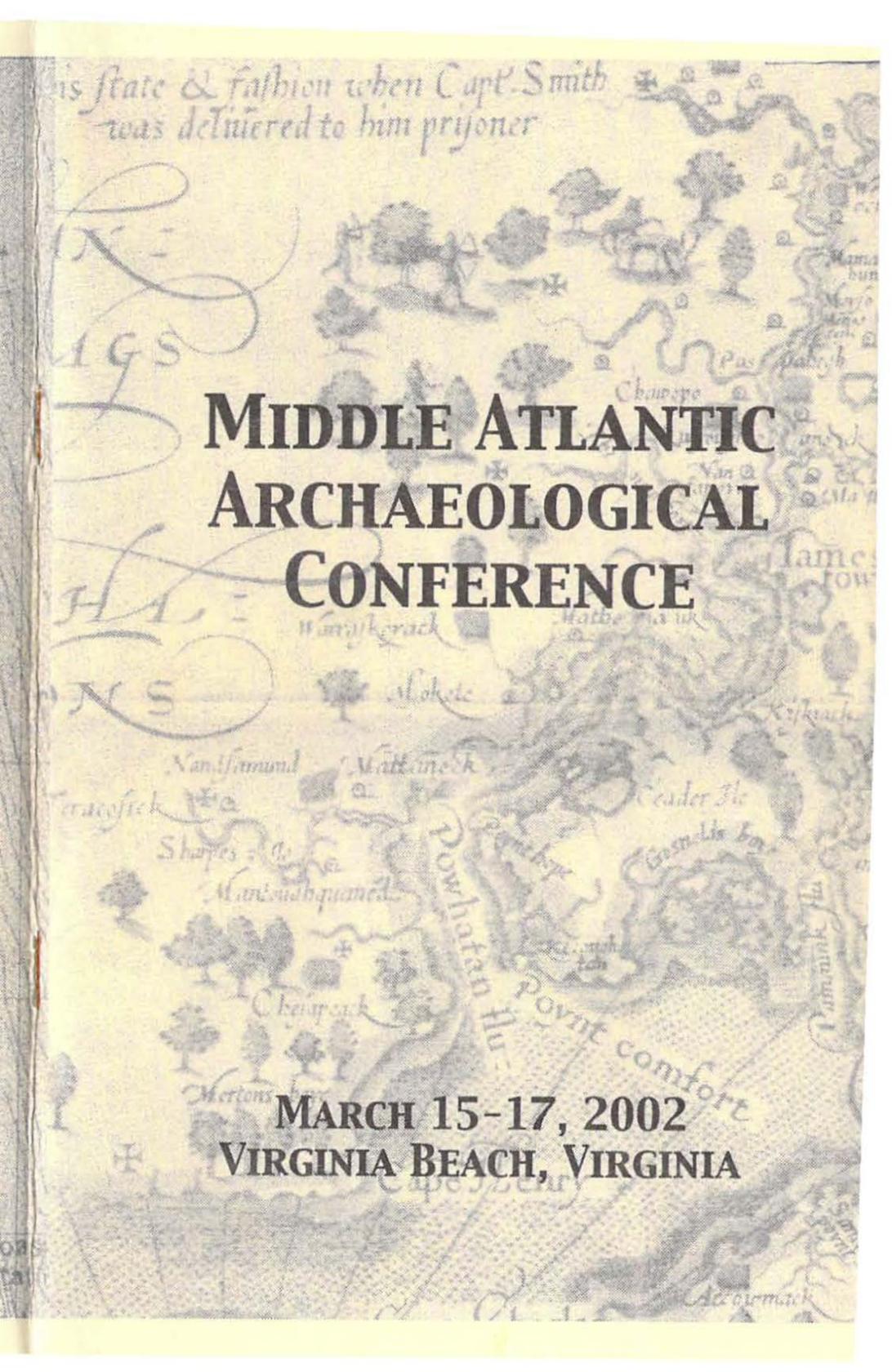


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**MIDDLE ATLANTIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE**

MARCH 15-17, 2002

VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

**32ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

MARCH 15 - 17, 2002

**CAVALIER HOTEL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**

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MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
March 15-17, 2002

Virginia Beach, Virginia

PROGRAM

Friday, March 15, 2002

THEMATIC SESSION: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (12:00-3:00)

CHAIR: Elizabeth Crowell

- 12:00-12:20 Josh Duncan and Emily Lindtveit
Fredericksburg and the Georgian World
- 12:20-12:40 Marshall Joseph Becker
Urban Witchcraft in the 18th Century America
- 12:40-1:00 Marilyn London
Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free
- 1:00-1:20 Douglas B. Mooney, Thomas A. Crist, and Petar D. Glumac
In the Shadow of Independence Hall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence National Historic Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 1:20-1:40 **Break**
- 1:40-2:00 Joseph Schuldenrein
Geoarcheology in the Urban Northeast
- 2:00-2:20 Charles Lee Decker
Furnaces Capable of Melting 52,000 Pound of Iron: Archaeology in the Washington Navy Yard
- 2:20-2:40 Elizabeth Crowell
The Present State of Archaeology in the District of Columbia

2:40-3:00 Nancy Kassner
Planning for a City Museum: Developing a New Partnership

3:00-4:00 **Break**

GENERAL SESSION: LITHIC ANALYSIS (12:00-1:20)

CHAIR: Michael B. Barber

12:00-12:20 Michael B. Barber
Prehistoric Quarry-Related Reduction Stations in the Mountains of Western Virginia: Breaking Rocks in Time and Space

✓ 12:20-12:40 Phillip J. Hill
Paleoindian Biface Reduction in Virginia: A Perspective Based on Williamson Site Excavation and Surface Collection Using the Callahan Reduction Model

12:40-1:00 John M. Rutherford
Problems in Hornfels Debitage Attributes: A Preliminary Synthesis of Weathered Artifacts in Western Fairfax County, Virginia

✓ 1:00-1:20 Kurt W. Carr and Stanley Lantz
An Inventory of Fluted Projectile Points in Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results of a Distributional Analysis

1:20-1:40 **Break**

GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY (1:40-4:00)

CHAIR: Bernard K. Means

✓ 1:40-2:00 Michael Stewart, Darrin Lowery, and Jesse Walker
Site Formation Processes in Tidal Environments: Another Cautionary Tale

- 2:00-2:20 Keith C. Seramur and Ellen A. Cowan
Deep Testing at the Buzzard Rock Complex, Interpreting Prehistoric Environments of a Modified Urban Floodplain
- 2:20-2:40 Philip A. Perazio and Niels R. Rinehart
The Little House in the Uplands
- 2:40-3:00 Bernard K. Means
My Three Sites: Revisiting "Three Archaeological Sites in Somerset County, Pennsylvania"
- 3:00-3:20 Joel C. Hardison, Mike M. Madden, and Mark A. Martin
44BA32 - Jackson Bluff Site Ceramics: Temper, Temper, Temper
- 3:20-3:40 C. Clifford Boyd, Jr. and Robert C. Whisonant
Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology in Saltville, Virginia: Recent Investigations
- 3:40-4:00 Darrin Lowery
Living on the Coast and Living on the Bay: A Comparative Summary of the Archaeological Surveys Conducted in Accomack and Northhampton Counties, Virginia
- 4:00-4:20 **Break**

THEMATIC SESSION: STUDENT RESEARCH (4:00-6:00)

CHAIRS: Clarence Geier and Douglas Sanford

- 4:00-4:20 William H. Weddle, III
Analysis of Lithic Material Found in Unit N1287.5 W2.5 of the Fairwood Livery Site (44GY18)
- 4:20-4:40 Kate Martin
Before the Lees: Prehistory at Stratford Hall Plantation
- 4:40-5:00 Trisha Maust-Blosser and Megan Veness
A High-Elevation Farmstead Complex in the Virginia Blue Ridge: Ownership vs. Tenancy as Reflected in Material Culture

- 5:00-5:20 Kimberly D. Sancomb
History Revisited Through Archaeology at the Chancellorsville Battlefield: the Fairview Site
- 5:20-5:40 Dionisios K. Kavadias
Trinity Cemetery: Ideology Etched in Stone
- 5:40-6:00 Kristin Ward
Archaeology in the Schools

THEMATIC SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT FORT MONROE (4:20-5:40)

CHAIR: John P. Mullen

- 4:20-4:40 John P. Mullen
Recent Archaeological Excavations at Freedom's Fortress
- 4:40-5:00 Christopher L. McDaid
The Influence of the Landforms at Old Point Comfort, Virginia on the Development of the Fort Monroe (1817-1830)
- 5:00-5:20 Antonia Davidson
Is That a Health Spa? What's It Doing There? Archaeological Underpinnings of the Original Hygeia Hotel
- 5:20-5:40 Pamela A. Schenian
The Search for Fort George

THEMATIC SESSION: MIGRATION, ASSIMILATION, AND ABANDONMENT: RECENT RESEARCH IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC CULTURE HISTORY (7:30-9:10)

CHAIR: Carole Nash

- 7:30-7:50 William Gardner
The Hocus Pocus Focus
- 7:50-8:10 George Tolley
Page Series Ceramics: Collars, Twists, and Paste

8:10-8:30

Brad Bowden

Think Regionally, Act Locally: Middle to Late Woodland Mortuary Behavior at the Gala Site

ask for copy of paper

8:30-8:50

Roger Kirchen

What's the Point?: The Typology and Chronology of Woodland Stemmed Bifaces

8:50-9:10

Carole Nash

Yes, Virginia, There is a Middle Woodland: The Mystery of the Abandonment of the Northern Virginia Piedmont

Saturday, March 16, 2002

THEMATIC SESSION: THE CONTACT PERIOD AND THE ATLANTIC WORLD (8:00-2:20)

CHAIRS: Martin Gallivan and Mike Klein

- ✓ 8:00-8:20 Mike Klein
Introduction: An Annales Approach to Contact-Era Archaeology
- ✓ 8:20-8:40 Helen C. Rountree
Second-Best Territory: Late 17th-Century Indian Refuge Communities in Swamps
- ✓ 8:40-9:00 Laura J. Galke
Exploring the Nature of Late-17th-Century Native American Lifeways in the Upper Chesapeake: A Comparison of the Posey and Camden Sites
- ✓ 9:00-9:20 E. Randolph Turner, III and Christopher S. Eckard
The Invisible Virginians: Carribean Indian Slaves in 17th-Century Virginia and Their Archaeological Recognition
- 9:20-9:40 Donald Gaylord
Contiguity and Continuity: The Dialectic Between the Particular and the General in the Prehistoric and Historic Virginia Coastal Plain
- 9:40-10:00 Danielle Moretti-Langholtz
Receiving the Word: The Rise of Christianity Among Virginia Indians

- 10:00-10:20 **Break**
- 10:20-10:40 Martin Gallivan and Mike Klein
Economy, Architecture, and Exchange
- 10:40-11:00 Lisa Lauria
*Mythical Giants of the Chesapeake: An Evaluation of the
Archaeological Construction of "Susquehannock"*
- 11:00-11:20 Lynn Marie Pietak
Body Ornamentation Among the Tuscarora
- 11:20-11:40 Thomas Klatka
*Responses to the Conditions of Culture Contact in Western
Virginia*
- 11:40-12:00 Heather A. Lapham
*Native American Deer Hunting Strategies and Deerskin
Production in a Contact Period Context*
- 12:00-1:00 **Lunch—17th-Century Workgroup Lunch—
Contact Julia King, sandwich bar at \$10 per person**
- 1:00-1:20 Stephen R. Potter
Power and Politics in Ancient Washington
- 1:20-1:40 Maureen S. Meyers
Modeling Westo Movements from Virginia to South Carolina
- 1:40-2:00 Karen F. Anderson-Cordova, Mark R. Barnes, and Peter E.
Siegel
*The Interaction Between the Carribean and Eastern North
America in the Colonial Contact Period*
- 2:00-2:20 Jeffrey L. Hantman
*Long Term Political Processes in the Middle Atlantic Region:
Assessing Hierarchy in the Contact Era Chesapeake*
- 2:20-2:40 **Break**

9:40-10:00 Danielle Moretti-Langholtz
Receiving the Word: The Rise of Christianity Among Virginia Indians

THEMATIC SESSION: NEW INSIGHTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC SHRINES (8:00-9:40)

CHAIR: Dennis J. Pogue

8:00-8:20 David Muraca, Philip Levy, and John Coombs
Time, Space, and Form: Reconstructing Rich Neck Plantation

8:20-8:40 Matthew Reeves
Examining a Pre-Georgian Plantation Landscape in Piedmont Virginia: The Original Madison Family Plantation, 1726-1770

8:40-9:00 Esther C. White
"A pretty considerable Distillery": Placing George Washington's Distillery Within a Regional Context

9:00-9:20 Christine Jirikowic, David Shonyo, and Myra Lau
Through a Verdant Lens: Archaeological Investigations in George Mason's Formal Garden at Gunston Hall

✓ 9:20-9:40 Barbara J. Heath
Rediscovering Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

9:40-10:00 **Break**

THEMATIC SESSION: WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE: CONSERVATION OF WATERLOGGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS (10:00-12:00)

CHAIRS: Emily Williams and Lisa Young

10:00-10:20 Emily Williams
The Role of Conservation on Site

10:20-10:40 Howard Wellman
Safe Transport and Storage of Artifacts from Waterlogged Contexts

- 10:40-11:00 Claire Peachey
Conservation on Navy Shipwrecks
- 11:00-11:20 Wayne R. Lusardi
Pirate Loot: Artifacts Recovered from Queen Anne's Revenge (1718)
- 11:20-11:40 Lisa Young
The Conservation of Unique Materials Recovered from Waterlogged Sites in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States.
- 11:40-12:00 Melba J. Myers
From Mud to Exhibit Mount: Low Tech Freeze Drying of a Waterlogged Log Canoe

THEMATIC SESSION: SAVING THE BLACK CREEK SITE: NATIVE AMERICANS TAKE CONTROL OF THEIR HERITAGE (1:00-5:30)

CHAIR: Cara Lee Blume

- ✓ 1:00-1:05 Cara Lee Blume
Opening Remarks Chairman Gould
- ✓ 1:05-1:35 Gregory Werkheiser 24 yrs old
New Legal Strategies for the Protection of Culturally Significant Properties
- ✓ 1:35-1:55 ~~Richard M. Affleck~~
~~*Prehistoric Settlement on Pochuck Creek: The Maple Grange Road Bridge Site, Sussex County, New Jersey*~~
- ✓ 1:55-2:25 Rick Patterson
Ten Years of Research at the Black Creek Site chitchat book
- ✓ 2:25-2:45 Jessica Paladini
Fighting City Hall: A Citizen's Preservation Effort
- 2:45-3:00 **Break**

- 3:00-3:20 Urie Ridgeway
The Black Creek Site: The Tribal Context
- ✓ 3:20-3:40 Mark Gould
The Black Creek Site and the Lenape Community
- ✓ 3:40-4:00 Earl Evans
The Black Creek Site and the Broader Native American Community
- ✓ 4:00-4:20 Cara Blume
Relinquishing Control: The Archaeologist as Consultant to Native Americans
- 4:20-5:30 DISCUSSION

THEMATIC SESSION: CURRENT RESEARCH IN NEW JERSEY'S OUTER COASTAL PLAIN (2:40-5:00)

CHAIR: Ilene Grossman-Bailey

- 2:40-3:00 Carolyn L. Hartwick
Geoarchaeological Study of a Buried Upland Soil Sequence in a Tidal Salt Marsh along the Delaware Bay
- 3:00-3:20 Donald M. Thieme
Paleolandscapes for Prehistoric Occupations on the Atlantic Coastal Plain: Using Sequence Stratigraphy to Integrate Onshore and Offshore Lithofacies
- 3:20-3:40 Paul McEachen and David Perry
The Zulker Avenue Site (28-Ca-98): A Late Woodland Transient Camp from the Coastal Plain of New Jersey
- ✓ 3:40-4:00 Ilene Grossman-Bailey
"In the Sandy Interior of the Southern Part of the State...": Outer Coastal Plain Archaeology in the Past
- ✓ 4:00-4:20 Patricia Hansell and Anthony Ranere
Strategies for Assessing Site Distribution Data: The Case of the Great Egg Harbor

4:20-4:40 Sandra H. Bierbrauer, Margaret E. Lewis, Bruce Mohn, John Rebar, and Carolyn Hartwick
Analysis of Faunal Remains at a Late Woodland Coastal Site in Cape May Court House, NJ

4:40-5:00 Marshall Becker
Discussant

Sunday, March 17, 2002

**GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT
(9:30-11:10)**

CHAIR: George Tolley

9:30-9:50 Funk, Chan
"Take Dead Aim": Section 106, Background Research, and Watershed Syntheses

9:50-10:10 Mark A. McConaughy
The Impact of Longwall Mining on National Historic Register Sites

10:10-10:30 Michelle McClenny and Scott Grammer
Ridgefield: A Survey of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Plantation

10:30-10:50 James Hepner
The Other Fredericksburg, Virginia: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Historic and Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Taylor Branch Drainage in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

10:50-11:10 Douglas W. Sanford
Slave Quarter Architecture from a Documentary Perspective

GENERAL SESSION: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY (9:30-11:10)

CHAIR: Donald K. Creveling

- 9:30-9:50 Patricia E. Gibble
18th-Century Redware Folk Terms and Vessel Forms: Colonial Everyday Dishes and What They Were Called
- 9:50-10:10 Christopher T. Espenshade
Archaeology of the Pottery Shops of Washington County,
- 10:10-10:30 Evan M. Miller and Heather L. Olsen
Grave Stains: The Search for Answers in Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery
- 10:30-10:50 Donald K. Creveling
It's a Family Thing: Engaging a Community in Their Past
- 10:50-11:10 Patrick O'Neill
Investigations to find the 1790s Overseer's House of George Washington's Union Farm

Friday - Sunday

POSTER SESSION—ONGOING IN THE BOOK ROOM

Stevan C. Pullins and Daniel Hayes
Data Recovery, Geoarchaeology, and Prehistoric Ceramics at a Stratified Site in the Virginia Piedmont

Richard Sacchi
Mt. Air Plantation - Preservation on a Grand Scale

NOTES

SESSION ABSTRACTS

FRIDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

CHAIR: Elizabeth A. Crowell

Urban archaeology provides the opportunity for archaeologists to examine the lifeways of previous residents of what are now urban settings. Papers in this symposium represent both studies of archaeology "of the city" and "in the city". These studies span the Middle Atlantic region and include the investigation of both prehistoric and historical archaeological sites. The papers represent both case studies of individual sites and archaeological resources, area syntheses, and use of specific methodologies to address research goals. As a group, they represent the diverse research that is being conducted in urban settings.

THEMATIC SESSION: MIGRATION, ASSIMILATION, AND ABANDONMENT: RECENT RESEARCH IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC CULTURE HISTORY

CHAIR Carole Nash

After almost four decades of vilification as particularist and irrelevant, culture history - the first paradigm to unify Americanist archaeology - is being reevaluated as the basis of archaeological vernacular. Defined alternatively as a research process and product, culture history with its typology building and regional cultural syntheses is recognized as the transcendent framework within which current prehistoric archaeology is conducted (Preucel and Hodder 1996). This is not news in the Middle Atlantic, where cultural historical studies have always found a refuge, and have, perhaps, been indulged. This session presents papers that argue for the analysis of the distribution of cultural variation across space and time as a noble pursuit when used in the service of greater anthropological questions. Recent Woodland-period research in the Middle Atlantic illustrates the importance of preserving the general tack of culture history while reevaluating traditional syntheses.

SATURDAY

THEMATIC SESSION: THE CONTACT PERIOD AND THE ATLANTIC WORLD

CHAIRS: Martin Gallivan and Mike Klein

Recent archaeological and historical studies, including the work of the *Annales* school and world-systems models, demonstrate the benefits of interpreting the past at multiple temporal and spatial scales. Recognition of the importance of processes operating at several spatial and temporal scales overcomes the epistemological divide separating ecologically-detailed prehistoric studies from sociopolitically-nuanced treatments of the historic period. These related sessions locate and trace the consequences of the seventeenth-century arrival of Europeans in Virginia within local, regional, and Atlantic contexts.

THEMATIC SESSION: NEW INSIGHTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC SHRINES

CHAIR: Dennis J. Pogue

The history of the development of the discipline of historical archaeology in the Commonwealth of Virginia is indelibly marked by the contributions of several long-standing, privately supported programs of research carried out at some of the state's most significant, most visited historic sites. Beginning more than 70 years ago, the archaeological research that has been conducted at Colonial Williamsburg, Mount Vernon, Monticello, and Poplar Forest, to name just a few, has been instrumental in developing new interpretations of the history of the Old Dominion. While there is no doubt that most of those programs were founded with the rather limited goal of casting even greater glory on the memory of the famous individuals who lived there and on the significant events that occurred there, over time the focus of research has broadened to include a much wider group of subjects. The papers in this session serve to demonstrate just how broadly the focus of interest has been expanded, to include virtually every element of plantation culture and society spanning over 150 years of the history of the state.

THEMATIC SESSION: WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE: CONSERVATION OF WATERLOGGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS

CHAIRS: Emily Williams and Lisa Young

Recently, several large-scale projects in the mid-Atlantic region, as well as a number of smaller sites with significant waterlogged components, have resulted in the excavation of large amounts of waterlogged material, ranging from large metal artifacts, such as canons, to delicate organic artifacts made of wood, leather, bone and even tortoiseshell. This session will highlight the role of conservation in the recovery, stabilization and analysis of materials from these sites and will provide information on the options open to archaeologists when large amounts of waterlogged material are suddenly encountered.

THEMATIC SESSION: SAVING THE BLACK CREEK SITE: NATIVE AMERICANS TAKE CONTROL OF THEIR HERITAGE

CHAIR: Cara Lee Blume

The Black Creek Site, located in northern New Jersey, preserves a record of as much as 10,000 years of Native American settlement in a complex geomorphological setting that includes cultural material in stratified floodplain deposits and in an upland surface setting. The effort to save the Black Creek site from development as a sports complex resulted from collaboration between local residents concerned about the site and the local governmental process, Native Americans who have come to regard the site as an important cultural property, and archaeologists committed to the historic preservation process and consultation with the descendants of the people we study. In this session, the archaeological story is interwoven with an exploration of the legal issues, the views of a local citizen, and, most importantly, the views of the Native Americans who have come forward to protect the site.

THEMATIC SESSION: CURRENT RESEARCH IN NEW JERSEY'S OUTER COASTAL PLAIN

CHAIR: Ilene Grossman-Bailey

...Indians lived most of the year in the valley of the Delaware, and came to the coast only at certain seasons to hunt and fish....In the sandy interior of the southern part of the State there are comparatively few traces; it was a hunting preserve...

Since Alanson Skinner wrote these words in 1913 about New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain, its importance in the past may have been somewhat overlooked by archaeologists. In the last 30 years or so, a great deal of information has been amassed through various kinds of archaeological efforts. Recently, new technologies and techniques have been used by cultural resource professionals, academics and independent scholars to create a fuller picture of Native American presence in the Outer Coastal Plain before and after European colonization. This session seeks to present a brief look at current and recent archaeological research in this area.

ABSTRACTS

King, Julia

Seventeenth Century Workgroup Luncheon Roundtable

If Archaeologists are to make significant contributions to the study of colonial culture, we need to produce more detailed comparative studies. This roundtable discussion will focus on a careful and critical review of a recently completed proposal to undertake comparative research in the Chesapeake. The authors of the proposal solicit your input in the identification of topics for study. A copy of the proposal will be sent to roundtable participants approximately one month before the conference, and the roundtable will focus on a discussion of the issues raised (and, we hope, those not raised) in the document.

Poster Abstracts

Pullins, Stevan C. and Daniel R. Hayes

Data Recovery, Geoarchaeology, and Prehistoric Ceramics at a Stratified Site in the Virginia Piedmont

Archaeological data recovery sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation at Site 44PO81, located on the floodplain of the James River in the Virginia Piedmont, has provided a unique opportunity to link an attribute-based analysis of prehistoric ceramics with a series of radiocarbon dates and a careful analysis of site development and geomorphological processes. The opportunity to investigate such a deeply stratified site is rare, and these results have provided a temporal and developmental framework for understanding changes in material culture and the relationship of Piedmont and Coastal Plain societies.

Sacchi, Richard

Mt. Air Plantation - Preservation on a Grand Scale

In 1992 Mt Air, dating to circa 1760, suffered a cataclysmic fire that totally destroyed the elegant house and rambling later additions. Through the development process and as a gift from the owners, the house remains and 16 acres of land were donated to the Fairfax County Park Authority, Virginia. In an effort to open the park to the public for historic interpretation, archaeological investigations began in 1999. It was quickly realized that to continue investigations and to preserve the remaining house components a massive preservation effort needed to be undertaken which would require heavy equipment for the removal of the tons of fire debris. The poster describes the methods used to accomplish this task and highlights other areas of the plantation including the excavation of a suspected earlier domestic structure. As an ongoing project, this is the first in a series of planned preservation and excavation projects funded by Fairfax County Park Authority.

Paper Abstracts

Affleck, Richard M.

Prehistoric Settlement on Pochuck Creek: The Maple Grange Road Bridge Site, Sussex County, New Jersey

In 1994, archaeological data recovery excavations were conducted at the Maple Grange Road Bridge Site (28SX297), on the floodplain of Pochuck Creek, Vernon Township, New Jersey. The excavations revealed a deeply stratified soil sequence that contained artifacts from the Early Archaic through the Contact periods—a record of 8,000 years of Native American occupation. It was also evident that Site 28SX297 represented the margin of a rather larger site, now referred to as the Black Creek Site. The data derived from the Maple Grange Road Bridge Site is especially important given the relative paucity of information for prehistoric sites in the Highlands physiographic region of New Jersey. The importance, to the Native American and archaeological communities, of the Black Creek Site and of other prehistoric archaeological sites not yet investigated, looms even larger because of the increasing pace of development in the northern portion of the state.

Anderson-Cordova, Karen F., Mark R. Barnes, and Peter E. Siegel

The Interaction Between the Carribean and Eastern North America in the Colonial Contact Period

European exploration, from the 1490s to the 1540s, of the Caribbean and Eastern North America established the former as an area rich in exploitable natural and human resources, while the latter was perceived mainly as devoid of the same. Sixteenth-century settlement in North America by the Spanish was driven to protect the treasure fleet convoys from French and English military activities. After 1607, and continuing into the eighteenth century, Eastern North American settlements supported their Caribbean plantation societies through inter-colonial trade, and imperial interests during wars among European countries. Throughout the contact and colonial periods of both areas, the Caribbean colonies were viewed by their respective governments as more significant economically, militarily, and politically than the Eastern North American colonies. Understanding this paradigm should be a key component in placing contact and colonial sites within a larger world-systems model.

Barber, Michael B.

Prehistoric Quarry-Related Reduction Stations in the Mountains of Western Virginia: Breaking Rocks in Time and Space

Prehistoric quarry and quarry-related reduction sites have long been viewed as monolithic in nature with a set pattern of preform production developed in Paleoindian times and continuing into the Late Woodland Period. Current data from the mountainous areas of Virginia runs counter to this hypothesis. While

preform production during Paleoindian and Early Archaic times is supported by the data, Middle and Late Archaic knappers appear to have gone beyond the preform stage. This is interpreted as a reflection of the overall utilized flake tool kits of the period. Although evidence for the Early and Middle Woodland remains sketchy, during the Late Woodland, lithic procurement is more localized with added reduction occurring at the village level. Quarries also seem to vary with regard to physiographic province as well as material quarried. These variations will also be discussed.

Barnes, Mark R. (see Anderson-Cordova, Karen F.)

Becker, Marshall Joseph

Urban Witchcraft in the Eighteenth-Century America

The discovery and identification of a “witch bottle” during archaeological excavations within downtown Pittsburgh provided an important insight into the distribution of folk magic in the United States. In addition to documenting the survival of this type of witchcraft into the nineteenth century with hard evidence from an urban context, the Pittsburgh bottle allows us to recognize the extent of transfer of these English-derived popular beliefs in witchcraft to the cities. Finds of several witch bottles attest to the wide distribution of these beliefs in the northeastern part of the American colonies. This religious, or magical, belief system came to America along with colonists from the English midlands where these charms are archaeologically well documented and also known from the literature as early as the sixteenth century.

The earliest known American examples of witch bottles date to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Pittsburgh example suggests that these beliefs may have lingered into the early nineteenth century. The rise of science and improvements in medical knowledge appear to have caused these folk beliefs to fade during the era of the American enlightenment, or the Age of Science. This transformation reflects changes in the ways that many people came to understand the “natural” world, but by no means ended popular belief, in rural as well as urban settings, in the efficacy of folk magic and astrology. The dissemination of folk magic, including the use of witch bottles, into urban contexts is a probable precursor of various types of witchcraft as a religious system.

Bierbrauer, Sandra H., Margaret E. Lewis, Bruce Mohn, John Rebar, and Carolyn Hartwick

Analysis of Faunal Remains at a Late Woodland Coastal Site in Cape May Court House, NJ

Faculty and students at Richard Stockton College and Rutgers University spent five summers testing and excavating a prehistoric site complex on about 2,000

acres of the Cape May National Wildlife Refuge property, and adjacent areas, on Kimble's Beach Road, Cape May Court House, NJ. Collections of material eroding out of the Delaware River shore line yielded artifacts ranging from late Paleoindian through contact period times, but excavated material was primarily late Woodland component. The site complex included a range of plant communities from sand dunes, salt marsh, freshwater marsh, wetlands forest and mixed upland hardwood forest.

Excavations were made on the beach front in areas now under 2-3 meters of water at high tide; shell middens; and on transects across the upland portions of the site. Large quantities of mollusk shell were recovered, predominantly oyster, with some hard clam and whelk. Vertebrate material included over 6,000 fragments of bone, teeth, claws, turtle shell fragments and fish scales.

Vertebrate remains were cleaned and sorted by class: fish, reptile, mammal, and bird. Then diagnostic remains were identified to genus and sometimes to species. Vertebrate material included large quantities of fresh and brackish water turtles, snake, mammal such as deer, bear, and muskrat, bird, and fish.

Charred plant remains were sparse, and included a few hickory and acorn shells, seeds, and both charred hardwoods and softwoods. No charred corn, beans, squash or other cultivated plants were found. Radiocarbon dates of beach muck associated with artifacts ranged from 1200 to 1400 AD. Two prehistoric skeletons were exhumed, both well nourished adult males. One skeleton yielded a radiocarbon date of 1415 AD +/- 25 years, while the second was not datable. Our finds support a hypothesis that year-round sedentary living at this site, based on mixed marine/upland hunting, fishing, and gathering, was possible.

Blume, Cara

Relinquishing Control: The Archaeologist as Consultant to Native Americans

Serving as archaeological consultant for the effort to save the Black Creek site has been a challenging experience for an archaeologist who has spent a lifetime dealing with the structured process of cultural resources management. It has also been uniquely satisfying to work with the descendants of the people I have spent a lifetime studying. Nonetheless, functioning effectively as a consultant to the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape has required a reconsideration of commonly held archaeological values, and an acknowledgement of the Lenape people as partners in the preservation process, rather than as passive recipients of archaeological beneficence.

Bowden, Brad

Think Regionally, Act Locally: Middle to Late Woodland Mortuary Behavior at the Gala Site

Archaeological data recovery at the Gala Site for proposed improvements to Route 220 in Botetourt County, Virginia, revealed a mortuary complex dating to the late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland periods. This dense cluster of secondary burials and associated large pit features contained evidence of more than one layer of burial features in a subsoil matrix suggesting the initial stages of mound construction. Radiocarbon dates and several mortuary characteristics suggest an association with the sub-mound components of the central Virginia Late Woodland mound complex termed the Lewis Creek Mound Culture by MacCord, later the subject of Dunham's 1994 dissertation. Several Adena/Hopewell traits also were represented allowing a unique opportunity to examine the Middle to Late Woodland transition in western Virginia from an ideological perspective. Chemical, micro- and macro-botanical analyses provide additional insight into mortuary behavior during this period.

Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr. and Robert C. Whisonant

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology in Saltville, Virginia: Recent Investigations

As a result of a NASA-funded research project, archaeological survey and testing has been conducted at five locations in and around Saltville, Virginia since 1999. One goal of the project has been to test the efficiency of some NASA remote sensing techniques in identifying the locations of nineteenth-century sites such as Civil War fortifications and salt production facilities. While two salt furnaces have been identified and tested, a slave cemetery and prehistoric site have also been investigated. For a variety of reasons, more traditional survey techniques, such as the use of local informants, shovel tests, and metal detectors have been more effective in finding these sites than the NASA equipment. In this paper we present a summary of the project and the results of our artifact and feature analysis of the prehistoric and historic components on four sites.

Carr, Kurt W. and Stanley Lantz

An Inventory of Fluted Projectile Points in Pennsylvania: Preliminary Results of a Distributional Analysis

Pennsylvania has begun an inventory of fluted points recovered in the state. Over 600 specimens have been identified and the inventory includes locational information and an intensive metric analysis. Each specimen is assigned to a specific fluted projectile point type and based on a visual analysis, the lithic material is identified. Regional surveys in the East have suggested that some types may represent regional Paleoindian bands. This presentation will focus on the horizontal distribution of fluted point types and lithic material types to identify Paleoindian settlement patterns.

Coombs, John (see Muraca, David)

Cowan, Ellen A. (see Seramur, Keith C.)

Creveling, Donald K.

It's a Family Thing: Engaging a Community in Their Past

The Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park (18PR320) features the reconstructed foundations of two slave quarters of a Maryland tobacco plantation. Northampton is located on parkland within a townhouse development in suburban Prince George's County, Maryland, less than ten miles from Washington, DC. Excavations and interpretive programs involving volunteers from the local community and public schools have been ongoing at Northampton since 1990. In addition, dozens of descendants of African-Americans who were enslaved at Northampton during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries live and work in Prince George's County today. More than twenty five descendants of Elizabeth Hawkins, who lived at Northampton in the nineteenth century, have participated in the excavations and have provided family papers and oral histories to the project. Active participation of the public and the descendant community in the archaeology at the Northampton Slave Quarters has contributed to the process of enabling the citizens of this majority African-American county to create and manage their role in interpreting their past.

Crist, Thomas A. (see Mooney, Douglas B.)

Crowell, Elizabeth

The Present State of Archaeology in the District of Columbia

Archaeological projects have been occurring in the District of Columbia for over one hundred years. These projects have included projects done in cooperation with the Smithsonian, those conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and those conducted by universities and as part of field schools or other projects. These projects have formed a database of information for the District of Columbia. This paper will present an overview of what has been done thus far and make recommendations for the future of archaeology in the district.

Davidson, Antonia

Is That a Health Spa? What's It Doing There? Archaeological Underpinnings of the Original Hygeia Hotel

The Hygeia Hotel operated between 1822 and 1862 just outside of the main gate of Fort Monroe near Hampton, Virginia. The hotel originally housed workers constructing the fort, but soon expanded into an establishment fit for Presidents. The YMCA, which today stands on the location of the original hotel, recently under-

went major renovations that included excavation of the foundation. Surprisingly, much material relating to the grand days of the hotel was recovered in the fill deposits beneath the YMCA, including fragments of ceramics, bottles and other kitchenware. There were some other surprising and curious results. In this paper I will present a picture of the many layers of interesting occupation on this busy site.

Duncan, Josh, and Emily Lindtveit
Fredericksburg and the Georgian World

The concept of the Georgian world-view has served as an organizing principle for the archaeology of the eighteenth century from New England to the Chesapeake. The town of Fredericksburg was established at the falls of the Rappahannock River in 1728, as the Georgian order in the Chesapeake Region coalesced. Fires raged through the downtown five times between 1799 and 1823, most notably during 1807, leading to rebuilding of the town soon after the triumph of the Georgian order. In addition, over the course of the eighteenth century, Fredericksburg shifted from a tobacco-based port town to a center of the regional grain trade. This paper uses the past ten years of archaeological, architectural, and material culture studies to examine the eighteenth century creation and transformation of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Eckard, Christopher S. (see Turner, E. Randolph, III)

Espenshade, Christopher T.
Archaeology of the Pottery Shops of Washington County, Virginia

In 2001-2002, Skelly and Loy, Inc., conducted archival and archaeological research into the historic pottery industry of Washington County, southwestern Virginia. The project was completed under a Virginia Department of Historic Resources Cost-Share grant that was also supported by Washington County and the William King Regional Arts Center. The pottery industry spanned 1780-1940, and included four periods: Early Earthenware Farmer-Potters (1780-1840); Continued Earthenware and Family Stoneware (1841-1870); Big Shop Stoneware (1871-1930); and Art Pottery (1938-1940). Archaeological investigations were conducted at 20 suspected shop locations. The archival and archaeological results are presented with reference to regional ceramic traditions.

Evans, Earl
The Black Creek Site and the Broader Native American Community

This presentation will provide the audience with a background of repatriation concerns and activities of Tribes on a national scope and how they relate to the activities of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape and the Black Creek preservation efforts. The audience will learn about Tribal responses and activities in relation to NAGPRA,

and various cultural preservation activities Tribes across the nation have been able to conduct in partnership with other government officials and agencies.

Funk, Chan

"Take Dead Aim": Section 106, Background Research, and Watershed Syntheses

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation along with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Quality recently implemented a Cultural Resources GIS for the Commonwealth's Historic Properties. This paper focuses on attributes of this archaeological database that enable enhanced Background Research for Section 106 compliance projects. One feature of the Cultural Resources GIS is Area Summaries for Pennsylvania's Watershed's. Presently, summaries provide researchers with the total number of sites in the watershed, datable sites, upland datable sites, sites with features, stratified sites, and historic sites. This data along with an examination of associated site forms, reports, and curated collections, can be synthesized to focus identification methods and hone research questions during testing and mitigation of archaeological sites.

Galke, Laura J.

Exploring the Nature of Late-Seventeenth-Century Native American Lifeways in the Upper Chesapeake: A Comparison of the Posey and Camden Sites

Responses to sustained cultural contact in the colonial Chesapeake region varied, contingent upon the local environment, historical events, and the political relationships between Native Americans and Europeans. The Virginia and Maryland colonies, respectively, administered their Native American populations in different ways: ways that affected the growth and development of these colonies for generations. This presentation compares the assemblages of the Maryland Posey site (c. 1650 - 1700) with that of the Virginia Camden site (c. 1680 - 1710). While the assemblages of these two sites share many similarities, in terms of the types of artifacts present and their temporal range, this analysis revealed that occupants of the Posey site had greater proportions of European material goods than their counterparts at the Camden site. The different socio-political climates that characterized each of their respective colonial administrations are considered in devising plausible explanations for their differential development.

Gallivan, Martin D. and Mike Klein

Economy, Architecture, and Exchange

Explanations of past behavior often emphasize the primacy of rational self-interest, symbolic cultural orders, social structures, or environmental constraints. However, human beings simultaneously exist as psychological, social, and biological beings, and respond at different temporal and spatial scales to myriad natural and social processes. Consequently, archaeological research should be open to the

interaction of multiple processes affecting social phenomena at varying temporal and social scales. This paper examines the changing relationship between staple finance (i.e. household production), wealth finance (i.e. prestige-good exchange), and stylistic behavior during the late prehistoric and contact eras by considering the effects of environmental, social, and cultural variables on the archaeological record.

Gardner, William

The Hocus Pocus Focus, or if there is more than one, The Hoci Poci Foci

While running rampant with a backhoe in the Potomac River floodplain in the Loudoun County Piedmont, I chanced to fall on a mishmash of Late Woodland artifacts. Hmm, someone said, the Montgomery Focus (aka, euphemistically, the Montgomery Complex). Having long stayed away from this confusing construct, I later found myself dozing in a meeting in which Z-twists and S-twists in the Luray Focus were discussed. Gads, I thought, as I abruptly awakened, McKern does live on in Iowa. In all seriousness, despite my Herculean efforts over the past few decades to bring Middle Atlantic Archaeology to post-modernity, I am sad to say that we still languish in the bowels of culture history. I will attempt to further remedy this by offering my observations on said foci, which will in turn contribute to the mystery of whether it was Carl Schmidt or Elvis who was spotted with Bill at that Walmart in South Des Moines.

Gaylord, Donald

Contiguity and Continuity: The Dialectic Between the Particular and the General in the Prehistoric and Historic Virginia Coastal Plain

The creation of modern, historically-based constructs, though initially important for better formulating interpretations of the past, has led to an implicit and sometimes explicit denial of variation within the geographic and temporal scales of analysis that have been examined by scholars. This is particularly true of the so-called Powhatan Indians of Virginia, or the Coastal Algonquian peoples of North America. Through what I call a dual process of conflation and inflation, historical accounts from disparate times and places are synthesized into monolithic, objectivist models of past societies, which are then used to interpret historic phenomena to which the original accounts may not have any meaningful connection. An alternative approach is offered to these monolithic models, one that is more fluid and recognizes that the production of archaeological and historical knowledge is better accommodated by freeing itself from static constructs that structure this process. First, I do not presume that the various historical accounts have any inherent connection with each other, and I treat them as separate discursive events. Second, objectivist models are incorporated with contextually particular data, in a dialectical fashion, in an ongoing process in which each informs and transforms the other. Thus, new knowledge is not predisposed by static structures, and static structures

are not produced by new findings. To support the claim of the presence of these modern, monolithic constructs, several examples of conflation/inflation are examined to show the various ways that these processes are mobilized. Finally, historical and archaeological evidence is analyzed to show that variation is, in fact, as apparent as similarity in the area being studied. Also, as noted in previous researchers' work, geographically patterned similarity and difference within the archaeological record of this area, though by no means static or impermeable, is further supported by this examination.

Gibble, Patricia E.

Eighteenth-Century Redware Folk Terms and Vessel Forms: Colonial Everyday Dishes and What They Were Called

The most frequently recovered ceramic class from American colonial archaeological sites is domestically produced red earthenware (redware), a porous bodied pottery decorated with colored slips and lead oxide glazes. American pottery scholars have contributed significant redware production information and regional typologies for many colonial settings but in the case of Pennsylvania, a standardized classificatory scheme thus far has not been realized. This presentation summarizes redware research in which a synthesis of archaeological and documentary redware data from southeastern Pennsylvania contexts is provided.

Creation of a redware typological system requires the quantification and comparison of two data sources, primary eighteenth-century documents and reconstructed pottery vessels. Six historical sites situated in the southeastern portion of the state supplied the redware assemblages used in this study. Comparison of the derived folk term taxonomy to redware pottery histories and vessel forms from assemblages has led to the creation of an incipient redware type series for 18th century Pennsylvania contexts.

Glumac, Petar D. (see Mooney, Douglas B.)

Gould, Mark

The Black Creek Site and the Lenape Community

This presentation will demonstrate the unique role of the Tribal community in preservation activities of the Black Creek Site. The audience will also learn about the role and political activities of the Tribal government and community while pursuing preservation of the Black Creek Site.

Grammer, Scott (see McClenny, Michelle)

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene

"In the Sandy Interior of the Southern Part of the State...": Outer Coastal Plain Archaeology in the Past

Since the 1790s antiquarians and their archaeologist heirs have tried to understand the nature of Native American settlement, lifestyles, ethnicity and the length of their habitation in coastal New Jersey. Scholars like Abbott, Mercer, Cushing, and J. Alden Mason, better known for work elsewhere, devoted part of their attention to studying the sites and artifacts of New Jersey's coast. Early professional archaeologists like Dorothy Cross, Alanson Skinner, Max Schrabisch, Ralph Linton, Ernest Hawkes and others surveyed and excavated sites in coastal areas. Since the 1970's, however, many hundreds of cultural resource driven surveys and excavations have been conducted. These have amassed large amounts of data on sites, artifacts, settlement and environmental conditions. This paper will examine some of the history of this research toward understanding the changing styles and levels of inquiry into the prehistory of New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain.

Hansell, Patricia, and Anthony Ranere

Strategies for Assessing Site Distribution Data: The Case of the Great Egg Harbor

In the 1980s transects totaling 101 km in length were systematically examined for evidence of prehistoric remains in the watershed of the Great Egg Harbor River in southern New Jersey. Transects were chosen using either random sampling designs or following power line right-of-ways. An additional 15 linear km were surveyed along stream courses. These surveys uncovered a total of 49 sites (with 71 components) which ranged in size from >100 to <135,000 square meters and dated from the Middle(?) / Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. These data provide the basis for predicting site locations and for estimating occupational intensity in different environmental settings through time in the Outer Coastal Plain of southern New Jersey.

Hantman, Jeffrey L.

Long Term Political Processes in the Middle Atlantic Region: Assessing Hierarchy in the Contact Era Chesapeake

This paper examines archaeological evidence for continuous social inequality in the Middle Atlantic region between the Late Archaic and the Contact period. The intent of the paper is to assess the political hierarchy described for contact era Native American societies in the Chesapeake in the context of a pattern of social ranking and competition which had a long-term history in the region. I first examine conceptions of big-man and chiefly organizations as societal types. Next, I review temporal and spatial patterning in the different media and rituals that mark social differentiation in the Middle Atlantic, including stone bowls, ceramics,

mortuary ritual, and exchange goods. It is suggested that hierarchy in the contact era may be best understood as an expression of long-standing indigenous political practice rather than a unique response to either European incursions or evolutionary and ecological selective pressures.

Hardison, Joel C., Mike M. Madden, and Mark A. Martin

44BA32 - Jackson Bluff Site Ceramics: Temper, Temper, Temper.

44BA32, a Late Woodland site, was excavated during the summer of 2001 by volunteers with the USDA Passport in Time Program and the Archeological Society of Virginia, under the guidance of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest Archaeology Department. This paper will deal with the analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered. Pottery from individual features will be discussed along with the hypothesis of multiple occupations. BA32 ceramics will be compared to other local Woodland occupations along the upper Jackson River (44BA3, 5, 15, 29 and 31). Comparisons will be analyzed in order to create a database for temper size and surface decoration to reveal if individual craftsmanship of ceramic vessels within this region may be noted.

Hartwick, Carolyn L.(see also Bierbrauer, Sandra H.)

Geoarchaeological study of a buried upland soil sequence in a tidal salt marsh along the Delaware Bay

Recent investigations have identified a significant Late Woodland archaeological site within a buried upland soil sequence on Kimble's Beach along the Delaware Bay in Cape May County, New Jersey. A regional geoarchaeological survey suggested that this upland soil sequence was also buried beneath the extensive tidal salt marshes adjacent to Kimble's Beach. Core sampling was completed along a 300 m-long transect from the archaeological locality on the beach face to the salt marsh-upland boundary. Analysis of these sediment cores have identified less than 1 meter of salt marsh histosols and tidal channel deposits overlying a buried A horizon formed in sands of the Cape May Formation across the length of the transect. Radiocarbon dating of soil organic matter from the buried A horizon indicates that significant portions of the tidal salt marshes adjacent to Kimble's Beach have formed only within the last 500 years. This study is consistent with models of marsh-genesis that propose when upland soils become inundated with brackish water during a gradual rise in sea level, accretion of marsh vegetation and sediments occurs and destruction of the former upland soil is minimal. Examination of these artifact-bearing submerged upland soils contributes information relevant to the recent developmental history of the Delaware Bay estuary and demonstrates that tidal salt marshes should be re-evaluated as potential archaeological site localities.

Heath, Barbara J.

Rediscovering Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, owned the Monticello and Poplar Forest plantations in central Virginia for most of his adult life. Acquired by the non-profit Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest in 1983, the Bedford County property has been the focus of intensive archaeological study for the past 12 years. Drawing on architectural and landscape-related features, material culture, botanical evidence, and documentation for mansion, quarters, outbuildings, gardens and fields, this paper will outline our current understanding of the evolution of the plantation community and landscape at Poplar Forest from the 1770s through the 1820s.

Hepner, James

The Other Fredericksburg, Virginia: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Historic and Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Taylor Branch Drainage in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The upper Taylor Branch drainage contains seven standing domestic log structures from the 1770s to 1850s, five of which are still occupied. An additional six house sites and one school were recorded in this area during the survey. The Taylor cabin (circa 1790) still has panes of crown glass in its sashes, but is believed to have been moved from its original location to its current one during the mid 19th century. The prehistoric use of this area spans from the Mid-Paleoindian period to the Late Woodland and is centered along the main drainage where nine sites have been recorded. Most of these are small hunting and gathering camps, but Site 44RB402 was also used as a secondary lithic reduction site during the Late Archaic. This site contains material that probably came from Site 44RB397, a ferruginous quartzite quarry located less than half a mile upstream.

Hill, Phillip J.

Paleoindian Biface Reduction in Virginia: A Perspective Based on Williamson Site Excavation and Surface Collection Using the Callahan Reduction Model

The presenter of this paper conducted excavations and uncontrolled surface collections at the quarry-related Williamson Paleoindian site in southeastern Virginia during the early 1990s. The excavated bifaces were recovered from the upper hillside above Little Cattail Creek, the creek being the secondary source of chalc-dony cobbles. The other portion of the biface sample was recovered through surface collection from the upland fields cultivated to the south of the creek. Although the site has an Early Archaic component, most, if not all, of the bifaces are thought to be affiliated with the Paleoindian period. Twenty-two bifaces were selected for examination. The Callahan biface reduction model was employed as the theoretical perspective during the analysis task. The results of this biface study are provided during the paper presentation. It is hoped that this paper will serve as

an educational aid to those archeologists with little background in Middle Atlantic Paleoindian biface reduction.

Jirikowic, Christine, David Shonyo, and Myra Lau

Through a Verdant Lens: Archaeological Investigations in George Mason's Formal Garden at Gunston Hall

The history of the formal garden at Gunston Hall witnesses nearly 250 years of formal and informal cultivation. During this time, this landscape has seen the establishment of the eighteenth-century formal garden, decades during which the garden was annually plowed and planted, the installation of the first Colonial Revival garden in the early 1930s, and its later revision by Alden Hopkins in the 1950s. Only one period document survives that provides a brief description of the Colonial Period garden. In 1997, guided by this document and the knowledge of subsequent changes to the landscape, Gunston Hall staff archaeologists and a team of volunteers embarked on a quest for archaeological evidence of George Mason's garden. Based on our findings, we propose that the formal garden at Gunston Hall was but one element of a larger engineered landscape. One of the principal impacts of this landscape was to create controlled lines of sight. The garden itself acted as a two-way lens through which views inward of the mansion and views outward of the Mason holdings and the world beyond were mediated.

Kassner, Nancy

Planning for a City Museum: Developing a New Partnership

The District of Columbia is a city filled with museums - none of which is dedicated to the City of Washington itself. For the past decade there have been attempts to start a city museum all of which failed. Then, in the late-90s, with a new Mayor and major development occurring, including the construction of a sports arena downtown and plans for a new convention center, the opportunity for a city museum became a reality. The Historical Society of Washington, D.C. received ownership of a beautiful Beaux Arts building which will be home to the new museum. The Executive Director of the Historical Society wants it to be state of the art. As part of her vision, she wants to incorporate artifacts to tell the story of the history of the District. As a result, a liaison has developed between the Historical Society and the D.C. Historic Preservation Office. This paper will discuss the partnership that has evolved over the past few years in planning for this new and exciting venture.

Kavadias, Dionisios K.

Trinity Cemetery: Ideology Etched in Stone

Cemeteries are a ubiquitous element of the American landscape and maintain the physical interface between overarching cultural ideology and individual identities. The underlying union of the physical and abstract, the living and dead, the

material and ideological, can be observed etched in stone. Documentation and analysis of these ideological artifacts can provide a glimpse into the sociocultural dynamic of worldviews as reflected in the morphological evolution of tombstones in the past two centuries. Not only is this an endeavor to understand the grand scale interplay between material culture and value systems, but an active effort to explore the underlying mindset of local peoples, both past and present. This paper will explore the various aspects of cemetery studies, gleaning insight from the two case studies of Trinity Cemetery and Agios Ioannis Cemetery. The various intricacies and problems shaping methodology will be discussed, and arising research questions for future investigation will be posited.

Kirchen, Roger

What's the Point?: The Typology and Chronology of Woodland Stemmed Bifaces
Continued research in the piedmont of North Carolina has expanded the concept of Early Woodland lithic technology to include a variety of stemmed point forms. Square and expanding stem point types such as Gypsy and Small Savannah River are viewed as the final expression of the notched and stemmed point tradition which begins in the Archaic and continues into the Woodland period. Interrupting this continuum is a collection of lanceolate and contracting stem forms considered to be "intrusive" types present only during the Middle Archaic period. In contrast, this paper demonstrates the persistence of contracting stem and ovate points through the Late Archaic and into the Early Woodland. An attempt is made to bridge the heuristic cultural divide and incongruous chronologies between North Carolina and the Mid-Atlantic by arguing for a regional point typology which spread from north to south bringing with it an attendant set of Woodland material culture.

Klatka, Thomas

Responses to the Conditions of Culture Contact in Western Virginia
Ethnohistorians and archaeologists often position Batts and Fallam's 1671 exploration as the beginning of sustained, direct contact between native communities in western Virginia and the European colonies of Virginia and Carolina. However, this event can signal the tail end of a lengthy cycle of change through which native communities responded to the colonial encounter on a shifting range of spatial scales. This enables cogent interpretations of the archaeological record to model regional social processes of interaction in a variety of temporal and spatial contexts. This paper uses archaeological evidence from the region of the upper Roanoke River to characterize the simultaneous effects of cultural contact in Eastern North America on varied material conditions of native life during the late prehistoric and contact-era western Virginia. By extension, these material conditions suggest social, economic, and political responses of local native communities to the conditions of culture contact.

Klein, Mike (see also Gallivan, Martin D.)

Introduction: An Annales Approach to Contact-Era Archaeology

Annales researchers have attempted to understand history as the intersection of processes unfolding within a hierarchy of chronological and spatial scales. For explanatory purposes, Braudel divided time into three loosely-defined categories: events (short term); conjunctures (intermediate length); and structures that endure for the *longue duree* (centuries to millennia). Similarly, historical developments occur locally, regionally, and at the level of the "world system." An *Annales*-school approach to the Contact era incorporates the unique strengths of both historical and archaeological research and may overcome the epistemological chasm that often separates studies of pre-Columbian social transformation from analyses of the Contact era.

Lantz, Stanley (see Carr, Kurt W.)

Lapham, Heather A.

Native American Deer Hunting Strategies and Deerskin Production in a Contact Period Context

The white-tailed deer played a central role in Native American economies prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America. Deer were an important food source and provided the raw materials needed to manufacture tools, clothing, and other essential items. Following English settlement at Jamestown, however, native production and use of deer hides began to change as a trade in skins developed into a flourishing commerce between indigenous inhabitants and the region's new arrivals. I examine animal exploitation patterns from both village and regional perspectives in the context of this new market. Comparative analyses of Late Woodland and Contact period sites nestled in the Mountain and Appalachian Highland regions of southern Virginia provide the basis for this study. Zooarchaeological data suggest that some Native American groups adopted a more selective hunting strategy in order to procure hides specifically for the production of deerskins for commercial trade. Results of this research have implications for socioeconomic and political reorganization occurring among seventeenth century native communities in the greater Middle Atlantic region.

Lau, Myra (see Jirikowic, Christine)

Lauria, Lisa

Mythical Giants of the Chesapeake: An Evaluation of the Archaeological Construction of "Susquehannock"

Beginning in the 1920s, archaeologists began to employ the culture area approach to delineate boundaries of archaeologically constructed cultures. American archaeological theory has gradually moved away from a focus on culture areas, but

ethnohistoric research in the northeastern United States is only beginning to address the problems of cultural boundedness and tribal identities. Archaeological research of the Susquehannocks exemplifies the continued influence of the culture area concept in Chesapeake region archaeology. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Susquehannocks interact with colonial governments from New York to Virginia and are variously depicted as mythical "Giants," traders, diplomats, and refugees in the colonial records. Based on this record and a suite of archaeological traits, archaeologists have assumed a homogenous Susquehannock culture prior to and throughout the colonial era. I evaluate this assumption by examining the archaeological construction of "Susquehannock" within an expanded temporal and spatial context.

LeeDecker, Charles

Furnaces Capable of Melting 52,000 Pound of Iron: Archaeology in the Washington Navy Yard

The Washington Navy Yard (WNY) was established in 1799 and for two centuries it has been a site of major importance in the history of the Navy. In its early years, it was used for shipbuilding and ordnance manufacture. The WNY is a National Historic Landmark, and archaeologists have long suspected that it contains remains of the site's early industrial history. A recent construction program provided an opportunity to investigate areas where important resources were expected. However, the archaeology had to be coordinated with construction, according to a program of monitoring. Rather than traditional monitoring, a strategy was developed which featured planned investigation, scheduled to occur at specific times during construction. Field investigations documented several important resources associated with the site's early industrial history, including the West Shiphouse (built circa 1825), the Brass Gun Factory (built circa 1853), and the Dahlgren Foundry (built in the 1860s).

Levy, Philip (see Muraca, David)

Lewis, Margaret E. (see Bierbrauer, Sandra H)

Lindtveit, Emily (see Duncan, Josh)

London, Marilyn

Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free

In 1999, New York's City Hall Park underwent substantial renovation and restoration for security and beautification purposes. Protection of cultural resources was managed by a team of archaeologists, with a physical anthropologist available to analyze human remains. In addition to remnants of historic landmarks, human remains were discovered in several areas north of City Hall. In situ burials were

found in the northeast corner of the park, fragmentary and partial remains were present in several locations around Tweed Courthouse, two ossuaries were discovered, and a large graveyard was exposed. A review of historic diaries, documents and maps reveals the presence of two almshouses, a Bridewell (workhouse), a jail, gallows, and several other institutions where people were housed or incarcerated. Inhabitants of these institutions included the elderly (including some Revolutionary War veterans), widows with children, homeless families, sick and injured patients, prisoners awaiting sentencing, orphans and abandoned children, and "fallen women." Analysis of the skeletal remains shows a correspondence of the burials to the people described in the historic record.

Lowery, Darrin (see also Stewart, Michael)

Living on the Coast and Living on the Bay: A Comparative Summary of the Archaeological Surveys Conducted in Accomack and Northhampton Counties, Virginia.

In 1999, an archaeological survey of the eroded shorelines associated with the Chesapeake Bay portion of Accomack and Northhampton counties was conducted. The Chesapeake survey documented 108 archaeological sites. In 2001, an archaeological survey of the eroded shorelines was conducted within the Atlantic portion of Accomack and Northhampton counties. The Atlantic survey documented 47 archaeological sites. Both surveys were conducted for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Threatened Sites Program. The lecture will present an overview of the survey methodology, provide an overview of some of the site data, and summarize the comparative observations relative to the archaeological record discovered along both the Chesapeake and Atlantic shorelines. The lecture also will provide a comparative threat assessment relative to the cultural resources in the region. Suggestions for future work also will be presented.

Lusardi, Wayne R.

Pirate Loot: Artifacts Recovered from Queen Anne's Revenge (1718)

Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck 31CR314 was discovered in November 1996, and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Underwater Archaeology Branch recently completed a Phase II evaluation of the site. Preliminary analysis of the site and its artifact assemblage has led researchers to tentatively identify the shipwreck as the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (1718). A wide variety of early eighteenth-century artifacts have been recovered from the wreck, including arms, ship parts and equipment, personal effects, sustenance items, scientific instruments, and tools. This paper will review the *QAR* artifact assemblage and discuss how the objects support the age, identification, and interpretation of the site. It will also give an overview of conservation efforts to date.

Madden, Mike M. (see Hardison, Joel C.)

Martin, Kate

Before the Lees: Prehistory at Stratford Hall Plantation

Between 1998 and 2000, archaeological efforts at Stratford Hall Plantation were focused on the 'Old Orchard', a modernly interpreted landscape northeast of the Lee family mansion in Westmoreland County, Virginia. While the Old Orchard area plays a significant role in the plantation's historical evolution, it also yields valuable information concerning Native American occupations. Previous surveys at Stratford have produced numerous Archaic artifacts, yet no Middle Woodland components have been identified until now. Through analysis of a sampled assemblage, the Old Orchard area looks to have been used as an interriverine seasonal camp, indicative of regional occupation patterns during the Middle Woodland period. Further conclusions drawn from a comparative analysis of other temporally consistent coastal plain sites will determine the intensity of the Native American presence in this area of the Northern Neck.

Martin, Mark A. (see Hardison, Joel C.)

Maust-Blosser, Trisha and Megan Veness

A High-Elevation Farmstead Complex in the Virginia Blue Ridge: Ownership vs. Tenancy as Reflected in Material Culture

During the 2001 summer, the James Madison University Department of Sociology and Anthropology's archaeological field school conducted a survey and evaluation of a ca. 1850 homestead, a high elevation farm complex located in the northern Virginia Blue Ridge within Shenandoah National Park. Based on primary documentation, the homestead housed both owners and tenants at different times while the farm continuously functioned as a cattle camp from 1850 through the early 1930s. A preliminary analysis of artifacts associated with the different periods of occupation indicates changes in access to local and regional markets as tenants replaced owners. As such, it offers a test of Horning's model of ownership and tenancy in 'isolated' Blue Ridge settings.

McClenny, Michelle, and Scott Grammer

Ridgefield: A Survey of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Plantation

For the past eighteen months, archaeologists at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, located in Bedford County, Virginia, have been engaged in a plantation-wide survey. Specific areas outside of the sixty-one acre curtilage surrounding Jefferson's home are under consideration for future construction of administrative and visitor facilities. An intensive Phase II subsurface survey, supplemented by metal detector sweeps, has been initiated to learn more about known archaeological resources and discover previously undocumented archaeological sites. This paper discusses

the prehistoric and historic sites that have thus far been identified and will examine how they relate to each other and the surrounding landscape at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest.

McConaughy, Mark A.

The Impact of Longwall Mining on National Historic Register Sites

Longwall mining is a coal mining practice that totally removes coal underlying the surface causing immediate subsidence. This mining technique is utilized to maximum effectiveness in southwestern Pennsylvania. It has had an adverse affect on several structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Section 106 process has not always been followed when determining impacts on these sites, and when it has, it has permitted adverse impacts that are to be repaired after mining has been completed. This paper will examine how the Section 106 process and longwall mining have affected the Kent Farm National Historic Register site and other properties in southwestern Pennsylvania.

McDaid, Christopher L.

The Influence of the Landforms at Old Point Comfort, Virginia on the Development of the Fort Monroe (1817-1830)

Historic military installations can be studied from a variety of perspectives. One of the more interesting is the way the post was laid out. Army posts are laid out in a manner consistent with the hierarchical nature of military society, officers and enlisted men organized on the landscape by rank, and function. In addition to the military hierarchy, the layout of installations reflects the dominant society's view of the military, should there be family housing available for soldiers and how well should those quarters be constructed.

However, before examining social influences on the design and layout of Fort Monroe we need to determine what physical factors limited the placement of buildings at Fort Monroe. Far from being a clean slate for building a major fortification and the buildings associated with it, Old Point Comfort had few places suitable for building and the final layout of the stone fortress and the associated houses were directly influenced by the lay of the land. This paper will determine where suitable land for building was on Old Point Comfort at the beginning of the construction of Fort Monroe and how the natural landforms influenced the design and execution of North America's largest stone fortification.

McEachen, Paul and David Perry

The Zulker Avenue Site (28-Ca-98): A Late Woodland Transient Camp from the Coastal Plain of New Jersey

The Zulker Avenue site was identified in the Fall of 2000 during a cultural resources investigation for a road improvement project in Berlin Township, Camden

County, New Jersey. Situated on a low lying sandy terrace at the headwaters of the Great Egg Harbor River, subsequent Phase I/II archaeological investigations yielded intact prehistoric remains such as a hearth and stone boiling feature. Artifactual evidence indicates an occupation primarily during the Late Woodland Period with a limited Early Woodland Period representation. A preliminary analysis of charred botanical remains revealed the potential presence of wild rice. Analysis of lithic debitage tentatively suggests that bifacial reduction could have occurred at the site. Artifact density, distribution, and variability suggests that the Zulker Avenue site could represent a single encampment episode or several intermittent occupations over hundreds of years. This paper discusses the relationship of the site to coastal occupations, particularly in relation to wild rice, and settlement patterning along the interior portions of the Great Egg Harbor River.

Means, Bernard K.

My Three Sites: Revisiting "Three Archaeological Sites in Somerset County, Pennsylvania"

Written in the first half of the last century, Butler's "Three Archaeological Sites in Somerset County, Pennsylvania" continues to influence interpretations of the Late Prehistoric past in the Upper Ohio Valley. Archival research indicates that various factors influenced Butler's descriptions of the three sites considered in this work and uncovered problems with data related to all three. These problems do not detract from the overall value of Butler's work, who succeeded in her primary intent of defining and describing the Monongahela culture. Problems with site data do need to be addressed when re-examining these sites in the context of evolving models of village spatial layouts and social organization. Particular attention is paid in this paper to redefining and re-interpreting the Hanna village site. Principles of plane geometry are used to re-map this site and geometric-based models are used to infer the presence of past social groups.

Meyers, Maureen S.

Modeling Westo Movements from Virginia to South Carolina

The Westo inhabited the Savannah River Valley during the late seventeenth century. Multiple researchers have suggested that they are Iroquian refugees who briefly settled in the James River Valley of Virginia before settling in South Carolina. The Westo moved to the previously vacant Savannah River Valley to procure Indian slaves from the interior Georgia province in exchange for guns from Virginia colonists. A site location model for the Westo in the Savannah River Valley is proposed, using ethnohistoric and archaeological information. This model traces the Westo's ties to Virginia, and examines how Westo settlements might be recognized archaeologically, and distinguished from other protohistoric southeastern groups that lived in the area.

Miller, Evan M., and Heather L. Olsen

Grave Stains: The Search for Answers in Lynchburg's Old City Cemetery

In 1806 John Lynch, founder of the city of Lynchburg, gave a one-acre parcel of land to the town to be used as a public burying ground. This area, approximately a half-mile from the center of town has become the final resting place for many Lynchburg citizens, as well as 2201 fallen Confederate soldiers. The Confederate section of the Old City Cemetery, as the land has now been named, was a direct result of the 32 hospitals that were active during the war. Lynchburg experienced the war first hand, burying both its heroes and enemies, as well as a group of southern soldiers that were infected with smallpox. All these stories have recently been unearthed thanks to the incredible records still surviving from the cemetery's original undertaker, George Diuguid. Through historical research and recent archaeological excavations, this paper will shed further light on the occupants set to rest within these crumbling brick walls.

Mohn, Bruce (see Bierbrauer, Sandra H.)

Mooney, Douglas B., Thomas A. Crist, Petar D. Glumac

In the Shadow of Independence Hall: Preliminary Findings from the National Constitution Center Site, Independence National Historic Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Kise Straw & Kolodner, Inc. has recently completed data recovery excavations at the site of the future National Constitution Center at Independence Mall in Philadelphia. These investigations encompassed more than 100 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century historical house lots and resulted in the unearthing of some 250 subsurface features, including more than 120 brick-lined shafts; delineation and examination of 32,000 square feet of intact ground surfaces; recovery of more than 100 individuals from the former Second Presbyterian Church Cemetery; and recovery of an estimated one million artifacts. Excavations have also identified evidence of an intact prehistoric occupation, as well as artifacts associated with possible Contact-period Native Americans and eighteenth-century African-Americans. This paper will discuss the archaeological investigations at the site, and will present information regarding many of the most significant discoveries.

Moretti-Langholtz, Danielle

Receiving the Word: The Rise of Christianity Among Virginia Indians

The impact of the colonial encounter on the indigenous population of Virginia is typically examined in terms of land loss and demographic collapse with little attention given to post-contact sociopolitical change. This paper utilizes historical sources to explore the change in religious life and practice among select groups of Virginia Indians through the lens of four centuries. Religious conversion among

Virginia's indigenous population will be discussed as part of a broader movement of social change linked to a specific landscape with implications for archaeological research.

Mullen, John P.

Recent Archaeological Excavations at Freedom's Fortress

Fort Monroe is located in the City of Hampton, Virginia, on the tip of a peninsula known as Old Point Comfort. The landscape of the fort has been culturally modified throughout the historic period, from the reclamation of marshlands to construction activities reflecting the changing military needs. Archeological investigations located several intact foundations and other features dating to the early days of the fort. Buried ground surfaces ranging from the Woodland time period through the nineteenth century were also identified. This paper will present an overview of the recent excavations conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates at Fort Monroe between November 1999 and June 2000 and more recently in June and July of 2001.

Muraca, David, Philip Levy, and John Coombs

Time, Space, and Form: Reconstructing Rich Neck Plantation

The excavation of the seventeenth-century plantation of Rich Neck (Williamsburg, Virginia) has recently come to an end. Historical records indicate four distinct periods of ownership that total over 60 years of habitation at the site. Like many sites in the region, subsequent plowing destroyed the site's layers, leaving just plowzone and features. We have spent the last eight years in hopes of reconstructing the time, space, and form of each of the four temporally distinct landscapes, to understand change over time. Using an array of archaeological techniques and tools such as stratigraphic relationships, seriation, TPQ, architectural studies, spatial relationships, pipestem dating, specialist studies, small finds analysis, and plowzone distributions, we were able to reestablish what the four periods looked like. This approach offers a model for understanding temporally complex, but stratigraphically challenged, sites

Myers, Melba J.

From Mud to Exhibit Mount: Low Tech Freeze Drying of a Waterlogged Log Canoe

This paper concerns the conservation treatment of a Contact Period log canoe currently on exhibit in the *Story of Virginia* permanent exhibition at The Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Virginia. In addition to an adaptation of a standard treatment method, the collaborative nature of this type of project also involved logistics to support the handling of a large object, supplies required in large amounts, and co-operation between state agencies, a non-profit museum, as well as two private companies in order to have an object ready in time for the exhibition

opening. An update on the current condition of the canoe after treatment and two years on exhibit is also included.

Nash, Carole

Yes, Virginia, There is a Middle Woodland: The Mystery of the Abandonment of the Northern Virginia Piedmont.

Culture histories of the northern Virginia Piedmont hold that the Potomac and Rappahannock valleys were bereft of resident populations during Middle Woodland II (ca. A.D. 200-900). An abandonment hypothesis has been offered to explain the lack of recorded sites dating to this period in the northern Virginia interior, with the small number of known sites believed to represent sporadic forays by populations settled elsewhere. While the archaeological record in this region has suffered from large-scale erosional processes, there is evidence to suggest that archaeologists have misidentified components and sites associated with Middle Woodland II. A poor understanding of the temporal ranges of diagnostic artifacts usually attributed to the period, as well as a coastal plain-based model of Middle Woodland II, have contributed to this confusion. What has been described as a regional abandonment may be a settlement shift to locations more often associated by archaeologists with the Late Woodland.

Olsen, Heather L. (see Miller, Evan M.)

O'Neill, Patrick L.

Investigations to find the 1790s Overseer's House of George Washington's Union Farm

A Phase I survey at Grist Mill Park (44FX2001 - Union Farm) in Fairfax County, Virginia, was conducted to find cultural resources and assess the potential archaeological and historical significance of features associated with Union Farm - one of five farms owned by George Washington. One area contained the foundation of a mid-nineteenth-century Quaker barn and brick-lined well. A second area was purported to be the location of the overseer's house of Washington's Union Farm, built between 1793 and 1794. Extensive archival records were used in the search for the overseer's house. Digitized overlays of several period maps were prepared to determine the accuracy of Washington's 1793 map of his Five Farms to aid in determining the location of the structure. Information on brick manufacturing, brick reuse, well construction, landscape development, and architectural construction from the late eighteenth century will be discussed.

Paladini, Jessica

Fighting City Hall: A Citizen's Preservation Effort

Imagine telling a child that kicking a soccer ball is more important than 10,000 years of history. That's the attitude that Jessica Paladini faced from her town

government, so she embarked on a challenging struggle to preserve the Black Creek Site. Paladini and Rick Patterson, the archaeologist who studied the Black Creek Site for ten years, knew that one day they would wage a preservation effort as the town sought to destroy the site for athletic fields. Frustrated and disheartened with the local government's disregard for history and culture, she sought the Native American communities of New Jersey, hoping to garner their support and the attention of the media and state and national governments. When Paladini found Lenape descendants in New Jersey, who then obtained the pro bono council of a prestigious Washington, D. C. law firm, she and the citizens of Vernon became empowered to lead a successful preservation effort.

Patterson, Rick

Ten Years of Research at the Black Creek Site

The Black Creek Site is located in an unusually rich environmental setting in the Vernon Valley of northern New Jersey. Beginning about 1990, local resident Rick Patterson has studied the cultivated southern part of the site, using a research strategy that would collect the maximum information with the least additional disturbance. After minimal testing of other settings within the site to confirm the presence of cultural material, he intensively surface collected this part of the site, carefully mapping the location of every tool, tool fragment, potsherd, or unusual type of stone material. As a result, we have an unusually detailed picture of the distribution of artifacts across the site, and can address a number of research questions without excavation. Based on this research, Patterson has prepared the National Register nomination that forms the basis of the Black Creek Site preservation effort.

Peachey, Claire

Conservation on Navy Shipwrecks

The Underwater Archaeology Branch of the Naval Historical Center has been developing a conservation lab since the inception of the branch in 1996. The lab on the Washington Navy Yard now treats hundreds of artifacts from historic Navy shipwrecks, most of them freshly excavated from underwater sites by branch archaeologists and conservators. The department also treats collections of artifacts raised from Navy shipwrecks by sport divers and looters. These objects were usually dried out with no treatment at all, or were given well-meaning preservation treatments by the collectors. Beyond the practical treatment of objects, the Underwater Archaeology Branch is also involved in conservation on a broader scale: the staff reviews conservation proposals for underwater excavations, fields many conservation and preservation questions from the public, and develops partnerships with state and other bodies to inventory, manage, and conserve underwater cultural resources. Some case studies from the Middle Atlantic region will be examined.

Perazio, Philip A., and Niels R. Rinehart

The Little House in the Uplands

Investigation of site 36Mr164, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, has uncovered the first reported remains of a prehistoric structure in the Pocono region outside of the Upper Delaware Valley. Plowing and erosion of the glacial landform left only about two thirds of the postmold pattern outline. No house floor or midden were preserved. One small pit feature was found, lying within the house outline. Flotation of the feature contents yielded carbonized, edible seeds, nutshells, and high-quality fuel woods, suggesting plant food processing. The site's artifact assemblage, though small, is characterized by an unusually high ratio of tools to debitage. Recovered points are stemmed, resembling Bare Island and Normanskill types. Though usually attributed to the Late Archaic, similar forms range from Middle Archaic through Early Woodland. An AMS radiocarbon date is pending. An earlier and more substantial occupation of the uplands adjacent to the Upper Delaware Valley is indicated than previously documented.

Perry, David (see McEachen, Paul)

Pietak, Lynn Marie

Body Ornamentation Among the Tiscarora

European trade goods and local materials are used by many Native American groups as body adornments. The use of body ornamentation goes far beyond mere decorative purposes and can denote aspects of social personhood such as identity, age, gender, prestige and status. Data from an excavation in Wilson County, North Carolina is used to explore the meanings of body ornamentation among a group of seventeenth-century Tuscarora.

Potter, Stephen R.

Power and Politics in Ancient Washington

Potomac fever is an ancient affliction. At the dawn of the seventeenth century, many (perhaps all) of the Algonquian-speaking peoples living throughout the Chesapeake Bay region were comparative newcomers, having arrived a thousand years or so before the English settled Jamestown. By 1607, most of these folk were organized in politically complex groups that were not only embroiled in their own alliances and squabbles but were inextricably linked with other peoples through a web of intergroup alliances and warfare that stretched far beyond Chesapeake Bay. Using data from recent archeological investigations in Washington, D.C., this presentation begins with an examination of some the factors that may have given rise to political complexity below the Great Falls of the Potomac River and ends with an overview of the tumultuous native political landscape on the eve of Jamestown.

Ranere, Anthony (see Hansell, Patricia)

Rebar, John (see Bierbrauer, Sandra H.)

Reeves, Matthew

Examining a Pre-Georgian Plantation Landscape in Piedmont Virginia: The Original Madison Family Plantation, 1726-1770

The Mount Pleasant site, the original plantation home of the Madison family, is one of the earliest and best preserved archaeological examples of plantation life in the Piedmont of Virginia. Burned and subsequently abandoned in the early 1770s, this site contains deposits and features relating to both the Madison family and their enslaved population. Over the last five years, archaeological survey and excavation have revealed several cellar foundations and structural remains that have allowed for a reconstruction of the layout of the plantation. What is clear from this work is that Mount Pleasant is laid out in a pre-Georgian plan that remained little altered since its initial layout in the late 1720s. Combined with these features, Mount Pleasant is one of the few early plantations that was run by a female planter, James Madison's grandmother, from 1732 until her death in 1761. This paper will discuss Mount Pleasant's unique place in Piedmont history and what the layout of the plantation reflects of Madison's grandmother's role within the patriarchal society of Colonial Virginia.

Ridgeway, Urie

The Black Creek Site: The Tribal Context

This presentation will provide the audience with the cultural context of the site from the perspective of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape. The presentation will cover the importance of the site to Lenape ancestors, cultural interpretation of the site as a whole, and why the Tribe views the site as an important site for present Lenape descendants.

Rinehart, Niels R. (see Perazio, Philip A.)

Rountree, Helen C.

Second-Best Territory: Late Seventeenth-Century Indian Refuge Communities in Swamps

Pre-Contact Native Americans did not think of swamps as "deserts," to be avoided if they could not be drained. Instead, native people saw them as fairly rich areas for wild plants and animals; second in richness, in fact, to riverfront land backed by deciduous forest. When Europeans began flooding in and taking over the waterfront land, some native groups retreated to the swamps, which the invaders did not want. There the indigenous people continued to follow a reasonably traditional way of life for another century or so. This paper will examine the reasons why swamps seemed relatively "rich" to pre-Contact people; what kinds of archaeological evidence they would ideally have left behind in 1650-1750; which

post-Contact groups in Virginia and Maryland are known to have retreated to swamps; and what kind of swamp terrain those groups would have favored for their settlements, to aid further archaeological surveys in the future.

Rutherford, John M.

Problems in Hornfels Debitage Attributes: A Preliminary Synthesis of Weathered Artifacts in Western Fairfax County, Virginia

Hornfels debitage analysis has presented a number of problems in accurately defining the parameters of what constitutes artifact morphology. Hornfels (a highly metamorphosed, non-foliated sedimentary material, with extremely small particle size), is extremely susceptible to weathering, and as such, renders some debitage to the point that no flake attributes remain. This paper, using data from actual artifact assemblages and experimental artifact assemblages, will attempt to form a preliminary template which artifact analysts may use to standardize artifact attributes with hornfels and other silicified shale materials, such as argillite.

Sancomb, Kimberly D.

History Revisited Through Archaeology at the Chancellorsville Battlefield: the Fairview Site.

At the height of the Battle of Chancellorsville in May of 1863, Union artillery took position on a plateau overlooking the Confederate approach. Prior to the engagement, this locale, known as the Fairview Plateau, was occupied by a small domestic structure that was a part of the larger Chancellor property and which was occupied at the time of the battle. In summer of 2000 researchers from James Madison University initiated a review of the available historical literature and conducted a program of archaeological assessment directed at locating the remains of the Fairview cabin site. This paper provides a very brief overview of the program of archaeological testing conducted at the site and presents the results of the research as it relates to describing the cabin site, its history of occupation, and the place it held within the military history of the Battle of Chancellorsville.

Sanford, Douglas W.

Slave Quarter Architecture from a Documentary Perspective

Archaeological research has helped establish the variable formats and patterns for housing enslaved Africans and African Americans both in the Chesapeake and other regions of the Americas and the Caribbean. Archaeologists have long recognized the biased nature of surviving slave quarters, usually buildings of the nineteenth century constructed in more durable materials and found on upscale plantations or in urban settings. In similar fashion, the documentary record for quarters both establishes clear patterns of housing amid a diversity of formats, and encompasses problems of ethnic bias, limited description and coverage, and variability in terminology. This study reviews the strengths and weaknesses of period public

documents from the Chesapeake region that contain architectural information for slave housing. Inferences regarding building and location patterns, household composition, and ideology are developed and the archaeological utility of these results are considered.

Schenian, Pamela A.

The Search for Fort George

Construction of Fort George at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, began shortly after the authorization of funds in 1728. The fort was completed by 1736 and housed a garrison of soldiers. In 1749 a hurricane was supposed to have “completely destroyed” the fort. In 2001 Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, conducting Phase II testing at Fort Monroe, discovered an intact brick wall segment that is believed to be a remnant of Fort George. Subsequent archival research suggests that the buildings and ruins of Fort George were used for military purposes until 1781. This paper summarizes the archival and archaeological research that has been conducted to date to confirm the discovery of Fort George and to better delineate its dimensions, configuration and history.

Schuldenrein, Joseph

Geoarcheology in the Urban Northeast

Urban rubble is routinely dismissed as containing “only” the debris of recent human events. However, careful analysis of cultural sediments facilitates an unraveling of site destruction processes and opens up windows for examining preservation contexts for materials housed beneath the contemporary debris. Historic sites and their remains can be well preserved. These often seal in prehistoric “contexts”. The latter are often, if not de facto archeological sites, the soils or buried surfaces of Holocene settings that have local archeological correlates. Finally, intact Early and Middle Holocene landscapes are sealed in beneath these deposits. Since urban locations were selected for their logistic advantages, their deeply buried landscapes offer key insights into paleoenvironments. The present study offers two examples in which environmental and site formation reconstructions document the history of urban landscapes from post glacial evolution to contemporary occupation.

Seramur, Keith C., and Ellen A. Cowan

Deep Testing at the Buzzard Rock Complex, Interpreting Prehistoric Environments of a Modified Urban Floodplain

The floodplain at the Buzzard Rock Complex was graded, filled, and artificial levees were constructed along the bank of the Roanoke River. Deep testing was conducted to identify buried archaeological sites and interpret Holocene sedimentary environments. The modified geomorphology was not useful in predicting the location of buried sites. Fill material up to 2 m deep consisted in part of alluvium making it difficult to distinguish from natural deposits. The contact between fill

and natural deposits was interpreted in the field based on subtle grain size differences. These differences were verified by particle size analyses in the laboratory. Prehistoric sedimentary environments on this floodplain are reconstructed from the stream hydrology, buried soils and sedimentology of natural deposits. In urban settings where floodplain geomorphology has been modified for development and flood control, stream hydrology, sedimentology and buried soils can be used to interpret past environments of buried prehistoric archaeological sites.

Shonyo, David (see Jirikowic, Christine)

Siegal, Peter E. (see Anderson-Cordova, Karen F.)

Stewart, Michael, Darrin Lowery, and Jesse Walker

Site Formation Processes in Tidal Environments: Another Cautionary Tale

The natural processes that affect archaeological sites in tidal environments are complex, especially for those localities that have been inundated to some degree by sea level rise. In many cases these processes make it easy to find artifacts, but difficult to assess the location and integrity of the deposits from which they are derived. This paper examines natural site formation processes at the Holland Point Site, an Archaic through Contact period locality on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Implications for field methods employed in locating and assessing sites in tidal environments are discussed.

Thieme, Donald M.

Paleolandscapes for Prehistoric Occupations on the Atlantic Coastal Plain: Using Sequence Stratigraphy to Integrate Onshore and Offshore Lithofacies

Sequence stratigraphy is a method for correlating deposits along passive continental margins in terms of their bounding unconformities, which are in turn indexed to global (eustatic) sea level changes. The last major sequence boundary, or abrupt basinward shift of coastal lithofacies, occurred between the last interglacial (oxygen isotope stage 5e) and the maximum accumulation of glacial ice during the late Wisconsinan advance (oxygen isotope stage 2). A "transgressive systems tract" is represented by at least one "maximum flooding surface" on the continental shelf followed by the "highstand systems tract" of the present, Holocene interglacial (oxygen isotope stage 1). Tracing these bounding unconformities at the scale needed to identify submerged archaeological contexts will require a multidisciplinary approach involving high-resolution bathymetry and seismic profiles as well as integrated description of sediments, pollen, and foraminifera from both onshore and offshore contexts. Current knowledge of relative sea level changes within New York and New Jersey Harbor and Delaware Bay is already providing a more complete paleoenvironmental context for the archaeological materials recovered from the continental land surface. As in many other coastal settings worldwide, past

human activities took place within considerably more extensive terrestrial landscapes with significantly different relief and drainage characteristics as well as floral and faunal communities.

Tolley, George

Page Series Ceramics: Collars, Twists, and Paste

Late Woodland limestone tempered ceramics from western Virginia have presented a problem for archaeologists since Evans (1955) lumped the Page Series with the Radford Series. Over the years, recovered ceramic sherds have often been assigned to one or the other series depending upon the geographical setting of the site from which the ceramics were recovered or upon the whim of the principal investigator. This paper will concentrate primarily on Page Series ceramics and will investigate these wares over a wide geographic territory, ranging from the Keyser Farm Site (44PA1) in the Shenandoah drainage to sites on the Jackson River in the headwaters of the James. Analysis will include surface treatment, collar and rim decoration, and temper in an attempt to document variations in the wares from north to south.

Turner, E. Randolph III, and Christopher S. Eckard

The Invisible Virginians: Carribean Indian Slaves in Seventeenth-Century Virginia and Their Archaeological Recognition

Previous archaeological and historical studies of seventeenth-century Virginia have focused on three groups - Europeans seeking to colonize what today we call Virginia, Africans who were imported as slaves, and local Native Americans living in Virginia before the arrival of Europeans and Africans. Totally overlooked in the past, however, is a fourth group, Caribbean Indians who, as with Africans, were brought into Virginia to serve as slaves to the European colonists. This paper first summarizes available historical documentation (dating to as early as 1627) on the presence of Caribbean Indians serving as slaves in seventeenth-century Virginia, noting also the reasons why their mention in available historical records is so rare. This is followed by a review of early to mid-seventeenth-century archaeological examples previously attributed to local Native Americans or Africans which in actuality may be of Caribbean Indian origin. Finally, we review the concept of Colono Ware, and prior views on local Native American and African origins, suggesting instead that it may have its origins in, or at least may have been influenced by, Caribbean and northeastern tropical lowland South American Indian protohistoric ceramic traditions.

Veness, Megan (see Maust-Blosser, Trisha)

Walker, Jesse (see Stewart, Michael)

Ward, Kristin*Archaeology in the Schools*

Archaeology's versatility to incorporate a wide range of disciplines and its innate ability to fascinate the public makes it a viable educational tool that has yet to be fully exploited. The importance of archaeology within education lies in archaeology's potential to elicit respect for societies, to foster critical thinking skills and to encourage an appreciation for the American cultural heritage. This paper first examines recent trends in educational thought with a special emphasis on modern constructivist viewpoints. The paper then goes on to discuss how archaeology fits into the current progressive educational movement. The study culminates in a series of lesson plans designed for high school students, which provides a few examples of how archaeology can be utilized in the classroom. The ultimate objective of this paper is to evaluate the present status of archaeology in the American school system and to suggest ways for its future incorporation as part of both public and private school curricula.

Weddle, William H., III*Analysis of Lithic Material Found in Unit N1287.5 W2.5 of the Fairwood Livery Site (44GY18).*

The excavation unit is located on a site in Grayson County Virginia. 3,858 artifacts were excavated from the 2.5' square unit. 3,777 of these artifacts are debitage associated with lithic reduction. 97.9% of the debitage was produced from porphyritic rhyolite, 1.3% is chert and the remaining debitage consists of chalcedony/chert, chalcedony, quartz, crystal quartz, jasper and greenstone. 70 tools were excavated, of which 70% are cutting tools. Most of the tools were also produced from porphyritic rhyolite. Diagnostic artifacts excavated include three complete projectile points and one small grit tempered pottery sherd. The oldest projectile point excavated is a Kirk point of light blue rhyolite dating to 9450 to 8850 BP (Early Archaic). The Guilford point dates to approximately 4950 BP (Middle Archaic). The Brewerton point dates to 4850 to 3650 BP (Late Archaic). The pottery sherd indicates Woodland period use of the site. The site appears to have been used for lithic reduction. However, the presence of the cutting tools indicates that the site had other uses as well. The same types of artifacts were found in all the levels indicating that the site was used for the same or similar functions from the Early Archaic through the Woodland periods.

Wellman, Howard*Safe Transport and Storage of Artifacts from Waterlogged Contexts*

It is obvious that deterioration of archaeological materials ranging from metal to glass to wood can begin almost instantly after excavation. Agents of decay must be controlled to ensure that artifacts can be stored in the field, and transported safely to the conservation lab so they can be studied and preserved. Physical,

chemical, and biological agents of deterioration can be controlled by simple procedures that should be part of every archaeologist's training. This paper will identify the different modes and agents of decay, and discuss a wide range of practical, economical methods for controlling them. Resources for further information will be presented.

Werkheiser, Gregory

New Legal Strategies for the Protection of Culturally Significant Properties

Greg Werkheiser, an attorney with the Washington, D.C. offices of Piper, Marbury, Rudnick & Wolfe representing the Nanticoke Lenne-Lenape will discuss the legal foundations, strategy and implications of the lawsuit by the Lenape and Rick Patterson against the Vernon Township Council seeking protection of the Black Creek Site. The statutes which were relied on by the Lenape to establish a cause of action and to qualify for standing to sue have not before been used in the same context. The legal strategy adopted by the Lenape is also novel and may provide a model in future controversies over culturally significant lands. Greg will also discuss possible long-term strategies for Native Communities to use the power of the Courts to achieve what may not be achievable politically.

Whisonant, Robert C. (see Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr.)

White, Esther C.

"A pretty considerable Distillery": Placing George Washington's Distillery Within a Regional Context.

As part of the restoration of George Washington's gristmill complex, Mount Vernon's archaeologists are excavating the site of a whiskey distillery, which is located adjacent to the plantation's merchant mill. The construction in 1797-98 of a 75 by 30-foot stone building, that was outfitted with five copper pot stills, signaled an ambitious expansion of Washington's corn and rye whiskey distillery. The plantation's ledgers suggest that the distillery was a remarkably successful, if short-lived venture, producing nearly 11,000 gallons of spirits, which sold for more than \$7500 in the year 1799 alone. Ongoing documentary research is allowing a better understanding of how the scale of Washington's distillery fit within a broader regional context.

Williams, Emily

The Role of Conservation on Site

Conservation is a necessary but often expensive activity on any archaeological site, and particularly those that include waterlogged materials. This paper will examine the role of the conservator on site, what may be expected of them and what they may expect from an archaeologist. It will also present some mechanisms for reducing the costs associated with conservation.

Young, Lisa

The Conservation of Unique Materials Recovered from Waterlogged Sites in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States.

Archaeology of waterlogged sites in the Mid-Atlantic region can be rewarding yet often daunting, as large quantities of materials are typically recovered. The conservation of these materials is usually imminent, as many of the materials excavated include fragile organics and polymers which cannot be studied, preserved and curated without treatment. Materials such as leather, wood, and bone survive in great quantities, along with ceramics and metal artifacts. Additionally, the anaerobic environment of a waterlogged site may also preserve unexpected materials, many of which may be unique to the function of the site or the particular time period of a site or feature. Conservation treatment of unique materials recovered from Mid-Atlantic sites will be reviewed and the data they add to the archaeological record will be discussed. Material types which will be highlighted include gutta-percha, coconut, cork, silk, local ceramic types and various wood species such as ash, dogwood, hickory, and red cedar.

PARTICIPANTS' AFFILIATIONS AND EMAIL ADDRESSES

Affleck, Richard, URS, *richard_affleck@urscorp.com*

Anderson-Cordova, Karen F., Historic Preservation Division, Georgia
Department of Natural Resources,
karen_anderson-cordova@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Barber, Michael B., USDA Forest Service, George Washington and Jefferson
National Forest, *mbarber@fs.fed.us*

Barnes, Mark R., National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

Becker, Marshall, Department of Anthropology, West Chester University,
mbecker@wcu.edu

Bierbrauer, Sandra H., Biology and Environmental Science Programs, Richard
Stockton College, *bradsand@aol.com*

Blume, Cara Lee, Heite Consulting, *cblume6@aol.com*

Bowden, Brad, Gray and Pape, Inc., *bbowden@graypape.com*

Boyd, C. Clifford, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Radford
University, *clboyd@radford.edu*

Carr, Kurt, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission, *kcarr@state.pa.us*

Coombs, John, College of William and Mary

Cowan, Ellen A., Department of Geology, Appalachian State University,
cowanea@appstate.edu

Creveling, Donald K., Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commis-
sion, Prince George's County, Maryland, *crevelingmd@toad.net*

Crist, Thomas A. J., Physical Therapy Program, Utica College of Syracuse
University, *tcrist@utica.ucsu.edu*

Crowell, Elizabeth, Parsons, *elizabeth.crowell@parsons.com*

- Davidson, Antonia M.**, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates,
holdav3@juno.com
- Duncan, Joshua**, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College,
jduncan@mwc.edu
- Eckard, Christopher S.**, Archeological Society of Virginia, Nansemond
Chapter
- Espenshade, Christopher T.**, Skelly and Loy, Inc., *cespenshade@skellyloy.com*
- Evans, Earl**, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey,
lenapeindians@aol.com
- Funk, Chan**, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission, *pfunk@state.pa.us*
- Galke, Laura J.**, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab,
galke@dhcd.state.md.us
- Gallivan, Martin D.**, Department of Anthropology, College of William and
Mary, *mdgall@wm.edu*
- Gardner, William**, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University of
America (emeritus)
- Gaylord, Donald**, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia,
dag5q@cms.mail.virginia.edu
- Geier, Clarence R.**, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James
Madison University, *cgeiercr@jmu.edu*
- Gibble, Patricia E.**, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Millersville
University, *patricia.gibble@millersville.edu*
- Glumac, Petar D.**, Kise Straw, and Kolodner, Inc., *pglumac@ksk1.com*
- Gould, Mark**, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey,
lenapeindians@aol.com
- Grammer, Scott**, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, *scott@poplarforest.org*

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene, Department of Anthropology, Temple University,
ileng@temple.edu

Hansell, Patricia, Department of Anthropology, Temple University,
phansell@temple.edu

Hantman, Jeffrey L., Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia,
jlh3x@virginia.edu

Hardison, Joel C., USDA Forest Service, George Washington and Jefferson
National Forests, *SWVAARCH@aol.com*

Hartwick, Carolyn L., Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University,
carhart@rci.rutgers.edu

Hayes, Daniel R., Hayes and Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists, *drhayes@ivpc.net*

Heath, Barbara J., Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest,
Barbara@poplarforest.org

Hepner, James, Research Archaeologist, Washington and Lee University,
hepnerj@wlu.edu

Hill, Phillip J., Archaeological Testing and Consulting, Inc.,
phillhillatc@msn.com

Jirikowic, Christine, Gunston Hall Plantation, *archaeology@gunstonhall.org*

Kassner, Nancy J., DC State Historic Preservation Office,
nancy.kassner@dc.gov

Kavadias, Dionisios K., Saint Mary's College, *dkavadias@osprey.smcm.edu*

Kirchen, Roger W., Department of Anthropology, Wake Forest University,
kirchrw4@wfu.edu

Klatka, Thomas, Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, Virginia Department
of Historic Resources, *TKlatka@dhr.state.va.us*

Klein, Mike, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College,
mklein@mwc.edu

Lantz, Stanley, Research Associate, Carnegie Museum, *docstan25@aol.com*

Lapham, Heather A., Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia,
lapham.heather@nsmh.si.edu

Lau, Myra, Gunston Hall Plantation, *archaeology@gunstonhall.org*

Lauria, Lisa, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia,
lml2s@virginia.edu

LeeDecker, Charles, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., *cleedeck@louisberger.com*

Levy, Philip, University of South Florida, *plevy@chumal.cas.usf.edu*

Lewis, Margaret E., Biology and Environmental Science Programs, Richard
Stockton College, *lewism@stockton.edu*

Lindtveit, Emily, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College,
elindtveit@mwc.edu

London, Marilyn R., London Consulting, *mlondon@hers.com*

Lowrey, Darrin, Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research,
xenndar@intercom.net

Lusardi, Wayne R., Queen Anne's Revenge Project Conservator,
wayne.lusardi@ncmail.net

Madden, Mike M., USDA Forest Service, George Washington and Jefferson
National Forests, *mmadden@fs.fed.us*

Martin, Kate, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College,
kmartin@mwc.edu

Martin, Mark, USDA Forest Service, George Washington and Jefferson
National Forest

Maust-Blosser, Trisha, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James
Madison University, *tmaub@rica.net*

McClenny, Michelle, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest,
michelle@poplarforest.org

- McConaughy, Mark A.**, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, *mmcconough@state.pa.us*
- McDaid, Christopher L.**, REMSA, Inc., *mcdaidc@monroe.army.mil*
- McEachen, Paul J.**, Richard Grubb & Associates, *grubbinc@aol.com*
- Means, Bernard K.**, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, *bkmeans@juno.com*
- Meyers, Maureen S.**, Gray and Pape, Inc., *mmeyers@graypape.com*
- Miller, Evan M.**, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, *evan@poplarforest.org*
- Mohn, Bruce**, Biology and Environmental Science Programs, Richard Stockton College, *brucemohn@aol.com*
- Mooney, Douglas B.**, Kise Straw, and Kolodner, Inc., *dmooney@ksk1.com*
- Moretti-Langholtz, Danelle**, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, *dmoret@wm.edu*
- Mullen, John P.**, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, *usajpm@yahoo.com*
- Muraca, David**, George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation, *muraca2@gwffoundation.org*
- Myers, Melba J.**, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, *mmyers@dhr.state.va.us*
- Nash, Carole**, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James Madison University, *nashcl@jmu.edu*
- Olsen, Heather L.**, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, *heather@poplarforest.org*
- O'Neill, Patrick L.**, Parsons, *patrickoneill@erols.com*
- Paladini, Jessica**, *paladini@warwick.net*
- Patterson, Rick**, Vernon Township Historic Preservation Commission

- Peachey, Claire**, Underwater Archaeology, Naval Historical Center,
Peachey.Claire@nhc.navy.mil
- Perazio, Philip A.**, Kittatinny Archaeological Research, *kittarch@sunlink.net*
- Perry, David**, Richard Grubb & Associates, *perry_david@hotmail.com*
- Pietak, Lynn Marie**, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., *impietak@bellsouth.net*
- Pogue, Dennis J.**, Historic Mount Vernon, *dpogue@mountvernon.org*
- Potter, Stephen R.**, National Park Service, National Capital Region,
Stephen_Potter@nps.gov
- Pullins, Stevan C.**, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research,
scpull@wm.edu
- Ranere, Anthony**, Department of Anthropology, Temple University,
ranere@temple.edu
- Rebar, John**, Biology and Environmental Science Programs, Richard Stockton
College
- Reeves, Matthew**, James Madison's Montpelier, *mreeves@montpelier.org*
- Ridgeway, Urie**, Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey,
lenapeindians@aol.com
- Rinehart, Niels R.**, Kittatinny Archaeological Research,
nielsrinehart@netscape.net
- Rountree, Helen C.**, Department of Anthropology, Old Dominion University
(emerita)
- Rutherford, John**, Fairfax County Park Authority,
rutherford.john@worldnet.att.net
- Sacchi, Richard**, Fairfax County Park Authority, *rsarch@co.fairfax.va.us*
- Sancomb, Kimberly D.**, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James
Madison University, *sancomkd@jmu.edu*

Sanford, Douglas W., Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, *dsanford@mwc.edu*

Schenian, Pamela A., J. M. Waller Associates, *pamela.shenian@worldnet.att.net*

Schuldenrein, Joseph, Geoarchaeology Research Associates, *geoarch@aol.com*

Seramur, Keith, Geonetics Corp./Department of Geology, Appalachian State University, *seramurkc@appstate.edu*

Shonyo, David, Gunston Hall Plantation, *archaeology@gunstonhall.org*

Siegal, Peter, John Milner Associates, *psiegal@johnmilnerassociates.com*

Stewart, R. Michael, Department of Anthropology, Temple University, *schurch@ushwyl.com*

Thieme, Donald M., Department of Geology, University of Georgia, *dthieme@arches.uga.edu*

Tolley, George, USDA Forest Service, George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, *gtolley@rockbridge.net*

Turner, E. Randolph III, Portsmouth Regional Preservation Office, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, *rturner@dhr.state.va.us*

Veness, Megan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, James Madison University, *kniggits@hotmail.com*

Walker, Jesse, Department of Anthropology, Temple University, *wjesse@temple.edu*

Ward, Kristin, Mary Washington College, *nitrocris27@hotmail.com*

Weddle, William H., III, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Radford University, *wweddle@radford.edu*

Wellman, Howard, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, *wellman@dhcd.state.md.us*

Werkheiser, Gregory, Piper, Marbury, Rudnick, & Wolfe,
gregory.werkheiser@piperrudnick.com

Whisonant, Robert C., Department of Geology, Radford University,
rwhisona@radford.edu

White, Esther C., Historic Mount Vernon, *ewhite@mountvernon.org*

Williams, Emily, Department of Conservation-BHW, The Colonial
Williamsburg Foundation, *ewilliams@CWF.org*

Young, Lisa, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd., *conserveit@earthlink.net*

NOTES

New Yorker article Woody's Dream 1998

EJAE publications

~~Retired~~

NOTES

NOTES

Vine Ridgeway
~~Over~~ Bridgeton N.J.

NOTES

What are the features to say if
They are indigenous

other collectors

→ probably from a burial

① spirit stone

native - reservation

Did Canisbe child?

he taught Jimmie how to look
for artifacts

→ "how I felt when I looted"

12 yr editor for journal

Block Creek

NOTES

3 sites are archaeological
prehistoric NR/SR

Dobson
Mullin

Kennel Levee Watercote

→ Archers not Poy Cazy Horse
Cousins are federally recog.
State recognized.

after Phon I went to Levee?
what the hell was that

effigy piece on pottery

he dug test units!! on tape

Special Thanks to Talia Mosconi and Rebecca Ross
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