



Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference


1970 - 2020

OUR MISSION: To provide a yearly conference and a professional journal for archaeologists, both avocational and professional, working in the Middle Atlantic area: a place to meet, discuss problems and issues, present recent work, and socialize with our colleagues.

50th Annual Meeting
March 19-22, 2020

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MAAC Student Sponsors

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.

In Memory of Melburn D. Thurman
Archaeological Society of Delaware (2)
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Meeting Information

Registration is in the **Lobby Hallway**

Book Room is in the **Lobby**

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

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

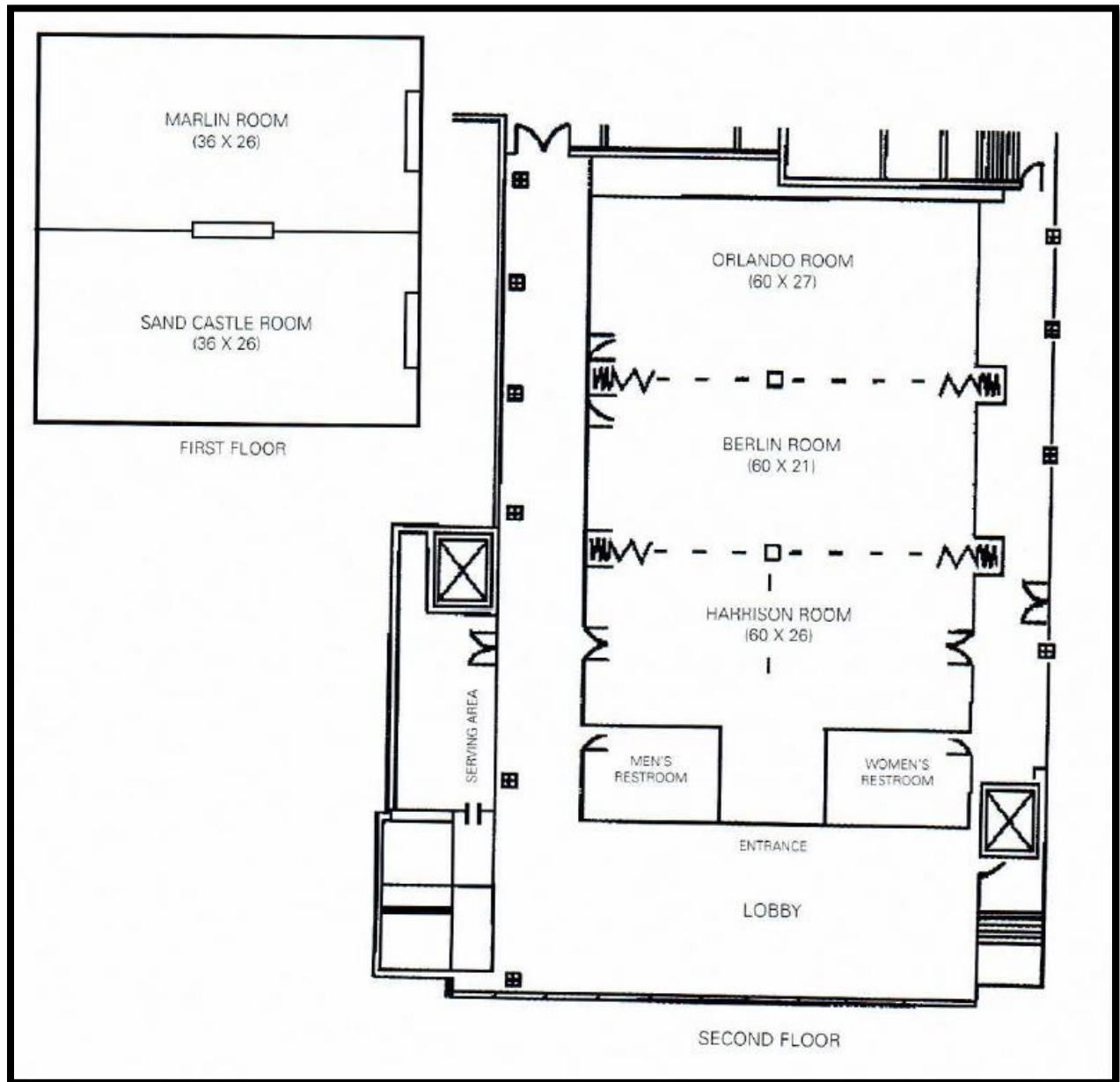
Track C sessions are in the **Harrison Room**

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

*= undergraduate student paper/poster competition

**= graduate student paper/poster competition

Conference Floor Plan



Conference Events

Thursday, March 19

Fieldtrip: Tour of Pemberton Hall and Handsell Historic Homes

When: 10:30 AM-5:00 PM

Advanced Registration is Required

Friday, March 20

Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect

Where: Lobby

When: 11:00 AM-12:00 PM

Student Committee Archaeology Olympics

Where: Marlin/Sand Castle Room

When: 4:00-5:30 PM

MAAC Plenary Session: Keynote Speaker - Dr. Stephen R. Potter

Where: Orlando Room

When: 7:30 PM

Saturday, March 21

MAAC Student Committee Social Mixer

Where: Marlin/Sand Castle Room

When: 6:00-7:30 PM

MAAC General Business Meeting

Where: Harrison Room

When: 7:30 PM

MAAC Reception

Where: Harrison Room

When: 8:30 PM



Calling All Students!

Are you interested in professional development, networking, or just having fun with other students? Then check out all the activities the *MAAC Student Committee* has in store for MAAC's 50th Anniversary!

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

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! Send us your resume prior to the conference, or bring a copy with you and we will match it with your indicated area of interest, for example, CRM, museum work, federal service, etc. If you bring the resume with you, please drop it off at our bookroom table by 12:00 PM on Friday. Your resume will be shared with a resume reviewer from your specified field of interest and you will receive feedback on your resume. We will ensure the return of 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!

See 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 and Twitter: @MAACSC_Students. You can also reach us at 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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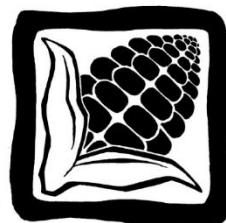


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Friday Evening Keynote Address

The Archaeology of the Potomac River Valley: A View from the National Parks

Stephen R. Potter, Ph. D.

Regional Archaeologist Emeritus, National Park Service

In the late nineteenth century, William Henry Holmes and his associates began the first archaeological survey of the Potomac Valley. Almost one hundred years later, professors William Gardner, Robert Humphrey, and Charles McNett and their students followed-up and expanded on Holmes' earlier efforts. Starting in 1995 and continuing to the present day, the National Park Service has been conducting Overviews, Assessments, Identification and Evaluation studies of 11 major parks in the Potomac River basin. These investigations were planned as a connected series of studies moving westward up the river from Prince William Forest Park to the terminus of the C&O Canal National Historical Park. Highlights from this research include the discovery of new prehistoric and historic archaeological sites spanning over 13,000 years of changing human lifeways and different cultures represented by campsites, villages, workshops, stone quarries, domestic sites, taverns, kilns, mills, armories, forges, fortifications, and battlefields.

Presentation of the Holmes-Gardner Medal to Dr. Stephen R. Potter

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) is pleased to award the inaugural Holmes-Gardner Medal to Dr. Stephen R. Potter on March 20, 2020 at the 50th annual meeting of the conference in Ocean City, Maryland. Dr. Potter is the Regional Archaeologist Emeritus, of the National Capital Region of the National Park Service (NPS), having served in that position from 1984 until 2016.

The Holmes-Gardner Medal recognizes excellence in Middle Atlantic archaeological scholarship by archaeologists who have made enduring contributions to research and practice in the region throughout their careers. It is named after two foundational figures in Eastern North American archaeology, the 19th-century Smithsonian archaeologist William Henry Holmes, and the late-20th century Catholic University Professor, William Gardner, a founding member of the Conference in 1970. This medal was proposed by the late Melburn Thurman, an early member of MAAC.

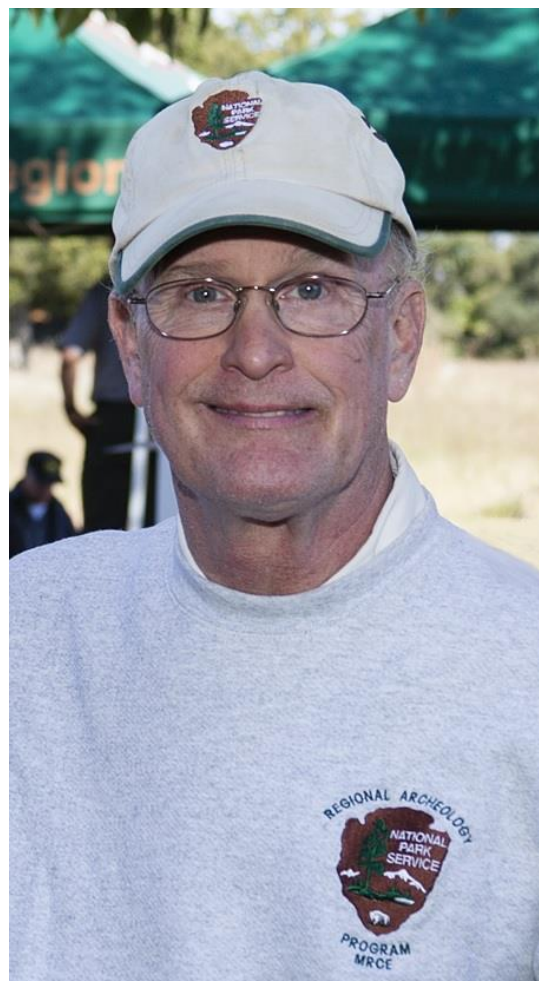
Dr. Potter's continuing research interests include both the archaeology of Native American cultures and historical archaeology of the eastern United States, the 17th-century Chesapeake frontier, the southern Algonquian Indians, the cartographic history of colonial America, the development and history of the American long rifle, and the archaeology and history of the American Civil War.

Dr. Potter has made sustained and major scholarly contributions to the field of Middle Atlantic Archaeology, and developed multiple, clearly articulated research programs that have broadly impacted the practice of Middle Atlantic archaeology. He presents regularly at this conference and has published broadly in venues recognized as authoritative. His innovations in the integration of theory and method have furthered the regional identification of the Middle Atlantic in national contexts and beyond. Furthermore, throughout his career he has mentored graduate students and young archaeologists to award-winning careers in public service. Dr. Potter was previously a recipient of the NPS's highest honor for an individual archaeologist, the John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in National Park Service Archeology.

The author of numerous articles and chapters on a variety of topics, his books include *Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley* and *Archaeological Perspectives on the American Civil War* (co-editor and contributing author). In 2015-2016, he served as a Consultant to the Jamestown Yorktown Foundation for the special, temporary exhibit “Bartering for a Continent: How Anglo-Indian Trade Shaped America.” He is prolific in his appearances on video, radio, tv, newspapers, magazines, and on the internet.

Dr. Potter’s career started at the age of 16 when he began volunteering in the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution. After completing his undergraduate degree and a two-year stint in the Army, Dr. Potter enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he worked with Dr. Joffre Coe, focusing on the lower Potomac River valley. As the NPS Regional Archeologist, Potter was directly responsible for managing archaeological resources across 88,000 acres that crosscut geological, environmental and political boundaries in 14 separate NPS parks within Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. He developed a multi-decade research plan used to prepare detailed historic and prehistoric contexts for the major parks in his region that served as park management tools and as frameworks for understanding the past across space and through time.

The Awards Committee of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference is delighted to present this well-deserved inaugural award to Dr. Stephen R. Potter.



Orlando

8:00-11:00	Archaeology on the Horizon: Looking at the Past, Present, and Future of Archaeology in Baltimore
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-2:40	General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century
2:40-3:00	<u>Break</u>
3:00-4:00	General Session: Bioarchaeology
11:00-12:00	Lobby: Student Committee Coffee Hour

**Berlin
Friday, March 20**

8:00-10:00	More Than Meets the Eye: Archaeological Research in the Northern Virginia Region
10:00-10:20	<u>Break</u>
10:20-12:00	New Research in the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-4:20	New Research in the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys

Harrison

8:00-9:20	General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 18th Century South of the Potomac
9:20-9:40	<u>Break</u>
9:40-11:20	General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 18th Century North of the Potomac
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-2:40	General Session: Retrospectives and Modern Issues in the Middle Atlantic
4:00-5:30	Marlin Room: Student Committee Archaeo-Olympics

Saturday, March 21

8:00-9:40	Panel: In the Beginning: Foundations of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
9:40-10:00	<u>Break</u>
10:00-12:00	Panel: Contributions of Special Analyses, Native American Participation and Public Outreach to Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-3:00	Panel: MAAC to the Future: Seeing 2020 toward the Next 50 Years

8:00-11:20	Current Research in New Jersey Archaeology
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-4:40	New Contributions to the Archaeology of Jug Bay

8:00-10:00	New Discoveries on a Familiar Landscape: 20 Years of Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier
10:00-10:20	<u>Break</u>
10:20-12:00	General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century
12:00-1:00	<u>Lunch</u>
1:00-4:40	General Session: Archaeology of the Native Peoples of the Mid-Atlantic

9:00-11:00	Marlin Room: Poster Session 1
2:00-4:00	Marlin Room: Poster Session 2

2:00-4:00	Marlin Room: Poster Session 3
6:00-7:30	Marlin Room: Student Committee Mixer

7:30-8:30	Harrison Room: Business Meeting
8:30-???	Harrison Room: Reception

Sunday, March 22

8:00-10:00	Shattering Expectations: Analyzing Glass from Archaeological Collections
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8:00-9:20	General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century
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8:00-9:40	General Session: Technology in Archaeology
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Friday Morning (Track A)

Orlando Room

Archaeology on the Horizon: Looking at the Past, Present, and Future of Archaeology in Baltimore

Session Co-Organizers: Adam Fracchia, Esther Read, Katie Boyle, Stephen Israel

Baltimore is a City and metropolitan region with a rich and dynamic history. The City has been recently devalued as "rat and rodent infested" allowing for the devaluing of its present and past peoples and culture. This session focuses on the archaeology of Baltimore, including many new exciting archaeology and preservation projects, which bring to light an alternative history and heritage that can build community and collaboration.

- 8:00 **Baltimore Archaeology in the late 1970s and 1980s: limited resources, unrealized potential and the continuing promise of the archaeology performed at four sites in the City**
Kenneth J. Basalik (CHRS, Inc.)
- 8:20 **Two Industrial Transportation Tours of Baltimore's Past Manufacturing and Processing Establishments**
Stephen Israel (Baltimore Archaeology Forum, Retired)
- 8:40 **Archaeology In The (Political) Trenches: Lessons From Charm City**
Lauren Schiszik (Baltimore City Department of Planning)
- 9:00 **The Future is Now: Preserving Underrepresented Narratives in Baltimore City**
Katherine B. Boyle (National Park Service)
- 9:20 **Public Archaeology and the Politics of Memory at Baltimore's Historic Laurel Cemetery**
Isaac Shearn (Coppin State University), Ronald Castanzo (University of Baltimore), and Elgin Klugh (Coppin State University)
- 9:40 *Break*
- 10:00 **Tradition, Symbolism, and Anti-Semitism: the importance of the Lloyd Street Mikvaot**
Esther Read (UMBC)
- 10:20 **The Shipwrecks of Curtis Bay**
Susan Langley (Maryland State Historic Preservation Office)
- 10:40 **An Archaeological Exploration of the Northampton Iron Furnace**
Adam Fracchia (University of Maryland)
- 11:00 **Discussant**
Jim Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

More Than Meets the Eye: Archaeological Research in the Northern Virginia Region**Session Co-Organizers: Brittany Blanchard and Amanda Benge**

When traversing the Northern Virginia region, it is easy to gaze over seemingly endless housing subdivisions and strip malls and dismiss the area as over-developed and lacking in archaeological potential. However, Northern Virginia is more than suburban sprawl. It includes rolling piedmont countryside, vast coastal floodplains, and even developed areas contain pockets of greenspace often protected from the bulldozer. This session examines archaeological investigations in the Northern Virginia region including recent and on-going excavations. Many of these investigations consist of revisiting previously investigated sites and reassessing their collections using modern methods and improved knowledge of the material culture. Collectively, archaeological research on new and known sites in Northern Virginia is changing how we look at thousands of years of human activity.

- 8:00 **Uhhhh... A Mystery Feature on a Slave Quarters Site in Fairfax County, Virginia**
Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 8:20 **Old Collections, New Directions: Reassessing an 18th Century Homestead in Fairfax County**
Brittany Blanchard (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Amanda Benge (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 8:40 **The Strawberry Run Site: Preservation through Topography**
Joseph R. Blondino (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
- 9:00 **Fragments of a Federal Tavern: A Demonstration of the Importance of Historical Research to Archaeological Interpretation**
Daphne Ahalt (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 9:20 **From Printing Shop to Wartime Haven: Evaluating the New Fredericksburg Archaeological Ordinance at the One Hanover Site**
Kerri S. Barile (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Kevin McCloskey (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
- 9:40 **Thirty Years On, We've More to Work With: Germanna Archaeology and the Chance to Explore Further**
Eric L. Larsen (The Germanna Foundation)

New Research in the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys**Session Organizer: Julia A. King**

This session highlights new research in the Potomac and Rappahannock river valleys, much of it being done by new and emerging scholars. This research, which ranges from individual sites to broader landscapes and from 10,000 years ago to the 18th century, draws on newly-conducted fieldwork, legacy collections, and privately held collections. Pulled together, these materials are providing additional and different forms of information for interpreting the near and distant past in these two important river valleys.

- 10:20 **New Research in the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys: Introduction**
Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 10:40 **The Great Hare: Creation Mythology and Climate Change**
Thomas Baker (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*
- 11:00 **Lithics as a Window into Archaic Period Settlement in Response to Long-term Climate Change using Geospatial Analysis of Sites along the Rappahannock River**
Gail Williams Wertz (College of William and Mary)
- 11:20 **Native Mobility in the Rappahannock Valley: A Lithic Analysis**
Rachel Bissett (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*
- 11:40 **Preliminary Results of the Fendig (44ST1164) Archaeological Site Survey**
Rick Altenburg (University of Mary Washington), Claire Ross (University of Mary Washington), and Madalyn Sadler (University of Mary Washington)

Friday Morning (Track C)

Harrison Room

**General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 18th Century South of the
Potomac**

Session Chair: Eric Schweickart

- 8:00 **The Elite Empiric: An Exploration of John Custis IV's Medical Abilities and Knowledge**
Emily Zimmerman (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
- 8:20 **A “single closely dated assemblage”?: Re-examining the Timing and Nature of the House
Clearance Deposit(s) in the Custis Well**
Eric Schweickart (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
- 8:40 **John Custis IV, Williamsburg's Gentleman Gardener: Recent Excavations at Custis Square**
Megan Veness (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
- 9:00 **Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington And Her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility**
Mara Katkins (The George Washington Organization)

Friday Morning (Track C)

Harrison Room

General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 18th Century North of the Potomac

Session Chair: Ruth M. Mitchell

- 9:40 **Initial Findings from a mid-18th-Century Plantation Site in Maryland**
Anton Motivans (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)
- 10:00 **Reevaluating the Early 18th-Century Roberts Site Diet**
Janine Avante (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 10:20 **Comparative analysis of oyster valves from three Jesuit Manor deposits**
Sally Lechner (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 10:40 ***"A Tract of Land Lying in St. Mary's County Called Tabbs Purchase": New Perspectives on the Tolle-Tabbs Site.***
Ruth M. Mitchell (Historic St. Mary's City)
- 11:00 **Exploring Rodent Caches as a Source of Archaeobotanical Data: Investigations from Bartram's Garden, Philadelphia**
Alexandria T. Mitchem (Columbia University)

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Friday Afternoon (Track A) Orlando Room

General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century

Session Chair: Rebecca White

- 1:00 **Comparative Faunal Analysis of Four African American Sites in Easton, Maryland**
Sophia Futrell (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Tracy H. Jenkins (University of Maryland)
- 1:20 **Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in the Post Bellum Chesapeake**
Elizabeth Eckel (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 1:40 **Making Sense of Change**
Delaney Resweber (The University of Mary Washington)
- 2:00 **Finding Queensware in Philadelphia and Beyond**
Rebecca White (AECOM), George Cress (AECOM), Thomas Kutys (AECOM), and Meta Janowitz (AECOM)
- 2:20 **Victorian Identity, Class, and the Circus**
Claire Ross (The University of Mary Washington)

Friday Afternoon (Track A, cont.) Orlando Room

General Session: Bioarchaeology

Session Chair: Dana D. Kollmann

- 3:00 **The Bioarchaeology of the Simon Hill Cemetery, Prince George's County, Maryland**
Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)
- 3:20 **The Bioarchaeology of the Hughes Site (18MO1) Skeletal Sample**
Rachel Triebwasser (Towson University)*
- 3:40 **Analyzing Human Skeletal Remains Using Data Collected from Two Dimensional Photographs**
Alexis Alemy (Monmouth University)

Friday Afternoon (Track B)

Berlin Room

New Research in the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys, cont.

Session Organizer: Julia A. King

- 1:00 **Anthropomorphic Figures in the Potomac River Valley**
Lauren McMillan (University of Mary Washington) and Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
- 1:20 **Adapting to Colonial Reality with Long-term History: The Evolution of 17th Century Indigenous Households along the Rappahannock River, Virginia**
Josue Nieves (College of William and Mary)
- 1:40 **An Analysis of Contact-Period Native Sites in the Rappahannock River Valley**
Catherine C. Dye (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 2:00 **Rediscovering the Nomini Plantation Site**
Angus Long (University of Mary Washington), Delaney Resweber (University of Mary Washington), Abigail Phelps (University of Mary Washington), Rebecca Brehmer (University of Mary Washington), Ethan Knick (University of Mary Washington), and Emily Hilbert (University of Mary Washington)
- 2:20 *Break*
- 2:40 **Archaeological Investigations at a c. 1690-1710 Domestic Site on the Rappahannock Frontier**
Travis Hanson (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
- 3:00 **Post-Contact Hand-Built Local Ceramics, or What Was Once Called Colonoware: Assemblages from the Potomac and Rappahannock Valleys**
Katherine P. Gill (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*
- 3:20 **Effects of Rising Sea Levels on Select Archaeological Sites in Northern Virginia**
Tera Stocking (University of Tennessee)*
- 3:40 **An Archaeological Examination of Intercultural Interaction at a 17th Century Courthouse**
Rebecca J. Webster (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
- 4:00 **Discussant**
Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Friday Afternoon (Track C)

Harrison Room

General Session: Retrospective and Modern Issues in the Middle Atlantic

Session Chair: Douglas W. Sanford

- 1:00 **MAAC in the 21st Century: A Retrospective based on Conference Programs**
Douglas W. Sanford (Virginia Slave Housing Project) and Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)
- 1:20 **A Tale of Two Neighboring Watersheds: Archaeological Site Preservation in the Wake of Coastal Erosion and Late Holocene Sea Level Rise along the Honga River and within Fishing Bay, Dorchester County, Maryland**
Darrin Lowery (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation)
- 1:40 **A Necessary Humbling: Working with Veterans at Saratoga**
Chris Espenshade (New South Associates)
- 2:00 **Making Live Oysters Talk: The Rhode River 60 Oyster Project**
George F. Riseling, Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Friday Afternoon (Track D)

Marlin Room

Student Committee: Archaeology Olympics

4:00-5:30 PM



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Saturday Morning (Track A)

Orlando

Panel: In the Beginning: Foundations of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

Chair: Gregory D. Lattanzi

8:00-9:40 AM

This session will elicit discussion on the beginnings of the organization. What was the impetus for starting such an organization? What was the archaeological climate like for such a decision to be made? These and other questions will be asked during this panel session. Additionally, the panel is encouraged to relay any experiences or stories that have a connection to MAAC and its founding.

Panelists:

Mike Barber (Longwood University Institute of Archaeology)

Cara Blume (Consultant)

Dennis Curry (Maryland Historical Trust, retired)

Daniel Griffith (Griffith Archaeology Consulting)

Roger Moeller (Archaeological Services)

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Saturday Morning (Track A, cont.)

Orlando

**Panel: Contributions of Special Analyses, Native American Participation and
Public Outreach to Archaeology**

Chair: Elizabeth A. Crowell

10:00 AM – 12:00PM

Beginning in the third quarter of the 20th century, expansion of the application specialized analyses of materials recovered from archaeological contexts enhanced our understanding of the archaeological record. The introduction of scientific analyses, for example ethnobotanical analysis, faunal analysis, and forensic analysis, among others, allowed for a much more complete look at both prehistoric and historical lifeways. The inclusion of Native American participation in archaeological projects brought a different, more complete, voice to archaeological interpretation. Public outreach allows the findings of archaeological technical reports, articles, and books to be brought to the general public. The inclusion of these approaches to archaeology allowed for a maturation of the field. Each of the participants will discuss the contributions of their discipline to archaeological interpretation.

Panelists:

Kevin Cunningham (Retired, Delaware Department of Transportation)

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

Justine Woodard McKnight (Justine McKnight Archeobotanical Consultant, LLC)

Edward Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

Douglas W. Owsley (Smithsonian Institution)

Saturday Morning (Track B)

Berlin Room

Current Research in New Jersey Archaeology

Session Organizer: Richard Veit

This session presents current research from New Jersey archaeological sites both prehistoric and historic.

- 8:00 **Pre-Contact Archaeology at the William Trent House**
Richard Adamczyk (Monmouth University)
- 8:20 **An Overview of Excavations at the William Trent House**
Andrew Martin (Hunter Research Incorporated), Joshua Butchko (Hunter Research Inc.), Richard Veit (Monmouth University), James Lee (Hunter Research Inc.), Richard Adamczyk (Monmouth University)
- 8:40 **"A Convenient Place": Searching for the Kitchen at the 1719 William Trent House Museum**
Joshua Butchko (Hunter Research, Inc.), James S. Lee (Hunter Research, Inc.), Richard Veit (Monmouth University)
- 9:00 **New Constellations at the Parker Farmstead: Historical Archaeology in Little Silver, New Jersey**
Matthew Del Guercio (Monmouth University)
- 9:20 **Our War's Longest Battle: New Insights on the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778**
Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb and Associates)
- 9:40 *Break*
- 10:00 **Shipwreck in a Melon Patch, An Archaeological Mystery from Gloucester County, New Jersey**
Richard Veit (Monmouth University)
- 10:20 **"The Disease of Virgins": A Medical Ailment at the Lippincott Plantation**
Adam Heinrich (Monmouth University)
- 10:40 **Mutiny! The Pennsylvania Line Mutiny of January 1781**
Steve Santucchi and Sean McHugh (Morristown NHP and Monmouth University)
- 11:00 **Retracing the Middlebrook Encampments of the American Revolutionary War via historic maps, land use data, and LiDAR**
Michael C. Brown (Monmouth University)

New Discoveries on a Familiar Landscape: 20 Years of Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier**Session Organizer: Mary Furlong Minkoff**

This year, the Montpelier Foundation's Archaeology Department is celebrating its 20th anniversary. For two decades, the Montpelier Archaeology Department has conducted archaeological research to help create a complete understanding of the people who lived and labored on this land. Through this work the Archaeology Department has been integral to moving the Foundation toward adopting a whole-truth approach to historical interpretation. To honor the work of our predecessors and highlight the future of archaeology at Montpelier, the presenters in this session will discuss how new technologies, methods, theoretical frameworks, and research questions are being applied to previous archaeological research. We will also show how these new approaches are influencing our current projects and directing the future of archaeology at Montpelier.

- 8:00 **Digging Through Boxes for Hidden Gems, Old Friends, and New Directions in the Archaeological Collections of James Madison's Montpelier**
Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier)

- 8:20 **Understanding the Overseer: Recent work at the Overseers Site & Homefarm Complex**
Terry Brock (James Madison's Montpelier)

- 8:40 **Unruly Bodies, Holistic Healing: Balancing the Understanding of the Health and Healing Practices of the Enslaved at James Madison's Montpelier**
Taylor W. Brown (James Madison's Montpelier)

- 9:00 **Reading between the Intersecting Lines: Building Intersectionality for a Widowed Female Planter in mid-18th Century Piedmont Virginia**
Matthew Reeves (James Madison's Montpelier)

- 9:20 **Outliers: Looking at Human Behavior Patterns through Vesselization and GIS at James Madison's Montpelier**
Hannah James (James Madison's Montpelier)

- 9:40 **Below the Temple, Below the Plantation -- Exposing the Hidden Landscape of the Temple and Ice House at James Madison's Montpelier**
Christopher Pasch (James Madison's Montpelier)

General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century

Session Chair: Alexandra Crowder

- 10:20 **The Identification and Preliminary Analysis of a Possible 19th-century Quarter Site on the Rappahannock River**
Lillian Salamone (University of Mary Washington), Lawrence King (University of Mary Washington), and Kathleen Keith (University of Mary Washington)
- 10:40 **Life on the Long Green: The Role of Enslaved Children at Wye House Plantation**
Samantha J. Lee (University of Maryland, College Park)
- 11:00 **"...it is one of the great merits of these lovely productions of nature, that they are for the humble as well as for the high": Gardening in 19th Century Philadelphia**
Alexandra Crowder (AECOM)
- 11:20 **The State Family Stoneware Complex of Stonington, Connecticut, 1776-1826**
Russell Handsman
- 11:40 **Desks, Ink, and Pencils: The Material Culture of Education at Three African American Schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia**
Colleen Betti (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Saturday Morning (Track D)

Marlin Room

Poster Session 1 **9:00-11:00 AM**

Piedmont Upland Prehistory in Fairfax County, Virginia

James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

Trading Patterns of Native Americans in Maryland

Julia Fuchs (Rutgers University)

Cobble Reduction and Tool Production from Late Archaic through Late Woodland at the Elkridge Site on the Patapsco River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Robert Wall (Towson University) and Amanda Gaster (Applied Archaeology and History Associates)

An Argillite Stone Tool Cache at the Tumanaranaming 3 Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Kristen LaPorte (AECOM) and Jeremy W. Koch (AECOM)

Lithic Technological and Socioeconomic Organization in East-Central Pennsylvania: The View from the "KU Site"

Laura Gale (Kutztown University), Kahlan Tripp (Kutztown University), and Kha Nguyen (Kutztown University)

Sourcing Chert Artifacts in East-Central Pennsylvania

Kha Nguyen (Kutztown University), Kahlan Tripp (Kutztown University), and Laura Gale (Kutztown University)

Introduction to the National Museum of Natural History Lithic Source Collections of the Middle Atlantic

Matthew Anthony Maloney Borden (National Museum of Natural History Museum Support Center)

Saturday Afternoon (Track A)

Orlando

Panel: MAAC to the Future: Seeing 2020 toward the Next 50 Years

Chair: Bernard K. Means

1:00 PM – 3:00PM

MAAC is celebrating its 50th anniversary and has transformed over the intervening decades from its roots as a small informal gathering of largely academic archaeologists interested only in pre-Contact archaeology. Today, MAAC hosts papers representing all time periods in the Middle Atlantic region presented by a broad spectrum of public and private sector archaeologists. MAAC also has developed an environment that encourages the next generations of archaeologists--the students. The assembled panelists will consider future trends that might influence archaeology in the Middle Atlantic region, and what the next 50 years might hold for the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference itself.

Panelists:

Milena Krushelnisky (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Ashley McCuistion (Fairfield Foundation)

Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

Alisa Pettitt (George Mason University)

Timothy J. Roberts (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

New Contributions to the Archaeology of Jug Bay**Session Co-Organizers: Zachary Singer, Amelia Chisholm, and Julie Markin**

Jug Bay located on the Patuxent River in Lothian and Upper Marlboro, MD has been the locality of recent archaeological research, which has yielded evidence of archaeological resources from the past 13,000 years of human occupation. An FY2019 Non-Capital Grant through the Maryland Historical Trust facilitated archaeological pedestrian survey of Jug Bay. Excavations around Jug Bay have been conducted by the Lost Towns Project, Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Division, The Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, Washington College's 2019 Archaeology Field School, and the 2019 Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology. Due to climate change, the archaeological resources of Jug Bay are subject to increasing tidal river storm surge and erosion along the banks of the Patuxent River and its tributaries. Anthropogenic erosion of the hiking trails in county parks near Jug Bay is also impacting archaeological resources. This session will discuss the archaeological resources of Jug Bay with emphasis on the natural and cultural processes preserving and/or compromising the archaeological deposits.

1:00 Archaeological History of Jug Bay

Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), Amelia Chisholm (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division), and Julie Markin (Washington College)

1:20 Increasing the Impact of Archaeological Research and Programming through Multi-Organizational Partnerships

Drew Webster (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division)

1:40 Archaeological Investigations of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary: 13,000 years of Human Occupation along the Patuxent River

Zachary L. Singer (Maryland Historical Trust) and Shawn Sharpe (Lost Towns Project)

2:00 West Side Story; or, What We Discovered on the "Unexplored" Prince George's County Side of Jug Bay

Stephanie Sperling (M-NCPPC)

2:20 Excavation Results from the 2019 Washington College Field School at Jug Bay

Jason Elder (Applied Archaeology and History Associates), Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and Julie Markin (Washington College)

2:40 Ground-truthing Billingsley: Preliminary Results of the 2019 Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology

Matthew D. McKnight (The Maryland Historical Trust) and Charles L. Hall (The Maryland Historical Trust)

3:00 Break**3:00 Excavating in the Repository: How the Robert Ogle Collections Can Add to the Discussion of the Jug Bay Complex**

Amelia Chisholm (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division)

- 3:20 **Traveling Through Time: Jug Bay Environmental History**
Patricia Delgado (Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary)
- 3:40 **Cultural Resource Vulnerability at Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, Lothian, MD**
Julie G. Markin (Washington College) and Marc Morris (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/Universiteit van Amsterdam)
- 4:00 **Patuxent Peoples: Trade, prehistory and Colonization**
Julia Fuchs (Rutgers University), Julie Markin (Washington College), Zac Singer (Lost Towns Project)
- 4:20 **Concluding Remarks**
Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), Amelia Chisholm (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division), and Julie Markin (Washington College)

Saturday Afternoon (Track C)

Harrison Room

General Session: Archaeology of the Native Peoples of the Mid-Atlantic

Session Chair: Lauren Lembo and Mike Barber

- 1:00 **Macro-botanical Analysis at the Rosenstock Village Site**
Alexandra Glass (Applied Archaeology and History Associates)
- 1:20 **Archaeology near a Tidal Estuary: A Prehistoric Site Overlooking Stony Brook Harbor in Long Island, New York**
Lauren Lembo (RGA, Inc.)
- 1:40 **Elite Mortuary Patterning, Pearls, and Quioccasin Burial Structures in Coastal Virginia during the Late Woodland Period.**
Dane Magoon (University of Leicester)
- 2:00 **On-going analysis of the Hoffman Site (28GL228), New Jersey**
Jesse Walker (AECOM)
- 2:20 **Alliance Formation & Social Signaling: Village Interaction Among the Monongahela**
Andrew R. Malhotra (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)**
- 2:40 *Break*
- 3:00 **Preliminary Research into Cuesta Quartzite Trade Networks in the Delaware Valley**
Curtis McCoy (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail CRG)
- 3:20 **Arrow Points at the Wade Site (44CH0062), Charlotte County, Virginia: Stone Triangles (caraway, Clarksville, Hamilton)**
Michael B. Barber (Longwood University Institute of Archaeology)
- 3:40 **A Re-analysis of Late Woodland Pit Features in the Upper Delaware Valley**
Justin M. Reamer (University of Pennsylvania)
- 4:00 **Groome Property Archaeological Project**
Edward Otter (Edward Otter, Inc)
- 4:20 **"They cure the Pox, by a Berry that salivates, [...] yet they use Sweating and Decoctions very much with it": An Archaeological Investigation of Siouan Responses to Epidemic Disease**
Sierra Roark (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)**

Saturday Afternoon (Track D)

Marlin Room

Poster Session 2

2:00-4:00 PM

Metrics of Outreach: Self-Reflection on Ten Years of Activities by the DC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Education and Outreach Program

Christine Ames (DC HPO) and Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist)

A Study of Two Inventory Methods and Their Utility for MNI: A Case Study of Bio-archaeological Cranial Remains

Moyra Dieso (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Hannah Winters (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), and Andrea Palmiotto (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Increasing Access to Zooarchaeological Data

Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Ground-Truthing False Earthworks at Fort Eustis, Virginia

Courtney Birkett (Fort Eustis)

The Archaeology of Personal Adornment at the Bethel and Woodville Rosenwald Schools in Gloucester, Virginia

Eva Eury (UNC Chapel Hill)

Bridging the Gap: Constructing an Idealized Lab Space at Germanna

Sean Jones (University of Maryland)

Poster Session 3

2:00-4:00 PM

Beyond Triage: Prioritizing Responses to Climate Change Impacts on Archaeological Resources

Session Organizers: Carole Nash and Heather Wholey

Environmental impacts associated with climate change threaten archaeological resources -- documented and undocumented -- in all types of settings. Accelerated loss is documented for coastal and interior regions around the world, so that archaeologists and preservation planners are now in a position of making difficult decisions about the types of resources and settings that should be prioritized for study. Ideally, this work should be proactive and collaborative, involving a range of stakeholders who can make informed decisions that encompass not only known resources, but areas with potential to yield new information. This session addresses approaches to prioritization in the face of limited funding and time.

Prioritizing what we don't know: Climate Change as a Catalyst for Upland Survey

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Challenges to Prioritizing Littoral Zone Archaeological Sites In a Time of Sea Level Rise

Edward Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

Monitoring, Planning and Treating Archaeological Sites for Climate Change

Christopher L. McDaid (Joint Base Langley-Eustis), Patrick Barry (Colorado State University), Courtney Birkett (Colorado State University)

The Water and the Land: How the Private Sector and Government Work Together to Plan for Climate Change Impacts to Cultural Resources

Scott Seibel (AECOM)

Sea Level Rise, the Chesapeake Bay Bolide, and Managing Threats to Archaeological Sites in Coastal Maryland

Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Prioritizing Site Loss in the Delaware Bay, U.S. Using Probabilistic Modeling

Heather Wholey (West Chester University), Daria Nikitina (West Chester University), and Michael Powers (West Chester University)

Saturday Afternoon (Track D, cont.)

Marlin Room

Student Committee Mixer

6:00-7:30 PM

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Shattering Expectations: Analyzing Glass from Archaeological Collections**Session Co-Organizers: Nikki Grigg, Jenn Porter-Lupu, and Jenn Saunders**

Glass artifacts, from bottles and tableware to lamp glass, are valued for their ability to help date historic sites. While historical archaeologists share a relatively unified approach to glass typologies and tracing technological developments, there is less agreement on the next steps for analysis. This session brings together archaeologists with experience in government, CRM, and academia for a discussion of glass artifacts beyond dating. Papers explore glass from recent excavations, legacy collections, and bottle caches across the Mid-Atlantic to examine medicine and alcohol consumption, mass-production and advertising, and trash and recycling practices. Emphasizing the methods supported by different types of collections, this session will address how approaching research from these angles can help us better situate glass artifacts within sites and on a regional scale.

- 8:00 **This Bottle Not to be Sold: Beer, Branding, and Citizenship in Washington, D.C.**
Nikki Grigg (University of Chicago)
- 8:20 **In Over Our Heads?: Starting to Think about Glass Bottles in a Washington, DC Attic Cache**
Jennifer Saunders (University of Virginia)
- 8:40 **Identity Sealed: Wine Consumption and Bottle Seals among Virginia's Great Planters**
Laura J. Galke (DHR)
- 9:00 **Inheriting Vices: An Archaeological Exploration of Multigenerational Punishment in Northeastern Pennsylvania**
Kyla Cools (University of Maryland)
- 9:20 **Beyond Just a Cheap Date: Using Bottle Artifacts for Volunteer Lab Days**
Jenn Porter-Lupu (Northwestern University)
- 9:40 **From Bordeaux to Baltimore: The Wine Bottle Seal at Eutaw Farm**
Jason Shellenhamer (RK&K)

Sunday Morning (Track B)

Berlin Room

General Session: Historical Archaeology of the 19th Century

Session Chair: Elyse Marie Adams

- 8:00 **Artifacts and Anecdotes: Ferry Farm's Cherry Tree Myth in Local Civil War History**
Elyse Marie Adams (The George Washington Foundation) and Melanie Marquis (The George Washington Foundation)
- 8:20 **Restoring Cloverfields: A First Look at Archaeological Investigations at Cloverfields, Queen Anne's County, Maryland**
Zachary S. Andrews (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)
- 8:40 **Villainous Eggnog and Disgraceful Naps: The Union Navy After the Battle of Fredericksburg**
Ethan N. Knick (University of Mary Washington)
- 9:00 **Raw Material Selection and Use in 20th-Century Shell-Button Making on the Delmarva Peninsula**
Alexandra O'Keeffe (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Sunday Morning (Track C)

Orlando

General Session: General Session: Technology in Archaeology

Session Chair: Matthew C. Greer

- 8:00 **Mapping the Invisible: Multispectral Imagery in Archaeological Survey on Historical Sites**
Erica G. Moses (Jamestown Rediscovery)
- 8:20 **ArcheoRPG: The combination of archaeogaming and public archaeology to create a digital platform for entertainment and learning**
William Auchter (ArcheoRPG)
- 8:40 **Sourcing Locally-Made Ceramics in the Shenandoah Valley**
Matthew C. Greer (Syracuse University)
- 9:00 **Geospatial Modeling of Regional Site Data**
Olivia Williamson (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Ray Sarnacki (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 9:20 **"It Stands on High Ground": LiDAR, Viewsheds, and Vistas at Custis Square, Williamsburg, Virginia**
Aaron Lovejoy (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Jack Gary (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)



Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Tour of Pemberton Hall and Handsell Thursday, March 19, 2020

Tour: Dr. Edward Otter, owner of Edward Otter, Inc., will lead tours of two historic sites on Maryland's Historic Eastern Shore, Pemberton Hall and Handsell, focusing on the archaeology, preservation, and restoration of these buildings and landscapes. Midway through the tour, we will stop for lunch in Vienna at [Millie's Roadhouse](#), which offers eastern shore fare. The cost of lunch is not included in the fee. Across the street is the [Nanticoke Watershed Alliance](#) which will be open for visitors, time permitting.

Transportation: Participants must provide their own transportation, but carpooling is recommended due to limited parking. Tour participants will depart from the conference hotel at 10:30 AM.

Fee: \$25

Time: 10:30 am—5:00 PM

To Register: Register on the MAAC website by **March 6**

- Provide Name, Affiliation, Email Address
- Must be registered to attend the 2020 Conference
- Contact Dr. D. Brad Hatch for questions (bhatch@dovetailcrg.com)



[Pemberton Hall](#) in Wicomico County was built in 1741 by a wealthy merchant and Justice of the Peace. By the 1960s the house was in disrepair. A group of local citizens petitioned for preservation and formed a foundation for that purpose. Since then, the house has been meticulously restored and operates as a museum. Within the house is an original testor bed frame, supposedly one of about 3 known to exist.



In 2005 the Nanticoke Historic Preservation Alliance formed with the goal of saving [Handsell](#). The two-story brick structure in Dorchester County was covered with ivy, windows were missing and cracks were forming in the walls. Since then, restoration work has been on-going. Archaeology has identified significant alterations to the building resulting from a fire dating to sometime after 1820. This is a work in progress. Handsell was part of a larger tract that was part of the Chicone Indian reservation which was recognized by the Maryland Government in 1678. A native house has been reconstructed on the property.

MAAC 2020 Abstracts

Adamczyk, Richard (Monmouth University)

Pre-Contact Archaeology at the William Trent House

In 2019, Monmouth University's archaeological field school was conducted at the William Trent House in Trenton, NJ in collaboration with Hunter Research, Inc. These investigations revealed a robust prehistoric component that remains largely intact beneath layers of fill. An analysis of the prehistoric material recovered reveals a primarily Late Archaic Transitional camp situated along the Delaware River near common travel routes. Limited evidence of Middle Archaic occupation has been recovered, and Woodland and Contact period components have been identified. The site demonstrates a great diversity of activities, and the primary focus was on terrestrial and aquatic resource procurement and processing. The Trent House site was likely part of the Douglas Gut Complex to the south and maintained a peripheral relationship with the Abbott Farm. Intact, stratified deposits were encountered and retain great interpretive potential for further work on the property.

Adams, Elyse Marie (The George Washington Foundation) and Melanie Marquis (The George Washington Foundation)

Artifacts and Anecdotes: Ferry Farm's Cherry Tree Myth in Local Civil War History

Archaeological artifacts unearthed from Ferry Farm illuminate aspects of camp life of Union soldiers during their occupation on George Washington's boyhood home landscape. Investigations of this and other local Civil War sites with Washington connections demonstrate how the Cherry Tree Story inspired patriotism and subsequently reinforced the importance of the myth surrounding his boyhood.

Ahalt, Daphne (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Fragments of a Federal Tavern: A Demonstration of the Importance of Historical Research to Archaeological Interpretation

This paper summarizes the results of archaeological analysis of unprovenanced artifacts found on the property of the Rising Sun Tavern and closely surrounding properties in Fredericksburg, VA. This paper will outline the types and quantities of artifacts examined and includes the interpretation of datable artifacts and their relationships to the known occupation of the property. This paper represents three years of research that have resulted in the creation of a chronological history of the building's occupation and demonstrates three unique periods of activity. Charts and graphs resulting from statistical analysis illustrate the parallels between consumption and occupation patterns over the lifetime of the property. The information discovered can be used to develop a context for future research and interpretation.

Alemy, Alexis (Monmouth University)

Analyzing Human Skeletal Remains Using Data Collected from Two Dimensional Photographs

Human burials are often encountered in archaeological contexts that are less than ideal. Remains may be in a state of such poor preservation that excavating them while maintaining their structural integrity becomes precarious and performing lab analysis on them after their removal virtually impossible. This research demonstrates the efficacy of utilizing software such as Photoshop to collect scaled measurements from two dimensional photographs that may be used in the analysis of human skeletal remains in order to estimate stature and sex in scenarios where the preservation of the remains is so poor that other methods of analysis are impractical.

Altenburg, Rick (University of Mary Washington), Claire Ross (University of Mary Washington), and Madalyn Sadler (University of Mary Washington)

Preliminary Results of the Fendig (44ST1164) Archaeological Site Survey

In the Spring of 2019, students from the University of Mary Washington and members of the Patowomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia conducted a Phase I shovel test pit survey of the Fendig archaeological site (44ST1164), following a pedestrian survey conducted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2014. The Fendig archaeological site is a precolonial site located on Aquia Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, in Stafford County, Virginia. Based on certain diagnostic artifacts, preliminary analyses indicate that the Fendig site had two occupation periods: one during the late Archaic/early Woodland period and one during the late Woodland period. This paper is a report of the information obtained through the analysis of these artifacts and suggestions for future research.

Ames, Christine (DC HPO) and Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist)

Metrics of Outreach: Self-Reflection on Ten Years of Activities by the DC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Education and Outreach Program

In 2019 the DC HPO Archaeology Team reached over 13,000 people at public education and outreach events including annual festivals, workshops, presentations, and lectures. Participants are both local residents and visiting public, spanning every demographic. We cater our activities to meet audience interests and have developed modules that address topics from A-to Z such as the archaeology of: gender, slavery, immigrants, toys, geoarchaeology, paleoindians, LGBTQ+, and zooarchaeology. Required annual reporting caused us to reflect on who we are reaching and ask if we are reaching broadly enough? What can we gain by participating in events outside of our traditional scope? What are other organizations doing to broaden their audiences? This poster is a critical self-reflection of our outreach program and considers what we can do to (effectively) reach more people in the next ten years.

Andrews, Zachary S. (Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.)

Restoring Cloverfields: A First Look at Archaeological Investigations at Cloverfields, Queen Anne's County, Maryland

The 2018-2019 archaeological investigations at Cloverfields in Queen Anne's County, Maryland yielded the artifact assemblage of a thriving plantation home dating to the early 18th to the late 20th century. Led and funded by the Cloverfields Preservation Foundation (CPF), a multidisciplinary team of specialists was assembled to investigate and document the historic resources at Cloverfields and to restore the Cloverfields house and landscape to c.1784, a period corresponding to the ownership of Col. William Hemsley, a member of the Continental Congress who occupied the house and implemented major remodeling during this time period. Resulting in the recovery of over 100,000 artifacts and the identification of over 370 features, archaeological investigations have guided the restoration and reconstruction of the house and grounds and expanded our understanding of the historic development of Cloverfields, its grounds, and the lives of the people who lived and worked there. The following presentation serves as an introduction to the archaeological investigations of the Cloverfields plantation property and an introduction to the CPF team's reconstruction design.

Auchter, William (ArcheoRPG)

ArcheoRPG: The combination of archaeogaming and public archaeology to create a digital platform for entertainment and learning

Those interested in public archaeology are always looking for new ways in which to engage the public. This includes using digital platforms to reach new audiences. Archaeogaming "is the archaeology both in and of digital games" has been developed over the past few years. ArcheoRPG is a collective of archaeologists that was created to take a different take on archaeogaming, using tabletop games, and

public archaeology utilizing live streaming on the internet. ArchaeoRPG is able to present archaeogaming content such as tabletop role-playing games and public archaeology content such as live talk shows. This presentation will be a discussion of the lessons learned. Changes to be made in the future and successes of this endeavor.

Avante, Janine (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Reevaluating the Early 18th-Century Roberts Site Diet

Two large features excavated at the early 18th-century Roberts Site (18CV350) in Calvert County, Maryland, yielded large samples of well-preserved mammal, fish, and avian bone. Reanalysis of the hastily compiled faunal inventory (2004) reveals some interesting aspects of meat provisioning at this upland plantation site, contributing to a larger study of Colonial Chesapeake provisioning.

Baker, Thomas (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

The Great Hare: Creation Mythology and Climate Change

The end of the Pleistocene epoch saw the beginning of numerous environmental changes and shifts in human settlement. However, the period of these transitions predates the written record and thus the narrative of these changes has been largely pieced together through environmental data and archaeological research. This paper explores an alternative narrative, focusing on the role of indigenous mythology as symbolically recounting these shifts. This paper will focus on the Algonquian creation story of The Great Hare as representing these shifts as argued by Edward Ragan in his 2006 dissertation on the Rappahannock Indians. Archaeological data, such as depictions of the Great Hare and related figures as well as faunal assemblages, as well as literature regarding the Great Hare will be used to explore his significance as a figure of social change and transformation. It is anticipated that insights into Native worldview and history will be inferred from this study.

Barber, Michael B. (Longwood University Institute of Archaeology)

Arrow Points at the Wade Site (44CH0062), Charlotte County, Virginia: Stone Triangles (caraway, Clarksville, Hamilton)

After 16,000 plus years of bifacial reduction of stone tools, Native Americans abandoned a tool manufacturing technology prone to intensive waste in favor of efficiency and simplicity of production. In Virginia at least, the last throes of bifacial reduction appear to be the Yadkin triangles which also likely marked the introduction / invention of the bow and arrow. As size became an issue, core and flake technology provided for an ease of production not seen previously in a North American setting. With flakes retouched into projectile points, the waste of prior eras became the workhorse of projectile technology. At the Wade Site, triangular points will be discussed with a focus on size, typology, and blade edge issues.

Barile, Kerri S. (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Kevin McCloskey (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

From Printing Shop to Wartime Haven: Evaluating the New Fredericksburg Archaeological Ordinance at the One Hanover Site

Like most communities, the archaeological matrix of Fredericksburg, Virginia, is rich and vast. The site of Native American settlements, a historic frontier crossroads, a burgeoning colonial town, and an industrial community devastated by war, occupation has rendered countless archaeological sites. Despite this fact, scores of sites have been destroyed during development due to the absence of an archaeological ordinance. After over a decade of work, archaeological regulations were finalized in the summer of 2019 and approved by City Council in December 2019—an enormous step for this growing city. This paper

discusses the creation of the ordinance and the first archaeological project completed under the new rules. The One Hanover site excavations uncovered an incredible amount of data on the history of this block; work also highlighted both successes and issues with the implementation of the new law and opened communication with City staff to improve the process moving forward.

Basalik, Kenneth J. (CHRS, Inc.)

Baltimore Archaeology in the late 1970s and 1980s: limited resources, unrealized potential and the continuing promise of the archaeology performed at four sites in the City

Urban archaeology was still in its infancy in the late 1970s and early 1980s. At that time much of the archaeological work was descriptive, documenting variability in the lives of individuals and neighborhoods in cities across the nation. This paper will touch upon work performed at sites from four different Baltimore neighborhoods between 1978 and 1988. The paper will review the theoretical and political constraints on the work performed, the data collected, the limitations of each project, and the promise of the information collected.

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

Desks, Ink, and Pencils: The Material Culture of Education at Three African American Schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia

Schoolhouse archaeology has traditionally been focused on the architecture of the schools rather than artifacts relating to daily life due to the predominance of architecturally related artifacts found at schoolhouse sites. Excavation of three African American schoolhouses dating from the 1880s- 1950s in Gloucester County, Virginia has shown that while there is an abundance of architectural artifacts, there are still many objects relating to daily life and education at these schools. This paper looks at the education related artifacts found, how these changed through time, and what they can reveal about teaching and learning in post-Reconstruction African American schools.

Birkett, Courtney (Fort Eustis)

Ground-Truthing False Earthworks at Fort Eustis, Virginia

Fort Eustis, a military installation in southeastern Virginia, contains a number of earthworks dating to the Peninsula Campaign of the American Civil War. It has also been the location of extensive bulldozer training, which has left behind anomalous mounds of soil. Because of this, more than one site has been erroneously identified as a Civil War earthwork. By examining aspects of these sites such as the shape and location of the earthen feature, its appearance on old maps, and its visibility on Lidar, it has been possible to determine whether a feature is a true earthwork or the result of more recent military bulldozer training.

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

Native Mobility in the Rappahannock Valley: A Lithic Analysis

The study of lithic artifacts is essential for understanding Native American lifeways throughout history, including mobility and migration, trade and exchange, site function, and settlement practices. This paper presents an analysis of lithic artifacts from the Rappahannock River Valley in Virginia. Using lithic data collected from over 30 sites dating from 7000 BC to 200 AD, information on mobility, migration, and trade between groups along the Rappahannock is revealed. This paper discusses how Native Americans along the Rappahannock moved west to east during the Archaic period. Additionally, the paper discusses how Native Americans procured their raw materials and how that changed through time.

Blanchard, Brittany (Fairfax County Park Authority) and Amanda Benge (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Old Collections, New Directions: Reassessing an 18th Century Homestead in Fairfax County

In 1992, a mock archaeological excavation was conducted with 4th-6th graders at Hidden Pond Park. Nails scattered in select areas were part of an exercise to teach archaeological field methods. Subsequently, the children began finding actual historic artifacts. Phase I and II archaeological excavations carried out by avocational archaeologists and volunteers suggested a house was built there by the Barker family with an occupational date no earlier than 1760. In recent years, the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) planned to expand upon current trails to meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards. A proposed trail traversed in close proximity to the Barker Site necessitating the FCPA Archaeology and Collections Branch to conduct a shovel test survey and excavate test units where artifact concentration was highest. This assemblage included diagnostics with production dates earlier than 1760 which led to reexamination of artifacts cataloged during the 90s to better define the occupational timeline.

Blondino, Joseph R. (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

The Strawberry Run Site: Preservation through Topography

The Strawberry Run Site, located in Alexandria, Virginia, was identified in the summer of 2019 during a survey conducted prior to a stream restoration project. The project area was initially thought to have a relatively low probability for containing archaeological sites due to its position on poorly-drained, occasionally flooded soils in a narrow and steep-sided valley. Shovel-testing yielded only a sparse artifact assemblage; however, a reconnaissance of the stream channel itself produced extensive evidence of prehistoric exploitation of exposed quartzite cobbles. Phase II investigations confirmed that the most intensive use of the site was confined to the stream channel, a portion of the landscape that would often be left uninvestigated. Ephemeral use of the valley during the Civil War was also indicated. These investigations demonstrate the value of surveying landscape positions that would often be considered marginal for habitation, and that thus may be untouched by modern development.

Boyle, Katherine B. (National Park Service)

The Future is Now: Preserving Underrepresented Narratives in Baltimore City

The future of Baltimore City archaeology lies in the present. In recent years, there has been a push in archaeology to assist communities in preserving their heritage. Archaeology and historic preservation together are particularly suited to community engagement efforts and would be especially useful in Baltimore City, where many histories have been muted in the City's historic narrative. It is the responsibility of those working in preservation related fields to use their tools of the trade to uplift these narratives. This paper will examine preservation challenges in Baltimore City and some recent efforts made in preserving heritage in underrepresented and underserved communities using archaeology and historic preservation methodologies.

Brock, Terry (James Madison's Montpelier)

Understanding the Overseer: Recent work at the Overseers Site & Homefarm Complex

The Montpelier Archaeology Department has begun excavations at the Home Farm and Overseer's House, part of a multi-year project to examine the primary agricultural complex at Montpelier. This presentation will discuss the overview of this project, recently funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and how we hope to better understand and present the complicated life of the overseer at Montpelier through the material record. Lastly, we will present the early results of our first season of excavations, and plans for upcoming excavations.

Brown, Michael C. (Monmouth University), Richard Veit (Monmouth University), and Geoff Fouad (Monmouth University)

Retracing the Middlebrook Encampments of the American Revolutionary War via historic maps, land use data, and LiDAR

George Washington's Continental Army occupied a strategic section of the Watchung Mountains of New Jersey during the spring of 1777 and winter of 1778 and 1779. More than 5,000 soldiers were distributed over a 5-square-mile area between present-day US Highway 22 and Washington Valley Road in Bridgewater Township. The soldiers modified the terrain in this area, building redoubts (i.e. earthen fortifications), huts, and refuse pits. A mapping workflow was developed to identify locations for further field investigations. The workflow used (1) historic maps and previous archaeological studies to delineate areas of interest, (2) light detection and ranging (LiDAR) digital elevation data and derived visualization products to identify anthropogenic features, and (3) land use data to eliminate anthropogenic features in developed areas. The approach identified a redoubt and historic stone walls, and may be used to guide future field investigations into sites potentially associated with the Middlebrook Encampments.

Brown, Taylor W. (James Madison's Montpelier)

Unruly Bodies, Holistic Healing: Balancing the Understanding of the Health and Healing Practices of the Enslaved at James Madison's Montpelier

Medicine is rarely neutral or objective. This was especially true in the 19th century, as physicians worked to encode slavery in the very biology of the Black body. The accounting logs of President Madison's physician paint a one-sided picture of the health and healing practices of the enslaved community at Montpelier. These logs argue that the Black body was unruly and needed to be monitored and controlled by an outside force. To provide a more holistic picture of medical treatment, this study examines pharmaceutical and water tonic bottles, floral and faunal remains, and personal adornment items that speak to the day-to-day practices enslaved individuals employed to care for their own bodies. Overall, this perspective serves to draw important connections between past and present by challenging the idea that medicine was only practiced by white physicians and deconstructing the myth of the unruly Black body that persists in medicalized racism today.

Butchko, Joshua (Hunter Research, Inc.), James S. Lee (Hunter Research, Inc.), Richard Veit (Monmouth University)

"A Convenient Place": Searching for the Kitchen at the 1719 William Trent House Museum

Special circumstances have provided an opportunity to investigate the oldest house in Trenton, New Jersey. The William Trent House, built circa 1719 for the city's founder and namesake, stands today as a museum listed on both the state and national registers of historic places. Recent archaeological investigations at the Trent House, including both a public archaeology program and an academic field school, have revealed substantial evidence of the earlier kitchen on the property. This paper highlights the artifact assemblage and structural remains associated with the Trent House kitchen and in doing so offers fresh perspective for understanding the evolution of historic house sites through archaeological study. It also seeks to reexamine different archaeological strategies employed on such sites in hopes of providing insight on how they might be best utilized to the mutual benefit of the visitors and the resources themselves.

Chisholm, Amelia (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division)

Excavating in the Repository: How the Robert Ogle Collections Can Add to the Discussion of the Jug Bay Complex

Recent work by the Lost Towns Project to continue the assessment and stewardship of the Robert Ogle collection has led to the recovery of significant information on native archaeological sites across the Southern Western Shore of Maryland. Ogle's private collection is expansive and possibly one of the most significant research collections available in the State, particularly because much of the material was recovered from sites that have subsequently been destroyed. This opportunity to reanalyze lithic material on this scale has allowed for the reassessment of known archaeological sites along the Patuxent River in

Jug Bay as well as the discovery of previously unknown sites. These collections allow us to extend our investigations of Jug Bay beyond a single site and add to the depth of information about the Jug Bay Complex.

Cools, Kyla (University of Maryland)

Inheriting Vices: An Archaeological Exploration of Multigenerational Punishment in Northeastern Pennsylvania

Known as the sickest and unhappiest region of Pennsylvania, the Anthracite coal region of Northeastern Pennsylvania has a long-standing history of structural challenges that have negatively impacted the well-being of those who live there. Vulnerable to occupational and environmental health hazards influenced by the heavy industrialization of the 19th and 20th centuries, the post-industrial landscape is plagued by a legacy of poverty, addiction, and outmigration. Using the concept of multigenerational punishment to understand how the landscape and population (both historic and contemporary) has embodied the impacts of this legacy provides a meaningful way for archaeologists to engage with the challenges contemporary residents of Northeastern Pennsylvania face. In this presentation, addiction and its structural and historical roots in the Anthracite coal region will be explored using glass artifacts from excavations held between 2014 and 2018 at various coal mining company towns.

Crowder, Alexandra (AECOM)

"...it is one of the great merits of these lovely productions of nature, that they are for the humble as well as for the high": Gardening in 19th Century Philadelphia

In the mid-to-late 19th century plants were grown both indoors and outside, and served a variety of utilitarian and decorative purposes. Hot houses allowed for exotic plants to be grown year-round, and parlor plants brightened up dark indoor spaces. Kitchen and dooryard gardens were used to augment diets, flavor foods, and treat illnesses, while pleasure gardens displayed wealth and social status. This paper discusses gardening-related plant material and artifacts recovered from 19th century Philadelphia. Archaeological evidence and historical documentation will be examined to understand how mid-late 19th century urban residents grew and displayed plants. This information will be used to further discuss how these activities nourished bodies and spirits, displayed social status, and exhibited morals valued during the period.

Delgado, Patricia (Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary)

Traveling Through Time: Jug Bay Environmental History

Jug Bay, located in the middle reaches of the Patuxent River, is an estuary recognized for its ample and diverse tidal freshwater wetlands. This unique ecosystem, surrounding upland forests, and farmland have undergone through different facets of change as a result of anthropogenic and environmental drivers. This presentation will take you through history in this small section of the Patuxent River watershed to explore these changes. We will start around the time of European colonization and end today when the system is being threatened by climate change and other human-induced stressors. Overall, Jug Bay has gone through periods of intense logging and farming, forest regrowth, high river sedimentation, as well as periods of decline and recovery of some of its habitats and wildlife species. Ultimately, Jug Bay is today a reflection of what time has made of it. Advocates hope we can protect it for the benefit of future generations.

Del Guercio, Matthew (Monmouth University)

New Constellations at the Parker Farmstead: Historical Archaeology in Little Silver, New Jersey

Recent architectural and archaeological work done at the Parker Homestead in Little Silver, New Jersey, an early American Quaker household, has produced an assemblage of 16th, 17th, and 18th century

artifacts. These included a rare and unique coin. This paper analyzes the history and symbology of the Nova Constellatio, one of a series of the first coins that Robert Morris produced following the Revolutionary War in 1783. The unique symbols presented on the coin tout America's position as the "new constellation" in the geopolitical realm, a sentiment that reflects the enlightenment ideology that inspired America's founders.

Dieso, Moyra (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Hannah Winters (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), and Andrea Palmiotto (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

A Study of Two Inventory Methods and Their Utility for MNI: A Case Study of Bio-archaeological Cranial Remains

This presentation investigates two standardized inventory methods to establish a replicatable way to calculate the minimum number of individuals (MNI) using adult cranial remains (n=27). The proposed research has applications that are important for anthropologists to successfully quantify fragmented remains consistently. The main goal is to differentiate the zonation from landmark methods by using previously analyzed bioarchaeological collections from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. This study suggests that results are similar when calculating MNI by landmark or zonation. We discuss several observations and challenges encountered while applying these methods.

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

An Analysis of Contact-Period Native Sites in the Rappahannock River Valley

Archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland have conducted investigations at fifteen archaeological sites in the Rappahannock River Valley as part of an ongoing survey of Native history in the area. With the addition of a previously excavated site, there is now data from three Native households during the colonial period: two during the 17th century and the third during the 18th century. This paper examines the impact of colonization on the Rappahannock River groups and how they responded and adapted to increasing European presence in the region.

Eckel, Elizabeth (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Patterns of Domestic Coal Use in the Post Bellum Chesapeake

From the end of the Civil War until the mid-20th century, many residents of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, adopted coal for cooking and heating. Archaeological investigations of several house sites revealed the presence of coal ash at some and absence at others. This research project quantifies domestic coal usage from 1840-1950 in the county's first election district and attempts to understand household decisions about fuel choice.

Elder, Jason (Applied Archaeology and History Associates), Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and Julie Markin (Washington College)

Excavation Results from the 2019 Washington College Field School at Jug Bay

Jug Bay, situated on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, has been a recent area of great importance regarding Maryland's rich archaeological history. Four weeks of the 2019 Washington College Field School took place at Jug Bay with the goal of investigating the range, type, and preservation of archaeological remains at Jug Bay. The field school conducted shovel test pit surveys on two archaeological sites at Jug Bay: Swann Point and Pindell Bluff. Pindell Bluff was further investigated via unit excavations with the intent of documenting the inland distribution of archaeological resources. This paper will present a summary of the excavations, which resulted in the documentation of material culture from the past 13,000 years of human occupation at Jug Bay.

Espenshade, Chris (New South Associates)

A Necessary Humbling: Working with Veterans at Saratoga

Military archaeologists run the risk of losing sight of the very real, human consequences of war. As a discipline, we too often deal with the landscapes of battle at the abstract level. Military archaeologists are also complicit in the aggrandizing of war and the celebration of battlefields. Our discussions tend to focus on artifact types and patterning, KOCOA analysis, and providing details not captured in the archival record. The term "casualties" is often as close as we get to the people deeply scarred by battle. In 2019, instructors of Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist had the unique opportunity to work closely with military veterans at Saratoga National Historic Park, through American Veterans Archaeological Recovery. The poignancy of working a conflict site with those recovering from damages of war resulted in a welcome humbling of this archaeologist.

Eury, Eva (UNC Chapel Hill)

The Archaeology of Personal Adornment at the Bethel and Woodville Rosenwald Schools in Gloucester, Virginia

Studies of items of personal adornment, such as beads and buttons, have typically focused on the material culture of the domestic sphere over artifacts found in the public sphere. The archaeology of schools, which fit within this public context, has broadly examined the architecture and structure of the buildings themselves rather than the objects left behind by the teachers and students who used them. Recent excavation at two African American schools in Gloucester County active from the 1880s to 1950s recovered numerous artifacts relating to the daily lives of those who attended and worked in these schools, including remnants of clothing and accessories. This poster examines these objects in the public context of two Rosenwald schools, any further information they can yield about the intersecting identities of the owners, and the contemporary social practices of personal adornment.

Fracchia, Adam (University of Maryland)

An Archaeological Exploration of the Northampton Iron Furnace

In the Fall of 2019, the Northampton Furnace Archaeology Project conducted an archaeological survey of the outbuildings associated with the Northampton Furnace. The iron furnace was in operation from 1761 to 1827 and was reliant on the labor of slaves, convicts, and indentured servants of the Ridgely family of Hampton. The furnace was also the main source of the Ridgely's early wealth during this period and supplied the iron for cannon using during the American Revolution. This paper details the preliminary findings of the University of Delaware archaeological field school which sought to better understand the lives of the people forced to work at the furnace through a study of the landscape and excavations.

Fuchs, Julia (Rutgers University), Julie Markin (Washington College), Zac Singer (Lost Towns Project)

Patuxent Peoples: Trade, prehistory and Colonization

The Patuxent River people dominated the area surrounding Jug Bay wetlands in Anne Arundel County Maryland for thousands of years. From Paledonian times to their demise during the contact period Patuxent Indians relied on trade, hunting and their natural resources for their survival and prosperity. When the colonists came to the Chesapeake Bay, however the trading patterns and habitations of the Patuxents was disrupted. Colonization ultimately caused the demise of the Patuxent tribe; through selfish laws, greedy trading habits and ignorance. Archaeological work and archives give insight as to how the Patuxent tribe prospered for decades, and how they came to their end. Due to climate change and plowing, a good amount of cultural materials are lost in time. However, traces of prehistoric artifacts and colonial laws stood the test of time and offer some pieces to the puzzle of the Patuxent River people.

Futrell, Sophia (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Tracy H. Jenkins (University of Maryland)

Comparative Faunal Analysis of Four African American Sites in Easton, Maryland

Faunal remains (n=1400) excavated from four historical sites in Easton, MD, support our hypotheses about 18th- through 20th-century African American foodways. The Bethel and Asbury sites (18TA441 and 442) had a wide variety of butchered, domesticated remains, as social gatherings were common in these churches and schoolhouse. The high-income Freeman house and farm (445) had more remains of expensive meats (e.g., beef, pork); the middle-class Buffalo Soldier's house (440) had fewer.

Galke, Laura J. (DHR)

Identity Sealed: Wine Consumption and Bottle Seals among Virginia's Great Planters

Identity and gentility were actively constructed, performed, and communicated through sociable drinking, a popular license among Virginia's great planters. Embossed wine bottle seals amplified their messages of privilege in a domestic setting. Personalized seals materialized identity, and allowed these prosperous hosts another material way to exert influence and bolster claims to British refinement. Such symbols were crucial for genteel families surrounded by the rustic colonial Virginia landscape. Data from COVA's Culture Embossed crowdsourced website, combined with artifacts curated by the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond are used to illustrate the popularity of this material expression among Virginia's gentry families.

Gall, Michael J. (Richard Grubb and Associates)

Our War's Longest Battle: New Insights on the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778

Americans fought their longest battle during the War for Independence on June 28, 1778 at the Battle of Monmouth in central New Jersey. Extensively studied archaeologically and historically, this important battle showcased Washington's ability to stand against the British Army and hold the field of battle. Equally important to this success was the role of the New Jersey militia in harassing the British Army in the days before the battle and commanding key, elevated terrain. Such terrain enabled the Americans to advance from the flat plains of Englishtown toward the undulating topography of Monmouth Courthouse. Recent metal detection and military terrain analysis resulted in the archaeological identification and interpretation of an undocumented skirmish that took place between American and British forces at the western, formerly understudied outskirts of the battlefield. Recovered musket balls forced a re-examination and identification of key terrain that may have influenced the course of the battle.

Gill, Katherine P. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Post-Contact Hand-Built Local Ceramics, or What Was Once Called Colonoware: Assemblages from the Potomac and Rappahannock Valleys

Colonoware is a hand-built, unglazed, low-fired ceramic produced in European forms usually by Native Americans or Africans/African Americans. Colonoware fragments from Maryland and Virginia were examined to determine temper, surface treatment, and form. Chemical analysis using x-ray fluorescence was further performed on samples from seven sites in the Rappahannock River Valley. The sites included in the study represent each of the groups that have been associated with Colonoware, including Native American, enslaved African American, and colonial households. This paper reports the results of this study including the distributions of Colonoware attributes in an effort to link these distributions to various learning communities.

Glass, Alexandra (Applied Archaeology and History Associates)

Macro-botanical Analysis at the Rosenstock Village Site

Excavations at the Rosenstock Village Site occurred during the early 1990s as part of the ASM's annual field session. A comprehensive soil sampling protocol was used to collect carbonized macro-botanical remains from several features excavated during the field session. After the session, soil samples were

curated with the remainder of the collection at the MAC Lab and analyzed during the summer of 2018 with funding from the Gloria S. King Fellowship. The analyzed light fraction yielded abundant carbonized floral remains from diverse plant types including cultigens and gathered resources. The study considers environmental, subsistence, and cultural implications of the diverse plant assemblage encountered at the Rosenstock Village Site.

Greer, Matthew C. (Syracuse University)

Sourcing Locally-Made Ceramics in the Shenandoah Valley

Ongoing archaeological research at Belle Grove Plantation is exploring the consumption practices of enslaved people in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. To gain a better understanding of the choices enslaved Shenandoahans made about which market towns to frequent and the effects these choices had on local potters, this project uses neutron activation analysis (NAA), oxidation analysis, and laser ablated-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) to determine where in the Valley 100 different locally-made vessels were produced. Reference material for this project comes from samples recovered from five 19th-century potteries located in three towns around Belle Grove. If successful, this data will allow us to explore not only the things enslaved people chose to buy, but where they went to make these purchases. This paper discusses the preliminary results of this analysis, focusing on the applicability of these techniques for sourcing vessels within the Valley and future avenues for provenance studies in the region.

Grigg, Nikki (University of Chicago)

This Bottle Not to be Sold: Beer, Branding, and Citizenship in Washington, D.C.

From September 2016 to May 2017, the Shotgun House Public Archaeology Project excavated a frame shotgun-style house inhabited by German immigrant tenants from the early 1850s to the 1960s. The site, located in Washington, D.C.'s Capitol Hill neighborhood, contained a significant number of mid-19th to early-20th century glass beer bottles. Functional objects sharing a relatively standard form, beer bottles are typically studied based on variations of their presence and absence from an archaeological site. This paper reconsiders the apparent anonymity of mass-produced artifacts through a stylistic analysis of the Shotgun House site beer bottles. In late 19th century Washington, state and industry regulated glass beer bottles through branding, racialized policing, and forced recycling. Shifting the focus away from narratives of branded mass commodities as assimilation or resistance in the archaeology of diaspora, this paper follows the circulation of empty bottles through cellars, middens, washing facilities, and breweries. I demonstrate how beer bottle styles operated in public and private contexts to influence stylizations of citizenship in the nation's capital.

Handsman, Russell

The State Family Stoneware Complex of Stonington, Connecticut, 1776-1826

Adam States' 1826 probate inventory from Stonington, Connecticut, makes obvious he was an industrious potter: listed are half of a pottery at Stonington Point, a farmstead and second stoneware kiln, and more than 2000 pieces of finished stoneware. His probate is an entry point for exploring the histories and archaeologies of the State Family stoneware complex, a material culture embedded in the local and extra-regional/coastal economies of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This is a report on ongoing research into primary documents, museum collections, and archaeological sites. It focuses on the States family artisans who built and operated two stoneware potteries between 1776 and 1826. During this period, the States potters became entangled in the growing Atlantic economy, changing how they worked and valued their wares. Surely archaeological studies can help clarify these changes while documenting the different kinds of geographies associated with their stoneware.

Hanson, Travis (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Archaeological Investigations at a c. 1690-1710 Domestic Site on the Rappahannock Frontier

The Hastings Site, a c. 1690-1710 English colonial site located in King George County, Virginia was tested in the summers of 2018 and 2019 by archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland. A combination of shovel testing, test unit excavation, and remote sensing surveys were used to investigate the site. The artifacts and features recovered from the site include Native American and Colonial ceramics, tobacco pipes, and a series of circular anomalies, one of which was revealed to be a barrel ring. The combination of both Native and early colonial artifacts in the recovered assemblage suggest some level of interaction with Native communities just downriver. The archaeological investigations sought to clarify who was living at the site. This paper presents the preliminary findings from this research and provides insight into how the site fits into the history of the Rappahannock River Valley during this period.

Heinrich, Adam (Monmouth University)

"The Disease of Virgins": A Medical Ailment at the Lippincott Plantation

The recovery of a medicinal vial with a chemical residue revealed that a member of the affluent Quaker Lippincott family suffered during the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries in today's Burlington County, New Jersey. The residue revealed the possible treatment of a historically common, though now extinct disease called chlorosis that generally afflicted young women conforming to cultural pressures regarding body image.

Israel, Stephen (Baltimore Archaeology Forum, Retired)

Two Industrial Transportation Tours of Baltimore's Past Manufacturing and Processing Establishments

This lecture highlights two industrial tours and documentation of two Baltimore's past transportation corridors organized as public tours in 1992 and 1993; along the former Streetcar Route 26 describing (54) 19th-and 20th-century industrial sites along the 6-mile trolley route and again in 1995 alongside today's Light Rail Line along former Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line, Northern Central, and the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroads routes describing (44) 19th-and 20th-century industrial sites along the 17.2-mile former railroad routes. The two tours open to the public were organized by the Baltimore Industrial Museum and members of the Baltimore Benjamin Latrobe, Jr. Chapter by Herbert Harwood, Dennis Zembaba, and Stephen Israel. A sample of 94 documented industries will be featured in this presentation. The goals of the two public tours were to establish an educational resource base and promote appreciation and broader awareness of two of Baltimore's former unique and rich industrial heritage transportation routes.

James, Hannah (James Madison's Montpelier)

Outliers: Looking at Human Behavior Patterns through Vesselization and GIS at James Madison's Montpelier

Vesselization is an essential method for more accurately understanding the number, form, and use of vessels at a site. But, when paired with GIS, it can be used to understand how people's behavior and interactions with the landscape affect how vessel sherds are deposited. To do this, I will use GIS to identify vessels with outlier sherds that are not contained within the same contexts as the other sherds of the same vessel. Then I will test several hypotheses about how the outliers were created. First, I test for human error in the vesselization process by double checking the sherds to confirm their relationship to the vessel in question. If the sherds relationship are confirmed, I will then use GIS to test the effects of topographic variation and human movement across the property on the sherd distribution. This presentation provides an overview of the preliminary results of this analysis.

Jones, Sean (University of Maryland)

Bridging the Gap: Constructing an Idealized Lab Space at Germanna

This past spring, The Germanna Foundation opened the Hitt Archaeology Center as their space for processing, curating, and exhibiting archaeological collections from the Enchanted Castle/Germanna Site. The center's construction gave the Foundation a unique opportunity to consider how archaeologists can construct an idealized work space for archaeological collections. Within the context of 21st century archaeology, how do we idealize, conceptualize and construct a work environment suitable for the curation of the past? How might we accommodate past work, while also safeguarding for the future? And how can we promote public outreach and engagement in a space that can be intimidating and exclusionary for non-professionals? This poster addresses the processes and decisions made by The Germanna Foundation during the construction and conceptualization of The Hitt Archaeology Center, highlighting the successes and shortcomings relating to constructing an idealized laboratory space.

Katkins, Mara (The George Washington Organization)

Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington And Her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility

Mary Washington, mother to George, was widowed young. Her decision not to remarry, an unusual choice for women of the time, meant she faced an economic and social uphill battle raising five children to be successful adults and members of the Virginia gentry class. Consequently it was important that she cultivate a refined household with appropriate table and teawares. Excavations at her Ferry Farm, her longtime home, reveal a woman who carefully selected ceramics to perform very specific tasks while at the same time not overextending her budget, one that had decreased significantly following the death of her husband. These items contributed to her goal of remaining of the gentry class and giving her children a good head start to do the same, a task she overwhelmingly succeeded in.

King, Julia A. (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and Scott M. Strickland (St. Mary's College of Maryland) Sea Level Rise, the Chesapeake Bay Bolide, and Managing Threats to Archaeological Sites in Coastal Maryland

In 2015, the St. Mary's County Historic Preservation Commission retained St. Mary's College of Maryland to undertake a study measuring the impacts of development on the County's archaeological resources. At the time, the County had no archaeological ordinance and the hope was that the study would reveal the need and justification for such a local law. The study's findings were a surprise, revealing a minimal impact on resources by development but a stunning threat from sea level rise compounded by erosion and land subsidence. Because these sites (identified and unidentified) are not threatened by development, resources are limited for documenting and managing them. To address this deficit in the state's low-lying coastal plain, archaeologists might consider two things: one, a return to large-area surveys using sophisticated GIS-based modeling and two, linking the climate change impacting these sites to the historical, social, and cultural questions that exacerbate the state's changing shorelines.

Knick, Ethan N. (University of Mary Washington)

Villainous Eggnog and Disgraceful Naps: The Union Navy After the Battle of Fredericksburg

Though the American Civil War took place squarely in the middle of the age of the railroad, waterways were still an important part of life in Victorian-Era Virginia. A U. S. Navy button uncovered by the University of Mary Washington's field school at the Sherwood Forest Plantation Site (44ST615) serves as a reminder of the fact that the American Navy was very much present in the Stafford County area from December 1862 to June 1863. This presentation attempts to explain the presence of a U.S. Navy button at Sherwood Forest, a site with no other evidence of American Naval occupation. It also explores the frequently overlooked role of that particular branch of the American Armed Forces during the Fredericksburg Campaign.

Kollmann, Dana D. (Towson University)

The Bioarchaeology of the Simon Hill Cemetery, Prince George's County, Maryland

This paper details the results of a bioarchaeological examination of human skeletal remains recovered from the Simon Hill Cemetery in Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland. Although 154 sequentially numbered features were identified in the field, not all were proven to be burials and not all burials contained skeletal remains. Consequently, the remains from 72 burial features were submitted for examination. Taphonomy, demography, and pathology are among the findings to be discussed.

Langley, Susan (Maryland State Historic Preservation Office)

The Shipwrecks of Curtis Bay

Baltimore Harbor and its adjacent waterways form an integral part of Maryland's historic maritime landscape. This presentation examines a cross section of 19th and 20th-century vessel remains at three discrete locations in the Curtis Creek/Curtis Bay area. These include schooners, tugs, and steamers, constructed of diverse materials; wood, iron, composite and even concrete, and represent merchant, military and passenger craft.

Larsen, Eric L. (The Germanna Foundation)

Thirty Years On, We've More to Work With: Germanna Archaeology and the Chance to Explore Further

The bulk of previous excavations of the "Enchanted Castle site" in Orange County, Virginia, was undertaken in the 1980s. This work uncovered the foundations of Alexander Spotswood's 1720s mansion built on the edge of colonial Virginia's frontier. Spotswood's mansion had a short use life over the second quarter of the 18th century, before it burned. The discovery of building foundations in the 1970s and 80s saved the adjacent 62 acres from subdivision and further development. Most of this archaeology focused on the "Enchanted Castle" itself, though it was noted as a part of a larger landscape known as Germanna. Today, we are moving away from the mansion's foundations. We are finding increasing evidence of a changing landscape that tells a richer and deeper story of colonial processes. This new work at Germanna provides insights into the politics of Virginia's colonial past and into the advent of the "golden age" of the 18th century.

Lechner, Sally (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Comparative analysis of oyster valves from three Jesuit Manor deposits

Intact oyster valve deposits recovered from the 17th-century Jesuit chapel and priests' house (18ST859) and the 18th- through 19th-century church and manor house (18ST16) illuminate aspects of the diet of the Catholic order in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and possible effects of shell-fishing on oyster populations in St. Clements and Breton bays of the Potomac River.

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

Life on the Long Green: The Role of Enslaved Children at Wye House Plantation

By 1860, the enslaved population in the United States numbered around four million people, with more than two-fifths of the enslaved population under the age of fifteen and one-third younger than age ten. Although a great deal of scholarship on the archaeology of enslaved communities has been produced, discussions regarding enslaved children and their roles within those communities are virtually nonexistent. Utilizing archival records to identify potential material culture associated with enslaved children and their roles on plantations and elsewhere can create a new lens through which to understand the impact of enslaved children on the archaeological record. Using the 2-Story Quarter at Wye House Plantation (18TA314) in Talbot County, Maryland as a case study, I examine the Lloyd Family Papers and

Frederick Douglass' autobiographies in conjunction with artifacts found at the Quarter to construct a more nuanced and encompassing understanding of the lives of children enslaved at Wye House.

Lembo, Lauren (RGA, Inc.)

Archaeology near a Tidal Estuary: A Prehistoric Site Overlooking Stony Brook Harbor in Long Island, New York

The Avalon NE site, situated along hillslopes and on a bluff overlooking the Stony Brook Harbor, contains archaeological deposits representing resource procurement and processing activities, as evidenced by the recovery of lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, expedient tools, and a variety of stemmed projectile points and formal tools. The preliminary results of an archaeological data recovery suggest that the Avalon NE site has the potential to contribute to our existing knowledge of Native American lifeways in the region, and may add to broader theoretical and anthropological themes.

Long, Angus (University of Mary Washington), Delaney Resweber (University of Mary Washington), Abigail Phelps (University of Mary Washington), Rebecca Brehmer (University of Mary Washington), Ethan Knick (University of Mary Washington), and Emily Hilbert (University of Mary Washington)

Rediscovering the Nomini Plantation Site

Located along the Northern Neck region of Virginia, Nomini Plantation (44WM12) was first excavated by Vivian Mitchell and volunteers from the Archeological Society of Virginia in the 1970s. During the Mitchell excavation, the crew uncovered the foundation of an eighteenth-century dwelling and a seventeenth-century stratified trash midden. In December of 2018, a crew comprised of students from the University of Mary Washington, ASV volunteers, and community members conducted a shovel test pit survey with the goal of identifying the location of Mitchell's excavations at Nomini Plantation. During the Fall of 2019, as part of a course focused in artifact analysis, a group of six students from the university washed, cataloged, and processed the artifacts from the 2018 excavation. This paper will present the results of the STP survey and artifact analysis.

Lovejoy, Aaron (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Jack Gary (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

"It Stands on High Ground": LiDAR, Viewsheds, and Vistas at Custis Square, Williamsburg, Virginia

The creation of ornamental landscapes in England and the colonies in the early 18th century relied heavily on the tenant of the "borrowed view", whereby distant prospects were framed or manipulated in ways that drew them into the garden's scene. Viewshed analysis conducted using LiDAR, archaeological data, and ArcGIS has allowed the Department of Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg to reconstruct and evaluate the views and sightlines of one of Williamsburg's most prominent early 18th century gardens located at the home of John Custis IV. This analysis has allowed us to better understand why John Custis chose this property for his home and how he manipulated it to create views to and from his garden. Additionally, the creation of our digital surface model resulted in the development of a repeatable framework for urban 3D analysis using basic GIS capabilities. This paper will present both the method and interpretations that resulted from the initial implementation of the digital surface model.

Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation)

A Tale of Two Neighboring Watersheds: Archaeological Site Preservation in the Wake of Coastal Erosion and Late Holocene Sea Level Rise along the Honga River and within Fishing Bay, Dorchester County, Maryland

In 2018 and 2019, the Maryland Historical Trust funded two coastal archaeological surveys; one along the Honga River and one in Fishing Bay. The objectives for both surveys were to evaluate the impact of recent erosion and late Holocene sea level rise on nearshore archaeological resources. Differences in tidal marsh

and upland between both watersheds have played a role in the magnitude of observed erosion and site loss over the past 166 or more years. Both watersheds also provide very detailed chronological datasets suggesting that the rate of sea level rise over the past 1000 years, which includes the past century, has been ~10-centimeters per century. In summation, the research within these two neighboring watersheds illustrates how natural coastal processes influence archaeological interpretations; such as settlement pattern studies, human population densities, and estuarine resource use. The two surveys evaluated 107 coastal archaeological sites and documented 38 previously unrecognized sites.

Magoon, Dane (University of Leicester)

Elite Mortuary Patterning, Pearls, and Quioccasin Burial Structures in Coastal Virginia during the Late Woodland Period.

While historic accounts detail the existence of complex chiefdoms in coastal Virginia during the early seventeenth century, decades of archaeological research have failed to produce material remains consistent with individuals of chiefly status. In a region entirely devoid of burial mounds, it is likely that this absence is tied to the documented use of semi-permanent, guarded, and yet highly visible above-ground structures for their final interment. This presentation explores the use of quioccasin burial houses in coastal Virginia, their eventual fate during the episodes of colonial encroachment, and how this bifurcated mortuary program, distinguishing between the common folk and chiefly elite, may also affect our current understanding of pearls, a type of artifact highlighted in historic accounts but rarely encountered archeologically within the region.

Malhotra, Andrew R. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Alliance Formation & Social Signaling: Village Interaction Among the Monongahela

A general trend among many farming societies has been the growth of political complexity, and thereby alliance formation. Recent studies on the Monongahela culture seek to characterize the growing political complexity of the Monongahela during the Late Monongahela period (A.D. 1580-1635). This research expands on their ideas and argues that during the Late Monongahela period and Terminal Middle Monongahela (post 1400 A.D.) the Monongahela, were not just increasing in political complexity within individual sites, but they were also forming alliances across multiple sites. This study seeks to understand how scalloped lip ceramics and charnel houses can be used as an indicator of alliance formation and village interactions. Using several theoretical frameworks, such as the agency theory, social signaling, and the formation of social inequality to achieve this analysis. Spatial and statistical analysis of the data will be used to analyze and understand village interaction and alliance formation over time.

Markin, Julie G. (Washington College) and Marc Morris (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Cultural Resource Vulnerability at Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, Lothian, MD

The Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary (JBWS) and Glendening Nature Preserve (GNP) are not only places of natural beauty and valuable for ecological preservation, but they also contain a rich archaeological record from 13,000 years of human occupation. Documented archaeological sites range from base camps to resource procurement camps to ritual areas. The archaeological resources are threatened by erosion and flooding exacerbated by processes of climate change such as rising sea levels and storm surge, as well as anthropogenic erosion along its walking trails, highlighting an urgent need to assess the condition of known cultural resources and to document previously unrecorded cultural heritage locations while they are still accessible. Working collaboratively, county, non-profit, and academic archaeologists, institutions, and students are creating an inventory of threatened cultural resources, modelling cultural resource vulnerability, and developing a more robust picture of the history of this area.

Martin, Andrew (Hunter Research Incorporated), Joshua Butchko (Hunter Research Inc.), Richard Veit (Monmouth University), James Lee (Hunter Research Inc.), Richard Adamczyk (Monmouth University)

An Overview of Excavations at the William Trent House

In the summer of 2019, Hunter Research Incorporated partnered with Monmouth University for a field school at the William Trent House in Trenton New Jersey. This field school offered students and volunteers an opportunity to work closely with professional archaeologists on one of the richest sites in the Delaware Valley, with excavations focused on the front of the house as well as the site of the 18th century kitchen wing. These excavations yielded rich deposits of early historic, European Contact, and Pre Contact artifacts, further adding to the story of a place whose significance reaches deep into the Delaware Valley's past.

McCoy, Curtis (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group) and Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail CRG)

Preliminary Research into Cuesta Quartzite Trade Networks in the Delaware Valley

Cuesta Quartzite was given its name in the early 1970's by archaeologist and flint knapper, Jack Cresson. The raw material itself is pale grayish brown, and when heated becomes pink, gold or reddish brown. Although identified as quartzite, this material is actually a sandstone with a silica matrix giving the appearance and similar qualities of quartzite. Its primary occurrence can be found throughout central and southern New Jersey between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains. Alan Mounier (2008) has described the use of this material throughout central New Jersey extensively, but because of the irregular breakage patterns, this material goes unnoticed as a quality lithic reduction material or is identified as unknown quartzite. Recently, multiple previously excavated sites have been identified in Delaware with quantities of quartzite of unknown origin, which appear to be Cuesta. This paper explores these sites as well as other potential areas where this material may have been traded.

McDaid, Christopher L. (Joint Base Langley-Eustis), Patrick Barry (Colorado State University), Courtney Birkett (Colorado State University)

Monitoring, Planning and Treating Archaeological Sites for Climate Change

The Fort Eustis portion of Joint Base Langley-Eustis is a peninsula of 8,000 acres bounded by Skiffes Creek, the Warwick River and the James River on Virginia's coastal plain. The installation has 233 identified archaeological sites. Thirty-one sites are on subject to erosion by the surrounding waterways. Beginning in 2010 the installation instituted a site monitoring program to document the status of the sites. Data from that program revealed many sites were being impacted by erosion. The installation developed a system to quantify current and potential future erosion damage for the thirty-one sites being damaged. Since developing the system the installation has recorded erosion data on to verify the model, worked to identify sites warranting stabilization, and stabilized significant sites. Additional analysis of the types of sites being threatened indicate a disproportionate number of Woodland period sites (1200 B.C.E - 1600 C.E) being impacted by erosion then was expected.

McKnight, Matthew D. (The Maryland Historical Trust) and Charles L. Hall (The Maryland Historical Trust)

Ground-truthing Billingsley: Preliminary Results of the 2019 Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology

From October 2018 until May 2019, the Maryland Historical Trust - Office of Archeology carried out remote sensing survey at the Billingsley Site, in Prince George's County, Maryland. Situated at the head of the Jug Bay wetlands, both the 17th-century Proceedings of the Maryland Assembly and the work of 20th-century collectors attested to an abiding Native American presence at Billingsley. A magnetic susceptibility meter and a fluxgate gradiometer were used to document magnetic anomalies potentially associated with past human activity at this locale. Several of these anomalies were ground-truthed by members of the

Archeological Society of Maryland and the public, working with MHT and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission during the annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology. This presentation provides an overview of the remote sensing investigations and preliminary findings from the 2019 excavations at Billingsley.

McMillan, Lauren (University of Mary Washington) and Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
Anthropomorphic Figures in the Potomac River Valley

In this paper, we examine anthropomorphic figures recovered from the Potomac River Valley, with a focus on Stafford and Westmoreland Counties in Virginia. The figures examined include late Woodland/Contact period shell maskettes and clay effigies associated with the Potomac Creek site and a mid-17th-century anthropomorphic clay head from the Nomini Plantation site. South of the Potomac River, such anthropomorphic effigy forms are atypical in the archaeological record of the Algonquian-speaking peoples who inhabited the region during the contact and early-colonial period. Additionally, relatively little literature exists on the presence of human effigies in Virginia's Tidewater. We examine the morphological features of these figures in comparison to effigies found in other nearby regions.

Minkoff, Mary Furlong (James Madison's Montpelier)

Digging Through Boxes for Hidden Gems, Old Friends, and New Directions in the Archaeological Collections of James Madison's Montpelier

Containing over 3 million artifacts, Montpelier's archaeology collection is ideal for new discoveries. Through the creation of exhibits, collaborations with outside researchers, and efforts to make Montpelier's collections accessible online, new information about artifacts--some unseen for decades--is being uncovered. In this paper, I will share examples of how new discoveries and interpretations made from old collections are contributing to Montpelier's efforts to tell whole-truth history. First, I will explore how the artifacts included in the new Mysteries of Montpelier exhibit are helping tell the stories of people previously left out of Montpelier's public narrative. Next, I will discuss how sharing faunal remains with researchers conducting multi-site analyses is connecting Montpelier to broad social and environmental patterns. Finally, I will share how development of the Montpelier Digital Collections Project is forcing us to ask new questions of our collections, and reassess how they are cataloged, stored, and documented.

Mitchell, Ruth M. (Historic St. Mary's City)

"A Tract of Land Lying in St. Mary's County Called Tabbs Purchase": New Perspectives on the Tolle-Tabbs Site.

Excavations in St. Mary's City conducted in 1971-1972 uncovered evidence of a dwelling built ca. 1750 by Roger Tolle. This was a framed building measuring 16'—28 feet, and one story high. Archaeologists found footings for two chimneys at each end of the building. After the property was purchased by Reverend Moses Tabbs in 1764, a large addition was constructed on the east side of the main dwelling. The site was occupied until the 1860s, and the historical record demonstrates that over 80 years of residents were tenant farmers. Excavations of the site, including the cellar, provided a large assemblage of ceramics that were analyzed by George Miller. This became the framework for his significant study of tenant farmer table wares. A recent archaeology project on the site provides new data on the landscape, and additional evidence for Native American occupation at the site.

Mitchem, Alexandria T. (Columbia University)

Exploring Rodent Caches as a Source of Archaeobotanical Data: Investigations from Bartram's Garden, Philadelphia

Bartram's Garden, the oldest surviving commercial botanical garden in the United States, possesses a unique history of North American plants exported to Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth

centuries. During architectural restorations of the Bartram home, a rodent cache was found under the attic floorboards. It contained a variety of materials from the Bartram property, including botanical remains, newspaper and parchment fragments, cloth fragments, and faunal bone. While challenges exist in analyzing rodent cached materials, so do unique advantages. The Bartram's cache offers the rare opportunity to study well-preserved remains of an historic garden, most notably plants that may have been omitted from or mislabeled in contemporary commercial seed catalogues. In this paper, we investigate the formation of rodent caches and address issues with dating these assemblages, in order to explore the cultivated spaces of Bartram's that were central to expropriation of an Indigenous landscape for early American botanical production.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Increasing Access to Zooarchaeological Data

Zooarchaeology has the potential to contribute to our knowledge of a variety of topics: diet, resource extraction, trade, socioeconomics, symbolic and sacred behavior, wildlife management, and more. Too often, zooarchaeological data is still relegated to an appendix rather than incorporated into and adding nuance to broad site interpretations. For zooarchaeologists wishing to examine comparative data it can be difficult, if not impossible, to find primary data sources, particularly in the grey literature where archives and libraries may hold the main body of a report but not necessarily the appendices or report volumes beyond "Volume I." There are several recent online efforts that attempt to assemble zooarchaeological data into searchable databases that provide access to regional datasets, including one in development for the Middle Atlantic region. This poster and demonstration will discuss these projects and provide information on how you can contribute data to this effort.

Moses, Erica G. (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Mapping the Invisible: Multispectral Imagery in Archaeological Survey on Historical Sites

Conventional aerial imagery is often used for reference in the Mid-Atlantic but has limitations as a survey tool due to the fact that archaeological resources in this region (unlike some Western states, for example) are typically buried or concealed by vegetation. Multispectral imagery includes data from non-visible wavelengths sensitive to changes in vegetation growth, and various image processing methods enable exploitation of that data beyond standard false-color infrared images. This presentation explores the application of image processing algorithms to multispectral imagery and considers the potential of multispectral remote sensing as a tool for archaeological studies in the Mid-Atlantic.

Motivans, Anton (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

Initial Findings from a mid-18th-Century Plantation Site in Maryland

Initial testing, mechanical stripping, and instrument mapping of a mid-18th-century plantation site (18PR857) in Bowie, Prince George's County, Maryland, revealed a severely deflated plowzone in which artifact distributions represent the distribution of subplowzone features, not activity areas. Ash fill in most of the structural features also suggests a catastrophic fire.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Prioritizing what we don't know: Climate Change as a Catalyst for Upland Survey

The upland forests of the Appalachians are among the most diverse natural communities in the temperate world, providing the setting for a study of change and flexibility as an essential feature of existence, both for pre-contact and historic cultures. However, upland archaeology has lagged due to the long-held belief that upland sites have limited signatures and are thereby less likely to provide significant information. Archaeological sites here are compromised by climate change processes such as drought and high winds that create conditions for frequent wildfires, as well as extreme precipitation events that lead to severe

erosion, flash flooding, or rapid mass wasting. The lack of research makes it difficult for decision-makers to develop prioritization plans in the face such threats. A GIS-based analysis of settings that are most likely be impacted by catastrophic climate-related events, coupled with archaeological models of Native American site locations, provides a process for identifying areas in the greatest need of survey.

Nieves, Josue (College of William and Mary)

Adapting to Colonial Reality with Long-term History: The Evolution of 17th Century Indigenous Households along the Rappahannock River, Virginia

This paper summarizes all research findings pertaining to 2017-2018 Archaeological Excavations at Camden Farm, Virginia. The goal of the project was to seek out a previously unexcavated house site from within the property's Post-Contact (1650-1720 A.D.) Rappahannock Indian village in order to analyze structural morphology and the suite of artifact assemblages relating to domestic production, consumption, and exchange practices. Findings were compared to a previously excavated house site from the same village, in addition to similar domestic contexts dating between the Late Woodland II and Contact (A.D. 1200-1650) periods from the Chesapeake region more broadly. The results of this comparison suggest that Post-Contact Rappahannock households re-negotiated fundamental political-economic relationships that defined elite and commoner class roles for the centuries. Moreover, archaeological evidence suggests that these re-negotiations appear to reflect mediation between long-term historical trajectories of the Rappahannock community and short-term life choices aimed at navigating Virginia's 17th century colonial landscape.

O'Keeffe, Alexandra (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Raw Material Selection and Use in 20th-Century Shell-Button Making on the Delmarva Peninsula

Shell-button making became an important industry in the Upper Midwestern United States in the 1890s, particularly in Muscatine, Iowa. Labor unrest and depleted yellow sandshell mussel (*Lampsilis teres*) populations appear to have led manufacturers to seek other locations. The Delmarva Peninsula "comprised of portions of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the Atlantic Ocean" was one such location from the 1930s through 1980s. Endemic mollusks were unsuited to the large-scale production of buttons; therefore, button cutters imported mussels from the Mississippi Valley, pearl oysters (*Pinctada* spp.) from the South Pacific, and other equatorial marine species. This analysis examines the selection of species and the ways cutters used these raw materials at two shops: the Parizek button cutting shop in Milford, Delaware, and the B. Schwanda button factory in Denton, Maryland.

Otter, Edward (Edward Otter, Inc.)

Challenges to Prioritizing Littoral Zone Archaeological Sites In a Time of Sea Level Rise

Archaeological sites within the littoral zone are actively being destroyed by sea level rise and storm impacts associated with climate change. The demise of numerous sites has been documented along the Chesapeake Bay. Prioritizing littoral sites is not a straight forward decision. While many of these sites have high research potential and are imminently threatened, there are cost and technical issues that complicate the investigation of these sites.

Otter, Edward (Edward Otter, Inc)

Groome Property Archaeological Project

In Late 2017 Edward Otter, Inc. participated in discussions with New Road Partners, LLC in regards to a development project in Lewes, Delaware. Initial survey work began in February 2018 covering the 157-acre parcel. The survey identified an intense scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts over the western 60 acres. Unit excavations began in June 2018 and continued to the end of November. In spite of soil

deflation caused by agricultural practices, several prehistoric features were located. Two Early Woodland pit features and four Late Woodland pits were excavated. The Late Woodland pits, in particular, were filled with shells of various species resulting in good preservation of pit contents. While preliminary, pollen/phytolith studies, along with the macro-botanical and faunal analyses are providing new data on prehistoric life in the Delaware coastal zone.

Pasch, Christopher (James Madison's Montpelier)

Below the Temple, Below the Plantation -- Exposing the Hidden Landscape of the Temple and Ice House at James Madison's Montpelier

Archaeologists studying power and race within plantations landscapes tend to take a top down approach, focusing on social order and spatial organization established by the enslavers. Within this, enslaved experiences are often regulated neatly to studies of their homes, kitchens, and yards. Although these studies are invaluable, they are incomplete. This is because the majority of their days were spent outside of the home, within fields, work yards, and outbuildings; as well as within the "big house", pleasure gardens, and formal grounds. Enslaved experiences in these latter spaces are often left underexplored, because they are identified as exclusively white and elite, and that the material assemblage representing use and perspective is sparse. Using the Temple/Ice-House at Montpelier this paper seeks to explore the ways archaeologists can use landscape, intersite comparison and theoretical analysis to understand these spaces at the intersection of white and black experience on the plantation.

Porter-Lupu, Jenn (Northwestern University)

Beyond Just a Cheap Date: Using Bottle Artifacts for Volunteer Lab Days

Bottle artifacts are often used archaeologically to provide an accurate date for the stratum or feature in which they are uncovered. However, when bottles are found in unprovenienced deposits or are part of orphaned archaeological collections where provenience data may be lost, they are often considered less valuable. This paper presents a methodology for using bottle collections with public volunteers at open lab day events. During the lab days, volunteers documented bottles from the Halcyon House collection and helped to rehouse the artifacts to prevent future breakage. The Halcyon House site was excavated in 1985, but due to a contract dispute, artifact processing was never completed. I will discuss the cataloguing worksheets I created, which were designed so that even inexperienced volunteers could accurately document bottle artifacts. In addition, the paper will discuss the results of these events, including conversations and interactions with volunteers about their experience at the open lab days. Through the open lab days, the bottle artifacts became valuable tools for teaching volunteers about archaeology, while at the same time providing valuable data for future research and study of the archaeological collection.

Read, Esther (UMBC)

Tradition, Symbolism, and Anti-Semitism: the importance of the Lloyd Street Mikvaot

The separation of church and state and freedom to worship God (or not) is guaranteed in the United States Bill of Rights. However, early nineteenth-century Maryland Jews were not afforded the same rights to worship or participate in state government as their Christian counterparts. During the first decade of this century, UMBC participated in an interdisciplinary study of the Lloyd Street Synagogue that included public archaeology, architectural survey, and archival research. Our approach enabled us to tell the story of Baltimore's nineteenth-century Jewish immigrant community. The presence of a matzah oven and several mikvaot in the synagogue basement highlighted the importance of religious traditions within the community. We also learned that these same items still have important symbolic value that resonates within the local and international Jewish communities. This paper explores the importance of these traditions to the Jewish community during periods of anti-Semitism in the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries.

Reamer, Justin M. (University of Pennsylvania)

A Re-analysis of Late Woodland Pit Features in the Upper Delaware Valley

Pit features of varying size and shape are ubiquitous on Late Woodland sites in the Upper Delaware Valley (UDV). While pits were initially interpreted as refuse features due to their material contents, archaeologists now recognize many of these features were constructed initially for storage. How long food was stored in pits, however, is still debated, with arguments for both temporary storage during harvest periods (e.g., Moeller 1992) and long-term storage (e.g., Kraft 1975) put forth. I aim to develop a new typological framework for analyzing pit features in the UDV through a statistical analysis of pit size combined with analysis of pit shape and contents. I will focus on the more than 800 pits excavated within the Minisink National Historic Landmark, as well as surrounding sites. In doing so, I hope the new pit typology from this analysis will contribute to our understanding of the original function of these features.

Reeves, Matthew (James Madison's Montpelier)

Reading between the Intersecting Lines: Building Intersectionality for a Widowed Female Planter in mid-18th Century Piedmont Virginia

Records for females in 18th-century society are often scarce. Such is the case for our investigations into President James Madison's Grandmother Frances Taylor Madison. Widowed in 1732, she ran the Montpelier plantation for the first thirty years of its existence. Using a combination of archaeological evidence, a scattering of court records, and information on her oldest son (James Madison, Sr.), we build a case for intersectionality between gender, sexuality, generational deference, and race within a paternalistic society.

Resweber, Delaney (The University of Mary Washington)

Making Sense of Change

After the Civil War, many recently freed African Americans found themselves in a position of new economic freedoms. Using an 1865 2-Cent coin found at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615) by the University of Mary Washington archaeological field school students, I will explore the lives of the Johnson family- an African American family who occupied the former slave quarter during the Postbellum period from which the coin was recovered. The Johnsons' story provides a narrative of African American farm laborers during this period and their struggles for economic and educational freedom. Many freedmen still faced economic and social discrimination after the Civil War, and in response the Freedman's Bureau and African American led organizations were formed to promote financial independence and education. This paper will focus on the new lives as freedmen the Johnsons had, and the different ways they used their salaries to better their lives and the lives of their children.

Riseling, Jr., George F. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Making Live Oysters Talk: The Rhode River 60 Oyster Project

The Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Laboratory in Edgewater, Maryland, is developing a time series of oyster valve data for the Rhode River subestuary. The data derive from sites within the subestuary dating from the 1650s through 1950s. A sample of live oysters cultivated on the Cherry oyster bed within the Rhode River provides significant statistical data, particularly about valve volume (a proxy for harvestable meat), that complicate interpretation of the archaeological samples.

Roark, Sierra (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

"They cure the Pox, by a Berry that salivates, (...) yet they use Sweating and Decoctions very much with it": An Archaeological Investigation of Siouan Responses to Epidemic Disease

This paper addresses Native American experiences and responses to epidemic diseases through an analysis of archaeological data collected from the University of North Carolina's Siouan Project. Started in 1983, the Siouan Project is a long-term endeavor of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology aimed at understanding Native lifeways before and after European contact in the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont. The Siouan Project has resulted in a wealth of data, making it a viable study for identifying archaeological evidence of the impacts of the shatter zone. This paper analyzes settlement and human burial patterns as well as archaeobotanical and ceramic assemblages to address how Siouan communities encountered and responded to the physical, social, and cultural components of instability resulting from epidemic disease.

Ross, Claire (The University of Mary Washington)

Victorian Identity, Class, and the Circus

The plantation house at Sherwood Forrest Plantation (44ST615) was home to two gentry-class white families in the latter portion of the 19th-century, the Fitzhughs and the Harts. During the seasons of 2015, 2016, and 2017, the University of Mary Washington's summer field school conducted an archaeological investigation of the Antebellum slave quarter and American Civil War Union Army encampment that were also associated with the Sherwood property. Through these investigations, various artifacts associated with the plantation owners were also uncovered, including a German-made, hard-paste porcelain clown head. The presence of this artifact, in addition to other items of "bric-a-brac," indicate that at least one of these two families were participating in the home decorating trend of conspicuously displaying decorative objects. The possession of, and choice in, these objects could signal the social class, cultural literacy, and cultural capital of a Victorian individual or family. In this paper, I will further explore this Victorian relationship between constructed identity and material possessions.

Salamone, Lillian (University of Mary Washington), Lawrence King (University of Mary Washington), and Kathleen Keith (University of Mary Washington)

The Identification and Preliminary Analysis of a Possible 19th-century Quarter Site on the Rappahannock River

Students in the introductory archaeology class at the University of Mary Washington conducted a preliminary shovel test pit survey of the site currently referred to as Little Falls-Norton Property in March and April 2018 and March 2019. These investigations were undertaken at the request of the landowners, who discovered archaeological material while doing yard work. The site is currently a residential lot, near Little Falls Plantation, which is on the Rappahannock River in southern Stafford County, Virginia. The analysis and interpretation of the site was undertaken by the authors for a class project. Analysis of the artifacts, combined with archival research, indicates the site was likely an Antebellum slave quarter/Postbellum tenant site. This mid-19th-century site was likely an outlying field quarter associated with the larger Little Falls Plantation. This paper will detail the historical and archaeological evidence uncovered during the course of this project and outline suggestions for future research.

Sanford, Douglas W. (Virginia Slave Housing Project) and Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)

MAAC in the 21st Century: A Retrospective based on Conference Programs

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) began in 1970 when a few dozen archaeologists organized an informal platform to disseminate recent findings, develop archaeological research themes, and discuss ongoing changes in theory, methods, and professional issues. This presentation draws upon a systematic analysis of past MAAC conference programs and papers to examine how the conference and regional archaeology changed over time and up until the present. We consider the following trends: program size; the shifting balance between prehistoric and historical archaeology; changes in research foci; professional demographics and gender; and, variable academic participation. These data reinforce

some of MAAC's oral history and its informal characterizations, but also reveal less well-known interpretive issues. Finally, this retrospective provides the opportunity to recommend new goals and initiatives for the future, while underscoring the need to better document and preserve MAAC's past.

Santucchi, Steve and Sean McHugh (Morristown NHP and Monmouth University)

Mutiny! The Pennsylvania Line Mutiny of January 1781

In January 1781 the Pennsylvania troops of the Continental Army mutinied over issues of pay, physical conditions and a myriad of other problems that plagued the army as a whole. The mutiny of 1781 was the largest of the war and took place at the winter encampment of Jockey Hollow five miles south west of Morristown, New Jersey. Recent investigations at the site inhabited by the Pennsylvania's has produced artifacts that have aroused our curiosity: Grapeshot. This paper reviews the historical documentation, period accounts of the actions taken by the mutineers, their want of others within the line to join and the subsequent suppression of the mutiny. We look at the history and the artifacts to bring a topic often ignored, Mutiny!

Saunders, Jennifer (University of Virginia)

In Over Our Heads?: Starting to Think about Glass Bottles in a Washington, DC Attic Cache

In 2014, historic preservation professionals found a cache of glass bottles and other household goods from the turn of the 20th century in the attic of a long-neglected house in Southeast Washington, DC. Property records revealed that the residents of the house during that era were an African American family who were active members of the thriving black community of Barry Farm/Hillsdale established after the Civil War. This paper will examine the possible motives behind the creation of this cache with focus on its glass bottles, including reuse, thrift, aesthetic appeal, and relationship to one resident's midwifery and nursing career, as well as the unique nature of this assemblage and its life since its initial discovery.

Schiszik, Lauren (Baltimore City Department of Planning)

Archaeology In The (Political) Trenches: Lessons From Charm City

Baltimore City provides lessons in the political, social, and temporal factors that impact archaeological stewardship at the local government level. The establishment of the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology in 1983 marked Baltimore as a forerunner in urban public archaeology. This innovative program led excavations that engaged thousands of people until it closed due to city-wide budget deficits in 1997. After a lull of almost two decades, a confluence of factors in the past several years has started a revitalization of archaeology in Baltimore. There is stronger regulatory review at the local level, increased support of archaeology from City officials, and excavations sponsored by non-profit organizations and community associations. This presentation will share lessons about collaborative grass-roots, governmental, and institutional efforts, and the groundwork that is being set for sustained archaeological stewardship in Baltimore.

Schweickart, Eric (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

A "single closely dated assemblage"?: Re-examining the Timing and Nature of the House Clearance Deposit(s) in the Custis Well

In 1964, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists excavating an 18th-century well uncovered an unusual and exciting cache of artifacts as they neared the bottom of the brick lined shaft. This assemblage included dozens of complete wine bottles, many of which bore the seal of John Custis IV, the owner of the property the well was found on in the first half of the 18th century. Ivor Noel Hume interpreted this deposit as a house clearance episode associated with the death of John Custis' son Daniel Custis, whose widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, later married George Washington, giving the objects a presidential connection. I draw upon the original field notes, a recent re-analysis of the artifacts, and documentary sources

describing Custis' estate to test Hume's hypothesis as well as contextualize the deposit in terms of our current understanding of household clearance events and well use.

Seibel, Scott (AECOM)

The Water and the Land: How the Private Sector and Government Work Together to Plan for Climate Change Impacts to Cultural Resources

Government is the largest aggregate landholder in the United States and has under its direct jurisdiction the largest array of cultural resources in the country, not to mention the cultural resources under jurisdictional oversight. Government is at the spear's point of climate change impacts to cultural resources and thus needs to develop responses to preserve important heritage. But the ability of government to develop solutions and respond directly is limited by staffing constraints dictated by annual budgets and circumscribed mandates focused on the locations and resources under their direct control and oversight. Conversely, while the private sector typically controls only relatively small and discontinuous landholdings and has no legal mandate, it has a broader, more holistic perspective on potential solutions due to the range of clients it serves, the geographies it covers, and its greater flexibility to engage staff with specialized knowledge and expertise. This poster demonstrates how AECOM as a company works with municipal, state, and federal government agencies to provide strategies and solutions that address climate change impacts to their important cultural resources.

Shearn, Isaac (Coppin State University), Ronald Castanzo (University of Baltimore), and Elgin Klugh (Coppin State University)

Public Archaeology and the Politics of Memory at Baltimore's Historic Laurel Cemetery

Laurel Cemetery was incorporated in 1852 as the first nondenominational cemetery for African Americans in Baltimore, quickly becoming a popular place of burial across Black Baltimore's socioeconomic spectrum. After changing ownership several times, the last owners failed to maintain the property and declared bankruptcy in 1952. The cemetery was demolished in 1958 to make room for the development of a shopping center amid controversy and outrage from the African American community. It is now clear that a small group of Baltimore City lawyers and politicians profited from the destruction of Laurel Cemetery and the ensuing land deals. University of Baltimore and Coppin State University faculty and student researchers found conclusive evidence from excavations and GPR that burials still exist at the original site. Ongoing research focuses on the lives of those buried at the site, the apparent corruption that led to its closing, and plans for constructing a memorial.

Shellenhamer, Jason (RK&K)

From Bordeaux to Baltimore: The Wine Bottle Seal at Eutaw Farm

In 1824, a successful London wine merchant named William Eade died, leaving behind an extensive and coveted collection of the finest Bordeaux wines. Eade's private stock was worth over half a million dollars in modern currency. Almost two hundred years later, a seal from one of those bottles was discovered in a wine cellar of a former mansion house in a northeast Baltimore park. This paper presents the strange journey of a wine bottle seal from Eade's cellars in France to a burned-out basement in Baltimore and what this single small glass disc reveals about the people who owned it and its own place in history.

Singer, Zachary L. (Maryland Historical Trust) and Shawn Sharpe (Lost Towns Project)

Archaeological Investigations of the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary: 13,000 years of Human Occupation along the Patuxent River

A Non-Capital Grant through the Maryland Historical Trust facilitated archaeological pedestrian survey of Jug Bay. Collaborations among researchers with the Lost Towns Project, Washington College, Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Division and the Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary facilitated pedestrian

survey and archaeological excavations in Anne Arundel County parks around Jug Bay. Six new archaeological sites were identified and eleven known sites were revisited. This presentation reports on the pedestrian survey and subsequent Washington College archaeology field school, which recovered information relating to the past 13,000 years of human occupation in Jug Bay.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Uhhhh... A Mystery Feature on a Slave Quarters Site in Fairfax County, Virginia

In late 2017 and into the spring of 2018, archaeologists from the Fairfax County Park Authority excavated a slave quarters site dating from the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century. A total of 186, 1m x 1m test units were excavated within the site core. Most units occurred in three feature excavation blocks. One of these blocks contained a dark round stain measuring approximately 3m in diameter and consisting of a shallow pit with an internal squarish depression. Immediately adjacent to this feature, FCPA archaeologists exposed six grave shafts. The relatively small number of artifacts recovered from the feature offer few clues about its function. This presentation will examine the artifacts, speculate possible functions, and offer possible explanations for the proximity to human burials and consider how this excavation block informs overall site interpretation.

Sperling, Stephanie (M-NCPPC)

West Side Story; or, What We Discovered on the "Unexplored" Prince George's County Side of Jug Bay

Previous to the 2019 field season, a glance at the archaeological site location map might lead one to believe that the western shore of Jug Bay was historically underutilized. Far fewer sites had been recorded and excavated in Prince George's County compared to the eastern, Anne Arundel side of the Patuxent River. Two reasons for this include ownership issues and twentieth century land use patterns. After a recent MHT non-capital grant project, 15 new sites were found on M-NCPPC park property that span nearly the entire length of human history in the region. These sites fill in a long-neglected gap in our knowledge of the region and will assist park officials when making future planning decisions.

Stocking, Tera (University of Tennessee)

Effects of Rising Sea Levels on Select Archaeological Sites in Northern Virginia

Archaeologist Steven Potter surface collected over forty sites in the lower Northern Neck of Virginia in the 1960s and 70s for his dissertation research. Thirty-two of these assemblages are housed at The University of Tennessee anthropology department who are in the process of inventorying, cataloging, and analyzing them in order to determine if and where more extensive investigation is warranted. While reaccessioning this legacy collection, we examined the locations of these sites in relation to models of sea level rise caused by subsidence and climate change. We found that rising sea levels threaten a number of these sites, which could potentially result in extensive damage and the loss of data. This paper will assess the effect of rising sea levels on select sites surface collected by Steven Potter and make recommendations for their prioritization and preservation.

Triebwasser, Rachel (Towson University)

The Bioarchaeology of the Hughes Site (18MO1) Skeletal Sample

This paper details the results of a bioarchaeological examination of skeletal remains that are reportedly recovered from the Hughes site (18MO1) in Montgomery, County, Maryland. The remains were in the collections of the Natural History Society of Maryland and were reportedly excavated in the late 1930s or early 1940s by Richard Stearns during one of Nicholas Yinger's explorations of the site. The remains were submitted to Towson University for analysis in the hope of obtaining basic demographic information, including establishing the minimum number of individuals, so the process of repatriation can begin. Presented in this paper are the results of that examination.

Veit, Richard (Monmouth University)

Shipwreck in a Melon Patch, An Archaeological Mystery from Gloucester County, New Jersey

In the summer of 1948, farmer Alfred Leone's melon patch yielded a most unusual crop, a treasure trove of colonial artifacts. Dredging the Delaware Ship channel to Philadelphia had opened the hull of a sunken ship and dredge spoil full of artifacts spewed across Leone's fields. Antiquarians and amateur archaeologists descended on the site, burrowing ferociously into the unfortunate Mr. Leone's field. Eventually, some of the finds were donated to local cultural and historical institutions, including the New Jersey State Museum and the Gloucester County Historical Society. This paper examines the surviving collections and attempts to identify the age and nature of the wreck. While some questions have been resolved, others remain.

Veness, Megan (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

John Custis IV, Williamsburg's Gentleman Gardener: Recent Excavations at Custis Square

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology began a five-year extensive archaeological research project in March 2019 on Custis Square, a four-acre lot south of the main streets of Colonial Williamsburg. John Custis IV (1678-1749) was a prominent landowner, politician and gardener in Colonial Williamsburg and the surrounding areas from 1717-1749. This large-scale project will investigate Custis Square for evidence of outbuildings, planting beds, pathways and other garden features using a combination of traditional excavation methods and remote sensing techniques such as ground penetrating radar, and magnetometry. This paper will discuss the results of the remote sensing and the preliminary interpretations of the 2019 excavations.

Walker, Jesse (AECOM)

On-going analysis of the Hoffman Site (28GL228), New Jersey

The Hoffman Site (28GL228) contains over 50 Native American features and approximately 94,000 Native American artifacts recovered during the excavation of 110 five foot square units, 22 partial units, and 42 one-foot square shovel test pits over a 13-year period by Guy DiGiugno. Site 28GL228 represents one of the largest excavated sites in this portion of the lower Delaware Valley. The deposits date from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. Funding obtained from the Gloucester County Chapter of the ASNJ was used to obtain an AMS date from one pit feature. An assemblage of approximately 5,000 Native American ceramic sherds was excavated. Ceramic analysis has been conducted on a portion of the assemblage to identify vessel lots, technological changes, spatial patterns, and explore ceramic technology. The result of this on-going analysis will be highlighted.

Webster, Drew (Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division)

Increasing the Impact of Archaeological Research and Programming through Multi-Organizational Partnerships

The success of our archaeological project at Jug Bay Wetland Sanctuary has been due to a network of partnerships between several organizations, including divisions of local governments, non-profits, and private companies. Building and sustaining multi-organizational networks has broadened both the breadth and depth of archaeological research at Jug Bay. In addition, these partnerships have allowed us to widely promote Jug Bay Wetland Sanctuary as a public resource and to engage a large and diverse audience from across Maryland, DC, and Virginia. This paper discusses the development and growth of these partnerships and how the many organizations involved in this project collaborated to enhance research and public programming opportunities.

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

An Archaeological Examination of Intercultural Interaction at a 17th Century Courthouse

Intercultural interactions between European and indigenous individuals in Maryland during the 17th century had previously been treated as occasional, short-termed exchanges between individuals living within the same colonial landscape. However, the lives of indigenous groups and European settlers were constantly entangled. It was these entanglements upon which the colonial Maryland landscape and colonial identities formed. In this paper, I analyze documentary records associated with European-indigenous interactions and archaeological evidence recovered from two areas with high concentrations of indigenous artifacts at St. Mary's City's Country's House site (18ST1-13) in order to better understand how the organization of a European courthouse help to demonstrate the formation of colonial identities during the 17th century.

Wertz, Gail Williams (College of William and Mary)

Lithics as a Window into Archaic Period Settlement in Response to Long-term Climate Change using Geospatial Analysis of Sites along the Rappahannock River

Archaic Period cultural dynamics of the Virginia mid-coastal plain are underexplored in comparison to those of the Virginia Piedmont, Ridge and Valley. Characterization of long-term human demographic fluctuations and evaluation of causes of change are key to understanding cultural and environmental change. This paper examines whether unstudied lithic surface collections from known locations, made by private landowners, can provide reliable insight into population demography. Independent collections from the same site were assessed with regard to frequency and composition as a measure of reliability. Based on the reliability analyses, surface collections from distinct sites on the Rappahannock River were analyzed as proxy for relative human population over time and space and interpreted in conjunction with GIS analysis of site characteristics.

Wholey, Heather (West Chester University), Daria Nikitina (West Chester University), and Michael Powers (West Chester University)

Prioritizing Site Loss in the Delaware Bay, U.S. Using Probabilistic Modeling

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 along the east coast. Certain areas have the lowest mean elevation in the U.S. and are experiencing both accelerated sea level rise and coastal subsistence. Coastal sites are often at an elevation of one meter or less and subject to daily tidal action, storm surge, and long-term inundation. The archaeological heritage of the region is both diverse and iconic. We propose that the projected impacts to known and potential archaeological resources and should be modeled using Probabilistic sea-level projections (Kopp et. al, 2016) based on the Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 scenario (IPCC A5) which accounts for atmospheric carbon concentration and incorporates regional processes influencing relative sea level rise. Results can yield localized and even site-specific decadal inundation projections up to 2100, that we demonstrate provide a useful prioritization and planning tool for known and potential archaeological resources.

Williamson, Olivia (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Ray Sarnacki (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Geospatial Modeling of Regional Site Data

Archaeologists collect and store a great deal of information from sites, but the underlying data are not readily available to other researchers. Layers of information are contained in a loose web of paper forms, digital data spreadsheets or PDF files, if they can be accessed at all. We discuss a framework for making archaeological data available using a combination of spatial and tabular data that creates a powerful analytical tool to expand our understanding of the past. We demonstrate how the Smithsonian

Environmental Archaeology Laboratory team pilots this concept as part of our Agricultural Land Study for late 19th-century Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Zimmerman, Emily (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

The Elite Empiric: An Exploration of John Custis IV's Medical Abilities and Knowledge

John Custis IV (1678-1749) an elite planter and gardener of Williamsburg VA, held considerable interest and experience in medicine. In his Commonplace Book (CPB) he recorded over 180 home remedies for various ailments. I will explore the kinds of ailments Custis was treating and will examine nearly 70 remedies that he pulled from other sources. Ultimately, I aim to compare his practice, method, and associated material culture with those of doctors, apothecaries, barber-surgeons and midwives. Who or what are the sources he utilizes, and what theories do they follow? What ailments was he trying to treat? Answering these questions will help to place Custis in a more refined medical context, while revealing theoretical and physical trends in medicine in 18th century Williamsburg. This research allows us to better understand Williamsburg's archaeological assemblages associated with Custis, Apothecaries and other medical practitioners.

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