

Schedule at a Glance

Day	Period	Track A (Beach Club C)		Track B (Beach Club B)		Track C (Captains Table B)	
		Times	Session	Times	Session	Times	Session
Friday	Morning	8:30 AM to 11:50 AM	1: <i>Archaeology of the 20th Century: Addressing the Recent Past</i>	8:30 AM to 10:50 AM	2: <i>Deep History at Kiskiak: Archaeological Research within a Powhatan Town on the Lower York</i>	8:30 AM to 11:00 AM	3: <i>Applying Geophysics to Answer Archaeological Questions in the Middle Atlantic</i>
				11:10 AM to 12:30 PM	4: <i>The Middle Atlantic During the 18th Century</i>		
	Afternoon	1:00 PM to 2:40 PM	5: <i>Archaeology of the American Civil War</i>	1:00 PM to 4:00 PM	6: <i>17th and 18th Century Archaeology Sites from the Route 301 Project in Delaware</i>	1:00 PM to 4:20 PM	7: <i>Parkaeology: Archaeological Roles, Responsibilities, and Current Projects</i>
		3:00 PM to 5:00 PM	8: <i>Organic Industries: Historic and Prehistoric Technologies Utilized in the Modification of Organic Materials</i>	4:20 PM to 6:20 PM	9: <i>Prehistoric Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic</i>	4:40 PM to 6:00 PM	10: <i>Collections and Curation Issues and Solutions in the Middle Atlantic States</i>
		2:00-4:00 PM 11: <i>Research Posters in the Book Room (Beach Club A)</i>					
Evening	7:30 PM	Keynote Session: <i>Research and Recovery Operations on Site of the Civil War Ironclad USS Monitor (Beach Club C)</i>					
Saturday	Morning	8:30 AM to 11:10 AM	12: <i>The Historical Archaeology of African-American Life in the Middle Atlantic and Beyond</i>	8:30 AM to 11:30 AM	13: <i>Studies in Conservation: Historical trends and Future prospects</i>	8:00 AM to 10:00 AM	14: <i>Material Culture Studies</i>
						10:20 AM to 12:00 PM	15: <i>Maritime Archaeology</i>
	Afternoon	1:00 PM to 4:20 PM	16: <i>Landscapes of Slavery in Virginia</i>	1:00 PM to 3:40 PM	17: <i>Virtual Worlds for Archaeology: Collections, Conservation, and Interpretation</i>	1:00 PM to 4:00 PM	18: <i>Colonial Contexts</i>
				4:00 PM to 5:00 PM	19: <i>Archaeological Studies of Landscape Modification in the Middle Atlantic, With a Focus on the Pre-Contact Period</i>	4:20 PM to 5:20 PM	20: <i>Middle Atlantic Mortuary Studies</i>
	Evening	7:30 PM	MAAC Business meeting (Pocahontas Room)				
8:30 PM		Awards and Reception (Raleigh Longe)					
Sunday	Morning	9:00 AM to 12:00 PM	21: <i>The Middle Atlantic During the 19th and 20th Centuries</i>	9:00 AM to 11:40 AM	22: <i>Sites, Settlements, and Landscapes in the Middle Atlantic Region</i>		

MAAC 2012 Meeting Organizers

Program

Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Ruth Troccoli (DC Historic Preservation Office)
Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Arrangements

Cynthia Hansen (Archeological Society of Virginia)
Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Michael Madden (USDA Forest Service)

Registration

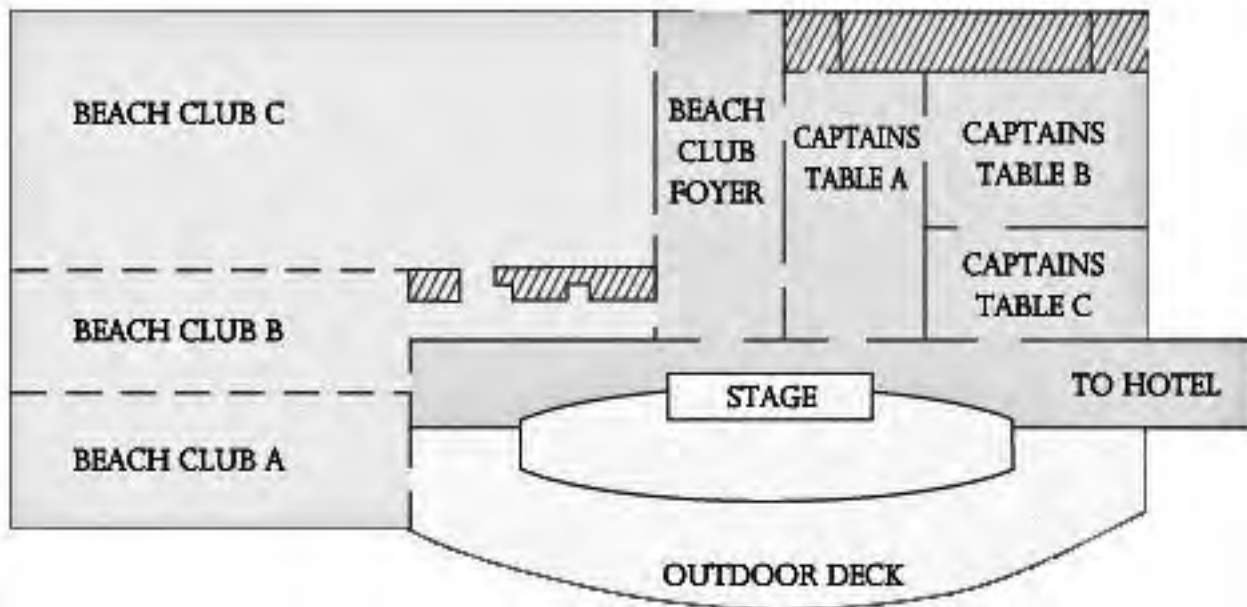
Carole Nash (James Madison University)

MAAC 2012 Meeting Information

Registration is in the Conference Center Lobby
Book Room and refreshments will be in the Beach Club A room

Track A sessions are in the Beach Club C room
Track B sessions are in the Beach Club B room
Track C sessions are in the Captains Table B room

The Business Meeting Saturday night is in the Pocahontas Room
The Reception Saturday night is in the Raleigh Lounge



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Student Sponsorship Program a Success for 2012!

2012 marks the sixth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, thirteen sponsors supported twenty-eight student presenters by paying their registration and dues (\$65 for each sponsorship). The number of sponsored students is indicated in parentheses after the sponsor's name:

Archaeological Services (Roger Moeller) (1)
Archaeological Society of Maryland (2)
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (2)
Archaeological Society of Virginia (2)
Archaeological Society of Virginia, Massanutten Chapter (1)
Michael Barber (2)
Claude Bowen (3)
Council of Virginia Archaeologists (10)
Dead Guy Books (Mike Madden) (1)
Laura Galke (1)
Bernard Means (1)
Carole Nash (1)
Richard Veit (1)

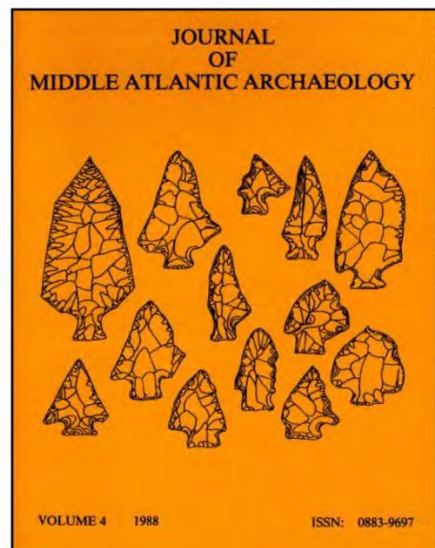
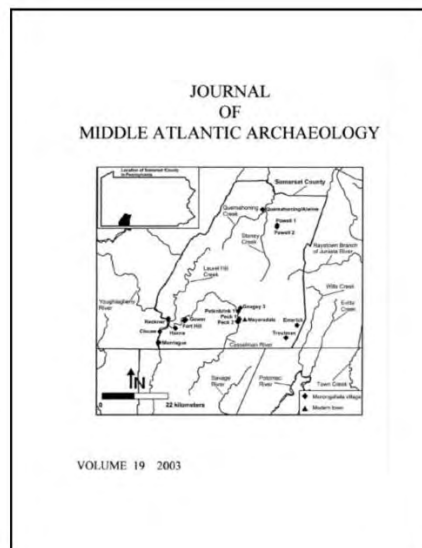
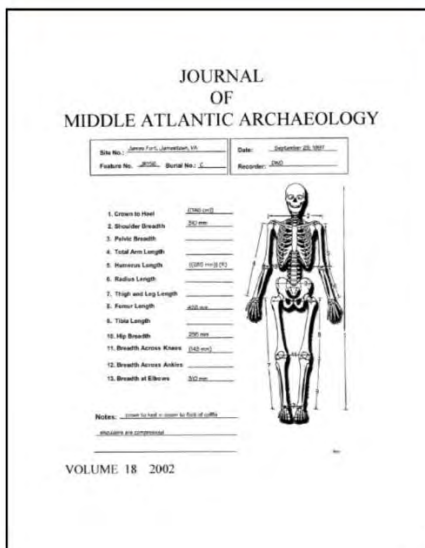
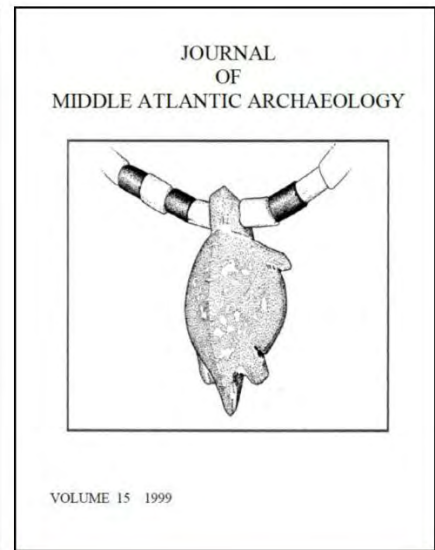
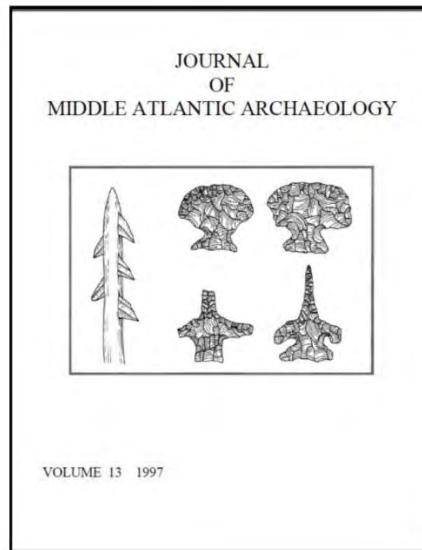
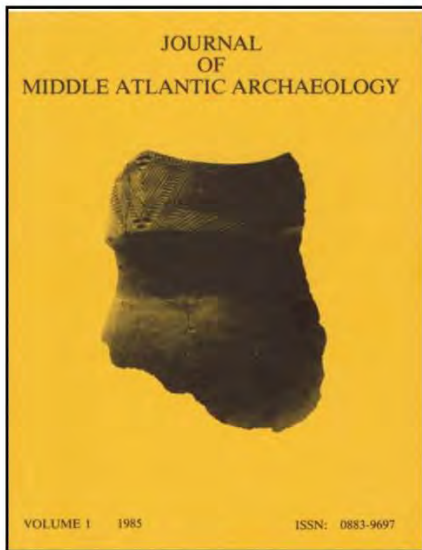
MAAC has a reputation as a 'student-friendly' conference, and student sponsorship is a further extension of this ethic. By helping remove the economic burden of fees from undergraduate and graduate students, sponsorship encourages the next generation of MAAC archaeologists to become involved in the organization. The sponsorship program also provides an initial point of contact between students, archaeological organizations, and CRM firms. Our original goal was to offer sponsorships to all students presenting in the student paper competitions, and thanks to the interest in the program, we have achieved since the outset. Additional sponsorships are given to randomly selected students who are attending MAAC but not presenting papers.

We hope that you will consider joining the Student Sponsorship Program in 2013. To arrange a sponsorship, please contact:

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Publish your paper in the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology*

Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology (JMAA) has been the annual publication of MAAC for 27 years. Although it is not a true proceedings of the annual meeting, preference is given to authors who have presented at the meeting. Article topics include historic and prehistoric archaeological site reports, archaeological theory and techniques, conservation practices, analytical procedures from related disciplines, regional syntheses, and book reviews. The Editor, Roger Moeller, works very closely with first-time authors. The Book Review Editor, Dennis Curry, has a knack for matching books with appropriate reviewers. Do not hesitate to contact Roger (alchemy60@sbcglobal.net) with proposed manuscripts or Dennis (DCurry@mdp.state.md.us) with books or topics you would like to review.





MAAC Plenary: Friday, March 23, 7:30 PM
Beach Club C

Research and Recovery Operations on Site of the Civil War Ironclad USS Monitor

John Broadwater
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries

Join John Broadwater as he discusses his role in the federal expeditions of the USS Monitor site from 1992 to 2004. These expeditions recovered the USS Monitor's engine and gun turret. The USS Monitor's famous battle with CSS Virginia took place on March 9, 1862, just over 150 years ago. John Broadwater is author of the new book, *USS Monitor: A Historic Ship Completes Its Final Voyage*, from Texas A&M Press.

Photo # NH 58758 "The Wreck of the Iron-clad 'Monitor'", off Cape Hatteras, 30-31 December 1862



Session Schedule

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

Friday Morning, March 23 Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 1: Archaeology of the 20th Century: Addressing the Recent Past

Organized by Richard L. Guercin (USDA Forest Service)

As just a bit over ten years has lapsed since the dawn of the new century it is wise to reflect upon its predecessor. Though recent in memory much of the previous century is lost and forgotten. Moreover, development and progress are a greater threat to 20th Century sites than any another in antiquity. Contributing to this is the perception of ubiquity, the idea that the events are too recent, and that the cultural-history of the 20th Century is superiorly documented with the rise of technology. This symposium is dedicated to the ghost towns of industry, vanishing communities whose voices will soon fall silent or already have been silenced, sentinels of conflict, and the small stories that contribute to enriching the record of what is archaeology's recent past.

8:30 AM	<i>Towards an Understanding of the 20th Century</i>	Richard J. Guercin (USDA Forest Service)
8:50 AM	<i>Finding the 20th Century Inside the 18th: Archaeology at the Menokin Site</i>	Jennifer Ogborne (College of William and Mary/DATA Investigations, LLC)
9:10 AM	<i>Deterioration and Rehabilitation of the Infrastructure on O and P Streets in the Georgetown Neighborhood of Washington, D.C.</i>	Matthew Palus (The Ottery Group)
9:30 AM	<i>The Missing Pieces of the 20th Century: Excavations at the Gravely House</i>	Elizabeth A. Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
9:50 AM	Break	
10:10 AM	<i>An Early Twentieth Century Ceramic Assemblage from a Burned House in Northern Georgia</i>	Patrick H. Garrow (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
10:30 AM	<i>From Timber to Town to Timber Again: The Story of the Kress Box Factory in Brunswick, Virginia</i>	Kerri S. Barile (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Kerry S. González (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
10:50 AM	<i>"A steppingstone of civilization": The Hojack Swing Bridge and Structures of Power in Monroe County, Western New York State</i>	Kyle Somerville (University at Buffalo) and Christopher Barton (Temple University)
11:10 AM	<i>In Harm's Way: The Hazards of Archaeological Field Work Involving 20th Century Military Sites</i>	Michael Madden (USDA Forest Service)
11:30 AM	<i>Saving the Present for the Future's Past: Documenting McDonald's</i>	David G. Orr (Temple University)

Friday Morning, March 23
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 2: Deep History at Kiskiak: Archaeological Research within a Powhatan Town on the Lower York

Organized by Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary)

A “King’s House” on John Smith’s Map of Virginia, the Algonquian settlement of Kiskiak on the lower York was the possible locus of the 16th-century Spanish mission of Ajacan and the scene of events surrounding the 1622 Powhatan uprising. Archaeological survey conducted by the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research at the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown has documented a rich array of Native sites along the lower York River, including the likely location of Kiskiak along Indian Field Creek. This symposium outlines preliminary efforts by William & Mary archaeologists to follow WMCAR’s survey with a research program centered on Kiskiak’s deep, precontact history. With the benefit of complete survey coverage and minimal plow disturbance, Kiskiak holds considerable promise for addressing fundamental questions of Powhatan archaeology.

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| 8:30 AM | <i>Introduction: Kiskiak before Ajacan and Powhatan</i> | Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary) |
| 8:50 AM | <i>Kiskiak Paleoethnobotany</i> | Jessica Herlich (College of William and Mary) |
| 9:10 AM | <i>Oyster Shell from Midden deposits at Kiskiak</i> | Jessica Jenkins (College of William and Mary) |
| 9:30 AM | <i>Lithic Artifacts from Kiskiak</i> | Adrienne DePaul (College of William and Mary) |
| 9:50 AM | Break | |
| 10:10 AM* | <i>Exchange Patterns in the Woodland-Period Chesapeake: An XRF Study</i> | Alexandria Brown (College of William and Mary) |
| 10:30 AM | <i>Powhatan Economics and Culture Contact at Kiskiak</i> | Christopher Shephard (College of William and Mary) |
| 10:50 AM | Break | |

Session 4: The Middle Atlantic During the 18th Century

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| 11:10 AM | <i>"Virtue and Industry are the Springs of Happiness": Task Work at the First Philadelphia Almshouse and Bettering House Viewed through Examination of Recovered Fabric Remnants</i> | Mara Katkins (Temple University) and Heather Veneziano (Temple University) |
| 11:30 AM | <i>The Archaeology of the Mulberry Island Community</i> | Christopher L. McDaid (Fort Eustis) |
| 11:50 AM | <i>Contact at the West Creek Site: A GIS Investigation of Artifact Distribution</i> | Blair Fink (Temple University) |
| 12:10 PM | <i>Small Surveys Matter! Results of Phase II Excavations at 44CF0765/ Third Branch Site, Chesterfield, Virginia</i> | Sara Ayers-Rigsby (EBI Consulting) and Vanessa Sullivan (EBI Consulting) |

Friday Morning, March 23
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 3: Applying Geophysics to Answer Archaeological Questions in the Middle Atlantic

Organized by William J. Chadwick (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

Applications of geophysics to archaeological problems are wide ranging, but geophysics in the Middle Atlantic remains underutilized. This session will bring attention to this technology and provide an opportunity to showcase unique and innovative methodologies.

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| 8:30 AM | <i>The Changing Role of GPR in Cultural Resource Management at JMA: a Middle Atlantic Perspective</i> | William J. Chadwick (John Milner Associates, Inc.) |
| 8:50 AM | <i>Geophysical Survey at Site 7NC-F-126 – Bunker Hill North for the DelDOT U.S. Route 301 Project: Lesson Learned for Archaeological Applications in the Mid-Atlantic Region</i> | Jarrold Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) and Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar, Inc.) |
| 9:10 AM | <i>An Ordinary House? Ground Penetrating Radar Survey and Historic Feature Identification at Site 18Ta315, Talbot County, Maryland</i> | Shawn Patch (New South Associates) |
| 9:30 AM | <i>Developing Effective Strategies for Archaeological Assessment of Floodplains Using Non-invasive Geophysical Methods</i> | Timothy J. Horsley (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC) |
| 9:50 AM | Break | |
| 10:10 AM | <i>Ground-Penetrating Radar in New Castle, Delaware: Survey results from the Read House and Grounds</i> | Peter A. Leach (John Milner Associates, Inc.) |
| 10:30 AM | <i>Evaluating the Potential of Geophysical Techniques for Archaeological Survey: The James Madison University Farm</i> | Katie Cross, Daniel Sumner, Anna Courtier, Simon Boone, Seth Christman, Kyle Hazelwood, Bethany Meier, Cameron Noon, Catherine Patterson, Michael Tracy, and Carole Nash (all James Madison University) |
| 10:50 AM | <i>Using Geophysical Instruments to Investigate Late Prehistoric Villages in Western Pennsylvania</i> | Beverly A. Chiarulli (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) |

Friday Afternoon, March 23
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 5: Archaeology of the American Civil War

1:00 PM	<i>Springs, Marshes, and Cedars: Spatial Studies of the Cedar Creek Battlefield</i>	Alyson Wood (James Madison University)
1:20 PM*	<i>Old O'Connor Had a Farm: The Agricultural Landscape of the Cedar Creek Battle Locale</i>	Caitlin Cosby (James Madison University)
1:40 PM*	<i>No Ordinary Campfire Story: A Case Study of Encampments at Cedar Creek</i>	Emily Samulski (James Madison University)
2:00 PM	<i>"...a shanty I have constructed of planks, logs, and sand:" The "Peace-ful" Exploration of Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site</i>	Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Wake Technical Community College) and Vincent H. Melomo (William Peace University)
2:20 PM	<i>Civil War Diet and Bone Modifications at the Gloucester Point Site (44GL360)</i>	David Clark (The Catholic University of America/Loudoun Archaeological Foundation)
2:40 PM	Break	

Session 8: Organic Industries: Historic and Prehistoric Technologies Utilized in the Modification of Organic Materials

Organized by William Schindler (Washington College)

Building on the past two-years' successful workshops, the Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference has decided to try it again – this year with a focus on organic technologies (wood, bone, antler, fibers, hides, etc). On the Friday afternoon of March 23rd, in addition to our regularly scheduled paper sessions, we will be holding an interactive workshop focusing on prehistoric and historic organically-based technologies. While the foci of the workshop are technologies of the Middle Atlantic Region, participants may be presenting technologies outside of the region that help contextualize the local archaeological record.

3:00-3:10 PM	<i>Introduction</i>	William Schindler (Washington College)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>The Evolution of Bone Tools in Virginia: A Punctuated Equilibrium Model</i>	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and C. Niel Manson (Archeological Society of Virginia)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>The Washington Crossing State Park NJ Black Boat Project: Methods and Materials in Wooden Watercraft Work</i>	Jack Cresson (Archaeological Society of New Jersey), Jim Silk, and JoAnn Williams
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>Getting a Grip on (Fiber) Twist</i>	Dee DeRoche (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>Working Bone with Stone Tools</i>	Jeffrey Kalin (Primitive Technologies, Inc.)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>Faunal Remains from The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark</i>	Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>3D @ VCU: Digital Scanning of Organic Artifacts by the Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically</i>	Bernard K. Means, Clinton King, Courtney Bowles, Victoria Valentine, Kristen Currey, Daniel Sullivan, Allen Huber and Rachael Hulvey (all Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:10-5:00 PM	<i>A Sticky Situation: Technological Aspects of Primitive Mastic and Filler Manufacture</i>	William Schindler (Washington College)

Friday Afternoon, March 23
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 6: 17th and 18th Century Archaeology Sites from the Route 301 Project in Delaware
Organized by David S. Clarke (DelDOT)

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the throes of its largest public works project in over 12 years. DelDOT plans to construct 17 miles of new grade-separated highway across southern New Castle County. Background research, phase I, and phase II archaeological survey work have identified numerous 17th and 18th century historic archaeological sites. The sheer quantity and quality of these early historic sites is amazing and will completely alter what we thought we knew about this early historic time period in Delaware and the Mid-Atlantic region.

1:00 PM	<i>The Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware: 9 CRM Firms 1 Team, the Coaches Perspective</i>	David S. Clarke (DelDOT)
1:20 PM	<i>U.S. Route 301, Delaware, The Elkins A& B Sites: Phase II Investigations of Two 18th Century Single Component Historic Sites</i>	William B. Liebeknecht (Hunter Research Inc.)
1:40 PM	<i>Farmstead Transition at the Houston-LeCompt Site, Route 301 Corridor, Delaware</i>	Melissa Diamanti (Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc)
2:00 PM	<i>The Bird-Houston Site, 1760-1920: a Tenancy in the Swampy Woods of Central Delaware</i>	John Bedell (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
2:20 PM	<i>Those Bricks Don't Belong There! Unraveling the Burnham House Mystery Along the 301 Corridor</i>	Emily Calhoun (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Kerri S. Barile (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
2:40 PM	Break	
3:00 PM	<i>The Rumsey/Polk site: 18th-19th Century Life in Western St. Georges Hundred, Delaware</i>	Ilene Grossman-Bailey (Richard Grubb & Associates) and Michael Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates)
3:20 PM	<i>U.S. 301 and "Paradigm Lost": Rethinking the Colonial Period in the Northern Delmarva</i>	Ian Burrow (Hunter Research, Inc.), William B. Liebeknecht (Hunter Research, Inc.), and David Clarke (DelDOT)
3:40 PM	<i>Discussant</i>	Lu Ann De Cunzo (University of Delaware)
4:00 PM	Break	

Session 9: Prehistoric Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic

4:20 PM	<i>More than Lines on a Map: Hunter-Gatherer Site Boundaries</i>	Sarah Ellis, Carole Nash, and Peter Hof (all James Madison University)
4:40 PM	<i>Technological and Geological Perspectives on Shriver Member Chert Utilization in Central Pennsylvania</i>	Barbara J. Shaffer (McCormick Taylor, Inc.), Graham C. Wilson (Turnstone Geological Services Ltd.), and Andrew Wyatt (McCormick Taylor, Inc.)
5:00 PM	<i>The Middle Archaic Component at Pig Point (18AN50)</i>	Stephanie Taleff Sperling (Lost Towns Project)
5:20 PM	<i>Catoctin Creek : A Mason Island Complex Site in the Middle Potomac Valley</i>	Sevrie S. Corson (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)
5:40 PM	<i>Blueberry Hill (44SX327): Replicating Again the Cactus Hill Paleoamerican Model in the Nottoway River Valley of Southeastern Virginia</i>	Michael F. Johnson (Fairfax County Park Authority (retired))
6:00 PM	<i>America's Oldest Above-Ground Site...in Virginia</i>	Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)

**Friday Afternoon, March 23
Track C (Captains Table B)**

Session 7: Parkaeology: Archaeological Roles, Responsibilities, and Current Projects

Organized by Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Parks and Park divisions in the greater Washington D.C. area provide numerous services to the community and assume a wide range of responsibilities to cultural resources management and interpretation. Specific parks are often tasked with the excavation and interpretation of archaeological sites to the general public as well as with educational responsibilities. Furthermore, these parks must effectively manage resources, weighing site protection against participation and publicity. Additionally, Park departments regularly serve compliance roles in review and permitting of private development as well as planning for the use of public lands and broad policy. Both individual parks and park authorities share common concerns such as the successful maintenance of volunteer and educational programs, collections management and interpretation, and of course securing funding sources. This session will take a glimpse into some of the activities at parks and within park departments ranging from current research, to outreach, education, staffing, and funding.

1:00 PM	<i>Research Archeology in Our National Parks: A Case Study from Monocacy National Battlefield</i>	Katherine Birmingham (National Park Service – Monocacy National Battlefield)
1:20 PM	<i>ARCHAEOLOGY in Fairfax County Parks</i>	Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)
1:40 PM	<i>Archaeology of a Park: The Colchester Example</i>	Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
2:00 PM	<i>Walking the Ridges and Digging the Prehistory of Mason Neck</i>	Alisa Pettit (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Jonathan Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)
2:20 PM	<i>Buried at Church or Buried at Home, Either Way, You're Still Dead; Excavations near the Cemetery Site of Colchester, Va.</i>	Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Robin Kuprewicz (Fairfax County Park Authority)
2:40 PM	Break	
3:05 PM	<i>Pounding Out the Details and Redrawing the Lines: Colchester Revisited</i>	Robin Kuprewicz (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)
3:20 PM	<i>Please Touch! Hands-on Learning at an Archaeological Park</i>	Kate Dinnel, Kelly Cooper, and Kim Popetz (all Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)
3:40 PM	<i>Public Archeology in Fairfax County Virginia</i>	Richard L. Eilers (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
4:00 PM	<i>Discussant</i>	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
4:20 PM	Break	

Session 10: Collections and Curation Issues in the Middle Atlantic Region

Organized by Ruth Troccoli (DC Historic Preservation Office) and Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University)

4:40-6:00 PM *Open Forum*

Several collections managers, curators, and researchers met recently at The State Museum of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as part of a discussion about collections and curation issues in the Middle Atlantic region hosted by Curator Janet Johnson. Based on this very fruitful meeting, it was decided to continue this discussion at the 2012 MAAC meeting as an open forum.

Friday Afternoon, March 23

Session 11: Research Posters in the Book Room (Beach Club A room)

2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Heth Cemetery Restoration Project, Radford, Virginia</i>	Brandon Buck, Jacob Conner, Daniel Riegel, and William Willis (all Radford University)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>44PU72 Ceramic Temper, Surface Treatment, and Chemical Analysis</i>	Daniel Riegel (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Where is the Flanary Site?</i>	Jacob Conner (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from 44PU72, Southwest Virginia</i>	William Willis (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Interpreting Feature Formation and Function through Artifact Refitting: A Study from the Early/Middle Woodland Occupations at the Frederick Lodge Site, New Castle County, Delaware</i>	Christopher Bowen (Versar, Inc.), Christopher Egghart (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality), John Rutherford (Fairfax County Park Authority), and Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>An Axe from Foggy Bottom and Some Others from the District of Columbia</i>	James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C.</i>	Chardé Reid (DC Historic Preservation Office)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Saving Anne Arundel County's Archaeological Heritage from the Impacts of Climate Change: A Model for Responding to Sea Level Rise in Maryland</i>	Stephanie Taleff Sperling (Lost Towns Project)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Collections Crisis in Washington, D.C.</i>	Ruth Troccoli and Tara Tetrault (both DC Historic Preservation Office)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>Archaeological Visualization, Dark Tourism, and Social Justice</i>	Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (Monmouth University)
2:00-4:00 PM	<i>the Virtual Curation Unit @ VCU: for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically</i>	Victoria Valentine (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Friday Evening, March 23

Keynote Session

Beach Club C

7:30 PM

Research and Recovery Operations on Site of the Civil War Ironclad USS Monitor

John Broadwater (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries)

Saturday Morning, March 24
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 12: The Historical Archaeology of African-American Life in the Middle Atlantic and Beyond

Organized by Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Christopher Barton (Temple University)
 This session examines the archaeology of African-American life in the northern Middle Atlantic region. Since the 1970s archaeologists have been examining African-American sites in the northern Middle Atlantic region. Early projects include Robert Schuyler's pioneering study of Sandy Ground and Joan Geismar's study of Skunk Hollow. However, unlike other regions, there seems to be little in the way of follow up to these early projects. This session brings together a series of papers reflecting the breadth and depth of studies currently underway in the Middle Atlantic and beyond, and addresses issues of identity, commemoration, consumerism, and public interpretation.

8:30 AM	<i>"Born a Slave Died Free:" Antebellum African-American Commemoration in a Northern State</i>	Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Mark Nonestied
8:50 AM	<i>Primus Martin and the Fellowship of the Smoking Pipes: Leadership and Consumerism at an Early 19th Century African American Community</i>	Marc Lorenc (Monmouth University) and Christopher Lindner (Bard College)
9:10 AM**	<i>Preliminary Interpretations from the African American community of Timbuctoo, NJ</i>	Christopher Barton (Temple University)
9:30 AM	<i>Intersections of Food, Status, and Ethnicity in the Lives of a Nineteenth-Century Free Black Family in Sussex County, New Jersey.</i>	Springate, Megan E. (University of Maryland) and Amy Raes (Monmouth University)
9:50 AM	Break	
10:10 AM	<i>Intersectional Violence and Documentary Archaeology in Rosewood, Florida</i>	Edward Gonzalez-Tennant (Monmouth University)
10:30 AM**	<i>Privy to Table</i>	Katherine Muller (Monmouth University)
10:50 AM	<i>Discussant</i>	David G. Orr (Temple University)

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

Session 13: Studies in Conservation: Historical Trends and Future Prospects

Organized by Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Lisa Young (National Air and Space Museum)

The first conservation themed session at the MAACs was held in 1992. Celebrating a fruitful 20-year collaboration, this session of student papers from young and aspiring conservators highlights research on historic treatments and their remediation, new inquiries into old collections and looks at potential future areas of collaboration between archaeologists and conservators.

8:30 AM	<i>Introduction</i>	Lisa Young (National Air and Space Museum)
8:50 AM*	<i>To Wax or not to Wax: The Use of Microcrystalline Wax as a Coating for Archaeological Objects</i>	Laurie King (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
9:10 AM	<i>Conservation of Personal and Domestic Metal Artifacts from HSMC</i>	Janelle Batkin (Historic St. Mary's City)
9:30 AM*	<i>It Could Not Use a Little Salt: a Detailed Investigation of the Chemical and Physical Properties of Soluble Salts and Their Formation with Respect to Their Effect on 19th-century Whitewares</i>	Emily Wroczyński (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
9:50 AM	Break	
10:10 AM*	<i>Presenting Archaeological Conservation to the Public at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation</i>	Ellie Rowley-Conwy (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
10:30 AM**	<i>Benefiting the Public Through a More Curation Focused Archaeology</i>	Jennifer Allen (University of Maryland)
10:50 AM	<i>X-radiography as a Curation Tool</i>	Nichole Doub (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)
11:10 AM	<i>Discussion</i>	Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Saturday Morning, March 24
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 14: Material Culture Studies

8:00 AM	<i>Prehistoric Ceramic Conservation: A Tale of One Pot's Second Chance on Life</i>	William Schindler (Washington College) and Ellen Promise (Winterthur/University of Delaware)
8:20 AM**	<i>Variation in Late Woodland and Early Contact Period Smoking Pipe Forms: Evolutionary Progression or Social Signaling?</i>	Elizabeth Bollwerk (University of Virginia)
8:40 AM	<i>Bone Reading: Insights into the Monongahela Tradition from Bone Artifacts</i>	Lisa M. Dugas (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
9:00 AM**	<i>Feminine Gentility on a Budget: Folding Fans at Ferry Farm</i>	Meaghan M. Reddick (Smithsonian Associates/ George Mason University)
9:20 AM**	<i>White, Black, and Red All Over: Colonoware in the Northern Middle Atlantic Region</i>	Keri Sansevere (Temple University)
9:40 AM**	<i>For Want of a Bit, the Bridle Was Lost: Horse Bit Typology on Historic Landscapes</i>	Tabitha C. Hilliard (Monmouth University)
10:00 AM	Break	

Session 15: Maritime Archaeology

Organized by David Howe (Institute of Maritime History)

10:20 AM**	<i>Shipwreck Site Formation Processes of Commercial Bottom Fishing</i>	Joyce H. Steinmetz (East Carolina University)
10:40 AM	<i>S.H.I.P., 2011-2012</i>	David Howe (Institute of Maritime History)
11:00 AM	<i>Patuxent River sites</i>	Daniel E. Lynberg (Institute of Maritime History)
11:20 AM	<i>Quantico Creek Project</i>	William E. Utley (Institute of Maritime History)
11:40 AM	<i>Search for USS Scorpion: Archaeology of the Naval War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Bay</i>	Robert S. Neyland (Naval History and Heritage Command, United States Navy)

Saturday Afternoon, March 24
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 16: Landscapes of Slavery in Virginia

Organized by Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Lori Lee (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Historical archaeologists have demonstrated that landscapes are dynamic, politically charged places that convey significant messages about social identity, power, inequality, inclusion, and exclusion. Through concerted manipulation, people embed landscapes with layers of meaning that persist through time and structure future action within them. Landscapes of slavery are contested landscapes where physical and social distances express spatial and social order in complex ways. Contributors to this session explore diverse creations, modifications, and uses of space associated with landscapes of slavery in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Virginia. Analysis of land ownership patterns, land use dynamics, and settlement and dispersal patterns, reveals insight into the lives of people who lived on plantations and within urban slave settings. These case studies demonstrate that the use and creation of landscapes reflects dimensions of social life that transform spaces into places through persistence and change over time.

1:00 PM	<i>The Domestic Landscape of the Wingos Quarter (44BE298), Bedford County, Virginia</i>	Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
1:20 PM	<i>On/Site Production: The Antebellum Landscape at Poplar Forest plantation</i>	Lori Lee (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
1:40 PM**	<i>Reconstructing Mr. Eppes' Neighborhood: A GIS Analysis of the Dynamics of Power</i>	Crystal Ptacek (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
2:00 PM	<i>The Stable Quarter at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	Hope Smith (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
2:20 PM	Break	
2:40 PM	<i>What then is to be done? Something must, or I shall be ruined:" George Washington's Estate in the 19th century.</i>	Luke J. Pecoraro (George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate, Museum & Gardens)
3:00 PM	<i>An Antebellum Servant's House in Fredericksburg, Virginia: A Case for Urban Slavery</i>	Doug Sanford (University of Mary Washington)
3:20 PM	<i>Liminal Spaces and Multiple Personalities: A Consideration of Plantation Overseers in the American South</i>	Andrew Wilkins (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
3:40 PM	<i>Poplar Forest's Ornamental Plant Nursery and Its Place within the Life and Landscapes of Thomas Jefferson</i>	Eric Proebsting (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)
4:00 PM	<i>Land and Community - An Interactive Educational Module</i>	Mark Freeman (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

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

Session 17: Virtual Worlds for Archaeology: Collections, Conservation, and Interpretation

Organized by Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Virtual access to the rich archaeological heritage of the Middle Atlantic region is rapidly increasing because of a wide range of digital initiatives. This session will explore various ways that archaeological objects and records are transformed into digital data. The problems, prospects, and implications of this enhanced access will be considered by the presenters.

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| 1:00 PM | <i>3D Virtual Artifact Curation @ VCU: the Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically (V.C.U.-R.A.M.S) Project</i> | Bernard K. Means, Clinton King, Courtney Bowles, Victoria Valentine (all Virginia Commonwealth University) and John Haynes (Army Corps of Engineers) |
| 1:20 PM* | <i>3D Technology and Archaeological Theory</i> | Courtney Bowles (Virginia Commonwealth University) |
| 1:40 PM | <i>Virtual Conservation? 3-D Scanning of the Martin's Hundred Helmets</i> | Emily Williams (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) |
| 2:00 PM | <i>Web-Based Collections Access: Multiple initiatives by archaeologists who fear the word "Metadata"</i> | Sara Rivers-Cofield (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) |
| 2:20 PM | Break | |
| 2:40 PM | <i>Using Virtual Worlds to Reconstruct the Inaccessible Past</i> | Beverly A. Chiarulli and Marion Smeltzer (both Indiana University of Pennsylvania) |
| 3:00 PM | <i>Interpreting Montpelier: A Digital and Physical Comparison</i> | Justin Herbst (Montpelier Foundation) |
| 3:20 PM | <i>Discussion (open)</i> | |
| 3:40 PM | Break | |

Session 19: Archaeological Studies of Landscape Modification in the Middle Atlantic, With a Focus on the Pre-Contact Period

Organized by Carole Nash (James Madison University)

As the Anthropocene emerges as a framework for examining human impacts on large-scale planetary processes, so too does the stereotype of the pre-colonial pristine environment as a baseline against which researchers can measure those impacts. This session presents case studies of significant, sustained landscape manipulation by indigenous populations prior to the colonial period and considers how such changes altered environmental settings over the long-term. Archaeological and geological evidence of indigenous landscape modification in the Middle Atlantic challenges us to reconsider the ecological changes set in motion by small-scale societies and the social contexts in which such changes occur.

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| 4:00 PM | <i>Archaeology of the Environment: Human Land Use and its Impacts along the Lower James River</i> | Chris Egghart (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality) |
| 4:20 PM | <i>Pre-colonial (A.D. 1100–1600) Sedimentation Related to Prehistoric Maize Agriculture and Climate Change in Eastern North America</i> | G. E. Stinchcomb (Baylor University), T. C. Messner (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History), S. G. Driesel (Baylor University), L. C. Nordt (Baylor University), and R. M. Stewart (Temple University) |
| 4:40 PM | <i>Fire on the Mountain: An Evaluation of the Archaeological Evidence for Anthropogenic Fire as a Landscape Management Tool in the Middle Atlantic Uplands</i> | Carole Nash (James Madison University) |

Saturday Afternoon, March 24
Track C (Captains Table B)

Session 18: Colonial Contexts

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

This symposium presents a sample of recent work focused on the Potomac River Valley, some of it leading to points north and beyond, including the greater Atlantic World. Tobacco, fortified settlements, diet, mortuary patterning, conflict, and the formation of identity in colonial contexts are considered along with the challenges of interpreting the past from material evidence.

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| 1:00 PM | <i>Grave Voices: An Analysis of Native American Burials from the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast US</i> | Patricia H. Byers (St. Mary's College of Maryland) |
| 1:20 PM | <i>The "unjust and wicked designs of invading this Province by the way of Chicacoan and Appamattucks"</i> | Lauren McMillan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) |
| 1:40 PM | <i>The Material Culture of Displacement</i> | Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland) |
| 2:00 PM | <i>Plowzone Zooarchaeology at Zekiah Fort (18CH808): Preservation and Interpretation</i> | D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) |
| 2:20 PM | Break | |
| 2:40 PM | <i>Archaeological Implications of Slave Demographics in the Colonial Chesapeake</i> | Patricia Samford (Maryland Historical Trust), Ed Chaney (Maryland Historical Trust), and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland) |
| 3:00 PM | <i>Building Identity: Mulberry Fields and Its World</i> | Julianna Jackson (St. Mary's College of Maryland) |
| 3:20 PM | <i>Modern Sotweed Recovered from a Colonial Tobacco Plantation: A Mystery Pursued</i> | Justine McKnight (Archeobotanical Consultant), Patricia Samford (Maryland Historical Trust), and Ed Chaney (Maryland Historical Trust) |
| 3:40 PM | <i>Discussion (open)</i> | |
| 4:00 PM | Break | |

Session 20: Middle Atlantic Mortuary Studies

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| 4:20 PM | <i>Delaware Burial Practices in the Archaeological Record: An Ethnographic Model for Identifying Funerary Objects</i> | Brice Obermeyer (Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office/Emporia State University) |
| 4:40 PM | <i>Understanding Wapwallopen: Using Ethnography to Suggest New Interpretations of an 18th-Century Lenape Cemetery Area</i> | Gregory J. Brown (Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office) |
| 5:00 PM | <i>The Claremont Site (44SY5): Dental Health and Dietary Adaptation during the Late Woodland Period</i> | Dane Magoon (Cultural Resources, Inc.) and Stephanie King (Virginia Commonwealth University) |

Saturday, March 24
Evening

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

Sunday, March 25
Track A (Beach Club C room)

Session 21: The Middle Atlantic During the 19th and 20th Centuries

9:00 AM	<i>Interquarter Community Relations at James Madison's Montpelier</i>	Matthew C. Greer (The Montpelier Foundation)
9:20 AM	<i>The Little House Behind the Plantation Mansion: Preliminary Studies of the Material Culture of a Late Ninetieth Century Plantation Dwelling.</i>	Michelle Rosado (USDA Forest Service)
9:40 AM	<i>The Middling Sort: Examining the Creation and Maintenance of "Whiteness" in the Archaeological Record</i>	Sean Devlin (Washington and Lee University)
10:00 AM	<i>For the Defense of Annapolis: Fort Madison on the Severn River</i>	Mechelle Kerns Galway (United States Naval Academy)
10:20 AM	Break	
10:40 AM	<i>The Two-Story Log House Mystery</i>	Barbara Israel (Central Maryland Chapter, ASM, Inc.) and Stephen Israel (Central Maryland Chapter, ASM, Inc.)
11:00 AM	<i>The Underground Railroad on a Quaker Homestead in Bedford County, Pennsylvania</i>	Robert H. Eiswert (McCormick Taylor, Inc.) and Barbara J. Shaffer (McCormick Taylor, Inc.)
11:20 AM	<i>Building on the Past: Archaeology and Public Education at the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant, Centre County, Pennsylvania</i>	Gary F. Coppock (Heberling Associates, Inc.)
11:40 AM	<i>A Tale of Two Captains: Evidence of Change in the Steamboat Industry from the Archaeological Excavations of the Captain Gormley and Captain Cox Sites in Pennsylvania</i>	Marc Henshaw (Nemacolin Archaeological Services)

Sunday, March 25
Track B (Beach Club B room)

Session 22: Sites, Settlements, and Landscapes in the Middle Atlantic Region

9:00 AM	<i>A Geoarchaeological/Paleoenvironmental Investigation of the Aughwick Creek Watershed in South-Central Pennsylvania: A Summary of Results</i>	John M. Stiteler (Heberling Associates, Inc.), Gary F. Coppock (Heberling Associates, Inc.), and Frank J. Vento (Clarion University)
9:20 AM	<i>Archaeological Deposits in Drowned Coastal Landscapes: The Geochemical Impacts of Sulfidization and Sulfuricization</i>	Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution) and Daniel P. Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants)
9:40 AM	<i>Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: New Archaeological Discoveries from The Historic Campus of the College of William and Mary Williamsburg, Virginia</i>	Will Moore (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and Oliver Mueller-Heubach (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
10:00 AM	<i>Exploring Philadelphia's Buried Past: A Look at Late Prehistoric Occupations along the Delaware River</i>	Jennifer C. Rankin (URS Corporation/Temple University)
10:20 AM	Break	
10:40 AM	<i>Botetourt Town and the Changing Landscape of a Mid-18th-century Courthouse Complex in Gloucester County, Virginia</i>	David A. Brown (Fairfield Foundation) and Thane H. Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)
11:00 AM	<i>The Sites With The Most Stuff Win: An Open Question About Eligibility Criterion</i>	J. Eric Deetz (Coastal Carolina Research)
11:20 AM	<i>It's Elemental!: Geochemical Analysis as a Tool to Locate Cultural Features at the Foundation Site, a Case Study</i>	Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

Individual Paper Abstracts

Allen, Jennifer (University of Maryland)

Benefiting the Public Through a More Curation Focused Archaeology

Concerns over what has been termed a curation crisis in the field of archaeology seem to be addressed more and more in academic and professional literature. It has been a major topic of dissertations, Park Service regulations, and archaeological journal articles for years, yet the problem appears to have only gotten bigger. I will be examining this crisis as played out through my internship at URS Corporation where I worked to prepare the Bladensburg Archaeology project for curation at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Using my internship as a starting point I will explore this crisis, particularly in a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) setting and in terms of achieving public benefits through curation and dissemination of archaeological information. I will also explore ways for improving the archaeological process to better ensure the preservation of archeological materials for the future.

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (EBI Consulting) and Vanessa Sullivan (EBI Consulting)

Small Surveys Matter! Results of Phase II Excavations at 44cf0765/ Third Branch Site, Chesterfield, Virginia

This paper summarizes the results of Phase II excavations at 44CF0765/ Third Branch Site in Chesterfield, Virginia. The survey was undertaken for FCC compliance and illustrates the crucial role archaeological evaluation of communications facilities can play in adding to our knowledge of the past. The Phase II evaluation identified an 18th century subfloor pit associated with a domestic structure. The feature contained artifacts dating to the 18th century. Unlike many previously identified sites in Chesterfield County, Virginia, the site has no evidence of 19th century intrusion and displays an intriguing mix of artifacts traditionally associated with Native American sites and early Euro-American sites. A summary of known sites in Chesterfield County will be used to contextualize 44CF765. This will serve to highlight the significance of these finds for our understanding of this pivotal period in Virginia history, and that investigating small APEs is worthwhile as they have the potential to illuminate our understanding of the past.

Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and C. Niel Manson (Archeological Society of Virginia)

The Evolution of Bone Tools in Virginia: A Punctuated Equilibrium Model

In the state of Virginia, aboriginal bone tools have survived in substantial numbers beginning in Middle Woodland times. A collection of these tools will be on display with an eye on the stasis and changes noted within the assemblages through time. Three sites will provide the focus: the Middle Woodland Maycock's Point site (44PG0040) on the lower James River, the early Late Woodland Shannon site (44MY0008) at the headwaters of the Roanoke River, and the late Late Woodland Trigg site (44MY0003) on the middle New River. Examples of long-surviving tool types as well as temporally diagnostic tools will be displayed and discussed. In addition, experimental production and use will be addressed.

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

From Timber to Town to Timber Again: The Story of the Kress Box Factory in Brunswick, Virginia

The artifacts are scant. The above-ground remains are in ruins. It sits in an open, empty field in northern Brunswick County. And it is Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places? The Kress Box Factory (44BR0174) is a unique twentieth-century site that exhibits contrary physical characteristics to those normally witnessed on contemporary resources, where artifacts and structural remains are prolific. Founded in 1906, the Kress plant spurred the development of an entire community in this previously undeveloped part of southern Virginia. When the plant shut its doors in the 1930s, the town disappeared. Today, only segments of concrete factory walls represent this once-thriving community. Homes, stores, boarding houses, and all other physical vestiges—including artifactual remains—are gone. This paper explores a distinctive twentieth-century site that moves evaluation past artifact counts and soil integrity, and looks at the place of transient communities on the rapidly changing early-twentieth century landscape.

Barton, Christopher (Temple University)

Preliminary Interpretations from the African American community of Timbuctoo, NJ

This paper discusses the work being done at the African American community of Timbuctoo, NJ. The village was founded in the 1820's and served as a station along the Greenwich line of the Underground Railroad. In 2009, Chadwick and Leach of John Milner and Associates conducted a geophysical survey of four acres of Timbuctoo. Through two field seasons archaeologists from Temple University and volunteers, using the geophysics, exposed the home (Feature 13) of former United States Colored Troop, William Davis and his wife Rebecca. This paper will discuss some preliminary interpretations derived from the geophysics and recovered artifacts as to contextualize Timbuctoo into broader discourses of African American archaeology.

Batkin, Janelle (Historic St. Mary's City)

Conservation of Personal and Domestic Metal Artifacts from HSMC

This paper focuses on personal and domestic metal objects that were first excavated in the 1980s. In 2003 and 2005 an overall conservation assessment of the archaeological collections owned by HSMC was completed with support from the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). During the survey, high priority objects in need of conservation were identified and some of these were treated over a two year period beginning in 2006. The Town Center site artifacts are now the focus of a fourth IMLS funded conservation project grant, and are currently undergoing analysis and conservation treatment. A project team began conservation of the objects in the fall 2010 and work will continue to May 2012. Over 2000 metal objects and numerous glass fragments will be treated in total. Case studies of artifacts undergoing treatment will be presented.

Beaman, Jr., Thomas E. (Wake Technical Community College) and Vincent H. Melomo (William Peace University)
"...a shanty I have constructed of planks, logs, and sand:" The "Peace-ful" Exploration of Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site

Constructed in 1862 over the ruins of the Colonial port of Brunswick, Fort Anderson was part of the Confederate coastal defense network designed to protect Wilmington, North Carolina. Early archaeological work by Stanley South in the 1950s documented the presence of Civil War-era chimney falls of recycled colonial bricks and ballast stones in an undeveloped, wooded area of the public historic site, but they remained unexplored. This paper details the exploration of these architectural and archaeological features, their associated structures and occupants, as well as unexpected colonial and prehistoric discoveries, by the 2009 and 2011 Peace College archaeological field schools. In particular, it explores the promise and challenges of identifying particular barracks design and specific personnel associated with them. This research was conducted to provide interpretive information for the Civil War Sesquicentennial at the site.

Bedell, John (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

The Bird-Houston Site, 1760-1920: a Tenancy in the Swampy Woods of Central Delaware

The Bird-Houston Site is located in the corner of a plowed field, hard against a woodlot that is still swampy despite a modern drainage ditch. Water stood on the site after every rain. Despite the unpromising topography, the site was occupied by tenants from before the Revolution until around 1920. During this time it was completely ignored by both map makers and tax collectors. Phase II testing, recently carried out as part of the US 301 project in New Castle County, Delaware, showed that the site actually consists of two adjacent dwellings, one dating to about 1760 to 1820 and the other 1820 to 1920. Features were found on both parts: a well and foundations around the later house, and several large pits around the earlier one. Numerous domestic artifacts provide insights into the lives of the site's unknown residents.

Birmingham, Katherine (National Park Service – Monocacy National Battlefield)

Research Archeology in Our National Parks: A Case Study from Monocacy National Battlefield

Since 1999, archeological investigations have been conducted at Monocacy National Battlefield. A site of archeological importance—the Best Farm Slave Village was identified in 2003, but due to funding considerations in-depth research archeology was not conducted until 2010. This paper will discuss the funding and staffing of this project as a case study to demonstrate the need for creativity and detailed knowledge of funding sources when working for the federal government.

Bollwerk, Elizabeth (University of Virginia)

Variation in Late Woodland and Early Contact Period Smoking Pipe Forms: Evolutionary Progression or Social Signaling?

In this paper, I examine the causes behind variation in Native Middle Atlantic tobacco smoking pipe forms. I argue that generally, researchers tend to describe variation in pipe forms as following an evolutionary progression beginning with tubular forms in the Early Woodland and ending with elbow forms in the Late Woodland and Contact periods. This investigation of pipes demonstrates that a wider variety of forms were present in the region than previously acknowledged. Moreover, an analysis of pipe spatial distributions using ArcGIS revealed that the use of certain forms overlapped during particular temporal periods. I argue that in addition to chronological variation researchers must consider how the production, use, and exchange of pipes by different Native groups influenced pipe distributions. I contend that these results provide a more complex picture of Native social dynamics that is not captured by many of the current models of Native social organization widely used by Middle Atlantic archaeologists.

Bowen, Christopher (Versar, Inc.), Christopher Egghart (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality), John Rutherford (Fairfax County Park Authority), and Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.)

Interpreting Feature Formation and Function through Artifact Refitting: A Study from the Early/Middle Woodland Occupations at the Frederick Lodge Site, New Castle County, Delaware

Thermally altered stone or fire-cracked rock is increasingly recognized as an important source of archaeological information. The refitting of constituent elements from thermally altered stone features can be a means not only of interpreting prehistoric technology but also of assessing the potential contemporaneity of individual features, particularly at sites where deposits appear largely intact but lack conclusive temporal data. The results of an artifact refitting study at the Frederick Lodge Site Complex, in central Delaware, will be presented in an assessment of temporal and functional associations between a series of overlapping and widely separated features at the site.

Bowles, Courtney (Virginia Commonwealth University)

3D Technology and Archaeological Theory

With continuing technological advancements, such as 3D scanning, archaeologists have a viable solution to prevailing curation issues. During an era of decreasing funds and space within existing collections, 3D scans allow for the development of “virtual” curation. The applications of 3D scans are vast, ranging from precise documentation of small artifacts to much larger scans of features, sites or even buildings in jeopardy of decay and/or destruction. Virtual curation acts as a repository for accumulated data and allows collections to become accessible to a much larger pool of researchers, archaeologists, and laymen alike. With the seemingly inevitable embracement of 3D scanning within the archaeological world, will “virtual curation” act as a unifying methodology for various theoretical approaches?

Brown, Alexandria (College of William and Mary)

Exchange Patterns in the Woodland-Period Chesapeake: An XRF Study

This materials characterization study of ceramics from an archaeological site in coastal Virginia has produced information concerning Tidewater Algonquian exchange patterns during the Woodland Period. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF), which uses X-ray technology to determine the chemical make-up of a sample, allows the comparison of the elemental composition of ceramics from the Kiskiak site to the composition of ceramics from other sites and to clay sources throughout Virginia. Changes in the proportion of local to non-local ceramics provides evidence useful for evaluating which of two competing models of exchange systems in the Chesapeake. This analysis links methods drawn from physics, chemistry, and geology to questions concerning Native social histories and is an example of archaeometric approaches rarely employed in the Chesapeake.

Brown, David A. (Fairfield Foundation) and Thane H. Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)
Botetourt Town and the Changing Landscape of a Mid-18th-century Courthouse Complex in Gloucester County, Virginia

The unexpected discovery in 2011 of three 18th-century brick foundations resulted in the rare opportunity to analyze the development and redevelopment of the Gloucester County courthouse and its surrounding landscape. When combined with recent architectural analysis and dendrochronology on 18th- and 19th-century standing structures within and around the courthouse green, data from archaeological excavations in 1976 and 1977 by the Gloucester County Archaeology Project, and surviving primary documents related to the courthouse area (including detailed plats from 1754 and 1774), this new evidence provides greater insight into the landscape development. The preliminary analysis suggests a significant investment in Botetourt Town and its surroundings in the early to mid-18th century and a subsequent redevelopment of the county's political center in the years preceding the American Revolution. In this paper, we address the generational differences between these two landscapes and how they challenge our concepts of what the landscape surrounding a colonial Virginia courthouse meant to its builders and its community.

Brown, Gregory J. (Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office)
Understanding Wapwallopen: Using Ethnography to Suggest New Interpretations of an 18th-Century Lenape Cemetery Area

1978 excavations at the Wapwallopen site (36Lu43) in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania resulted in the removal of over 20 burials. During NAGPRA-related consultations with the current holders of the collection, the State Museum of Pennsylvania, we have carefully re-analyzed the site using our research on traditional Delaware burial practices to interpret the remains. A combination of interviews with tribal elders, a review of published and unpublished literature, and reconstruction of the overall site map using GIS technology has resulted not only in a more refined inventory for later repatriation, but also in a whole new set of questions regarding the spatial arrangement of features and depositional patterns within the burial pits themselves.

Buck, Brandon, Jacob Conner, Daniel Riegel, and William Willis (all Radford University)
Heth Cemetery Restoration Project, Radford, Virginia

Archaeology has a number of potential applications in reconstructing local histories. Located in Radford, Virginia, is a long neglected cemetery that holds the remains of one of the founding families of the City of Radford. Over time this cemetery has fallen into disrepair and a portion of history has been lost. The goal of this project has been to clear the cemetery, map graves and plot the extent of the cemetery by using ground penetrating radar and other archaeological methods, and identify c-transforms and n-transforms affecting the site. A final goal is to record and better document the cemetery as a historical landmark and to provide the City of Radford with a richer understanding of the Heth family and its importance.

Burks, Jarrod (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.) and Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar, Inc.)
Geophysical Survey at Site 7NC-F-126 – Bunker Hill North for the DelDOT U.S. Route 301 Project: Lesson Learned for Archaeological Applications in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Site 7NC-F-126 is a multicomponent prehistoric/historic site, so three geophysical instruments were used in an attempt to identify buried archaeological features and to help define site structure: a magnetometer, a ground-penetrating radar, and a magnetic susceptibility meter. All three instruments detected geophysical anomalies of interest, some exhibiting characteristics that were very similar to other detected and excavated features in the Mid-Atlantic region and beyond. In this presentation we explore the results of the geophysical surveys and subsequent excavations and weigh the pros and cons of the use of geophysics at site 7NC-F-126

Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.), William B. Liebeknecht (Hunter Research, Inc.), and David Clarke (DelDOT)
U.S. 301 and "Paradigm Lost": Rethinking the Colonial Period in the Northern Delmarva

The extensive and intensive historical and archaeological research undertaken for the 301 project has radically called into question the conventional model of early historic settlement on the mid-Peninsula divide. This essentially environmentally based model assumed an incremental spread of colonization up the drainages from the Chesapeake and the Delaware. The watershed setting of the mid-peninsula was therefore assumed to have been settled both sporadically and late. This paper will show that the model must be replaced. Starting in the late 17th century and continuing until the later 18th, strenuous and successful efforts were made to establish commercially viable east-west trans-peninsular overland transportation routes. These routes opened up the interior and provided opportunities for dense, socially complex, and economically sophisticated settlement. The archaeological signature of this historical pattern has been recovered at several locations on the 301 alignment.

Byers, Patricia H. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Grave Voices: An Analysis of Native American Burials from the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast US

This paper arose out of the need for a synthesis of Native American mortuary practices during the Contact period to explore how European goods were incorporated into Native practices. I was inspired by Dennis Curry's Feast of the Dead which takes an in-depth look at ossuaries in Maryland. While Curry himself suggests that many of his conclusions require more research, patterns can be identified from his study. I hope to compare his observations (such as the geographical locations of these burials and their close proximity to water, what certain grave goods suggest about the individuals they are interred with, what the body positioning of an individual symbolizes, etc) with the data I have gathered from other states in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast US and identify new patterns in order to elaborate on Curry's study.

Calhoun, Emily (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Kerri S. Barile (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Those Bricks Don't Belong There! Unraveling the Burnham House Mystery Along the 301 Corridor

The site was a conundrum. Historic research at the Burnham House, located along the Route 301 Spur, suggested an occupation as early as the seventeenth century, but the archaeological study uncovered only a light density of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century artifacts. The extant remains of the main house foundation contained mid-nineteenth century materials, while an outbuilding was constructed, at least in part, using eighteenth-century techniques. Although a detailed architectural and archaeological analysis suggests a post-Civil War construction date for the house site, associated research has revealed an abundance of information on the early habitation of this area and, more importantly, how this nineteenth century house indirectly contributes to our understanding of the seventeenth and eighteenth century utilization of the Delaware landscape.

Chadwick, William J. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

The Changing Role of GPR in Cultural Resource Management at JMA: a Middle Atlantic Perspective

The methodology and integration of GPR survey into site discovery and the determination of site integrity and site significance have changed over the past eleven years at JMA. The primary benefit of this change is to the overall management and or investigation of archeological sites. GPR provides a three-dimensional look at the spatial extent of features within an archeological site prior to excavation. This ability to look at the spatial extent of features can direct project managers to features where the greatest number of culturally related materials is likely to be located and provide an interpreted volume of excavation. This knowledge affords a manager the ability to estimate the time commitment to undertake the excavation of specific features; consequently increasing the return on investment to the overall project. Conversely, several recurring issues related to the application of GPR on archeological sites related to JMA projects continue and will be discussed.

Chiarulli, Beverly A. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Using Geophysical Instruments to Investigate Late Prehistoric Villages in Western Pennsylvania

Late Prehistoric villages are the largest and most complicated archaeological sites in Western Pennsylvania. As such, they can require complicated excavations over several years to be able to determine the overall size and internal structure of the community. Recently, faculty and students from Indiana University of Pennsylvania have begun to use geophysical instruments to survey several villages as part of the Late Prehistoric Project. The instruments have included ground penetrating radar, magnetic susceptibility, magnetometry, and conductivity and have been used to investigate four sites in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties. Our goal in using multiple instruments has been to develop a strategy that will allow us to efficiently investigate these sites. We have been able to collect samples for botanical and radiocarbon dating and, in some cases, identify features including pits, postmolds and possible stockades. This paper describes our research to date and plans for future investigations.

Chiarulli, Beverly A. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and Marion Smeltzer (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Using Virtual Worlds to Reconstruct the Inaccessible Past

Archaeologists have effectively used the World Wide Web as a vehicle for public outreach for the past 15 years. A new venue for public archaeology is in virtual worlds. A virtual world is an internet-based, simulated environment where motion enabled avatars, graphic images and 3D models represent people, places and objects.

Virtual reality environments can provide interactive experiences for the public as well as for the classroom. IUP Archaeology Island, created to show several virtual environments, includes sections on Roman, Maya, Late Woodland Pennsylvania, and underwater archaeological sites and most recently, a section on the Laurel Hill/Brown farm. The farm established in 1790 and occupied until the 1960s, was the site of an antebellum community of escaped slaves. The physical site is inaccessible, so as part of a Pennsylvania Department of Tourism initiative, it has been virtually reconstructed to show the landscape, buildings and stones marking the graves of Civil War Colored Troops. New technologies create new opportunities for public archaeology and provide the public with the opportunity to “virtually” travel through time.

Clark, David (The Catholic University of America/Loudoun Archaeological Foundation)

Civil War Diet and Bone Modifications at the Gloucester Point Site (44GL360)

A recent zooarchaeological study of faunal remains from a large Civil War feature from the Gloucester Point Site (44GL360) yielded significant dietary information and evidence of a unique modified-bone cottage-industry.

Clarke, David S. (DelDOT)

The Route 301 Archaeology Program in Delaware: 9 CRM Firms 1 Team, the Coaches Perspective

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is in the midst of its largest public works project in over 12 years. The U.S. route 301 project will construct 17 miles of new highway across the central portion of Delaware. This archaeology program has utilized the talents of 9 cultural resource management firms (CRM). The 9 CRM firms have contributed to the project in various capacities from geographic information system based predictive modeling to detailed historic research, field work, lab work, report writing, and public outreach. With the support of the Federal Highway Administration, DelDOT has combined the talents of 9 CRM firms for this mega project and hopefully will walk away with a positive response from all the players involved.

Collins, Christopher (College of William and Mary)

Non-site Archaeology of a Dispersed Town

Colonial chroniclers reported that Tidewater Algonquians Virginia lived in dispersed settlements during the Contact period. Beyond the basic consensus that these communities were spread across river-front bluffs and along embayed areas, though, settlement organization during the Late Woodland and Contact periods remains poorly understood. Drawing from Robert Dunnell’s (1992) “non-site” approach, this paper considers temporal and spatial patterning along Indian Field Creek through a GIS-based assessment of survey data within the area that became Kiskiak.

Conner, Jacob (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)

Where is the Flanary Site?

The Flanary site (44SC13) was a prehistoric site in Scott County, Virginia, that was excavated in 1977 by Howard MacCord due to impending road construction. During this excavation, a late Woodland-Mississippian period palisaded village was discovered. From the examination of MacCord's map, it was hypothesized that this village could have extended south of the road. In order to test this hypothesis, a 40 x 50 meter area was surveyed and test excavated using a systematic sampling strategy by Radford University between May 23-27, 2011. Through the analysis of the artifact densities in the shovel test pits, it was determined that the Woodland and Mississippian artifact densities were much lower than those recorded by MacCord and several Archaic artifacts were uncovered. This analysis led us to conclude the Flanary site did not extend into this area.

Coppock, Gary F. (Heberling Associates, Inc.)

Building on the Past: Archaeology and Public Education at the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant, Centre County, Pennsylvania

Archaeological investigations at the Valentine Iron Ore Washing Plant (36Ce526) in Benner Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, provided information about the history, organization, and operation of a 19th-century iron ore washing facility. The site owes its origin to Abraham S. Valentine, a local ironmaster who, in 1842, invented a machine called the "log washer" which efficiently separated small fragments of limonite iron ore from its sticky clay matrix. By the end of the century Valentine's log washer was used at iron ore mines throughout the United States and Europe. This paper presents the results of the data recovery excavations at 36Ce526 and describes the public education efforts developed by the project's Consulting Parties (the Centre County Historical Society, the Bald Eagle Archaeological Society, and Benner Township) with the financial support of the Centre County Industrial Development Corporation.

Corson, Sevir S. (Archaeological Society of New Jersey)

Catoctin Creek : A Mason Island Complex Site in the Middle Potomac Valley

This study examines the Late Woodland component of the Catoctin Creek site in Loudoun County, Virginia as it fits into the larger archaeological landscape of the Middle Potomac Valley. There were three discrete archaeological complexes known in the region in the Late Woodland Period: The Montgomery Complex, the Mason Island Complex, and the Luray Complex. The Catoctin Creek site is considered a part of the Mason Island Complex, an archaeological classification of culturally similar sites whose inhabitants shared a common tradition in their methods of making pots, burying their dead and settling their villages. A detailed description of the 1970 Potomac River Archaeological Survey (PRAS) excavation findings and artifacts of Catoctin Creek show the veracity of the site as a model of the Mason Island Complex.

Cosby, Caitlin (James Madison University)

Old O'Connor Had a Farm: The Agricultural Landscape of the Cedar Creek Battle Locale

Since 2008, James Madison University has been conducting systematic studies over 800 acres of land west of the town of Middletown in Frederick County, Virginia. While this region is best known for the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, it also sustained a flourishing agricultural and milling community throughout the 19th century. The types of farmsteads located in this area ranged from small subsistence farms to larger scale farming operations. James Madison University has conducted field work on several agricultural structures in the vicinity, such as Nieswander's Fort, the John Tabler Farm, and a small parcel of land jointly owned by two Irish immigrant families, the McCarty and O'Connor families. This paper will examine these farms as they reflect the diverse nature of the rural agricultural system that was present in the lower Shenandoah Valley at the time of the American Civil War.

Cresson, Jack (Archaeological Society of New Jersey), Jim Silk, and JoAnn Williams

The Washington Crossing State Park NJ Black Boat Project: Methods and Materials in Wooden Watercraft Work

In 2003 an experiment was launched to construct a 'dugout canoe' on the grounds of Washington Crossing State Park. The project was designed to enlist both experimental archaeological research and the public in an cooperative 'hands on' effort to replicate a 'generic' Eastern Woodlands watercraft. The research design, while based on known and recorded techniques of prehistoric boat building, was focused on 'what could work'. There was no reliance on any one specific technique; rather experimentation employed a great variety of both materials and techniques, investigating what materials known or inferred could be used in the manufacturing of certain types of prehistoric water craft. The presentation outlines and illustrates various materials and techniques used in this process.

Cross, Katie, Daniel Sumner, Anna Courtier, Simon Boone, Seth Christman, Kyle Hazelwood, Bethany Meier, Cameron Noon, Catherine Patterson, Michael Tracy, and Carole Nash (all James Madison University)
Evaluating the Potential of Geophysical Techniques for Archaeological Survey: The James Madison University Farm

The James Madison University (JMU) Farm, located west of Port Republic, Virginia has an extensive occupational history, spanning from the early Native Americans to the Hooke family farm and its probable association with nearby Civil War battles. The Hooke house (circa 1840) remains standing on the property today; however, auxiliary structures were removed after the farm was purchased by the Normal School, now JMU, in 1929. A geophysical survey involving ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, and magnetism was conducted at selected JMU Farm locations by the Fall 2011 JMU Field Geophysics class. This non-invasive survey focused on locating the subsurface remains of these structures, as well as understanding the components of the North River terrace system, in order to demonstrate the value of archaeological research coupled with geophysical techniques. This approach will highlight areas of archaeological significance for further investigation, and ultimately, aid in the interpretation and management of archaeological resources at the JMU Farm.

Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)

ARCHAEOLOGY in Fairfax County Parks

Since 1987, the Fairfax County Park Authority has been an active steward of archaeological resources on parkland. Nearly 25 years of archaeological studies on parkland have identified well more than one thousand prehistoric and historical archaeological sites. Through the development of plans and policies; the acquisition of properties with significant resources, and the hard work of paid and volunteer staff (past and present), the Park Authority has embraced the identification, documentation, analysis, preservation and interpretation of archaeological resources. This paper will discuss this history focusing upon resources from some of these important park sites.

Deetz, J. Eric (Coastal Carolina Research)

The Sites With The Most Stuff Win: An Open Question About Eligibility Criterion

This paper will address the metric by which archaeologists gauge ephemeral sites and their potential under Criteria D of the National Register of Historic Places, particularly the idea that artifact density has any relation to a site's ability to yield "information important to prehistory or history".

DePaul, Adrienne (College of William and Mary)

Lithic Artifacts from Kiskiak

Recent excavations at the Kiskiak site have revealed stratified deposits containing an array of lithic tools and the byproducts of stone tool production. The lithic artifacts, dated through a series of radiocarbon assays and by association with diagnostic ceramics, disclose the raw materials available to Kiskiak's residents, the types of tools used in the vicinity of a shell midden, and the prevalence of various stone tool production techniques. This paper will summarize patterning in the stone tools recovered from the site, providing a point of departure for considering production, subsistence, mobility, and exchange.

DeRoche, Dee (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Getting a Grip on (Fiber) Twist

Although plant and animal fibers have always been important resources, they are relatively rare in the archaeological record and consequently not well known. This interactive display will include examples of contemporary fiber objects from cordage to containers, basketry, netting and mats to illustrate the versatility of fiber. Spinning, twining and weave patterns and techniques will be explained. Participants will be able to examine and manipulate various fibers, fiber constructions and fiber working tools. You are invited to take this opportunity to gain a better understanding of the qualities and uses of this important but seldom preserved artifact category.

Devlin, Sean (Washington and Lee University)

The Middling Sort: Examining the Creation and Maintenance of "Whiteness" in the Archaeological Record

In a recent issue of the SAA bulletin the Archaeological Record, the problem of race and racial identity for archaeological work was once again highlighted. Mullins in particular insisted that to fully understand the depth of the ideology of racism, we must understand how it operated and was therefore materially manifest at "white sites." In answer to this, a proposal is put forth to construct an assemblage of archaeological sites in a comparative format, similar to the DAACS project. This collection would be designed to both explore the myriad of complex relationships by and between "white" individuals of differing socio-economic standing, as well as, explore the means by which the racial identity of whiteness was constructed and implemented in daily life in contrast to that of "black" slaves during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Case studies from several Virginia sites in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth century will serve to highlight the utility of this approach.

Diamanti, Melissa (Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc)

Farmstead Transition at the Houston-LeCompt Site, Route 301 Corridor, Delaware

A farmstead established in the late 18th century was occupied by two generations of the Houston family through the 1840s. It was then occupied by tenants until the early 20th century. Phase I and II testing for the Route 301 Project revealed a house foundation, with a rich cellar fill dating to the Houston family occupation. In the surrounding yard, a variety of features dating to both the Houston and tenant occupations have been found below the plow zone. In addition, slight variations in the terrain have resulted in the unusual preservation of sheet middens and yard deposits below the plow zone. The site provides a good archaeological example of the transition from an owner-occupied 18th century farmstead to a 19th century tenancy, a trend that has previously been documented through the study of extant structures and background research.

Dinnel, Kate, Kelly Cooper, and Kim Popetz (all Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)

Please Touch! Hands-on Learning at an Archaeological Park

At Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, Maryland's State Museum of Archaeology, we have provided archaeological programming for its young visitors for over 20 years. Outdoor programs and laboratory exercises offer opportunities for local school groups, summer camps, Scout troops and families to explore archaeological sites and material culture from the park's 9,000 year history. Come learn how JPPM archaeology and education staff incorporate hands-on learning in our public programs.

Doub, Nichole (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

X-radiography as a Curation Tool

Iron objects occupy a large percentage of archaeological collection storage, and what's worse, these iron objects are steadily deteriorating in the face of miniscule conservation budgets. Sadly, the reality is that many of these objects will not receive treatment for a variety of reasons and will eventually be identified as a polythene bag full of rust and spall. X-radiography is not a new technology, but it is an underutilized and inexpensive tool for the documentation of metal collections; useful in condition surveys, making out decoration and surface detail obscured by corrosion products, presenting technological and manufacturing information and identifying objects of significance both for further curation and conservation.

Dugas, Lisa M. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Bone Reading: Insights into the Monongahela Tradition from Bone Artifacts

Even though bone and shell artifacts can provide important information, there has been little systematic study of these types of artifacts from Monongahela tradition sites in southwestern Pennsylvania. This study addresses this deficit by applying a zooarchaeological framework to the analysis of existing modified bone and shell assemblages from three Middle Monongahela sites, including the Johnston site (36IN2), Locus A of the Jones site (36GR4), and the Gnagey 3 site (36SO55). The bone artifact typology developed in this study from the Johnston site assemblage provides the baseline for comparison between the sites. The results of this study provide insight into bone artifact typology, raw material procurement, and social identity (i.e., ethnicity), while adding a fresh perspective to the canon of research surrounding the Monongahela tradition and the archaeology of identity.

Egghart, Chris (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality)

Archaeology of the Environment: Human Land Use and its Impacts along the Lower James River

The Virginia Commonwealth University Walter and Inger Rice Center for Life Sciences is located in Charles City County, Virginia along the north bank of the James River between Shirley Plantation and Berkeley Plantation. In its Lower James River setting, the Rice Center is an excellent candidate for the study of human land use and its impacts. Over the past 11,500 years, the Lower James River has gone through a physical transformation as a result of Holocene climate shift and sea level rise. This transformation and accompanying ecological changes helped shape prehistoric settlement and other life ways. Native Americans in turn influenced the natural environment on which they depended. Subsequent, historic period land use impacts were nothing short of profound. The first century of English settlement resulted in extensive deforestation and soil degradation wrought by tobacco cultivation. The area was then subjected to an additional 300 years of historic land use impacts, including the localized but dramatic environmental effects of the Civil War. The paper examines the sum of human land uses on the Rice Center and discusses how these uses helped shape the local environment through time.

Eilers, Richard L. (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

Public Archeology in Fairfax County Virginia

Fairfax County Virginia's rich prehistoric and historical heritages provide significant opportunity for Archeological Society of Virginia Northern Virginia Chapter's (ASV NVC) 100+ members support to a wide range of Fairfax County Park Authority Cultural Resource Management (FCPA CRM) activities. This paper describes the vibrant ASV NVC volunteer- FCPA CRM archeology partnership created and sustained under the leadership and direction of Dr Liz Crowell, the senior archeologist Mike Johnson and now his successor Christopher Sperling. Data are used to illustrate how and where this bi-directional partnership utilizes the thousands of annual ASV NVA volunteer hours in support of FCPA CRM surveys, excavations, transcriptions, laboratory and public outreach efforts. Data are presented describing the impact of FCPA CRM opportunities on ASV NVC members in fulfilling the requirements for ASV archeological technician certification. The paper closes with a short discussion of key factors in this partnership's continued success.

Eiswert, Robert H. (McCormick Taylor, Inc.) and Barbara J. Shaffer (McCormick Taylor, Inc.)

The Underground Railroad on a Quaker Homestead in Bedford County, Pennsylvania

The Snook Farm site is a Quaker settled homestead in rural Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Background research indicated that the property served as a stop on the Underground Railroad. McCormick Taylor identified two sites associated with the property. The first, 36BD217, was a nineteenth century refuse deposit that contained a relatively rich precontact assemblage. The analysis of the historic artifacts recovered from the refuse deposit indicated that the residents of the Snook Farm were active participants in the market economy. The second, 36BD265, was a Middle Archaic precontact site that yielded a minor historic component. The historic artifacts from 36BD265 were found amongst some boulders in the woods behind the house, which based on documentary evidence, is consistent with the hiding place of runaway slaves. The archaeological investigations were conducted for the Bedford County, SR 0056, Sections 008/009 Project, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

Ellis, Sarah, Carole Nash, and Peter Hof (all James Madison University)

More than Lines on a Map: Hunter-Gatherer Site Boundaries

From 2000 to 2004, James Madison University archaeologists conducted field investigations at the well-known Blue Ridge Mountain basin, Big Meadows, located in Shenandoah National Park. Systematic testing found Early Archaic to Middle Woodland multi-component occupations focused around a mafic fen and drainage. Earlier work at Big Meadows in the 1970s had identified four sites (base camps) in this locale, but the discrete boundaries recorded on topographic maps did not match the JMU findings of extensive, overlapping occupations. This presentation reports on a GIS-based spatial analysis of horizontal and vertical artifact patterning seen in the JMU testing, undertaken at the outset to reconcile the different interpretations of site size, function, and settlement pattern in the Big Meadows basin. Beginning with intact subsurface contexts, this analysis demonstrates that Middle Archaic core occupations were indeed discrete, but that the combination of intensive Late Archaic/Early Woodland settlement, cryoturbation, and historic-era soil compaction has created a complex context that challenges our ability to identify site boundaries. The implications of these findings for upland hunter-gatherer archaeology are also considered.

Fink, Blair (Temple University)

Contact at the West Creek Site: A GIS Investigation of Artifact Distribution

The West Creek site is located along the Westcunk Creek in West Creek, New Jersey just north of Tuckerton. Extensive archaeological excavations were conducted at the site from 1987 until 1996. The artifacts recovered from the ten field seasons represent Early Archaic and late Contact period occupations at the site. This paper will focus on the artifacts recovered from the Contact period deposits. During the excavations, the remains of the 1706 homestead of Jarvis Pharo were recovered along with a collection of artifacts dating to the occupation of the house. Although GIS was not utilized at the time of the excavations, it has recently been used to analyze the spatial distribution of Contact period artifacts at the site. From this analysis, areas of dense artifact concentrations were discovered and interpreted.

Freeman, Mark (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Land and Community - An Interactive Educational Module

An important component of the "Engaging the Piedmont: Transitions in Virginia Slavery 1730-1790" project is public outreach. The project website seeks to inform both a professional and wider audience through papers, images, blogs and specific content aimed at K-12 and teachers. The first educational piece is an interactive module, aimed at grades 10-12. It allows students to look at land patterns through an exhaustive study of patents. Students will engage with maps, and related primary documents, showing changing land ownership from 1730 through 1770. They will be asked to consider how rivers and roads affected development, and to consider the effect of land fragmentation and family ownership on the building of community, for both the land owners and their enslaved workers.

Gall, Michael J. (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

It's Elemental!: Geochemical Analysis as a Tool to Locate Cultural Features at the Foundation Site, a Case Study

Soil pH and nutrient density distribution analysis is a valuable method for identifying activity areas and the remains of former structures within historic archaeological sites. At the Foundation Site, a circa 1733 to 1790s farmstead site in Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, geochemical distribution analysis was utilized as a cost effective option in targeting areas for strip block excavation at locations containing multiple element concentrations. The method proved more useful than the traditional reliance on artifact patterning to locate features. Geochemical analysis at the site aided in identifying the remains of several earthfast structures and buried refuse pits, leading to a richer understanding of the site and its historic occupants.

Galway, Mechelle Kerns (United States Naval Academy)

For the Defense of Annapolis: Fort Madison on the Severn River

Fort Madison, located on the north side of the Severn River across from Annapolis, Maryland was a 13-gun semi-elliptical fort constructed in 1808. It was occupied during the War of 1812 as part of the defense of Annapolis. It also played a role in the defense of Baltimore as it overlooked the Chesapeake Bay and was south of the mouth of the Patapsco River. Redesigned and rebuilt in the 1850s it was garrisoned during the Civil War but was transferred to the US Navy in 1873 and became part of the US Naval Academy's training grounds. This paper outlines and documents the history of the fort using land records, USACE maps and archaeological studies from the many excavations in the area of to reveal the (hypothesized) long lost site of the fort.

Garrow, Patrick H. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

An Early Twentieth Century Ceramic Assemblage from a Burned House in Northern Georgia

True time capsules are very rare in historical archaeology. Most of the sites we investigate consist of architectural remains, middens, and features. The artifacts collected from middens often span the entire occupation history of the site. Features may represent frozen moments in time, but rarely reflect the total material culture present in the household. Further, features contain artifacts that have been removed from their household context and discarded. The site discussed in this paper contains a residence that was destroyed by fire during the second decade of the twentieth century, and was not subsequently built over or more than minimally disturbed. The house was occupied when it was destroyed, and the 77 ceramic vessels recovered during the excavation represent the total ceramic assemblage that was in the house at the time of the fire. Further, the house site was excavated in a manner that made it possible to determine the layout of the structure and the function of each room within the structure. This paper discusses the ceramic assemblage and its context within the burned out household.

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward (Monmouth University)

Intersectional Violence and Documentary Archaeology in Rosewood, Florida

The former town of Rosewood was settled in the mid-1800s and by 1900 was a successful, majority African American community. On January 1st, 1923 a white woman in the neighboring community of Sumner fabricated a black assailant to hide her extramarital affair. In less than seven days, the entire community of Rosewood was burned to the ground and its black residents fled to other parts of Florida and the country. This paper discusses a new theoretical perspective on the relationship between intersubjective, structural, and symbolic violence as it relates to the archaeological investigation of African American life. The primary methodology employed for this project is documentary archaeology; specifically, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) to combine various historical datasets supporting the investigation of kinship, race, gender, and class as a form of landscape analysis. The author concludes with a brief discussion of ongoing and future work in Rosewood.

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward (Monmouth University)

Archaeological Visualization, Dark Tourism, and Social Justice

Archaeological visualization, sometimes referred to as virtual archaeology, is the use of 3D models to represent archaeological contexts. This paper moves beyond traditional uses of visualization for publication and explores the combination of VWE and other new media methods for a public archaeology supporting social justice education. Such a goal is possible when site visitors (real or virtual) develop an emotional connection with a location's tragic history. The representation of sites in virtual worlds commemorating death and suffering is increasingly viewed as an important educational strategy by a range of social activists. This paper presents the findings of a multiyear project exploring the use of VWE, digital storytelling, and netnography for social justice education with a discussion of the Virtual Rosewood Research Project (VRRP), concluding that a mixed media approach is required to realize the full potential of these emergent technologies to the expanding field of engaged archaeology.

Greer, Matthew C. (The Montpelier Foundation)

Interquarter Community Relations at James Madison's Montpelier

During the retirement years (c. 1817 – 1836) James Madison's Montpelier was home to over one hundred enslaved African-Americans, living in various quarters located across the property 2700 acre property. These bondsmen and women would have formed their own community, independent of the Madison influence that would have involved not only the enslaved members within the discrete quarters, but throughout the entire plantation, and the surrounding region. This paper will attempt to look these community relations between two enslaved households, Stable Quarter in the Stable Quarter Complex, and the Southeast Duplex located in the South Yard Quarter. These sites have been recently been extensively excavated and analyzed as part of a three year project to form a comparative analysis of slave life on the plantation. This research will be conducted by using an analysis of recovered iron objects, ceramic vessel sets, small finds and the activity areas within these quarters.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene (Richard Grubb & Associates) and Michael Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates)

The Rumsey/Polk site: 18th-19th Century Life in Western St. Georges Hundred, Delaware

The Rumsey/Polk Tenant/Prehistoric Site (7NC-F-112, CRS # 14492) in Delaware was owned by two socially and economically prominent families during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Rumsey Family owned it from 1742-1836 and the Polk Family owned it during the nineteenth century. Cecil County based Patriots, traders, and tobacco growers, the Rumseys also owned extensive holdings in St. George's Hundred. The Polks were important St. George's Hundred merchants and farmers. Phase II investigations of the site located numerous features including large post-in-ground structures, possible well, a brick fireplace or hearth dated from end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. Occupied by tenant farmers, the site has intriguing hints of participation in a wider world, including the presence of an 1848 "president" pipe and English imported ceramics. Outside of the features, artifacts from the early 18th century suggest an undocumented early occupation. Mitigation of the site is expected to reveal much more about the lives and work of the site's tenants and owners.

Hatch, D. Brad (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Plowzone Zooarchaeology at Zekiah Fort (18CH808): Preservation and Interpretation

Archaeologists have searched for the Piscataway Indian Fort in Maryland's Zekiah Swamp for decades. Most recently, a three-year project led by Julie King at St. Mary's College of Maryland culminated in the identification of a site dating from 1680-ca.1695 that is likely the long-sought after Piscataway fort at Zekiah. During the summer 2011, large amounts of faunal material were recovered from the excavation contexts, all of which were plowzone. This paper examines the faunal material recovered from the site and uses it to address organic artifact preservation, sample bias, and the role that animals played among the Piscataway Indians at Zekiah Fort. Through the understanding of taphonomic biases and historical context I will show that the zooarchaeology of plowzone deposits can be interpretively powerful.

Heath, Barbara (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The Domestic Landscape of the Wingos quarter (44BE298), Bedford County, Virginia

Interest in the landscapes of slavery has grown over the past 20 years. Archaeologists have combined evidence from macro- and micro-scale approaches to landscape that includes analyses of the social, economic, and environmental factors governing planters' decisions about the siting of quarters as well as the use of space by enslaved residents. Central to this research are the questions of how enslaved people structured non-architectural spaces, what activities they undertook within them, and how domestic landscapes served them as community spaces, centers of economic production, and places of resistance. At Poplar Forest, archaeologists have been exploring the landscapes of slave quarters dating from the American Revolution to the late antebellum period. In this paper, I use features, individual artifacts, artifact distributions, and soil chemistry to examine the structure and use of the domestic landscape of the Wingos quarter, a late-eighteenth century site on the periphery of the Poplar Forest plantation.

Henshaw, Marc (Nemacolin Archaeological Services)

A Tale of Two Captains: Evidence of Change in the Steamboat Industry from the Archaeological Excavations of the Captain Gormley and Captain Cox Sites in Pennsylvania

The Monongahela River Valley in the latter half of the 19th Century was in a period of transition. The waning frontier economy that propelled the valley during its industrial revolution was giving way to a consolidated corporate model that changed the business landscape and shaped a new era both, on and off the river. This paper is about the transition in the steamboat industry through the archaeological excavation of two steamboat captain's homes located in the small river town of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. The town was an important center for the steamboat business and boat building industries. These excavations, along with extensive historical research, point to a changing labor climate, technological change, and evolving class structures within the steamboat industry. Both of the captains experienced a vastly changing socio-industrial landscape from the period of 1850-1890 that led them on very different paths within the same industry.

Herbst, Justin (Montpelier Foundation)

Interpreting Montpelier: A Digital and Physical Comparison

To what extent do visitors experience James Madison's Montpelier? Do some mediums educate visitors more effectively than others? After the restoration of the mansion exterior was concluded, questions began to arise regarding interpretation. With the emergence of newer technologies it is now possible to create interpretations without the increased overhead; although with either digital or physical renderings several advantages and disadvantages are inherent. This paper will propose and critique the appropriateness of creating a virtual environment as well as material structures for visitors to use before, during, and after a visit to the presidential home. A hybrid approach to interpretive space can open up access to demographic groups that are traditionally outside of Montpelier's sphere; bringing admission to the interested, not just the able.

Herlich, Jessica (College of William and Mary)

Kiskiak Paleoethnobotany

Coming from stratified deposits and midden features dating to the Middle Woodland period through Contact, Kiskiak's paleoethnobotanical evidence promises to shed light on human-environmental dynamics over a sixteen century sequence. Environmental changes introduced by expanding Woodland populations and by subsistence changes triggered by the adoption of domesticates are but two of the historical processes linked to these data. This paper summarizes a preliminary assessment of the macrobotanical and microbotanical evidence collected at Kiskiak during the 2010 and 2011 seasons.

Hilliard, Tabitha C. (Monmouth University)

For Want of a Bit, the Bridle Was Lost: Horse Bit Typology on Historic Landscapes

Horses have been a part of New World history since their introduction by the Colonists. Their impact on us is evident in both the documentary and archaeological records. Historically, horses have been used to farm, they have drawn carriages, they have carried their riders to their destinations, and even into battle. Simply put, they played a critical role in early American life. Evidence of horses on the historic landscape appears in the form of bridle bosses, bits, horse shoes, and other varieties of horse furniture. The bridle bit is perhaps the most interesting and confusing object that appears in the archaeological record. How does one identify and then classify a horse bit? Did bit styles change over time? Did they vary based on the size or age of the animal, or from region to region? What do the terms “snaffle” and “curb” mean? What questions can’t be addressed with bits? A careful interpretation of bits excavated from multiple archaeological sites may be used to provide answers to these questions. This paper presents the findings of an on-going historical horse bit study.

Horsley, Timothy J. (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC)

Developing Effective Strategies for Archaeological Assessment of Floodplains Using Non-invasive Geophysical Methods

As geophysical methods become more frequently employed in archaeological investigations in parts of North America, their potential for locating, mapping and characterizing archaeological remains is becoming better understood. Today’s geophysical archaeologists have a suite of techniques and field methodologies to draw on, each with their own strengths in particular environments or to answer specific archaeological questions. Floodplain sites represent some of the more valuable archaeological resources in the Middle Atlantic States, yet workers continue to rely on labor intensive and often inaccurate means of delineating the principal components of these resources. This paper will present two differing strategies to assess the archaeological potential of such landscapes: (i) the detailed investigation of previously discovered sites, demonstrating the huge benefits of such an approach; (ii) the rapid and effective evaluation of the archaeological potential across large, previously unexamined areas. Examples will be provided from alluvial terraces along the Upper Potomac in Western Maryland.

Howe, David (Institute of Maritime History)

S.H.I.P., 2011-2012

The Submerged Historical Inventory Project is IMH's ongoing effort to locate and assess underwater sites for State Historic Preservation Offices. This paper will present 2011 work and 2012 plans. In 2011 we: searched six rivers for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, finding several shipwrecks and ballast dump piles; mapped a Civil War site at Aquia for Stafford County VA with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), funded by ABPP; returned to Mount Vernon to assess sonar anomalies found in 2010; surveyed a wreck at Seal Cove ME; continued searching for Revolutionary War wrecks near Patuxent River; and continued assessing Civil War sites for USMC Base Quantico VA. In 2012 we plan to assess 237 sites in the Chesapeake for MHT; search for War of 1812 wrecks and a 17th century Swedish fort in Delaware Bay for DE and NJ SHPOs; and begin an eight-month reconnaissance in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

Hranicky, Jack (Virginia Rockart Survey)

America's Oldest Above-Ground Site...in Virginia

An archaeological site known as the Spout Run Paleoindian site of Clarke County, Virginia, has above-ground concentric rings and major features and, because of the harsh environment around it, the site has survived above ground for 12,000 years. This makes it the oldest, extant, above-ground site in North America. The concentric ringed site has solar alignments which were used by the Paleoindians to calculate a knapping season at the world famous Thunderbird Paleoindian quarry site in Warren County, namely the time from the summer solstice to the fall equinox. This knapping season was used because of the Younger Drya’s harsh winters in the valley. In addition to the solar observation, a prehistoric altar was discovered at the site with a summer solstice alignment. This area of the site was used for ceremonies. Recently, a rockshelter at the site was discovered containing abstract glyphs and an incised hand print. This talk discusses the various investigations, excavation, and analyses at the site.

Israel, Barbara (Central Maryland Chapter, ASM, Inc.) and Stephen Israel (Central Maryland Chapter, ASM, Inc.)
The Two-Story Log House Mystery

In 2010, the authors were approached by a landowner about a two-story log house advertized in the Westminster, Maryland, Democrat Advocate in 1871 and 1881, regarding his property. The log house was built between 1789 and 1793 by Baltimore County's surveyor and land developer, Samuel Owings. The walk-over and STP field survey of the property did not reveal a foundation or concentration of Pre-Civil War artifacts. Twelve Pre-Civil War artifacts were found. The majority of the artifacts came from the Post-Civil War era. The question remains, where did the log house stand? Did Henry Dice raze the log house in 1882/1883 and build his new two story dwelling in 1884 on top of the log house foot print or build onto and expand the log house while residing in Manchester, or build his new house while residing in the log house located nearby or outside the present 2 ½ acre property.

Jackson, Julianna (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Building Identity: Mulberry Fields and Its World

Mulberry Fields is a five-bay, two-and-a-half-story brick Georgian mansion located atop a high terrace a mile inland from the Potomac River in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Dating to 1755, it is the first and one of only a few houses of that style and scale built in the county. Although an unusual building in St. Mary's County, Mulberry Fields reflects a larger Atlantic World aesthetic easily recognized by members of the gentility as an outward display of core values of formality, respectability, politeness, and propriety. The Chesapeake's elite planters aimed to set themselves apart through education, etiquette, and, perhaps most visibly, through the houses they built. In this paper, I develop a regional context for interpreting Mulberry Fields through an investigation of the dwelling's builder, its furnishings, and a comparison with other brick dwellings built between 1740 and 1800 in Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck.

Jenkins, Jessica (College of William and Mary)

Oyster Shell from Midden deposits at Kiskiak

This paper considers evidence of foodways at Kiskiak through a study of oyster harvesting, processing, and consumption during the transition from foraging to horticulture. I employ methods developed by archaeologists and marine biologists including Brett Kent (1988), Gregory Waselkov (1987), Juliana Harding (2008), and Kent Lightfoot (1998) in an analysis of intact left oyster shells, determining the location of harvested oyster beds, shellfish harvesting intensity, and oyster consumption practices at Kiskiak.

Johnson, Michael F. (Fairfax County Park Authority (retired))

Blueberry Hill (44SX327): Replicating Again the Cactus Hill Paleoamerican Model in the Nottoway River Valley of Southeastern Virginia

Ten lines of evidence support pre-fluted point occupation(s) at Cactus Hill (44SX302), making it the best current hypothesis for Cactus Hill. However, if people occupied Cactus Hill before the Younger Dryas (Y-D) it was not the only site they occupied. To be accepted Cactus Hill must be replicated. Excavations, at Rubis Pearsall (R-P) 19 miles downriver, produced buried landforms demonstrating Cactus Hill was not "the Lone Ranger." R-P produced an 18-20K BP, buried landform like Cactus Hill and a fluted point 35 inches deep on that landform. In 2010 the ASV team, assisted by Archeological Research Cooperative, Inc., confirmed the pre-Y-D age of a similar buried landform at Blueberry Hill, 1,000 feet east of Cactus Hill. It also confirmed a possible pre-fluted point occupation level, 30-36 inches deep above that landform. Minimally, research in the Nottoway demonstrates that for predicting pre-Y-D aged landforms Cactus Hill can be replicated.

Kalin, Jeffrey (Primitive Technologies, Inc.)

Working Bone with Stone Tools

A demonstration using a variety of stone hammers, wedges, graters, burins, shaves, saws, drills, narrow edged abraders and broad surface grinding stones. Techniques of splitting, sawing, drilling, scraping and grinding will be used to produce typical bone tools. Samples of stone and bone tools will be available for examination.

Katkins, Mara (Temple University) and Heather Veneziano (Temple University)

Virtue and Industry are the Springs of Happiness": Task Work at the First Philadelphia Almshouse and Bettering House Viewed through Examination of Recovered Fabric Remnants

The recent excavation of a privy associated with the first Philadelphia City Almshouse (1732-1767) produced abundant evidence of task work used to control and reform inmates at such early institutions. Able-bodied residents of the Almshouse were expected to improve themselves and earn their keep through on-site labor involving a variety of jobs including weaving, cobbling, woodworking, and button manufacture. Much insight into the nature of this task work has been gained from the examination of fabric scraps recovered from the Almshouse's privy, as well as from historical records from its replacement, the Bettering House. This paper will present a detailed examination of the various types of cloth recovered from the privy excavation, as well as associated artifacts and historical records, and relate them to the role task work played in almshouses and similar institutions in early America.

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

The Material Culture of Displacement

Excavations at the c. 1680 fortified Piscataway settlement at Zekiah reveal a mix of artifacts of both Native and European origin. When these materials are compared with artifacts recovered from the Posey (c. 1660-1685) and Heater's Island (c. 1699-1712) sites, together they appear to fit models of "progressive acculturation," with artifacts of European manufacture used to measure the "rates" of acculturation of Native people. Such models tend to gloss the role of conflict and violence in cultural interaction and, in the case of the Piscataway, these models also ignore realities found in the documentary record. Even as the Piscataway acquired increasing numbers of European goods, some members challenged English authority by shunning or otherwise distancing themselves from English control. English goods may, in some cases, signal the integration of Native and foreign practices while, in others, these goods can also indicate the increased mobility of geographical and cultural displacement.

King, Laurie (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

To Wax or not to Wax: The Use of Microcrystalline Wax as a Coating for Archaeological Objects

Microcrystalline wax has been widely used for the coating of archaeological metals. Wax coatings were a standard in the Mid-Atlantic region between the mid 1950s and late 1980s. This paper will discuss the historical use of waxes as coatings for iron artifacts and their performance. Specifically, it will report the results of two surveys examining the long-term stability of metals coated with microcrystalline wax, versus those with acrylic coatings, in the Colonial Williamsburg Foundations Collection. Additionally, it will examine a variety of techniques for removing wax from iron artifacts and the ease with which these waxes can be removed.

Krakker, James J. (National Museum of Natural History)

An Axe from Foggy Bottom and Some Others from the District of Columbia

A three-quarter grooved ground stone axe found in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood was part of an eclectic collection of prehistoric artifacts assembled by Joseph G. Bruff before 1889. It documents prehistoric occupation in a location urbanized long ago and now inaccessible to archaeological investigation. A comparison to other three-quarter and full-grooved axes from the District of Columbia places the axe in a morphological context.

Kuprewicz, Robin (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Megan Venes (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Pounding Out the Details and Redrawing the Lines: Colchester Revisited

In the 1980s, George Mason University conducted several field schools across portions of the historic tobacco port Town of Colchester. GMU identified several features dating to the town period, perhaps none as important as a stone foundation. The structure it supported was attributed to Morris Pound was colonial pioneer and winemaker who lived on the main street of Colchester who tried his luck in the port town until moving to Pennsylvania. Ongoing investigations by the Colchester Archaeological Research Team of the Fairfax County Park Authority revisited the "Morris Pound House" and identified numerous additional townscape features. A combination of modern technology, historical research, and good old fashioned digging are teaching us more about Colchester and raising questions about past interpretations.

Lattanzi, Greg (New Jersey State Museum)

Faunal Remains from The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark

Previous presentations and publications on the archaeological remains from The Abbott Farm NHL have mostly centered around lithics and ceramics. Few know of the hundreds of diverse faunal remains found at the site. While most of the material was consumed and discarded, there are many more that were utilized as tools (e.g., awls, needles, punches, flaking tools). This presentation will provide an overview of the excavations at the Abbott Farm and locations where the majority of the faunal remains were recovered. Previous analysis of portions of the artifacts and future research will be discussed.

Leach, Peter A. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

Ground-Penetrating Radar in New Castle, Delaware: Survey results from the Read House and Grounds

JMA conducted ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigation at the Read House and Gardens in conjunction with the University of Delaware archeological field school and the annual A Day in Old New Castle tour. The purpose of the GPR survey was to introduce both the general public and field school students to geophysical field methods and to identify targets for archeological excavation. The first GPR survey focused on the rear yard of the Read House and revealed a shaft feature and buried stone foundation. The second GPR survey was conducted on the waterfront lot across the street and revealed a complex stratigraphic setting with two possible early historical shorelines, bulkhead walls, and later historical landscaping features. The field school students ground-truthed many anomalies and contributed to interpretation of the GPR data. These surveys demonstrate the applicability of GPR to varied archeological settings from small-scale historic yards to larger-scale landscape and shoreline reconstruction.

Lee, Lori (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

On/Site Production: The Antebellum Landscape at Poplar Forest plantation

Ideology is embedded in landscapes and reflected, and resisted, in the use of space. This paper examines the ideology and realities of the antebellum landscape at Poplar Forest plantation in Bedford County, Virginia. The excavated remains of an antebellum slave cabin are considered within the context of the Hutter plantation and contemporary trends in slave housing. Equal emphasis is placed on the physical production, or creation, of the landscape and the landscape experienced as a site of economic production by the people who lived there. At the scale of the larger plantation, the enslaved played a pivotal role in economic production for the planter family. At a smaller household scale, the enslaved produced goods and services for their own benefit within their homes. The use of this landscape as a site of economic production highlights the actual experiences that complemented, challenged, and transformed the ideals represented in the constructed landscape.

Liebeknecht, William B. (Hunter Research Inc.)

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

Phase II testing conducted by Hunter Research, Inc. during the spring of 2011 for Segment 28 of Section 1 of the proposed alignment of U.S. Route 301 supplemented earlier Phase I surface collection and limited shovel testing with a metal detector survey to target architectural elements. Strategically placed Phase II units identified middens, cellar holes, refuse pits and post holes from two separate areas. The first, highlighted by a stone-lined root-cellar likely situated under a probable post-in-ground dwelling at the Elkins A site dates to circa 1740 to 1785. The second located 100 yards away at Elkins B is centered around a half-cellar under a post-in-ground structure dating to circa 1700 to 1740. Red earthenwares from this site are striking similar to those recovered from the Hillegas pottery site in Philadelphia circa 1720 to 1746. Phase II sampling of these sites has revealed an unexpected level of material wealth in an area often referred to as a backwater.

Lorenc, Marc (Monmouth University) and Christopher Lindner (Bard College)

Primus Martin and the Fellowship of the Smoking Pipes: Leadership and Consumerism at an Early 19th Century African American Community

In four field seasons, excavations under Dr. Christopher Lindner of Bard College have revealed a free African American community named Guinea in Hyde Park, NY. Most notable of the discoveries was the property of Primus Martin, believed to be the leader of the free African American community during the early 19th century. This report draws on the main conclusions found by Trevor Johnson in his Master's thesis at UMASS Boston "King Prime of Fredonia Lane": An Archaeology of Leadership in Hyde Park, New York's Early Nineteenth-Century African American Community." In his thesis, Johnson's analysis of ceramic consumption supports the notion of frequent communal gathering at the Primus Martin residence. It is through this practice that Primus Martin establishes and maintains his position as a leader. This paper concentrates on the smoking pipe assemblage of the site, which mirrored the findings of the ceramic analysis. In conjunction, these gatherings also indicate the consumerism and exchange of the highly diversified smoking pipe assemblage in relation to Primus Martin's leadership.

Lowery, Darrin L. (Smithsonian Institution) and Daniel P. Wagner (Geo-Sci Consultants)

Archaeological Deposits in Drowned Coastal Landscapes: The Geochemical Impacts of Sulfidization and Sulfuricization

In the Middle Atlantic region, landscapes drowned by sea level rise contain scores of prehistoric archaeological sites. These sites provide archaeologists with a rare opportunity to investigate various natural geologic events. During the transition from a terrestrial to an offshore setting, the materials associated with an archaeological site are exposed to a series of geochemical processes inherent to the formation of tidal marsh. The duration of the geochemical exposure to tidal marsh is dependent on rates of marine transgression. Here we describe the stages connected with the sulfidization and sulfuricization scheme and its impact to iron-rich lithic artifacts associated with drowned archaeological settings. Artifacts under these conditions are visually and geochemically altered by prolonged exposure to the anaerobic state of a tidal marsh. These same artifacts will also be geochemically altered via sulfuricization as sea levels continue to rise and aerobic conditions return. Researchers should be cautious about making lithic material identification on artifacts found within coastal tidal marsh areas. Museum curators should be aware of the damaging impact of long-term aerobic storage. Finally, cultural resource managers should be warned about deleterious results associated with the use of anthropogenic dredge spoil and the establishment of "living shorelines" as a means to preserve eroding archaeological deposits. The geochemical scheme outlined in this lecture is an expression of a process that has impacted all inundated prehistoric archaeological sites currently located on the continental shelf or beneath the coastal estuaries around the world.

Lynberg, Daniel E. (Institute of Maritime History)

Patuxent River sites

IMH has been investigating a number of submerged sites in and near the mouth of the Patuxent River where two armed Maryland vessels were chased ashore and burned in 1781 by HBM frigate Iris. This paper will report the status and results to date of that investigation, and the plans for future work.

Madden, Michael (USDA Forest Service)

In Harm's Way: The Hazards of Archaeological Field Work Involving 20th Century Military Sites

As time progresses and a new generation of archaeologists commit themselves to the rigors of field work it is becoming apparent a different challenge faces those who work on military related sites throughout the Mid-Atlantic. Unexploded ordnance litters former training areas, chemical weapons permeate the soils of forgotten testing grounds and carcinogenic materials await the unlucky excavator who works in abandoned munitions production areas. Within this presentation we will attempt to make archaeologists working within the military industrial complex of the 20th century aware and observant of the landscapes in which they work and, also stress that what you see on the surface is not necessarily reflective of what is actually within the field environment.

Magoon, Dane (Cultural Resources, Inc.) and Stephanie King (Virginia Commonwealth University)

The Claremont Site (44SY5): Dental Health and Dietary Adaptation during the Late Woodland Period

The Claremont Site (44SY5), located in Surry County, Virginia, was excavated by the Virginia Foundation for Archaeological Research, Inc. Twelve burial deposits, containing the remains of approximately 110 individuals, were excavated at the site. Most of the interments were secondary ossuary burials, associated with the Late Woodland period. This paper provides a preliminary analysis of the human skeletal remains recovered from the site, focused upon dental health and the interpretation of dietary adaptation during the late prehistoric period.

McDaid, Christopher L. (Fort Eustis)

The Archaeology of the Mulberry Island Community

There are forty-four archaeological sites on Mulberry Island that were occupied during the first half of the eighteenth century. Six of the forty-four have continuous brick foundations of similar size and structure. These sites provide an opportunity to study the way households in a particular community were related in eighteenth century eastern Virginia. Mulberry Island had been a distinct portion of Warwick County from the earliest English settlement until the US Government purchased the area prior to World War I. In this paper the manner in which the sites with foundations are related to each other and with the sites with no foundations will be explored to determine to what degree the hierarchical nature of colonial Virginia can be understood in the landscape of a collection of households on Mulberry Island.

McKnight, Justine (Archeobotanical Consultant), Patricia Samford (Maryland Historical Trust), and Ed Chaney (Maryland Historical Trust)

Modern Sotweed Recovered from a Colonial Tobacco Plantation: A Mystery Pursued

King's Reach (18CV83) is a tobacco plantation homelot site in Calvert County, Maryland. Occupied from 1690 until 1711, King's Reach is representative of mid-sized tidewater tobacco plantations of this period. Recent analysis of archived archeobotanical samples from an organic-rich cellar beneath a servant/slave quarter (excavated in 1985 and 1987) has generated a rich floral data set. Recovered food and fuel remains inform our understanding of foodways, landscape, plantation operation, slave life and the organization and use of space. An interesting result of the study was the recovery of uncarbonized tobacco seeds from deep contexts within the cellar feature. Their presence poses an interesting conundrum, because while carbonized tobacco seeds could be preserved archaeologically, persistent uncarbonized seeds from the colonial period are unlikely. Exploration of the origin and history of these specimens draws on multiple lines of evidence.

McMillan, Lauren (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and D. Brad Hatch (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The "unjust and wicked designs of invading this Province by the way of Chicacoan and Appamattucks"

The history of settlement on Virginia's Northern Neck prior to the opening of the lands north of the York River in 1648 is a poorly understood topic in a relatively understudied region. This paper is a first step in the critical re-examination of the Northern Neck's 17th-century archaeology, history, society, and politics. We argue that conflict in the Upper Chesapeake Bay region shaped the early settlement patterns and material culture of Virginia's Potomac Valley. Beginning with the conflict between William Claiborne and Lord Baltimore over the ownership of Kent Island in 1638 and ending with Ingle's Rebellion in 1646, this paper will address how and why pre-1648 settlements and other forms of material culture on the Northern Neck were greatly influenced by conflict and the fear resulting from it.

Means, Bernard K., Clinton King, Courtney Bowles, Victoria Valentine, Kristen Currey, Daniel Sullivan, Allen Huber, and Rachael Hulvey (all Virginia Commonwealth University)

3D @ VCU: Digital Scanning of Organic Artifacts by the Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically

The Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically team will demonstrate the application of 3D digital object scanning on a range of organic materials, both archaeological and contemporary. This technology has the potential for preserving fragile organic remains, and the information that they retain. The 3D digital topological models can highlight features that are not readily visible to the naked eye. These 3D digital models can also be readily shared with researchers across the globe. Interactive work stations will be available for individuals to manipulate existing 3D digital topological models.

Means, Bernard K., Clinton King, Courtney Bowles, and Victoria Valentine (all Virginia Commonwealth University) and John Haynes (Army Corps of Engineers)

3D Virtual Artifact Curation @ VCU: the Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically (V.C.U.-R.A.M.S) Project

The Department of Defense (DoD)'s Legacy Program has funded the Virtual Curation Unit for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically (V.C.U.-R.A.M.S.) Project, located at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia, to develop protocols for creating three-dimensional digital collections of diagnostic artifacts from DoD installations and relevant repositories in the Middle Atlantic states. A major goal of the project is to enhance access to archaeological materials curated from DoD installations that are located in distant or inaccessible collections repositories. We also consider the impact that "virtual curation" has on how archaeologists approach the study and preservation of digital data collected from tangible remnants of the past.

Moore, Elizabeth A. (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

The Missing Pieces of the 20th Century: Excavations at the Gravely House

In the fall of 2011, the Virginia Museum of Natural History partnered with the Piedmont Governor's School for Mathematics, Science, and Technology to conduct test excavations at the site of the Gravely House in Martinsville, VA. The Gravely House, built in 1895, was one of the earliest large homes built on Mulberry Road, the location of many of the larger and more expensive homes built in Martinsville during the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the city's social and economic elite. The Gravely house was demolished in 2007 and most of the debris was removed from the site and deposited at the city dump. Test excavations included shovel test pits placed at ten foot intervals and nine test units. Documentary and oral history research is ongoing and has yielded conflicting information about the construction of the structure, some of which has been clarified by the excavations. A small number of artifacts were recovered and two features were identified at the site. These results contrast sharply with the results of excavations of the site of a 20th century commercial building demolished in the 1970s in Martinsville and excavated by VMNH in 2008 that yielded intact subsurface foundations and features and thousands of artifacts. The impact of varying modern destruction and waste deposition patterns and their impact on the archaeological record will be discussed.

Moore, Will (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and Oliver Mueller-Heubach (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: New Archaeological Discoveries from The Historic Campus of the College of William and Mary Williamsburg, Virginia

In spite of generations of historical and archaeological inquiry, the historic campus of the College of William and Mary continues to surprise us with remarkable finds that enhance our understanding of not only the major events that shaped its landscape, but also the daily lives of the students, faculty, and servants in a way that may not be possible using the documentary record alone. This paper will examine how recently unearthed artifacts contribute to the compelling story of this landmark of Virginia and American history.

Muller, Katherine Ambry Linhein (Monmouth University)

Privy to Table

Working backwards from a 19th-century privy at the Woodruff House in Rahway New Jersey, is it possible to find out what one family might have been cooking in the 1870s? The house belonged to a prominent Victorian family who were leaders in their community. Their privy revealed a substantial amount of ceramic, glass, personal items; moreover, excellent preservation resulted in a staggering number of floral and faunal remains. These remains can be used to reconstruct the foodways of this family. Using historical documents such as newspapers, recipe books, and diaries it is possible to recreate the food culture of the upper middle class. Food is a way to bring people together from many different places, and at least in this case, from different time periods.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Fire on the Mountain: An Evaluation of the Archaeological Evidence for Anthropogenic Fire as a Landscape Management Tool in the Middle Atlantic Uplands

The role of prehistoric anthropogenic fire in shaping both the Eastern Woodlands and the cultural practices of their indigenous occupants has been intermittently considered by regional archaeologists. For example, compelling evidence of prehistoric fire management in the southern Appalachians, where fire was associated with the creation of agricultural landscapes and the maintenance of highly-productive hardwood forests, is well-reported. Historical ecologist Steven Pyne argues that anthropogenic fire was a major element in the creation of modern forests across the North American continent and encourages archaeologists to develop methodologies that capture evidence of controlled burning. This paper considers that challenge with a review of the archaeological evidence for anthropogenic fire in the Middle Atlantic uplands. Multiple lines of evidence, including research with the Shenandoah National Park fire managers and fire ecologists, demonstrate that culturally-maintained stands of American chestnut in the Virginia Blue Ridge created a remarkably productive forest that was linked to Late Archaic upland social complexity. In turn, the regular, repeated burning acted as a selective pressure on fire-tolerant hardwood species such as chestnut, oak, and hickory that were so prevalent at the time of European contact.

Neyland, Robert S. (Naval History and Heritage Command, United States Navy)

Search for USS Scorpion: Archaeology of the Naval War of 1812 in the Chesapeake Bay

As the Commemoration of the War of 1812 kicks off in 2012, the US Navy and State of Maryland are initiating a major archaeological investigation into the naval war for the Chesapeake Bay during the conflict. One of the most well-preserved Navy War of 1812 era shipwrecks is located in the Patuxent River, Prince Georges County, Maryland. A dry cofferdam excavation of this shipwreck is proposed for 2013. This paper discusses the 2010 and 2011 surveys and findings and the large complex project that will be carried out in 2013.

Obermeyer, Brice (Delaware Tribe Historic Preservation Office/Emporia State University)

Delaware Burial Practices in the Archaeological Record: An Ethnographic Model for Identifying Funerary Objects

An ethnography of Delaware funeral practices is presented in order to provide guidance for the documentation of Delaware affiliated funerary objects under NAGPRA. Through collaborative research with the Delaware Tribe in eastern Oklahoma, we show that clearly defined cemeteries in historic and contact period Delaware sites meet the NAGPRA definition for a burial site and the objects that are removed from such burial sites should be classified as funerary objects. Such funerary objects include the 1) Organic remains found on or near the surface of a grave, 2) iron nails and wood fragments found on or near the surface of a grave and the grave fill 3) soil samples removed from the grave or grave fill, and 4) all objects found in the grave fill and grave pit.

Ogborne, Jennifer (College of William and Mary/DATA Investigations, LLC)

Finding the 20th Century Inside the 18th: Archaeology at the Menokin Site

The main house at the Menokin Plantation was constructed in 1769 to be the dwelling for Francis Lightfoot Lee and his new bride Rebecca Tayloe. While some of the original structure is still standing, about half of the exterior walls and nearly all of the internal framing have collapsed into the cellar. DATA Investigations has been conducting excavations within the structure for the past four years. While the timbers and stones removed from the rubble reflect the construction and first occupation of the home, the artifacts retrieved are almost entirely from the very late 19th or early 20th centuries. Much of this site's significance is tied to its first owners, yet its last occupants are no less important. The presence of 20th century remains highlights that this building and its associated landscape were still an active lived space long after the Lees inhabited it. These last occupants should not be forgotten, as they are a part of the history, archaeology, and story of Menokin.

Orr, David G. (Temple University)

Saving the Present for the Future's Past: Documenting McDonald's

It has long been argued that the most everyday, the most intimate, and especially the most ephemeral products of culture are the first to be lost. From 1976 until 1990 I collected the mostly paper products available at McDonald's Restaurants in the Northern Delaware area. I documented each entry into my "archive" and stored them in Hollinger Boxes. Until four years ago these materials were kept at Essex Community College in Maryland where my colleague Stephen Howard taught. At his retirement the collection now has a new home but an unsure future. Although "collectors" avidly sought out the plastic Happy Meals toys they rarely saved a tray liner or a product container or box. This paper will quickly review the history of the assemblage (now numbering about three thousand items), present some classic archaeological examples (typologies, etc.), and outline the nature of their true significance. Actual items from the assemblage will be on view. The McDonald's collection begs the chief questions of our most recent past: how permanent is our material output? who is saving it? how much have we lost? Can we really be interpreted based on what we say about ourselves? Shouldn't we consider the vast amount of our own "small things" which are doomed to be "forgotten"?

Palus, Matthew (The Ottery Group)

Deterioration and Rehabilitation of the Infrastructure on O and P Streets in the Georgetown Neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

Archaeological monitoring of street rehabilitation in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. has resulted in documentation of historical infrastructure from the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Arguably the most significant historic structure to be impacted by rehabilitation is an alignment of the district's former street railway system, which loops along O and P Streets west of Wisconsin Avenue. Originating as a horse-drawn railway in 1873, this line was converted to electric power during the 1890s and remains a rare example of the conduit system implemented in the district. Long after public transportation in and around Washington shifted to bus services, Georgetown residents fostered the preservation of the abandoned street railway and adjacent pavements, despite the severe deterioration of this infrastructure over the later 20th century. The conditions that prompted street rehabilitation invite a consideration for the historical relationship between the Georgetown neighborhood and the government of Washington D.C. during the 20th century.

Patch, Shawn (New South Associates)

An Ordinary House? Ground Penetrating Radar Survey and Historic Feature Identification at Site 18TA315, Talbot County, Maryland

New South Associates conducted a ground-penetrating radar survey at site 18TA315 in Talbot County, Maryland. Previous archaeological investigations identified an historic site with probable late seventeenth and early eighteenth century artifacts, yet no structural remains. The goal of the survey was to identify the subsurface distribution of features and internal site structure using ground-penetrating radar (GPR). Results showed the presence of multiple features, including a probable main structure with associated cellar and several outlying pits. These data were subsequently used as a guide during the data recovery phase. This paper will discuss the GPR survey, data interpretation, correlation of GPR data with excavated features, and potential for geophysical applications to Section 106 compliance projects in the mid-Atlantic region.

Pecoraro, Luke J. (George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate, Museum & Gardens)

"What Then Is to Be Done? Something Must, or I Shall Be Ruined:" George Washington's Estate in the 19th Century.

Prior to George Washington's death in 1799, 316 enslaved men, women, and children lived on the plantation. While we know the locations of where slaves were living during Washington's ownership of the property, significantly less is known after the estate was parceled out to his heirs, and where slaves lived following manumission. This paper will examine the landscape changes that took place between 1800 to 1853, and visualize this process through GIS. Using existing plantation maps of the partition, as well as recent evidence from the excavations for the future George Washington Library site, the spaces that Washington's former slaves inhabited can be visually represented on the landscape.

Pettit, Alisa (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Jonathan Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Walking the Ridges and Digging the Prehistory of Mason Neck

In 2007, Fairfax County acquired approximately 150 acres along the Occoquan River in a Federal Lands-to-Parks Program. A significant portion of this property includes ten Finger Ridges with accompanying saddles, springs and draws draining into a creek that flows into the river. Pedestrian survey in the 1990's and a shovel test survey in 2006 identified prehistoric sites on 3 of these ridges. Phase I testing by a small crew of staff archaeologists from the Fairfax County Park Authority has identified prehistoric sites on 6 more of the ridges. This paper is a discussion of the methods utilized and preliminary findings of the FCPA crew.

Proebsting, Eric (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Poplar Forest's Ornamental Plant Nursery and Its Place within the Life and Landscapes of Thomas Jefferson

The archaeological discovery of the ornamental plant nursery at Poplar Forest has revealed an important area of activity that was used to create the ornamental landscape of Thomas Jefferson's retreat. Along with describing the archaeological remains of the plant nursery, this paper explores how the nursery fit within the larger set of agricultural and horticultural innovations being adopted by Jefferson and applied to his Poplar Forest property in the early nineteenth century. A brief discussion of the broader cultural context for Jefferson's ornamental landscape at Poplar Forest is also included. This discussion is especially centered on what the written and archaeological remains of this landscape continue to tell us about the designer himself, and how the creation of the retreat landscape relates to the lives of the enslaved community, whose efforts and sacrifices brought Jefferson's landscape designs to reality.

Ptacek, Crystal (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Reconstructing Mr. Eppes' Neighborhood: A GIS Analysis of the Dynamics of Power

While neighborhoods are dynamic entities, their past interactions may be partially reconstructed through documentary analysis such as land patents, wills, deeds, tithable lists, processioners' lists, and marriage records. This paper offers findings of one such neighborhood from 1730 until 1825 located in modern Powhatan County, Virginia. Historical research carried out by archaeologists at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has clarified some historic dynamics of power and inequality through land and slave ownership and kinship networks in the area surrounding one specific piece of property. Plotting these relationships spatially in ArcGIS 10 has clarified historic dynamics of power and inequality through land and slave ownership and kinship networks. By examining a landscape over a 100-year span using GIS, names and people become part of a dynamic social and economic network, spaces become places, and a diachronic history of the community emerges.

Rankin, Jennifer C. (URS Corporation/Temple University)

Exploring Philadelphia's Buried Past: A Look at Late Prehistoric Occupations along the Delaware River

Despite Philadelphia's vast urban and industrial development, prehistoric sites still remain largely intact along the I-95 corridor. Since 2009, series of archaeological sites have been identified and excavated along the banks of the Delaware River in Philadelphia's Fishtown, Kensington, and Port Richmond neighborhoods. By examining the distribution of these sites and their artifact assemblages, we are able to further examine site use and draw conclusions about prehistoric and historic settlement patterns and land use. These traces in late prehistory will lead us one step closer to unfolding Philadelphia's buried past.

Reddick, Meaghan M. (Smithsonian Associates in partnership with George Mason University)

Feminine Gentility on a Budget: Folding Fans at Ferry Farm

Archaeologists at George Washington's boyhood home site, Ferry Farm, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, uncovered the fragments of five folding fans dating from the early to mid-eighteenth-century. These bone fan fragments were reflective of the Washington family's claim to gentility. Folding fans were a necessary fashionable accessory and communicative tool for women of status in Europe and her colonies. The use of fans in colonial America is a largely unexplored area, as fans are typically documented as European decorative arts and not given the formal analysis owed to them as objects of material culture. The use of bone speaks of the family's economic disparity; as bone was a less expensive choice than more exotic materials, such as ivory. The fan fragments found at Ferry Farm directly speak to the exchange of social expectations in the upper classes of colonial America and the Washingtons' participation in genteel behaviors using economic materials.

Reid, Chardé (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C.

Finding buried landscapes can be difficult and time consuming in a highly-developed urban environment. In Washington, D.C., geoarchaeological analysis is used to home in on archaeological soils. It's a cost-effective, efficient, and fast way to identify areas of fill, buried stream channels, Younger Dryas loess deposits, paleosols, and made land. It is also used to identify truncated soil columns and other markers of ground disturbance. This poster shows the GIS mapping of results from over 30 years of geoarchaeological survey in the District with a focus on pre-Holocene, Paleoindian-era land surfaces.

Riegel, Daniel (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)

44PU72 Ceramic Temper, Surface Treatment, and Chemical Analysis

The 44PU72 site, located on the Radford Arsenal property in Pulaski County, Virginia, is a Late Woodland period site, and was the subject of a Phase I archaeological survey in the summer of 2011 by Radford University. The survey, which included 23 STPs and one trench, produced 831 ceramic sherds of varying temper material and surface treatments. The research presented in this poster was conducted to determine the distribution and different styles of ceramics at the site and to better define site boundaries. The surface treatment and temper of the ceramics are compared to the archaeological record of other sites in the area. After completion of this analysis, an XRF Spectrometer was used to demonstrate the different chemical signals pertaining to different styles of pottery.

Rivers-Cofield, Sara (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

Web-based Collections Access: Multiple Initiatives by Archaeologists Who Fear the Word "Metadata"

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) is a repository for archaeological collections that is located in St. Leonard, Maryland. Partially because of its remote location, the use of digital media to promote collections-based research is a high priority. This paper describes initiatives undertaken at the MAC Lab to provide searchable catalogs, scanned records, archaeological site information, and artifact identification information on the web. Although each undertaking has resulted in a successful product, the use of grants to fund finite projects has resulted in different systems and resources that are not integrated with each other or updated as new collections come in. As a user of these resources and a contributor to their content, the author will consider the successes and failings of these projects, as well as their sustainability in the rapidly-changing universe of digital media.

Rosado, Michelle (USDA Forest Service)

The Little House Behind the Plantation Mansion: Preliminary Studies of the Material Culture of a Late Ninetieth Century Plantation Dwelling

Located approximately 500 feet northeast of the Chippokes Plantation Mansion, site 44SY250, also known as the Chimney site, consists on the archaeological remnants of a small wooden or log structure, locally interpreted as the old blacksmith shop. Excavations at the site resulted in the discovery of the structure's first occupation. Site 44SY250 was originally utilized as a residence before it became a blacksmith shop during the late 19th and early 20th century. This paper will focus on the preliminary analysis of artifacts associated with this previous occupational period, in particular those artifacts which might tell us who lived at the Chimney site and when this building was originally constructed and occupied.

Rowley-Conwy, Ellie (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Presenting Archaeological Conservation to the public at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Recently, archaeology has become more popular and better understood within a wider public audience; arguably this has not been the case for archaeological conservation. Images of artifacts at burial sites are often publicized but when objects are miraculously revealed clean and ready for museum display, this completely overlooks a whole series of important and interesting processes that take place to get to this finished object. Having already shown an interest in the discovery of archaeological objects, the next logical step is to show the public the object's journey from 'archaeological find' to 'museum display piece'. This paper will discuss the current outreach methods employed at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation to show the public the highly diverse research and techniques used in an archaeological conservation lab. This will briefly be compared to outreach workshops in other institutions and ideas will be presented for future educational activities to further public knowledge of archaeological conservation.

Samford, Patricia (Maryland Historical Trust), Ed Chaney (Maryland Historical Trust), and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Archaeological Implications of Slave Demographics in the Colonial Chesapeake

Although characterized by similar landscape, climate, staple crops and ruling classes, the colonial Chesapeake is better understood as several smaller regions. Some of the cultural differences evident in these smaller areas can, in part, be understood as a result of the differential distributions of African cultures in the Chesapeake. Virtually all slaves arriving in eighteenth-century Virginia and Maryland arrived directly from Africa; recent analyses of transatlantic slave trade sources have refined our understanding of their cultural backgrounds. The upper Chesapeake's enslaved population was derived largely from Senegambia, Ghana and Sierra Leone, while Igbo from the Bight of Biafra and groups from the Bight of Benin were concentrated in Virginia's lower Tidewater. This paper examines how distributions of African cultures affected the development of colonial culture in different portions of the Chesapeake. Particular attention will be paid to work patterns, spirituality, gender roles, material culture, foodways, and the built environment.

Samulski, Emily (James Madison University)

No Ordinary Campfire Story: A Case Study of Encampments at Cedar Creek

Recent studies on the Cedar Creek Battlefield in the lower Shenandoah Valley have documented two military encampments in place during the 1864 battle. By studying the artifacts retrieved through systematic metal detecting and shovel test pitting, we have gained a better understanding of how these Union camps, one infantry and one cavalry, were deployed at this decisive battle. While both camps have been disturbed by agricultural activity, these landscape features show evidence of single episodes of occupation. Such is exemplified by the types of artifacts found and their condition, reflecting how dropped bullet types can be used to delineate the location of specific troops. This paper compares the material culture of the infantry camp attributed to the Union VI Corps to that of the cavalry camp attributed to the Union 1st Division, in an effort to document differences in the nature and patterning of artifacts from the two contemporary military features.

Sanford, Doug (University of Mary Washington)

An Antebellum Servant's House in Fredericksburg, Virginia: A Case for Urban Slavery

A 2006 mitigation project carried out by Dovetail Cultural Resources Group in Fredericksburg, Virginia prior to the construction of a Marriott Hotel, led to the recovery and analysis of diverse archaeological remains spanning three centuries. This paper focuses on the architectural and artifact evidence from the hotel property for a late antebellum structure interpreted as a slave quarter. The building and its landscape are placed in a broader historical and cultural context of the city and of urban slavery in Virginia, including as to patterns for the housing and the household composition of enslaved African Americans. Stratified deposits allow a contextual analysis of the occupants' possessions and their engagement in consumerism. Given the relative rarity of excavated urban slave sites in Virginia, this project takes on additional significance as a comparative case study for the region's numerous slave-related archaeological sites from rural plantation settings.

Sansevere, Keri (Temple University)

White, Black, and Red All Over: Colonoware in the Northern Middle Atlantic Region

Colonoware is a type of low-fired coarse earthenware pottery that archaeologists and material culturists attribute to Native American, African American, or lower class colonial consumers or producers. It has long been held that colonoware found in North America has a geographic range that extends from the Chesapeake region through tidal Virginia and the Carolinas into Florida and the Caribbean. However, a review of cultural resource management reports, older publications, as well as consultation with other archaeologists has revealed the prevalence of colonoware in areas north of these regions that have been associated with 17th – 18th century contexts. This paper aims to contextualize these specimens within their respective sites. I also describe technological attributes in assemblages available for study, discuss how fragments may be linked to African American, Native American, or European colonial consumption, and consider how these sherds may fit into a discussion surrounding larger frameworks of colonoware.

Schindler, William (Washington College)

A Sticky Situation: Technological Aspects of Primitive Mastic and Filler Manufacture

Organic mastics and fillers were a necessary component to the construction of composite tools. A variety of useful mastics and fillers were rendered from both plant and animal sources. Different raw materials required specific acquisition, processing, and application techniques. This presentation will provide a hands-on opportunity to experience the technologies involved with a variety of mastic and filler preparation and application.

Schindler, William (Washington College) and Ellen Promise (Winterthur/University of Delaware)

Prehistoric Ceramic Conservation: A Tale of One Pot's Second Chance on Life

Sherds comprising a sizable portion of a large prehistoric ceramic vessel were unearthed, in situ, during Temple University's summer field school excavations in 2005. The vessel remained in storage for 5 years until it was taken on as a treatment project in 2010 by a graduate student in the Winterthur/University of Delaware Program in Art Conservation. This undertaking afforded the vessel unique treatment and dating opportunities not typically available due to time or monetary constraints. This paper provides an overview of the vessel's excavation, details of its conservation, and a discussion of the benefits of the conservation process.

Shaffer, Barbara J. (McCormick Taylor, Inc.), Graham C. Wilson (Turnstone Geological Services Ltd.), and Andrew Wyatt (McCormick Taylor, Inc.)

Technological and Geological Perspectives on Shriver Member Chert Utilization in Central Pennsylvania

Archaeological investigations for the Bedford County SR 0056-008 Project identified three lithic workshop sites on Chestnut Ridge. Production debris was dominated by locally-available Shriver chert, of the lower Devonian Old Port Formation. As an alternative to data recovery excavations, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration sponsored a study to locate chert outcrops and/or ancient quarry sites on Chestnut Ridge. Although none were found, Shriver chert beds in two small, modern quarries were sampled. Mineralogical and geochemical analyses of the chert outcrops, and lithic artifacts from the three archaeological sites, were compared with a larger study of Shriver chert in Snyder and Union Counties, conducted by A.D. Marble in 2002-2003. Shriver cherts from the two study areas can be distinguished by x-ray fluorescence data. This presentation summarizes the results of this study and its implications for understanding Native American settlement patterns, mobility, and trade throughout central Pennsylvania.

Shephard, Christopher (College of William and Mary)

Powhatan Economics and Culture Contact at Kiskiak

As the Jamestown colonists struggled for survival, trade with the Powhatan became a matter of life and death. In fact, colonists up and down the North Atlantic seaboard inserted themselves into indigenous world-systems that structured the circulation of objects through complex and overlapping exchange spheres. In these settings trade—a fundamentally social activity—established relationships, mediated conflicts, and bolstered individual power and prestige. Consumption patterns and the discard of copper and shell beads at Native sites throughout the Chesapeake (including Kiskiak) highlight the changing connections between people and things during the Late Woodland and Contact Periods. Drawing on arguments first put forth by Potter (1989) and Hantman (1990) and developed more recently by Klein (2004), this paper suggests that copper circulated within distinct regimes of value in England and in the Chesapeake, a fact that may explain why the Powhatan allowed the English to prosper during the early seventeenth century.

Smith, Hope (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The Stable Quarter at James Madison's Montpelier

At James Madison's Montpelier, located in Virginia's Piedmont, three distinct slave sites from the early 19th century have been identified in areas that have not been plowed since they were occupied. These include a field quarter near the tobacco fields, a quarter for enslaved domestic servants inside the formal area of the mansion, and a third quarter, named the "Stable Quarter" for its proximity to the 19th c. stable. Built of logs and located just outside the mansion curtilage, the structure of the Stable Quarter seems to have more in common with the field quarters than with the much closer domestic slave quarter. This paper will explore how the residents of this dwelling may have ignored the aesthetic ideals of the plantation owner, James Madison, in favor of ways of arranging space that suited their own needs.

Somerville, Kyle (University at Buffalo) and Christopher Barton (Temple University)

"A steppingstone of civilization": The Hojack Swing Bridge and Structures of Power in Monroe County, Western New York State

Constructed in 1905, the Hojack Swing Bridge is a railroad swing bridge located in the Genesee River, north of the city of Rochester, in western New York State. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, the bridge is examined as an artifact in its own right. Industrial archaeology is, at its heart, a field of material and culture history, concerned with, it might be said, 'big things forgotten', and the identification, typology, chronology, and preservation of the remnants of industry. Secondly, this paper builds on the core culture history aspects of traditional industrial archaeology by examining how the swing bridge was a creation and mediator of power relations comprising the landscape of the region. To date, much archaeological research on the relationship between industrial buildings and power relations has been related to everyday life in domestic and labor contexts such as housing, factories, and disciplinary institutions. In contrast, here we examine how a bridge - a non-continuously occupied structure - as part of a larger regional industrial network maintains and modifies dynamic power relations.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Archaeology of a Park: The Colchester Example

Conducting archaeology in a park environment is often a multifaceted endeavor. Several aspects must be integrated, ranging from an appropriate research design, to public involvement, to day-to-day coordination with staff, interns, and volunteers. This is difficult enough with an established program. But what happens when you start essentially from scratch and plan to use the methods devised and employed as a model for best practices for the park system? This was the situation when FCPA investigations began at the Old Colchester Park and Preserve and here is what happened...

Sperling, Stephanie Taleff (Lost Towns Project)

The Middle Archaic Component at Pig Point (18AN50)

The Pig Point site (18AN50), located in southwestern Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has proven to be a highly significant historic and prehistoric site that contains over seven feet of intact stratigraphy. Nearly every prehistoric period in the Chesapeake region is represented at this base camp or village, from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland. In particular, the Middle Archaic period appears to be well represented in deep soil horizons across the site, manifesting itself with three radiocarbon dated hearths, several projectile points, and heavy amounts of stone tools, debitage, and fire-cracked rock. This paper will explore the Middle Archaic component at the site and speculate as to reasons for the increased occupation during this time period.

Sperling, Stephanie Taleff (Lost Towns Project)

Saving Anne Arundel County's Archaeological Heritage from the Impacts of Climate Change: A Model for Responding to Sea Level Rise in Maryland

An archaeological "SWAT" team was formed by Anne Arundel County, Maryland's Lost Towns Project to quickly and efficiently mitigate sites imminently threatened by sea level rise and coastal erosion. The SWAT team analogy is meant to invoke the rapid response, assessment, and reaction to field and site conditions required to successfully recover meaningful data sets. Under a grant from Preservation Maryland, three imminently endangered archaeological sites were selected for emergency intervention in the fall of 2011. These sites were chosen from a list of 422 known sites in the County that will likely be affected or destroyed by sea level rise over the next four decades.

Springate, Megan E. (University of Maryland) and Amy Raes (Monmouth University)

Intersections of Food, Status, and Ethnicity in the Lives of a Nineteenth-Century Free Black Family in Sussex County, New Jersey.

Foodways reflect, among other things, ethnicity, status, and consumer choice. Excavations conducted within a free black household in an historically white town in Sussex County, New Jersey offer a means to explore these issues. Four generations of the Mann family owned and occupied a small house in Sussex Borough from 1862-1909. Analysis of the archaeological resources indicates a dramatic shift in the family's social status in the late nineteenth century. Faunal remains, tablewares, and vessels associated with food preparation are compared with other contemporary free black house sites in the Mid-Atlantic.

Steinmetz, Joyce H. (East Carolina University)

Shipwreck Site Formation Processes of Commercial Bottom Fishing

This regional thesis concludes that 1) commercial bottom fishing gear damages shipwrecks and 2) shipwrecks negatively affect commercial bottom fishing. Methods include archival research, fisher interviews, and diver observations. From a 52-wreck sample, 69% of mid-Atlantic shipwrecks have 1 to 5 nets or dredges. Deeper than 150 ft. (46 m), metal wrecks have 1 to 5 scallop dredges, increasing around scallop managed areas. Wood wrecks may not survive towed dredge impacts. The site formation processes are three-fold: material deposition, scrambling, and extraction. Archaeologists desire to safeguard submerged cultural heritage, recreational divers wish to retain shipwreck structure, fisheries managers strive to preserve essential fish habitat, and most mid-Atlantic towed gear fishermen attempt to avoid shipwrecks. Yet, fishermen lose millions of dollars of nets and dredges each year on the U.S. East Coast, and case studies demonstrate collisions accelerate wreck deterioration. Mid-Atlantic fishermen believe the solution is knowledge of accurate obstruction locations.

Stinchcomb, G. E. (Baylor University), T. C. Messner (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History and Center for American Archaeology), S. G. Driesel (Baylor University), L. C. Nordt (Baylor University), and R. M. Stewart (Temple University)

Pre-colonial (A.D. 1100–1600) Sedimentation Related to Prehistoric Maize Agriculture and Climate Change in Eastern North America

Despite the importance of understanding the effect of land use on floodplains in eastern North America, few studies have directly addressed the possibility and extent of prehistoric indigenous land use on floodplain development. Here we report geoarchaeological evidence of increasing floodplain sedimentation and prehistoric land-use intensification in the Delaware River Valley (eastern United States) during the Medieval Climate Anomaly–Little Ice Age transition. The evidence of this anthropogenic sedimentation event, documented throughout eastern North America, is designated here as pre-colonial sediment (PCS), ca. A.D. 1100–1600. The data demonstrate that the combined effects of prehistoric land use and climate change affected eastern North American floodplain development several hundred years prior to the onset of major European settlement.

Stiteler, John M. (Heberling Associates, Inc.), Gary F. Coppock (Heberling Associates, Inc.), and Frank J. Vento (Clarion University)

A Geoarchaeological/Paleoenvironmental Investigation of the Aughwick Creek Watershed in South-Central Pennsylvania: A Summary of Results

Through the multidisciplinary investigation of the Aughwick Creek watershed (Watershed 12C), new insights were gained into landform development and the paleoenvironment of the Appalachian Mountain region of south-central Pennsylvania. The study identified and described seven Late Pleistocene through Holocene alluvial and colluvial landforms (T-00 to T-5) within the 115,514 ha watershed; assessed the paleoenvironment of the watershed and how it changed through time; and identified areas within the watershed that are likely to contain buried archaeological deposits. The results will help agencies avoid archaeologically sensitive areas (and thus minimize related costs) when designing construction projects within the Aughwick Creek watershed and similar settings in south-central Pennsylvania.

Troccoli, Ruth (DC Historic Preservation Office) and Tara Tetrault (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Collections Crisis in Washington, D.C.

This poster outlines the current state of the archaeological collections crisis in Washington, D.C. Despite good intentions, limited funding has hindered efforts to establish a curation facility even as compliance projects increase in frequency. Current efforts to control loss of data using grants, capital funds, and youth interns has helped to better organize the collections, and establish a PastPerfect database to improve management. Even with limited space we still felt compelled to rescue several important collections in danger of being discarded by the “owners.” As a result we are now also tracking the locations of collections from all previous compliance surveys to determine whether agencies are meeting their mandate.

Utley, William E. (Institute of Maritime History)

Quantico Creek Project

For the past several years IMH has been assessing a steamship wreck in Quantico Creek, VA for the U.S. Marine Corps Base. The wreck is believed to be CSS City of Richmond, /the former Washington-Alexandria ferry SS George Page, that was converted into a Confederate gunboat in 1861 and scuttled in 1862. A second wreck found outside the creek might be a vessel that reportedly sank with three Columbiad guns on board when Confederate forces abandoned the area in 1862. In 2011 IMH and the Marine Corps Base shared an award from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for this project. This paper describes the work and findings to date and plans to continue work on both sites in 2012.

Valentine, Victoria (Virginia Commonwealth University)

the Virtual Curation Unit @ VCU: for Recording Archaeological Materials Systematically

Archaeology is not invulnerable to the mounting dependency on multimedia in modern society. The barriers between real and virtual worlds are increasingly becoming more indistinguishable. The V.C.U.-R.A.M.S. team is actively unfolding the curtain between archaeology and the general public. Utilizing 3D technology, Project V.C.U.-R.A.M.S. is creating a virtual database of ancient and recent artifacts. Our 3D scanning project is moving beyond simply creating digital models of artifacts. We are integrating our virtual models into a broader multimedia enterprise, allowing members of society to become more familiar with archaeological materials artifacts.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University) and Mark Nonestied ()

"Born a Slave Died Free: " Antebellum African-American Commemoration in a Northern State

New Jersey has the ignominious distinction of being the last northern state to abolish slavery, with a gradual abolition act passed in 1804. It was also a state with a significant African-American population. However, only a handful of professionally-carved markers for African-Americans are known from Antebellum New Jersey. Indeed, it appears that most African-Americans, enslaved or free, were buried without the benefit of permanent memorials. Among the markers that survive, there are noteworthy differences between those purchased by kin and those bought by "owners" and friends. Moreover, the locations of these markers, often on the periphery of the burial grounds, are intriguing. Taken as a whole, these gravestones have the potential to provide significant insights into the lives and experiences of African-Americans in a northern state.

Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Robin Kuprewicz (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Buried at Church or Buried at Home, Either Way, You're Still Dead; Excavations near the Cemetery Site of Colchester, Va.

Identified in 1983 as a cemetery most likely associated with the Town of Colchester, site 44FX0704, on land east of the town could have been the original Pohick Church. One of the goals of the Old Colchester Park and Preserve Project in Fairfax County, VA, is to unravel the mysteries of the cemetery, combining previous archaeological survey with recent field work. Some possible explanations of the architectural scatter throughout the site are that the land once was home to the first Pohick Church and public cemetery, or perhaps the personal home and family cemetery of landowner William Bailey. Using archaeological excavations in combination with historical research, this paper will provide further information about the land use, including architectural and artifactual analysis, and its relationship to the platted Town of Colchester.

Wilkins, Andrew (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Liminal Spaces and Multiple Personalities: A Consideration of Plantation Overseers in the American South

This paper explores the identification and interpretation of overseers in the archaeological record of colonial and antebellum plantations. Historical studies of overseers have characterized overseers as agents of control, buffers between master and slave, and targets of slave resistance. However, archaeological studies of overseers have been relatively limited and few attempts have been made since the 1970's to reconsider how overseers can be identified and understood archaeologically. The unsuccessful attempts to distinguish between overseers, poor whites, and slaves using artifact patterning reveals the need for a more contextual and comprehensive approach. Taking examples of overseer's sites from archaeological excavations, reports, and historic maps this paper integrates social space theory into an examination of overseer's sites to test if the layout of overseer's quarters in relation to both slave's and owner's dwellings correlates to the social relationships between those groups inferred from both the historical and archaeological records.

Williams, Emily (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Virtual Conservation? 3-D Scanning of the Martin's Hundred Helmets

The condition of objects, the factors that influence condition and the way condition changes over time are preoccupations of archaeological conservation. One of the key tools in assessing condition change is documentation. The introduction of new documentation techniques, such as 3-D scanning, provides new opportunities and may present new challenges. This paper will present a case study, the 3-D scanning of the two close-helmets discovered at Wolstenholme town, and discuss the opportunities that this technique presents from a conservator's viewpoint.

Willis, William (Radford University) and Cliff Boyd (Radford University)

X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from 44PU72, Southwest Virginia

X-ray fluorescence (XRF) has been shown to be a viable method for examining lithic resource utilization at archaeological sites. We hypothesize that, by using this method, we can discriminate groups of materials and make generalized observations about variation in lithic resource acquisition. In this study we have selected a representative sample of lithic materials from site 44PU72, which is located within the Radford Arsenal along the New River in Pulaski County, Virginia. This sample has been analyzed using XRF, and through the use of multivariate statistics we demonstrate the potential source variation in the lithic assemblage. We also suggest that further regional exploration of these variations be made by archaeologists using materials collected through CRM research to begin to establish a concise picture of lithic resource acquisition patterns throughout the region.

Wood, Alyson (James Madison University)

Springs, Marshes, and Cedars: Spatial Studies of the Cedar Creek Battlefield

Since 2008, James Madison University has been conducting fieldwork and historic research on over 800 acres included within the Cedar Creek Battlefield locale. The project area includes all or part of three single occupation Union encampments, two infantry and one cavalry. Since the beginning of this project, the university has been committed to the spatial documentation of thousands of artifacts obtained through programs of shovel test pitting, unit and trench excavation, and systematic metal detecting. While military activity was a primary topic of interest, the need to document the surrounding cultural and natural landscape has resulted in a mass of historic and archaeological data. This paper discusses the spatial documentation methodologies employed by the research team, introduces the cultural landscape, and considers the overlay of military activities that took place. It will also serve as background for other papers presented by Emily Samulski and Caitlin Cosby.

Wroczyński, Emily (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

It Could Not Use a Little Salt: a Detailed Investigation of the Chemical and Physical Properties of Soluble Salts and Their Formation with Respect to Their Effect on 19th-century Whitewares

Salts are often introduced to the bodies of archaeological materials at the burial site. However, various solutions used during treatment may form new salts or convert insoluble salts into soluble ones, which can also pose a threat to the object's stability. This paper presents a case study as a means to investigate the causes and complications of salt crystal formation during conservation treatment. During retreatment of a 19th-century, whiteware pitcher in the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation collection salt crystals started coming out of the glazed surface after an oxalic acid bath to remove iron staining. This study aims to highlight how differences in the original manufacturing process are key to selecting the most effective treatment method. I will analyze the specific structure and pH both of the crystals observed as well as the ceramic body and how they interact. The data collected will be summarized within the context of existing protocols for the treatment of 19th-century ceramics. Beyond this case study, research into specific properties of salt formations can be applicable to other areas of archaeological conservation treatment as well as preventative conservation at the dig site and in museum collections, through a greater understanding of their potential to cause damage.

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