

**49th Annual**



# **Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference**

**March 21-24, 2019**

Holiday Inn Oceanfront  
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Ocean City, MD 21842

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**The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference and its Executive Board express their deep appreciation to the following individuals and organizations that generously have supported the undergraduate and graduate students presenting papers at the conference, including those participating in the student paper competition.**

Archeological Society of Virginia, Col. Howard MacCord Chapter  
Thunderbird Archeology/Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.  
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**Arrangements:** Ed Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

**Registration:** Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

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## **MAAC 2019 Meeting Information**

Registration: **Lobby**

Book Room is in the **TBD**

Track A sessions are in the **Orlando Room**

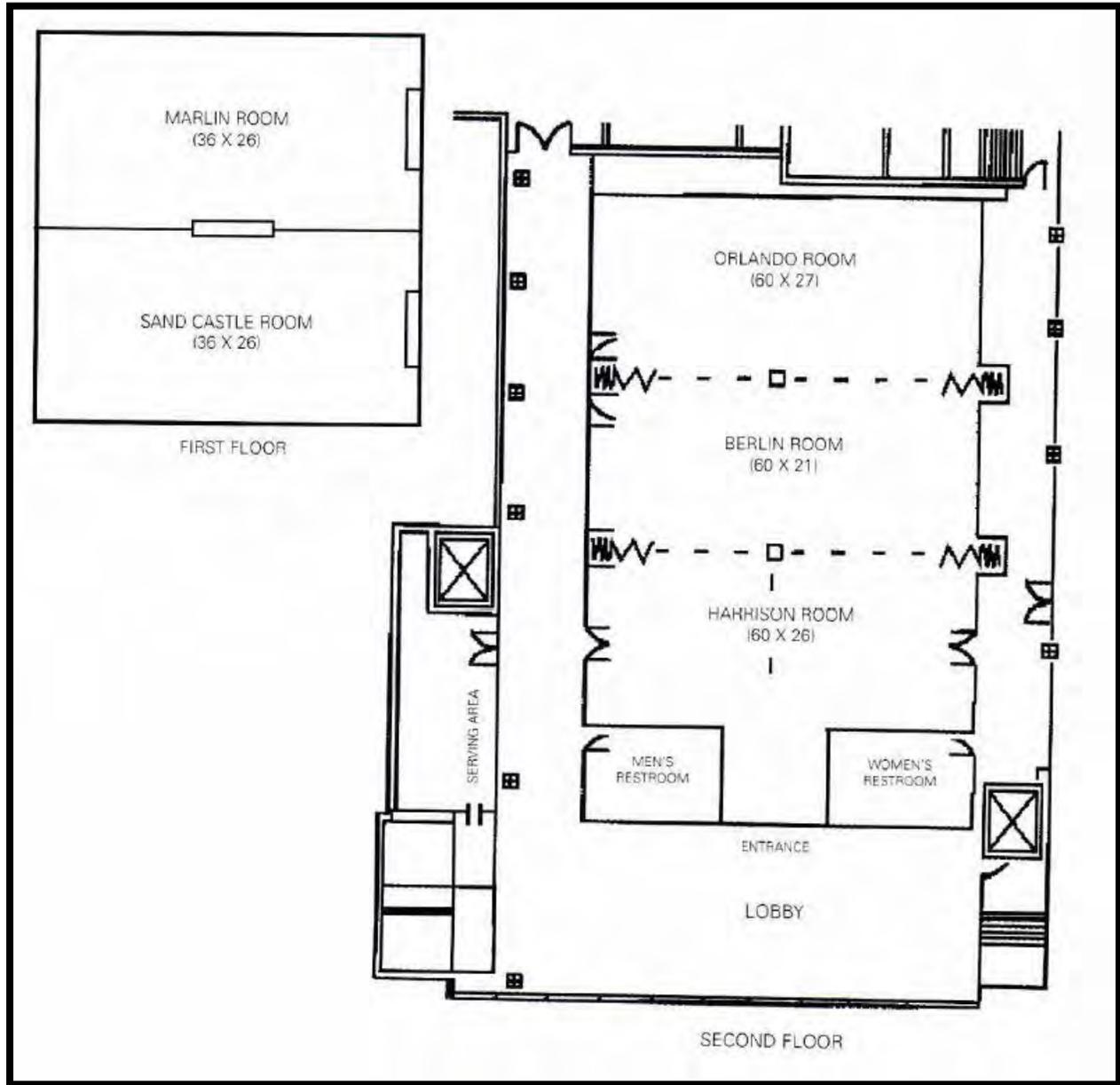
Track B sessions are in the **Berlin Room**

Track C sessions are in the **Harrison Room**

Poster Sessions are in the **Marlin/Sand Castle Room**

|  |
|--|
| <p>*= undergraduate student paper/poster competition<br/>**= graduate student paper/poster competition</p> |
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# Conference Floor Plan



# Conference Events

## Thursday, March 21st

### **Fieldtrip: Tour of Genesar and Rackliffe Historic Homes**

12:00-4:00pm

*Advanced Registration is Required*

## Friday, March 22nd

### **Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect**

Where: Marlin/Sand Castle Room

When: 11:00am - 12:00pm

### **Student Committee Archaeology Olympics**

Where: Marlin/Sand Castle Room

When: 4:00-5:30pm

### **MAAC Plenary Session: Keynote Speaker - Dr. Michael Barber**

Where: Orlando Room

When: 7:30pm

## Saturday, March 23rd

### **MAAC Student Committee Social Mixer**

Where: Marlin/Sand Castle Room

When: 6:00-7:30pm

### **MAAC General Business Meeting**

Where: Harrison Room

When: 7:30pm

### **MAAC Reception**

Where: Harrison

When: 8:30pm



# Calling All Students!

**Interested in professional development, networking, or just having fun with other students? Then check out all of the activities that the *MAAC Student Committee* has put together for this year's conference!**

## **Student & Mentor Stickers**

Stop by the registration table or our bookroom table to get a sticker for your name tag that either signifies you are a student, or a professional that is interested in having students come talk to you and ask you questions. The stickers will help you find other students, or professionals that can share some hard-earned archaeological wisdom.

## **Raffle Tickets**

Throughout the conference students can attend Student Committee-hosted events and participate in various activities to earn raffle tickets. These tickets will increase your chances of winning prizes at the Student Mixer & Raffle on Saturday night! Stop by the bookroom table to learn all of the ways you can win tickets throughout the conference.

## **Resume Review**

Have you been meaning to review and polish your resume but never found the time to do it? The MAAC Student Committee is hosting a Resume Review again! Bring a copy of your resume to the conference with a specified area of interest, for example, CRM, museum work, etc. Make sure to drop off your resume at our bookroom table by 12pm on Friday. You will be paired with a resume reviewer from your specified field of interest and receive feedback on your resume. We will return your resume, with comments, by Saturday evening.

## **Student Committee Bookroom Table**

Stop by our bookroom table to get information on all of our conference activities, win tickets for the Student Mixer Raffle, get student/mentor stickers for your nametag, and get to know the Student Committee officers! And new this year, we will be setting up a photobooth!

**Check out our schedule in the program to find out more information about our conference events, including *Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect, Annual Student Mixer & Raffle, and Archaeology Olympics!***

Make sure you follow our Facebook page: [www.facebook.com/MAACStudent](http://www.facebook.com/MAACStudent) and Twitter: @MAACSC\_Students. You can also reach us at [maac.sc.mail@gmail.com](mailto:maac.sc.mail@gmail.com). We share important information on the page regarding the conference, internships, jobs, and archaeological news.

## **About us:**

The MAAC Student Committee is a group for current and recent undergraduate and graduate students within the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference. We provide student themed events at the annual conference and work to encourage interest among students in professional archaeology. The MAAC Student Committee communicates important information to students and young professionals within the conference membership. We serve as a liaison between student members and the MAAC Board.

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**The State of Virginia State Archaeology:  
The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly in the Land of SHPO**

**Michael B. Barber, Ph.D., RPA  
Virginia State Archaeologist**

Most archaeologists in the Middle Atlantic Region have the opportunity to interface with the archaeologists within their state's State Historic Preservation Office. While this is most frequently under the guise of Section 106 compliance, this paper will have absolutely nothing to do with that process. Through the grace of organizational bureaucracy, Virginia's Division of Archaeology does not oversee 106 but focuses on collection management, artifact conservation, the Threatened Sites Program, and archaeological research. In other words, the fun things in archaeology. DSA's working mantras are "Do What's Right" and "If It's not Fun, Don't do it." This presentation will describe the cooperative efforts with the archaeological community noting the successes, failures, and near-misses over the past decade.



Mike Barber has been Virginia State Archaeologist since April 2006. Prior to that time, Dr. Barber served for 30 years as USDA-Forest Service Archaeologist for the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in the western part of the Commonwealth. He holds a BA from College of William and Mary, an MA from Kent State University, and a Ph.D. from UVA, all in Anthropology. Barber has published over 100 papers and made over 300 presentations on archaeology. He is a Past –President of ASV, COVA, and MAAC. His main interests are lithic and ethnozoological studies. Barber's current focus is the study of prehistoric bone tools. Active in the ASV/DHR/COVA Certification Program, he has presented lectures on stone tools, faunal analysis, archaeology as anthropology, and the prehistory of Virginia. In his capacity as State Archaeologist, he has been involved in one form or another with such sites as Camden, Eyreville, Flowerdew Hundred, Great Neck, Hand, Hatch, Jamestown, Keyser Farm, Maycock, Patowomeke, Shannon, Trigg, and Werowocomoco as well as others.

Orlando

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 8:00-11:40 | The Archaeology of New Jersey   |
| 12:00-1:00 | <u>Lunch</u>  |
| 1:00-2:40  | Rebuilding The Alexandria Waterfront: Urban Landscape Development and Modifications |
| 2:40-3:00  | <u>Break</u>  |
| 3:00-4:40  | The Hatch Site: Ceremonial Practice in the Algonquian                               |

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|-------------|---|
| 11:00-12:00 | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Student Committee Coffee Hour |
|-------------|---|

Berlin

**Friday, March 22**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 8:00-9:40   | General Session: Zooarchaeology   |
| 9:40-10:00  | <u>Break</u>  |
| 10:00-12:00 | General Session: Historical Archaeology   |
| 12:00-1:00  | <u>Lunch</u>  |
| 1:00-3:20   | General Session: Interpretations, Technology, and Archaeological History in the Middle Atlantic |

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| 1:30-3:00 pm | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Poster Session 1 |
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Harrison

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 8:00-11:20 | Montpelier Archaeology  |
| 12:00-1:00 | <u>Lunch</u>  |
| 1:00-4:20  | Competing Priorities: Burials, Development, Racism, and Money |

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| 4:00-5:30 | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Student Committee Archaeo-Olympics |
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**Saturday, March 23**

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| 8:00-12:00 | Fairfax Archaeology: Highlights of the Past, Current Projects, and Future Directions |
| 12:00-1:00 | <u>Lunch</u>   |
| 1:00-2:20  | Fairfax, cont.   |
| 2:20-2:40  | <u>Break</u>   |
| 2:40-5:20  | Recent Archaeology at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site                        |

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| 9:00-10:30 | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Poster Session 2 |
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| 8:00-11:20 | The Rappahannock River Valley Survey: Preliminary Findings |
| 12:00-1:00 | <u>Lunch</u>   |
| 1:00-4:40  | General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology                   |

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| 2:00-3:30 | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Public Outreach Event |
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| 8:00-12:00 | It's About Time: Climate Change, Geomorphology, and the Preservation/Loss of Archaeological Resources in the Middle Atlantic |
| 12:00-1:00 | <u>Lunch</u>   |
| 1:00-3:00  | Archaeologies of the 17th century on Virginia's Northern Neck  |
| 3:00-3:20  | <u>Break</u>   |
| 3:40-5:20  | General Session: Collection's Based Research   |

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| 6:00-7:30 | <b>Marlin Room:</b> Student Committee Mixer |
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**Sunday, March 24**

|            |  |
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| 8:00-10:20 | General Session: Archaeology of Virginia |
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| 8:00-10:40 | Migration Explanations for the Ethnogenesis of Eastern Algonquian Languages Distribution and Development |
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|-----------|---|
| 8:00-9:40 | General Session: Historical Archaeology |
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## Friday Morning (Track A)

## Orlando Room

### The Archaeology of New Jersey

#### Session Organizer: Richard Veit

- 8:00 **The Roof is on Fire: Archaeology of a New Jersey Out Kitchen**  
Michael J. Gall (RGA, Inc.)
- 8:20 **Early Archaic to Woodland Period Inhabitants: A Culturally Stratified Prehistoric Site within the Inner Coastal Plain Region of New Jersey**  
Lauren Lembo (RGA, Inc.)
- 8:40 **Luck of the Drawer: Assessing the Herbert C. Kraft Collection at Seton Hall University**  
Richard Veit, Matthew Bielecki, and Sadie Dasovich (Monmouth University)
- 9:00 **Beneath the Shipyard: Two Prehistoric Native American sites in South Camden**  
Ilene Grossman-Bailey (RGA, Inc./ASNJ)
- 9:20 **Not just your average grandparents' attic full of stuff: Morristown National Historical Parks 85 years of archaeological finds!**  
Steve Santucci (ASNJ)
- 9:40 Break
- 10:00 **Resource Procurement and Lithic Processing at the Archaic Period Sorbello 1 Site (28-Sa-214) in the Oldmans Creek Drainage, Salem County, New Jersey.**  
Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)
- 10:20 **So, where did you put the datum, I thought you had it? A comparison between the philosophy and reality of mapping Jockey Hollow. Jockey Hollow, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey.**  
Sean McHugh (RGA, Inc./Monmouth University)
- 10:40 **Synthesis of Prehistoric Settlement in the Lower Mantua Creek Drainage, Gloucester County, New Jersey**  
Patrick Walters (TRC Environmental, Inc.)
- 11:00 **Coastal Cultural Resource Management Sites and Rising Sea Levels**  
Jamie T. Esposito (Monmouth University)
- 11:20 **An Analysis of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from the Beach in Keyport, NJ**  
Richard Adamczyk (Monmouth University)

**Friday Morning (Track B)**

**Berlin Room**

**General Session: Zooarchaeology**

**Session Chair: Elizabeth Moore**

- 8:00 **Analysis and Identification of Faunal Remains from an Early Maryland Colonial Site**  
Olivia Hamilton (Salisbury University)\*
- 8:20 **Preliminary Faunal Analysis of Free African American Communities in Easton, Maryland**  
Michael R. Tritsch, Sophia Futrell (The Johns Hopkins University and The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), and Tracy Harwood Jenkins (University of Maryland, College Park)
- 8:40 **Combining Vessel and Faunal Data from an Early 19th-Century Slave Quarter**  
Alexandra O'Keeffe, Michael Tritsch, and Jessica Elliott (The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:00 **Butchers, Tanners, and Markets: Animal Remains from the Great Turning Basin of the James River and Kanawha Canal**  
Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
- 9:20 **Cows, Pigs, and ...Horses?: Comparing the enslaved diet of the Belle Grove and Montpelier plantations**  
Scott Oliver (Veterans Curation Program, New South Associates)

**Friday Morning (Track B, cont.)**

**Berlin Room**

**General Session: Historical Archaeology**

**Session Chair: D. Brad Hatch**

- 10:00 **Support Your Hometown Potter: The Consumption of Locally Produced Ceramics in the North Carolina Piedmont**  
D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
- 10:20 **A Soldier's Words: Literacy and Writing at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) during the Civil War**  
Shannon Bremer (University of Mary Washington)
- 10:40 **Stratford Hall: An Analysis of Yard Space at the West Field and Oval Site**  
Delaney Resweber (University of Mary Washington)
- 11:00 **Part of the Daily Grind: Public & Private Coffee Consumption in 19th Century Philadelphia**  
Alexandra Crowder (AECOM)
- 11:20 **The Marginalia of Material Culture: Children's Doodles in the Early 19th Century**  
Samantha J. Lee (University of Maryland, College Park)
- 11:40 **Lenape Beyond the Frontier: Interactions with Susquehannock and Others, 1660-1740**  
Marshall Joseph Becker (West Chester University)

**Montpelier Archaeology: Using Digital Applications to Better Understand, Preserve, and Share Montpelier's Cultural Heritage**

**Session Organizer: Terry P. Brock**

The Montpelier Foundation, home to James and Dolley Madison, has begun the process of adopting new technologies and digital tools to modernize and adapt their archaeological collections, field recording, and data analysis. This effort is part of The Montpelier Foundation's overall initiative to begin more aggressively participating in the digital humanities space, adopting digital tools to enhance Montpelier's Preservation, Interpretation, and Research efforts. The papers in this session will discuss the broader initiative, highlight recent technological adoptions including the Museum Programs website, Geographic Information Systems, LiDAR, Photogrammetry, and Collections Management, and present a number of research projects conducted by Montpelier staff adopting and using these tools.

- 8:00 **A Digital Montpelier: Exploring Avenues for Digital Cultural Heritage at James Madison's Montpelier**  
Terry Brock (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 8:20 **Using GIS to make the invisible visible: Combining LiDAR, Metal Detecting, and Digital Modeling**  
Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 8:40 **Moving to the 21st Century: Migrating Montpelier's Archaeological Data to GIS**  
David Berry (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:00 **The Montpelier Digital Collections Project: Building a Multidisciplinary, Public, and Accessible Collections Management Database**  
Mary Furlong Minkoff (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:20 **Expanding Digital Archaeology at Montpelier: the Multiple Applications of Photogrammetry**  
Megan Ashbrook (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:40 *Break*
- 10:00 **Feuding Fences: An Analysis of the Two Fence Lines in the South Yard at James Madison's Montpelier**  
Caitlyn-Jean Ward (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 10:20 **Post Holes and GIS: Mapping the Function of 16th Century Post Holes**  
Shannon Sullivan (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 10:40 **What's In A Name? Defining Site Naming at Montpelier**  
Alice Merkel (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 11:00 **Analysing and Evaluating the Utility of 10 ft. Metal Detector Survey**  
Natalie Williams (The Montpelier Foundation)

**Friday Morning/Afternoon (Track D)**

**Marlin Room**

**Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect**

**11:00am-12:00pm**

**Poster Session 1**

**1:30-3:00pm**

**The Pigeon Hills Biface Cache, York County, Pennsylvania**

James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

**Cyrus Jacobs: “Farmer and Ironmaster.”**

Richard White, Brookes Blades, and Frank Dunsmore (A.D. Marble)

**Why Curate It? Interpreting Surface Finds from Fort Delaware**

Erin Cagney (Veterans Curation Program) and Sarah Janesko (New South Associates)

**Rehabilitating and Revisiting Fort Delaware**

Kevin Bradley and Sarah Janesko (Veterans Curation Program (New South Associates))

**Re-Imaging Fort Delaware’s Past: A Look at the Benefits of Photogrammetry for Researchers**

Allen Mikulski and Kevin Bradley (Veterans Curation Program (New South Associates))

**Analyzing the Temporal Dimensions and Spatial Utilization of the Nanzatico Site**

Isabella Tonkavitch (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

**Paleoindian to Early Archaic Quarrying and Bifacial Reduction in the Middle Atlantic Region:  
The Barton and Lockhart Sites**

Robert Wall (Townson University)

**The Archaeology of William H. Holmes in Montgomery County, Maryland**

Caitlin Connolly (National Museum of Natural History)

**What Comes In Must Come Out: Plant Use in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Port Richmond, Philadelphia**

Alexandra Crowder and Thomas Kutys (AECOM)

**Pipes and Prisoners: Reanalyzing clay pipes at Fort Delaware**

Scott Oliver (Veterans Curation Program (New South Associates))

**Student Committee: Archaeology Olympics**

**4:00-5:30pm**

**Friday Afternoon (Track A)**

**Orlando Room**

**Rebuilding The Alexandria Waterfront: Urban Landscape Development and Modifications**

**Session Organizer: Thomas Cuthbertson**

The City of Alexandria is one of the more compelling history destinations in the country, due in no small part to the City's decision to integrate historic preservation into the revitalization and development. As the redevelopment of the waterfront around Point Lumley continues, recent discoveries provide insight to the City's initial development and growth. The waterfront near Point Lumley originally consisted of high bluffs overlooking the Potomac. By 1798, these high bluffs had been cut down and spread out on the tidal flats in order to improve access to the deepwater channel. Point Lumley was the location of numerous industries, warehouses and residences during the late 18th and 19th centuries, including shipbuilders, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, iron foundries, and commission merchants. This session focuses on the recent archeological work at the Robinson Landing site that was required by the City prior to redevelopment.

- 1:00 Raising Alexandria: 3D Re-creation of 18th and 19th Century Landscape Development and Use on the Alexandria Waterfront**  
Vincent Gallacci (Thunderbird - WSSI)
- 1:20 Shaping the Landscape: A Chronology of Shore Line Changes**  
Tom Cuthbertson (Thunderbird - WSSI)
- 1:40 Reduce Reuse Repurpose: Ships as landscape modification features**  
Chelsea M. Cohen (University of Pennsylvania)
- 2:00 Engineering a waterfront: Bulkhead, cribbing, and grillage construction in Alexandria**  
Edward H. McMullen (Thunderbird Archeology, WSSI)
- 2:20 Robison Terminal South: Preliminary Analysis for a City Block on Alexandria's Waterfront**  
Kathleen Jockel (University of Maryland)\*\*

**Friday Afternoon (Track A, cont.)**

**Orlando Room**

**The Hatch Site: Ceremonial Practice in the Algonquian Chesapeake**

**Session Organizer: Martin Gallivan**

Excavated during the 1970s and 80s by Lefty Gregory, the Hatch site (44PG51) represented a unique aggregation location in the Algonquian Chesapeake during the late prehistoric centuries and a small, likely English, farmstead during the seventeenth century. The site contained over 1000 pit features, including dog burials, human interments, ditches and house patterns, with most dating to the period from AD 1000 to 1400. The evidence suggests that periodic visitation at the site produced an over 400-year long record of ritualized practices and feasting debris. This symposium offers an update on our efforts to inventory and interpret the Hatch materials with a focus on chronology, material culture, osteology, faunal materials, and botanical remains.

- 3:00    **Ritualized Practices in the Algonquian Chesapeake: Hatch Site Overview**  
Michael Makin (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
  
- 3:20    **An Eventful History of a Persistent Place: Absolute Seriation of Hatch Site Features**  
Caroline Lehman and Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary)
  
- 3:40    **Biocultural Adaptation at the Hatch Site (44PG51)**  
Dane Magoon (University of Leicester)
  
- 4:00    **A Sample of Late Woodland Bone Tools across Virginia: Valley and Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain**  
Mike Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
  
- 4:20    **Archeobotanical Assessment of Hatch Site Features**  
Justine McKnight (Archeobotanical Consultant LLC)

**Friday Afternoon (Track B)      Berlin Room**

**General Session: Interpretations, Technology, and Archaeological History in the Middle Atlantic**

**Session Chair: Kerri Barile**

- 1:00 **Biographical Sketches of Notable Maryland Archaeologists and Avocational Archaeologists, 1824 to 2019**  
Stephen Israel (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)
- 1:20 **MAAC in the 21st Century**  
Doug Sanford (Virginia Slave Housing Project) and Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)
- 1:40 **Ghosts and the Creation of Place**  
Sabrina Graham (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 2:00 **Intersecting Ideologies on Fredericksburg Intersections: Archaeology and Oral Tradition at Two Street front Sites**  
Kerri S. Barile and D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
- 2:20 **There's No Such Thing as Harmless Pseudoarchaeology**  
Sara Head (Archaeological Fantasies Podcast)
- 2:40 **Using Laser Scanning Technology to Map Architecture at Monticello**  
Craig Kelley Sarah Corkett, and Will Rourk (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)
- 3:00 **"X" Never, Ever Marks the Spot?: The Maryland Historical Trust's Use of Magnetic Susceptibility to Define Sites and Identify Features**  
Matthew D. McKnight, Ph.D. (The Maryland Historical Trust)

## Friday Afternoon (Track C) Harrison Room

### Competing Priorities: Burials, Development, Racism, and Money

#### Session Co-Organizers: Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm and Ruth Troccoli

This session brings together professionals from two sides of the compliance triangle, government reviewers, and CRM professionals who wrestle with the ethics of cemetery preservation, removal, and/or destruction. The missing side of the triangle is the public – including living descendants as well as local genealogists and historians, preservation groups and impassioned members of the community. Population growth and resulting development pressure put cemeteries in the cross-hairs. Archaeologists are hired to remove cemeteries. Developers often resent the archaeologists and may seek to undermine the process. Descendants often find out too late about impending projects. Emergency removals may take place without any notification of descendants, whether or not they can be identified. Complicating matters are the thousands of small, unmarked and undocumented family burial grounds scattered across the region and the structural racism that has resulted in the “loss” or disappearance from the documentary record of many African American cemeteries. How can we resolve these ethical dilemmas on this sensitive subject whose implications resonate with stakeholders coming at the issue from so many different perspectives?

- 1:00 **21st-Century Gravestone Rubbing: Reflectance Transformation Imaging, Photogrammetry and GIS in the Montgomery County, MD Burial Sites Inventory**  
Brian Crane (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
- 1:20 **Addressing “A Monumental Blunder”: Developing a Publicly-Engaged Rehabilitation for the Virginia State Penitentiary Collection**  
Ellen Chapman (Cultural Heritage Partners and RVA Archaeology), Libby Cook (Independent Scholar), and Ana Edwards (RVA Archaeology)
- 1:40 **The Challenge of Preservation-in-Place for Endangered Cemetery Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**  
Anastasia Poulos (Cultural Resources Division, OPZ, Anne Arundel County Government)
- 2:00 **“Gone to Glory”: Preserving and Protecting Cemeteries in Prince George’s County**  
Kristin Montaperto and Jennifer A. Stabler (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
- 2:20 *Break*
- 2:40 **We Are Not Your Research Project – Archeological Excavation of the Cool Spring Farm Cemetery, Loudoun County, Virginia**  
Boyd Sipe (Thunderbird - WSSI)
- 3:00 **The Norman Cemetery, Prince William County, VA: Navigating Cemetery Excavation and Relocation within our Communities**  
Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar), Carter Shields (Versar), and Dana Kollmann (Towson University)
- 3:20 **The Challenges of Developing Ethical Processes for the DC Archaeology Program’s Cemetery Response Team**  
Ruth Troccoli, Christine Ames (DC HPO), and L. Chardé Reid (College of William and Mary)
- 3:40 **Discussant 1**  
Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 4:00 **Discussant 2**  
Mia Carey (NPS Mellon Humanities Post-Doctoral Fellow)

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## Saturday Morning (Track A)

Orlando

### Fairfax Archaeology: Highlights of the Past, Current Projects, and Future Directions

#### Session Co-Organizers: Elizabeth Crowell and Christopher Sperling

In 1978, Fairfax County, Virginia established an archaeological program at the County level. At that time, the Fairfax County History Commission recognized that development in the County was threatening both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. They lobbied the County successfully, which allowed for the hiring of a County archaeologist. Many of the early projects were triage, documenting and saving the archaeological resources, just ahead of the bulldozers. As time went on, Fairfax County adopted ordinances, passed a Heritage Resource Management Plan, and enshrines the protection of cultural resources in its Comprehensive Plan. As a result, county archaeologists and volunteers, research institution, and private cultural resource management firms have worked on a whole series of prehistoric and historical archaeological projects in the County that have contributed to our understanding of past lifeways. Currently, nearly 4000 archaeological sites have been registered in Fairfax County, more than any other county in the Commonwealth. This symposium includes papers that examine past and current studies, discuss maintaining archaeological collections, and that look at our foundation and how we are building upon it.

- 8:00 **Archaeology in Fairfax County: Forty Years and Counting**  
Elizabeth A. Crowell (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 8:20 **Good Policy, Good Results: Data Recovery of Site 44FX3789 a circa 1760 – 1820 Quarters Site in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia.**  
Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 8:40 **Potential Historic Period Expedient Tools in an Unplowed Context: A Discussion**  
Elizabeth Paynter (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 9:00 **Further Examination of Colchester's Continuing Mysteries**  
Megan Veness (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 9:20 **Don't ignore history: Data Recovery Excavations at a Plantation House in Fairfax County**  
John P. Mullen (Thunderbird-WSSI)
- 9:40 *Break*
- 10:00 **Reinterpreting a Nineteenth Century Dairy Agricultural Landscape**  
Jean M. Cascardi (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP)
- 10:20 **The Potomac Gorge, 9,000 BCE To 1600 CE**  
John Bedell (Louis Berger)
- 10:40 **White Rocks and Red Heat: Native American Quartz Bedrock and Float Exploitation in Fairfax County, Virginia**  
Gregory Katz (Louis Berger)

- 11:00 **A 40-Year Partnership: Mount Vernon and Fairfax County Archaeology**  
Luke Pecoraro (Mount Vernon Ladies Association)
- 11:20 **Anxious Colonials, Proud Americans: The Washington Family, 1732-1799**  
Laura Galke (George Washington Foundation)
- 11:40 **Reopening the Boxes: The Value of Legacy Collections Reassessment**  
Sean Devlin (Mount Vernon Ladies Association)

**Saturday Morning (Track B)**

**Berlin Room**

**The Rappahannock River Valley Survey: Preliminary Findings**

**Session Organizer: Julia A. King**

This symposium explores preliminary and emerging findings from a major collaborative collections- and fieldwork-based archaeological study of the lower Rappahannock River valley from ca. 200 to 1950 CE. This long-overlooked watershed, situated between the better-known James and Potomac rivers, was home to at least eight well-organized polities with a river-wide population density almost as high as their Powhatan neighbors to the south. Limited but suggestive evidence indicates that the river valley may have been a borderland for much if not all of its human history, including through at least the 18th century; at the very least, the lower Rappahannock consisted of dynamic communities whose histories have the potential to shed light on this important region in North America by filling what is a serious gap in indigenous Chesapeake history. Session papers explore some of the findings emerging from this research.

- 8:00     **Mobility, Interaction Networks, and Artifacts from the Rappahannock River Valley**  
Julia A King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 8:20     **Lithic Toolmaking Traditions and Distribution in the Rappahannock River Valley**  
Maxwell Sickler (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 8:40     **Archaeology and Political Complexity in the Rappahannock River Valley**  
Matthew Borden (St. Mary's College of Maryland)\*
- 9:00     **A Comparative Analysis of Contact-Period Native Sites in the Chesapeake**  
Catherine Dye (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 9:20     *Break*
- 9:40     **Native Pipe Making and Use in the Rappahannock River Valley**  
Lauren McMillan (University of Mary Washington)
- 10:00    **Soil Stratigraphy as a Source of Data in the Rappahannock River Valley**  
Rachel Bissett (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 10:20    **Reconstructing the Neighborhood of Indian Neck, Virginia**  
Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 10:40    **Archaeological Investigations at the Chief Otho Nelson House of the Rappahannock Tribe**  
Nicholas Lecorchick (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 11:00    **Discussant**  
Chief Anne Richardson (Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia)

## Saturday Morning (Track C)

## Harrison Room

### It's About Time: Climate Change, Geomorphology, and the Preservation/Loss of Archaeological Resources in the Middle Atlantic

#### **Session Co-Organizers: Carole Nash, Heather Wholey, and Gregory Lattanzi**

The ecological approach in Middle Atlantic archaeology is seeing a resurgence of interest due to the threat of environmental disturbances associated with climate change, coupled with new research questions about rates of human response to large-scale physical processes. This session includes papers that explore the climate change impacts on archaeological resources across the Middle Atlantic, including sea level rise on the coast, increasing coastal and tidal river storm surge, marsh transgression and erosion in intertidal settings, upland droughts and floods, and increasing erosion and wildfires in the mountains. A more nuanced understanding of geomorphic landscapes and the natural and cultural processes that can preserve or compromise archaeological deposits is also emphasized. With this approach archaeologists and cultural resource managers can make informed decisions concerning resource mitigation, preservation, and protection.

- 8:00 **Look what just washed up on the Jersey Shore: Impacts of climate change on submerged sites in New Jersey**  
Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
- 8:20 **The Identification and Preservation Assessment of Buried Archaeological Sites within the Intertidal Zone**  
William Chadwick (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
- 8:40 **Sea Level Rise, Predictive Modeling and Heritage Resources in Delaware's Inter-Tidal Zone: Indicators from Shepard's Island**  
Heather A. Wholey (West Chester University)
- 9:00 **The Effects of Climate Change on Archaeological Sites in the Jug Bay Complex**  
Stephanie Sperling (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission) and Zachary Singer (The Lost Towns Project)
- 9:20 **Diverse Resources, Diverse Dangers: Cultural Resources Mitigation in Calvert County, Maryland**  
Kirsti Uunila and Ronald Marney (AICP, CFM)
- 9:40 **Observations on Risks to Sites in Virginia's Tidal Region**  
Michael Clem and Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Threats Abound: Responding to Climate Change and Planning for the Future at Jamestown Island**  
Dwayne Scheid (Colonial National Historical Park), David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery), Gary Speiran (U.S. Geological Service), Jennifer Cramer (Geoscientist-in-the-Parks), Dorothy Geyer (Colonial National Historical Park)
- 10:40 **Monitoring and Managing Eroding Archaeological Resources**  
Christopher McDaid (Joint Base Langley-Eustis)

- 11:00 **Climate Change Impacts on Archaeological Sites of the Middle Atlantic Uplands**  
Carole Nash (James Madison University)
- 11:20 **The Upside of Erosion and Colluvial Processes in Regional Archaeological Research**  
R. Michael Stewart (Temple University and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office)
- 11:40 **Genetic Stratigraphy, Paleosol Development and Climate Change in the Mid-Atlantic Region**  
Frank J. Vento (Professor Emeritus, State University of Pennsylvania)

**Saturday Morning (Track D)**

**Marlin Room**

**Poster Session 2**  
**9:00-10:30am**

**A brief investigation of the transportation of raw materials into Upper Township, Cape May County, New Jersey during the Late Woodland Period**

Anne LoDico, Joseph Ross, Jennifer Rios, Ryan Knipple, Carly Conticchio, and Carly Hammarstrom (Stockton University)

**LiDAR and Archaeology: A comparison with Near-Ground Remote Sensing at Fort Allen and Squirrel Hill**

Andrew R. Malhotra (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

**Examining Socioeconomic Organization at Stoddartsville through Broken Glasses**

Haley Grebousky (Kutztown University)\*

**The Clay Pipe Assemblage from a 19th Century Milling Village in Northeast Pennsylvania**

Samantha Luskin (Kutztown University)\*

**“A hall built for their own use”: Documenting the Eckley Miners’ Village Band House**

Katherine Boyle (University of Maryland)\*\*

**The Angela Site: Exploring Race, Diversity, and Community in Early Jamestown**

L. Charde Reid (The College of William and Mary and The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation), David Givens (The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation), and Lee McBee (The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation)

**Identifying Social and Ideological Associations in a 19th Century Cemetery in Northeast Pennsylvania**

Laura Yocum (Kutztown University)\*

**The Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project: An Analysis of the Cellar**

John Hyche (University of Maryland, College Park) and Christine Ames (DC Historic Preservation Office)

**Subsurface hydrologic processes: An unseen, ongoing threat to Archaeological Sites on Jamestown Island**

Jennifer Cramer, Ellyn Rickles, Hannah Gatz-Miller (National Park Service)

## Saturday Afternoon (Track A)

Orlando

### Fairfax Archaeology: Highlights of the Past, Current Projects, and Future Directions (cont.)

- 1:00 **Herding Cats: Attempting to Future-Proof Archaeological Data**  
Aimee Wells (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 1:20 **Collections, Cartography and Context: Organizing Old Data with New Technology**  
Kayla Marciniszyn (AECOM) and Jonathan Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 1:40 **Future Platforms for Analysis and Outreach: Immersive Virtual Reality for Fairfax County Sites**  
Alisa Pettitt (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 2:00 **Discussant**  
Michael Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

**Saturday Afternoon (Track A, cont.)**

**Orlando**

**Recent Archaeology at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site**

**Session Organizer: Samantha Taylor**

- 2:40 **Germanna Archaeology: A Partnership for Examining the Archaeology of Virginia's Second Century**  
Eric Larsen (The Germanna Foundation)
- 3:00 **2018 VCU Field School at Fort Germanna/ Enchanted Castle Site**  
Rebecca McGovern and Jason Kramer (Virginia Commonwealth University)
- 3:20 **Native American Presence at Fort Germanna**  
Amanda Bengé (Virginia Commonwealth University)
- 3:40 **Brick and Mortar: Studies of Stylistic Design at the 18th Century Enchanted Castle**  
Brittany Blanchard (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 4:00 **Wigging-Out on the Piedmont Frontier: Analysis of Personal Adornment at Germanna**  
Sean Jones (University of Maryland)\*\*
- 4:20 **Public Archaeology at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site**  
Samantha Taylor (New South Associates)
- 4:40 **When the 18th Century meets the 21st: 3D Archaeology at Fort Germanna and the Enchanted Castle**  
Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Lab at VCU)
- 5:00 **Drawing on the Past: Illustrating 18th Century Germanna**  
Isabel Griffin (Virtual Curation Lab at VCU)

## Saturday Afternoon (Track B)

## Berlin Room

### General Session: Prehistoric Archaeology

#### Session Chair: Kerry González

- 1:00 **Archaeology of Monkey Island, Currituck Bay, North Carolina: “Dwelling Place of the Chief of the Pamunkeys”**  
Chris Espenshade (New South Associates)
- 1:20 **Reanalysis of Fire-Cracked Rock Features at the Hickory Bluff Site: Diversity of Form and Function**  
Chris Egghart (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality)
- 1:40 **Woodland Period Resource Planning on the Potomac River: A view from Sites 44FX0618 and 44FX2551**  
Nicholas Arnhold (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
- 2:00 **Beyond the Cactus Hill: Researching Clovis and Pre-Clovis Interaction at Thoroughfare Gap**  
Michael F. Johnson (Archeological Society of Virginia)
- 2:20 **Fire and Quartzite: Testing Protocols using ‘fire’ to quarry toolstones**  
Jack Cresson (AECOM)
- 2:40 *Break*
- 3:00 **Early Dentistry from a Native American Burial in the Southern Chesapeake Region, Virginia.**  
Kerry S. González, Joseph R. Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Joanna Wilson-Green (Virginia Department of Historic Resources), Jazriel Cruz (Ibero American University and University of Miami), and Martin D. Levin (University of Pennsylvania)
- 3:20 **Debitage Analysis and Interpretation of a Prehistoric Site in Burlington County, New Jersey**  
Olivia Larson (University of Mary Washington)\*
- 3:40 **New to the Area? Bioarchaeological Exploration of Ancient Population Movement: a perspective from Southwestern Pennsylvania**  
Cassandra Kuba and John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania)
- 4:00 **Bayesian Modelling of Meadowcroft Rockshelter’s Radiocarbon Sequence**  
Kat Baganski (The College of William and Mary)\*
- 4:20 **The Little Rocky Creek Site: A Clovis Quarry-Related Site in Hanover County, Virginia**  
Zachary Singer (The Lost Towns Project) and James McAvoy (Nottoway River Survey)

## **Saturday Afternoon (Track C)**

## **Harrison Room**

### **Archaeologies of the 17th century on Virginia's Northern Neck**

#### **Session Organizer: Barbara Heath**

The contributors to this session explore early aspects of the colonial experience on Virginia's Northern Neck by examining archaeological features, artifacts and ecofacts associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>-century Indian and English settlements at Nomini on Nomini Bay in Westmoreland County and Sekakawon/Chicacoan along the Coan River in Northumberland County.

- 1:00 **Personal Adornment in the 17th Century at Nomini Plantation (44WM12)**  
Elizabeth O'Meara (University of Mary Washington)
- 1:20 **Facing a Mystery: Exploring the Presence of a Lone Native American Anthropomorphic Effigy from a 17th-Century Virginia Plantation**  
Ethan N. Knick (University of Mary Washington)\*
- 1:40 **Geophysical Investigations of Colonial Interactions: A Case Study of Two Sites in Northumberland County, Virginia**  
Katherine G. Parker (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 2:00 **Evidence of Anglo-Native Interaction at Coan Hall**  
Rebecca J. Webster (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 2:20 **Exploring the Coan Hall Palisade**  
Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 2:40 **A Review of Paleoethnobotanical Analyses Conducted at the Coan Hall Site, Northumberland County, Virginia**  
Kandace D. Hollenbach, Megan E. Belcher, Rebecca J. Webster, Katherine G. Parker, and Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 3:00 **Colonial Resource Management Strategies at Coan Hall: Case Studies in Clay and Fuel Wood Acquisition**  
Eric Schweickart (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

**Saturday Afternoon (Track C) cont.**

**Harrison Room**

**General Session: Collection's Based Research**

**Session Chair: Khori Newlander**

- 3:40 **Old Collections, New Data: Insights on the Minisink Site and Upper Delaware Valley Archaeology from the Philhower and Sommerville Collections**  
Justin M. Reamer (University of Pennsylvania)\*\*
- 4:00 **The Archaeology and Forgeries Department: A Novel Interdepartmental Approach for Obtaining Historically Accurate Reproductions at George Washington's Boyhood Home**  
Judith Jobrack, Elyse Adams, Meghan Budinger, and Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation)
- 4:20 **The Dos and Don'ts: An Overview of Maryland's Revised Curation and Conservation Standards**  
Rebecca J. Morehouse (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)
- 4:40 **Provenance Analysis of Pottery Sherds from an Early-19th Century Milling Village in Northeast Pennsylvania**  
Khori Newlander (Kutztown University)

**Saturday Afternoon (Track D)**

**Marlin Room**

**Public Outreach Event**

**2:00-3:30pm**

**Message to an Archaeologist: An Interactive Community Archaeology Project**

**Alexandra Jones (Archaeology in the Community)**

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**6:00-7:30pm**

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**Sunday Morning (Track A) Orlando**

**General Session: Archaeology of Virginia**

**Session Chair: Matthew Greer**

- 8:00 **Archaeological Excavations at Historic Warwicktowne, Former City Farm, Newport News, Virginia**  
Rebecca Shepherd and Natalie Pope (New South Associates)
- 8:20 **Vivat Sus Scrofa Domesticus: The Archaeologies & Excavations of the Extant Smokehouse of Circa 1803 (and Possible 18th Century Predecessor Smokehouse) on Clermont Farm, Berryville, Virginia: A Previously Unexcavated, Unrestored, Infilled, Robust, Wooden 19th Century Smokehouse, Including Above Ground Artifact & Smokehouse Furniture Recoveries: Archaeological Excavations at Site 44CK152.**  
Mark Michael Ludlow RPA (The Clermont Foundation & The City of Alexandria, Virginia, Archaeological Commission)
- 8:40 **Finding the Thomas Wadlington Store of Circa 1756 and ‘The Old Road’ of Circa 1742 on Audley Farm, Berryville, Virginia: An Eighteenth Century Small Scale Rural Commercial & Agra-Industrial Complex (Formerly a Portion of the Historic Clermont Plantation). A Joint Venture Project at the Request of Clermont Farm - Graciously Consented to by Audley Farm.**  
Robert W. Stieg, Jr. CEO, Mark Michael Ludlow RPA (The Clermont Foundation, Berryville, Virginia), Jane Ailes (Professional Researcher), Michael K. Kehoe (NSVC-ASV), Marcus Lemaster (ASV)
- 9:00 **“...The untarnished honor of our ancestors...”: Recontextualizing the Plantation Landscape at James Monroe’s Highland**  
Kyle W. Edwards (University of Virginia)
- 9:20 **The Fort Monroe Head Engineer Quarters**  
James Stewart (New South Associates)
- 9:40 **Crocks, Cabins, and Slavery: The Intermingling of African and German Diasporas in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley**  
Matthew C. Greer (Syracuse University)
- 10:00 **Searching for Education: Archaeological Survey of Schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia**  
Colleen Betti (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

**Sunday Morning (Track B)**

**Berlin Room**

**Migration Explanations for the Ethnogenesis of Eastern Algonquian Languages  
Distribution and Development**

**Session Organizer: Wayne E. Clark**

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Eastern Algonquian languages were spoken in a continuous distribution of polities settled in the Atlantic drainages from the Gulf of Maine to Albemarle Sound. Archaeologists have developed alternate models to explain this distribution: in situ interactive exchange and diffusion models versus migration models. This session shares new insights into migration models developed from linguistic, Algonquian oral history, and archaeological data. Historical linguistic analysis has clearly demonstrated a Great Lakes homeland for Proto-Algonquian speakers. Groups of Proto-Algonquian speakers spread eastward in the Mixed Forest Zone to the Hudson and Gulf of Maine drainages, while other groups migrated southward along the Susquehanna and Delaware drainages. We posit that this initial Proto-Eastern Algonquian migration is associated with the Meadowood/Middlesex complex (1200-300 B.C). Successful colonies of Eastern Algonquian speakers (Coastal Archaic Division) are represented by the Mockley complex (500 B.C. to A.D.900) which spread to fully occupy the Chesapeake and Albemarle Sound tidewater. A second series of small group migrations of Medial Division Algonquian speakers is associated with the Jack's Reef Horizon (A.D. 500-1000). A later dispersal of Owasco complex tribes from the Upper Susquehanna Valley formed the Potomac Creek complex, centered on the Potomac River tidewater (A.D. 1100-1710). These leap frog migrations over the past 3,000 years was facilitated by canoe travel, continuation of kinship based inter-regional exchange, and shared cosmology and sacred beliefs as evident in the mortuary practices reflected in the archaeological record. A summary of this model is provided for the Delaware, Chesapeake and Albemarle Sound drainages

8:00 **Introduction: Linguistic and Oral History Evidence and Archaeological Correlates for Eastern Algonquian Migrations. (Wayne E. Clark, Archaeology and Museum consultancy**

Wayne E Clark (Archaeology and Museum Consultancy)

8:20 **Meadowood to Delmarva Adena in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain**

Darrin Lowery (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research and Smithsonian Institution)

8:40 **The Context and Dating of Mockley Ceramics at Pig Point**

Al Luckenbach (Lost Towns Project)

9:00 **Migration and Mobility along the Western Shore: The Historical Construction of an Algonquian Landscape**

Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary)

9:20 *Break*

9:40 **Resistance and Assimilation; Siouan and Algonquian Interaction on the Carolina Coast**

Joe Herbert (Cultural Resource Management Program, Fort Bragg)

10:00 **Population Replacement Across the Middle-Late Woodland Period Transition in the Potomac River Inner Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley and in the James River Estuary**

William C. Johnson (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Research Associate in Anthropology)

10:20 **Discussant**

Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service, Retired)

**Sunday Morning (Track C) Orlando**

**General Session: Historical Archaeology**

**Session Chair: James Gibb**

- 8:00 **Jesuit Sites in the Chesapeake Region**  
James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 8:20 **The Birely Tannery (18FR575) Frederick, Maryland 1800 to 1924**  
Mechelle Kerns (UMUC History Program)
- 8:40 **A Peerless Avenue: Documenting a Post-Bellum African American Community**  
Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:00 **Finding James R. Keeler: How a carved artifact scratched the surface of a Civil War orphan's history**  
Kristen T. Norbut (Monmouth County Park System)
- 9:20 **Creamware, Crack, and a Wall of Spite: Salvage Excavations at the Sellers Mansion, Baltimore**  
Adam Fracchia and Katherine Boyle (University of Maryland)



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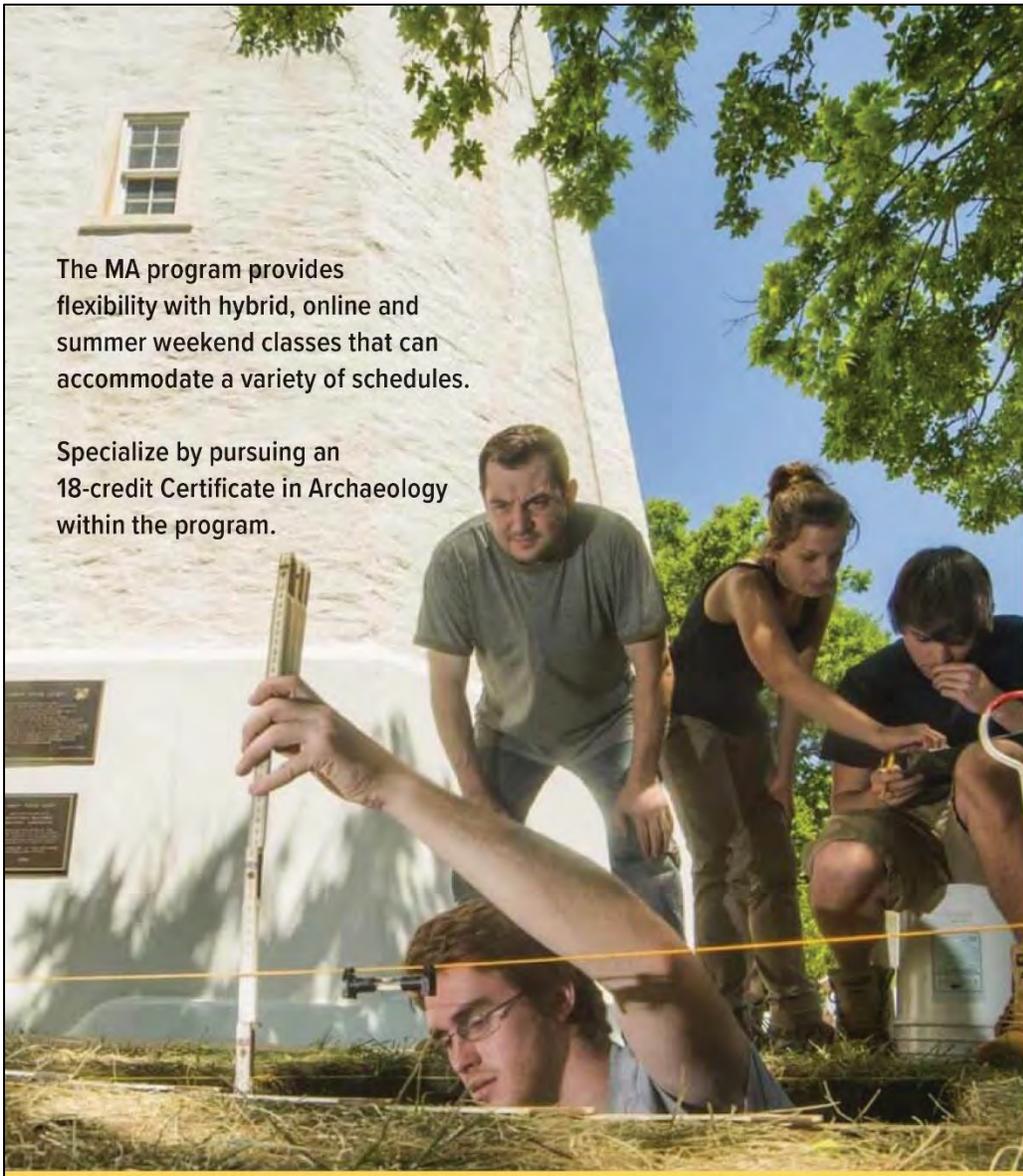


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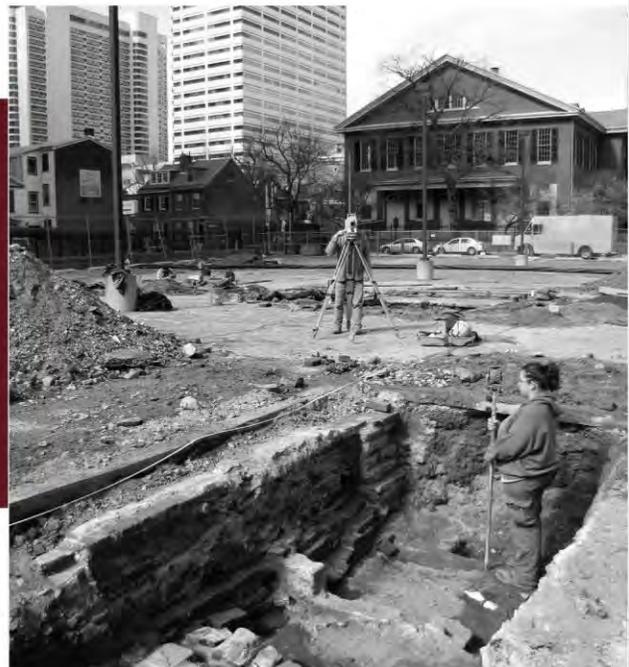
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## **Abstracts**

### **Adamczyk, Richard (Monmouth University)**

#### An Analysis of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from the Beach in Keyport, NJ

An amateur archaeologist named Penny Buchner identified and collected prehistoric artifacts from her local beach in Keyport, NJ. The material was lent to Monmouth University to be documented and analyzed. Using projectile point typology, the artifacts were found to represent an expanse of time stretching as far back as the Middle Archaic, while most points dated to the Woodland period. A variety of artifacts were recovered, including axes, a ceramic sherd, a pestle, and a winged bannerstone. Analysis of the collection tentatively assumes that it represents a single site or complex lying just off the Keyport coast. The site would have been occupied for a long expanse of time, from the end of the Pleistocene into the Late Woodland. The variety of artifacts suggests a site of more intensive occupation, likely utilizing the rich resources of post-Pleistocene environments. Keyport is known for its large shell heap, which was excavated by Charles Rau in the late 19th century. The Buchner collection may be related to this feature, as it demonstrates a similar trend of intensive coastal occupation. The artifacts can provide data about the region's general prehistory, however, it also raises questions about the utility of amateur collections. It also brings attention to the status of submerged prehistoric sites on the New Jersey coast, which may be disturbed by increasing storm activity.

### **Arnhold, Nicholas (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)**

#### Woodland Period Resource Planning on the Potomac River: A view from Sites 44FX0618 and 44FX2551

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. evaluated prehistoric archaeological Sites 44FX0618 and 44FX2551, located approximately two kilometers north of the National Register listed Accokeek Creek Village Site (18PR1). Diagnostic artifacts indicate a period of use from the late Early Woodland Period to Late Woodland periods with the main habitation period during the Middle Woodland period, similar to the Accokeek Creek Site. Both sites lie on upland terraces straddling an unnamed drainage to the Potomac River. Similar to other small Woodland period sites which populate the Potomac River terraces surrounding the Accokeek Creek Site, these sites likely are part of a pattern of riverine resource procurement camps that supplement the early horticulture at the larger village. This work was conducted on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration and the National Park Service with funding from the Virginia Department of Transportation.

### **Ashbrook, Megan (The Montpelier Foundation)**

#### Expanding Digital Archaeology at Montpelier: the Multiple Applications of Photogrammetry

As the "Father of the Constitution," James Madison was leading change in the young United States of America. Today at Madison's plantation, the Montpelier Foundation's archaeology department is continuing the legacy of change in new digital based archaeological methods. An emerging 3D recording method, structure from motion photogrammetry (photogrammetry), is being used for the first time at James Madison's Montpelier. Photogrammetry is being used all over the world with the intention of improving archaeological scholarship. Much of recent published literature is focusing on the archaeological logistics of completing photogrammetry. More research is needed to demonstrate the specific benefits this new method has on our scholarship. My photogrammetric analysis of excavated archaeological sites and artifacts at James Madison's Montpelier will show how a developing archaeological method can be of service to archaeological documentation, provide additional insight into research questions, and support public engagement.

### **Baganski, Kat (William and Mary)**

#### Bayesian modelling of Meadowcroft Rockshelter's Radiocarbon Sequence

Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania represents one of the most important sites in eastern North America. The stratified depositional sequence includes a sequence of radiocarbon dates and unique projectile points forms extending the timeline for human activity in the region to 15,000-18,000 BCE. While the rockshelter has provided a wealth of knowledge through its sequence of floral and faunal remains and material culture, questions remain regarding its radiocarbon-based chronology. Drawing on the Bayesian statistical tools for calibrating and modelling radiocarbon dates available in the OxCal software program, this paper offers a more

refined timeline of activity at Meadowcroft based on the rockshelter's depositional sequence. This sequence allows for more precision and accuracy in the site's chronology, but perhaps more importantly, the results point toward the need for a new suite of radiocarbon dates from Meadowcroft using the AMS dating procedure to produce dates with smaller standard deviations.

**Bailey, Ilene (RGA, Inc./ASNJ)**

Beneath the Shipyard: Two Prehistoric Native American sites in South Camden

Recent archaeological discoveries in a shipyard along the Delaware River in south Camden provide tantalizing but incomplete hints about the nature of prehistoric Native American occupation and resource use from the Late Archaic to the Contact periods. Although hamlets or villages might be expected in this rich setting, little is known about social complexity in this location. The paper explores some possible interpretations of the two sites and prehistoric occupation of Camden.

**Barber, Mike (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**

A Sample of Late Woodland Bone Tools across Virginia: Valley and Ridge, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain

The Late Woodland bone tool assemblages from southwestern Virginia and Virginia's southern Piedmont have been extensively studied. At the same time, the tool assemblage from the Coastal Plain has remained fundamentally unknown due to prehistoric storage practices, differential preservation, curation factors, and edaphic considerations. With the recent availability for the study of the Late Woodland Hatch Site in Prince George County, the Coastal Plain is now represented. This study compares the bone tools from the Trigg Site (44MY0003) in the Valley and Ridge, the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY0144) in the Piedmont, and Hatch (44PG0051) on the Coastal Plain. Finally, hypotheses for the presence or absence of certain tool types will be posed.

**Barile Kerri S. and D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**

Intersecting Ideologies on Fredericksburg Intersections: Archaeology and Oral Tradition at Two Streetfront Sites

Like most historic communities, colloquial traditions in Fredericksburg, Virginia, are numerous and pervasive. While some stories are rooted in recorded data, others are the product of changing tales over time—stories that are modified as they filter through the lens of cultural consciousness. Recognition of these traditions is imperative during urban archaeology. In the fall and winter of 2018, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group had the fortune to explore two areas with omnipresent oral traditions, the George Street tunnel and the auction/slave block. Both are located at the intersection of busy downtown streets, approximately three blocks apart, but they are united by their close ties to Fredericksburg's oral legacies. Through archival research, archaeological study, and dissection of oral histories, the team worked with VDOT and the City of Fredericksburg to explore the roots of the oral traditions and help unravel mysteries that have been in existence for decades.

**Becker, Marshall Joseph (West Chester University)**

Lenape Beyond the Frontier: Interactions with Susquehannock and Others, 1660-1740

By 1660 a number of Lenape families had shifted their fishing-hunting-gathering area out of the Delaware Valley into the Susquehanna River Valley to ally themselves with the Susquehannock confederacy. Following the dispersal of the Susquehannock by the Five Nations Iroquois, these Lenape became major inheritors of the pelt trade throughout western Pennsylvania. By 1700 these Lenape had become one of the four settlements marking Pennsylvania's western frontier. These four were Lenape, Susquehannock-Conestoga, Shawnee, and Piscataway-Ganawese-Conoy. Their separate culture histories offer clues to the nature of settlement patterns and means of recognizing archaeological sites.

**Bedell, John (Louis Berger U.S., Inc.)**

The Potomac Gorge, 9,000 BCE To 1600 CE

During a recent three-year survey of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, funded by the NPS-National Capital Region, new precontact sites were discovered along the Potomac River and older sites, such as Marcy Creek, were revisited. The study provided new data on life along this turbulent stretch of the river but

left certain key questions unanswered, for example, what were people doing on top of the steep bluffs that lined the gorge?

**Benge, Amanda (Germana Archaeology)**

Native American Presence at Fort Germana

Fort Germana was originally built by the early German colonists brought to the New World by Governor Spotswood in 1714. The fort was later dismantled and Governor Spotswood built his manor home, The Enchanted Castle. Alexander Spotswood lived there for several years before his death and the eventual abandonment of the property. In recent years, the Germana Foundation has begun a pursuit to uncover the lost history of the original colonists. While those stories are important to understand and research, there are missing chapters in that narrative that need to be pursued. The purpose of this research is to identify Native American presence at Fort Germana and the Enchanted Castle. This will be done by analyzing the materials recovered from the site and using that information to interpret the presence of Native Americans during the colonization of the area.

**Berry, David (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Moving to the 21st Century: Migrating Montpelier's Archaeological Data to GIS

Over a year ago the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier embarked on a project to migrate its archaeological data into a spatial environment using ESRI ArcGIS software. There is over thirty years of archaeological data that consists of field records, maps, and photographs that all live in various locations and in desperate need of consolidation. GIS software allows the data to be unified into one location. Multiple methods are used to bring the data previously visualized in AutoSketch, AutoCAD, Surfer, Access, digital storage over to GIS. GIS is also an opportunity to overlay archaeological data with LiDAR, historic maps, aerial imagery and utility maps. By using GIS the previous methods become obsolete and a variety of other tools, methods and models can be performed on the newly organized and georeferenced data sets. The various methods outlined in this project allow the archaeological data to be correctly placed in space. The methods also reduce the amount of editing, cleaning-up and post processing needed to get the data ready for visualization.

**Betti, Colleen (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)**

Searching for Education: Archaeological Survey of Schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia

During the summer of 2018, the first full archaeological survey of a schoolhouse site in Gloucester County, Virginia was undertaken. The Woodville School was first built in 1886, rebuilt as a Rosenwald School in 1923, and was in session until 1938. Rosenwald Schools were constructed using a combination of funds from the Rosenwald Foundation, school boards, and local communities to create better schools for African American children across the American South. This is just the first step in a larger project to study early schools in Gloucester. Schoolhouses were common and important buildings across the American landscape, but have been seldom studied archaeologically. This paper presents preliminary results of that survey and project.

**Bissett, Rachel (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Soil Stratigraphy as a Source of Data in the Rappahannock River Valley

The color, texture, chemical properties, and depth of soil – what archaeologists call stratigraphy – have the potential to reveal information about past human activity at a site. If recorded carefully and systematically, stratigraphic descriptions can reveal how long a site was occupied, the presence or absence of features, suitability for farming, landscape modification, and how the people who lived there used the ground around them. Analysis of soil descriptions recorded for shovel test pits excavated at the Baylor Site (44EX0005), a post-Contact Portobago/Rappahannock hamlet, provides insight on both historic and contemporary landscape and land use.

**Blanchard, Brittany (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Brick and Mortar: Studies of Stylistic Design at the 18th Century Enchanted Castle

On the Orange County frontier Lt. Gen. Alexander Spotswood constructed an elaborate, Georgian-inspired manor for his personal residence during the early 18th century. The structure was abandoned and subsequently consumed by a fire during the 1750s. With no drawing plans and few written descriptions of the

manor left behind, we rely on archaeologists to analyze remnants of his estate and interpret what it may have looked like. During the summer of 2018, the Germanna Foundation partnered with Virginia Commonwealth University's archaeology field school to excavate along the northern perimeter of Spotswood's residence. Several architectural components identified over the summer allow archaeologists a glimpse of the sophisticated edifice occupied by the early colonial elite. This paper explores significant brick and mortar components retrieved during excavation through comparison of similar Georgian structures from the period to gain perspective on stylistic choices for the early frontier manor.

**Borden, Matthew (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Archaeology and Political Complexity in the Rappahannock River Valley

The Late Woodland and Protohistoric Periods witnessed the rise of politically complex native societies in the Chesapeake region. Powhatan's regime is the most famous and studied example, while peripheral areas like the Rappahannock River have attracted less attention. This paper specifically explores the nature of societal organization in the Rappahannock River Valley using archaeological evidence from the Rappahannock River Valley Survey and earlier investigations. Assemblages analyzed include ceramics, oyster shell, lithics, and prestige goods from sites along the river. By comparing temporal and spatial distributions within sites and across sites, this paper documents the population distribution, exchange networks, and social stratification of the indigenous societies along the Rappahannock River in an effort to understand their political organization.

**Boyle, Katherine (University of Maryland)**

"A hall built for their own use": Documenting the Eckley Miners' Village Band House

The Anthracite Heritage Program (AHP), run by the University of Maryland, has been working at Eckley Miners' Village Museum since 2015. As a part of the Summer 2017 field season, the AHP documented the nearly 130-year-old Eckley Band House, which is a wooden, light plank frame structure in danger of disappearing from the town's landscape. Measured drawings and 3-D laser scanning have preserved the physical memory of this building, but historical research has helped to bring the colorful history of the Eckley Band to life. Together with the relatively intact archaeology of the town, more can likely be learned about the Band House and its later uses.

**Bradley, Kevin and Sarah Janesko (Veterans Curation Program (New South Assoc))**

Rehabilitating and Revisiting Fort Delaware

In September 2018, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Philadelphia District, delivered nearly 8,000 artifacts from Fort Delaware State Park to the Veterans Curation Program (VCP) laboratory in Alexandria, Virginia. A former port defense fortification, Fort Delaware is most notable for its time functioning as a Federal military prison during the American Civil War. The Delaware River currents and shipping activity have taken a toll on the remains of the fort over the decades, eroding the landscape and occasionally breaching the seawall on the southeast corner of the island. The artifacts currently housed at the VCP were surface collected by park personnel and volunteers over a period of a few years in the mid-1990s, prior to the reconstruction of the seawall. Little analysis and preservation has been conducted on the mostly 19th-century artifacts recovered from the shoreline. The dual mission of the VCP is to rehabilitate USACE collections, such as Fort Delaware, while simultaneously providing military veterans an opportunity to develop much needed professional skills. This poster represents the dedicated preservation work that the current cohort of veterans has completed on the Fort Delaware collection and explores what research potential the material culture has to offer.

**Bremer, Shannon (University of Mary Washington)**

A Soldier's Words: Literacy and Writing at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) during the Civil War

Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) in Stafford County Virginia was occupied from the mid-19th century through the late 20th century. During the Civil War, specifically during and immediately after the Battle of Fredericksburg, Sherwood Forest was used by the Union Army as a general encampment, a field hospital, and a reconnaissance station. Through the University of Mary Washington field school during the summers of 2015, 2016, and 2017, we discovered various objects related to writing and literacy, including several inkwells, master inks, and glass stoppers, associated with the Civil War occupation of the plantation. In this paper, I will discuss the writing related artifacts found on the site and what they can tell us about the

importance of literacy, letter writing, and diary writing during the Civil War, and more specifically, how that is related to what we know about Sherwood Forest from an officer's and surgeon's perspectives.

**Brock, Terry (The Montpelier Foundation)**

A Digital Montpelier: Exploring Avenues for Digital Cultural Heritage at James Madison's Montpelier

Over the past few years, The Montpelier Foundation has made a concerted effort to begin exploring the use of digital tools to improve the foundation's efforts at preservation, research, and public engagement. This paper will introduce some the framework for these efforts on an institutional level, and present some of the initial efforts made by the Museum Programs division, including a new website, and some of the new tools being adopted and used by the Department of Archaeology.

**Cagney, Erin and Sarah Janesko (Veterans Curation Program)**

Why Curate It? Interpreting Surface Finds from Fort Delaware

What research value can be drawn from archaeological collections that have limited provenience information? How do we translate the information we have into worthwhile insights about the past through the interpretation of material culture? What makes these collections worth curating? The Veterans Curation Program is currently rehabilitating nearly 8,000 remarkably intact artifacts collected from a controlled surface survey at Fort Delaware in the mid-1990s. Despite limited provenience information, we used historic documents and artifact analysis to learn more about life at Fort Delaware through archaeological collections. In the mid-1990s, Delaware State Park rangers conducted a shoreline survey of the quickly eroding beaches around the fort, a Civil War prisoner camp located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River. By the mid-1990s, erosion exposed the 19th-century landscape that had previously been buried, revealing the foundations of several buildings and thousands of artifacts. The flooded shores were once dry ground used by Union forces and civilians as officer's quarters, shops, and laborer's shanties. This poster highlights the findings from the surface collection and provides new insights gained through the curation of this material.

**Chadwick, William (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)**

The Identification and Preservation Assessment of Buried Archaeological Sites within the Intertidal Zone

As sea level continues to rise, what will happen to archaeological sites currently above the supratidal zone with the transgression of existing coastal landscapes? Through field research at numerous tidal-freshwater and saltwater marshes in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, methods have been developed for minimizing field time and maximizing scientific data collection to identify and examine buried sites to recognize trends for their potential survival in the archaeological record. Methodological considerations include sampling instruments, spacing, and recordation of detailed sedimentologic and stratigraphic information. Core stratigraphic recordation emphasizes the changes in facies and is focused on identifying and assessing buried upland landscapes. This type of sampling strategy facilitates high-resolution paleogeographic reconstruction of transgressed upland landscapes allowing an assessment of site integrity and provides insights into preservation.

**Chapman, Ellen, Libby Cook, Ana Edwards (RVA Archaeology).**

Addressing "A Monumental Blunder": Developing a Publicly-Engaged Rehabilitation for the Virginia State Penitentiary Collection

In 1992, 110 burial features were unexpectedly discovered within the walls of the Virginia State Penitentiary as it was being demolished for transference into private ownership. Despite the excavation of architectural foundations and burials under state law, reports on these investigations were never finished and the skeletons remain under-recognized. The story these remains tell are brutal and troubling: these postbellum prisoners were often incarcerated under discriminatory Black Codes, and many of the men were leased from the penitentiary to private railroad and canal companies to do back-breaking labor. Based on currently-available bioarchaeological information, the remains include men, women, and children incarcerated at the prison, and their racial ancestry is both European and African. However, the majority of these remains seem to represent men of African descent who were the largest population in the prison in the later nineteenth century. This presentation examines the penitentiary collection as a critical example of urban archaeological erasure in this major Southern metropolis, and documents ongoing efforts to solicit public feedback on the site and complete the research needed to fully tell its story. Through historic research, archaeological

examination, and ethnographic analysis, it will analyze what is known and can be known about these remains, and how these remains are seen within Richmond and Virginia at a time of considerable re-examination of the city's history of racial injustice.

**Clark, Wayne E (Archaeology and Museum Consultancy)**

Introduction: Linguistic and Oral History Evidence and Archaeological Correlates for Eastern Algonquian Migrations. (Wayne E. Clark, Archaeology and Museum consultancy

Tracing the movement of Eastern Algonquian speaking cultures and languages through time requires a coordinated approach that incorporates data from a variety of subdisciplines. Historical linguistics, lexical reconstructions and glottochronology indicates the Proto-Algonquian homeland centered on the Great Lakes, from which a series of migrations to the Northeast and Middle Atlantic coastal regions occurred over a 3,000 years period. Mahican, Lenape and Nanticoke 18th century oral history accounts of these migrations state that they were facilitated by canoe travel, involved migrations of small groups who traveled down the Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna drainages in search of stable food sources during periods of famine, and provided opportunities to enjoy the benefits of estuary resources to supplement fishing, hunting and gathering diets. Identification of archaeological evidence of these migrations has required correlating the sacred/cosmological aspects of Algonquian cultures as revealed in mortuary site assemblages and the association of the secular aspects of Algonquian cultures revealed by pottery, point and other utilitarian artifact types and materials. Using a coordinated approach between subdisciplines, we are developing a new model explaining the cultural processes resulting in the 17th century distribution of Eastern Algonquian language speakers.

**Clem, Michael and Mike Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**

Observations on Risks to Sites in Virginia's Tidal Region

Each week the Eastern Regional Office of The VDHR receives several calls and emails reporting exposed sites, recovered artifacts, or exposed burials along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. One archaeologist and one architectural historian staff the regional office. Over the past several years, the calls have consistently come in but with peaks in the warmer months. DHR has also commissioned several studies to explore changes to coastal resources and the condition of sites adjacent to the Bay. The studies indicate significant loss of resources and make recommendations for treatment of threatened sites. This presentation is intended to give an impression of the issues that face DHR as we move into this new era and how limited our response must be without greater financial and staff support to face these new challenges.

**Cohen, Chelsea M. (University of Pennsylvania)**

Reduce Reuse Repurpose: Ships as landscape modification features

Ships were an inextricable part of Alexandria's commercial history, both as they traversed the water and as they sat under the waves. As part of Alexandria's expansion into the Potomac River, old and derelict vessels were used to fill in land and build out wharves so that sailing ships could take advantage of deeper waters out from the riverbanks. Three such ships were excavated during a project along Union Street, each with distinct construction from its days as a sailer and a unique purpose as a feature within the wharves. These three ships provide insight into both the construction of merchant vessels and the development of merchant spaces in 18th-century Virginia. This discussion will look at those construction features that defined the ships when they were afloat and how those features were strategically used and modified to help build a new waterfront landscape.

**Connolly, Caitlyn (National Museum of Natural History)**

The Archaeology of William H. Holmes in Montgomery County, Maryland

In the years following the investigation of Piney Branch Quarry in the District of Columbia in 1889, William H. Holmes and his colleagues expanded their scope beyond D.C. They visited many other sites in the surrounding region. This poster showcases items from the collections that resulted from their investigations in Montgomery County, Maryland.

**Cramer, Jennifer, Ellyn Rickles, and Hannah Gatz-Miller (National Parks Service)**

Subsurface hydrologic processes: An unseen, ongoing threat to Archaeological Sites on Jamestown Island

Although surface effects of sea level rise on cultural resources are more obvious, subsurface hydrologic and chemical processes can pose an equal or greater threat to archaeological and cultural resources as well as infrastructure in coastal areas. A study by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Parks Service (NPS) on Jamestown Island, Colonial National Historical Site, VA, has identified the ongoing conditions of sea-level rise in the subsurface from routine monitoring of forty-six groundwater wells across the island. Data reveal that the groundwater levels and quality are driven by the semi-diurnal tides, chemical processes in the surrounding wetlands, and storm surges. The salinity of the groundwater changes with that of the James River, but beneath some areas the vertical saltwater distribution is reversed, implying trapped saltwater in the fine-grained sand, silt and clay soil at the water table. This is likely the long-term effects of a 5-foot storm surge in 2015. In these areas the groundwater can also be very acidic with pH reaching between 3.0 and 4.0 units. With most of the Island's artifacts falling with 1-2 ft and some reaching depths up to 16 ft of land surface, exposure to this salty and acidic groundwater leads to destruction of artifacts from corrosion, cracking, iron-sulfide staining, and iron-oxide staining. Additionally, due to evapotranspiration, this acidic and saline water is being drawn up through the unsaturated zone causing an even greater impact than rising groundwater alone. This information is being put towards recovery efforts in a vulnerability assessment of 58 archaeology sites on Jamestown Island. This assessment quantitatively prioritizes the sites in terms of their historical significance and exposure to environmental stressors to determine the relative need for artifact recovery and documentation. Researchers hope to attain funding to continue groundwater monitoring and develop a protocol for rapid, inexpensive soil salinity and pH testing of the unsaturated zone across the island.

**Crane, Brain (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)**

21st-Century Gravestone Rubbing: Reflectance Transformation Imaging, Photogrammetry and GIS in the Montgomery County, MD Burial Sites Inventory

This talk will discuss how photogrammetry, reflectance transformation imaging (RTI), and GIS are being used to support inventory, mapping, preservation, and conservation of grave markers and burial grounds in Montgomery County, MD. In October 2017, the county passed two new ordinances: one requires the Planning Department to maintain an inventory of all burial sites in the county, the second requires that where possible, burial grounds be preserved during parcel subdivision. In addition to providing highly accurate and detailed maps and models of existing cemetery features, RTI and Photogrammetry can recover illegible text from gravestones that can help identify those interred as well as individual stone carvers. These technologies offer useful tools in the preservation of these highly vulnerable resources.

**Cresson, Jack (AECOM)**

Fire and Quartzite: Testing Protocols using 'fire' to quarry toolstones

Recent experiments conducted last winter in the Cheshire formation of the Green Mountains, Vermont were inspired by other recent research in Central Quebec at Colline Blanche. At Colline Blanche ancient quarrying behaviors suggested agencies related to thermal spalling extraction techniques and the use of controlled fire during cold conditions. The Vermont location was selected as a 'proxy' to test fire spalling. Both locations were targeted in prehistory, were affected by 'cold' regimes and contained toolstones of highly siliceous (SiO<sub>2</sub>) materials; Mistassini quartzite in the former and Cheshire quartzite in the latter. The Vermont experiments tested two separate locations, each with different quarrying protocols, ie. on free standing blocks and insitu outcrop faces. Twelve experiments were designed and carried out. The implications and results of these experiments will be presented.

**Crowder, Alexandra (AECOM)**

Part of the Daily Grind: Public & Private Coffee Consumption in 19th Century Philadelphia

For hundreds of years, the consumption of coffee has been part of the ritual of everyday life across the globe. Grown in some of the most exotic locales in the world, by the 19th century coffee beans were readily accessible to most American city dwellers. Excavations in the Port Richmond neighborhood of Philadelphia have revealed whole coffee beans and several coffee-related artifacts within two 19th century privies associated with adjacent properties. With one privy tentatively associated with a private, domestic space, and another tentatively associated with a public, social space, these artifacts provide a unique opportunity to

explore coffee consumption in associated but decidedly different settings. This paper explores how individuals in both spaces would have acquired coffee, and the social habits involved in its consumption. It also examines how the acquisition and consumption of this global commodity highlights the connectivity of one of America's largest cities in the 19th century.

**Crowder, Alexandra and Thomas Kutys (AECOM)**

What Comes In Must Come Out: Plant Use in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Port Richmond, Philadelphia

Residents in 19<sup>th</sup> century Philadelphia had access to a variety of goods and resources at a time where people were becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of maintaining health and sanitation. Trade networks and urban markets provided inhabitants with exotic imports, and the city regularly benefitted from the agricultural productivity of the Delaware Valley. These botanical resources exposed long-time residents and immigrant communities to a wide variety of foods and ways to manage their health. This poster examines a series of 19<sup>th</sup> century features from the Port Richmond neighborhood in Philadelphia in order to understand how members of both communities used plants to assert their identities and increase their sense of health and well-being.

**Crowell, Kristi (Fairfax County Archaeology)**

"Archaeology in Fairfax County: Forty Years and Counting"

In 1978, Fairfax County established an archaeological program. At that time, the Fairfax County History Commission recognized that development was threatening both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. They lobbied the County successfully, which allowed for the hiring of a County archaeologist. Archaeology had been undertaken in the County for many years previously by archaeologists from the Smithsonian, avocational archaeologists, Virginia Research Center for Archaeology staff, university professors, and others. The Fairfax County Park Authority hired its own staff archaeologist in 1987, and in 1996, both groups came under the administration of the Park Authority. Archaeologists in the County work with students, interns, certification students, members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, and with other volunteer staff to conduct our work. The formation of the County program has allowed for nearly 4000 of sites to be registered with the state. Most recently, we have been working on the upgrade and reanalysis of archaeological collections. The adoption of emerging technologies in combination with information from old collections has allowed us to refine the interpretation of certain sites. In addition, we have used these technologies to interpret newly discovered sites. This, in combination with, our planning processes, will guide for future archaeology in the county.

**Cuthbertson, Tom (Thunderbird - WSSI)**

Shaping the Landscape: A Chronology of Shore Line Changes

The shore line of Alexandria, Virginia in the early 18th century sat approximately 300 feet farther west than it does now. In the 18th and 19th centuries the owners of the riverfront lots along union street were encouraged to expand their property, specifically their land, into the Potomac River. Wharves were built and fill was hauled in to create this new land. This discussion will examine the sequential changes to the landscape, and build-out strategies through map review and the comparison of those maps to the initial findings at Robinson Landing.

**Devlin, Sean (Mount Vernon Ladies Association)**

Reopening the Boxes: The Value of Legacy Collections Reassessment

This presentation examines how Mount Vernon's archaeology program is developing more complete and complex narratives of the daily experience of plantation slavery through a renewed engagement with legacy archaeological excavations on the property. This effort is defined in two parts. Firstly, it encompasses a literal return and reexamination of the physical collections of recovered artifacts. Secondly, it is an effort to integrate information from isolated excavations into a common framework which contributes to reconstructing the historic landscape of the property. Brief examples will illustrate how this approach, even in its early phases of implementation, allows for a richer interpretation of the material experiences of plantation landscape, labor and punishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**Dye, Catherine (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

A Comparative Analysis of Contact-Period Native Sites in the Chesapeake

In 2018, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland and field school students from the University of Mary Washington undertook excavations at a previously unexplored contact-period Native site. The Baylor Site (44EX0005) is located in Essex County, Virginia, in the largely unexcavated Rappahannock River Valley. The northeast portion of the site contains a large midden, and excavation of the overlying plow zone produced, among other things, a Jesuit ring, a flaked piece of bottle glass, and thousands of Native ceramics. This artifact-rich site is a crucial data point for understanding post-Contact Native activities along the Rappahannock River. This paper discusses findings from the Baylor Site in the context of other historic-period Native sites in the Chesapeake.

**Edwards, Kyle W. (University of Virginia)**

"...The untarnished honor of our ancestors...": Recontextualizing the Plantation Landscape at James Monroe's Highland

Unlike other Presidential plantations, archaeological research at Highland has been relatively limited. This, combined with a complex occupational history and sparse documentary records, provided little evidence of Monroe's original 1799 plantation landscape and how that landscape was reshaped by subsequent owners. Ongoing archaeological survey, spurred by the discovery of the original plantation house in 2014, provides new insight into Highland's landscape and the way in which it was recontextualized over the course of the 19th century. Relying on archaeological, architectural, and documentary data, this paper begins to piece together the history of Highland's landscape after Monroe, focusing on yard spaces and dependencies surrounding the plantation's domestic core. These data reveal two periods of spatial reorganization heavily influenced by changing economic strategies, political upheaval, and memory. Through Highland, this research aims to explore how plantation spaces developed and were interpreted in relation to new social dynamics governing status and race in 19th-century Virginia.

**Egghart, Chris (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality)**

Reanalysis of Fire-Cracked Rock Features at the Hickory Bluff Site: Diversity of Form and Function

Excavations at the Hickory Bluff site (7-KC-411) in Dover, Delaware encountered intact prehistoric surfaces containing numerous fire-cracked rock features. These are reanalyzed with the aim of developing refined interpretations of functional use. Results of various experimental and replicative studies are first reviewed per applicability to the analysis. Feature morphology and the attributes of constituent stone are then collectively assessed with the aim of arriving at functional interpretations. Findings suggest a complex and diverse use of thermal stone at the site, primarily during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods.

**Espenshade, Chris (New South Assoc.)**

Archaeology of Monkey Island, Currituck Bay, North Carolina: "Dwelling Place of the Chief of the Pamunkeys"

Working for the US Fish & Wildlife Service, New South Associates completed data recovery investigations of the small remnant of site 31CK59, a Late Woodland shell midden. The diminutive island was romanticized as a seat of power for the Pamunkey Indians, and hosted a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century hunt club known as the Pamunkey Island Club or the Monkey Island Club. The excavations indicated limited activity on the island in the Contact Period, when the local peoples were the Weapemeoc Indians. Rather than providing a glimpse of a chiefly village, the study documented the pre-contact use of the island for shellfish procurement, and linked the archaeological record to the Moran et al. (2015) model of changes in salinity and oyster habitat suitability for Currituck Bay.

**Esposito, T. Jamie (Monmouth University)**

Coastal Cultural Resource Management Sites and Rising Sea Levels

As sea levels begin to rise, archaeologists face a new reality. Cultural resources, located on the coasts of New Jersey, are in danger of being lost. It is increasingly paramount that archaeologists act and record/salvage as much as possible of these at-risk sites. Exemplary of this is the National Park Service site, the Cove House. Efforts made by Monmouth University students and archaeologists in the summer of 2018 will show what methodologies can be used in order to salvage as much knowledge as possible and what it means for future archaeologists and these precarious coastal sites

**Fracchia, Adam and Katherine Boyle (University of Maryland)**

Creamware, Crack, and a Wall of Spite: Salvage Excavations at the Sellers Mansion, Baltimore

In the summer and fall of 2018, salvage excavations were conducted in advance of proposed renovations to the three-story Sellers Mansion located at 801 North Arlington Avenue in West Baltimore. Excavations in the yard area documented architectural features and material culture associated with the occupation of the house starting in late 1860s and confirm the eccentric narrative linked to the history of the property and its owners. Archaeological testing also uncovered evidence of an earlier occupation of the site as well as more current and clandestine uses of this vacant lot. Taken together, the archaeological record presents a unique picture of the evolution of a neighborhood in West Baltimore and the City of Baltimore in general.

**Galke, Laura (George Washington Foundation)**

Anxious Colonials, Proud Americans: The Washington Family, 1732-1799

This presentation contrasts the English customs surrounding George Washington at his boyhood residence in Stafford County to his American identity reflected by a mature Washington at his Mount Vernon home in Fairfax County. Broad patterns in the evolution of room use, landscape design, and consumer choice are evident between these households. The design of these properties embodied the paradigms popular during their respective Washington family occupations: anxious colonials exhibiting English taste in order to counter the caustic American wilderness at his childhood home to a celebration of American products at Mount Vernon. Material culture – including artifacts, architecture, landscape, and historical documents – embody this incremental but steady transformation.

**Gall, Michael J. (RGA, Inc.)**

The Roof is on Fire: Archaeology of a New Jersey Out Kitchen

Many eighteenth-century New Jersey farmsteads were equipped with an out kitchen or summer kitchen. Once ubiquitous, these important buildings are typically only briefly described in probate inventories. Set apart from the main house, such buildings were necessary to keep homes cool during hot, humid summer months. Their distance and spatial relationship from the dwelling also ensured that uncontrolled kitchen fires did not destroy a family's home. Out kitchens were places where women cooked, clothing was cleaned, tended and mended, and quarter was given to slaves, apprentices and free laborers. Archaeology at the Manalapan Village House site in central New Jersey permitted an opportunity to examine a mid-eighteenth-century out kitchen that was destroyed by fire in 1800. Examination of crawlspace contents provided insight into structure size, spatial layout, kitchen activities and consumer behavior at the moment the blaze grew out of control. This snap shot in time reveals unrecorded aspects of life for one central New Jersey farming family at the turn of the nineteenth century.

**Gallacci, Vincent (Thunderbird - WSSI)**

Raising Alexandria: 3D Re-creation of 18th and 19th Century Landscape Development and Use on the Alexandria Waterfront.

Recent excavations along the waterfront in Alexandria revealed a myriad of large, intact features including wharves, warehouses, domestic structures, and the Pioneer Mill. Photogrammetry was used to create 3D models of several of the individual features. This paper will briefly discuss some of the techniques used to create the 3D models and provide a "1,000 foot" view of the Robinson Landing Site

**Gallivan, Martin (William & Mary)**

Migration and Mobility along the Western Shore: The Historical Construction of an Algonquian Landscape

While the broad outlines of late prehistoric population movements in the Middle Atlantic region have come into sharper focus as a result of innovative archaeological, linguistic, and genetic research, the social practices at the local and regional scale behind these population movements remain poorly understood. In fact, studies of prehistoric migration since the 1990s have shifted from generalizing models reliant on a 'God's eye' perspective toward studies of mobility, understood as the practices, perceptions, and imagined conceptions of movement (Lelievre and Marshall 2015:440). This paper focuses on evidence of population movements in Tidewater Virginia during the late prehistoric centuries in the form of ceramic attributes, settlement patterns, and stable isotope data. Translating these indicators of movement into a multi-scalar

model of mobility is no easy task, though the evidence points toward multi-scalar changes in mobility and a history of migration that left a mark on place names across the Algonquian Chesapeake.

**Gibb, James G. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

Jesuit Sites in the Chesapeake Region

Jesuits in the Chesapeake region created and managed various kinds of sites that appear to have operated as a system with plantation and college focal points. I examine the spatial aspects of the system at two scales of analysis: individual sites and regional distribution of those sites.

**González, Kerry S. and Joseph R. Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group); Joanna Wilson-Green (Virginia Department of Historic Resources), Jazriel Cruz (Ibero American University and University of Miami), Martin D. Levin (University of Pennsylvania)**

Early Dentistry from a Native American Burial in the Southern Chesapeake Region, Virginia.

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted an emergency excavation of two Native American burials in the Southern Chesapeake Region of Virginia which were AMS dated to 620±20 and 540±20 RCYBP. The ensuing analysis of the human remains showed evidence for prehistoric dentistry in one of the individuals, a male who died between the ages of 40–45. A large circular carious lesion in the mandibular left second molar led to consultation with several dental and physical anthropology experts. The tooth was subsequently examined with optical focus-stacking microscopy, periapical radiography, cone beam computed tomography, and micro-CT scanning to image the carious lesion and compare it to a smaller carious lesion on another tooth. The imaging revealed compelling evidence for purposeful removal of decayed tissue. Scanning electron microscopy was also utilized to examine striations observed on the interior surface of the cavity to identify the tools and methods employed in the treatment of the tooth. In addition, there is evidence for extraction of the mandibular right third molar, suggesting that the individual sought treatment for dental ailments on at least two occasions. This paper will discuss the analyses and conclusions drawn from the studies as well as potential future research avenues.

**Grady, A. Sarah (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

A Peerless Avenue: Documenting a Post-Bellum African American Community

Public works (road construction) and lack of public works (no public sewage or water) have had a detrimental effect on the historically African American community of Peerless Avenue, just outside of the county center of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Archaeological and architectural investigations, the subject of this presentation, revealed a community of neatly landscaped yards and customized dwellings beneath the detritus of site abandonment. The landscape of pride and aspiration might easily have been lost to the pressures of development, but a record has been assured through the Prince George's County historic preservation program.

**Graham, Sabrina (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Ghosts and the Creation of Place

Though often viewed as simply superstition or entertainment, ghost stories, including how they are told, who tells them, and how they change over time, can provide key insights into the culture and values of a community, regardless of whether or not one believes the stories are true. Ghost stories also have a role to play in the creation and perception of place, with stories of hauntings used to foster personal connections between individuals and historical or significant events, or simply the place where they live. Southern Maryland is home to many ghost stories which are deeply tied to Maryland's historical and cultural identity. Using surveys and semi-structured interviews undertaken with St. Mary's County residents, the relationship between ghost stories, cultural identity, and place is explored.

**Grebousky, Haley (Kutztown University)**

Examining Socioeconomic Organization at Stoddartsville through Broken Glasses

The archaeology of early industrial communities yields evidence of the everyday settings and practices that tell the stories of the transient laborers and working-class families on whose backs American industry developed in the 19th and 20th centuries. Stoddartsville, a milling village situated along the Great Falls of the Lehigh River, provides an opportunity to document the cultural changes that accompanied an attempt to bring

industry to northeast Pennsylvania in the early 19th century. Archaeological fieldwork at Stoddartsville has yielded thousands of artifacts amenable to understanding the socioeconomic organization of Stoddartsville as it developed into a short-lived center of trade and industry in the region. Here, I use the analysis of glass bottles to explore the role of socioeconomic status and ethnicity in structuring work and life at Stoddartsville, and the connections established between Stoddartsville and the surrounding area as the villagers participated in the burgeoning regional economy.

**Greer, C. Matthew (Syracuse University)**

Crocks, Cabins, and Slavery: The Intermingling of African and German Diasporas in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley

While the majority of colonists who settled in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley were of German or Scots-Irish descent, many scholars have overemphasized the impact these people had on the region, often arguing that they alone contributed to any number of local traditions. Nineteenth-century census data, however, shows that roughly 25% of Shenandoahans were of African descent. Given this, we must begin to view the region as a place where various diasporas came together and jointly affected how local traditions developed. To explore the intermingling of practices, materialities, and worldviews associated with the German and African diasporas in the Valley, this paper draws on data from ongoing excavations at Belle Grove Plantation's Quarter Site B. Specifically, I will address how locally produced ceramics and architectural styles operated as critical points where interactions between people and German and African descent worked together to create the traditions we now associate with the Valley.

**Griffin, Isabel (Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University)**

Drawing on the Past: Illustrating 18th Century Germanna

In this presentation, I discuss the illustration of 18th century Fort Germanna I created for the Germanna visitor's center. I cover the background research conducted, and elements of how the drawings were created to illustrate the lives of early German immigrants.

**Hamilton, Olivia (Salisbury University)**

Analysis and Identification of Faunal Remains from an Early Maryland Colonial Site

The Eastern Shore of Maryland has a rich archaeological history and the Thornton site (18S0206) in Somerset County is no different. Dating back to 1658, this site was once a thriving estate on the Lower Shore where excavations in 2003 yielded nearly 15,000 faunal remains. The specimens were recorded in a catalogue with 23 different categories of identification including their taxonomy, presence of markings, and what type of material it was (tooth or bone). The Smithsonian's Archaeobiology Laboratory was utilized as a comparative collection and was particularly useful for the fragmented specimens recovered from the plowzone. In the probate of Colonel Browne, who owned the property from 1672 until his death in 1697, there are substantial quantities of pork in his inventory and it is therefore unsurprising that the majority of the identified specimens in this collection are pig (*Sus scrofa*). This points to the hypothesis that Colonel Browne traded such provisions to the West Indies.

**Hatch, Brad D. (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**

Support Your Hometown Potter: The Consumption of Locally Produced Ceramics in the North Carolina Piedmont

In 2016, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted archaeological data recovery excavations of the Trogdon-Squirrel Creek site (31Rd1426/1426\*\*) for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), guided by the NCDOT-authored data recovery plan. Excavations at the site, located in Randolph County, produced over 22,000 artifacts representing a small farmstead occupied from circa 1818–1918 by landowners and tenants. In addition to building remains, landscape features, and a plethora of domestic and farm-related artifacts, excavations at the site produced a remarkable collection of locally produced earthenwares and stonewares. The examination of these wares provides important insight into the development of the ceramic industry in the Randolph County area from approximately 1840 to the early-twentieth century, a period when the potting tradition in this region was flourishing. It also suggests that local residents were paramount in supporting these artisans throughout history, allowing potters and their families to put down roots and prosper.

### **Head, Sara (Archaeological Fantasies Podcast)**

#### There's No Such Thing as Harmless Pseudoarchaeology

The development of pseudo or alternative archaeology can be tracked along side that of professional archaeology. As the field of archaeology began to professionalize, it also pulled inwards and away from the general public, leaving fertile ground for pseudoarchaeology to grow and thrive. Now in this new era of public engagement, Archaeologists find themselves confronted with strange questions about topics like aliens and giants and Atlantis. Often times these claims are dog whistles for deeper issues like White nationalism, or racism. Many are confused as to where this is coming from, or they blame TV shows like America Unearthed, Ancient Aliens, or the new Legends of the Lost. However, it has been suggested that the public's fascination with pseudoarchaeology is really the fault of archaeology itself, and failure to engage with alternative theories only makes them stronger. We will look at this co-evolution of archaeology and it's more troubling twin, and examine ways to engage with the public that will counter alternative claims. We will address why it is important to do so, and show that no matter how entertaining it may seem, there's no such thing as harmless pseudoarchaeology.

### **Heath, Barbara (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)**

#### Exploring the Coan Hall Palisade

In 2017 and 2018, archaeologists working at the site of Coan Hall, the central place of the 17th-century English settlement of Chicacoan in Northumberland County on Virginia's Northern Neck, exposed a 75 ft. by 75+ ft. area of a palisade and excavated a small section of it. The extent of the palisade is presently unknown. This feature appears to be part of a fortification that was replaced by a mid-17th century manor house occupied by the settlement's leader, John Mottrom. While additional excavations are needed to fully understand this space and its significance to the early settlement of the region, this paper explores the questions of who built it, how it functioned, and who destroyed it? The answers to these questions draw us into more complex questions about the nature of relations of colonial encounter in the early modern Chesapeake.

### **Heinrich, Adam (Monmouth University)**

#### Resource Procurement and Lithic Processing at the Archaic Period Sorbello 1 Site (28-Sa-214) in the Oldmans Creek Drainage, Salem County, New Jersey.

This presentation looks at the four loci of the Sorbello 1 site (28-Sa-214) representing repeated occupations by Native Americans for the procurement and processing of wild resources and lithic materials during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Lithic materials indicate the probable local acquisition of quartz and quartzite for tool manufacture. Botanical and residue analyses suggest possible faunal and plant resources exploited at the site. Additionally, the Sorbello 1 site (28-Sa-214) provides information about regional relationships in tool forms and ideas about what tools were appropriate for transient procurement camps.

### **Herbert, Joe (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg)**

#### Resistance and Assimilation: Siouan and Algonquian Interaction on the Carolina Coast

Insofar as a particular type of pottery may be taken as proxy for a culture group, the archaeological presence of that pottery, its spatial and temporal distribution, may be taken as evidence of that culture's history. Supposing this to be true, we may say that shell-tempered Mockley Net Impressed and Mockley Cord Marked pottery records the earliest southernmost expansion of the Algonquian culture into the embayed northern coastal region of North Carolina around 400 CE. Sand-and-pebble tempered Mount Pleasant pottery seems to have coexisted within the temporal and geographic range of Mockley. Conversely, the northernmost extent of grog-tempered Hanover pottery is bounded by the southernmost distribution of Mockley. Echoes of resistance seem to reverberate along the firm boundary between the Mockley and Hanover pottery distributions, possibly reflecting a condition of hostility between the indigenous Siouan cultures of the central Carolina coast and the southern expanding Algonquians. The presence of distinctly Algonquian longhouses associated with Hanover pottery at sites well south of the southernmost extent of Mockley belies this thinking. Why and how are some cultural traditions selected to cross boundaries of conflict while others remain separate and distinct?

**Hollenbach, Kandace D. and Megan E. Belcher, Rebecca J. Webster , Katherine G. Parker , and Barbara J. Heath (University of Tennessee)**

A Review of Paleoethnobotanical Analyses Conducted at the Coan Hall Site, Northumberland County, Virginia

The Coan Hall site (44NB11), located on Virginia's Northern Neck in Northumberland County, served as a legal, social, and political epicenter of the seventeenth-century Chicacoan Community. Field investigations have been conducted at the site from 2011 through 2018 by the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, with flotation and water screen samples recovered from the 2015 through 2018 field seasons. This paper will compile the results of various paleoethnobotanical analyses of key features from the site, including the remains of a seventeenth to early eighteenth century manor house and various pits that span the first century of occupation at the site.

**Hyche, John (University of Maryland) and Christine Ames (DC Historic Preservation Office)**

The Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project: An Analysis of the Cellar

Between 2016 and 2017, the D.C. Historic Preservation Office Archaeology Program conducted an archaeological investigation at the location of a former Shotgun-style house, in Capitol Hill. The Shotgun House was home to several German immigrants and their descendants from the second half of the 19th century through the 20th, and the goal was to learn more about the changing Capitol Hill community at this time. Following deconstruction of the house, the archaeology team was able to focus excavation within its footprint. Once work began, a surprising feature was quickly unearthed – a brick-lined cellar. Although it remains unknown when the cellar was constructed and who subsequently had it backfilled, this poster examines the artifacts recovered from the cellar fill and explores the larger tradition of cellar construction, use, and relation to cultural groups, in the hopes to draw connections with past Shotgun House residents and learn more about the changing community of Capitol Hill.

**Israel, Stephen (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)**

Biographical Sketches of Notable Maryland Archaeologists and Avocational Archaeologists, 1824 to 2019

I began the "Maryland Archaeology: Biographical Sketches Project" because I came across many undocumented terrestrial-and-underwater archaeologists and avocational archaeologists in Maryland, who are deceased, and realized they provided a large range of unexamined information on Maryland's forgotten, and unacknowledged archaeological activities and accomplishments. My goals for this paper were to document, to the extent possible, many of the forgotten contributors, of the 19th century, 20th century, and early 21st century archaeological surveys and investigations, personal artifact collections, memories, and records before they are lost to memory. Compiling the early and current contributors to archaeological surveys and investigations, and documented artifact collections, personal memories and their written records is an important first step before their memories, their records, and their artifacts disappear all together. A sample of the professional and avocational archaeologists biographical sketches will illustrate what surprises I found out compiling these contributing and enriching inquisitive citizen scientists.

**Jobrack, Judith, Elyse Adams, Meghan Budinger, and Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation)**

The Archaeology and Forgeries Department: A Novel Interdepartmental Approach for Obtaining Historically Accurate Reproductions at George Washington's Boyhood Home

The newly reconstructed Washington Family Home at Ferry Farm is unique in that visitors are encouraged to immerse themselves in eighteenth century life by sitting on the chairs, lying on the beds, going through the drawers of desks, and handling the tea and tablewares. Additionally, the entire structure and everything in it is informed by Washington's historical and archaeological record. This model comes with the knowledge that tables will be dinged, linens will be dirtied, and dishes will be broken. As such, how does a museum on a budget inexpensively acquire accurate ceramic and glass items that resemble those the Washington family used but are also essentially expendable? The answer for our organization has been a multidisciplinary approach melding a detailed analysis of artifacts and historical documents with thrift shop finds, power tools, acrylics, and industrial grade-solvents. Results have been as striking as they are historically accurate.

**Jockel, Kathleen (University of Maryland)**

Robison Terminal South: Preliminary Analysis for a City Block on Alexandria's Waterfront

The field excavations for the Robison Terminal South site in Alexandria, Virginia have been completed; features have been recorded and artifacts have been collected. This paper develops a preliminary analysis for the uncovered features that at one time stood on the waterfront block. Using data provided by fieldwork and historic documents, this work connects the people and activities of the past to the archaeological record.

**Johnson, Michael F. (Archeological Society of Virginia)**

Beyond the Cactus Hill: Researching Clovis and Pre-Clovis Interaction at Thoroughfare Gap

Since and as a result of McAvoy's 1997 publication of a well-dated, stratified pre-Clovis age occupation in the Nottoway Valley of southeastern Virginia, pre-Clovis has replaced the "Clovis First" paradigm. McAvoy's discovery led archeologists to accept pre-Clovis as a possibility and to look where they hadn't before. Meadowcroft and Monte Verde were then highly controversial. Subsequently, credible pre-Clovis age sites have been reported in Oregon, California, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida and the Chesapeake. To note a few areas. Based on the early discoveries, it is quite clear that pre-Clovis origins and distributions across the landscape were far more complex than the sites indicate. This presentation will address current research on one model, addressing how the earliest Americans may have interacted and specifically how Clovis technology and culture may have spread across highly dispersed, existing cultures. Preliminary research over five years in Thoroughfare Gap in Northern Virginia tested this model against parallel research in Smith Mountain Gap in Southern Virginia.

**Johnson, William C. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History)**

Population Replacement Across the Middle-Late Woodland Period Transition in the Potomac River Inner Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley and in the James River Estuary

Many archaeologists in northern New England, the Upper and Middle Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic region regularly report the twist direction of cordage impressions preserved on Woodland, Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric period cord-marked, fabric-impressed, and cord decorated ceramics. Many of these researchers have equated cordage twist direction preferences with group identity and ethnicity and have used these data to argue for both population continuity over time or for population replacement. The twist direction of cordage impressions on the surfaces of over 4,850 Woodland period cord-marked and fabric-impressed sherds from 37 sites in the Potomac Inner Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley and over 950 cord-marked and fabric-impressed sherds from four sites in the James River Estuary are reported and document a total reversal of the preferred twist direction of cordage between the Early and Middle Woodland groups and the succeeding Late Woodland populations in both areas. These reversals accompany changes in ceramic decorative styles in both areas and ceramic construction techniques in the James Estuary. These changes strongly argue for population replacement across the Middle to Late Woodland transition in both areas.

**Jones, Sean (University of Maryland)**

Wigging-Out on the Piedmont Frontier: Analysis of Personal Adornment at Germanna

Excavations led by the Germanna Foundation have not only enlightened us about the lives of early 18th century German immigrants, but also has yielded material culture from Lt. Governor Spotswood's Enchanted Castle. Particularly, artifacts related to wigs, clothing and other personal adornment. Located on the 18th century frontier of the Virginia Piedmont, Spotswood's desire for personal adornment on a rough landscape speaks volumes to his position, access, and power; but how did this affect the cultural landscape around Germanna? How might immigrant populations react to and change their lifestyle? This paper utilizes material culture from the Germanna Foundation, and catalogs from the University of Maryland, to examine personal adornment on a frontier landscape, and how these artifacts may affect an immigrant labor force.

**Katz, Gregory (Louis Berger U.S., Inc.)**

White Rocks and Red Heat: Native American Quartz Bedrock and Float Exploitation in Fairfax County, Virginia

For millennia Native Americans procured and reduced quartz materials at specialized sites in the Outer Piedmont of the Potomac River watershed. The distribution, chronology, and structure of these sites are

reviewed, with a focus on Fairfax County. Data is included from recent investigations at Langley Fork Park and Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts. These quartz procurement and reduction sites are challenges to manage in a cultural resource management context, as the sites tend to be rich in artifacts and poor in information; a macro-scale approach to management is suggested. The significance of the quartz industry is discussed, including the likelihood that the material was embedded in complex cultural and spiritual systems.

**Kelley, Craig or Sarah Corkett (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)**

Using Laser Scanning Technology to Map Architecture at Monticello by Craig Kelley, Sarah Corkett and Will Rourke

During a large scale restoration project known as the Mountaintop Project, the Monticello Department of Archaeology discovered complex in-situ 18th-century architecture within multiple extant structures on the mountaintop. Faced with the inordinate task of recording a multitude of late-18th-century floors, walls, and features, excavators relied on the laser scanning work of Will Rourke from the University of Virginia Scholars Lab to document the sites. This paper discusses the equipment used to scan the sites, the software utilized to process the data generated, blending the data with drawn field maps and how to prepare sites for the process. We focus on the systems and software used by Monticello-FARO's SceneLT, Bentley's Pointools, and Bentley's Microstation- and present two case studies to explain the process we went through to produce usable documentation from 3D scanning. We will also touch on other opportunities that scanning and point cloud software brings to archaeologists for site documentation.

**Kerns, Mechelle (UMUC History Program)**

The Birely Tannery (18FR575) Frederick, Maryland 1800 to 1924

The Birely Family was one of the first to operate a tannery in Fredrick, Maryland. Their first tannery was established in 1800 and a second location was in operation by 1819. They processed cowhides using traditional methods employing subterranean vats to soak skins in water layered with oak tree bark. The East Patrick Street operation employed all the specialized facilities to take a fresh hide and turn it into leather for shoes and horse tack. They worked dried hides from South America, finishing them for sale to factories. They adjusted to economic conditions that reduced the availability of fresh hides and municipal regulations that curtailed disposal of industrial waste. The Birely Tannery Site was been studied via historic research and archaeological testing in 1990 and 2015 and this paper provides a comprehensive overview of the facility, the activity areas, and the materials used for tanning as documented by archaeobotanical analysis.

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

Mobility, Interaction Networks, and Artifacts from the Rappahannock River Valley

The archaeological study of migration and human mobility is enjoying a bit of a revival. Once used to identify so-called archaeological cultures to explain cultural change and then later altogether ignored, migration and other forms of human mobility have always played an important part in the construction of social life. The Rappahannock River Valley provides a microcosm of the movements taking place in the Middle Atlantic from late prehistory through colonization by Europeans. This paper uses artifacts recovered from new fieldwork and existing collections to explore mobility, interaction networks, and practices of craft production in the lower Rappahannock valley in an effort to represent the social and geographical dynamism of this region.

**Knick, Ethan N. (University of Mary Washington)**

Facing a Mystery: Exploring the Presence of a Lone Native American Anthropomorphic Effigy from a 17th-Century Virginia Plantation

This paper explores the presence of a single human effigy head, which was found in a stratified midden on Virginia's Nomini Plantation (44WM12) and dates to the mid-17th century. South of the Potomac River, such anthropomorphic effigy forms are atypical in the archeological record of the Algonquin peoples who inhabited the region during the early contact period. Also, relatively little literature exists on the presence of human effigies in Virginia's Tidewater. This paper explores post-contact migration, exile, and commerce, which may allow for the possibility Susquehannock interaction spheres during a period when they were still producing anthropomorphic effigies just to the north of the Potomac. It also considers the craftsmanship of the piece to discuss where artifact's maker might have found their inspiration.

**Kraker, James J. (National Museum of Natural History)**

The Pigeon Hills Biface Cache, York County, Pennsylvania

In 1893 a cache of 152 metarhyolite bifaces was found in the Pigeon Hills of western York County, Pennsylvania. In the National Museum of Natural History 86 bifaces available for study are described.

**Kramer, Jason (Virginia Commonwealth University)**

2018 VCU Field School at Fort Germanna/ Enchanted Castle Site

The summer 2018 Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Field School at the Fort Germanna/Enchanter Castle site was an expansive learning environment that encouraged students to be enthusiastic about learning archaeology. With a crew of 5 field school students and 4 interns, there were an abundance of hands on learning experiences and growth opportunities that teaches the students necessary archaeological skills. These skills included opening a test unit, record keeping, lab organization, artifact processing, and screening. The class also expanded student exposure beyond just the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle site, as field trips to other archaeologically significant areas around Virginia gave us perspective on other projects. For our six-week program, we were focused on the North end of the site, below the dell near the back of Alexander Spotswood's Enchanted Castle's kitchen.

**Kuba, Cassandra and John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania)**

New to the Area? Bioarchaeological Exploration of Ancient Population Movement: a perspective from Southwestern Pennsylvania

Biological and chemical methods of determining if individuals recovered from Monongahela Native American archaeological sites in southwestern Pennsylvania were born and lived locally or had migrated to/from the region during their lifetime are reviewed. How these methods of analysis can be used to study population movement, in general, is also examined.

The role of local archaeological groups in aiding these endeavors will also be addressed

**Larsen, Eric (The Germanna Foundation)**

Germanna Archaeology: A Partnership for Examining the Archaeology of Virginia's Second Century

Over the summer of 2015, Germanna Archaeology's first goal was stabilizing the ruins of Alexander Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle." On days spent backfilling by hand – largely alone – I daydreamed about a future day when sessions on Germanna Archaeology could take place. Starting in 2016, through partnership with Dr. Bernard Means and the Virginia Commonwealth University, Germanna Archaeology renewed excavations at the site. The subsequent three field seasons have intentionally moved beyond the footprint of Spotswood's mansion, and have begun to provide insights into a richer, deeper story of the Virginia's initial steps out of its Tidewater origins. Potential topics of archaeological study include the German immigrant experience, life on the piedmont, shifting labor practices, transportation and commerce. Germanna, as a complex of sites, provides opportunity for archaeologists to further study and examine important questions of Virginia's second century.

**Larson, Olivia (University of Mary Washington)**

Debitage Analysis and Interpretation of a Prehistoric Site in Burlington County, New Jersey

In 2018 an archaeological excavation was conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group in Burlington County, New Jersey which revealed a Middle Archaic to Late Woodland-period site. Analysis of the assemblage recovered during Phase II and III excavations indicate that there are high concentrations of Cuesta Quartzite reduction throughout its occupational period lasting almost 7,000 years. Debitage makes up a large portion of the artifact assemblage, along with a few identifiable lithic tools, providing an excellent data set for various analytical research questions concerning site use, activities, and resource choices. In this paper, I will analyze thedebitage by size and form in order to identify reduction stages and answer questions about the exploitation of the local material, Cuesta Quartzite, by indigenous groups in comparison to other nearby sites.

**Lattanzi, Gregory D. (New Jersey State Museum)**

Look what just washed up on the Jersey Shore: Impacts of climate change on submerged sites in New Jersey

Beginning in 2013, the office of the New Jersey State Archaeologist began receiving requests to identify artifacts found along the Atlantic shoreline and the Delaware Bay. While finding artifacts along beaches is not new, the substantial increase both in number and locations of these artifact finds may be attributed to the effects of climate change. The frequency and intensity of storms occurring in the Mid-Atlantic have contributed to the disturbance of submerged archaeological sites along the New Jersey coastline, resulting in more artifacts washing up on shore. Although without true context, these finds help in our understanding of coastal prehistoric settlements and site management and preservation. This presentation will outline New Jersey's paleoenvironmental conditions, and discuss the finds significance in aiding to determine areas of archaeological sensitivity.

**Lecorchick, Nicholas (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Archaeological Investigations at the Chief Otho Nelson House of the Rappahannock Tribe

In the spring of 2018, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland investigated the standing remains of the Chief Otho Nelson House in Indian Neck, Virginia. The Nelson House is the 20th-century home of two Rappahannock Indian chiefs and the childhood home of the current chief, Anne Richardson. Archaeological investigations were conducted as part of an effort to nominate the house to the National Register of Historic Places. The house served as the de facto center of Rappahannock governance from the 1920s through the 1960s and was the center of the Rappahannock struggle to preserve its identity in the face of Virginia's Racial Integrity Act of 1924. A shovel test survey as well as an oral history interview and documentary research were conducted. In this paper I discuss the preliminary results of the ongoing archaeological investigation and situate the site within Rappahannock and Virginia history.

**Lee, Samantha J. (University of Maryland, College Park)**

The Marginalia of Material Culture: Children's Doodles in the Early 19th Century

Children are active members of a community, constituting 40 to 65 percent of most documented populations. However, in both the archaeological and documentary record, children are relatively invisible. In historical archaeology, material culture attributed to children is almost non-existent, with the only artifacts associated with children consisting of toys and dolls. John Tayloe III's account book from Mount Airy Plantation in Virginia offers a rare look into the lives of children during the early 19th century. Tayloe's son, William Tayloe, as well as multiple other children left their marks in the marginalia of the ledger, practicing the alphabet and playing games of tic-tac-toe. These children also drew the world around them, documenting material culture through minuscule illustrations. Drawings of cats, tea sets, and lamps line the pages. Hunting scenes are drawn beside depictions of men holding rakes and shovels. What do these pictures say about the children who drew them? This account book offers a rare insight into the material culture they interacted with in their daily lives.

**Lehman, Caroline and Martin Gallivan (William & Mary)**

An Eventful History of a Persistent Place: Absolute Seriation of Hatch Site Features

While prehistoric frameworks in the Middle Atlantic have long relied on phase-based dating and static models of settlement and subsistence practices, researchers have begun to develop more dynamic narratives of the region's historical processes prior to the colonial era.

Standing in the way of this effort, though, are traditional methods of chronology construction that rely on diagnostic artifacts with long date ranges. With over 1,000 features, including 111 dog burials, 30 human burials, and massive feasting pits, the Hatch site offers an ideal setting for considering the eventful history of a precolonial settlement. Relying on a robust sample of radiocarbon dates (n=46), this paper describes our development of a site-based "absolute seriation" modelled after those created by Braun (1985), Plog and Hantman (1990), and Klein (1997). The multiple regression equation resulting from this effort dates the Hatch site's features more precisely and accurately than would be possible with phase-based approaches, allowing us to construct a more dynamic history of the settlement.

**Lembo, Lauren (RGA, Inc.)**

Early Archaic to Woodland Period Inhabitants: A Culturally Stratified Prehistoric Site within the Inner Coastal Plain Region of New Jersey

The Avalon Old Bridge Prehistoric site (28-Mi-275) was identified as three separate loci on an upland terrace along Deep Run and one of its tributaries. The preliminary results of an archaeological data recovery conducted at Locus 1 suggests that Early Archaic occupation is represented, with the vast majority of Archaic period tools recovered from the B2-horizon, while Woodland period ceramics and tools were predominately found within the overlying B1-horizon. The presence of four intact features revealed that hearths were constructed and used and food processing occurred in at least several locations. Additionally, both expedient and formal tools found throughout the site locus indicates that activities surrounding knapping and possibly food processing occurred to a considerable degree. The recovery of diagnostic tools and ceramic sherds from within deeply buried, temporally discrete contexts provides evidence of a multi-component stratified site that most likely functioned as a seasonal procurement encampment spanning several periods of prehistory. Locus 1 of the Avalon Old Bridge Prehistoric site has the potential to contribute to our existing knowledge of Early Archaic to Middle/Late Woodland period Native American lifeways within the South River drainage in Middlesex County, New Jersey.

**LoDico, Anne (Stockton University)**

A brief investigation of the transportation of raw materials into Upper Township, Cape May County, New Jersey during the Late Woodland Period

This project investigates the prehistoric transportation of raw materials into Upper Township, Cape May County, New Jersey through an examination of the Corson Collection at the Cape May County Historical Museum. The Corson Collection is comprised of 439 stone tools which were either hand-collected from the surface or hand-collected following farm plowing procedures. The stones tools are manufactured from a variety of non-local lithic materials which indicates the existence of trade networks and/or long-distance travel. A series of archival and geographic information systems-based analyses are used to highlight the possible expanse of the socioeconomic networks and landscape use of Native American populations living at least seasonally in Upper Township during the Late Woodland Period. Analyses indicate that trade routes likely existed throughout the northeastern region of the United States, and that at least some of the raw materials were procured directly.

**Lowery, Darrin, (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research & Smithsonian Institution)**

Meadowood to Delmarva Adena in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain

The Early Woodland period is considered by many as an era of experimentation. Recent investigations have revealed a Meadowood presence dated between circa 500 calBC and 1000 calBC at a few sites on and adjacent to the Delmarva Peninsula. Several of these sites have revealed early coiled shell-tempered "Mockley" ceramics with associated dates ranging from 800 to 1000 calBC. These sites have also produced Meadowood diagnostic remains (i.e., Vinette I ceramics, Meadowood points, Meadowood cache blades, and other non-local exotic paraphernalia). Other sites in the Chesapeake have revealed early coiled shell-tempered "Mockley" ceramics with dates ranging from 400 cal BC to 100 calBC and associated with non-local exotic Adena paraphernalia. The presence of multiple regional sites containing "Mockley" ceramics that date several centuries to a millennium earlier than previously thought can no longer be viewed as "experimentation". As outlined in this presentation, the recent data highlight the need to overhaul antiquated regional prehistoric "cultural chronologies".

**Luckenbach, Al (Lost Towns Project)**

The Context and Dating of Mockley Ceramics at Pig Point

Between 2009 and 2013 intensive excavations were conducted at the Pig Point Site (18AN50) on the Patuxent River in Southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A stratigraphic column of up to seven feet was discovered which indicated an intensive, continuous occupation of the site for at least 10,000 years. In 2012 excavations began 60 feet uphill from the original excavations blocks at which point the existence of five large ritual pits relating to the Delmarva Adena manifestation was discovered.

The data provided by both of these contexts can be seen as highly significant to the interpretation and dating of Mockley ceramics. This ceramic type is seen by many researchers as a horizon style marker indicative of the arrival of Algonquian groups into the area. Radiocarbon dates as early as 180 B.C. were obtained in

association with Mockley ceramics from the large ritual pits, where they represented the TPQ for these important contexts.

**Ludlow, Mark Michael RPA and Robert Stieg(The Clermont Foundation); and Paul Kadel; Michael K. Kehoe (Avocational Archaeologists of The Archaeological Society of Virginia)**

Vivat Sus Scrofa Domesticus: The Archaeologies & Excavations of the Extant Smokehouse of Circa 1803 (and Possible 18th Century Predecessor Smokehouse) on Clermont Farm, Berryville, Virginia: A Previously Unexcavated, Unrestored, Infilled, Robust, Wooden 19th Century Smokehouse, Including Above Ground Artifact & Smokehouse Furniture Recoveries: Archaeological Excavations at Site 44CK152.

The entirety of the c. 12' X c. 12' interior and a portion of the exterior foundations of the extant c. 14' X c. 14' wooden smokehouse on Clermont Plantation/Farm in Berryville, Virginia, was fully excavated archaeologically to depths of circa 32 inches. Above ground 'soffit pocket' artifacts and 19th century smokehouse furniture was also recovered. Possibly the precise location of a predecessor 18th century smokehouse.

**Luskin, Samantha (Kutztown University)**

The Clay Pipe Assemblage from a 19th Century Milling Village in Northeast Pennsylvania

Tobacco pipes reflect various attributes of the individuals who owned them, including their socioeconomic status and other social affiliations. As such, the analysis of tobacco pipes can provide insight into the socioeconomic organization and composition of historic sites. Here, I present the analysis of clay tobacco pipes recovered during three seasons fieldwork at Stoddartsville, a 19th century milling village in northeast Pennsylvania. Significantly, the analysis of these tobacco pipes helps to reveal: (1) the different social (e.g., socioeconomic, ethnic) groups that constituted the village population; and (2) the connections established between Stoddartsville and the surrounding area as the town developed into a short-lived center of trade and industry in the region.

**Magoon, Dane (University of Leicester)**

Biocultural Adaptation at the Hatch Site (44PG51)

This paper presents a summary overview of biocultural adaptation at the Hatch Site (44PG51), focused upon skeletal indicators of diet, disease, and health and incorporating isotopic data focused upon paleodietary reconstruction. The data from the site is contextualized with other comparative data from the greater Chesapeake Bay region and northeastern North Carolina, with a focus on the Late Woodland I period, associated with the initial introduction of maize into coastal Virginia.

**Makin, Michael (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**

Ritualized Practices in the Algonquian Chesapeake: Hatch Site Overview

The archaeological data from the Hatch site suggest it is a place with a deep history. Radiocarbon dates indicate the site was regularly used for ritual purposes from roughly 900 to 1400 CE. Large pit features containing massive amounts of faunal remains suggest feasting was a major aspect of these rituals. Sturgeon remains found in feasting contexts indicate a connection to the annual arrival of anadromous fish to the James River. Many of the over one hundred recovered dog burials show evidence of sacrifice, suggesting this was an important aspect of these feasts. These ceremonies appear to have concluded with 'termination rites' in which materials associated with the ritual were left in place where the event occurred. While there are certainly some unique aspects of Hatch site rituals, they appear to be part of a larger tradition practiced for many centuries at multiple sites throughout the precolonial Mid-Atlantic. The data from Hatch and sites like it offer clues about the ritual practices of precolonial Algonquians. This paper provides an overview of the Hatch site and explores its place within this ancient tradition.

**Malhotra, Andrew R. (IUP)**

LiDAR and Archaeology: A comparison with Near-Ground Remote Sensing at Fort Allen and Squirrel Hill

This research was a pilot test to see whether LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) can be a valuable source for identifying archaeological features within an archaeological site, either on its own, or in conjunction with near-ground remote sensing. LiDAR has been shown in a variety of research the ability to detect archaeology resources. However, it has yet to be shown if LiDAR could provide archaeologist with a cheaper remote

sensing source, or a method that can be used in conjunction with near ground remote sensing.  
Research Question: Does LiDAR detect archaeological anomalies as well as near-ground remote sensing?  
The near ground remote sensing techniques used are GPR and Magnetometry for Squirrel Hill (Westmoreland County, PA; 2013) and Fort Allen (Portland, Maine; 2015), along with a topographic study for Fort Allen only (2015).  
Methods: Archaeology anomalies will then be detected from contour lines and 3-D models of the site, created from publicly available LiDAR data. These anomalies will then be compared with near ground-remote sensing techniques to see whether there is any overlap, and with ground truthing methods (Squirrel Hill only) to see if the LiDAR archaeology anomalies overlap with any archaeology anomalies found at the site.

**Mascardi, Jean M. (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP)**

Reinterpreting a Nineteenth Century Dairy Agricultural Landscape

Site 44FX0543, located in the Piedmont region of western Fairfax County at Ellanor C. Lawrence Park. The site has had a long debated function by archaeologists and historians. A problematic interpretation of the site function as an enslaved African American dwelling dating to an unknown temporal period of ownership was the result of misinterpretation of landscape, previous archaeological investigations, and the likely misinformation gained through second-hand oral histories of the parkland. The research presented here meant to confirm or reject the previous interpretations pertaining to the function of the site. Background research, primary documentary sources, previous artifact assemblages, new artifact collections, and regional site comparisons synthesized to conclude that the building did not serve as an enslaved laborers dwelling. In addition, the research determined that the Machen family (1844-1935) built the structure in the third quarter of the nineteenth century as feeding house to support their growing dairy agricultural operation.

**Kayla Marciniszyn (AECOM) and Jonathan Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Collections, Cartography and Context: Organizing Old Data with New Technology

Collections of archaeological artifacts and site records from years past have the potential to provide significant insight into current research and projects regarding previously excavated sites. Oftentimes archival records of previous excavations, including field forms, lab records, and site drawings and maps, are either lacking contextual information or have gone missing over time. This paper will focus on the analysis and cataloging of a collection from a site that has undergone multiple excavations over the past two decades. Using current technologies such as database programs and geographic information systems (GIS) we can organize collections data in a more efficient manner to provide easier and more functional access to that data and a better understanding of the contextual information of the artifacts that has been lost over time.

**McDaid, Christopher (Joint Base Langley-Eustis)**

Monitoring and Managing Eroding Archaeological Resources

Fort Eustis is an approximately 8,000 acre peninsula bound by the Warwick and James rivers in Virginia's Tidewater region. There are 234 identified archaeological sites on Fort Eustis that range in age from 10,000 BCE to the early twentieth century. In 2010 the Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program began an archaeological site monitoring program. The data from that effort indicated erosion along the rivers and creeks was a significant threat to the archaeological record of Fort Eustis. An analysis of the monitoring results identified thirty-one sites that warranted having management strategies developed. The resulting study has been the basis for a program of temporary stabilization, National Register of Historic Places evaluations, and more permanent shoreline stabilization. This paper will address how the Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program is developing a methodology to determine which sites warrant protection in place, which warrant data recovery, and which warrant no protective measures.

**McGovern, Rebecca (Virginia Commonwealth University) and Jason Kramer (Germana Archaeology)**

2018 VCU Field School at Fort Germana/ Enchanted Castle site

The summer 2018 Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Field School at the Fort Germana/Enchanter Castle site was an expansive learning environment that encouraged students to be enthusiastic about learning archaeology. With a crew of 5 field school students and 4 interns, there were an abundance of hands on learning experiences and growth opportunities that teaches the students necessary archaeological skills. These skills included opening a test unit, record keeping, lab organization, artifact

processing, and screening. The class also expanded student exposure beyond just the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle site, as field trips to other archaeologically significant areas around Virginia gave us perspective on other projects. For our six-week program, we were focused on the North end of the site, below the dell near the back of Alexander Spotswood's Enchanted Castle's kitchen.

**McHugh, Sean (RGA, Inc./Monmouth University)**

So, where did you put the datum, I thought you had it? A comparison between the philosophy and reality of mapping Jockey Hollow. Jockey Hollow, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey.

As archaeologists, it is incumbent upon us to be redundant and meticulous, particularly with our mapping. However, when ask to share our maps the process usually start with a cold sweat. You see, archaeologists are all too familiar with cartography's little white lie, the map; an areal illustration of the reality of our work. Jockey hollow has been intensively surveyed for close to a century and maps abound. This paper reviews the investigatory process of comparing old to the new, and the results from the field through the lens of a cartography.

**McKnight, Justine (Archeobotanical Consultant LLC)**

Archeobotanical Assessment of Hatch Site Features

This paper details the results of an assessment of macrobotanical remains recovered from the Hatch site (44PG51) archaeological excavations four decades ago. Archeobotanical data from the Hatch site have the potential to inform our understanding of the role that plants served in seasonal aggregation, feasting, and ceremony during the late prehistoric (AD1000 to 1400). The work aims to move beyond themes of subsistence and landscape to explore the cultural processes that influenced plant resource s selection, management, appropriation, scheduling, and management in the Algonquian Chesapeake.

**McKnight, Matthew D. (The Maryland Historical Trust)**

"X" Never, Ever Marks the Spot?: The Maryland Historical Trust's Use of Magnetic Susceptibility to Define Sites and Identify Features

The magnetic susceptibility (or "magnetizability") of surface soils is easily manipulated by human activity. Burning, digging, the introduction of organic matter, and the introduction of foreign stone or other raw materials can all significantly alter the susceptibility of topsoil to magnetic influence. Though magnetic susceptibility meters are relatively inexpensive, easy to use and interpret, and have been available for decades, their use by the archaeological community is a newer phenomenon. Beginning in 2014, the Maryland Historical Trust's, Office of Archaeology began using magnetic susceptibility in its various research programs. This paper will present the varied results from several recent projects by MHT archaeologists making use of this technology.

**McMillan, Lauren (University of Mary Washington)**

Native Pipe Making and Use in the Rappahannock River Valley

Recent archaeological surveys and cataloging of curated collections recovered along the Rappahannock River by the research team at St. Mary's College of Maryland have led to new interpretations and understandings of the Indigenous Cultural Landscapes of the river valley. One such new finding is focused on the long term and intensive use of Native-made tobacco pipes into the last quarter of the 17th century. The continued production and consumption of such pipes so late into the colonial period is striking in comparison to other river valleys in the Chesapeake region. In this paper, I will discuss archaeological and historical sources of evidence for Native pipe making in the region, examine specific motifs and decorations of tobacco pipes recovered along the Rappahannock River, and discuss these phenomena in relation to the unique historical-cultural context of the 17th-century Rappahannock River Valley.

**McMullen, Edward H. (Thunderbird Archeology-WSSI)**

Engineering a waterfront: Bulkhead, cribbing, and grillage construction in Alexandria

The alteration of the Alexandria waterfront from a wet, muddy river bank along the Potomac River to a productive port city was accomplished through various stages of infilling which ultimately led to bulkhead, cribbing, and grillage construction to create a more permanent artificial landscape in the 18th and 19th

centuries. These construction techniques varied from dumping felled trees and timbers onto wet areas to larger and more imposing bulkhead walls constructed of stacked timber beams held in place with iron spikes. Cofferdams and infilling along existing bulkheads and cribbing structures with cobbles would later solidify the expansion of land from the shoreline, leading to the development of a vibrant waterfront. This paper will briefly discuss the construction techniques of recently excavated bulkhead and cribbing walls at Robinson Landing, including the procurement and processing of timbers using dendrochronological data.

**Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory at VCU)**

When the 18th Century meets the 21st: 3D Archaeology at Fort Germanna and the Enchanted Castle

For three field seasons, Germanna Archaeology and Virginia Commonwealth University have teamed to excavate at the site of the early 18th century Fort Germanna and Enchanted Castle site located west of Fredericksburg, Virginia. To expand access to the public and researchers alike, the Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University is 3-D scanning select artifacts recovered during these investigations into this early 18th century frontier landscape. The resulting 3-D digital models are available freely online and 3-D printed replicas are used in public outreach programs as well as instruction of archaeology students at Virginia Commonwealth University.

**Merkel, Alice (The Montpelier Foundation)**

What's In A Name? Defining Site Naming at Montpelier

The motivation behind site naming varies greatly from analytical, managerial or cultural approaches. Historic sites will be compared in order to bring about a descriptive understanding of site naming methodology. Such examples of sites discussed includes Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and Historic St. Mary's City in comparison with smaller sites surveyed via cultural resource management groups. Within these different methodologies there is a place to create defining guidelines of what constitutes a site that can be utilized by a continuous historical site such as the plantation site of James Madison's Montpelier. In this paper comparisons between the different site naming procedures will be discussed to create a more productive, unifying understanding of areas of interest as highlighted through current 20-foot metal detection surveys. By defining site designations not only will surveys of large properties such as Montpelier be clarified but this research will better represent the focus of regionally known historical sites.

**Mikulski, Allen and Kevin Bradley (Veterans Curation Program (New South Assoc))**

Re-Imaging Fort Delaware's Past: A Look at the Benefits of Photogrammetry for Researchers

The Veterans Curation Program (VCP) is currently processing nearly 8,000 artifacts collected from the southeast shoreline at Fort Delaware from a pedestrian survey conducted in the mid-1990s. Fort Delaware is situated on Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River and is most notable for its time functioning as a Federal military prison during the American Civil War. Over 100 years of erosion from the natural currents of the Delaware River and the wake created from shipping activity routinely damaged and overran protective flood measures built along the island. Cultural resources were in constant danger of being entirely washed into the river. The collection currently housed at the VCP laboratory in Alexandria, Virginia represents the results of what equated to an emergency mitigation of part of the site and an opportunity to provide a more additional analysis of the material culture associated with the fort and its occupants. VCP technician, Allen Mikulski, will explore the research potential of this collection, specifically through the use of photogrammetry. What benefits do 3D models of this mostly 19th-century collection possess for research, education, and public outreach? What role has the VCP and the technicians employed there served in this analysis?

**Minkoff, Mary Furlong (The Montpelier Foundation)**

The Montpelier Digital Collections Project: Building a Multidisciplinary, Public, and Accessible Collections Management Database

The Montpelier Foundation is currently in the process of building a framework for a multidisciplinary, publicly accessible online collections management database that meets the needs of Montpelier staff and outside collaborators. This project is being done in partnership with Michigan State's MATRIX and advisors including representatives from other museums, genealogists, antique collectors, humanities scholars, digital experts, and descendants. This paper will discuss the necessity for such a collaborative, multi-disciplinary collection

as the basis for museum interpretation, some of the challenges facing this effort, and the potential benefits of a publicly engaged development process. We hope that our approach will encourage other scholars to adopt a multidisciplinary, co-collaborative approach to understanding slavery and the final product will provide an opportunity for descendants to build a close connection to their past through the artifacts and objects owned and used by their enslaved ancestors.

**Montaperto, Kristin and Jennifer A. Stabler (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)**

“Gone to Glory”: Preserving and Protecting Cemeteries in Prince George’s County

Archival records, combined with new technologies, assist archaeologists with locating historic cemeteries. But with the assistance of an interested and involved public, additional cemeteries both unmarked or long forgotten are rediscovered. Together with the public, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission’s Department of Parks and Recreation and Planning Department, collaborate on recording, protecting, and preserving historic cemeteries in Prince George’s County. However, working with the public has its challenges, especially when the character of communities change, when politics are involved, and there is an eager press. Using examples of community and development cemetery projects, we will discuss both the challenges and rewards of working within a public agency to document and protect the county’s historic cemeteries.

**Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)**

Butchers, Tanners, and Markets: Animal Remains from the Great Turning Basin of the James River and Kanawha Canal

In 1785, led by George Washington, the James River Company was chartered with the purpose of improving navigation on the James River from Richmond to Botetourt County, to allow nearly 200 miles of improved access for the movement of goods and people. In 1835, the incorporation of the James River and Kanawha Company expanded on this work, constructing locks, docking facilities, and other features, with remnants of many of these still visible today. In the mid-1980s, the construction of the James Center at the former location of the Great Turning Basin led to archaeological salvage and excavation of several canal boats. Recovered with those boats were many other artifacts, including a well-preserved faunal assemblage. This assemblage is being used to examine animal consumption in 19th century Richmond as well as to look for evidence of animal processing from nearby tanners and butchers.

**Morehouse, Rebecca J. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)**

The Dos and Don’ts: An Overview of Maryland’s Revised Curation and Conservation Standards

After more than 13 years, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) recently revised its curation and conservation standards for submitting archaeological collections to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) for permanent curation. These revisions were a collaborative effort between MAC Lab staff and MHT and Maryland State Highway Administration archaeologists. The intention was to create a new, improved, and much more user-friendly document. Changes to curatorial best practice, particularly those related to the curation of digital media, approaches to labeling artifacts, and the handling, x-ray, and conservation of metal artifacts were also a driving force behind these revisions. This paper will highlight the primary changes to these standards that archaeologists will need to consider when preparing collections for permanent curation at the MAC Lab.

**Mullen, John P. (Thunderbird Archeology-WSSI)**

Don’t ignore history: Data Recovery Excavations at a Plantation House in Fairfax County

Site 44FX2429 was initially recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter site in 1999 during a road-widening project. No further work was recommended, and the site was deemed not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the site limits were re-investigated during a subsequent Phase I investigation of the surrounding property and was found to contain historic artifacts dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. A remnant stone dwelling foundation and cellar, a sub-floor pit and foundation and/or hearth remnants likely associated with a detached kitchen, and a shallow pit feature possibly associated with a smokehouse were documented during the subsequent Phase II and III investigations. Archival research suggests that site

44FX2429 was first occupied shortly before 1766; archeological evidence supports an interpretation that the site was abandoned shortly after 1810, but prior to 1820.

**Nash, Carol (James Madison University)**

Climate Change Impacts on Archaeological Sites of the Middle Atlantic Uplands

At first glance, the archaeological resources of the uplands of the North American Middle Atlantic region are much less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than are tidal or coastal sites. However, as the impacts of climate change become more pronounced, archaeological sites of the uplands -- including settings in the Appalachian Mountains, foothills and Piedmont plateau -- are subject to a different set of impacts associated with forest cover and slope: drought and high winds that create conditions for frequent wildfires; and extreme precipitation events that lead to severe erosion, flash flooding, or rapid mass wasting. This paper considers examples of such events in recent years and argues that the fragile stratigraphy of upland sites is further compromised by climate change-related extreme weather and fire occurrences. Soil deflation, in particular, creates lagged surfaces where once stratigraphically-separated cultural horizons collapse into each other. The limited amount of field work undertaken in the uplands relative to the lowlands magnifies the loss.

**Newlander, Khori (Kutztown University)**

Provenance Analysis of Pottery Sherds from an Early-19th Century Milling Village in Northeast Pennsylvania

As a non-destructive method for multi-element analysis, portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) has the potential for broad archaeological application. Here, I employ pXRF for the compositional analysis of pottery sherds collected from Stoddartsville, an early-19th century milling village built along the upper Lehigh River in northeast Pennsylvania. My analysis demonstrates that compositional data can be used to source pottery sherds to regional potteries, documenting the links developed between Stoddartsville and the surrounding region as the village grew into a short-lived center of trade and industry. At a more general level, this study demonstrates the potential for historical archaeologists to use compositional data, even in the absence of makers' marks, to source historic artifacts and, in turn, develop insights into regional economies.

**Norbut, Kristen T. (Monmouth County Park System)**

Finding James R. Keeler: How a carved artifact scratched the surface of a Civil War orphan's history

In 2012 a small archaeological survey was performed in Yellow Springs, Pennsylvania in advance of minor site improvements. Although the site's location is layered with fascinating history, from the town's origins as an eighteenth century spa village, to a Revolutionary War hospital for those wintering in nearby Valley Forge; later becoming an orphan's school for children of Civil War veterans, an artist colony, and an early movie studio; initial findings revealed a commonplace scatter of nineteenth century domestic deposits. Back in the lab, a staff member washing artifacts noticed that one piece of coal had been carved with the words "JAS KEELER 1884." This study follows the research into James Robinson Keeler, the 14 year old orphan who etched his name in a piece of anthracite and the working-class reconstruction-era world he lived in.

**O'Keeffe, Alexa and Michael Tritsch, Jessica Elliott (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

Combining Vessel and Faunal Data from an Early 19th-Century Slave Quarter

Test excavations on an early 19th-century slave quarter produced large samples of faunal material, including oyster valves, and ceramic and glass vessels. In this presentation we combine the two data sets to explore the diet of the household of enslaved Africans.

**Oliver, Scott (Veterans Curation Program (New South Assoc)**

Pipes and Prisoners: Reanalyzing clay pipes at Fort Delaware

Fort Delaware was a Union prisoner-of-war camp located on Pea Patch Island, between Delaware and southern New Jersey. By the late summer of 1863, Fort Delaware housed approximately 13,000 soldiers with approximately 33,000 men residing at the camp over the course of the war. The Veterans Curation Program is currently processing artifacts found during a surface survey performed in the mid-1990's at Fort Delaware. Of these artifacts, a large amount of decorated tobacco pipes were recovered. These pipes range from basic designs to intricate bowls, including two pipe bowls molded to resemble male faces. Who was using these decorated pipes? Did prisoners have access to non-essential goods like decorated pipes? This poster will

explore the manufacturing dates and locations of these pipes, as well as their provenience on the island, to better understand the access prisoners had to specific goods.

**Oliver, Scott (Veterans Curation Program (New South Assoc))**

Cows, Pigs, and ...Horses?: Comparing the enslaved diet of the Belle Grove and Montpelier plantations

Excavations at Belle Grove Plantation (Frederick County, Virginia) of a 19th-century three enslaved quarters have uncovered a midden of approximately 7,000 faunal remains. While only a small portion of these remains have been identified to date, they offer a preliminary understanding of the enslaved community's diet at Belle Grove. The faunal remains found in the South Yard complex at Montpelier, a contemporary and similarly sized plantation, offers an excellent point of comparison to those found at Belle Grove. This paper will compare the diets of the enslaved community at Belle Grove and Montpelier by analyzing the faunal remains recovered from two sites.

**O'Meara, Elizabeth (University of Mary Washington)**

Personal Adornment in the 17th Century at Nomini Plantation (44WM12)

Nomini Plantation (44MW12), in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was located in the flourishing 17th-century community known as Appamatucks. The focus of this paper is on artifacts of personal adornment recovered from the plantation that date to the 17th century occupation of the site. The artifacts being analyzed include objects such as buttons, combs, spurs, and shoe buckles. I will be examining the meanings and implications of these artifacts in regards to the status and personal identities of those who were using these items, as well as how they fit in to the overall artifact assemblage from Nomini Plantation.

**Parker, Katherine G. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)**

Geophysical Investigations of Colonial Interactions: A Case Study of Two Sites in Northumberland County, Virginia

Recent archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Tennessee-Knoxville in Northumberland County, Virginia, have concentrated on examining the Coan Hall site (44NB11), a seventeenth century homestead belonging to John Mottrom. Less is known about the adjacent Native American center of Sekakawon (44NB111), whose occupation coincides with the early occupation of Coan Hall but which has been subjected to limited evaluation. In order to better evaluate the extent of both of these resources, site-wide ground-penetrating radar and gradiometer surveys were conducted during the 2014-2017 field season and for one week in December 2018. This paper will explore the ways in which the complex political climate of the Potomac River Valley shaped the organization of both Sekakawon and Coan Hall as well as how evidence of interactions between these two communities may be further explored with targeted future archaeological investigations.

**Paynter, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Potential Historic Period Expedient Tools in an Unplowed Context: A Discussion

Several recent projects in Fairfax County have yielded artifacts which may have been used as expedient tools. This paper will examine potential expedient tools in an unplowed late Colonial to New American context. The paper will focus primarily on glass. It will include results from experimental archaeology to examine potential deliberate breakage and use, as well as unintended fracturing that could have occurred during the time period.

**Pecoraro, Luke (George Washington's Mount Vernon)**

A 40-Year Partnership: Mount Vernon and Fairfax County Archaeology

Archaeological investigations at Mount Vernon have been part of the legacy of preservation in Fairfax County since the mid-nineteenth century on 423 privately-owned acres of George Washington's extensive plantation. The formation of a formal archaeology program in the County in 1979 was followed by a permanent archaeology department at Mount Vernon in 1987 coincided with increased regional development and mitigation-driven fieldwork. Approximately 7500 acres of Washington's land lies within suburbs and highway corridors with numerous sites that have been excavated through the County's supervision that greatly increase what is known about the cultural landscape of Mount Vernon. This paper will review the

collaborations between Mount Vernon and Fairfax County's archaeology programs, and summarize some of the new technologies that mutually benefit both entities' research strategies.

**Pettitt, Alisa (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Future Platforms for Analysis and Outreach: Immersive Virtual Reality for Fairfax County Sites

Modern archaeological mapping relies on innovative geospatial technologies and tools for quick and accurate documentation of archaeological data. In addition, the benefit of precise recordation, archaeologists are embracing new technologies to better communicate the wealth and breadth of information tied to sites. Fairfax County, now celebrating forty years of archaeology with just under 4000 recorded archaeological sites, is incorporating new geospatial technologies to present findings that showcase the rich data layers attached to its cultural resources. Specifically, collecting and creating three-dimensional data has provided new possibilities for interpreting Fairfax County sites. This data can be readily disseminated across different platforms for sharing information and reaching diverse audiences of the Digital Age.

In particular, immersive virtual reality (VR) platforms provide opportunities for presenting different archaeological layers that can be explored by experts and non-experts alike. This research investigates approaches for melding traditional and modern mapping methods for developing immersive VR geovisualizations that better convey the multifaceted nature of archaeological data. Highlighting several VR applications developed for Fairfax County sites, this presentation proposes immersive VR as a platform for combining different data layers to exhibit archaeological information through interactive and fun displays.

**Poulos, Anastasia (Cultural Resources Division, OPZ, Anne Arundel County Government)**

The Challenge of Preservation-in-Place for Endangered Cemetery Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Anne Arundel County, located on the Chesapeake's Western Shore, is home to hundreds of marked, well-documented cemeteries, as well as hundreds of unmarked, poorly documented cemeteries. It is among very few Maryland Counties with cemetery protections (Anne Arundel County Code Article 17-6-503). Included in the legislation are parameters for acceptable cemetery boundary delineation, which must be conducted by professional archaeologists. The local government's Cultural Resources Division reviews potential development impacts on cemeteries as a major component of historic and archaeological sites review. Additionally, the County is grappling with the challenge of shoreline erosion from sea level rise, which is endangering many cemeteries. This paper presents lessons learned during the cemetery review process, including a discussion of the pros and cons of the local and State legislation (particularly with respect to the County's strict policy of preservation-in-place), the preliminary stages of hazard mitigation planning for endangered cemeteries, as well as the challenges brought on by "rumored" unmarked cemeteries.

**Reamer, Justin M. (University of Pennsylvania)**

Old Collections, New Data: Insights on the Minisink Site and Upper Delaware Valley Archaeology from the Philhower and Sommerville Collections

The archaeological "curation crisis" is the end result of decades of archaeological excavations producing more artifacts than there are places to curate them or time to analyze them. The Middle Atlantic is not exempt from this, with large collections existing from over a century of professional and avocational excavations. In this paper, I will discuss how archaeologists in the region can work to combat the curation crisis through the analysis of previously undocumented or under-documented collections. I focus on two collections from the Minisink Site, located on the former Bell, Browning, Post, and Philhower properties in Sussex County, NJ. The first, excavated by Maxwell Sommerville in the 1890s, was believed lost until it was recently relocated in storage at the Penn Museum. The second was excavated by Charles A. Philhower between the 1920s and 1961 on his property. Using my ongoing analysis of the Sommerville and Philhower collections, I will discuss what we can learn by studying these previously neglected collections. In particular, I will focus on the ceramics from the Philhower and Sommerville collections and the new information these old collections provide about the people who lived at the Minisink Site and in the Upper Delaware Valley more broadly.

**Reeves, Matthew (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Using GIS to make the invisible visible: Combining LiDAR, Metal Detecting, and Digital Modeling

Since 2012, the Montpelier Foundation has been conducting continuous 20-meter metal detector surveys across the 2650 acre property. In addition to the desire to locate sites for research purposes, these surveys have been intended to locate sites for protection. With the acquisition of high density LiDAR, we have been able to place these sites into a broader context of the surrounding landscape that includes road traces, agricultural ditches, field edges, and other late 18th/early 19th century plantation landscape features. Bringing these intervening features into GIS along with results from metal detector surveys have helped us see beyond discrete sites defined by artifact concentrations towards establishing a much broader site contexts. This paper will discuss the results of these initial studies and how these larger landscape features affects our views on preserving the landscape.

**Reid, Charde L. and David Givens, Lee McBee (William & Mary, Jamestown Rediscovery)**

The Angela Site: Exploring Race, Diversity, and Community in Early Jamestown

While many would recognize Jamestown's historical figures such as John Smith and Pocahontas, few know of "Angela" and the "twenty and odd" Africans who arrived in the English colony in 1619. The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park is excavating the site where Angela once lived. Angela and the other "first" Africans were the founding generation of African-American culture in English-speaking North America, but a sparse archival record tells us little about their lives and experiences in 17th-century Virginia. The archaeological investigation is beginning to illuminate diverse stories of early-colonial Virginia, but these stories cannot be fully told without the community's support and recommendations. Thus, a variety of engagement efforts are taking place to solicit feedback from the descendant community. These community-collaborative approaches have inspired archaeologists to think beyond usual interpretive generalities and explore the complex narrative of colonial entanglements in early Virginia in a new light.

**Resweber, Delaney (University of Mary Washington)**

Stratford Hall: An Analysis of Yard Space at the West Field and Oval Site

The Oval Site (44WM80), a mid-18th-century site, is located on the grounds of Stratford Hall Plantation, and likely associated with the 1738 construction of the big house. This site was excavated by the University of Mary Washington Field School between 2006 and 2014. These excavations revealed a complex of four buildings, currently interpreted as an overseer's house, a kitchen/quarter, a slave quarter/outbuilding, and a barn. For this project, I am cataloging, analyzing, and creating distribution maps using plowzone data from around the two possible quarters, combined with previous research by others, to understand site and yard uses. Yard space is commonly associated with enslaved African sites and most of these sites have evidence of swept yards. Trash middens can be used to separate the yard spaces between two sites and the presence of swept yards and trash middens, or the lack thereof, can aid in identifying the use of these two structures and the sociocultural relationship between the inhabitants of both structures.

**Rohm, Machenzie Caldwell and Carter Shields (Versar) and Dr. Dana Kollmann (Townson University)**

The Norman Cemetery, Prince William County, VA: Navigating Cemetery Excavation and Relocation within our Communities

The Charles E. Norman Cemetery is a small, largely unmarked, mid-nineteenth century family burial ground located in Prince William County, Virginia. Versar was contracted by the Prince William County Department of Public Works to delineate and excavate the cemetery in advance of the construction of a new fire station. This was one of the first cemeteries in northern Virginia to be excavated after the passing of House Bill 997, which strengthened the requirements for disinterment and relocation of human remains from a cemetery. This paper discusses lessons learned specifically regarding how we interact with the public, descendants, and other stakeholders as part of this inherently sensitive process and our obligations to the communities we work in. It also provides an example of how a synthesis of archival research, archaeological evidence, bioarchaeological analysis, and interpretation of the cemetery's spatial arrangement can contribute meaningful information not only to regional mortuary contexts, but also to living descendants. The Norman cemetery project produced data informing high level burial practice trends as well as touching on the very personal, including potential identification of the individuals buried there.

**Sanford, Doug (Virginia Slave Housing Project) and Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)**

MAAC in the 21st Century

A few dozen archaeologists organized the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in 1970 as an informal platform to disseminate recent findings, develop archaeological themes, and debate research designs. In this paper, we present a systematic analysis of past MAAC conference programs and papers with a specific focus on how the conference, and therefore discipline, has changed and grown. If, as former MAAC President Dennis Curry wrote in 1985, “the Conference has played a major role in determining the direction of archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region,” this paper provides an opportunity to assess that direction, past and present. We consider the following trends: sub-disciplinary shifts, changes in research foci, and professional demographics. We anticipate that a thorough retrospective of MAAC over the ages will offer new goals, initiatives, and reflexivity in the future.

**Santucci, Steve (ASNJ)**

Not just your average grandparents’ attic full of stuff: Morristown National Historical Parks 85 years of archaeological finds!

Morristown National Historical Park was the first of its kind in the National Park System. Since its beginnings archaeological digs have occurred in almost every decade. The various sites that make up this National Park cover four distinct years of Military occupation as well as civilian. The finds prove to be challenging in many ways from obscure partial fragments to out of context identifiable objects. The landscape attracted soldiers and tourist alike. This is an examination into the collection and the complexity of artifacts that keep historians and researchers alike on their toes!

**Scheid, Dwayne (Colonial National Historical Park), David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery), Gary Speiran (U.S. Geological Service), Jennifer Cramer (Geoscientist-in-the-Parks) and Dorothy Geyer (Colonial National Historical Park)**

Threats Abound: Responding to Climate Change and Planning for the Future at Jamestown Island

Impacts of climate change on riverine and coastal environs have been felt by people throughout the Middle Atlantic and Jamestown Island for thousands of years. Threats to the island include: rising sea level, tidal surge, inundation, erosion and the impacts of the increasing strength and quantities of major storm events. In addition, a newer threat of rising groundwater now also impacts the cultural resources of Jamestown Island. Archaeologists and leaders from the National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park, Preservation Virginia, Jamestown Rediscovery, the U.S. Geological Service, and the Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management of NC State University have been working to document the impacts and plan for the future of Jamestown Island. This paper discusses the threats facing the archaeological sites, identifying what has been and could be lost in the future on Jamestown Island, and how the organizations are working to study, plan, and prepare for a future with increasing environmental impacts.

**Schweickart, Eric (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)**

Colonial Resource Management Strategies at Coan Hall: Case Studies in Clay and Fuel Wood Acquisition

The English settlers who occupied Coan Hall conceptualized the world around them in a manner shaped by the social and environmental circumstances of their country of origin. Seventeenth-century English landowners were beginning to widely embrace the process of enclosure, which represented a new way of conceptualizing land, space, and the extraction of natural resources. These new ideologies helped shape relationships between individuals and their cultural and ecological environment. In this paper, I compare charred wood and ceramic building materials from several features at Coan Hall filled between 1650 and 1720 to interpret the changes and continuities in fuel wood and clay management strategies over this important period. In so doing, I seek to better understand how the individuals who lived and worked at this site conceptualized their relationships with their environment and the natural resources that they relied upon.

**Shepherd, Rebeca and Natalie Pope (New South Assoc)**

Archaeological Excavations at Historic Warwicktowne, Former City Farm, Newport News, Virginia

The City of Newport News, Virginia recently funded archaeological research at sites believed to be associated with historic Warwicktowne (1680-1813). The sites are located at the confluence of the Warwick River and Deep Creek on the former City Farm property. The study contained several tasks including

historical research, monitoring of building demolition, remote sensing, excavation, and public outreach. The field effort was completed in early December 2018 and artifact analysis is currently underway. This presentation provides an overview of the public outreach effort and field findings.

**Sickler, Maxwell (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Lithic Toolmaking Traditions and Distribution in the Rappahannock River Valley

Lithic materials have long been traditionally examined artifactual categories that archaeologists have used in the reconstruction of North American indigenous lifeways. This article paper examines the lithic artifact assemblages from two Early to Middle Woodland sites of in the Rappahannock River Valley of northern Virginia; Port Micou and Westmoreland Berry Farm. Each site contains a wide variety of diagnostic lithic tools and stone types which potentially suggest the presence of indigenous migrants and inter-regional trade routes within the Rappahannock River Valley. Non-local stone types including Metarhyolite, Carolina Slate Belt rhyolite, Greenstone, and Orthoquartzite are all found in abundance within these two sites and suggest the Rappahannock valley's prominent position within the Middle Atlantic's lithic exchange system. Additionally, this article will examine the spatial distribution and temporal distribution of lithic projectile points and debitage at Port Micou and Westmoreland Berry Farm.

**Singer, Zachary (The Lost Towns Project) and James McAvoy (Nottoway River Survey)**

The Little Rocky Creek Site: A Clovis Quarry-Related Site in Hanover County, Virginia

In 2004, after a ten-year search for the lithic source of Weathering Amber Chalcedony, James McAvoy discovered the Little Rocky Creek Site, which is a quarry-related Clovis site. Since 2004, James has conducted controlled surface survey and test excavations. In this paper, we report the results of the ongoing fieldwork at Little Rocky Creek and discuss the Clovis lithic assemblage including the composition of the Clovis tool assemblage and the Clovis lithic reduction activities at the site.

**Sipe, Boyd (Thunderbird Archaeology)**

We Are Not Your Research Project – Archeological Excavation of the Cool Spring Farm Cemetery, Loudoun County, Virginia

The real estate interests of a tech giant pit a lapsed Marxist archeologist against a faith-based African American historic preservation group in the nation's wealthiest county. At stake, the relocation of ten graves, likely members of a white slave-owning family who died between about 1763 and 1823. Let's discuss the Southern folk cemetery tradition, corporate greed, racism, and the problems and functions of archeological knowledge.

**Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Good Policy, Good Results: Data Recovery of Site 44FX3789 a circa 1760 – 1820 Quarters Site in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia.

It is the written policy of the Fairfax County Park to avoid disturbing significant archaeological resources during park development. If avoidance is not feasible, policy requires mitigation of the impacts. The process can be long, beginning with the formation of a team including members from the Planning, Operations, and Resource Management Divisions to ensure all concerns are identified and addressed. Planning for a baseball complex east of Centreville triggered this process, leading to the identification, evaluation, and data recovery of site 44FX3789 a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century quarters. The policy driven investigations, combined with extensive coordination with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and assistance of several outside researchers and volunteers, resulted in a wealth of information about the people living at the site and the daily activities performed in what would have been a near frontier setting.

**Sperling, Stephanie (M-NCPPC)**

The Effects of Climate Change on Archaeological Sites in the Jug Bay Complex

The Jug Bay Complex (JBC) is located near the head of tide on Maryland's Patuxent River. Dozens of prehistoric sites ranging from the Early Archaic through Contact have been documented by The Lost Towns Project (Anne Arundel County) and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (Prince George's County) on both sides of the river. Due to climate change, the JBC archaeological resources are being affected by sea level rise, increasing salinity, storm surge, siltation, and erosion along the banks of the

river and the smaller tributaries. Anthropogenic erosion of park trails surrounding Jug Bay is also impacting resources. This presentation will discuss a FY19 grant that will examine the archaeological potential of JBC with an emphasis on natural and cultural processes preserving and/or compromising the subsurface deposits.

**Stewart, James (New South Assoc)**

The Fort Monroe Head Engineer Quarters

New South Associates, Inc. excavated the rear yard of the 1838-1910 Fort Monroe Head Engineer Quarters in 2018. These excavations documented a connected outbuilding that served as offices for Army Corps of Engineers Officers during the nineteenth century. This paper draws together archaeological and documentary evidence to present a snapshot of living conditions during the Fort's period of construction and later nineteenth century occupation by the antebellum Artillery School of Practice and post-Civil War garrison.

**Stewart, Michael R. (Temple University and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)**

The Upside of Erosion and Colluvial Processes in Regional Archaeological Research

Erosion and the colluvial processes with which it can be linked may provide benefits for archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic Region. Colluvial processes can lead to the preservation of sites and can occur at a variety of spatial scales on landscapes. Some areas of colluvial deposits may be too small, precluding their identification prior to field survey. This has implications for field methodologies that go beyond the use of standard interval shovel testing in archaeological surveys. Erosion and colluvial processes also can provide insights about: natural and cultural processes impacting the environment, including the possible management of landscapes by native peoples; and rates of soil formation which have implications for field strategies. Examples are provided to illustrate each of these issues.

**Stickland, Scott M. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Reconstructing the Neighborhood of Indian Neck, Virginia

Indian Neck, the ridge of land that defines the boundary between present-day Essex and King and Queen counties, is the center of modern Rappahannock tribal life. "The Neck," as it is known, was also the location of a Rappahannock reservation after they were dispossessed of their pre-invasion homelands along the Rappahannock River circa 1667. While much is written about the 17th- to early 18th-century Rappahannock indigenous landscape, equivalent documentary records and accounts are scarce throughout the 19th century. It is by using oral histories of the Rappahannock people in conjunction with census, land, and tax records that the dynamics of the Indian Neck neighborhood are explored.

**Stieg, Robert W. Jr. (The Clermont Foundation, Berryville, Virginia) and Mark Michael Ludlow, Jane Ailes, Michael K. Kehoe, Marcus Lemasters (Avocational Archaeologists of The Archaeological Society of Virginia)**

Finding the Thomas Wadlington Store of Circa 1756 and 'The Old Road' of Circa 1742 on Audley Farm, Berryville, Virginia: An Eighteenth Century Small Scale Rural Commercial & Agra-Industrial Complex (Formerly a Portion of the Historic Clermont Plantation). A Joint Venture Project at the Request of Clermont Farm - Graciously Consented to by Audley Farm.

In 1750 a young 18-year-old George Washington surveyed a 353-acre parcel for John Vance, Vance's second step in obtaining a land grant from the Northern Neck Proprietary. Within a few months, Vance obtained his grant, and then in 1753 sold the parcel to Thomas Wadlington. On this parcel Wadlington constructed the extant Clermont House in 1755-1756. During his residence at Clermont, Thomas Wadlington operated a rural store for which a portion of the store ledger is extant. From the store ledger it is evident that Wadlington was conducting a small scale rural commercial and agricultural industrial enterprise in a complex of buildings. The exact location of the Wadlington's store complex had remained unknown but was suspected to have had some association with his acquiring another Northern Neck Proprietary grant in 1756 for a 'odd' narrow rectangular 36-acre wedge of ungranted land sandwiched between parcels not owned by Wadlington but adjacent on one side to the land Wadlington purchased from John Vance. That 36-acre parcel is now within the boundaries of Audley Farm. In order to ascertain whether there were Colonial era buildings with the 36-acre parcel, a number of archaeological methodologies were employed. All were first based upon multiple archaeological metal detecting strategies and a comprehensive 'reading' of the subtle land forms. During the

archaeological on-location efforts and archival research, the existence of colonial roads and paths were found adjacent to and very near Wadlington's complex of buildings. The most important was the location of the road from Watkins Ferry on the Potomac River to Kersey's Ferry on the Shenandoah River where it intersected with the road to Alexandria. The road was petitioned for and laid off in 1741 and 1742 as found in the Orange County, Virginia Court records. It was an important road since it provided access to Alexandria for settlers in western Maryland and what is now Berkeley, Jefferson, and northern parts of Frederick and Clarke counties. It was an appropriate strategy for Wadlington to place his business complex along this road and its subsequent reroutings.

**Sullivan, Shannon (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Post Holes and GIS: Mapping the Function of 16th Century Post Holes

At James Madison's Montpelier, Mount Pleasant was the original home site of James Madison, our fourth president, and his family in Orange, VA. It was originally built in 1723 by enslaved workers sent by Ambrose and Frances Madison, the president's grandparents, and was lived in until James Madison Jr. was nine years old, in the 1760's. The Montpelier Foundation started archaeology at Mount Pleasant in 1987 and continued through 2002. Throughout these excavations, multiple features were found, including numerous post holes that potentially relate to structures, fencelines, and yard furniture. This paper aims to use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze spatial and artifact patterns to determine the uses of these post hole features. This will be done by converting the AutoCad data to GIS, and reanalyzing the original paperwork from when each feature was excavated. The analysis of these post holes will help with understanding other early Piedmont sites. It will also help us understand the beginnings of Montpelier as a plantation, as well as the type of land use that was going on at early plantation sites.

**Taylor, Samantha (New South Assoc)**

Public Archaeology at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site

Since Germanna Archaeology's first field season in 2016, the foundation has hosted annual public archaeology initiatives in which descendants and the local community are able to tour the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle site and interact with field school students and interns. This year marked the first year in which the Germanna Foundation hosted four public access days and that participants were encouraged to fill out a feedback survey. The purpose of this survey was to gauge the participants' reaction/interpretation of the open house event, introduce the local community to the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle site, its history, and recent archaeological endeavors, and to gauge the participants' knowledge and perception of archaeology as a whole. This paper discusses the results of the feedback survey and how it can be used to plan future public outreach initiatives at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle site and better engage with descendants and the public at large.

**Tonkavitch, Isabella (St Mary's College of Maryland)**

Analyzing the Temporal Dimensions and Spatial Utilization of the Nanzatico Site

Tonkavitch, Isabel (St Mary's College of Maryland)

The Nanzatico site, excavated in 1995 by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, is a predominantly pre-Contact Native site along the Rappahannock River near Portobago Bay. The collection was cataloged and analyzed as part of the Rappahannock Indigenous Cultural Landscapes survey conducted by St. Mary's College of Maryland through a National Endowment for the Humanities grant. This poster conveys the preliminary findings of this analysis, which provides new insights on the temporal dimensions and spatial utilization within the site.

**Tritsch, Michael R. (The Johns Hopkins University, The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)  
Sophia Futrell (University of Maryland, College Park)**

Preliminary Faunal Analysis of Free African American Communities in Easton, Maryland

The development of Southern American foodways and their origins under plantation slavery have long been a productive domain for archaeological research. Most of this work has focused on faunal and botanical material from slave quarters. This paper begins to explore a complementary dimension of such traditions with a preliminary analysis of nineteenth-century faunal material from a free black community in Easton,

Maryland, emerging prior to the Civil War and continuing into the postbellum period. By doing so, the authors explore urban dimensions of Southern food and the relationship of free African Americans to the foodways of the plantation. These sites were excavated by the University of Maryland and faunal remains were identified using the type collection at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

**Troccoli, Ruth, Christine Ames (DC HPO), and L. Chardé Reid (College of William and Mary)**  
The Challenges of Developing Ethical Processes for the DC Archaeology Program's Cemetery Response Team

As public servants how do we square the ethical treatment of cemeteries, burials, and communities in the face of relentless development pressure? The issues we are wrestling with include developing ethical processes for cemeteries despite a broad range of variability among settings and cases. We ask: When is it ok to remove a burial? How do we develop more equitable consultation practices that ensure descendant communities have a seat at the table? How do we identify a descendant community from an undocumented cemetery? What underlying processes lead to an urban cemetery escaping contemporary documentation? Who is the descendant community of a pauper's field?

**Uunila, Kristi and Ronald Marney, AICP, CFM (Calvert County Government)**

Diverse Resources, Diverse Dangers: Cultural Resources Mitigation in Calvert County, Maryland

Since the late 17th century, some Calvert County shorelines have receded more than one hundred feet, and archaeological sites and standing structures have gone with them. This paper summarizes steps that Calvert County Government has taken to identify cultural resources and quantify vulnerability to increasingly violent storm events and flooding. It also discusses how we might coordinate the roles of the various local agencies that plan for and respond to potential and current effects of climate change.

**Veit, Richard, Matthew Bielecki and Sadie Dasovich (Monmouth University)**

Luck of the Drawer: Assessing the Herbert C. Kraft Collection at Seton Hall University

For much of the late 20th century Herbert Kraft (1927-2000) was New Jersey's leading archaeologist and an internationally renowned expert on the Lenape. Through field schools, presentations, publications, and the creation of the Museum of Archaeology at Seton Hall University, Kraft revolutionized New Jersey archaeology and transformed our understanding of regional prehistory. Recently, my colleagues and I had the opportunity to reexamine the collection of the Museum of Archaeology and assess its potential as a research and teaching tool. The collection includes an extraordinary assortment of lithic materials reflecting almost all periods of human prehistory. Exceptional examples of other artifact classes, including ceramics, tobacco pipes, trade goods, faunal remains, and pottery are all present and provide interesting research opportunities. The collection, substantial portions of which were acquired from other researchers, also sheds light on the development of regional archaeology, and in some cases highlights the archaeological potential of areas that are now largely urbanized. This paper highlights some of the materials held at Seton Hall and their potential for informing our understanding of regional prehistory.

**Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Further Examination of Colchester's Continuing Mysteries

Located in the center of Old Colchester Park and Preserve in southern Fairfax County, Virginia are one brick and one stone chimney bases with artifacts dating to no later than the mid-eighteenth century. Evidence of these two structures was revealed during excavations in 2012 and 2013: a teardrop shaped brick hearth and foundation and a second structure with a four foot by four foot sub-floor pit. These buildings are approximately one mile from the historic center of Colchester, a colonial tobacco port town ca. 1754-1830 located on the Occoquan River. The Fairfax County Archaeology and Collections Branch, County Archaeological Research Team (CART) returned to Site 44FX0704 in early 2018 to expand around the sub-floor pit to determine the structure's size and overall function, exposing the extent of the stone chimney base. Further analysis of the artifacts and the physical footprint of the buildings will provide a better understanding of the inhabitants of Fairfax County in the eighteenth century.

**Vento, Frank J. (University of Pennsylvania)**

Genetic Stratigraphy, Paleosol Development and Climate Change in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Genetic Stratigraphy, Paleosol Development and late Quaternary Climate Change in the Mid-Atlantic Region  
The purpose of this paper given obvious time constraints is to synthesize and organize the geomorphology of the Mid-Atlantic Region as it relates to Native American archaeological sites. This will consist of two parts: first is a paleo-environmental and paleoclimatic reconstruction from Late Pleistocene to the present to better place cultural developments on an ecological stage. This will be presented in sufficient detail so as to be able to relate environmental and climate change to cultural developments (where appropriate) such as the Younger Dryas, the Sub-Boreal, the Neo-Atlantic/Medieval Warming and the Little Ice Age. The second part of this presentation will utilize genetic stratigraphy to organize the geomorphology of both coastal barrier islands and major drainage systems into chronostratigraphic units based in part on dated paleosols for the purpose of the dating of cultural deposits, correlating chronostratigraphic units within and between drainage basins as their correlation with dated paleosols identified on Atlantic coastal barrier islands. This will include the development of a standard terminology that describes these genetic units as they relate to climatic, paleoenvironmental and cultural strata.

**Wall, Robert (Towson University)**

Paleoindian to Early Archaic Quarrying and Bifacial Reduction in the Middle Atlantic Region: The Barton and Lockhart Sites

This poster illustrates the process of quarrying and early stage lithic raw material reduction during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene in the Middle Atlantic region. Examples used to illustrate this process are the Lockhart site (44WR20), an Early Archaic Flint Run complex jasper quarry-related site, and the Barton site (18AG3), which contains a deeply buried Paleoindian component. The Lockhart site, located adjacent to jasper outcrops, contains quarry debris and a variety of early stage biface forms including large quarry blanks, flake blanks, bifacial cores, block shatter, and early stage biface forms. The Barton site assemblage, derived from a location a short distance from Shriver chert sources, lacks the larger quarry debris forms but does exhibit the biface reduction process evidenced by staged bifaces and cores as well as hard and soft hammer percussion. A description of the quarrying and initial processing of lithic raw materials derived from nearby outcrops is described for both sites.

**Walters, Patrick (TRC Environmental, Inc.)**

Synthesis of Prehistoric Settlement in the Lower Mantua Creek Drainage, Gloucester County, New Jersey

The Lower Mantua Creek Drainage (LMCD) study area offers a unique opportunity to examine prehistoric settlement patterns in a focused area on the Inner Coastal Plain. Of the 2,580 hectare study area, more than 20 percent has been surveyed to date, and more than 40 prehistoric sites have been identified. This sample provides a robust data set for comparative analysis of site type, chronology, setting, and formation. When viewed through the lens of previously conducted settlement patterns for the region (Kraft and Mounier 1982; LBA 1987; Watson and Custer 1990; Stewart and Cavallo 1991; Wall 2018), the LMCD appears to conform to existing settlement models in terms of site setting and chronology, especially in the Late Archaic/Early Woodland transitional period. Conversely, the data also suggests the prehistoric occupants of the LMCD differ in site type and formation from these models, specifically as it relates to the base camp-satellite (transient) camp framework documented in other environments on the Inner Coastal Plain. This research also provides interpretations of the focused settlement pattern through an examination of multiple environmental factors.

**Ward, Caitlyn-Jean (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Feuding Fences: An Analysis of the Two Fence Lines in the South Yard at James Madison's Montpelier

Archaeological excavations in the South Yard of James Madison's Montpelier have been ongoing for the last 28 years, and have uncovered much of the story of the lives of the enslaved community once living there. Landscape features such as dwellings, smokehouses, and two fence lines have been uncovered through this work. These past excavations encouraged the Montpelier Archaeology Department to further excavate in 2017 in the South Yard, to reveal the second fence line that runs throughout the landscape between the Duplexes and the Stable Quarter. With both fences excavated, several questions arose about function and

time period, and more specifically which fence stood first and for what reason. This paper will discuss the functions and sequence of events for each fence. It will provide an analysis of the fence lines to determine the construction and deconstruction phases of each fence, and evaluate the interactions between the fences and members of the enslaved community who were using the divided spaces between the South Yard and the Stable Quarter. By analyzing this archaeological information, a better understanding of the usage of each fence line overtime can be reached, and will overall aid in the reconstruction of the proper time period fence on the landscape.

**Webster, J. Rebecca (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)**

Evidence of Anglo-Native Interaction at Coan Hall

In 1640, John Mottrom established Coan Hall, the first permanent English settlement in the Northern Neck of Virginia. However, well before, and for over a decade after, Mottrom settled at Coan Hall, the Sekakawon tribe occupied the area. For this paper, Native American and European artifacts recovered from plowzone during the excavations at Coan Hall were identified, dated, and distributions were mapped. In this paper, I seek to identify possible areas of Anglo-Native interaction at Coan Hall and examine how the areas of interaction relate to the location of the manor house. This research will help provide more information about the relationship between those occupying Coan Hall and the local Sekakawon tribe.

**Wells, Aimee (Fairfax County Park Authority)**

Herding Cats: Attempting to Future-Proof Archaeological Data

An increased emphasis on re-examining old collections for new data has highlighted the need for archaeologists to broaden their skill set to include information and data management. Archaeological data must be considered as a curatorial object in its own right, and its creation must be managed for its ability to be shared, protected, documented, and preserved over time, rather than a one-time-use data point. Increasingly, laboratory and repository staff will be expected to have a wide variety of skills in areas such as spatial analysis, museum studies, library science, and information technology as well as in the traditional archaeological role of identifying and interpreting material culture. This paper will examine how Fairfax County's Archaeology and Collections Branch has attempted to create a team of interdisciplinary archaeologists in order to take on the challenge of making archaeological data not only available, but also sustainable.

**White, Richard, Brookes Blades, and Frank Dunsmore (A.D. Marble)**

Cyrus Jacobs: "Farmer and Ironmaster"

For more than a century, Pennsylvania was the ironmaking center of America. Its iron furnaces and plantations employed large and diverse work forces that included skilled workers, slaves, indentured servants and unskilled workers. The ironmasters constructed large plantations to support their interests and their workers. Cyrus Jacobs established ownership of Spring Grove Forge in East Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1797 where he and then his family farmed and produced iron for nearly 70 years. In 2017, as part of the Pennsylvania Rapid Bridge Replacement Project, researchers from A.D. Marble conducted excavations along the Conestoga River at Building 20 within the Spring Grove Forge Plantation Site. Upwards of 30,000 historic artifacts were recovered during the Data Recovery excavations at Site 36-LA-1595. This paper will present the results of the studies.

**Wholey, Heather A. (West Chester University)**

Sea Level Rise, Predictive Modeling and Heritage Resources in Delaware's Inter-Tidal Zone: Indicators from Shepard's Island

The Delaware Bay is the second largest estuary along the U.S. Atlantic coast and is experiencing some of the gravest effects from Sea Level Rise. Most of the estuarine shoreline is fringed by salt marshes that have been developing for the past 2,000 years but are now being lost at a rate of up to an acre/day. The trend suggests that much of the Delaware Bay wetlands may convert to open water at a variable rate, and that about 10% of documented archaeological and historic resources will soon be inundated or surrounded by salt marsh. A multi-disciplinary pilot project targeted the Milford Neck portion of the Delaware Estuary. Sediment cores were extracted from the marsh adjacent to Shepard's Island, a dryland hummock surrounded by salt

marsh, to document marshland border changes over time and to estimate future changes. An archaeological survey on the hummock itself yielded evidence for human occupation. Using stratigraphic data, ArcGIS modeling, and paleo-environmental and SLR history, we reconstructed the Holocene coastal landscape at Sheppard's Island and developed predictions for future changes. Existing predictive models suggest these hummocks within the intertidal zone are low probability for archaeological recovery. The Shepard's Island survey results contradict this and reveal that sites in these locations are on the front-line for experiencing adverse effects from SLR. These landscapes serve as harbingers for the impacts of environmental changes on cultural resources along the estuary.

**Williams, Natalie (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Analysing and Evaluating the Utility of 10 ft. Metal Detector Survey

The Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier has used gridded metal detector survey to identify sites since 2012. Over the course of the last six years staff metal detectorists have surveyed roughly 20% of Montpelier's 2,650 acres, revealing scores of sites including barns, work areas, and slave quarters among other sites. Chicken Mountain, near the southern edge of Montpelier's property line, was surveyed using 20 m. metal detector survey in 2012 before moving on to 10 ft. survey in 2014. This paper will examine the utility of 10ft. Metal detector survey, particularly as it pertains to density and variety of hits excavated during the preliminary 20 m. survey. This research will enable Montpelier Archaeology staff to utilise 10 ft. metal detector survey in the most effective way possible in order to better direct manpower and resources towards our larger departmental goals.

**Yocum, Laura (Kutztown University)**

Identifying Social and Ideological Associations in a 19th Century Cemetery in Northeast Pennsylvania

Historic cemeteries are an invaluable source of demographic, social, and ideological information about the villages with which they are associated. In this study, I focused on a small cemetery at Stoddartsville, northeast Pennsylvania, that has been in use since the early-19th century. I examined iconography and grave marker styles as a reflection of the changing ideological and social associations that characterized Stoddartsville as its economic orientation and social composition changed over time. Research at sites like Stoddartsville provides important insights into the demographic, social, and ideological character of small, early industrial American villages, complementing research into larger towns and cities.