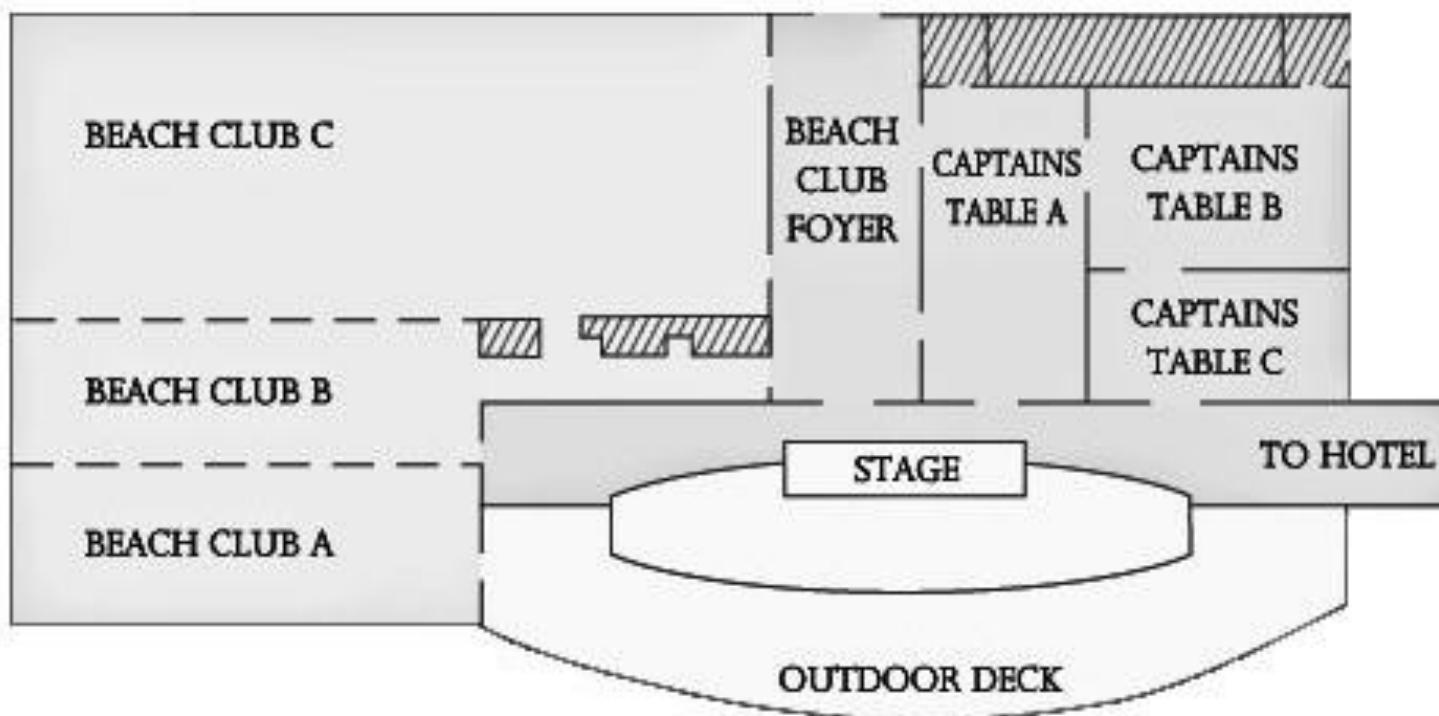
Track A sessions are in the Beach Club C room

Track B sessions are in the Beach Club B room

Track C sessions are in the Captains Table B room

The Business Meeting Saturday night is in the Pocahontas Room

The Reception Saturday night is in the Raleigh Lounge



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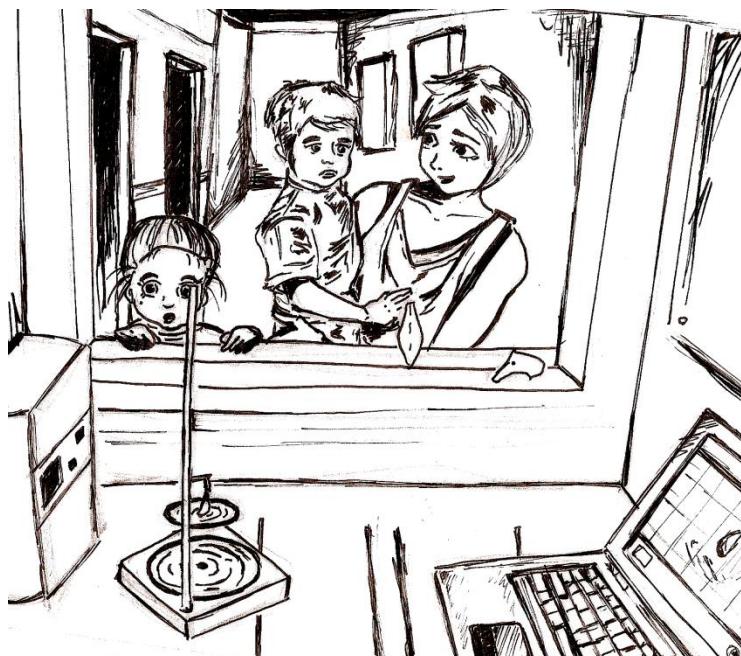
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A family watches as an artifact is 3D laser scanned at George Washington's Ferry Farm in an illustration by Jamie Pham (Courtesy of the Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)



Student Sponsorship Program a Success for 2013!

2013 marks the seventh year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, 20 sponsors supported 28 student presenters by paying their registration and dues (\$60 for each sponsorship). The number of sponsored students is indicated in parentheses after the sponsor's name:

Archaeological Society of Delaware (1)
Archeological Society of Maryland (2)
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (2)
Archeological Society of Virginia (2)
Claude Bowen (3)
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
James Gibb (2)
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Roger Moeller
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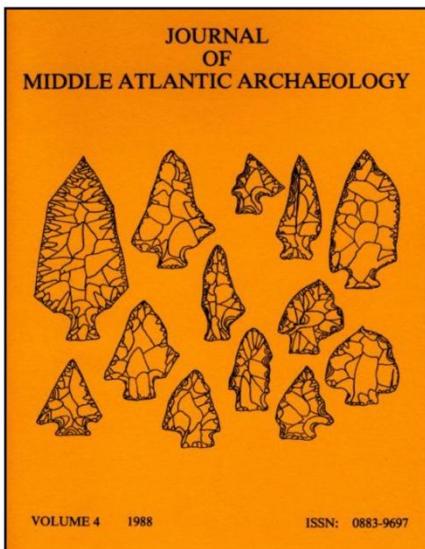
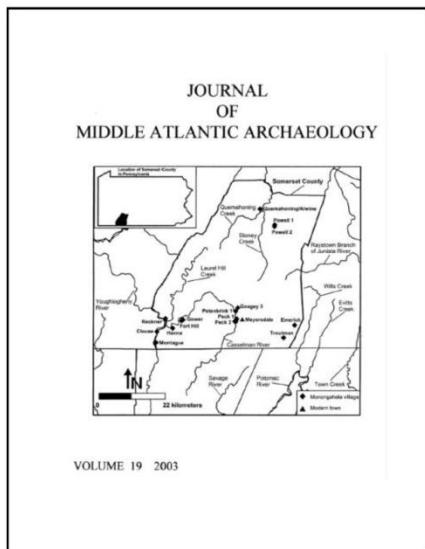
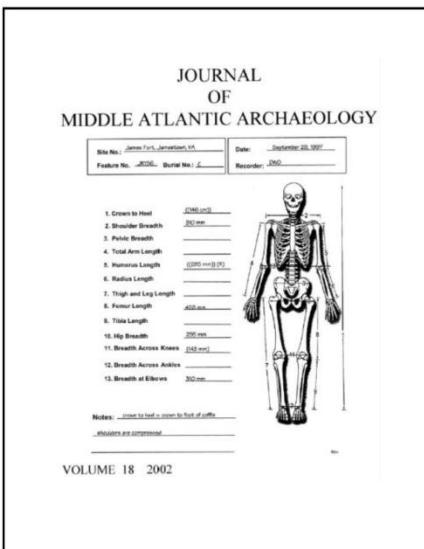
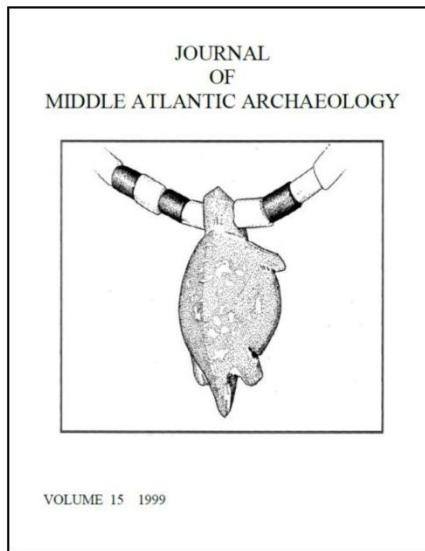
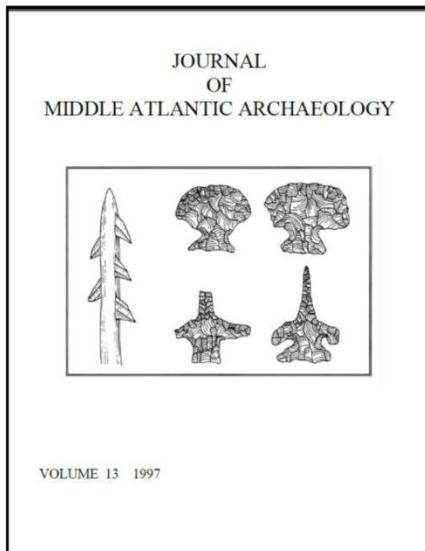
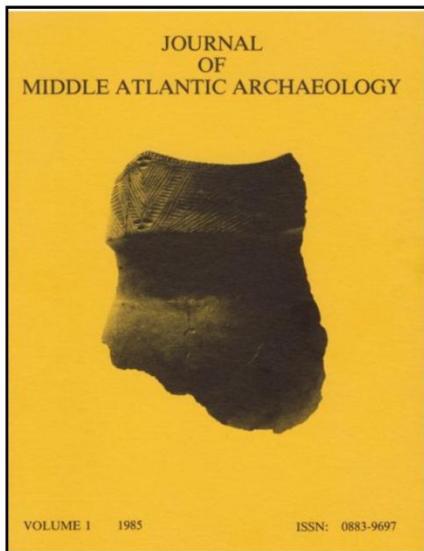
MAAC has a reputation as a 'student-friendly' conference, and student sponsorship is a further extension of this ethic. By helping remove the economic burden of fees from undergraduate and graduate students, sponsorship encourages the next generation of MAAC archaeologists to become involved in the organization. The sponsorship program also provides an initial point of contact between students, archaeological organizations, and CRM firms. Our original goal was to offer sponsorships to all students presenting in the student paper competitions, and thanks to the interest in the program, we have achieved this since the outset. Additional sponsorships are given to randomly selected students who are attending MAAC but not presenting papers.

We hope that you will consider joining the Student Sponsorship Program in 2014. To arrange a sponsorship, please contact:

Richard Veit
Department of History and Anthropology
Monmouth University
West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898
732-263-5699
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Publish your paper in the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology*

Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology (JMAA) has been the annual publication of MAAC for 28 years. Although it is not a true proceedings of the annual meeting, preference is given to authors who have presented at the meeting. Article topics include historic and prehistoric archaeological site reports, archaeological theory and techniques, conservation practices, analytical procedures from related disciplines, regional syntheses, and book reviews. The Editor, Roger Moeller, works very closely with first-time authors. The Book Review Editor, Dennis Curry, has a knack for matching books with appropriate reviewers. Do not hesitate to contact Roger (alchemy60@sbcglobal.net) with proposed manuscripts or Dennis (DCurry@mdp.state.md.us) with books or topics you would like to review.



MAAC Plenary: Friday, March 8, 7:30 PM

Impacts of the Control of Fire on Human Evolution Beach Club C

Richard Wrangham

Ruth Moore Professor of Biological Anthropology
at Harvard University

Although Darwin considered the control of fire “probably the greatest [discovery], excepting language, ever made by man,” he implied that the use of fire was a purely cultural achievement and he did not explain what made it important. However humans appear to have biologically adapted to the control of fire because it enables the cooking of food, which leads to large amounts of energy; and evidence of compromised physiological performance among individuals on raw diets supports the hypothesis. Mechanisms contributing to net energy gain from cooked foods include increased digestibility of starch and protein, and reduced costs of digestion eating cooked versus raw meat. Since fossil evidence suggests that humans have been cooking since *Homo erectus*,

Darwin and most anthropologists appear to have underestimated the impact of the control of fire. The conflict between this evidence and the archaeological record is a classic case of “science friction” awaiting resolution by further evidence from both biology and archaeology.



Richard Wrangham is the Ruth Moore Professor of Biological Anthropology at Harvard University where he has worked since 1989. His major interests are chimpanzee behavioral ecology, the evolution of violence, the influence of cooking on human evolution, and the conservation of chimpanzees and other apes. He has studied chimpanzees in Uganda since 1987 as director of the Kibale Chimpanzee Project (now co-Director with Martin Muller). He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a MacArthur Fellow. His most recent book is *Catching Fire: How Cooking Made Us Human* (Basic Books, June 2009).

Dr. Wrangham will sign copies of *Catching Fire: How Cooking Made Us Human* following his talk.

Session Schedule

- * denotes a paper entered in the undergraduate student paper contest
- ** denotes a paper entered in the graduate student paper contest

Friday Morning, March 8 Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 1: Historical Archaeology of the American Civil War

Organized by: Clarence Geier (James Madison University)

8:00 AM	<i>"Contrabands" and Covered Ways: Archaeology at Fort Carroll, Washington D.C.</i>	Cynthia V. Goode (American University) and Charles Goode (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
8:20 AM	<i>Material Patterns of Confederate Summer Camps: the Montpelier Study</i>	Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland College Park) and Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)
8:40 AM	<i>We Suffered No Casualties, The Only Things Killed Being a Horse and One Chicken: Investigations of the Aquia Creek Battlefield</i>	Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.)
9:00 AM	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Confederate Left Flank, Third Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864</i>	Robert Jolley (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
9:20 AM	<i>The Civil War Comes To The College of William & Mary</i>	Joe B. Jones (W&M Center for Archaeological Research)
9:40 AM	<i>"The battle took place in and around the town..." Archaeological Evidence of the Civil War in 1862 Fredericksburg, Virginia</i>	Donald Sadler, Brynn Stewart, Taft Kiser, Brian Schools, and Ellen Brady (all Cultural Resources, Inc.)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>Material Culture and Patterning at Wesley Merritt's 1st Division Cavalry Camp, Cedar Creek Battlefield, October 1864</i>	Alyson Wood (James Madison University)
10:40 AM	<i>Ode to a Horseshoe: Evidence of Farrier Activity at the 1st Division Cavalry Camp, Cedar Creek Battlefield, 1864</i>	Clarence Geier, Emily Samulski, and Joe Whitehorne (all James Madison University)
11:00 AM	<i>The Use of Historic Structures on the Benjamin Stickley Farm by Encamped US Cavalry, Battle of Cedar Creek, October 1864</i>	Caitlin Cosby and Lauren Frye (both James Madison University)
11:20 AM	<i>The Civil War Occupation of the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia</i>	Charles Goode and Joseph Balicki (both John Milner Associates, Inc.)
11:40 AM	<i>Building a 3D Virtual Model of Fort Ethan Allen, VA</i>	Brian Crane (Versar, Inc.)
12:00 PM	<i>Public Archaeology and CRM at Civil War Fort Ethan Allen</i>	Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar, Inc.) and Jeffrey Fishbein (H-B Woodlawn Secondary Program)

Friday Morning and Afternoon, March 8
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 2: Foundations of Middle Atlantic Prehistory

Organized by: Heather Wholey (West Chester University) and Carole Nash (James Madison University)

8:00 AM	<i>Introduction</i>	Heather Wholey (West Chester University) and Carole Nash (James Madison University)
8:10 AM	<i>A Chronicle of Prehistoric Archeology in the Middle Atlantic Region</i>	Dennis C. Curry (Maryland Historical Trust)
8:30 AM	<i>Public Archaeology and Outreach in the Middle Atlantic Region</i>	Elizabeth A. Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)
8:50 AM	<i>Perspectives on Gender in the Middle Atlantic Region</i>	Ruth Trocolli (DC Historic Preservation Office)
9:10 AM	<i>Experimental Research in Middle Atlantic Archaeology</i>	Bill Schindler (Washington College)
9:30 AM	<i>Collaboration with American Indian Communities</i>	Martin Gallivan (College of William & Mary)
9:50 AM	<i>Discussion</i>	Chris Espenshade (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>The Potential Research of Museum Collections: Case Studies from the New Jersey State Museum and their impact on Middle Atlantic Archaeology</i>	Gregory Lattanzi and Jessie Cohen (both New Jersey State Museum)
10:40 AM	<i>Not Just Bells and Whistles? Changes in Technological Applications to Middle Atlantic Archaeology</i>	Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
11:00 AM	<i>The Use, Misuse, and Abuse of Typology</i>	Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)
11:20 AM	<i>Contributions of Culture History</i>	Daniel R. Griffith (Griffith Archaeology Consulting)
11:40 AM	<i>Discussion</i>	Michael Klein (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
12:00 PM	LUNCH	
1:00 PM	<i>Peopling of the Middle Atlantic Region</i>	Kurt W. Carr (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)
1:20 PM	<i>Middle Atlantic Region Settlement Pattern Studies: A Review</i>	Robert D. Wall (Towson University)
1:40 PM	<i>The Underpinnings of MAAC: A Diachronic View of Subsistence Studies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology</i>	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
2:00 PM	<i>Prehistory and Population in the Middle Atlantic</i>	Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
2:20 PM	<i>The Fullness of Interdisciplinarity: Environment and Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Archaeology</i>	Carole Nash (James Madison University)
2:40 PM	<i>Discussion</i>	Joe Dent (American University)

Friday Morning, March 8
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 3: Montpelier—Everything but the Kitchen Sink!

Organized by: Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

8:20 AM	<i>Scalar Analysis of Early 19th century Household Assemblages—Focus on Communities of the African Atlantic</i>	Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)
8:40 AM	<i>Can See to Can't See: Excavations at an Unplowed Tobacco and Wheat-threshing Barn</i>	Mark A. Trickett (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:00 AM	<i>An Analysis of Borrow Pits at James Madison's Montpelier Plantation</i>	Jeanne Higbee (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:20 AM	<i>Putting Together the Pieces: Using Ceramic Analysis to Interpret Consumer Patterns of the Enslaved Community</i>	Kimberly A. Trickett (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:40 AM	<i>Mending Spaces: Ceramic Cross-mend Analysis of the South Yard Domestic Site at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	James Dunnigan (The Montpelier Foundation)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>In Plain Sight: A Spatial Analysis of an Early 19th Century Domestic Slave Site at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	Elliot Hodson (The Montpelier Foundation)
10:40 AM	<i>Use of Space: Activities at an Early 19th century Slave Quarter</i>	Emilie A. Fleage (The Montpelier Foundation)
11:00 AM	<i>Quality as a Metric of Consumer Choice at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	Eric Schweickart (The Montpelier Foundation)
11:20 AM	<i>Archaeology for Education: The Potential for Children's Archaeology Programs at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	Erica D'Elia (The Montpelier Foundation)



*Wine bottle seal from Montpelier
(Courtesy of the Montpelier Foundation)*

Friday Afternoon, March 8
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 4: Approaches to the Archaeology of African Americans
Chaired by: Becca Peixotto (American University)

*1:00 PM	<i>Interpreting a Farm Quarter: Ceramic Sampling at the Oval Site of Stratford Hall Plantation</i>	Alexandra Crowder (University of Mary Washington)
1:20 PM	<i>Laying the Foundations: The Role of the Built Environment in the Transformation of Virginia into a Slave Society in the Seventeenth Century</i>	Robert Dennett (The Montpelier Foundation)
1:40 PM	<i>Introducing Archaeology at the Historic Office and Homestead of Dr. James Still</i>	Marc Lorenc (Monmouth University)
**2:00 PM	<i>Glass in the Landscape of the Great Dismal</i>	Becca Peixotto (American University)
2:20 PM	<i>Exploring New Paths: Virtual Curation and African American Archaeology</i>	Crystal Castleberry (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)



*Colonoware pipe from Montpelier
(Courtesy of the Montpelier Foundation)*

Session 5: Historic and Prehistoric Foodways: Technologies Utilized in the Acquisition, Processing, Consumption or Storage of Food in the Past

Organized by: Bill Schindler (Washington College)

3:15-5:00 PM	<i>The Archaeological Signature of Stews in the Historic Period: Experimental Chopping of Long Bones and Small Fragment Sizes</i>	Adam R. Heinrich (Monmouth University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Please Pass the Salt: The Historic Foodways of Condiments, Sauces, Spices, and Seasonings</i>	Dessa E. Lightfoot (College of William and Mary) and Jennifer Ogborne-Thomas (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
**3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Food for Thought: a Theory and History of Food</i>	Katherine Muller (Monmouth University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>An "Offal" Way to Think: A Reconsideration of the Role of Offal in the Human Diet</i>	Bill Schindler (Washington College)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Foodways and Pottery Practices Among Akan Women</i>	Tara L. Tetrault (DC HPO)

Friday Afternoon, March 8
Track B (Beach Club B room)

**Session 6: Early & Middle Woodland Settlement and Subsistence, Technology, and Social Organization:
New Investigations and New Interpretation**

Organized by: Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution & University of Delaware) and Stuart Fiedel (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

3:20 PM	<i>Accokeek Ceramics and Early Woodland Settlement at the Wright Circle Site, 51SW22</i>	John Bedell and Stuart Fiedel (both The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
3:40 PM	<i>The Frederica Site and the Delmarva Adena Problem: Revisited</i>	Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution & University of Delaware)
4:00 PM	<i>Sherds on the Shenandoah: The Early Woodland at Sites 44WR0232 and 44WR0446, Front Royal, Virginia</i>	Stuart Fiedel (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
4:20 PM	<i>The Discovery of a Major "Delmarva Adena" Ritual and Mortuary Complex at Pig Point on the Patuxent River, Maryland</i>	Al Luckenbach (Anne Arundel Co., Md.)
4:40 PM	<i>A Middle Woodland Multiple Burial from Fort Eustis, Virginia</i>	Courtney Birkett (Fort Eustis)
5:00 PM	<i>A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Settlements on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland</i>	Anastasia Poulos and Stephanie Sperling (both University of Maryland - College Park)



Friday Afternoon, March 8
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 7: Archaeological Collections: Management, Research, and Philosophical Issues
Organized by: Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

1:00 PM	<i>"Chicken Bones and Bags of Dirt: " Caring for Archaeological Collections without a Regulatory Mandate</i>	Esther C. White (Historic Mount Vernon)
1:20 PM	<i>The Mount Vernon's Midden Project - Presenting Archaeological Collections to Multiple Audiences</i>	Mark Freeman (Historic Mount Vernon) and Eleanor Breen (University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Historic Mount Vernon)
1:40 PM	<i>Reanalyzing the Wing of Offices: A Case Study from Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest</i>	Jennifer Ogborne, Jack Gary, and Susan Payton (all Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
2:00 PM	<i>Mends and Mystery Buildings: A Case Study of Infrastructure Cross-mended Objects from Monticello's Mulberry Row Reassessment Project</i>	Jenn Briggs and Elizabeth Sawyer (both Monticello Department of Archaeology)
2:20 PM	<i>Virginia's State Archaeological Collections: A View from the Inside</i>	Dee DeRoche (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
2:40 PM	Break	
3:00 PM	<i>The Future of Historic Resources Data in Virginia: V-CRIS</i>	Jolene Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
*3:20 PM	<i>Archaeological Collections Management at the University of Mary Washington: A Student's Perspective of the Curation Crisis</i>	Kathleen O'Toole (University of Mary Washington)
3:40 PM	<i>Archaeological Collections Management at a Small Academic Institution</i>	Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington)
4:00 PM	<i>Shenandoah National Park Backlog Project: New Methodologies in Database and Collections Management</i>	Sarah Ellis (James Madison University, Environmental Archaeology Lab)

Friday Evening, March 8
Beach Club C

7:30 PM

MAAC Plenary:

Impacts of the Control of Fire on Human Evolution
Richard Wrangham
Ruth Moore Professor of Biological Anthropology
at Harvard University

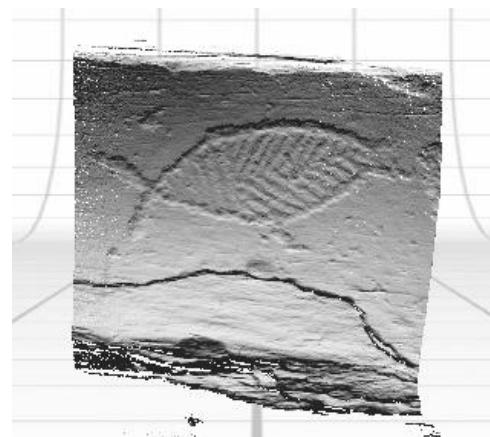
Saturday Morning, March 9
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 8: Archaeological Science: New Endeavors in the Old Fashioned New Archaeology

Organized by: Thomas R. Whyte (Appalachian State University)

8:20 AM	<i>Fall Harvest, Nut Processing, and the Return of the Pleiades: An Experimental Study of “Nutting Stones” In Eastern North American Archaeology</i>	Thomas R. Whyte and Derek Johnson (both Appalachian State University)
8:40 AM	<i>An Experimental Study of Deer Bone Breakage by Humans versus Dogs</i>	Hannah Conrad and Christopher Beau Lockard (both Appalachian State University)
*9:00 AM	<i>Promoting the Past: The Educational Applications of 3D Scanning Technology in Archaeology</i>	Ashley McCuistion (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
9:20 AM	<i>Handing the Past to the Present: The Impact of 3D Printing on Public Archaeology</i>	Allen Huber (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
9:40 AM	<i>New Dimensions: 3D Scanning of Iroquoian Effigy Sherds</i>	Rachael Hulvey (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>Adhering to New Ideas about Old Glue at Ferry Farm: Utilizing Mass Spectrometry and Experimental Archaeology to Analyze Archaeological Glue Residues Recovered from Mary Washington’s Ceramics</i>	Melanie Marquis (The George Washington Foundation), Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation), and Ruth Ann Armitage (Eastern Michigan University)
10:40 AM	<i>An Experimental Study of the Influence of Potter Handedness on the Directionality of Incising on Ceramic Vessels</i>	David Garner and Shannon Fleming (both Appalachian State University)
*11:00 AM	<i>Brewing with Bacteria: The Sanitizing Effect of Fermentation</i>	Michael Kuethe (Washington College)
11:20 AM	<i>Copper Percussion: A Test of Trace Mineral Residue on Mixed Lithic Materials - Prospects and Potential for Analyzing Lithic Residues in Targeted Prehistoric Lithic Technologies</i>	Jack Cresson (Primitive Industries)
*11:40 AM	<i>Applications for Augmented Reality in Archaeology</i>	Brian J Manser (Monmouth University)

Digital model of a section of rock art on display at The State Museum of Pennsylvania (Courtesy of the Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

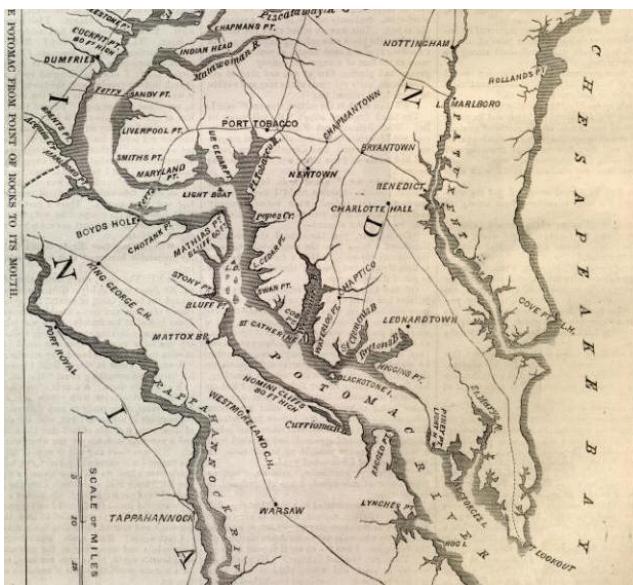


Saturday Morning, March 9
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 9: Material Approaches to Contact and Colonization in the Lower Potomac Valley

Organized by: D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

8:00 AM	<i>A GIS Approach to Late Woodland Settlement in the Potomac Valley</i>	Scott Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
8:20 AM	<i>A Piscataway Calendar: The Annual Movements of the Piscataway Indians</i>	Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of MD)
8:40 AM	<i>Analyzing Native American Lithic Material Culture from 1600 to 1700</i>	Carly A. Harmon (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:00 AM	<i>"pallizaded in for defence:" The Architecture of Conflict in the 17th-Century Chesapeake</i>	Skylar Bauer (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:20 AM	<i>Preliminary Interpretations from Recent Investigations of the Coan Hall (44NB11) Archaeological Site</i>	Lauren McMillan and Barbara Heath (both University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
9:40 AM	<i>Beating the Bounds</i>	Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>Lead Glass in the Potomac Region, ca. 1670-1720</i>	Esther Rimer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
10:40 AM	<i>Faunal Remains from the Maurice Clark Site (44ST174): Frontier Process, Landscape Change, and Social Status.</i>	D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
11:00 AM	<i>Cremona Estate; A Historical and Archaeological Preliminary Site Assessment</i>	Sarah Platt, Mark Jaskolski, Madeline Roth, and Gideon Singer (all St. Mary's College of Maryland)
11:20 AM	<i>Discussant</i>	David Muraca (The George Washington Foundation)



Saturday Morning, March 9
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 10: Archaeological Perspectives on the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake

Organized by: Michael T. Lucas (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

8:00 AM	<i>Protecting the Upper Chesapeake Bay: Forts Hollingsworth and Defiance (1813-1815)</i>	James Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting), Dan Coates, Ralph Eschelman, Peter C. Quantock, and Bill Stephens
8:20 AM	<i>Fort Madison, Annapolis, Maryland: Phase I</i>	Mechelle Kerns (United States Naval Academy)
8:40 AM	<i>General Ross Slept Here: War of 1812 Stories and Archaeological Sites</i>	Michael T. Lucas (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
9:00 AM	<i>A Small Town's Role in a Nation's War: Nottingham and the War of 1812</i>	Emily Swain (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
9:20 AM	<i>Public Engagement and the War of 1812: Nottingham and Beyond</i>	Kristin M. Montaperto (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
9:40 AM	<i>Archeology at the Bladensburg Battlefield</i>	Richard Ervin (Maryland State Highway Administration)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>Joshua Barney's Artillery Position in the Battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814</i>	Noel Broadbent (Smithsonian Institution)
10:40 AM	<i>Search for the Sunken Flotilla of Commodore Joshua Barney</i>	Robert S. Neyland (Smithsonian Institution) and Scott Harris (College of Charleston)
11:00 AM	<i>War of 1812 sites along the Potomac River from 1814</i>	Patrick O'Neill (Independent Archaeologist/Historian)
11:20 AM	<i>The Battle of Caulk's Field, Kent County, Maryland</i>	Julie M. Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration)
11:40 AM	<i>Discussant</i>	David Orr (Temple University)



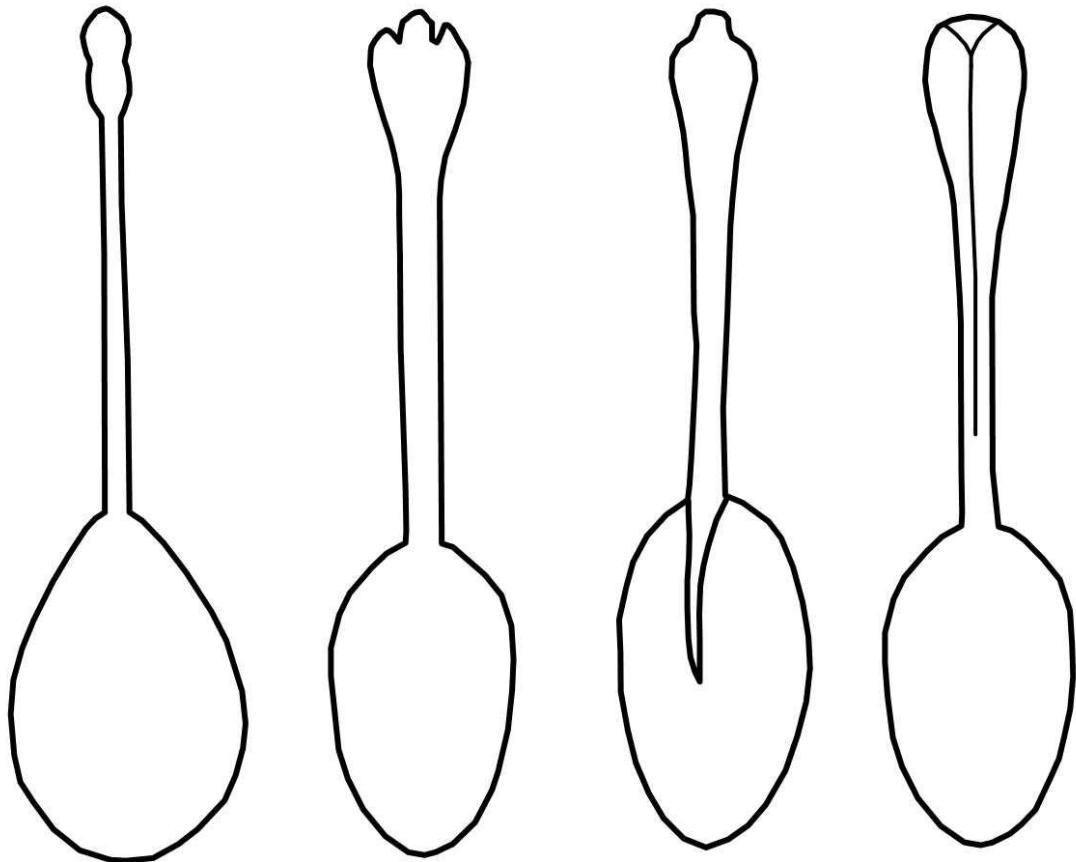
Marines Aboard USS Wasp Engage HMS Reindeer. June 1814. Copy of painting by Sergeant John Clymer., 1927 – 1981.

Saturday Afternoon, March 9
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 11: Archaeology and Conservation

Organized by: Howard Wellman (Wellman Conservation LLC)

1:00 PM	<i>Professional Cemetery Conservation in a DIY World</i>	Howard Wellman (Wellman Conservation LLC)
1:20 PM	<i>Agency and Enlightenment: Insights from Small Finds Artifacts Recovered at Ferry Farm</i>	Laura Galke (The George Washington Foundation)
1:40 PM	<i>Tracing Tin Production at Anderson's Armoury</i>	Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
2:00 PM	<i>Isn't the Object Enough? The Importance of Conservation Documentation</i>	Chris Wilkins (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
**2:20 PM	<i>Accessible Storage for Archaeological Iron Re-examined</i>	Katharine Corneli (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)



*Colonial-era spoons recovered at George Washington's Ferry Farm
(Courtesy of The George Washington Foundation)*

Saturday Afternoon, March 9
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 12: A Celebration of Small Finds Artifacts

Organized by: Laura Galke and Mara Kaktins (both The George Washington Foundation)

3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Expressions of Empire, Displays of Masculinity: The Washington Boys' Fashion Accessories</i>	Laura Galke (The George Washington Foundation)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Labor and Leisure at the First Philadelphia Almshouse (1732-1767): Forced Task Work and Free Time Under One Roof as Viewed Through a Small Finds Assemblage.</i>	Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation) and Matt Olson (Temple University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Buttons and Baubles and Beads: Small Finds at the Houstone-LeCompt Site in New Castle County, Delaware</i>	Kerry Gonzalez and Adriana Lesiuk (both Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>The Little House behind the Plantation Mansion</i>	Michelle Zulauf (USDA Forest Service)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Toys and Recreation Items from Washington, DC</i>	Ruth Trocolli and Chardé Reid (both DC Historic Preservation Office)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>From the Actual to the Virtual to the Tangible: Virtual Curation and Small Finds</i>	Bernard K. Means, Courtney Bowles, Crystal Castleberry, Allen Huber, Rachael Hulvey, Stephanie King, Ashley McCuistion, Natalie Petrizza, Jamie Pham, and Mariana Zechini (all Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Moving between Reality as Virtual and Reality as Actual</i>	Courtney Bowles (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Rocky Raccoon: The Application of 3D Technology to Zooarchaeology</i>	Mariana Zechini (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:15-5:00 PM	<i>Exploring New Paths: Research, Education, and Outreach Through 3D Archaeology</i>	Jamie Pham and Crystal Castleberry (both Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

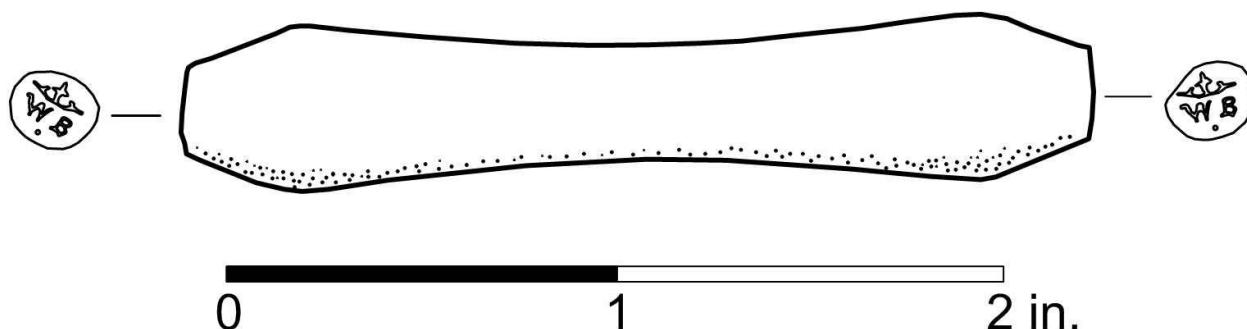


Illustration of one of over 140 wig curlers recovered to date at George Washington's Ferry Farm (Courtesy of The George Washington Foundation)

Saturday Afternoon, March 24
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 13: Perspectives on Virginia Plantations

Organized by: Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Lori Lee (Randolph College)

1:00 PM	<i>"Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese": The Landscapes of George Washington's Early Years.</i>	David Muraca (The George Washington Foundation)
**1:20 PM	<i>Considering Landscape as Material Culture: An Example from Eighteenth-Century Piedmont Virginia</i>	Crystal L. Ptacek (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
1:40 PM	<i>New Research at Indian Camp Plantation</i>	Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
2:00 PM	<i>Changing Agricultural Practices and Enslaved Foodways: Paleoethnobotany at Poplar Forest</i>	Samantha J. Henderson (University of Massachusetts)
2:20 PM	<i>"These Gullied and Worn Out Fields": Contextualizing Ornamental Landscapes amidst Plantation Agriculture at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest</i>	Eric Proebsting and Jack Gary (both Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
2:40 PM	Break	
3:00 PM	<i>"We are all well white and black": Health and Well-Being at antebellum Poplar Forest plantation</i>	Lori Lee (Randolph College)
3:20 PM	<i>Building A Button Typology at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest</i>	Stefanie Hallinan (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
3:40 PM	<i>18th-Century Social Foodways at the Saunders Point Site</i>	Katie Lamzik and Andrew Wilkins (both University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Session 14: Historical Archaeology of American Industry

Chaired by: Richard J. Guercin (USDA - Forest Service)

4:20 PM	<i>From Charcoal to Coke: Technological Evolution and the Manufacture of Iron</i>	Richard J. Guercin (USDA - Forest Service)
4:40 PM	<i>"Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable": Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia</i>	Joseph Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
5:00 PM	<i>Dairying Farming in Nineteenth Century New Castle County, Delaware: What We Learned from the Weldin Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11)</i>	Barbara J. Shaffer (McCormick Taylor)
5:20 PM	<i>A Hidden History of Iron: Preliminary excavations and research at the Vulcan Iron and Machine Works.</i>	Kyle Norman (California University of Pennsylvania)
5:40 PM	<i>An Archaeological Perspective on "Moonshining" in Western Virginia: Craft, Tradition or Civil Disobedience?</i>	Mike Madden (Dead Guys Books) and Michelle Zulauf (USDA - Forest Service)

Saturday Afternoon, March 9
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 15: Issues in American Indian archaeology

Chaired by: Sarah Neusius (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

1:00 PM	<i>New Investigations of the Johnston Phase of the Monongahela Culture in Western Pennsylvania</i>	Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius (both Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
1:20 PM	<i>From Fields to Mouths: Examining Dentition Remains at the Campbell's Farm Site</i>	Erin Morgan (California University of Pennsylvania)
1:40 PM	<i>A Tale of Two Middens: A Preliminary Analysis of Two Late Woodland Shell Middens at Historic St. Mary's City</i>	Jasmine Gollup and Justin Warrenfeltz (both Historic St. Mary's City)
*2:00 PM	<i>Archaeological Ethics and Indigenous Collaboration in North America</i>	Natasha DeGraw (Washington College)
2:20 PM	<i>Burial Orientation and Ethnicity</i>	Bob Maslowski (Marshall University, South Charleston Campus)

Session 16: Virginia Vignettes: Late Colonial Archaeology of the Tidal Potomac

Organized by: Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

3:00 PM	<i>The Cemetery Site - 44FX0704: One Piece of the Puzzle</i>	Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
3:20 PM	<i>Glass Beads from the Accotink Quarter Site, Fairfax County, Virginia</i>	Laurie Burgess (Smithsonian Institution)
3:40 PM	<i>The Accotink Quarter</i>	Boyd Sipe (Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)
4:00 PM	<i>Analysis of the Colonoware Assemblage from the Accotink Quarter Site (44FX0223)</i>	Elizabeth Waters Johnson (Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)
4:20 PM	<i>George Washington, Founder, Father, Consumer?</i>	Eleanor Breen (University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Historic Mount Vernon)
4:40 PM	<i>The Network Hub: The Town of Colchester in the Late 18th Century</i>	Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)
5:00 PM	<i>The Small Rural Village: "Mount Vernon's Economy and the Plantation and Town.</i>	Luke J. Pecoraro (Historic Mount Vernon)

Saturday Afternoon, March 9
Beach Club A room

Session 17: Research Posters in the Book Room (Beach Club A room)

2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Cultural Modification of Bone at the Johnston Site</i>	Matthew Howryla, Adam R. Burke, and Victoria Harding (all Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Habitat Preference, Seasonality and the Monongahela: A Faunal Analysis of the Johnston Site (36IN002)</i>	Samantha Savory, Jamie Dworsky and Michelle Cole (all Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>An Evaluation of MNE, MAU, and Meat Weight of Faunal Remains at the Johnston Site (36In2)</i>	Stefanie Smith and Ryan Spittler (both Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Seconds Please: An Analysis of Johnston Site (36IN02) Secondary Zooarchaeological Data and Second-Order Taphonomic Processes</i>	Mike Whitehead (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Jordan Loucks (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>The Blackbird Creek Site (7NC-J-195D): An Early Ceramic Occupation along Blackbird Creek in New Castle County, Delaware</i>	Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Page Pottery in Practice</i>	Eric Giles (University of Kentucky)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Piedmont Upland Prehistory at Winona Farm, Montgomery County, Maryland</i>	James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Analysis of Faunal Remains at The Smith St. Leonard Site</i>	Aryel Rigano (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>An Initial Investigation of Prehistoric Artifacts Found Surrounding Thomas Jefferson's Retreat</i>	Emily Tomlin (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
2:00 - 5:00 PM	<i>Bits of History: An Artifact Typology of the Horse</i>	Tabitha Hilliard (Monmouth University)

Saturday, March 9
Evening

7:30 PM	MAAC Business meeting (Pocahontas Room)
8:30 PM	Awards and Reception (Raleigh Lounge)

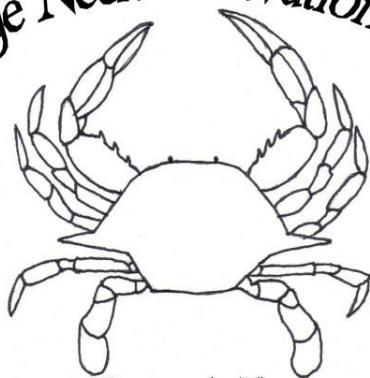
Sunday, March 10
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 18: The Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware: Phase III Results

Organized by: David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)

8:20 AM	<i>Phase III Excavation Results From the Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware</i>	David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)
8:40 AM	<i>Redefining Delaware's Landscape through Route 301 Archaeology: Results of the Rumsey-Polk Site Data Recovery</i>	Michael J. Gall and Ilene Grossman-Bailey (both Richard Grubb & Associates)
9:00 AM	<i>U.S. Route 301, Delaware: The Cardon-Holton Site [7NC-F-128]: A pre-1750 Tenancy on the Cart Road?</i>	Ian Burrow (Hunter Research, Inc.)
9:20 AM	<i>The Noxon Tenant Site: Life along the Smugglers' Road</i>	Jason Shellenhamer (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>Where the Dairy Got the Shaft: The Armstrong-Rogers Site in New Castle County, Delaware</i>	Adriana Lesiuk and Morgan MacKenzie (both Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
10:40 AM	<i>Tenants in the Woodlot: the Bird-Houston Site, 1760-1920</i>	Mary Patton and John Bedell (both The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
11:00 AM	<i>Those Houston's Loved Their Bling! Data Recovery at the Houston-LeCompt Site, New Castle County, Delaware</i>	Kerri S. Barile, Kerry González, and Danae Peckler (all Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
11:20 AM	<i>U.S. Route 301, Delaware, The Elkins A & B Sites: Data Recovery of Two 18th Century Single Component Historic Sites</i>	William B. Liebeknecht (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Savage Neck Excavations 2012



Passport in Time

*Archeological Society of Virginia
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
George Washington & Jefferson National Forests*

(Courtesy of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests)

Sunday, March 10
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 19: Historical Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic Region
 Chaired by: Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

9:00 AM	<i>Smithsonian Citizen Science Program in Archaeology: Erosion and Sedimentation at the 19th-century Sellman's Connection Site</i>	Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:20 AM	<i>"Viewing the Different Encampments, Which is Undoubtedly One of the Finest Sights in the World": Archaeological Documentation of the Revolutionary War Campsites of the Crown Forces at Raritan Landing in Piscataway, New Jersey</i>	Sean McHugh and Richard Veit (both Monmouth University)
9:40 AM	<i>Location, Location, Location: The Remnants of Three Centuries of Occupation at Fort Smallwood Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland</i>	Jason L. Tyler (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)
10:00 AM	Break	
10:20 AM	<i>"New Bottles Made with My Crest:" An Interpretation and Gazetteer of Colonial Bottle Seals from Eastern North America</i>	Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Paul R. Huey (NYS Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation)
10:40 AM	<i>Doughoregan Manor: the Evolution of a Plantation Landscape</i>	Michael Worthington and Jane Seiter (both Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)
11:00 AM	<i>The Style of Quaker Consumption in the Delaware Valley</i>	Michael Young (University of Leicester; Richard Grubb & Associates)
11:20 AM	<i>Periods of Significance: The Examination of Landscape Modification from the Antebellum to the Modern in a Plantation Setting</i>	Matthew Cochran, Thomas Bodor, Bill Auchter, and Lyle Torp (all The Ottery Group, Inc.)
11:40 AM	<i>Jenkins Site 3 (18PR981) – All's Well that Ends Well</i>	Jeanne A. Ward (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)



*Two views of a digital model of a Pamplin Pipe factory novelty pipe
 (Courtesy of the Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)*

Notes

Session Titles and Abstracts Listed in Session Number Order

Session 1: Historical Archaeology of the American Civil War.

Organized by Clarence Geier (James Madison University)

2013 continues the 150th anniversary of the American Civil War. The impact of this event in the Middle Atlantic Region was profound and, argueably, continues to this day in many areas. Given the visibility of the war on the domestic landscape of states like Virginia, North Carolina and others, it is not surprising that historical archaeological research on military sites of that era is part of the ongoing archaeology of the region. This session considers some of the recent field research into the Civil War and includes studies that interpret the impact of the war on both rural and urban communities. In addition it includes ongoing studies into the nature and meaning of the types of artifacts commonly found on certain military sites.

Session 2: Foundations of Middle Atlantic Prehistory.

Organized by Heather Wholey (West Chester University) and Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Regional identities and practices are often debated in American archaeology, but Middle Atlantic prehistorians have largely refrained from such discussions, focusing instead on creating chronologies and studying socio-political evolution from the perspective of sub-regions. In an area as culturally and geographically diverse as the Middle Atlantic, the idea of an essentialized “Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Archaeology” seems somewhat contrary to our practice. Here we are again, though, at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. In an attempt to address the subject of identity, this session offers individual presentations on topics that are foundational to prehistoric archaeology in the Middle Atlantic region, but that also transcend regional scholarship and culture area research. The intended outcome of this session is to provide a basic survey of Middle Atlantic prehistoric archaeology from an historical perspective, offer a reference for situating the development of Middle Atlantic prehistoric archaeology within the present context of culture area studies, and propose productive future directions for regional and more broadly construed thematic research.

Session 3: Montpelier—Everything but the Kitchen Sink!

Organized by Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

We are in the final year of our four-year study of the enslaved community at Montpelier. The papers in this session range from placing our finds within the larger Atlantic context to exploring distribution analysis of materials within yards, cross mends of ceramics to define house areas, and ceramic vessel studies. While most of the papers in this session deal with our current enslaved community study, we other projects a brewing. These include looking back at our collections and excavations to understand features and specific artifact groups for broader analysis studies. We wrap the session up with how we are interpreting our site to visitors, most especially children.

Session 4: Approaches to the Archaeology of African Americans.

Chaired by Becca Peixotto (American University)

Session 5: Historic and Prehistoric Foodways: Technologies Utilized in the Acquisition, Processing, Consumption or Storage of Food in the Past.

Organized by Bill Schindler (Washington College)

Session 6: Early & Middle Woodland Settlement and Subsistence, Technology, and Social Organization: New Investigations and New Interpretation.

Organized by Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution & University of Delaware) and Stuart Fiedel (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Advancements in our understanding of the past can only be gleaned by challenging conventional or ingrained thoughts about the past. Much scholarly attention has been focused on the almost two millennia associated with both the Early and the Middle Woodland periods. Long-distance trade and exchange, technological change and innovation, as well as social complexity all fluoresce during this period. The series of papers in this session represent recent attempts to advance our understanding of the prehistoric past. The research results presented in these papers will both build upon and challenge earlier ideas about the prehistoric cultures living in the Middle Atlantic region.

Session 7: Archaeological Collections: Management, Research, and Philosophical Issues. Organized by Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

This session seeks to provide a variety of perspectives on archaeological collections, whether from CRM practitioners, academic archaeologists, laboratory and collections managers, government agencies, or historic house museums. Issues to be addressed include the curation crisis, administering collections and/or associated databases, conducting research with current and past collections, and finding ways to promote collections' importance and values in professional, educational, and public contexts. Archaeologists, most often not trained as collections managers, are having to confront the professional and ethical legacies of their collections. Over the last few decades, the region's growing scale of archaeological activity and the increased longevity of its collections represent other key factors in coming to terms with managing and using these indoor and online resources.

Session 8: Archaeological Science: New Endeavors in the Old Fashioned New Archaeology.

Organized by Thomas R. Whyte (Appalachian State University)

Papers in this symposium exemplify current archaeological science through either (1) experimental replication of cultural and natural formation processes or (2) experimental testing of archaeological measurement or observation methods and technology.

Session 9: Material Approaches to Contact and Colonization in the Lower Potomac Valley.

Organized by D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

This symposium explores some of the recent work concerning the lower Potomac River Valley region from ca. 1500 to 1720. Drawing from sites along the Virginia and Maryland shores, as well as from a few sites just outside but still related to the Potomac drainage, the papers in this session explore the complicated and intersecting processes of the colonial encounter. Landscape, spatial distributions, lithics, faunal remains, and constructions of time are among the forms of material culture that the authors examine to understand topics such as identity, settlement process, and patterns of trade during this critical period in the history of the Chesapeake.

Session 10: Archaeological Perspectives on the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake.

Organized by Michael T. Lucas (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

The War of 1812 came to the Chesapeake region in full force during 1813 and 1814. British raids along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, the march on Washington, numerous skirmishes, and battles at Craney Island, St. Leonard's Creek, Bladensburg, Caulk's Field, and Baltimore serve as defining moments in the history of the United States. Yet, the importance of the Chesapeake campaign is often either overlooked or underappreciated by both the public and historians. The commemoration of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 has resulted in the initiation and funding of numerous archaeological projects in the region. This session includes recent work on a variety of contexts including forts, encampments, and battlefields. The papers will discuss public outreach initiatives, use of archaeological data to posit new conclusions about the War of 1812, and suggestions for future research focusing on the lives of citizens and soldiers affected by the dramatic events that took place in the Chesapeake region between 1813 and 1814.

Session 11: Archaeology and Conservation.

Organized by Howard Wellman (Wellman Conservation LLC)

This year's conservation session will cover a wide array of topics related to archaeology and historic preservation. Wellman will discuss the problems of finding accurate conservation information for historic cemeteries (and by extension, archaeological conservation) on-line. Cornelius reevaluates a program using silica gel to preserve archaeological iron in a study collection; the main question is can silica gel be reused in perpetuity? Wilkins looks at the problems of maintaining conservation documentation, and the need for standards to preserve conservation information. Galke presents a case study that demonstrates the critical role conservation of artifacts plays in "transforming low-key objects into fact-filled agents" of study. Williams will present a case study illustrating the role of conservators in a multi-disciplinary study of tin-plated iron objects from Colonial Williamsburg.

Session 12: A Celebration of Small Finds Artifacts.

Organized by Laura Galke and Mara Kaktins (both The George Washington Foundation)

This workshop will highlight interpretive insights about past peoples made possible through the analysis of "small finds" artifacts: those items which were especially important to their past owners as they were effective communicators of class, status, ethnicity, and/or gender. Basic methods and techniques used in the recovery, identification, and examination of historical small finds will be shared, including the aid of documentary resources, the role of conservation, and digital image manipulation (in two and three dimensions). Interpretive insights made possible through the study of these sensitive artifacts will be offered. Many presenters will bring examples of artifacts for close examination. Attendees will have the opportunity to engage in an active dialog with presenters about the potential of these artifacts to yield insight into the motivations of their past creators and consumers.

Session 13: Perspectives on Virginia Plantations.

Organized by Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Lori Lee (Randolph College)\

Plantations have proven to be fertile ground for the study of colonial and antebellum life in Virginia, preserving the material remains of dynamic cultural processes. The papers in this session focus on understanding changing social and economic relationships within and beyond plantation boundaries. For some, the process of building, maintaining, or negotiating relationships takes precedence, while for others, the impacts of these processes are of primary concern. The approaches taken by session participants are multi-scalar, ranging from analyses of seeds and bones to syntheses of historic landscape development, but all take a highly contextual approach to the interpretation of data.

Session 14: Historical Archaeology of American Industry.

Chaired by Richard J. Guercin (USDA - Forest Service)

Session 15: Issues in American Indian archaeology.

Chaired by Sarah Neusius (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Session 16: Virginia Vignettes: Late Colonial Archaeology of the Tidal Potomac.

Organized by Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

During the eighteenth century, Northern Virginia transitioned from a rustic, backwater frontier to a center of commerce and a crossroads of economics and cultures. The tobacco trade enriched the area providing for the ascendency of some the best, and lesser, known names of Virginia's late colonial past. Wageners, Boggesses, and McCarty's interacted in the social spheres of Masons and Washingtons. Ties business, society, and family, both among the elite and between and among their enslaved labor connected these individuals on multiple and complex planes. This session will examine the tidal Potomac during the mid- and late-eighteenth century as experienced across sites ranging from an overseer and slave quarters to the residence of founding fathers, through a colonial port town and contemporary domestic or church site and associated cemetery. Through these investigations, we are gaining a better understanding of the layers of late colonial society and their relationships.

Session 17: Research Posters in the Book Room.**Session 18: The Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware: Phase III Results.**

Organized by David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the midst of its largest public works project in over 12 years. The U.S. route 301 project will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. This archaeology program has utilized the talents of 9 cultural resource management firms (CRM). To date the 9 CRM firms have identified 62 archaeological sites at the phase I level, 26 went into the phase II program and 14 were found potentially eligible to be on the national register of historic places.

Session 19: Historical Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic Region

Chaired by: Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

Paper and Poster Titles and Abstracts

Listed in Alphabetical Order

Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

We Suffered No Casualties, The Only Things Killed Being a Horse And One Chicken: Investigations of the Aquia Creek Battlefield

The conflict between Confederate and Federal forces at the confluence of Aquia Creek between 29 May and 1 June 1861 constituted a series of minor artillery exchanges between mostly static Confederate positions and the mobile ships of the Federal Potomac flotilla. The forces engaged were small, artillery rounds exchanged were few, casualties slight, and there was no decisive victor. Investigations were conducted by JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.), in partnership with the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program and the Institute of Maritime History. Terrestrial and underwater archeological investigations failed to identify any definitive evidence of the battle. However, background research and military terrain analysis (KOCOA) provide significant insight into the decision making process of the combatants reasoning and how these decisions and the natural terrain influenced the hostilities. The Aquia Creek Battle involved both infantry and naval forces; consequently, this allowed for the basic KOCOA principals to be expanded to include aquatic features. The investigation was funded under an American Battlefield Protection Programs (ABPP) grant awarded to Stafford County, Virginia

Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

The Underpinnings of MAAC: A Diachronic View of Subsistence Studies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

This paper will generally follow the schema proposed by Willey and Sabloff in their seminal 1974 work "The History of American Archaeology" although updated into the present. While earlier periods will be touched upon, the real baseline for the study of subsistence in the Middle Atlantic region did not begin until the Classificatory-Historical Period and, then, with only cursory attention paid to data. At the onset of the Explanatory Period or that of the New Archaeology, faunal studies began in real earnest although usually confined to explanation involving relations to the environment. It was not until the Post-Processual onslaught that social issues played an active role. At the same time, ethnobotany gained a foothold and made major contributions to our understanding of social issues as well as environmental variables. The interaction of theoretical developments and key players will be discussed.

Kerri S. Barile, Kerry González, and Danae Peckler (all Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Those Houston's Loved Their Bling! Data Recovery at the Houston-LeCompt Site, New Castle County, Delaware

In the summer of 2012, a dozen Dovetail archaeologists and scores of volunteers toiled in the sun to excavate the Houston-LeCompt site, located along the newly proposed Route 301 corridor in central Delaware. Using test units, backhoe scraping, feature excavation, and artifact and ethnobotanical analysis, the team recovered an astounding amount of data on the Houston family and generations of subsequent tenant farmers who worked the land. House cellars, kitchen refuse pits, wells, and sheet middens contained thousands of artifacts highlighting the 250 year occupation of this parcel, all in remarkable condition. Ranging from Mary Houston's late-eighteenth century furniture hardware and decorative ceramics to early-twentieth century jewelry and utilitarian jars, the remains document the shift from an owner-occupied residence to tenant-based dwelling in what was then the Delaware rural agricultural backwater.

Skylar Bauer (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

"pallized in for defence:" The Architecture of Conflict in the 17th-Century Chesapeake

Fortified Indian villages, British military fort sites, and defensive homelots were important components of the 17th-century Chesapeake landscape. They were both a product of and a driving force behind a climate of ongoing conflict. The use and abandonment of defensive features echoed the waves of paranoia brought on by events associated with cross-cultural entanglements. Fear of Indian raids, Spanish invasion, and British insurgency motivated colonists to construct forts. This paper explores the regional differences that led to the construction of European fort sites in 17th-century Maryland and Virginia. Several sites found along the Potomac and James Rivers are considered in order to understand how defensive works were used in the Royal colony of Virginia versus the Proprietary colony

John Bedell and Stuart Fiedel (both The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Accokeek Ceramics and Early Woodland Settlement at the Wright Circle Site, 51SW22

The Wright Circle Site is located on the Potomac River near the southern tip of Washington, DC. Excavations carried out on the site in 2012 located deposits dating to the Late Archaic (Savannah River) and Early Woodland Periods. The most important find was a pit feature that produced more than 700 sherds of Accokeek pottery. The pit was radiocarbon dated to 2610 ± 30 bp, or 810 to 760 calendar BC. Analysis of the pottery showed considerable diversity within the general Accokeek type. At least five distinct wares are present, varying in paste, temper, style of cord-marking, and rim treatment. The presence of such a range of pottery types in a single feature might be explained by a fission-fusion settlement model. That is, this pit might be evidence for a society in which small bands that spent much of the year apart, and therefore had their own pottery traditions, came together on the Potomac for some annual event.

Courtney Birkett (Fort Eustis)

A Middle Woodland Multiple Burial from Fort Eustis, Virginia

In early 2012 human remains were discovered eroding from a riverbank on Fort Eustis and were determined to be a Middle Woodland burial. After consultation with the Catawba Nation the remains were excavated and reburied in a safer location. The burial was revealed to be a bundle burial containing at least two individuals who appeared to have been defleshed. This paper discusses what was learned from the excavation of this burial, one of very few Middle Woodland burials known from this area.

Joseph Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

“Matters are Very Well Handled There, and No Expense is Spared to Make Them Profitable”: Accokeek Furnace and the Early Iron Industry in Virginia

In the summer of 2012, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted Phase II investigations at Accokeek Furnace, an 18th century ironworks in Stafford County, Virginia. While the furnace's historical claim to fame may be its association with George Washington's father, Augustine, it was well-known during its heyday as a large, profitable, and well-managed operation producing some of the highest-quality iron of any of the local works. Although the complex around the furnace comprised hundreds of acres and as many workers involved in both the operations of the ironworks itself as well as myriad supporting roles, Dovetail's investigations focused on the industrial core of the site. A major component of the archaeological study involved the detailed mapping of the many above-ground features present. The resulting data provide much insight into the layout and operation of Accokeek Furnace and other Virginia ironworks of the period.

Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.)

The Blackbird Creek Site (7NC-J-195D): An Early Ceramic Occupation along Blackbird Creek in New Castle County, Delaware

Archaeological investigations at the Blackbird Creek site uncovered a discreet pattern of flat-bottomed pit features dating to the Early Woodland. The pits were oriented in a line extending parallel to a high bluff overlooking the namesake creek, in a localized area of extremely clayey subsoil. Artifact assemblages from the features were dominated by Dames Quarter ceramic sherds and relatively large fragments of sandstone and quartzite fire-cracked rock. Cobble tools were also present, while evidence for bifacial tool manufacture and use was extremely sparse. The pits' artifact contents, common form, and distinctive spatial patterning all strongly point to a single occupation or series of closely related occupations. Ten AMS dates were obtained from the features, all of which overlapped at the 2-sigma level with mathematically derived average of 3002 ± 13 BP. The pit features are thought to have functioned as specialized processing or storage facilities. Various functional interpretations are presented.

Courtney Bowles (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Moving between Reality as Virtual and Reality as Actual

With the increased use and accessibility to 3D images and data, one question can be posed: Will aspiring archaeologists still be drawn into the field when studying virtual models instead of a real artifact? Rising generations are rapidly evolving into one whose understanding of the world is both shaped and experienced through virtual means. What is considered “real” to many is now what is depicted on screens through social media outlets such as Facebook, or avatars in alternate worlds. The concept of reality to which we are familiar with, is constantly active, “moving between reality as virtual and reality as actual.” To a rising youth, virtual is just as real as the objects we live with and handle daily. Therefore, the topologic models of archaeological objects that are increasingly becoming available will hold the interest of prospective archaeologists because what has been created is in every sense a real object.

Eleanor Breen (University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Historic Mount Vernon)

George Washington, Founder, Father, Consumer?

George Washington is not only known as our founding father, but as the embodiment of eighteenth-century consumerism, gentility, and style. In fact, anecdotes pertaining to Washington’s use of and relationship to material culture appear in nearly every study of the eighteenth-century consumer revolution. However, because of his wealth, fame, and perceived status as an outlier in the realm of material culture, scholars have shied away from a critical analysis of the evidence. Current archaeological and documentary research at Mount Vernon amounts to a preponderance of data, enabling us to transform prior anecdotal studies into evidence-based analyses. This paper seeks to develop a broader picture of mid-century consumerism, useful for archaeologists working beyond the bounds of Mount Vernon plantation, through a fine-grained, systematic, comparative study of these two very different yet strikingly compatible sources.

Jenn Briggs and Elizabeth Sawyer (both Monticello Department of Archaeology)

Mends and Mystery Buildings: A case study of inter-structure cross-mended objects from Monticello's Mulberry Row Reassessment Project

Last year the Mulberry Row Reassessment at Monticello came to a close following the completion of digitizing field maps, context information, and cataloguing artifacts from thirteen sites into the DAACS database. Early analysis focused on establishing inter- and intra-site chronologies and during this process Monticello staff also identified previously un-documented structures on Mulberry Row. While artifact-level aggregation has been the primary tactic for analysis thus far, data from cross-mended objects has been under-utilized. Using a case-study from Mulberry Row, we examine the spatial relationships between cross-mended artifacts in a given object to evaluate depositional practices at contemporary sites as well as to challenge the assumption of contemporaneity of contexts that contain fragments of a given object. Finally, in this paper we also highlight certain challenges of the reassessment and reanalysis process.

Noel Broadbent (Smithsonian Institution)

Joshua Barney's Artillery Position in the Battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814

Commodore Joshua Barney's artillery, flotilla men and marines occupied the third line of defense in the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814. Barney's men successfully repulsed repeated British attacks until finally overrun. A volunteer archaeological investigation of U.S. Reservation 520, Rock Creek Park, has located Barney's exact artillery position as well as Barney's Spring where his wounds were dressed and he was paroled by British commanders. The project was conducted with permission of the National Park Service and the D.C. Office of Historic Preservation.

Laurie Burgess (Smithsonian Institution)

Glass Beads from the Accotink Quarter Site, Fairfax County, Virginia

Glass beads are one of the most durable forms of material culture within the archaeological record and their presence can help date archaeological sites. A total of 27 glass beads were recovered from the eighteenth-century Accotink Quarter site, located in Fairfax County, Virginia. Of those, 25 beads were recovered from the overseer's house and two were found during excavation of the building where enslaved individuals are believed to have lived. The glass bead assemblage, while small, contains a number of diagnostic beads that support the proposed date range for the site, based on comparison to other archaeological bead collections from this time period. While the majority of bead collections derive from sites associated with Native Americans, the Accotink Quarter assemblage adds to the growing body of work on beads from sites affiliated with African Americans and Euro-Americans.

Ian Burrow (Hunter Research, Inc.)

U.S. Route 301, Delaware: The Cardon-Holton Site [7NC-F-128]: A pre-1750 Tenancy on the Cart Road?

The property on which this farmstead site lies was acquired in 1725 by William Carden/Cardon, (who was already living in a house on his land to the east), and lies between two branches of the 18th century cart-road system that crossed the area. The site itself was occupied from at least 1700 into the mid 18th century. In 1743 a tenant, Robert Whiteside, appears in a legal case and is a likely candidate as the occupier of the site: a rare example of an identifiable tenant in this period in Delaware. The archaeological evidence includes a house, large well, several unusual pit features including one containing an articulated juvenile pig skeleton, pits and post holes, a smoke-house and at least one other structure. Artifacts of note include several fragments of North Devon sgraffito plates. This paper will provide a summary of the archaeological and historical evidence, highlighting possibly unusual features of the site.

Kurt W. Carr (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Peopling of the Middle Atlantic Region

Research conducted in the Middle Atlantic Region has been critical in the development of several models on when and how people first entered the New World and also their cultural adaptations once they arrived. Based on the Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Jim Adovasio has proposed a Pre-Clovis technology that was transitioning from a blade tool technology to a bifacial technology. More recently, evidence has been presented from the Middle Atlantic to support Stanford and Bradley's proposed Atlantic crossing and a Solutrean origin for fluted point technology. In 1952, John Witthoft was one of the first to propose a Paleoindian adaptation involving very high mobility. Twenty years later, Bill Gardner proposed a very different adaptation, emphasizing reduced mobility and a foraging subsistence pattern. In this presentation, the status of these models and Paleoindian research in general in the region will be reviewed.

Crystal Castleberry (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Exploring New Paths: Virtual Curation and African American Archaeology

Since slave-site archaeology became a specific topic of archaeological inquiry with Fairbanks' work on Florida's Kingsley Plantation in 1968, a wealth of artifacts has been recovered and collected from early African American sites. Thanks to the application of 3D technology to the field of archaeology, collections can be accessible to researchers around the globe. As an intern at Virginia Commonwealth University's Virtual Curation Laboratory, I have had the opportunity to explore the growing research potential of 3D archaeology, along with some of its challenges. My presentation will discuss the application of virtual curation to African American archaeology along with increased accessibility to virtual collections as a way to encourage continued research, fresh interpretation, and inter-site research. In addition I will discuss the potential for virtual curation to increase public interest in African American archaeology, and archaeology in general, through the integration of virtual artifacts and settings.

Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius (both Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

New Investigations of the Johnston Phase of the Monongahela Culture in Western Pennsylvania

The Johnston Phase of the Late Prehistoric Middle Monongahela Tradition was defined by Richard George of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in 1978 based on limited investigations of three sites. The first three sites that defined this phase were located in the central Allegheny River valley primarily along the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh Rivers between the Allegheny river and the Laurel Mountain. The phase was defined primarily on the presence of a few specific ceramic types in particular McFate Incised ware thought to have been imported into this area from northwestern Pennsylvania. Since that time, additional sites have been discovered, and several sites have been systematically investigated by the IUP Late Prehistoric Project. The investigations have collected new information on the internal structure of the sites, artifact types and most importantly collected material that has been used to understand subsistence patterns and for radiocarbon dating of the sites. This paper describes how the results of our investigations have improved our understanding of the Johnston Phase.

Matthew Cochran, Thomas Bodor, Bill Auchter, and Lyle Torp (all The Ottery Group, Inc.)

Periods of Significance: The Examination of Landscape Modification from the Antebellum to the Modern in a Plantation Setting

The archeology of Salubria Plantation (18PR692), located in Prince George's County Maryland, offers a unique insight into the diachronic change of a single domestic plantation landscape over roughly a 150 year time period. Continually occupied by successive generations of the extended Bayne Family from the 1830's to the 1980's, Salubria is most well known as the plantation of Dr. John Bayne, an innovator of 19th century scientific agriculture and early Maryland truck farming. Unique for its specialization in fruit trees and experimental market crops, rather than tobacco, the domestic core of Salubria plantation bore witness to Ante-bellum, Post-bellum, Victorian and Colonial Revival architectural and landscape changes. This paper presents the findings of a Phase III Data Recovery conducted at Salubria Plantation in the Fall of 2012. Specific topics to be addressed include Ante-bellum domestic plantation architecture and landscape; diachronic landscape changes through the 19th and early 20th centuries; and, the role of modernization in shaping the design, aesthetic and use of one of Maryland most unique plantations.

David S. Clarke (Delaware Department of Transportation)

Phase III Excavation Results From the Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the throes of its largest public works project in over 12 years. DelDOT plans to construct 17 miles of new grade-separated highway across southern New Castle County. Background research, phase I, phase II and phase III archaeological work have identified numerous archaeological sites. This session will explore the phase III results from the 7 archaeological mitigations that took place in 2012.

Hannah Conrad and Christopher Beau Lockard (both Appalachian State University)

An Experimental Study of Deer Bone Breakage by Humans versus Dogs

Most substantial archaeofaunal assemblages from ancient villages and towns contain evidence of carnivore gnawing most likely provided by the resident dogs. It is routine in zooarchaeological analysis to record this evidence and evaluate its influence on skeletal part frequencies and taxonomic representation. This study investigates, by means of a blind test, the ability of the zooarchaeologist to distinguish bone fragments that resulted from experimental marrow getting from those that resulted from mastication by domestic dogs. Bone fragments produced by gnawing were readily distinguishable, while those produced by percussion and then enjoyed by dogs were not. This indicates that the influences of dogs on archaeofaunal assemblages is not precisely quantifiable.

Katharine Corneli (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Accessible Storage for Archaeological Iron Re-examined

The instability of archaeological iron is widely known. Less familiar are the measures that should be taken to slow its decay. Using silica gel as a desiccant is a common solution. The efficacy of silica gel depends on a number of factors including the air exchange rate of the storage unit, volume of the unit, and volume of the silica gel.

Recently questions have arisen about whether repeated reconditioning of the silica gel also affects its efficiency.

This paper will present a case study involving silica gel in a storage system where archaeological iron objects are visually accessed on a regular basis. The system was developed in the early 1980s and is now being re-examined as part of a larger treatment of materials from Martin's Hundred. The strengths and weaknesses of the system are assessed and the capacity of silica gel to be perpetually reconditioned is evaluated.

Caitlin Cosby and Lauren Frye (both James Madison University)

The Use of Historic Structures on the Benjamin Stickley Farm by Encamped US Cavalry, Battle of Cedar Creek, October 1864

Since 2008, James Madison University has been conducting systematic studies across 800 acres of land west of Middletown, Virginia in Frederick County. This area is best known for the Battle of Cedar Creek, which was fought on October 19, 1864. In the Fall of 2012, Phase II work began on several sites, including the Benjamin Stickley Farm Complex, historically known as Nieswander's Fort. This paper will discuss the archaeological methods used to collect and interpret the data found in the Stickley Quarters, analyze its military use by Union Cavalry soldiers during the Civil War, as well as provide a preliminary examination of the structure's domestic function in the 19th century.

Brian Crane (Versar, Inc.)

Building a 3D Virtual Model of Fort Ethan Allen, VA

As part of archaeological investigations carried out at Fort Ethan Allen, VA for the Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Neighborhood Services, Versar prepared a 3D digital model of the fort and its environs as it may have appeared during the Civil War. Fort Ethan Allen was among the forts erected by the Union in 1861 to defend Washington, DC. Only small portions of the earthworks are still visible, and the surrounding area has been entirely transformed by suburban development. Using a combination of historical maps, engineering plans, and photographs, Versar created a 3D digital model in Autodesk Maya that provides a sense of what the fort may have looked like context, and how it met its defensive purpose.

Jack Cresson (Primitive Industries)

Copper Percussion: A Test of Trace Mineral Residue on Mixed Lithic Materials - Prospects and Potential for Analyzing Lithic Residues in Targeted Prehistoric Lithic Technologies

A group of modern flintknappers participated in an experimental test using copper hammers (percussion instruments) in biface reduction exercises to explore the potential of copper trace residues on detached flake platforms. The findings show distinct material types: those with the greatest frequency of markings and implications for similar materials to reveal traces in like tool stones within prehistoric lithic production systems.

Alexandra Crowder (University of Mary Washington)

Interpreting a Farm Quarter: Ceramic Sampling at the Oval Site of Stratford Hall Plantation

Surveys and excavations conducted through the Center for Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington have focused on a farm quarter at Stratford Hall Plantation, the 18th-century Virginia plantation home of the Lee family. Dating from circa 1740 to 1800, the farm quarter has been designated ST92, the Oval Site, and contains two distinct areas of occupation with earthfast structures. The first area has been interpreted as an overseer's house and the second as a slave quarter. This paper will outline the sampling of ceramics found at both sites, including a comparison of types, utilitarian and table wares, and vessel form. Information from site ST116, another Stratford slave quarter dating circa 1760 to 1810, will be used to assist in the examination of the farm quarter. The resulting data from the ceramic analysis will contribute to current interpretations of the Oval Site and the changing cultural landscape at Stratford Hall.

Elizabeth A. Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Public Archaeology and Outreach in the Middle Atlantic Region

Public archaeology has taken many forms in the Middle Atlantic Region. The effort to engage and educate the public has included both direct public participation and the development of public outreach pieces. State and municipal agencies have developed strong public archaeology programs. State archaeological societies in coordination with these jurisdictions have provided volunteer field and lab opportunities and archaeological certification programs. As well, through Section 106, there has been an effort to reach the public through brochures, public reports, site tours and, more recently, through websites and the social media. This paper will discuss the many forms of public archaeology in the region and the influences it has had on the discipline.

Dennis C. Curry (Maryland Historical Trust)

A Chronicle of Prehistoric Archeology in the Middle Atlantic Region

The study of prehistoric archeology in the Middle Atlantic region—now entering its second century—is examined from an historical perspective. The influence of individual personalities and institutions, the changing motivations for undertaking archeological investigations, and trends in the foci of archeological research are all discussed, as is the role of the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference over the course of its 40+ years. And lastly, the very concept of a Middle Atlantic culture area is considered.

Natasha DeGraw (Washington College)

Archaeological Ethics and Indigenous Collaboration in North America

The passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 greatly changed the way archaeology is conducted in North America. Before its passage there were few pieces of legislation regulating the practice of archaeological work in North America, as it pertains to the Native Americans, causing ethical questions to be raised. Since then, many archaeologists are required to obtain permission to excavate and execute tests on artifacts or remains that are associated with either current Native American tribes or the identifiable ancestors of said current tribes. Many archaeologists believed that this piece of legislation was the end of archaeology in North America, however they are mistaken. NAGPRA has led to the emergence of indigenous collaboration, where archaeologists and Native Americans work together to discover and learn more about past Native American cultures through the excavation of archaeological sites and the testing of the artifacts and remains that are unearthed.

Erica D'Elia (The Montpelier Foundation)

Archaeology for Education: The Potential for Children's Archaeology Programs at James Madison's Montpelier

Archaeology is well poised to address concerns that education in the US is geared towards memorization of facts and standardized testing rather than developing critical thinking skills necessary for engaged citizenry.

Archaeology is hands-on, it introduces people and ideas commonly left out of the “meta-narrative”, and necessitates the use of critical thinking skills to piece together the best interpretation of the past based on the data available. Children’s archaeological outreach programs, however, often fall short of this goal; instead emphasizing discovery over interpretation. In this paper, I consider the outreach activities conducted by educators and archaeologists at James Madison’s Montpelier to answer the question, “to what end?” I then explore the potential for a collaborative approach between educators and archaeologists to design a program intended to engage students more fully in the experience and turn their minds on while using archaeology as a conduit for learning, not an end goal.

Robert Dennett (The Montpelier Foundation)

Laying the Foundations: The Role of the Built Environment in the Transformation of Virginia into a Slave Society in the Seventeenth Century

Slavery in colonial North America has been considered an “unthinking” decision by some scholars, however an analysis of the legislation and the built environment from the second half of the seventeenth century in Virginia indicates that slavery was a calculated decision, purposefully made by a group of dominant elites that emerged at this time. This presentation will discuss how elite planters effectively molded Virginia into a slave society through its ability to enact legislation and its ability to construct a built environment which helped them to create, control, and enforce the social relationships and behaviors necessary from Virginia’s inhabitants for institutionalized slavery to exist. Using Rich Neck Plantation as a primary focus, I will illustrate how these elite planters constructed and enforced social differences through the built environments of their plantations, thereby making themselves appear superior and their African slaves inferior.

\Dee DeRoche (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Virginia's State Archaeological Collections: A View from the Inside

As the state repository, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources is called upon to serve a varied clientele with its archaeological collections. A review of recent and on-going research and of requests for exhibition loans will illustrate how the collections are being used. A cataloging of recent acquisitions will illustrate the multiplicity of collection formation processes through which the artifacts we care for were recovered. Lastly, methods for improving the recordation and accessibility of these collections to better meet the research and interpretation needs of our various customers will be discussed.

James Dunnigan (The Montpelier Foundation)

Mending Spaces: Ceramic Cross-mend Analysis of the South Yard Domestic Site at James Madison's Montpelier
Excavations over the spring and summer of 2011 at the plantation home of President James Madison revealed the archaeological remains of two duplex structures that served as the homes for the enslaved domestic servants.

Large deposits of ceramic sherds in the demolition and cultural layers of the site allowed for several vessel cross-mend and reconstructions to be conducted. Given the fact that four households were present at this site (two duplexes) questions emerge surrounding the use of the yard as a collective or individual space. Examining sherd mends allows for potential identification of disposal patterns that can provide insight into this issue. This paper aims to analyze the possibility of connecting mended vessels to specific households or duplexes within the site as a means to better understand the complex realities of the enslaved domestic population at Montpelier.

Sarah Ellis (James Madison University, Environmental Archaeology Lab)

Shenandoah National Park Backlog Project: New Methodologies in Database and Collections Management

Sizable archaeological collections gathered over decades create specific challenges for curators and researchers. As field, laboratory, and museum practices change, the necessary upgrade of collections data may not follow due to financial and personnel constraints. This problem has been a catalyst for a current collections-based project undertaken at James Madison University on behalf of the National Park Service. As part of an on-going Cooperative Agreement with the National Park Service, JMU archaeologists are working with Shenandoah National Park on an artifact backlog project that includes artifact processing, cataloging, and collections management for seven projects and 145 sites. Incorporating assemblages from both compliance and research studies, Shenandoah's collections were generally well-provenanced but prepared and cataloged using a variety of systems that were not consistent with each other. The artifact records required an upgrade to the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS), now used by all Department of the Interior Units. A customized version of ReDiscovery database software that runs on a Microsoft platform, ICMS allows collections specialists to create sophisticated artifact descriptions, incorporate photographs and documentation, and develop queries to facilitate research. This presentation outlines the ICMS-based methodology crafted at JMU for Shenandoah National Park and considers the role of database management in collections research.

Richard Ervin (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Archeology at the Bladensburg Battlefield

The Maryland State Highway Administration is conducting cultural resources investigations at the Bladensburg Battlefield, where British forces defeated American militia and went on to burn the Nation's Capital. The project is funded by a National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program grant to provide a preliminary evaluation of integrity and National Register eligibility. The investigations confirmed that much of the battlefield is disturbed by twentieth century development, but found small intact areas containing artifacts related to the August 1814 battle. Related investigations in the town of Bladensburg suggest that intact deposits may be present in developed areas of the battle, even those that appear to be disturbed. Stratified deposits dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were recorded under yards and parking lots. The project was coordinated with elected officials, business leaders, and preservation groups to guide future management of the resource, perhaps the most important battle fought on American soil that is not nationally commemorated. A second grant project is developing a preliminary Management Plan for NPS consideration, and is producing a National Register Nomination for the battlefield.

Stuart Fiedel (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Sherds on the Shenandoah: The Early Woodland at Sites 44WR0232 and 44WR0446, Front Royal, Virginia

In 2011, under contract with VDOT, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., excavated portions of two sites that lie on the floodplain on opposite banks of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, within the APE of the Route 340/522 bridge replacement project. Excavations revealed stratified Late and Early Woodland and Archaic occupations. The Early Woodland components (14C-dated to ca. 3100-2700 rcbp or 1300-800 cal BC) include numerous rock hearths that imply an extensive settlement. Faunal remains include deer bones and mussel shells. The lithic assemblage is characterized by Piscataway projectile points and a predominance of quartz debitage. A few sherds of Marcey Creek ware were recovered, but most of the pottery is Accokeek ware. A thick-walled, hard, stone-tempered, cord-marked ware--perhaps a Selden Island variant--occurs alongside the thin, sandy Accokeek sherds. Residue on a sherd of this type yielded a date of 2930+-30 rcbp (Beta-321524) or 1220-1020 cal BC. Ambiguous data from these sites raise questions concerning the Early Woodland ceramic sequence and the nature of Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland and Early/Middle Woodland transitions.

Emilie A. Fleage (The Montpelier Foundation)

Use of Space: Activities at an Early 19th century Slave Quarter

Developing an understanding of early 19th century interactions between enslaved populations is of particular interest for accurate historic interpretation of James Madison's Montpelier, located within the Piedmont region of Virginia. 2010 excavations at Montpelier uncovered the archaeological remains of a log home once occupied by enslaved artisans (the Stable Quarter). The extraordinary preservation of this site allowed for the recovery and identification of the site's structural remains and yard layout. The Stable Quarter lies outside the formal mansion grounds adjacent to the homes of enslaved domestics. My analysis of the positions and accumulations of artifact yard scatter in relationship to site features and the surrounding landscape will offer perspective into the relationships the enslaved persons developed with their surroundings. This research will aid in the understanding of how the enslaved inhabitants utilized their yard area and provide insights into their personal and work lifeways.

Mark Freeman (Historic Mount Vernon) and Eleanor Breen (University of Tennessee, Knoxville and Historic Mount Vernon)

The Mount Vernon's Midden Project - Presenting Archaeological Collections to Multiple Audiences

The Mount Vernon's Midden Project website showcases archaeological collections from one site at George Washington's Potomac plantation. While the full artifact assemblage is available through DAACS, the midden website presents over 400 selected objects, each with catalog information, images and "public text." Additionally the site includes contextual material including a historical timeline, excavation details, and articles on the different types of material culture found on the site. Throughout the project social media has been employed, through blog and Facebook entries, to provide a narrative for the collections. Both in design and content the site is intended to serve audiences outside of archaeology while maintaining a scholarly focus. This paper examines this website, and other online archaeological collections, to discuss their uses in promoting the use of archaeology collections outside of archaeology.

Laura Galke (The George Washington Foundation)

Agency and Enlightenment: Insights from Small Finds Artifacts Recovered at Ferry Farm

The analysis of small finds artifacts rests upon reliable artifact identification, conservation, dedicated interdisciplinary research, and consultation with material culture experts. Small finds artifacts, those items that had personal significance to past users, form a very small proportion of a site's overall assemblage. Yet dedicated study of these remains can yield powerful insights into their materiality: their complex material and social dimensions. This presentation focuses upon select case studies recovered from Ferry Farm in Fredericksburg, Virginia, dating from throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It highlights the critical role conservation has played in transforming these particular examples from low key objects to active agents filled with substantial meaning.

Laura Galke (The George Washington Foundation)

Expressions of Empire, Displays of Masculinity: The Washington Boys' Fashion Accessories

During the mid-eighteenth century, George Washington and his three younger brothers celebrated their ethnicity, their refinement, and the power that accompanied provincial male gentility. Archaeologically-recovered small finds artifacts from George Washington's Boyhood Home in Fredericksburg reflect these expressions. These objects actively conveyed their pride and aspirations and, as an assemblage, some suggest the pivot from British subject toward support for American independence in the years leading up to the revolution. This workshop will highlight some of the most sensitive exhibitions of these ambitious young gentlemen.

Michael J. Gall and Ilene Grossman-Bailey (both Richard Grubb & Associates)

Redefining Delaware's Landscape through Route 301 Archaeology: Results of the Rumsey-Polk Site Data Recovery

Phase II/ III archaeological fieldwork at the Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric site identified 622 features and recovered over 25,000 artifacts, collectively yielding rich data on two spatially overlapping but temporally distinct 18th and 19th-century tenant occupations. The 18th-century occupation appears to have been part of a larger complex of archaeologically-identified tenant-occupied residences, an industrial operation, and distribution network on a poorly documented section of land owned by the wealthy Rumsey family. The 19th-century occupation functioned as a tenant farm. One hundred and sixty-five features were sampled - including a 10-meter deep well, refuse pits; several sub-floor storage pits, and numerous barrel privies. Over 500 identified post holes and post features provide clues about fence lines, earthfast building locations, and spatial distribution within the site. Archaeological examination of this tenant site also provides information on the 18th-century economic, political, and commercial aspirations of the Maryland-based Rumsey family and their relationship with Delaware.

Martin Gallivan (College of William & Mary)

Collaboration with American Indian Communities

American archaeologists' engagement with the public and with descendant communities has clearly changed in recent decades, especially in the wake of NAGPRA. Even as the Middle Atlantic region has given rise to prominent models of public archaeology, collaboration with American Indian communities has been limited, episodic, and (at times) troubled. American Indian communities that are small and unacknowledged have, nonetheless, reemerged to reclaim their pasts, sometimes in ways that challenge accepted narratives and standard archaeological practices. This paper discusses this recent history, offering lessons learned from projects based at William & Mary.

David Garner and Shannon Fleming (both Appalachian State University)

An Experimental Study of the Influence of Potter Handedness on the Directionality of Incising on Ceramic Vessels

Craft specialization and social organization are often explored through ceramic analysis in archaeology. One way to begin to identify these is to identify the products of individual potters in the archaeological record. This paper summarizes an experimental study in identifying the handedness of potters by means of directionality of incising on vessel exteriors. Experimental replicas produced by both right and left handed potters are then compared to incised pottery fragments from the protohistoric Plum Grove site in northeastern Tennessee. Results are that, while directionality of incising is readily identifiable, it is influenced by orientation of the vessel in production and thus, of little use in identifying potter handedness.

Clarence Geier, Emily Samulski, and Joe Whitehorne (all James Madison University)

Ode to a Horseshoe: Evidence of Farrier Activity at the 1st Division Cavalry Camp, Cedar Creek Battlefield, 1864

Ongoing field investigations at the site of the 1st Division Cavalry Camp, Cedar Creek Battlefield, have resulted in the identification of a substantial assemblage of horse related artifacts. This paper documents those finds and discusses their implications for the activity of division farriers during the period of encampment.

James Gibb (Gibb Archaeological Consulting), Dan Coates, Ralph Eschelman, Peter C. Quantock, and Bill Stephens

Protecting the Upper Chesapeake Bay: Forts Hollingsworth and Defiance (1813-1815)

Forts Hollingsworth, Defiance, and Frederick, erected by the citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, in April 1813 to protect the area from British incursions, were a series of small breastworks that protected the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay and the ‘back door’ to Philadelphia during the War of 1812. Forts Frederick and Defiance saw brief action in 1813 and again, with Fort Hollingsworth, in 1814. After the war, Fort Hollingsworth was demolished and the land returned to farming. Situated on ground unsuited to agriculture, Frederick and Defiance were simply abandoned. Geophysical survey, exploratory soil borings, detailed topographic mapping, and focused excavation, convincingly and economically identified the footprint of Hollingsworth and preliminary mapping and testing may have located Defiance. Work on the forts by the Archeological Society of Maryland began in 2011 and continues intermittently.

Eric Giles (University of Kentucky)

Page Pottery in Practice

The poster summarizes research on pottery attributed to the Page type recovered from the County Farm site in Tucker County, West Virginia (46TU7). Attribute analysis of rimsherds focused on material traces related to production techniques including final cord twist, vessel formation, and aspects of rim treatment. The research is part of a project aimed at identifying communities of practice within pottery producers of the Central Appalachian region in the Late Woodland period ca. AD 1200-1300.

Jasmine Gollup and Justin Warrenfeltz (both Historic St. Mary's City)

A Tale of Two Middens: A Preliminary Analysis of Two Late Woodland Shell Middens at Historic St. Mary's City

This paper analyzes two American Indian shell middens excavated in St. Mary's City, Maryland by Historic St. Mary's City for the Anne Arundel Hall Replacement project. These two pits, excavated in 1997 and 2012, are singularly unique among other middens (both historic and prehistoric) excavated in the area. Of special interest is the presence of sturgeon plates among the faunal remains in the 2012 feature, remains rarely found in the area, and the unique shape of the feature which suggest the expedient use of treefalls. An overview of artifacts as well as a preliminary faunal analysis for both shell pits is given, with special effort given to determine seasonality of the faunal remains. Also discussed are the unique challenges associated with doing archaeology in conjunction with a construction project and why mechanical stripping may be preferential in the excavation process.

Kerry Gonzalez and Adriana Lesiuk (both Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Buttons and Baubles and Beads: Small Finds at the Houstone-LeCompt Site in New Castle County, Delaware

In an 1880 tax assessment, it was called a “Lil Ol Frame House”—a side note within the larger description of the property belonging to James LeCompt. But a century earlier, this same building was the homestead of the Houston family: Mary and her three sons, James, Jacob and Thomas. Widow Mary may not have had the largest home in this area and did not classify among the eighteenth century Rural Delaware Elite, but her material remains belie a much more nuanced sociocultural existence. Among the thousands of artifacts recovered from the Houston cellar were ornate, hand-painted buttons, brass furniture plates, handmade jewelry, and exquisite decorative ceramics. Even more intriguing? When Mary’s descendants bought the land back around 1900, once again the quantity of personal artifacts skyrocketed. Although somewhat absent from archival records, what can their adornments tell us about this curious Houston clan?

Cynthia V. Goode (American University) and Charles Goode (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

"Contrabands" and Covered Ways: Archaeology at Fort Carroll, Washington D.C.

During the Civil War, the District of Columbia was vulnerable to attack on all sides, and throughout the war a series of fortifications encircling the city was constructed. In the summer of 2010, John Milner Associates conducted an archaeological investigation in Southeast Washington D.C. on behalf of the GSA for road improvements associated with the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. JMA archaeologists located Civil War fortifications associated with the Circle Fort Defenses of Washington; archaeological sites encountered during this project included 51SE065, a covered way associated with Fort Carroll, 51SW019, a multi-component site containing evidence of prehistoric, Civil War and twentieth-century industrial occupations, and 51SW020, a nineteenth-century domestic site. Archaeology has the potential to contribute to better understanding D.C.'s local history by relating stories that are not represented in the dominant narrative, such as those of "contraband" fugitives and wage laborers who contributed to constructing the defenses of Washington.

Charles Goode and Joseph Balicki (both John Milner Associates, Inc.)

The Civil War Occupation of the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia

The Virginia Theological Seminary was approved by the general convention of the Episcopal Church in 1817. By 1827, the need for more space dictated a move to an area located approximately three miles west of what was Old Alexandria. This location was a prominent topographical feature overlooking the city. In June 1861, the campus and buildings of the Seminary and the affiliated Episcopal High School were commandeered for a hospital and campground for Union troops. Tents were set up, and barracks and other buildings were erected on the Seminary grounds. A hospital continued to be located on the grounds until the end of the war. JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) has conducted several investigations on the grounds of the Virginia Theological Seminary and the nearby vicinity that have identified Civil War occupations. This paper provides an overview of the Civil War occupation of this part of Alexandria, Virginia.

Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Smithsonian Citizen Science Program in Archaeology: Erosion and Sedimentation at the 19th-century Sellman's Connection Site

The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) conducts a broadly-based citizen scientist program to give people, like me, with no scientific background a basic understanding of science by participating in active research ranging from forest and estuarine ecology to archaeology. This paper examines archaeological research underway at Sellman's Connection, a historic farmstead (1729-1917) on SERC's 2,650-acre campus on the Rhode River watershed. This project involves volunteers in data collection and analysis, allowing the Smithsonian to advance understanding of human interactions with the environment in coastal ecosystems in the past, present and future. We focus on how the Sellman family's adaptations altered the landscape by looking at a few key excavation units that identify the source of eroded material and its final resting place.

Daniel R. Griffith (Griffith Archaeology Consulting)

Contributions of Culture History

Culture history in archaeology begins with a descriptive presentation of material culture within a temporal and geographic framework. The objective is to provide baseline data in the form of material culture classifications at scales relevant to the research. Recent research in Delaware focused on fine-tuning the generally accepted classification of American Indian ceramics, which led to new insights into social processes reflected in ceramic type temporal and geographic distributions. Mockley ceramics are contemporary with Hell Island ceramics in Delaware for nearly 200 hundred years. The presence of different, yet contemporary, ceramic traditions suggest the interaction within Delaware by American Indian people with different histories. The temporal trend in ceramic design decorative motifs in Townsend ceramics suggests an increasing degree of social integration through time. The fundamental work of material culture space/time systematics remains a significant part of archaeology in the Middle Atlantic.

Richard J. Guercin (USDA - Forest Service)

From Charcoal to Coke: Technological Evolution and the Manufacture of Iron

From ca. 1619 to 1871 Virginia's iron industry relied solely on charcoal to smelt ore. As a fuel source, charcoal proved labor intensive and costly contributing greatly to the decline of Virginia's iron industry. During this period the state's iron industry can best be described as experiencing technological stasis. A period in which adaptations were slow to be implemented and unproductive nearly causing the extinction of iron production in Virginia. However, in 1871 the conversion of the Lucy Selina in Longdale, Virginia to coke created an event described best as punctuated equilibrium as it lead to the rapid establishment of coke fired iron furnaces in Virginia. This paper will focus on the development of coke in the context of the iron industry in Virginia. Particular emphasis will be on the technology used in coke manufacturing, capitalism's impact on population aggregation, and the state of preservation of coke ovens today.

Stefanie Hallinan (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Building a Button Typology at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

While buttons are commonplace finds on archaeological sites, in-depth analysis and interpretation of these artifacts can provide rare glimpses into the lives of the individuals who used them. Buttons are made from a variety of materials, and can be simple in style or elaborately decorated. This project will analyze the buttons found at Poplar Forest to gain insight into the daily lives and landscapes of the enslaved individuals who occupied the plantation from the late eighteenth century through emancipation. This task will be accomplished by creating a typology of Site B to compare the button assemblages of several different archaeological sites at Poplar Forest. Building on the previous research of Barbara Heath and Lori Lee, this typology will demonstrate patterns in the types and styles of buttons found, which will contribute to dating sites and interpreting stylistic choices of individuals living at Poplar Forest.

Carly A. Harmon (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Analyzing Native American Lithic Material Culture from 1600 to 1700

My research focuses on what factors lead to the continued, discontinued, and modified production of stone tools in Chesapeake Native American cultures from 1500 to 1700. I am interested in exploring whether or not such trends are associated with the arrival of European settlers and the ways in which colonization did or did not impact stone tool technology at this time. This study will focus on a comparative analysis of lithic artifacts recovered from the Cumberland, Potomac Creek, Camden, Posey, St. Mary's, and Zekiah Fort sites. I will consider proximity to raw lithic material sources, dates and length of occupation, and proximity to European settlement. My analysis will consist of a comparison of stone tool materials and types recovered from these six important settlements.

D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Faunal Remains from the Maurice Clark Site (44ST174): Frontier Process, Landscape Change, and Social Status

The Maurice Clark site, located adjacent to George Washington's boyhood home on the Ferry Farm property, represents the material remains of as many as four small planter households dating to the first three decades of the 18th century. In this paper I explore the factors affecting the everyday lives of the people at the site through the analysis of the faunal assemblage. By contextualizing the zooarchaeological remains, important aspects of frontier process, landscape change, and status are revealed and serve to challenge Chesapeake subsistence patterns. Through a contextual analysis of the animal bones at this site it will be shown that previously-defined faunal patterns stemming from work focused around St. Mary's City and Jamestown should not be uncritically accepted everywhere in the colonial Chesapeake.

Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

New Research at Indian Camp Plantation

Indian Camp was a 1200-acre plantation in the eastern piedmont of Virginia. Owned by the Eppes, Wayles and Jefferson families from the 1730s to the 1770s, the land was subdivided by the late 18th century. Archaeologists from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, have surveyed portions of the property looking for slave quarters. This paper will summarize findings to date, including the discoveries of two structures and an assemblage of artifacts dating from the third quarter of the 18th through the mid-19th centuries.

Adam R. Heinrich (Monmouth University)

The Archaeological Signature of Stews in the Historic Period: Experimental Chopping of Long Bones and Small Fragment Sizes

Small bone fragments have often been interpreted as the residues of stews or grease extraction. In international historical archaeological research, stew interpretations have often been loaded with portrayals of groups who were enslaved, underclass, or others who had limited access to sufficient amounts of food or faced nutritional deficiencies. These analyses have been uncritical and the small fragment sizes can be better explained as the products of taphonomic processes such as weathering, trampling, and carnivore scavenging. This work presents results from experimentally chopped long bones from cows, sheep, goats, and pigs that identify butchery and fracture patterns that can be used to evaluate past stew interpretations and provide comparative baselines for future analyses.

Samantha J. Henderson (University of Massachusetts)

Changing Agricultural Practices and Enslaved Foodways: Paleoethnobotany at Poplar Forest

The landscape of Piedmont Virginia changed significantly in the 18th and 19th century as a result of cash crop agriculture. Within this changing landscape enslaved peoples lived, worked, and provided for themselves. Here we discuss the botanical remains from two subfloor pits at the Wingo's site, a slave quarter, which dates to Jefferson's ownership of the plantation, to create a picture of slave foodways during a time when the plantation landscape was changing drastically. When added to the wealth of archaeobotanical data collected from Poplar Forest, these data can illustrate how slave life changed over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Jeanne Higbee (The Montpelier Foundation)

An Analysis of Borrow Pits at James Madison's Montpelier Plantation

James Madison's Montpelier plantation is situated in the rolling foothills of Virginia's Blue Ridge underlain by rich clay soils. Over the past two decades, archaeology at Montpelier has provided a critical perspective into the lives of the enslaved individuals who lived and worked on the plantation. Excavations of quarters dating to the early 19th century Montpelier Plantation Complex, such as cabin homes for enslaved field hands (Tobacco Barn Quarter) and enslaved artisans (Stable Quarter) have yielded a unique opportunity to further our understanding of the archaeological record left on the landscape. Borrow pits are an important feature found at many of these home places and relate to cabin architecture (floors, walls, and chimneys) and subsequent use as trash pits. The proposed research will examine the spatial distribution of borrow pits within the house yards to understand their use during all phases of construction and occupation of these sites.

Tabitha Hilliard (Monmouth University)

Bits of History: An Artifact Typology of the Horse

The horse has fulfilled several duties since his re-introduction to the America's approximately five-hundred years ago. Initially the horse was used as a weapon of warfare and played an active role during the Contact Period. Later, equines worked as beasts of burden to increase agricultural and industrial production. They have been ridden, driven and trained to accomplish a variety of tasks. These animals have left their hoof prints in history through archaeological materials. Harness hardware, saddle fragments, curry combs, hoof picks and bridle bosses are just a few of the artifacts we can attribute to equines of the past. This poster will present an interpretation of bridle bits that were commonly used throughout the Middle Atlantic Region. These bridle bits represent a certain form, function and timeframe, all of which will be presented in further detail. This information is the central component to a Master's Thesis Project, which is scheduled for completion in May 2013.

Elliot Hodson (The Montpelier Foundation)

In Plain Sight: A Spatial Analysis of an Early 19th Century Domestic Slave Site at James Madison's Montpelier

The focus of this study is to analyze the usage of space and interactions of the enslaved community during the early 19th century via the distribution of artifacts recovered from their homes at James Madison's Montpelier. The site being examined (South Yard) is located in the Piedmont region of Virginia and comprises the households of the enslaved domestics. The homes were located within the formal grounds directly in view of the Madison mansion. This site has remained unplowed, allowing archaeologists to unearth the precise locations of the 19th century structures and spatial arrangements during the 2011 field season. My analysis on the artifact assemblages from the South Yard excavations will examine distributions of artifacts to provide insight into ways in which slaves actively negotiated their space for personal and work related uses within this contested space.

Matthew Howryla, Adam R. Burke, and Victoria Harding (all Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Cultural Modification of Bone at the Johnston Site

This poster presents data on the cultural modification of faunal remains from two different excavations at The Johnston Site (36IN0002), located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The Johnston Site is a circular village of the Monongahela tradition from the Late Prehistoric cultural period. This research looks specifically at taxa and elements that were modified, as well as the various types of cultural modifications present in the sample. Cut marks were analyzed based on taxon and skeletal element to determine if any particular elements were favored for butchering. The percentages of burnt bone by type in this collection were analyzed to infer other human activities associated with faunal disposal. A small percentage of the burnt bone was used for tool making, which pertains to the cultural modification section of this poster. These data sets contribute to greater understanding of the selection, modification, and disposal of animals by the Johnston site Monongahela people.

Allen Huber (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Handing the Past to the Present: The Impact of 3D Printing on Public Archaeology

The concept of 3D printing in archaeology is quickly gaining attention and funding all over the world. The cost of owning a 3D printer, meanwhile, is plummeting. Not only does this drop in price facilitate access by universities and businesses, but it also does so for interested members of the public. With this in mind, archaeologists must consider the prospect of using new technology to increase the accessibility of sites and artifacts to the general public. By creating reproductions of artifacts, researchers can share sensitive physical information on a larger scale than ever before. The Virtual Curation Laboratory at VCU has already begun the process of printing artifacts for display. Here the focus of 3D printing has been primarily on small finds, being the most detailed and intriguing artifacts available, and introducing the public to a wider array of these artifacts could help spark a newfound interest in the field of Archaeology.

Rachael Hulvey (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

New Dimensions: 3D Scanning of Iroquoian Effigy Sherds

The advent of three-dimensional representations of artifacts promises new opportunities for research regarding Iroquoian effigy faces on ceramics. The Virtual Curation Laboratory at VCU has created digital avatars of effigy faces, and these virtual representations increase access to these artifacts to a wider audience. With an increasingly large database of these effigies, scholars can have easier access to many artifacts, and recognizing trends within the ceramics of a community, between ceramics of different Iroquoian tribes, and with other media—such as pipe bowls—is made simpler. Digital representations open new avenues to showcasing research to the general public. Anyone interested can virtually manipulate sherds that are too fragile for excessive handling and feel involved with archaeological research.

Elizabeth Waters Johnson (Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

Analysis of the Colonoware Assemblage from the Accotink Quarter Site (44FX0223)

While colonoware constitutes an average of a mere 5-10% of total recovered ceramics on most Virginia sites, at site 44FX0223 it comprises an overwhelming 76% of the ceramic assemblage. This site has produced the second largest known collection of colonoware in Fairfax County and in Virginia, yielding some 1400 individual sherds. The collection encompasses a level of diversity that makes it one of great significance in the Mid-Atlantic region. It provides a distinct opportunity for comprehensive analysis of a sizeable assemblage to be used in comparative studies for multi-site research. Through analysis of vessel shapes, surface treatments, temper, as well as a variety of other attributes, the collection reveals the depth of its diversity. Using the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) guidelines, we set out to create useful analyses of the assemblage that could not only help elucidate site 44FX0223 but that could also prove invaluable for future research.

Robert Jolley (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Archaeological Survey of the Confederate Left Flank, Third Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864

Archaeological survey was conducted at four postulated battle lines of the Confederate left flank at the Third Battle of Winchester. Battle lines were found in areas previously unrecognized by historians based on their interpretations of historic maps and records. General research questions relating to the archaeological imprint of the battlefield and how archaeology can contribute to a better understanding of Civil War battlefields are discussed. Specific research questions concerning arms and equipment used by the opposing forces and how to conduct an effective metal detector survey are addressed.

Joe B. Jones (W&M Center for Archaeological Research)

The Civil War Comes to the College of William & Mary

While the connection of the American Revolution with the College and Williamsburg is familiar, many people don't realize how fundamentally the Civil War affected William and Mary when it came to town 151 years ago. A rich archaeological record on the Historic Campus highlights the local importance of the conflict, particularly the recent discovery of intact resources representing military occupation of the College by Union forces during most of the Civil War. The discovery of an engineered sump and associated military drainage control features, which subsequently became receptacles for military refuse during evacuation, offers physical evidence of the conversion of the College into an armed military encampment during the summer of 1862, as well as information about interesting adaptive strategies employed by the troops early in the war.

Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation) and Matt Olson (Temple University)

Labor and Leisure at the First Philadelphia Almshouse (1732-1767): Forced Task Work and Free Time Under One Roof as Viewed Through a Small Finds Assemblage

A major aspect of life at most eighteenth and nineteenth century almshouses was task work. The first Philadelphia City Almshouse was no exception, with excavations revealing thousands of artifacts associated with woodworking, weaving, spinning and the manufacture of clothing, buttons, and shoes. In addition to these tasks which generated commodities for sale to help defray the Almshouse's operating costs, inmates were expected to staff most of the complex, helping to run the kitchen, tend the garden, serve as nurses, and clean and maintain the entire property. If physically able, inmates were expected to work 10 hours a day, six days a week in the Almshouse. While personal time was obviously at a premium, the archaeological assemblage does indicate that Almshouse residents owned some individual property and likely enjoyed at least a small amount of recreational time. This is reflected in objects such as instruments, toys and personal adornments which will be exhibited alongside tools and various byproducts of task work.

Mechelle Kerns (United States Naval Academy)

Fort Madison, Annapolis, Maryland: Phase I

Fort Madison, along with her sister gun battery Fort Severn, were part of the “Second System” of defensive coastal fortifications constructed in the early 19th century under the direction of President Thomas Jefferson. Vital harbors along the East Coast were chosen to protect the commerce of the nascent United States. The two forts were constructed starting in 1808 and completed by 1811 to protect the harbor of the City of Annapolis, Maryland. The battery of Fort Severn was located on what is now the US Naval Academy grounds where Bancroft Hall stands. Fort Madison was located on the north side of the Severn River on the Naval Support Activity (NSA) property in the marksmanship training area. Artifacts recovered in the spring of 2012 during Phase I archaeological testing located some remains of Fort Madison from where it stood from 1808 to the early 1930s.

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

Beating the Bounds

“Beating the bounds” was a typically local but highly symbolic and even quasi-religious custom originating in medieval England that served to mark the territorial limits of the village or parish. This paper uses material culture, including landscape, to examine how Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, used everyday travel in Maryland as a kind of ‘beating the bounds’ in the Calvert family’s search for sovereignty. Calvert’s travel was driven in part because of the heavy investment his family had made in the colony, and it was further inflected by the family’s experience as recusant Catholics in England. Both contributed to the family’s politically charged attitude toward space. Charles Calvert’s ongoing travels, his use of the plantation landscape when efforts to create towns faltered, and the family’s efforts to develop St. Mary’s City reveal one of the most politically complicated landscapes in the early modern Atlantic World.

James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

Piedmont Upland Prehistory at Winona Farm, Montgomery County, Maryland

Winona Farm is a tract located on the watershed divide between Rock Creek and the Potomac River, in southern Montgomery County, Maryland. A collection of 50 projectile points documents activity in this locality, from Paleoindian to late prehistoric times.

Michael Kuethe (Washington College)

Brewing with Bacteria: The Sanitizing Effect of Fermentation

In analyzing the role of alcohol in cultures throughout human history, numerous historians and archaeologists have commented on the potential sanitizing benefits of fermentation. Scholars often seek to explain the widespread prevalence of brewing technologies by claiming that unsanitary drinking water could be rendered into potable, alcoholic beverages. Using approximations of historic ale production, this experiment aims to test the claim that fermentation alone can remove potentially harmful pathogens, specifically a population of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), from contaminated water. Over a six day period, a fermenting solution of malt and yeast was observed to determine whether alcohol production was inhibited by the presence of an artificially introduced bacteria population and then the final product was sampled to evaluate the effect of fermentation on the pathogen. The experiment serves as a model for further examination of the interactions between infectious pathogens and fermentation technologies.

Katie Lamzik and Andrew Wilkins (both University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

18th-Century Social Foodways at the Saunders Point Site

Saunders Point (18AN39) is a mid to late 18th century rural house site associated with a plantation owner, located on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. As such, it offers a view of the zooarchaeological record at a specific time and place in Maryland that has not yet been included in larger-scale contextual research. Furthermore, the site was excavated as part of a salvage project in the 1960’s, and the collection has received little attention since becoming part of the collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. This paper uses faunal, ceramic, and documentary evidence to evaluate 18th century foodways at the Saunders Point site within a larger historical context, and evaluates how those practices played a roll in constructing the social relationships created and maintained by the site’s occupants.

Gregory Lattanzi and Jessie Cohen (both New Jersey State Museum)

The Potential Research of Museum Collections: Case Studies from the New Jersey State Museum and their impact on Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Museums are vast repositories of archaeological collections, not only from individual donations, but also from mandated cultural resource management projects. While only a tiny percentage of these artifacts go on display the rest remain in compact storage units untapped of their true potential. The use of these artifacts and collections are important to our understanding and knowledge of Middle Atlantic prehistory. This presentation discusses some of the research potential these collections have on Middle Atlantic prehistory, what has already been done, and what has yet to be done, and where we go from here.

Lori Lee (Randolph College)

"We are all Well White and Black": Health and Well-Being at Antebellum Poplar Forest Plantation

Poor health was shared across racial lines at antebellum Poplar Forest. This paper focuses on consumer and social practices utilized by whites and blacks at Poplar Forest to promote and maintain health and well-being, including physical and mental aspects. At times, attempts to promote or improve health united whites and blacks in practice and divided them at others. I begin with a discussion of nineteenth century medical practices and conceptions of health. Then I discuss health in antebellum Bedford County. Finally, I incorporate the analysis of faunal remains, macrobotanicals, material culture, and documents to assess and interpret health and well-being practices at Poplar Forest.

Adriana Lesiuk and Morgan MacKenzie (both Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Where the Dairy Got the Shaft: The Armstrong-Rogers Site in New Castle County, Delaware

From the beginning, initial studies at the Armstrong-Rogers site left more questions than answers. Located with the floodplain of Drawyers Creek just north of Middletown, Delaware, survey and testing efforts uncovered the partial remains of a stone foundation and many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts. Was this the home built by the Armstrong family in the 1730s? An 1820s building occupied by James Rogers? Or something entirely different? The answer, in the end, is a little of all three. Over the course of two months, Dovetail archaeologists used a variety of techniques to reveal details on the historic layout of this land. While we discovered that the main house site had been destroyed in the mid-twentieth century, a host of historic work yard features remained intact, and careful excavation revealed exciting details about the daily operation of this central Delaware farmstead.

William B. Liebeknecht (Hunter Research, Inc.)

U.S. Route 301, Delaware, The Elkins A & B Sites: Data Recovery of Two 18th Century Single Component Historic Sites

Data Recovery investigations were conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. on the U.S. Route 301 project during the summer and fall of 2012. The first site, Elkins A (circa 1740 to 1785) comprised a stone-lined root-cellars likely situated under a probable post-in-ground dwelling; a post-in-ground out-kitchen; and a mysterious large circular pit bordered by large posts angled inward. A possibly associated small burial plot containing five individuals was located on an adjacent hilltop. Excavations at Elkins B (located 100 yards southwest of Elkins A) also discovered a cellar feature. This may have lain within a sill-beam structure and appears to date from c.1700 to c1740. The recovery of distinctive red earthenware apparently from the Hillegas pottery site in Philadelphia (circa 1720 to 1746) has added to our understanding of the distribution of these unique locally produced wares.

Dessa E. Lightfoot (College of William and Mary) and Jennifer Ogborne-Thomas (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Please Pass the Salt: The Historic Foodways of Condiments, Sauces, Spices, and Seasonings

The meat of much foodways research is, often, the meat. The focus of these studies is on the labor costs, nutritional benefits, and sociocultural values of staple foods, while the dining experience is treated as secondary. Condiments, sauces, spices and seasonings are both functional and symbolic: they give food character, texture, and longevity, as well as communicate to others a complex range of social messages. Yet condiments are often left out of foodways discussions. In the food cultures of the America frontiers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries condiments allowed individuals to create and alter their dining experiences, to personalize strange or unpalatable foods, and stamp their cultures on their cuisine. This presentation will explore some ways to include and contextualize these small but important accessories to meals, with the goal of highlighting how even small bites can have large effects on human lived experiences.

Marc Lorenc (Monmouth University)

Introducing Archaeology at the Historic Office and Homestead of Dr. James Still

This paper is an introduction to upcoming archaeological work at the Historic Office and Homestead of Dr. James Still in Medford, NJ. Dr. Still, typically represented as the “black doctor of the Pinelands,” was a self-taught, 19th-century, African-American physician who practiced botanical medicine. Industrious and ultimately affluent, his exploration of alternative medicine occurred during a time of increased professionalization of the medical field and abundant racial prejudices. During his life he was able to purchase various parcels of land, expanding his property to become the third largest land owner in a predominantly white, rural New Jersey community near the suburbs of Philadelphia. This project will serve as my master’s thesis and ultimately as my PhD dissertation. Currently, the project is exploratory. It focuses on documentary research, collecting oral histories, building rapport with descendant communities, and conducting initial archaeological survey. My theoretical framing for this project will examine the creation, maintenance, and navigation of structural racism by engaging in a critical analysis of the deeply-seated and often veiled intersections of race, class, and medicine.

Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution & University of Delaware)

The Frederica Site and the Delmarva Adena Problem: Revisited

In 1964, a discovery at the Isaacs Farm on the south bank of the Murderkill River in Kent County, Delaware provided the impetus for Elmer Jones to define the Delmarva Adena complex. Analyses of the artifacts and the remains from this site have provided new insights into local burial treatments, deferential artifact “killing” techniques, as well as, methods of large biface hafting and use. Absolute ages suggest that the site was used as a cemetery between 338 cal BC +/- 65 yrs. and 455 cal AD +/- 58 yrs. At the Frederica site (7K-F-2), diagnostic Fox Creek and/or Selby Bay bifaces, which are indicative of Custer’s Carey Complex, were found in association with diagnostic Adena items. Some of the Ohio Valley “bling” found at 7K-F-2 also seems to indicate ties with the Hopewell culture. Collectively, the data imply that the ingrained Woodland period cultural chronology for the Delmarva Peninsula may need a serious “overhauling”. In a regional context, the Frederica site suggests a Delmarva Adena-Hopewell trade-corridor extended from the Middle Atlantic sea coast west towards the Ohio Valley.

Michael T. Lucas (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

General Ross Slept Here: War of 1812 Stories and Archaeological Sites

The British Army established several encampments during their march toward Washington in August of 1814. The approximate location of these encampments and the route taken along the Patuxent River are well documented. We know that over 4,000 troops lingered at these locales before continuing their assault on Washington. The details of what happened while the troops were at these camps and in the interim periods when they were occupied by the rear guard are generally absent from public narratives about the War of 1812. What activities took place at these ephemeral camp sites? What information can archaeology provide? And most importantly how do the details of these encampment sites intersect and enrich the broader story of the Chesapeake campaign? The British encampment at Nottingham, Maryland, will be used to address these questions.

Al Luckenbach (Anne Arundel Co., Md.)

The Discovery of a Major “Delmarva Adena” Ritual and Mortuary Complex at Pig Point on the Patuxent River, Maryland

During the fourth field season at Pig Point (18AN50), a previously untested portion of the site revealed a number of large pit features dated between roughly 230 B.C. and A.D. 600. These pits, and the areas around them, were clearly the scene of a variety of ritual behaviors including previously undescribed secondary mortuary treatments. The presence of large numbers of “killed” Adena Robbins blades, Ohio pipestone tube pipes, and copper beads clearly tie this manifestation to what is known as the “Delmarva Adena Complex,” while the recovery of associated ceramics adds a new dimension to our understanding of this complex. Once described as “an enigma of the highest order” (Dent 1995:232), discoveries at Pig Point will clearly revolutionize our understanding of this important cultural phenomenon.

Mike Madden (Dead Guys Books) and Michelle Rosado (USDA Forest Service)

An Archaeological Perspective on “Moonshining” in Western Virginia: Craft, Tradition or Civil Disobedience?

Over the past 30 years, section 106 surveys have resulted in the discovery of the remains of numerous illegal liquor stills on the lands comprising the George Washington & Jefferson National Forests. Physical remains destroyed by “revenuers” as well as abandoned still sites are common throughout the counties of Wise, Lee and Scott. Illicit still sites encountered within the Valley of Virginia and Tidewater appear to be fewer in number and, perhaps this cause is due to cultural differences between Virginia’s regional folkways, ethnic populations, and cultural beliefs involving liquor and its production. Within this presentation the author will present an examination of these sites, the culture of moonshining and, the potential differences between liquor production within the diverse regions of Virginia.

Brian J Manser (Monmouth University)

Applications for Augmented Reality in Archaeology

Augmented reality is a technology that offers many benefits for the field of Archaeology. Augmented reality can relay digital information over reality in real time. This has proven to be a powerful tool in entertainment, education, and advertisement. By utilizing and adapting the techniques pioneered in other areas, the field Archaeology can become better equipped to visualize what an Archaeologist sees to the public and their clients.

Mary Kate Mansius (St. Mary's College of MD)

A Piscataway Calendar: The Annual Movements of the Piscataway Indians

When the English arrived in Maryland in 1634, they encountered one of the largest and most influential nations in the Potomac River drainage: the Piscataway. While the Piscataway and English closely and regularly interacted with one another, relatively little was recorded by the English detailing the Piscataway’s cultural lifeways; including their seasonal round. This paper is a compilation of ethnohistorical research drawn from a variety of resources including archaeological site reports and primary and secondary sources. A mixed methodological approach that emphasized ethnographic analogy and statistical coding was used. This was to isolate and analyze patterns in the data that implied movement as a reaction to the surrounding ecological and social environment. The ultimate goal was to create an accurate representation of the annual schedule of the Piscataway Indians during the Late Woodland and early Historic period.

Melanie Marquis (The George Washington Foundation), Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation), and Ruth Ann Armitage (Eastern Michigan University)

Adhering to New Ideas about Old Glue at Ferry Farm: Utilizing Mass Spectrometry and Experimental Archaeology to Analyze Archaeological Glue Residues Recovered from Mary Washington's Ceramics

The recent discovery of eighteenth century glue residues on excavated ceramics from Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home, has raised a number of questions. Associated with George's mother, Mary Washington, these ceramics include tea and tablewares from a variety of vessels. Foremost is the issue of why Mary was mending her ceramics. Were these beverage and dinner wares subsequently intended for post-repair use, or simply for display? What do these sociotechnic artifacts say about a woman in Mary's social and economic position? To begin examining these questions we turned to Ruth Ann Armitage, Professor of Chemistry at Eastern Michigan University, who utilized Direct Analysis in Real Time (DART) Mass Spectrometry to establish composition of the residues. Additionally, archaeologists at Ferry Farm conducted experimental archaeology, replicating glues from period recipes to determine the physical properties of these historic adhesives and to provide a comparative data set for the DART-MS analysis. This paper will present preliminary results of chemical analysis of the glues as well as the experiments conducted at Ferry Farm.

Bob Maslowski (Marshall University, South Charleston Campus)

Burial Orientation and Ethnicity

It has been suggested that orientation of a burial is an important feature that may reflect religious beliefs. While there is extensive literature on the analysis of burials in terms of types of burials (flexed vs extended), chronology, and grave goods associated with gender, age or status, little attention has been given to burial orientation and its potential for identifying ethnic groups. In terms of NAGPRA burial orientation is one of the few archeological attributes that in some cases carries over from prehistoric to contemporary populations. Burial orientations have been documented for Adena Mounds, Late Prehistoric and Contact Village Sites. This paper attempts to interpret the meaning and significance of these orientations."

Ashley McCuistion (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Promoting the Past: The Educational Applications of 3D Scanning Technology in Archaeology

In a world that is increasingly driven by the use and creative applications of technology, it is important for the field of archaeology to take the appropriate strides to keep up. Three-dimensional (3D) scanning technology has a myriad of applications in archaeology, including as a solution to curation issues, allowing new perspectives in artifact analysis and preservation, and creating numerous opportunities for public archaeology. Artifacts and ecofacts that are scanned and processed into digital models or replicated using a 3D printer can also be integrated into education, including, but not limited to, courses taught in anthropology, history, and osteology.

Archaeologists can use 3D scanning to promote a greater appreciation for the past by sharing with students and the public what they have learned through virtual archaeology.

Sean McHugh and Richard Veit (both Monmouth University)

"Viewing the Different Encampments, Which is Undoubtedly One of the Finest Sights in the World":

Archaeological Documentation of the Revolutionary War Campsites of the Crown Forces at Raritan Landing in Piscataway, New Jersey

After suffering stunning defeats in the winter of 1776 at Trenton and Princeton, the Crown forces regrouped in a defensive ring around New Brunswick, New Jersey. Encampments were established across the river at Raritan Landing in Piscataway. While many men were quartered in houses, others occupied huts and even tents. Amateur metal detectorists initially identified the clusters of Revolutionary War artifacts in the vicinity of Raritan Landing. During extensive data recovery excavations in this area conducted as part of the Route 18 extension project, the extent and nature of these deposits was more fully investigated. Subsequent fieldwork on other sites in nearby Highland Park, and Edison Township have more fully revealed the remains of these camps. This paper employs GIS mapping, historical research and detailed artifact analysis to provide a rare glimpse of a winter camp employed by the Crown forces during the American Revolution.

Lauren McMillan and Barbara Heath (both University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Preliminary Interpretations from Recent Investigations of the Coan Hall (44NB11) Archaeological Site

The Coan Hall archaeological site (44NB11) in Northumberland County, Virginia, was first identified and investigated in 1976 through a pedestrian survey and was originally interpreted as the ca. 1640 home of John Mottrom, the Northern Neck's first English settler. In the Fall of 2011, graduate students from the University of Tennessee analyzed the surface collected assemblage prior to a sub-surface investigation of Coan Hall in December 2011. We returned to the site in December 2012 to conduct a Phase II survey building on the shovel test data from the year before. This paper will present the results from analyses of both the surface collected finds and the material from recent excavations. The artifacts suggest that 44NB11 is not the location of John Mottrom's house, but instead represents a nearly seventy-year occupation dating to ca. 1662-1727 by three of his descendants: John Mottrom Jr., Spencer Mottrom, and Joseph Ball.

Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Not Just Bells and Whistles? Changes in Technological Applications to Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Over the last half century, archaeologists in the Middle Atlantic region have increasingly relied on technological applications to the discovery, recovery, and analysis of the archaeological record. We have moved beyond punch cards and computers the size of buildings to more powerful digital devices that fit snugly in the palms of our hands. Has this growing reliance on increasingly sophisticated technological applications led to transformations in the questions we ask—and how we answer them? These issues are explored in this presentation.

Bernard K. Means, Courtney Bowles, Crystal Castleberry, Allen Huber, Rachael Hulvey, Stephanie King, Ashley McCuistion, Natalie Petrizza, Jamie Pham, and Mariana Zechini (all Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

From the Actual to the Virtual to the Tangible: Virtual Curation and Small Finds

Over the last year and a half, team members associated with the Virtual Curation Laboratory have focused on creating virtual avatars of unique artifacts, including small finds from cultural heritage sites located throughout Pennsylvania and Virginia. We have created digital models of small finds artifacts that can be shared with researchers across the globe, and used in a variety of educational and public archaeology settings. Some digital models have been used to create tangible replicas in plastic of small finds artifacts—these accurately scaled objects can be handled in ways not possible for the actual small finds artifacts. Virtual Curation Laboratory team members will demonstrate digital scanning of small finds artifacts, have virtual models available for manipulation, and create replicas using our 3D printer.

Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)

The Use, Misuse, and Abuse of Typology

Middle Atlantic archaeologists study basic typologies of projectile points, pottery, ceramics, bricks, nails, buttons, kaolin pipes and almost any other artifact. Type descriptions are infused with raw material(s), manufacturing process(es), function(s), date(s), and frequently associated artifacts and features. Elaborate explanations of cultural processes are discussed to account for their origin, means of travel from their home to where they are excavated, and developmental temporal and spatial changes. My argument is that typologies are best used to describe the physical features of objects. Attempting to use types for any other purposes spans the continuum of misuse to abuse of the type concept.

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

Public Engagement and the War of 1812: Nottingham and Beyond

Approaches to engaging the public are variable. Archaeologists must remain flexible and open to unanticipated results. At the War of 1812 port town of Nottingham (less than 30 miles southeast of Washington, DC), community engagement is a key component of the ongoing archaeological project conducted by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Although the focus for outreach is the surrounding rural community, archaeologists also present their research in venues outside of the community. Through organized programs and electronic media, these outlets provide the various publics with information on the War of 1812 in Maryland. This presentation addresses the public engagement and outreach efforts related to Nottingham and additional methods others have used to inform the public on the War of 1812 in Maryland.

Erin Morgan (California University of Pennsylvania)

From Fields to Mouths: Examining Dentition Remains at the Campbell's Farm Site

Examining Native American remains can be at times challenging and confusing, especially with no written record or oral account for information found in an archaeological site. This paper looks to examine food ways of agriculturalism and key indicators of farming among prehistoric peoples. With this investigation, I will also be examining California University's own collection of the Campbell Farm site. Through forensics and artifact analysis I aim to identify various methods of identifying agriculturalism among this group of past peoples.

Katherine Muller (Monmouth University)

Food for Thought: a Theory and History of Food

What is food? The process by which we identify what is edible has changed across culture. In the past, food was different from today's expectations. Food would include many items that would not be considered food today. Favorite morsels might have been stomach contents, acorns, and man's best friend. Food acquisition has transformed from a process of simple sustenance to a cultural trend, known collectively as foodways. Cultural trends in material culture can be linked changes in foodways. Using historical sources such as archaeological reports, recipe books, and art it is possible to demonstrate how the concept of food has changed through time.

David Muraca (The George Washington Foundation)

"Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese" : The Landscapes of George Washington's Early Years

Early in his life, George Washington and his family moved from a quiet, pastoral plantation to one engrossed in the urban hubbub of Fredericksburg. While this relocation involved only 30 miles of geography, Washington's new home was vastly different. This paper will explore the aspects of these two different plantation landscapes and examine how these new circumstances helped George overcome adversity, and in turn shaped the man that he would become.

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

The Fullness of Interdisciplinarity: Environment and Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Archaeology

Middle Atlantic prehistoric archaeology draws much of its identity from theoretical and methodological approaches that fall under the large umbrella of 'environmental archaeology.' The study of long-term, human-environment interaction is a defining characteristic of the Middle Atlantic prehistoric approach and both benefits from and contributes to many sub-fields. Regional research programs from the earliest days were formed around teams of archaeologists and experts from the earth and life sciences who together created an interdisciplinary archaeology now synonymous with Middle Atlantic practice. Fostered out of generalized cultural ecology and settlement pattern models, the study of environment by Middle Atlantic prehistorians has evolved into a reflexive enterprise that values the ecological richness and variation of the region as it pertains to cultural adaptations. The environmental tradition within Middle Atlantic prehistoric archaeology also creates a significant skill set for understanding human responses to environmental change, making it relevant to discussions of climate change.

Robert S. Neyland (Smithsonian Institution) and Scott Harris (College of Charleston)

Search for the Sunken Flotilla of Commodore Joshua Barney

The flotilla commanded by Commodore Joshua Barney provided the only naval defense countering the British occupation of the Chesapeake Bay. Although forced to retreat up the Patuxent River, Barney and the flotilla men fought courageously and successfully escaped the British Navy's attempts at capture. The final naval action of the flotilla men was to set charges and fires to the ships as the British approached, thus destroying in one location 15 or more vessels. The sunken flotilla of Commodore Joshua Barney remains undiscovered although previous surveys attempted to locate the vessel and the location of one vessel was identified in the 1970s. This presentation revisits the historic documents pertaining to the scuttling event and uses geo-rectified historic maps and plats to reconstruct the 1814 Upper Patuxent River shoreline. It also discusses a methodology for verifying and documenting the site formation processes in the area where the vessels were scuttled.

Kyle Norman (California University of Pennsylvania)

A Hidden History of Iron: Preliminary Excavations and Research at the Vulcan Iron and Machine Works

The Vulcan Iron and Machine Works, founded by John Snowdon of Brownsville, Pennsylvania was a 19th-century foundry at the edge of the frontier. Founded in 1824, the foundry represented not only the cutting edge of metallurgical production; it represented a network of businessmen, investors, suppliers, and consumers. This operation was itself integrated into larger networks of foundries and business throughout the Monongahela Valley. Excavations at the Vulcan Iron and Machine works in the summer of 2012 revealed an artifact assemblage that indicated the reuse of the structure after the machine works closed in 1889, however, the historical record uncovered a site with multiple ties to the frontier economy and the changing economics of the 19th-century.

Jennifer Ogborne, Jack Gary, and Susan Payton (all Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Reanalyzing the Wing of Offices: A Case Study from Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

In the summer of 2012 the Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest began an extensive re-analysis of the Wing of Offices. This dependency of four rooms, attached to Jefferson's retreat home in 1813 was removed around 1840. It housed domestic activities such as cooking and laundry and was originally excavated in 1989 and 1990. The results of the original analysis were instrumental in rebuilding the wing and providing baseline interpretations of how the space was used. Future interpretive efforts by the museum call for further analysis of this assemblage as it relates to the intersection of the lives of enslaved laborers and white owners. This paper will address principle methodological issues inherent in re-analyzing a large collection, such as: reconciling different research objectives, managing a large database, and addressing changed terminologies, curation practices, and analytical techniques.

Patrick O'Neill (Independent Archaeologist/Historian)

War of 1812 sites along the Potomac River from 1814

British warships sailed the lower Potomac conducting guerilla strikes from 1813 to 1814. Seven warships sailed up the Potomac in August 1814 to aid in the attack on Washington, but arrived too late. Instead, their crews held Alexandria City hostage and emptied the warehouses. For two weeks, over 2,500 Virginia and Maryland militia followed them up the river to the Washington area, engaging them when possible. As the warships descended from Alexandria, the militias erected batteries along the bluffs at Belvoir and Indianhead, and engaged the enemy for most of five days. The action caused the fleet in the Chesapeake to sail up the Potomac to assist, delaying their action against Baltimore. This paper will discuss potential and known archaeological sites from the war along the Potomac, in particular, the action at Belvoir.

Kathleen O'Toole (University of Mary Washington)

Archaeological Collections Management at the University of Mary Washington: A Student's Perspective of the Curation Crisis

The University of Mary Washington's Department of Historic Preservation created the Archaeological Collections Management course to address the problems and needs of its archaeology repository, as well as to teach students how to assess the collections' conditions and to improve their accessibility with practical applications. This paper will outline the overall student experience of the course, focusing on the general structure, methods, and topics that were covered, such as the readings, collection assessment projects, and field trips to different kinds of archaeological repositories. Two student projects will be highlighted, the Clyde Carter artifacts and the laboratory's soil samples, as these demonstrate the different types of collections and issues associated with repository settings. As inventory and assessment projects, these collections were evaluated as to organization, documentation, and condition, while recommendations were made for future steps to improve the collections' integrity and value.

Mary Patton and John Bedell (both The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Tenants in the Woodlot: the Bird-Houston Site, 1760-1920

The Bird-Houston Site, 7NC-F-138, is a small domestic site in New Castle County, Delaware. It is located in what is now wet corner of a plowed field, but was mapped throughout the nineteenth century as a wood lot. Despite the swampy location, the site was occupied from before the Revolution until around 1920. Phase II testing, carried out as part of the US 301 project, showed that the site actually consists of two adjacent dwellings, one dating to about 1760 to 1820 and the other 1820 to 1920. Recently completed Phase III excavations produced evidence of occupation throughout that span. Especially interesting were the findings from a well filled around 1820. This feature produced an impressive array of ceramics, animal bone and floral remains, especially peach pits that provide insights into the lives of ordinary Delawareans in the early nineteenth century.

Luke J. Pecoraro (Historic Mount Vernon)

"The Small Rural Village:" Mount Vernon's Economy and the Plantation and Town

The relationships between plantations and urban centers in the 18th-century Chesapeake is often considered in separate contexts, with each developing economies independent of one another and having limited interaction. This paper will consider archaeological and historical evidence from Mount Vernon's blacksmith shop and the whiskey distillery complex operated by Washington in the mid-18th century, both of which had a local distribution to neighboring landowners, plantations across the Potomac in Maryland, as well as the towns of Richmond and Alexandria. These "plantation industries" will be used as a case study to begin to explore the role of town merchants and their interactions with plantation owners and the flow of plantation-produced items into towns. Proximities of archaeological sites to known transportation routes will also be discussed and illustrated through the use of GIS at Mount Vernon and its hinterland.

Becca Peixotto (American University)

Glass in the Landscape of the Great Dismal

Over the last decade, archaeological research in the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia and North Carolina has focused on ca. 1680-1860 settlements of disenfranchised Native Americans, maroons, and enslaved canal company workers who lived in these wetlands temporarily and long term. The presence, however limited, of 18th and 19th century goods, the raw materials for which are not available in the Swamp, can provide important insights into the access the maroon communities had to the other communities within the Swamp and to the world beyond it. Employing ultraviolet fluorescence as one element of analysis, this paper explores how glass artifacts from sites representing interior and canal labor communities reflect the movement of material goods and people through the socially and physically complex landscape of the Great Dismal.

Jamie Pham and Crystal Castleberry (both Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)
Exploring New Paths: Research, Education, and Outreach Through 3D Archaeology

Over the last semester, my partner and I have had the opportunity to work with Dr. Bernard Means and several classmates as interns in Virginia Commonwealth University's Virtual Curation Laboratory. During our internship, we began to explore the application of 3D technology to the field of archaeology. For our display, we plan to exhibit the research and curation potential that 3D technology holds for archaeology. We will be focusing on the application of this new technology to African American sites specifically, but hope to show that virtual curation is useful to all areas of archaeological interest. Our display will provide a dynamic view into the possibilities of 3D archaeology, along with some of the challenges that have been discovered along the way. Through our display, we hope to encourage interest in 3D archaeology and show the enormous research potential that this innovative technology can offer to the field of archaeology.

Sarah Platt, Mark Jaskolski, Madeline Roth, and Gideon Singer (all St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Cremona Estate: A Historical and Archaeological Preliminary Site Assessment

The Cremona property in Mechanicsville, MD has revealed itself to be a potentially significant historical site through examination of the documentary record and preliminary archaeological survey undertaken in the spring of 2012. This paper will address the results of this initial study. The Anthropological Research Methods course at St. Mary's College of Maryland completed a survey of the property over the course of the semester. The land was granted to the Ashcom family in the late 1640s and named Cremona by later owner William Thomas in 1819. The field southwest of the 1819 manor house was extensively examined through systematic pedestrian survey, shovel test pits, and subsequent lab analysis. Basic GIS analysis revealed distinct clusters of early colonial artifacts. This site offers a window into plantation life on the Patuxent River and its place in the broader context of colonial era Chesapeake.

Anastasia Poulos and Stephanie Sperling (both University of Maryland - College Park)

A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Settlements on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland

A broad study of prehistoric sites along the Patuxent River was conducted by the Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This study, funded by the Maryland Historical Trust, involved several components, including building a GIS model to predict the locations of new sites and conducting site visits to ground-truth this data. Artifact collections gathered by amateur archaeologists and excavated by professionals were also analyzed in order to quantify, compare, and contrast the breadth of material culture spanning the study area. This project enabled archaeologists to study shifting settlement patterns throughout prehistory and places highly significant sites, like Pig Point, into a greater regional context.

Eric Proebsting and Jack Gary (both Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

"These Gullied and Worn Out Fields": Contextualizing Ornamental Landscapes amidst Plantation Agriculture at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Over the past twenty-five years, archaeologists at Poplar Forest have amassed a body of data that speaks to the effects of the agricultural efforts that transformed this property and the surrounding region from the late eighteenth century through emancipation. The results of historical research, archaeological excavations, botanical analysis, and soil studies are providing an intimate understanding of the environmental changes that took place within the local landscape after plantations were established in this portion of the Virginia Piedmont. This paper focuses on how these environmental impacts, discussed in more detail elsewhere, provide stark contrast with Thomas Jefferson's desire to create an ornamental landscape surrounding his retreat home at Poplar Forest. Recently discovered archaeological evidence of these efforts highlights the strategies that were used to create this ornamental landscape, some of which were necessary to combat the lasting effects of plantation agriculture.

Crystal L. Ptacek (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Considering Landscape as Material Culture: An Example from Eighteenth-Century Piedmont Virginia

In 1730, Francis Eppes patented 2,400 acres of land located in Virginia's eastern piedmont. The neighborhood which developed surrounding this historic Indian Camp plantation helps provide an interpretation about past identity formation and power dynamics. Using public records and ArcGIS, I locate this historical community and explore the complex networks of these individuals. Historic land patents and deeds surrounding the Indian Camp property were given a spatial quality, and based on resulting maps, research has identified a dynamic community. Through the 1720s and 1730s, powerful, influential men with existing social, political, and economic connections in the tidewater were establishing themselves as piedmont neighbors whose plantations increased their wealth. Relying on material culture analysis, my study supports previous Chesapeake scholarship in that it shows how a particular neighborhood's influential citizens helped create a Virginia identity and how greatly land contributed to that identity.

Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)

Scalar Analysis of Early 19th century Household Assemblages—Focus on Communities of the African Atlantic

Recent research on early 19th-century slave households at James Madison's Montpelier in Virginia has focused on comparative household assemblage analysis on a number of levels including the local (between households within a single community), region (households within a market region), and the Atlantic (comparison of households between Jamaica and the Chesapeake). An important element in this comparative household analysis is scalar analysis. Scalar analysis is an analytical tool that allows archaeologists to find the most effective scale to explain patterns of material culture—whether it be at the local or Atlantic level. By addressing similarities and differences between household assemblages, scalar analysis allows researchers to contextualize patterns observed between individual household contexts. This paper will examine how household comparisons made at a multi-scalar level can facilitate interpretation of past human behavior especially in regard to household market choices within a larger community framework.

Aryel Rigano (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Analysis of Faunal Remains at The Smith St. Leonard Site

The focus of this research project is to better understand the consumption habits of Southern Maryland in the 18th century within the context of the Colonial Chesapeake. The research consists of an examination of the faunal remains at the Smith St. Leonard site. The site was owned by the Smith family, who was deeded the land in 1663 and built a plantation on the property. The site was occupied by the family through the first half of the 18th century. The Smith St. Leonard Site yielded an abundance of well-preserved faunal remains making it an ideal location to examine 18th century meat consumption. Analysis of the bird and mammal bones uncovered in the kitchen cellar considers the animal types present, the age of the animals at death, and the anthropogenic alterations present on the bones in order to understand consumption practices in colonial Maryland.

Esther Rimer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Lead Glass in the Potomac Region, ca. 1670-1720

Glass tableware with lead oxide as a significant part of its composition appeared in the colonial Chesapeake in the last quarter of the 17th century and subsequently became a widely seen sight in homes and taverns throughout the 18th-century Chesapeake. This paper will examine evidence of lead glass found at pre-1700 and early 18th-century plantations and ordinaries in the Potomac with other regions of the Chesapeake to outline patterns in Atlantic trade and consumption. The choice to use lead crystal will also be compared to the use of earlier façon de venise tableware to flesh out the roles that leaded tableware may have played in colonial Chesapeake beverage consumption habits and rituals of sociability.

Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar, Inc.) and Jeffrey Fishbein (H-B Woodlawn Secondary Program)

Public Archaeology and CRM at Civil War Fort Ethan Allen

Fort Ethan Allen Park is situated within the surviving earthworks of Civil War-era Fort Ethan Allen, one of the defenses of Washington DC. Arlington County Department of Community Planning, Housing, and Development, Neighborhood Services Division is planning interpretive improvements to the park in honor of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. Investigations were designed to determine whether intact archaeological deposits related to Fort Ethan Allen were present in advance of proposed improvements. A combination of research, shovel testing, metal detector survey, test unit excavation, and geophysical survey were employed. In addition, Versar coordinated with Jeffrey Fishbein, America Studies teacher at H-B Woodlawn, to include the school's 6th grade students in the project. Mr. Fishbein adjusted his curriculum to cover Civil War history and archaeological fieldwork within the requirements of mathematics, art, and writing. This project demonstrates that public archaeology can be seamlessly integrated into compliance driven work and the value in doing so.

Donald Sadler, Brynn Stewart, Taft Kiser, Brian Schools, and Ellen Brady (all Cultural Resources, Inc.)

"The battle took place in and around the town..." Archaeological Evidence of the Civil War in 1862

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Constructed in the early nineteenth century, a previously unrecorded tenant house once stood in the 700 block of Princess Anne Street in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The structure was likely unremarkable for its time and all that remains today is a brick and stone cellar. However, recent archaeological investigations conducted by Cultural Resources, Inc. have recovered a wealth of Civil War-era artifacts preserved within these structural remains. These items indicate that the house bore witness to the aftermath of one of the worst military defeats suffered by the Union army during the Civil War; the December 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg. The recovered material suggests that following the battle retreating Union soldiers may have taken shelter in the house. Ongoing analysis further indicates that the structure was demolished within a few years of the battle, the open cellar possibly serving as a convenient dumping ground for military-related debris remaining following the Union retreat.

Douglas W. Sanford (University of Mary Washington)

Archaeological Collections Management at a Small Academic Institution

This paper offers a personal, yet professional perspective on the issues of archaeological collections management within a laboratory at a small, liberal arts college, the University of Mary Washington. Reflecting common conditions for other repositories, while collections management has not been a neglected aspect of our archaeological endeavors, it has suffered as a lower priority, contributing to problems that compound over time. My perspective has gained from teaching a new course on the topic, one that confronts our collections' needs and enhances what can be accomplished as to educational, research, and public outreach objectives. The course provides exposure and training not usually encountered at the undergraduate or graduate level. Stemming from the Council of Virginia Archaeologists' mandate to address the region's curation crisis, the course has fostered philosophical and practical ways to address the professional and ethical legacies of our institution's history of conducting archaeological projects that generate significant collections.

Samantha Savory, Jamie Dworsky and Michelle Cole (all Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Habitat Preference, Seasonality and the Monongahela: A Faunal Analysis of the Johnston Site (36IN002)

This poster discusses the habitat preferences and seasonality of species that were identified during analysis of faunal remains recovered from the Johnston Site (36IN002), a Late Prehistoric Monongahela village located in a floodplain forest edge environment adjacent to the bank of the Conemaugh River in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Such a habitat would have been preferred by a variety of animal species of potential economic importance. Animals from a variety of other habitats including riverine ones also were utilized. Inferences about when certain species were most abundant and in prime condition help suggest the season of occupation at the site. In addition, whitetail deer teeth in fragments of maxillae and mandibles were examined in order to age the deer, and the demographics of the deer population suggests the seasonality of deer hunting. Combining these data provides important information about hunting practices among the people who lived at this site.

Julie M. Schablitsky (Maryland State Highway Administration)

The Battle of Caulk's Field, Kent County, Maryland

Under a moon lit night on August 31, 1814, British Captain Peter Parker engaged American Lieutenant Colonel Philip Reed in battle on an open field in Kent County, Maryland. After an hour of artillery gun and musket fire, the British quit the field leaving thirteen men dead on the battlefield. Lt. Col. Reed and his men held their final position with only three men wounded. Under a National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program grant, archaeologists completed a metal detector survey across 80 acres of agricultural fields to learn more about this pivotal battle. Over 700 artifacts were mapped with a total station. GIS maps were created from the data to reveal troop locations, a possible American encampment, and the battlefield boundary.

Bill Schindler (Washington College)

An "Offal" Way to Think: A Reconsideration of the Role of Offal in the Human Diet

The more we are distanced from our food the more we lose sight of what constitutes real food. A variety of historical developments have resulted in a false sense of food value and has impacted our appreciation of certain food such as offal. While ironic, offal is simultaneously considered food of the poor and at home on the menu of upscale trendy restaurants only few can afford. The typical middle class American does not regard offal as "real" food and, by extension, can easily fall into the trap of not giving it the credit it deserves in the reconstruction of prehistoric subsistence. This workshop will illustrate how this amazing, nutrient dense food should hold a place in our diets as well as the diets of the past.

Bill Schindler (Washington College)

Experimental Research in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Experimental archaeology has been an important component of archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic Region for decades. In fact, experimental archaeologists from the region have made significant contributions to the discipline in a global scale. This paper will place Middle Atlantic archaeology in temporal and geographic context by looking at the development of experimental research over the last century, through exploring the history of experimental archaeology in the Middle Atlantic region, and by evaluating its scholarly contributions. The future directions experimental research might take are exciting and will be addressed.

Eric Schweickart (The Montpelier Foundation)

Quality as a Metric of Consumer Choice at James Madison's Montpelier

Consumers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were keenly aware of the quality of their industrially-produced material goods, and made consumption decisions based upon the presence or absence of production flaws in the objects they purchased. By comparing button assemblages from enslaved and non-enslaved households in James Madison's plantation, Montpelier, this analysis seeks to define the range of button quality available to late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Virginian consumers. Furthermore, it is shown that classifying artifacts such as flat brass buttons based upon their quality allows archaeologists to further type them into categories that would have been meaningful to historic groups. The results of this analysis demonstrate the utility of typologies of consumption to the archaeological investigation of the historic period.

Barbara J. Shaffer (McCormick Taylor)

Dairying Farming in Nineteenth Century New Castle County, Delaware: What We Learned from the Weldin Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11)

Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Weldin Archaeological Site (7NC-B-11) provided insights on lifeways at a nineteenth century dairy farm in northern New Castle County, Delaware. Using the extensive documentary record and the data recovered during the archaeological excavations, we examined the built landscape and compared a tenant occupation to an owner occupation. We considered the influence that the Georgian mindset, the progressive farming movement, and the shift to dairying had on the use of layout, landscape, and use of the property.

Jason Shellenhamer (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

The Noxon Tenant Site: Life along the Smugglers' Road

Recent excavations at the site known as the Noxon Tenancy in southern New Castle County, Delaware, exposed a rich assortment of features dating to around 1750. The finds include a well, a small cellar hole, a sheet midden, and numerous pits. No obvious building foundations are present. Artifacts include a large assemblage of coarse and refined ceramics and numerous animal bones. Analysis of this material is producing new data on the surprisingly vibrant culture and economy of central Delaware in this period.

Boyd Sipe (Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.)

The Accotink Quarter

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia recently excavated a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia. Archival research revealed that the site was associated with a tobacco plantation belonging to the elite planter. Called the Accotink Quarter in a few 18th century documents, site 44FX0223 included an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-examined in consideration of evidence from the site. Additionally, interpretation of the site's colonoware may involve a new theoretical understanding of the poorly understood ware.

Jolene Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

The Future of Historic Resources Data in Virginia: V-CRIS

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is currently in the process of developing a state-of-the-art system to manage data related to buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and other historic resources in Virginia. The Virginia Cultural Resources Information System, or V-CRIS, will be a complete replacement of DHR's current Data Sharing System (DSS), developed over a decade ago. The new system will allow for real time changes and additions to GIS mapping, streamlined processes for archaeological data entry, and dramatically improved capacity for powerful querying and analysis. Combined with an effort underway to redesign and integrate DHR's artifact collections management databases, the new system will have broad implications for research and efficient cultural resources project management in Virginia and throughout the mid-Atlantic region.

Stefanie Smith and Ryan Spittler (both Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

An Evaluation of MNE, MAU, and Meat Weight of Faunal Remains at the Johnston Site (36In2)

Quantitative zooarchaeological methods are frequently used to illustrate the subsistence practices and behaviors of humans in the past. Using the principles of body part representation and meat weight, a sample of faunal remains from the Johnston Site (36In2), a prehistoric Monongahela Village site, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania were identified and analyzed. Multiple quantitative methods were used in the analysis of the primary data in order to determine the frequency of the taxa identified by determining MAU (minimum number of animal units), the elemental frequency for each taxon, and possible dietary contribution of each identified taxon by determining meat weight. For the purposes of this research, we have applied these methods in order to aid in the interpretation of the Monongahela tradition and those practices that define it. This analysis was completed as a contribution to the IUP Late Prehistoric Project.

Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

The Cemetery Site - 44FX0704: One Piece of the Puzzle Site

44FX0704 is commonly referred to as the "Cemetery Site" due to the obvious depressions, field stones, and one solitary marked formal headstone. "Elizabeth Bayly Boggess." The inscription ties this site to William Bayly, a tavern owner in the Town of Colchester as well as to Richard Boggess and the McCarty's of Mount Air.

Excavations in the scatter of architectural debris immediately adjacent to the cemetery revealed evidence of at least two structures. Temporally, the highly intact site is creamware terminal. Collectively the data indicate a mid to late eighteen century period of occupation. This site was a component of the late colonial Mason Neck neighborhood frequented by the Masons and Washingtons of the time. Continuing archaeological investigations reveal the more of this site's secrets and more about the social networks of this time and place.

Scott Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

A GIS approach to Late Woodland Settlement in the Potomac Valley

Using the lower Potomac River drainage in Maryland as an area of study, a comprehensive examination of previously identified Late Woodland sites in relation to their environmental characteristics was conducted. Current widely implemented observations of sites take more elementary approaches into interpreting the types of environments occupied by native groups during this time. Bringing together limited ethno-historical details, previous studies of Late Woodland societies, and through examining spatial statistics, the aim of this research hopes to develop new interpretations or build upon previously theorized models of settlement for Late Woodland groups throughout the wider Chesapeake region.

Emily Swain (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

A Small Town's Role in a Nation's War: Nottingham and the War of 1812

Founded by the Maryland General Assembly in 1706, Nottingham was an important commercial port during the nineteenth century. During the War of 1812, it served as the home port for Commodore Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Flotilla and was a short-term encampment site for British land troops on their march to burn Washington in August 1814. Though British Lieutenant George Grieg claimed it was deserted when his ground troops arrived, the town not only survived the war but continued to prosper afterward until alternative shipping methods contributed to its decline. A Phase I archaeological survey of park property at Nottingham undertaken by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission revealed probable evidence of several structures dating to the early nineteenth century. This paper will discuss the Phase I findings and the future Phase II plans for the upcoming field season.

Tara L. Tetrault (DC HPO)

Foodways and Pottery Practices Among Akan Women

Ethnographic investigations from several villages in Ghana, West Africa provides useful data on pottery manufacturing traditions used in foodways. While the goal of the study was to enhance archaeological data found at the Elmina Site in Elmina, Ghana, acquisition, processing and functional data was gathered from over a dozen villages over time and may be useful to discuss sites in other areas. Acquiring raw material, manufacturing patterns and consumption patterns are based on longstanding traditions varying from village to village.

Emily Tomlin (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

An Initial Investigation of Prehistoric Artifacts Found Surrounding Thomas Jefferson's Retreat

A significant number of prehistoric sites have been discovered throughout the grounds of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest over the past twenty-five years of archaeological research. While numerous prehistoric artifacts have been found directly around Jefferson's former retreat house, little systematic analysis has been done to determine which artifacts relate to earlier prehistoric occupations of the site and which artifacts were brought in more recently by individuals living and working at Poplar Forest after the late eighteenth century. As a first step, this poster will examine the prehistoric projectile points, lithic debris, ceramic sherds, and features found north of the house during block excavations related to ornamental landscape restoration projects. This poster is an initial step toward defining the nature and boundaries of prehistoric occupation around the retreat house to better understand how it relates to the ways native people used this portion of the property in the past.

Mark A. Trickett (The Montpelier Foundation)

Can See to Can't See: Excavations at an Unplowed Tobacco and Wheat-threshing Barn

The 19th-century was witness to continuing globalization—the Western world being re-shaped by technology and changes to the infrastructure of economy. The newly-minted United States was both subject and innovator to these changes. At Montpelier, the lifelong home of the “Father of the Constitution,” whom Thomas Jefferson referred to as the “best farmer in the world,” plantation began to turn to farm in the late-18th century and in no mean way contributed to its economic success in turbulent times. In 2012, excavations in search of the homes of the enslaved field laborers offered a glimpse into Madison’s implementation of the scientific farming techniques that he and Jefferson thought so necessary to save Southern agriculture. The excavations revealed not just the transition from tobacco to wheat-based agriculture, but the variable treatment of the enslaved community as it pertained to their economic role on the plantation-farm.

Kimberly A. Trickett (The Montpelier Foundation)

Putting Together the Pieces: Using Ceramic Analysis to Interpret Consumer Patterns of the Enslaved

CommunityJames Madison's Montpelier, located in Orange County, Virginia underwent an extensive restoration of the mansion which was completed in 2008. Recent archaeological excavations have focused on restoring the landscape adjacent to the mansion including a detached kitchen, two smokehouses, and dwellings for enslaved domestics. Excavations conducted during 2011-2012 focused on two duplexes and yielded an abundance of domestic, personal and architectural materials. The results of the project along with current excavations at the field quarters will be used to interpret the Montpelier community—Madison family and enslaved community—to the visiting public. This paper will address how a detailed analysis of the ceramic assemblages at the sherd, vessel, and finally in sets has provided insight into how ceramics were purchased and used by the enslaved community by comparing identified vessels to other matching vessels recovered across the Montpelier property vessels.

Ruth Trocolli (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Perspectives on Gender in the Middle Atlantic Region

Gender was critical in social organization of regional cultures but was not the only organizing principle. This paper examines gendered social relations working backwards in time from European contact. Women chiefs were present at contact as were shamans and many other roles and statuses occupied by women. Using archaeological evidence and cross-cultural data, an outline of gender roles and statuses through time is presented. Many questions remain unanswered that can only be addressed when suitable data are generated. Regional archaeologists have flirted with engendering archeology but much of the work has occurred on the margins, by ethnohistorians or graduate students but not in most common research settings. I hope to inspire new researchers to take on the challenges of answering the questions posed herein and perhaps move the subject from the margins of practice to a more central place, one that reflects the centrality of gender in regional cultures.

Ruth Trocolli and Chardé Reid (both DC Historic Preservation Office)

Toys and Recreation Items from Washington, DC

We examine manufacture, dating, and conservation issues associated with several classes of toys and games including bone chess pieces, bone composite dominoes, and "Frozen Charlotte" dolls.

Jason L. Tyler (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)

Location, Location, Location: The Remnants of Three Centuries of Occupation at Fort Smallwood Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

The archaeological investigations of the 100 acre Fort Smallwood Park in Anne Arundel County, Maryland were meant to record the poured concrete remains of a Spanish American War Fort and the decaying structures associated with a mid-20th century park. Instead Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. uncovered a series of horizontally discrete historic occupations that spanned from the earliest historic settlement of Northern Anne Arundel County to the last agricultural gasp of the 19th century. Can the material remains of these occupations explain the choice of geographical location for these temporally distinct occupations within this relatively small geographical area?

Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Paul R. Huey (NYS Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation)

"New Bottles Made with My Crest: An Interpretation and Gazetteer of Colonial Bottle Seals from Eastern North America

Bottle seals or crests are one of the more intriguing categories of artifacts recovered from historic archaeological sites. Small blobs of glass, applied to the necks or shoulders of bottles, they were embossed with initials, shields, and other insignia. They bear dates, as well as the initials and names of individuals and families, taverns, vineyards, schools, retailers, and military organizations. Archaeologists seriating blown glass bottles from colonial sites in North America have employed them as index fossils. They have also been interpreted as status markers. Here we argue that bottle seals served as indicators not just of economic capital, but also as indices of social and cultural capital, reflecting membership in elite groups, and knowledge of proper etiquette and behavior. These simple seals provide us with a window into lifeways in colonial America and the aspirations, behaviors, and connections between the owners of sealed bottles.

Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)

The Network Hub: The Town of Colchester in the Late 18th Century

The colonial port town of Colchester founded in 1753, located in the southwestern edge of Fairfax County, on the confluence of the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers was a bustling commerce center which brought a wide variety of peoples together for commerce and social interaction. Morris Pound, a vintner and William Bayly a local tavern owner, interacted with other merchants and other prominent land owners such as George Washington. Evidence of trade and wealth is marked within features discovered and artifacts recovered from the last three decades of archaeological investigation done in the area by George Mason University and Fairfax County Park Authority. This paper will discuss the features discovered by FCPA, and associated artifacts.

Robert D. Wall (Towson University)

Middle Atlantic Region Settlement Pattern Studies: A Review

Prehistoric settlement pattern studies in the Middle Atlantic region have come a long way since their beginnings in the 1950s. Cultural ecology and investigating the relationships of human societies to the landscape eventually evolved into more sophisticated systemic analyses of adaptive patterns and more comprehensive spatial analyses. Since the 1970s, volumes of cultural resources management (CRM) data from both small and large scale archaeological surveys have enhanced the body of data supporting settlement pattern studies. This has also provided insights into regions that had seen little systematic data collection in the past. Predictive models provided comprehensive regional settlement data in the 1970s and 1980s followed by new tools, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to display archaeological settlement data. More recently, geophysical tools have successfully enhanced our knowledge of the archaeological landscape.

Jeanne A. Ward (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)

Jenkins Site 3 (18PR981) – All's Well that Ends Well

From 2009 to 2012 Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations of the Jenkins Property, a proposed gravel mine near Brandywine, Prince George's County, Maryland for Metro Earthworks, Inc. While a number of archaeological sites were identified Jenkins Site 3 (18PR981) was defined as the home of Sarah Edelen, a slave freed from a nearby plantation who purchased four acres of land in 1867. Edelen owned the property until 1885 after which it passed through a number of hands until it was abandoned during the early 20th century. Excavation of an in-filled well on the site revealed complex stratigraphy and associated artifact assemblages which may – or may not – provide information concerning the occupation and abandonment of this parcel.

Howard Wellman (Wellman Conservation LLC)

Professional Cemetery Conservation in a DIY World

There is something in the practice of cemetery and gravestone conservation that inspires avocational and amateur practitioners to say "so how hard could that be..." This paper will discuss the type of information available to avocational cemetery restorers in print and on the web, and compare it to national and international standards of conservation treatments.

Esther C. White (Historic Mount Vernon)

"Chicken Bones and Bags of Dirt:" Caring for Archaeological Collections without a Regulatory Mandate

While much archaeological excavation is conducted to comply with federal and state laws, there are still numerous historic sites, universities and other institutions carrying out research projects and mitigation work that are not dictated by these mandates. The Survey of Archaeological Repositories undertaken by the Council of Virginia Archaeologists documented several themes associated with the long-term curation of collections from these types of projects. This paper explores issues of ownership, inventory control, orphaned collections and change of institutional administrations that have impacted the collections at non-profits and universities throughout Virginia.

Mike Whitehead (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Jordan Loucks (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Seconds Please: An Analysis of Johnston Site (36IN02) Secondary Zooarchaeological Data and Second-Order Taphonomic Processes

This poster presents the findings of a zooarchaeological analysis of materials recovered from the Johnston Site (36IN02); a Late Prehistoric Monongahela Tradition village in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. The assemblage utilized for this research consisted of zooarchaeological materials excavated from temporally and methodologically distinct site investigations, and analyzed in portions divided between twelve analysts. Our research focused on deriving secondary data from primary analytical data. Such secondary data included calculating a minimum number of individuals (MNI) present in the analyzed assemblage, and further quantifying species richness, diversity, and equitability. Our research also examined second-order taphonomic processes inherent in the total dataset, caused by the utilization of multiple analysts and a variety of analytical and data recording methodologies.

Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
Prehistory and Population in the Middle Atlantic

Middle Atlantic prehistorians have arguably been less willing than archaeologists within other culture areas characterized by ‘small-scale’ society to speculate and theorize about human population. Many Middle Atlantic archaeologists regard population studies as impossible and futile and consider an understanding of past population as enigmatic. Nonetheless, population has been considered essential to a holistic cultural ecology and population studies, including meticulously derived demographic figures, basic impressionistic estimates and theoretical generalizations have been part of the discourse of Middle Atlantic archaeology. This presentation will historically situate the topic of prehistoric human population in the Middle Atlantic by reviewing various driving motives and methodological approaches. It will also include discussion of how extra-regional models and approaches have influenced population studies in the Middle Atlantic as well as how Middle Atlantic population studies may contribute to the dialogue. Lastly, this presentation considers how prehistoric population studies may be applied to contemporary population ecology.

Thomas R. Whyte and Derek Johnson (both Appalachian State University)
Fall Harvest, Nut Processing, and the Return of the Pleiades: An Experimental Study of “Nutting Stones”

In Eastern North American Archaeology A small boulder of actinonite chlorite schist containing numerous cupules but having no provenience was discovered in the archaeological collections of Appalachian State University. Normally, such an artifact would be labeled a “nutting stone.” Yet the small cupules on one side have a remarkable resemblance to the Pleiades asterism. Replicative experiments were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of cupuled stones in nut cracking. Based on results of these experiments, it is argued that the object may have functioned as a nutting stone and mortar, but it intentionally represents the Pleiades asterism that, throughout Eastern North America, was a celestial marker of the fall harvest.

Chris Wilkins (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Isn't the Object Enough? The Importance of Conservation Documentation

The survival of information detailing the conservation of objects is important for managerial, administrative, scientific and research purposes. Conservation documentation comes in many forms and is almost a never-ending endeavor once it has been initiated. Although standards in conservation documentation have improved in recent years, in many instances this information is only partially complete, or even non-existent. Recent work at Colonial Williamsburg on previously treated materials from the Martin's Hundred site has revealed the importance of having and maintaining good standards in conservation documentation.

Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Tracing Tin Production at Anderson's Armoury

This paper will discuss the analysis of tinned iron fragments from the Anderson Armoury excavations in Williamsburg, VA. Aimed at identifying and better understanding where tin production was occurring at the site the analysis was part of a broad research project carried out by archaeologists, curators, members of the historic trades program and conservators. Focus will be paid to the various analytical tools employed including spot tests, XRF and X-radiography and their relative merits will be discussed.

Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland College Park) and Matthew B. Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)
Material Patterns of Confederate Summer Camps: the Montpelier Study

The aggregated finds from over ten years of metal detector surveys on the property of the Montpelier Foundation in Orange County, Virginia, have produced significant patterns related to the organization of Civil War era encampments. Confederate occupation of the area occurred at different periods from 1862 to 1864 in both the winter and summer seasons. In addition to the variations in features associated with the season of occupation, there are distinct patterns in the artifacts encountered and their densities. There is also a clear relationship between the homes of enslaved peoples and Confederate materials associated with the commandeering of these structures. This research highlights the value of metal detector survey in the initial identification and interpretation of historic sites, as well as the dramatic changes to the cultural landscape resulting from the area's use during the Civil War.

Alyson Wood (James Madison University)

Material Culture and Patterning at Wesley Merritt's 1st Division Cavalry Camp, Cedar Creek Battlefield, October 1864

Since 2010, James Madison University has been conducting fieldwork and historic research on over 327 acres included within the Cedar Creek Battlefield locale along Middle Marsh Run. The project area includes a large cavalry encampment occupied by Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt's 1st division. Since systematic metal detecting was used as the primary method of encampment related artifacts, spatial documentation was a key component of patterning analysis. While military activity was a primary topic of interest, the need to document the surrounding cultural and natural landscape has resulted in a mass of historic and archaeological data. This paper discusses the spatial documentation methodologies employed by the research team and presents a preliminary analysis of the cavalry encampment.

Michael Worthington and Jane Seiter (both Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

Doughoregan Manor: the Evolution of a Plantation Landscape

From 1766 to 1832, Doughoregan Manor was the country home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a wealthy Maryland landowner and politician who was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Today it sits in the center of a nearly 900-acre estate, a rare extant example of a working colonial-era plantation. Until recently, however, the evolution of this landscape was poorly understood. This paper presents the results of a five-year project combining documentary research, building surveying, and dendrochronology (or tree-ring analysis) in order to answer questions about the construction and development of the built landscape around Doughoregan Manor. By targeting both the main house as well as a wide variety of related outbuildings throughout the estate—including a private chapel, kitchen, icehouse, bath house, laundry, overseer's house, and slave cabin—the project has revealed the unexpected ways that the plantation landscape grew and changed over the preceding three centuries.

Michael Young (University of Leicester; Richard Grubb & Associates)

The Style of Quaker Consumption in the Delaware Valley

This paper will consider archaeological theory pertaining to style and technological style and how these may be applied to consumption and consumption at an early eighteenth century Quaker farmstead. Through the act of choosing consumer goods, members of individual households make selections which may be influenced by culture, ethnicity, gender, religious affiliation, and other forms of identity. This research focuses on the role of ethnic and religious identity at Quaker sites in the Delaware Valley and their transformations through time. Consideration of the constellation of choices from Quaker households reveals varying degrees of adherence to religious tenets and prohibitions. Evidence is drawn from ceramic and glass tablewares, foodways as manifest through storage/preparation vessels and faunal remains, alcohol and tobacco-related objects, and materials related to dress and personal adornment. Non-visible or low-visibility artifacts and highly-visible artifacts reflect differing mechanisms for the manifestation and assertion of identity.

Mariana Zechini (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ Virginia Commonwealth University)

Rocky Raccoon: The Application of 3D Technology to Zooarchaeology

In Fall 2012, the Next Engine 3D scanner was used to create three-dimensional images from elements of a raccoon skeleton loaned from the Virginia Museum of Natural History with a skull loaned by California university of Pennsylvania. Three-dimensional images have many advantages such as the preservation of artifacts and ecofacts in danger and allowing archaeologists to study material they otherwise cannot access. However, there are advantages and disadvantages of using 3D technology on faunal remains. This poster will outline the scanning and editing process of the raccoon skeleton as well as discuss the importance and application of three-dimensional technology on zooarchaeology and the growing field of the virtualization of archaeological data.

Michelle R. Zulauf (USDA Forest Service)

The Little House Behind the Plantation Mansion: Small Finds Workshop

Located approximately 500 feet northeast of the Chippokes Plantation Mansion, site 44SY250, also known as the Chimney site, consists of the archaeological remnants of a small wooden or log structure, locally interpreted as the old blacksmith shop. Passport in Time excavations at the site, in 2010, resulted in the discovery of the structure's first occupation. Site 44SY250 was originally utilized as a residence before it became a blacksmith shop during the late 19th and early 20th century. Numerous personal artifacts were discovered during our excavations. These could be the pieces that illustrate the history of the people who once inhabited this structure and more importantly their relationship to the Mansion during both occupational periods. We now have a starting point for creating a full interpretation of who they were and their place within the plantation-farm complex and the larger market community of Southside, Virginia. In this workshop we will be discussing the small finds unearthed at 44SY250 and their relationship and significance to the people that once owned them.

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