The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania; Upland Sites in The Conemaugh-Blacklick Watershed; The Conodoguinet Watershed; Brandywine Creek Watershed (Watershed 91), Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania; Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies; Architecture at James Fort; The Search for Anthony Johnson's settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore; "...near where stood an old house." - A Late 18th Century Delaware Brick Clay; Plantation Landscapes: Making Practical Use of the Information Provided; An Attempt To Reconstruct Political Boundaries In Eighteenth Century Ridgefield, Connecticut: Where is my Farm?: Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Attitudes, Changes in Attitudes; Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Pattern in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Concepts; "...Deep Excavations in the Virginia Potomac River Floodplain between Goose Creek and Selden Island; Accokeek Creek: Chronology and the Potomac Creek Complex; The Fletcher's Boat House Site and Its Place in Potomac Valley Prehistory; Who Were Those Girls? Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity in the Potomac River Basin, Preliminary Evidence Suggesting Population Continuity Followed by Replacement during the Late Woodland Period; Reconstructing a Middle Woodland Household Vessel Assemblage; Mobility and Sedentism in the Northern Neck, AD 1500-1700; Tool Production at the Lorton Town Center Complex; Investigation of a Shell Midden (1SD0230) on Maryland's Eastern Shore; A Time of Dust: Paleoindians and Loess on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; Beyond Status and Consumer Behavior: Professions in Historical Archaeology; "It's like my family:" Using Archaeology to Understand Individual and Communities Identities at the Cemetery; Some Implications of African-American Genealogy in Antebellum Philadelphia; Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science to Archaeology; The Archaeology of Bacon's Meetinghouse in Burlington, New Jersey: Belief, Behavior and Continuity in a Religious Community; Settlement Patterns Using Phase 1 Archaeological Data; The Final Frontier: Space, Time, and Cosmology in Late Prehistoric Southwestern Pennsylvania; The Analysis of a Guilford Aged Chipping Cluster from 44G118; AstraZeneca Site 2 (7NCB-55): An Unplowed Upland Site in the Delaware Piedmont; A Preliminary Examination of Coras Surface Collected from the Williamson Paleoindian Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.
Patrick O'Neill, Parsons Engineering Science, patrick.o'neill@parsons.com
Edward Otter, Salisbury State University, cotter@ccisp.net
Philip Perazio, Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc., kittarch@sunlink.net
Matthew Reeves, Montpelier Foundation, mreeves@montpelier.org
Richard Sacchi, Fairfax County Park Authority, richard.sacchi@co.fairfax.va.us
Douglas Sanford, Mary Washington College, dsanford@mwc.edu
Dwayne Scheid, Mount Vernon Archaeology Department, dscheid@mountvernon.org
Peter Siegel, John Milner Associates, psiegel@johnmilnerassociates.com
Dean R. Snow, The Pennsylvania State University, drs17@psu.edu
Faye Stocum, Delaware Historic Preservation Office, fstocum@state.de.us
Lee Tippett, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, ltippett@dhr.state.va.us
George Tolley, U.S. Forest Service, gtolley@rockbridge.net
Kirsti Uunila, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, uunila@dhd.state.md.us
Daniel Wagner, Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc., danwagner@juno.com
John S. Wah, University of Maryland, jw291@umail.umd.edu
Jesse Walker, Temple University, wjesse@unix.temple.edu
Robert Wall, Towson State University, kollman@bclatlantic.net
Jeanne Ward, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., jeanneward@hotmail.com
Lynn-Marie Wieland, Hunter College CUNY, lmcw@aol.com

31ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MARCH 23-25, 2001

PRINCESS ROYALE HOTEL
OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

OFFICERS AND ORGANIZERS

PRESIDENT: EDWARD OTTER
PRESIDENT-ELECT: MICHAEL BARBER
TREASURER: CAROL EBRIGHT
RECORDING SECRETARY: DOUGLAS SANFORD
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY: FAYE STOCUM
BOARD MEMBER AT LARGE: DAVID MUDGE
JOURNAL EDITOR: ROGER MOELLER
PROGRAM CHAIRPERSONS: ELIZABETH CROWELL, CAROLE NASH
ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRPERSON: KURT CARR
MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
March 23 – 25, 2001
Ocean City, Maryland

PROGRAM

Friday Afternoon, March 23

Session 1: Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Upland Settings
Kurt Carr and Patricia Miller, Organizers and Chairs

1:00 – 1:05  Patricia Miller  Introduction

1:05 – 1:25  Kurt W. Carr  The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania

1:25 – 1:45  Beverly A. Chiarulli  Upland Sites in The Conemaugh-Blacklick Watershed

1:45 – 2:05  Philip A. Perazio and William J. Meyer  The Conodoguinet Watershed

2:05 – 2:25  Peter E. Siegel, Douglas C. Kellogg, Robert G. Kingsley  Brandywine Creek Watershed (Watershed H), Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania

2:25 – 2:35  Patricia Miller  Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies

2:35 – 2:45  Kurt Carr  Final Remarks

2:45 – 3:05  Dean Snow, Discussant

3:05 – 3:20  Break

Session 2: Contributed Papers -- Historical Archaeology
J. Eric Deetz, Chair

3:20 – 3:40  J. Eric Deetz  Architecture at James Fort

Laura Galik, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, galik@dchd.state.md.us

William Gardner, Catholic University, wmgjmw@ix.netcom.com

James Gibb, jgibb@erols.com

Charles Goode, Catholic University, 82goode@cua.edu

Ned Heite, Heite Consulting, ned@heite.org

Philip Hill, Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc., philhillatc@msn.com

Christine Jirikowic, Gunston Hall Plantation, c,jirikowic@mac.com

Michael Johnson, County Archaeological Services, michael.johnson@co.fairfax.va.us

William Johnson, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., bjohnson@mbakercorp.com

Douglas C. Kellogg, John Milner Associates, dkellogg@johnmilnerassociates.com

Robert Kingsley, John Milner Associates, rkingsley@johnmilnerassociates.com

Michael Klein, Mary Washington College, mklein@mwc.edu

Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass, Society for American Archaeology, dkrass@aol.com

Darrin L. Lowery, Temple University, xcnndar@intercom.net

Jennifer Marston, URS, rabbit6ll@hotmail.com

John P. McCarthy, Greenhorne and O’Mara, johnpmccarty@archaeologist.com

Bernard K. Means, Alexandria Archaeology, bernard.means@ci.alexandria.va.us

William Meyer, Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc., kitarch@sunlink.net

Patricia Miller, KCI Technologies, Inc., pemiller@compuservc.com

David Mudge, New Jersey Department of Transportation, arkydave@aol.com

John Mullen, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates/Catholic University, usajpm@yahoo.com

Carole Nash, James Madison University, nashcl@jurn.edu
PARTICIPANTS' AFFILIATIONS
AND EMAIL ADDRESSES

Nancy H. Anthony, Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc., nanthonyg-and-o.com

Joe Baker, Indiana University of Pennsylvania/Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, bakerjo@dot.state.pa.us

Michael B. Barber, USDA Forest Service, mbbarber@aol.com

William Barse, URS Corporation, wpbarse@hotmail.com

David Bibler, KCI Technologies, Inc., dbibler@kci.com

Bradley Bowden, Gray and Pape, Inc., bbowdencgraypape.com

Varna Boyd, Greenhorne and O'Mara, vboyd@g-and-o.com

Tammy Bryant, Catholic University, tammy203@juno.com

Kurt Carr, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, kcarr@state.pa.us

Edward Chaney, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, chaney@dchd.state.md.us

Beverly A. Chiarulli, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, bevc@grove.iup.edu

Michael Clem, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates/American University, dhmc@shentel.net

Elizabeth Crowell, Parsons Engineering Science, elizabeth.crowell@parsons.com

Kevin Cunningham, Delaware Department of Transportation, kcunningham@mail.dot.state.dc.us

Eric Deetz, APVA/University of Leicester, deetz@apva.org

Joe Dent, American University, potomac@american.edu

Joshua Duncan, Mary Washington College, jduncan@mw.edu

Carole Ebright, Maryland State Highway Association, cebright@sha.state.md.us

Matt Emerson, Southern Illinois University, memerson@siue.edu

John Foss, Soils International, Inc., fossjohn@aol.com

3:40 – 4:00 Matthew Emerson The Search for Anthony Johnson's Settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore

4:00 – 4:20 Patrick L. O'Neil "...near where stood an old house." - A Late 18th Century Delaware Brick Clamp

4:20 – 4:40 Michael Clem Plantation Landscapes: Making Practical Use of the Information Provided

4:40 – 5:00 Lynn-Marie Wieland An Attempt to Reconstruct Political Boundaries In Eighteenth Century Ridgefield, Connecticut: Where is my Farm?

Friday Evening, March 23
8:00 Awards

Saturday Morning, March 24

Session 3: Take Me Away From the River: An Examination of Inter-riverine Prehistoric Settlement in Virginia
Bradley Bowden, Organizer and Chair

8:00 – 8:20 Michael B. Barber Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Altitudes, Changes in Attitudes

8:20 – 8:40 Bradley Bowden Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Comparative Data

8:40 – 9:00 Mike Johnson Interior Small Stream and Upland Prehistoric Site Patterns in Fairfax County - GIS Modeling and Interpretations

9:00 – 9:20 Michael J. Klein Discovering Sites Unseen, Excavating Unforeseen Sites

9:20 – 9:40 Carole Nash Paddling Upstream: Models and the Importance of Interriverine Sites

9:40 – 9:50 Lee Tippett, Discussant

9:50 – 10:00 Break
Session 4: Public Archaeology
David Bibler, Organizer and Chair

10:00 – 10:20 Kevin Cunningham Connecting People and Our Past The Public, Cultural Resources and the Delaware Department of Transportation

10:20 – 10:40 Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass and Beverly A. Chiarulli Enhancing Public Views of Archaeology: Initiatives from the SAA Public Education Committee

10:40 - 11:00 Joe Baker City Island 1994 to 2000: A Retrospective

11:00 – 11:20 Varna G. Boyd and John P. McCarthy A Critical Perspective on “Hands-on” Education/Volunteer Programming: Case Studies from Cultural Resources Management

11:20 – 11:40 Dwayne Scheid Public Archaeology at Mount Vernon: A Descriptive Analysis of the Program’s Development

11:40 – 12:00 Matthew Reeves Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities

Saturday Afternoon, March 24

Session 5: Archaeology in the Potomac River Valley: From Headwaters to Tidewater (and in between....)
Tammy Bryant, John Mullen, Bill Gardner, and Joe Dent, Organizers and Chairs

1:00 – 1:20 Robert Wall and Heather Lapham Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications

1:20 – 1:40 Tammy Bryant Archaeological Overview of Recent Excavations on the Potomac River Floodplain from Goose Creek to the River Channel Back of Selden Island

1:40 – 2:00 John Mullen On the Pleistocene Terrace Back of Selden Island

2:00 – 2:20 John E. Foss and Daniel P. Wagner Soils of the Terrace Sequence along the Potomac River, Loudoun County, Virginia

phase. Utilizing what is known about the age and distribution of key trade items as well as the Susquehannock sequence from south central Pennsylvania, a chronology for the Susquehannock settlement of the upper Potomac Valley during the early fur trade period is suggested. This should serve to clarify the vague historical record pertaining to early contact in the upper Potomac.

Ward, Jeanne A.
The Archaeology of the Burlington Friends Meetinghouse, Burlington, New Jersey: Belief, Behavior, and Continuity in a Religious Community

Proposed construction of a regional conference center at the Friends’ Meetinghouse in Burlington New Jersey threatened the reported site of the original 17th century meetinghouse. Archaeological investigations were undertaken to locate and identify the site and then to recover structural information and sample associated artifacts prior to the site’s destruction. The building was revealed to have originally been a hexagon in plan to which a rectangular addition was appended. This paper presents the history of the site, describes the excavations, and the results of artifact analyses, including depositional analysis and analysis of the ceramics recovered. The discussion is grounded in an attempt to present an analysis of the behaviors and values represented, particularly in the context of Friends’ beliefs and religious practices and the special functions of the Burlington Meetinghouse as a regional center of Friends activity reflecting continuity in belief and behavior over 300 years.

Wieland, Lynn-Marie
An Attempt To Reconstruct Political Boundaries In Eighteenth Century Ridgefield, Connecticut: Where is my Farm?

Lithic analyses documents 8000 years of Native American occupation in and around Ridgefield, Connecticut. Archaeological evidence suggests that some sites were used from the Early Archaic through the Early Historic Period. Although sites and artifacts are relatively abundant for Archaic and Woodland periods, the Early Historic Period is only represented by bits and pieces of glass, lead musket balls, and an occasional bit of metal. Consequently, we have come to rely on the property deeds between the European settlers and the Native Americans in the Connecticut/New York border region to give us an idea of how the Native Americans, the Dutch, and English dealt with one another and their political boundaries. These deeds also document the confusing political agendas of the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut.
during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Lifted by wind from drying mud bars, the silty material was broadly spread over adjacent uplands to form a surface mantle as much as 2 m thick near Chesapeake Bay but thinning to <50 cm by 30 km to the east. Although no concerted effort has been undertaken to relate loessial soils and Paleoindian sites, a 10,520 BP date for one buried surface argues that the deposition of loess was concurrent with Paleoindian occupation. Additionally, recent shoreline surveys have recovered Clovis artifacts from subsoil levels of loessial soils. Together, these findings suggest that unlike the near-surface context for most Paleoindian sites in the central Delmarva, those closer to Chesapeake Bay are likely to occur at or below the deeper levels of strongly developed argillic horizons previously assumed to be culturally sterile. Usual shovel testing may therefore not be adequate to identify many Paleoindian sites. Archaeological investigative approaches should be modified for loessial soils, and the distribution of loess deposits throughout the Middle Atlantic and Northeast more thoroughly documented.

Walker, Jesse
Investigation of a Shell Midden (18DO220) on Maryland’s Eastern Shore

Recent investigations at 18DO220 have revealed intact stratified archaeological deposits associated with the Terminal Archaic through the Contact periods. The site is located in a tidal marsh setting within the Choptank River Basin in Maryland. Rising sea levels and tidal wetland formation have persevered cultural deposits in a saturated context. The large quantity of faunal remains recovered from shoreline collections and excavations attest to an enhanced state of preservation. The site has never been plowed. Townsend, Killens, and Hell Island ceramic types have been recovered from the shell deposits. Soil horizons below the shell midden contain Dames Quarter ceramics and stemmed projectile points. Contact period artifacts have been exposed from the uppermost portion of the shell midden. The effects of shoreline erosion and redeposition have dramatically altered the cultural deposits.

Wall, Robert and Heather Lapham
Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications

A synthesis of Contact Period material culture from the upper Potomac Valley is presented. This compilation of data from such sites as Herriot Farm, Pancake Island, and the Barton site includes artifacts of European manufacture or trade goods, and aboriginal ceramics. Ceramics are predominantly affiliated with Susquehannock cultures dating from the late 1500s to the mid-1600s. European manufactured trade goods from the upper Potomac Valley sites include predominantly items of copper or brass and glass beads. The Susquehannock sequence begins with the Schultz phase and extends into the Washington Boro
Saturday Evening, March 24

7:00 - 8:00  Business Meeting
8:00 - 12:00  Reception

Sunday Morning, March 25

Session 7: The Historical Archaeology of Identity and Meaning
John McCarthy, Organizer and Chair

8:00 - 8:05  John McCarthy  Introduction
8:05 - 8:25  James Gibb  Beyond Status and Consumer Behavior: Professions in Historical Archaeology
8:25 - 8:45  Ed Chaney and Kirsti Uunila  "It's like my family": Using Archaeology to Create Identity

9:05 - 9:25  Ned Heite  Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science to Archaeology
9:45 - 10:00  Discussion
10:00 - 10:10  Break

Session 8: Contributed Papers -- Prehistoric Archaeology
Richard Sacchi, Chair

10:10 - 10:30  Laura Galke  Inferring Prehistoric Settlement Patterns Using Phase I Archaeological Data
Perazio, Philip A. and William J. Meyer
The Conodoguinet Watershed

A review of data was conducted for the Conodoguinet watershed, one of the two exempted watersheds in central Pennsylvania. It was found that the existing database is insufficient to address basic questions regarding chronology, site type, and site distribution. This was the result of two factors - small sample size and the poor quality of data available on the majority of sites. Important research questions that could be addressed if adequate data were available from the watershed include: 1) whether chert was procured from local bedrock sources; 2) the possible role of this watershed in the transhipment of rhyolite from sources to the south into the upper Susquehanna drainage; and 3) the role of environmental variables in influencing upland settlement patterns in different portions of the watershed. Among the recommendations for changes to the survey priorities policy was to focus survey efforts on wooded areas or long-fallow fields near key resource zones.

Reeves, Matthew
Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities

Archaeologists often interview and work with people descended from the historical population they are studying. Many times the descendent groups provide the archaeologist with exciting information regarding the family history and the location of structures at the site. Descendents' participation in the research project also gives the research a degree of authority by providing a concrete connection between the past and present. While researchers clearly benefit from their relationship with descendent groups, the relevance to the descendent group is not always so clear. Today's researchers are faced with the challenge of making their research relevant to the descendent communities. Using examples from field work in Jamaica and the American South, the author will provide suggestions for how research carried out between descendent communities and social scientists can be beneficial for both.

Scheid, Dwayne
Public Archaeology at Mount Vernon: A Descriptive Analysis of the Program's Development

The goals of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Archaeology Program, for its volunteers and the public, are to increase the understanding of archaeological methods and to promote a greater appreciation of the lives of George Washington, his family, employees and slaves. This paper looks at the programs that are generally considered to be part of public archaeology. Mount Vernon has a volunteer program that creates opportunities to learn while pursuing professional research. In addition to the volunteer focus, public archaeology at Mount Vernon also includes both formal and informal educational outreach programs. This paper
SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Upland Settings
Organizers: Kurt Carr and Patricia Miller

In 1996 the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) issued The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania, a document that establishes a policy on the need for Phase I archaeological survey for compliance projects. The policy was developed to address the issue of the high cost and low return of Phase I surveys in upland terrain. For nineteen watersheds determined to have the highest quality of data on upland sites, Phase I surveys would be recommended only in riverine and certain other high probability settings. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC) developed the upland settlement patterns project to address the need for a better understanding of the site data in low-priority watersheds so as to determine what, if any, important research questions could be answered through additional archaeological survey. The project, which was funded by a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Historic Preservation grant, studied three of the 19 watersheds. In this symposium we will present a paper on the development of the policy, as well as papers on the results in each of the three watersheds. Dr. Dean Snow of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will serve as discussant. We hope that a discussion of management issues related to upland prehistoric sites will follow. (Session 1)

Take Me Away From the River: An Examination of Inter-riverine Prehistoric Settlement in Virginia
Organizer: Bradley Bowden

With some notable exceptions, the majority of detailed prehistoric archaeological research in Virginia has focused on large floodplain sites with Late Woodland components. Regional settlement pattern models have incorporated this data with materialist theory and cross-cultural comparison of environmentally constricted groups offering generalized evolutionary models in which a site's inferred occupation duration and density degrades with its relative size, artifact diversity, and proximity to larger sites along major rivers. While these models are generally effective, more recent, largely CRM-based, research has recognized considerable regional, temporal, and apparent functional diversity in prehistoric

Mullen, John
On the Pleistocene Terrace Back of Selden Island

Phase I excavations on a Pleistocene terrace in Loudoun County, Virginia, uncovered a continuous scatter of artifacts. Among the sites found was a Late Woodland hamlet containing Montgomery focus ceramics. While much is known about the floodplain communities of this time period, little is known about these terrace sites. This paper will present an analysis of the artifacts from this site and relate it to other terrace hamlets reported but not studied in this locality and the Broad Run area.

Nash, Carole
Paddling Upstream: Models and the Importance of Interriverine Sites

Archaeological studies of prehistoric settlement in Virginia have long been associated with hierarchical models in which riverine-based sites control the interpretation of interriverine site types and functions, regardless of the level of social complexity. The site-based models, heuristic devices heavily dependent on ethnographic analogy, assume a limited set of signatures for past human behaviors. They have been criticized for their inability to incorporate ethnographically and historically documented variability in settlement and subsistence strategies, the practical implications of which are clear: the loss of a significant portion of our archaeological database to a constraining model that minimizes the role of interriversite sites in prehistoric settlement systems. This paper presents an overview of the nature of interriversite sites and the most frequently used models through which they are studied by Virginia archaeologists. The theoretical and methodological implications of each model will be considered through the analysis of a data set from the Inner Piedmont of central Virginia.

O'Neill, Patrick L.
"...near where stood an old house." – A Late 18th Century Delaware Brick Clamp

A rural brick clamp complex was excavated during Phase III investigations on the SR-1 Highway Corridor Project in southern New Castle County, Delaware. The entire clamp complex was uncovered, consisting of a 2 x 2.5 m wide heat signature, a procurement/mixing pit, and structural remains of a drying or processing canopy/shed. The extremely small size of the clamp indicates that the complex could have probably produced only enough bricks for a foundation or chimney feature. Information on non-brick artifacts and firing stages, quality of brick, and the clamp complex features, will provide insight to this under-researched domain of the late 18th and early 19th century Delaware rural landscape. Comparative analysis of bricks, clamps, and small kilns from other regions will be presented to define technological process and adaptation in rural settings.
McCarthy, John

The archaeology of cemeteries deals with the graves of individuals whose identities in the past included, but were not limited to, membership in the communities in which they lived and worked. African-American graves are often anonymous in that we do not know the specific identity of the individual in the grave, only that they were members of a particular community or congregation. This paper considers the essential paradox of this relationship between the individual and the community in the archaeology of cemeteries using examples drawn from the author’s ongoing analysis of African-influenced burial practices at cemeteries used by the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Means, Bernard K.
*The Final Frontier: Space, Time, and Cosmology in Late Prehistoric Southwestern Pennsylvania*

The 1934 to 1940 Somerset County (Pennsylvania) Relief Excavations completely revealed the community plans of several Late Prehistoric (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1400s) Monongahela village sites. While the few publications resulting from these excavations were brief and largely descriptive, they were conducted systematically and field results were thoroughly documented. These field data are examined in terms of a general model of ring-shaped village organization that relies on spatial layouts determined through the differential distribution of archaeologically-recovered elements. The layout of ring-shaped Monongahela village site represents an imago mundi, or image of the universe. An analysis of Monongahela village sites can reveal the various social, economic, political, and even cosmological factors influencing their layouts.

Miller, Patricia
*Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies*

This paper will summarize the results of the upland settlement pattern study in terms of the assumptions of the survey priorities policy and the goals of the PAC project. The studies have provided detailed understandings of the site data in three of the exempted watersheds and on the degree to which these sites can contribute to our understanding of settlement patterns. Whether other research issues can be addressed is problematical since upland sites are often plow disturbed and have very low artifact densities. Given the high cost of archaeological survey, upland terrain represents a challenge to resource managers who must prioritize limited resources.

Archaeologists began excavating sites along the Potomac River in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Excavation activity peaked again in the mid-twentieth century with the ascendancy of the New Archaeology, the establishment of active archaeology programs in local universities, and the rise of cultural resources management. The results of all this research answered many questions about the local prehistoric past, but in the process it also raised some new questions or pointed to areas where our understanding was far from complete. Potomac River archaeology has within the past few years undergone somewhat of a renaissance concurrent with the investigation of a significant number of sites along its banks. This symposium reports on recent archaeological research at sites from near the western limits of the river, in the Piedmont, and further east along the Coastal Plain. (Session 5)

The days of historical archaeology’s role as “handmaiden to history” are long gone. Contemporary historical archaeology has come to focus in a large part on the ways that the material world reflects individual and community identities and was used to create meaning in the everyday lives of people of the more recent past. This group of papers demonstrates the range of theoretical and methodological approaches and substantive content that such studies in the Mid-Atlantic region now routinely encompass (Session 7).
INDIVIDUAL PAPER ABSTRACTS

Anthony, Nancy H. and Michael F. Johnson
Tool Production at the Lorton Town Center Complex

Within the proposed Lorton Town Center (LTC) development in Fairfax County, Virginia, in-depth data recovery was conducted at three interior prehistoric sites on secondary terraces adjacent to Pohick Creek, and just above the Coastal Plain/Piedmont physiographic boundary. Each site was multi-component. The entire complex produced artifacts representing the Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland period. Concentrated tool production components from the Piscataway period were recovered from sites LTC-1 and LTC-2. This paper will discuss the tool making process and settlement pattern possibly evident therein, and will address the broader cultural context of the LTC complex.

Baker, Joe
City Island 1994 to 2000: A Retrospective

Between 1994 and 2000, I participated in and directed the City Island Project, an annual public archaeology program co-sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the City of Harrisburg. During that period the program steadily grew from a simple block excavation sheltered beneath an old military cook tent, into one of the largest and most popular public celebrations of the buried past in the Middle Atlantic region. My presentation will describe the goals, history and evolution, structure, and accomplishments of the project to date, as well as the role and importance of public outreach to the entire archaeological community.

Barber, Michael B.
Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Altitudes, Changes in Attitudes

Thirty years ago in the mountainous area of western Virginia, no one expected to find archaeological resources to be located above the floodplain and terrace systems of major drainages. No one expected to find such higher elevation sites primarily because no one looked. Beyond a lack of research interest, archaeologists were not fond of hiking up the sides of mountains, battling through rhododendron jungles, green briar clear cuts, and bear habitat. Settlement pattern models, although mostly implicit, were constructed in such a manner that prehistoric peoples were believed to follow major rivers, never looking left nor right, and settling for a low level life style. Unfortunately many of these sites have been referred to as "lithic scatters," a nomenclature devoid of cultural function.

Klein, Michael J.
Discovering Sites Unseen, Excavating Unforseen Sites

Archaeological research in the inter-riverine uplands requires archaeologists to consider the probabilities of discovering different types of sites of as well as the identification of appropriate methods of sampling sites characterized by considerable variation in assemblage composition and spatial patterning. Moreover, recognition of patterns at the regional, local, and site-specific levels appears critical for understanding and interpreting upland sites. Consequently, attention to both site-specific and regional databases is essential for interpretation of upland sites. This paper addresses these issues through an analysis of data from the southern Middle Atlantic Region.

Krass, Dorothy Schlotthauer and Beverly A. Chiarulli
Enhancing Public Views of Archaeology: Initiatives from the SAA Public Education Committee

Television producers and magazine editors know that many people find archaeology to be an exotic and fascinating field. Archaeological information can be found in museums, in classrooms, in books and magazines and, increasingly, in open houses at excavations and on the Internet. What does the public learn about archaeology from all these sources? How do we want the public to view our subject? These are questions that the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee has examined for the past 10 years. In this paper, we will discuss some of the answers we have found through the development of programs and publications, and through a national public opinion poll.

Marston, Jennifer and William P. Barse
Reconstructing a Middle Woodland Household Vessel Assemblage

Analysis of rim sherds and larger body sherds recovered from the Middle Woodland pit features at the Fletchers Boathouse site show that a standard range of vessel shapes were employed by the former inhabitants of the site. Four distinct shape categories can be defined for Albermarle ware at the site, each with varying degrees of popularity. These vessel shapes are compared with available assemblages from other Middle Woodland sites to assess the degree of standardization in household assemblages. These are compared with both Early Woodland vessel assemblages and Late Woodland assemblages in the Potomac Valley to show trends in vessel shape and size through time.
County is uniquely suited for this kind of study. Data from adjacent Arlington County will be included. This paper will be an update to, and expansion of the excellent Late Archaic-Late Woodland model proposed by Gardner in the early 1980s.

**Johnson, William C.**
*Who Were Those Gals? Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity in the Potomac River Basin: Preliminary Evidence Suggesting Population Continuity Followed by Replacement during the Late Woodland Period*

The documentation of the twist direction of cordage recorded as negative impressions on the surface of Woodland and Late Prehistoric ceramics in eastern North America suggest that the positive casts of these perishable artifacts reflect the distinct motor habits and preferences of prehistoric groups as well as individuals. As such they represent the diagnostic signature of a group's perishable industry and thus a proxy for the group itself. The twist direction of cordage preserved on ceramics representing a number of Woodland components in the Potomac River basin are documented and reported in this study. Comparisons are made with other reported cordage assemblages both within and beyond the Potomac drainage basin. Although this is only a preliminary report, aggregate twist direction evidence tentatively suggests population continuity during the Early and Middle Woodland periods followed by a series of population replacements across the Late Woodland and Protohistoric interludes.

**Kellogg, Douglas C.**
*AstraZeneca Site 2 (7NC-B-55): An Unplowed Upland Site in the Delaware Piedmont*

AstraZeneca Site 2 is a small, unplowed prehistoric archaeological site in northern Delaware comprising two concentrations of lithic debitage. All but a few debitage flakes are tan or reddish jasper tied by Instrumental Neutron Activation to the Pennsylvania jaspers of the Reading Prong area 65 to 80 kilometers to the north. One concentration is a dense deposit of over 1000 flakes confined to an area of less than six square meters. The second concentration is more diffuse covering an area of approximately thirty square meters. Fragments of a possible Brewerton-type biface are the only diagnostic tools. Preliminary analysis suggests that the site represents a single episode of lithic reduction from a single core during a single occupation with the focus of activities in the larger diffuse scatter. The smaller, more dense concentration may be a debitage disposal area.

Barse, William P.
*The Fletchers Boathouse Site and its Place in Potomac Valley Prehistory*

Data recovery excavations conducted in the late summer and fall of 1998 at 51NW13, the Fletchers Boathouse site, revealed a tightly clustered group of large Middle Woodland refuse pits. These pits produced a ceramic assemblage characterized principally by Albemarle and Popes Creek, with lesser amounts of Mockley ware ceramics. The large size of the pits suggests that they served as storage features for a domestic group, perhaps one that returned to the site repeatedly over an unknown span of time to re-occupy the site. Analysis of the assemblage suggests that the Middle Woodland ceramic chronology not only may have overlap between ware groups, but that the Fall Line area of the Potomac served as a border between style zones. These issues and others will be briefly addressed in this paper.

Bowden, Bradley
*Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Comparative Data*

Over the past 20 years, numerous archaeological investigations have been conducted in the greater Richmond area resulting in the identification of hundreds of prehistoric archaeological sites. Many of these were identified along low-order streams and appear to represent the remains of small, possibly kin-based, groups engaged in the procurement of specific resources. Recent investigations at the Redwood Field Site in eastern Henrico County as well as a series of small sites along Totopotomoy Creek have allowed for a synthesis of these data as they relate to prehistoric settlement in the interior or inter-riverine settings around Richmond. Additionally, comparative data from contact period band and tribal societies in the Pacific Northwest is discussed in an effort to offer additional insight into the nature of prehistoric settlement in North America among hunter-fisher-gatherers.
Boyd, Varna G. and John P. McCarthy
A Critical Perspective on "Hands-on" Education/Volunteer Programming: Case Studies from Cultural Resources Management

This paper will present an overview and critical assessment of "hands-on" education/volunteer programming developed and executed as part of three cultural resources management (CRM) projects at Greenhoe & O'Mara, Inc. Using the Fort Frederick, Lorton Town Center, and U.S. 219 Meyersdale Bypass projects as case studies, this critical review will include pros and cons of public education/volunteer involvement in each case. Broader ethical and professional issues will also be addressed, including the appropriate role of volunteers in CRM. It will be argued that extreme care needs to be taken whenever volunteers are included in a project, especially when there is the intention of realizing cost reduction. Further, the paper will also argue that public outreach/education programs need to focus first and foremost on meeting community needs while maintaining professional standards of project performance.

Bryant, Tammy
Archeological Overview of Recent Excavations on the Potomac River Floodplain from Goose Creek to the River Channel Back of Selden Island

Excavations in the floodplain between the junction of the Potomac River and Goose Creek to the south of Selden Island, have revealed a number of stratified prehistoric archeological components. These range in time from the Late Woodland Montgomery Focus through Selden Island, Marcey Creek, Transitional, Late Archaic and Halifax (and earlier). Depths vary, depending on floodplain position (e.g. Outer Levee, Inner Levee), anywhere from just below the surface to 7.9 feet below surface.

Carr, Kurt W.
The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania

In 1996 the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) issued The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania, a document that establishes a policy on the need for Phase I survey for compliance projects. The policy was developed to address the high cost and low return of Phase I surveys in upland terrain. It is directed at managing multicomponent, plow disturbed sites without subsurface features. It is assumed that these sites mainly contribute to our understanding of changing settlement patterns. Further, it is assumed that not all of these sites need to be located or tested. For nineteen watersheds (18% of the total) determined to have the highest quality of data on upland sites, Phase I surveys would be recommended only in riverine and certain

Hill, Phillip J.
A Preliminary Examination of Cores Surface Collected from the Williamson Paleoindian Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia

During the early 1990s, while conducting excavations at the Williamson Paleoindian site (44DW1), numerous uncontrolled surface collections were completed in three upland, plow-disturbed fields. The early goal was to recover additional Clovis points to add to the 130+ finds already documented. This goal changed after realizing that prior collectors may have removed all accessible Paleoindian points from these fields. However, left behind after a forty-year surface collection history was a preponderance of exposed cores. Much has been written about the Williamson site and its projectile points, yet little attention has been given to the ubiquitous cores scattered over the site. Although these fields lack stratigraphic integrity and the primary context of the cores is lost, do these Paleoindian artifacts offer any research value? This paper, involving a preliminary examination of the core collection, will begin to address this research question.

Johnson, Mike
Interior Small Stream and Upland Prehistoric Site Patterns in Fairfax County - GIS Modeling and Interpretations

For 25 years Fairfax County, Virginia has been the subject of a local government sponsored, intensive, archeological site survey effort. To date over 1,600 prehistoric sites have been recorded from the 399 square miles of the County. This effort has included supplemental evaluation and intensive recovery efforts on hundreds of sites and produced an inventory approaching 3,000,000 items of data currently summarized in the County's GIS. Fairfax County's eastern border consists of the fresh water estuary of the Potomac River and its northern border is the fresh water Potomac immediately above the Fall Line. The County also is transected by two physiographic boundaries (Coastal Plain-Piedmont Uplands and Piedmont Uplands-Culpeper Basin). With so many prominent environmental edges the
chute-terrace system has resulted in complex landforms and soil ages. Soil horizons and landforms correlated well with the archaeological findings.

Galke, Laura
Inferring Prehistoric Settlement Patterns Using Phase I Archaeological Data

The Southern Maryland Regional Center, at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, completed three Phase I shovel test surveys at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, located within St. Mary's County, Maryland. Each survey was conducted around a relatively small drainage, and each used the same methodology. While the information available from Phase I archaeological surveys can be limited, a comparison of site distributions among the three creeks demonstrated that the distribution and density of artifacts present was not random. The resulting temporal, functional, and spatial patterns demonstrate differences in the use of these creeks and their resources. This presentation identifies these patterns and explores the possible social and environmental motivations behind them.

Goode, Charles and William M. Gardner
Observations on Early Woodland Ceramics and Points from Deep Excavations in the Virginia Potomac River Floodplain between Goose Creek and Selden Island

Recent studies on the Virginia side of the Potomac River floodplain between Goose Creek and Selden Island have shown relatively clear continuities in projectile point styles and ceramics. The temporal stratification meets expectations with the only real stylistic separation appearing in the projectile points as the stemmed point tradition of the Savannah River Stemmed-Bare Island/Holmes gives way to the notched point tradition of the Savannah River-Dry Brook-Orient-Vernon. The companion containers show a major mechanical shift from carved stone bowls to tempered ceramics, first modeled then coiled, with increasing sand through time to the all sand tempered Accokeek Cordmarked. While Marcey Creek, Selden Island and cognates appear over a side area, the area covered by these types pales in comparison to Accokeek and kindred. This paper will concentrate on description with some flights of fancy by the junior author.

Heite, Ned
Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science to Archaeology

A series of nineteenth-century CRM projects in central Kent County, Delaware, brought the author repeatedly into contact with the same group of Native American families. Each project studied members of these families and gradually increased the research collaboration between Native American genealogists and cultural-resource practitioners. Genealogists used the cultural resource studies to enhance other high probability settings. This presentation will outline the criteria used to evaluate the individual watersheds and discuss the basic assumptions of this policy.

Chaney, Ed and Kirsti Uunila
"It's like my family": Using Archaeology to Create Identity

The act of doing archaeology creates a strange conflation of distance from and intimacy with its subject. In this paper we present evidence from two public archaeology projects on African American sites in a discussion of interactions among a descendent family, volunteers, and archaeologists. We consider how archaeological subjects have affected and defined roles in these relationships.

Chiarulli, Beverly A.
Upland Sites in the Conemaugh—Blacklick Watershed

This report describes an investigation of the distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites in the Conemaugh-Blacklick watershed, located in Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria, and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania. The watershed was identified as one of the high upland site density watersheds by the staff of the Bureau of Historic Preservation of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission through the analysis of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey computerized site files. The current study is part of an investigation conducted by the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, which was designed to evaluate whether the sample of upland sites from these high-density watersheds was sufficient to understand the prehistoric site settlement patterns of the watershed. This investigation found that the prehistoric settlement patterns in the watershed were strongly influenced by the distribution of chert sources and other localized resources. However, since few sites in either upland or riverine settings have been systematically investigated, more questions remain than were answered by the study.

Clem, Michael
Plantation Landscapes: Making Practical Use of the Information Provided.

Visitors to the Antebellum South were often struck by the landscape of the plantations they found there. Each was made up of a collection of service structures necessary for the maintenance and operation of the planter's household. Each plantation house was typically flanked by a kitchen, dairy, smokehouse and a laundry. The focus of this paper is on these service buildings closely associated with the "yard" area of the plantation house. I have compared six such plantation landscapes of Northern Virginia in an attempt to create a predictive model for archaeological studies at similar sites. I also apply this model to smaller nineteenth century farms to find if the pattern holds true here. By studying the relationship of
the "yard" to the main house we may enable ourselves to more readily locate and identify these structures.

Cunningham, Kevin  
Connecting People and Our Past The Public, Cultural Resources and the Delaware Department of Transportation

For several decades, DelDOT has been incorporating the interests and concerns of all of our publics within our public works archeology and historic preservation projects – schoolchildren, retirees, scouts, historical societies, church groups, Native Americans, nature organizations, ethnic communities, social an professional clubs, senior centers, professionals and the like into our transportation-related projects. This multi-pronged, inclusive, reflexive, multi-vocal approach has through time completely changed the way historic preservation and archeology is practiced and conducted in Delaware. In addition to involving our many publics and putting their creative, innovative and unique ideas into practice, public participation offers people a unique personal experience, simultaneously providing an ideal venue to share information about transportation planning, environmental analysis, and decision-making processes associated with all of our cultural resource projects. These experiences will be explored within the continually developing, sustaining and interactive environment of our projects, which are always limited in time and at temporary locations.

Deetz, J. Eric  
Architecture at James Fort

Along with the remains of the walls of James Fort, APVA Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists have found the remains of two complete structures that can confidently be dated to the early fort period. The archaeological footprints are different than most earth-fast structures found in the tidewater region. This paper will compare these structures to regional vernacular architecture traditions of England and the east midlands area in particular. The outcome presents a "different look" to early Jamestown.

Dent, Richard J. and Christine A. Jirikowic  
The Accokeek Creek Site: Chronology and the Potomac Creek Complex

This paper reviews existing data on the Potomac Creek Complex as manifested at the Accokeek Creek site (18PR8) in Prince Georges County, Maryland. It presents a radiocarbon assay recently obtained from organic surface residue on Potomac Creek pottery originally recovered by Mrs. Alice Ferguson in her excavations of the Accokeek Creek site during the 1930s. The AMS date, obtained from sherds now curated at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan was 900±50 RCYBP (Beta-141239). The resulting two sigma calibrated calendar age range for this assay would be AD 1020 to 1250, with an intercept calendar age of AD 1160. Based on these and other data we suggest consideration of a number of alternative ways of interpreting the Accokeek Creek site and the larger Potomac Creek complex.

Duncan, Josh  
Mobility and Sedentism in the Northern Neck, AD 1500-1700.

Since the beginning of anthropology as a discipline, anthropologists have recognized that sedentism and mobility are characteristics of human societies. More recent studies have attempted to move beyond the mobile-sedentary dichotomy by investigating the ways sedentism and mobility coexist within the particular societies by examining patterns of movement around sedentary villages. In the Northern Neck of Virginia, the villages strung along the Rappahannock and Potomac created a nexus around which life revolved, but did not circumscribe the activities of people. This analysis uses regional and site-specific data from the Northern Neck to investigate Protolithic settlement patterns.

Emerson, Matthew  
The Search for Anthony Johnson's Settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore

This paper is a report-in-progress on archaeological investigations of a settlement area on Virginia’s Eastern Shore where the Anthony Johnson family may have lived for a short period of time during the 17th century. Johnson was a freed African slave and some of his activities and lifestyle are documented in court records. Social historical research on the Johnsons and their immediate neighbors and a landscape reconstruction mapping method is presented. Recent survey and test excavations in Accomack County in the Pungoteague-Nandua watershed area are reviewed as inconclusive yet promising for continued investigation.

Foss, John E. and Daniel P. Wagner  
Soils of the Terrace Sequence along the Potomac River, Loudoun County, Virginia

The floodplain-terrace system at the study sites had three major landscapes; these are the Pleistocene terrace (in some places early Holocene), levee, and the flood chute complex and local alluvium. Historic alluvium occurs as a thin cap (<0.5 m) on many of the terraces and levee, and with thicker deposits in the poorly drained and local alluvial sites. Near the entrance of Goose Creek to the Potomac River, a highly complex series of soils was noted showing a wide range of properties within short distances. Farther downstream back of Selden Island, the levee and flood chute soils were more uniform and predictable. The dissection within the flood
the "yard" to the main house we may enable ourselves to more readily locate and identify these structures.

Cunningham, Kevin
Connecting People and Our Past The Public, Cultural Resources and the Delaware Department of Transportation

For several decades, DelDOT has been incorporating the interests and concerns of all of our publics within our public works archaeology and historic preservation projects — schoolchildren, retirees, scouts, historical societies, church groups, Native Americans, nature organizations, ethnic communities, social and professional clubs, senior centers, professionals and the like into our transportation-related projects. This multi-pronged, inclusive, reflexive, multi-vocal approach has through time completely changed the way historic preservation and archeology is practiced and conducted in Delaware. In addition to involving our many publics and putting their creative, innovative and unique ideas into practice, public participation offers people a unique personal experience, simultaneously providing an ideal venue to share information about transportation planning, environmental analysis, and decision-making processes associated with all of our cultural resource projects. These experiences will be explored within the continually developing, sustaining and interactive environment of our projects, which are always limited in time and at temporary locations.

Deetz, J. Eric
Architecture at James Fort

Along with the remains of the walls of James Fort, APVA Jamestown Rediscovery archaeologists have found the remains of two complete structures that can confidently be dated to the early fort period. The archaeological footprints are different than most earth-fast structures found in the tidewater region. This paper will compare these structures to regional vernacular architecture traditions of England and the east midlands area in particular. The outcome presents a "different look" to early Jamestown.

Dent, Richard J. and Christine A. Jirikowic
The Accokeek Creek Site: Chronology and the Potomac Creek Complex

This paper reviews existing data on the Potomac Creek Complex as manifested at the Accokeek Creek site (18PR8) in Prince Georges County, Maryland. It presents a radiocarbon assay recently obtained from organic surface residue on Potomac Creek pottery originally recovered by Mrs. Alice Ferguson in her excavations of the Accokeek Creek site during the 1930s. The AMS date, obtained from sherds now curated at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan was 900±50 RCYBP (Beta-141239). The resulting two sigma calibrated calendar age range for this assay would be AD 1020 to 1250, with an intercept calendar age of AD 1160. Based on these and other data we suggest consideration of a number of alternative ways of interpreting the Accokeek Creek site and the larger Potomac Creek complex.

Duncan, Josh
Mobility and Sedentism in the Northern Neck, AD 1500-1700.

Since the beginning of anthropology as a discipline, anthropologists have recognized that sedentism and mobility are characteristics of human societies. More recent studies have attempted to move beyond the mobile-sedentary dichotomy by investigating the ways sedentism and mobility coexist within the particular societies by examining patterns of movement around sedentary villages. In the Northern Neck of Virginia, the villages strung along the Rappahannock and Potomac created a nexus around which life revolved, but did not circumscribe the activities of people. This analysis uses regional and site-specific data from the Northern Neck to investigate Protohistoric settlement patterns.

Emerson, Matthew
The Search for Anthony Johnson's Settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore

This paper is a report-in-progress on archaeological investigations of a settlement area on Virginia's Eastern Shore where the Anthony Johnson family may have lived for a short period of time during the 17th century. Johnson was a freed African slave and some of his activities and lifestyle are documented in court records. Social historical research on the Johnsons and their immediate neighbors and a landscape reconstruction mapping method is presented. Recent survey and test excavations in Accomack County in the Pungoteague-Nandua watershed area are reviewed as inconclusive yet promising for continued investigation.

Foss, John E. and Daniel P. Wagner
Soils of the Terrace Sequence along the Potomac River, Loudoun County, Virginia

The floodplain-terrace system at the study sites had three major landscapes; these are the Pleistocene terrace (in some places early Holocene), levee, and the flood chute complex and local alluvium. Historic alluvium occurs as a thin cap (<0.5 m) on many of the terraces and levee, and with thicker deposits in the poorly drained and local alluvial sites. Near the entrance of Goose Creek to the Potomac River, a highly complex series of soils was noted showing a wide range of properties within short distances. Farther downstream back of Selden Island, the levee and flood chute soils were more uniform and predictable. The dissection within the flood
chute-terrace system has resulted in complex landforms and soil ages. Soil
horizons and landforms correlated well with the archaeological findings.

Galke, Laura
Inferring Prehistoric Settlement Patterns Using Phase I Archaeological Data

The Southern Maryland Regional Center, at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum,
completed three Phase I shovel test surveys at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent
River, located within St. Mary's County, Maryland. Each survey was conducted
around a relatively small drainage, and each used the same methodology. While
the information available from Phase I archaeological surveys can be limited, a
comparison of site distributions among the three creeks demonstrated that the
distribution and density of artifacts present was not random. The resulting
temporal, functional, and spatial patterns demonstrate differences in the use of these
creeks and their resources. This presentation identifies these patterns and explores
the possible social and environmental motivations behind them.

Goode, Charles and William M. Gardner
Observations on Early Woodland Ceramics and Points from Deep Excavations in
the Virginia Potomac River Floodplain between Goose Creek and Selden Island

Recent studies on the Virginia side of the Potomac River floodplain between Goose
Creek and Selden Island have shown relatively clear continuities in projectile point
styles and ceramics. The temporal stratification meets expectations with the only
real stylistic separation appearing in the projectile points as the stemmed point
tradition of the Savannah River Stemmed-Bare Island/Holmes gives way to the
notched point tradition of the Savannah River-Dry Brook-Orient-Vernon. The
companion containers show a major mechanical shift from carved stone bowls to
tempered ceramics, first modeled then coiled, with increasing sand through time to
the all sand tempered Accokeek Cordmarked. While Marcey Creek, Selden Island
and cognates appear over a side area, the area covered by these types pales in
comparison to Accokeek and kindred. This paper will concentrate on description
with some flights of fancy by the junior author.

Heite, Ned
Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science to Archaeology

A series of nineteenth-century CRM projects in central Kent County, Delaware,
brought the author repeatedly into contact with the same group of Native American
families. Each project studied members of these families and gradually increased
the research collaboration between Native American genealogists and cultural-
resource practitioners. Genealogists used the cultural resource studies to enhance
other high probability settings. This presentation will outline the criteria used to
evaluate the individual watersheds and discuss the basic assumptions of this policy.

Chaney, Ed and Kirsti Unilila
"It's like my family": Using Archaeology to Create Identity

The act of doing archaeology creates a strange conflation of distance from and
intimacy with its subject. In this paper we present evidence from two public
archaeology projects on African American sites in a discussion of interactions
among a descendent family, volunteers, and archaeologists. We consider how
archaeological subjects have affected and defined roles in these relationships.

Chiarulli, Beverly A.
Upland Sites in the Conemaugh—Blacklick Watershed

This report describes an investigation of the distribution of prehistoric
archaeological sites in the Conemaugh-Blacklick watershed, located in Indiana,
Westmoreland, Cambria, and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania. The watershed
was identified as one of the high upland site density watersheds by the staff of the
Bureau of Historic Preservation of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission through the analysis of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey
computerized site files. The current study is part of an investigation conducted by
the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council, which was designed to evaluate whether
the sample of upland sites from these high-density watersheds was sufficient to
understand the prehistoric site settlement patterns of the watershed. This
investigation found that the prehistoric settlement patterns in the watershed were
strongly influenced by the distribution of chert sources and other localized
resources. However, since few sites in either upland or riverine settings have been
systematically investigated, more questions remain than were answered by the
study.

Clem, Michael
Plantation Landscapes: Making Practical Use of the Information Provided.

Visitors to the Antebellum South were often struck by the landscape of the
plantations they found there. Each was made up of a collection of service
structures necessary for the maintenance and operation of the planter's household.
Each plantation house was typically flanked by a kitchen, dairy, smokehouse and a
laundry. The focus of this paper is on these service buildings closely associated
with the "yard" area of the plantation house. I have compared six such plantation
landscapes of Northern Virginia in an attempt to create a predictive model for
archeological studies at similar sites. I also apply this model to smaller nineteenth
century farms to find if the pattern holds true here. By studying the relationship of
This paper will present an overview and critical assessment of "hands-on" education/volunteer programming developed and executed as part of three cultural resources management (CRM) projects at Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. Using the Fort Frederick, Lorton Town Center, and U.S. 219 Meyersdale Bypass projects as case studies, this critical review will include pros and cons of public education/volunteer involvement in each case. Broader ethical and professional issues will also be addressed, including the appropriate role of volunteers in CRM. It will be argued that extreme care needs to be taken whenever volunteers are included in a project, especially when there is the intention of realizing cost reduction. Further, the paper will also argue that public outreach/education programs need to focus first and foremost on meeting community needs while maintaining professional standards of project performance.

Boyd, Varna G. and John P. McCarthy
A Critical Perspective on "Hands-on" Education/Volunteer Programming: Case Studies from Cultural Resources Management

This paper will present an overview and critical assessment of "hands-on" education/volunteer programming developed and executed as part of three cultural resources management (CRM) projects at Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. Using the Fort Frederick, Lorton Town Center, and U.S. 219 Meyersdale Bypass projects as case studies, this critical review will include pros and cons of public education/volunteer involvement in each case. Broader ethical and professional issues will also be addressed, including the appropriate role of volunteers in CRM. It will be argued that extreme care needs to be taken whenever volunteers are included in a project, especially when there is the intention of realizing cost reduction. Further, the paper will also argue that public outreach/education programs need to focus first and foremost on meeting community needs while maintaining professional standards of project performance.

Bryant, Tammy
Archeological Overview of Recent Excavations on the Potomac River Floodplain from Goose Creek to the River Channel Back of Selden Island

Excavations in the floodplain between the junction of the Potomac River and Goose Creek to the south of Selden Island, have revealed a number of stratified prehistoric archeological components. These range in time from the Late Woodland Montgomery Focus through Selden Island, Marcey Creek, Transitional, Late Archaic and Halifax (and earlier). Depths vary, depending on floodplain position (e.g. Outer Levee, Inner Levee), anywhere from just below the surface to 7.9 feet below surface.

Carr, Kurt W.
The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania

In 1996 the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) issued The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania, a document that establishes a policy on the need for Phase I survey for compliance projects. The policy was developed to address the high cost and low return of Phase I surveys in upland terrain. It is directed at managing multicomponent, plow disturbed sites without subsurface features. It is assumed that these sites mainly contribute to our understanding of changing settlement patterns. Further, it is assumed that not all of these sites need to be located or tested. For nineteen watersheds (18% of the total) determined to have the highest quality of data on upland sites, Phase I surveys would be recommended only in riverine and certain

Hill, Phillip J.
A Preliminary Examination of Cores Surface Collected from the Williamson Paleoindian Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia

During the early 1990s, while conducting excavations at the Williamson Paleoindian site (44DW1), numerous uncontrolled surface collections were completed in three upland, plow-disturbed fields. The early goal was to recover additional Clovis points to add to the 130+ finds already documented. This goal changed after realizing that prior collectors may have removed all accessible Paleoindian points from these fields. However, left behind after a forty-year surface collection history was a preponderance of exposed cores. Much has been written about the Williamson site and its projectile points, yet little attention has been given to the ubiquitous cores scattered over the site. Although these fields lack stratigraphic integrity and the primary context of the cores is lost, do these Paleoindian artifacts offer any research value? This paper, involving a preliminary examination of the core collection, will begin to address this research question.

Johnson, Mike
Interior Small Stream and Upland Prehistoric Site Patterns in Fairfax County - GIS Modeling and Interpretations

For 25 years Fairfax County, Virginia has been the subject of a local government sponsored, intensive, archeological site survey effort. To date over 1,600 prehistoric sites have been recorded from the 399 square miles of the County. This effort has included supplemental evaluation and intensive recovery efforts on hundreds of sites and produced an inventory approaching 3,000,000 items of data currently summarized in the County's GIS. Fairfax County's eastern border consists of the fresh water estuary of the Potomac River and its northern border is the fresh water Potomac immediately above the Fall Line. The County also is transected by two physiographic boundaries (Coastal Plain-Piedmont Uplands and Piedmont Uplands-Culpeper Basin). With so many prominent environmental edges the
County is uniquely suited for this kind of study. Data from adjacent Arlington County will be included. This paper will be an update to, and expansion of the excellent Late Archaic-Late Woodland model proposed by Gardner in the early 1980s.

Johnson, William C.
Who Were Those Gals? Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity in the Potomac River Basin: Preliminary Evidence Suggesting Population Continuity Followed by Replacement during the Late Woodland Period

The documentation of the twist direction of cordage recorded as negative impressions on the surface of Woodland and Late Prehistoric ceramics in eastern North America suggest that the positive casts of these perishable artifacts reflect the distinct motor habits and preferences of prehistoric groups as well as individuals. As such they represent the diagnostic signature of a group's perishable industry and thus a proxy for the group itself. The twist direction of cordage preserved on ceramics representing a number of Woodland components in the Potomac River basin are documented and reported in this study. Comparisons are made with other reported cordage assemblages both within and beyond the Potomac drainage basin. Although this is only a preliminary report, aggregate twist direction evidence tentatively suggests population continuity during the Early and Middle Woodland periods followed by a series of population replacements across the Late Woodland and Protohistoric interludes.

Kellogg, Douglas C.
AstraZeneca Site 2 (7NC-B-55): An Unplowed Upland Site in the Delaware Piedmont

AstraZeneca Site 2 is a small, unplowed prehistoric archaeological site in northern Delaware comprising two concentrations of lithic debitage. All but a few debitage flakes are tan or reddish jasper tied by Instrumental Neutron Activation to the Pennsylvania jaspers of the Reading Prong area 65 to 80 kilometers to the north. One concentration is a dense deposit of over 1000 flakes confined to an area of less than six square meters. The second concentration is more diffuse covering an area of approximately thirty square meters. Fragments of a possible Brewerton-type biface are the only diagnostic tools. Preliminary analysis suggests that the site represents a single episode of lithic reduction from a single core during a single occupation with the focus of activities in the larger diffuse scatter. The smaller, more dense concentration may be a debitage disposal area.

time period, or humanness. It is noteworthy that these sites are usually concentrations of lithics, not scatters. In addition, they should be held in the framework of cultural function, not artifact type. Discussion on these "lithic scatters" and other sites recorded culminated in settlement pattern models based on the Phase I inventories. After doggedly following the edicts of the models for a quarter century, information from added and more intensive survey and increased testing has negated much of the power of the models of the past. New approaches are proposed with a focus on site function in the hopes of correcting some of the muddles in the models.

Barse, William P.
The Fletchers Boathouse Site and its Place in Potomac Valley Prehistory

Data recovery excavations conducted in the late summer and fall of 1998 at 51NW13, the Fletchers Boathouse site, revealed a tightly clustered group of large Middle Woodland refuse pits. These pits produced a ceramic assemblage characterized principally by Albemarle and Popes Creek, with lesser amounts of Mockley ware ceramics. The large size of the pits suggests that they served as storage features for a domestic group, perhaps one that returned to the site repeatedly over an unknown span of time to re-occupy the site. Analysis of the assemblage suggests that the Middle Woodland ceramic chronology not only may have overlap between ware groups, but that the Fall Line area of the Potomac served as a border between style zones. These issues and others will be briefly addressed in this paper.

Bowden, Bradley
Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Comparative Data

Over the past 20 years, numerous archaeological investigations have been conducted in the greater Richmond area resulting in the identification of hundreds of prehistoric archaeological sites. Many of these were identified along low-order streams and appear to represent the remains of small, possibly kin-based, groups engaged in the procurement of specific resources. Recent investigations at the Redwood Field Site in eastern Henrico County as well as a series of small sites along Totopotomoy Creek have allowed for a synthesis of these data as they relate to prehistoric settlement in the interior or inter-riverine settings around Richmond. Additionally, comparative data from contact period band and tribal societies in the Pacific Northwest is discussed in an effort to offer additional insight into the nature of prehistoric settlement in North America among hunter-fisher-gatherers.
INDIVIDUAL PAPER ABSTRACTS

Anthony, Nancy H. and Michael F. Johnson
Tool Production at the Lorton Town Center Complex

Within the proposed Lorton Town Center (LTC) development in Fairfax County, Virginia, in-depth data recovery was conducted at three interior prehistoric sites on secondary terraces adjacent to Pohick Creek, and just above the Coastal Plain/Piedmont physiographic boundary. Each site was multi-component. The entire complex produced artifacts representing the Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland period. Concentrated tool production components from the Piscataway period were recovered from sites LTC-1 and LTC-2. This paper will discuss the tool making process and settlement pattern possibly evident therein, and will address the broader cultural context of the LTC complex.

Baker, Joe
City Island 1994 to 2000: A Retrospective

Between 1994 and 2000, I participated in and directed the City Island Project, an annual public archaeology program co-sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the City of Harrisburg. During that period the program steadily grew from a simple block excavation sheltered beneath an old military cook tent, into one of the largest and most popular public celebrations of the buried past in the Middle Atlantic region. My presentation will describe the goals, history and evolution, structure, and accomplishments of the project to date, as well as the role and importance of public outreach to the entire archaeological community.

Barber, Michael B.
Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Altitudes, Changes in Attitudes

Thirty years ago in the mountainous area of western Virginia, no one expected to find archaeological resources to be located above the floodplain and terrace systems of major drainages. No one expected to find such higher elevation sites primarily because no one looked. Beyond a lack of research interest, archaeologists were not fond of hiking up the sides of mountains, battling through rhododendron jungles, green brier clear cuts, and bear habitat. Settlement pattern models, although mostly implicit, were constructed in such a manner that prehistoric peoples were believed to follow major rivers, never looking left nor right, and settling for a low level life style. Unfortunately many of these sites have been referred to as "lithic scatters," a nomenclature devoid of cultural function,

Klein, Michael J.
Discovering Sites Unseen, Excavating Unforeseen Sites

Archaeological research in the inter-riverine uplands requires archaeologists to consider the probabilities of discovering different types of sites of as well as the identification of appropriate methods of sampling sites characterized by considerable variation in assemblage composition and spatial patterning. Moreover, recognition of patterns at the regional, local, and site-specific levels appears critical for understanding and interpreting upland sites. Consequently, attention to both site-specific and regional databases is essential for interpretation of upland sites. This paper addresses these issues through an analysis of data from the southern Middle Atlantic Region.

Krass, Dorothy Schlotthauer and Beverly A. Chiarulli
Enhancing Public Views of Archaeology: Initiatives from the SAA Public Education Committee

Television producers and magazine editors know that many people find archaeology to be an exotic and fascinating field. Archaeological information can be found in museums, in classrooms, in books and magazines and, increasingly, in open houses at excavations and on the Internet. What does the public learn about archaeology from all these sources? How do we want the public to view our subject? These are questions that the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee has examined for the past 10 years. In this paper, we will discuss some of the answers we have found through the development of programs and publications, and through a national public opinion poll.

Marston, Jennifer and William P. Barse
Reconstructing a Middle Woodland Household Vessel Assemblage

Analysis of rim sherds and larger body sherds recovered from the Middle Woodland pit features at the Fletchers Boathouse site show that a standard range of vessel shapes were employed by the former inhabitants of the site. Four distinct shape categories can be defined for Albemarle ware at the site, each with varying degrees of popularity. These vessel shapes are compared with available assemblages from other Middle Woodland sites to assess the degree of standardization in household assemblages. These are compared with both Early Woodland vessel assemblages and Late Woodland assemblages in the Potomac Valley to show trends in vessel shape and size through time.
McCarthy, John  

The archaeology of cemeteries deals with the graves of individuals whose identities in the past included, but were not limited to, membership in the communities in which they lived and worked. African-American graves are often anonymous in that we do not know the specific identity of the individual in the grave, only that they were members of a particular community or congregation. This paper considers the essential paradox of this relationship between the individual and the community in the archaeology of cemeteries using examples drawn from the author’s ongoing analysis of African-influenced burial practices at cemeteries used by the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Means, Bernard K.  
*The Final Frontier: Space, Time, and Cosmology in Late Prehistoric Southwestern Pennsylvania*

The 1934 to 1940 Somerset County (Pennsylvania) Relief Excavations completely revealed the community plans of several Late Prehistoric (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1400s) Monongahela village sites. While the few publications resulting from these excavations were brief and largely descriptive, they were conducted systematically and field results were thoroughly documented. These field data are examined in terms of a general model of ring-shaped village organization that relies on spatial layouts determined through the differential distribution of archaeologically-recovered elements. The layout of ring-shaped Monongahela village site represents an imago mundi, or image of the universe. An analysis of Monongahela village sites can reveal the various social, economic, political, and even cosmological factors influencing their layouts.

Miller, Patricia  
*Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies*

This paper will summarize the results of the upland settlement pattern study in terms of the assumptions of the survey priorities policy and the goals of the PAC project. The studies have provided detailed understandings of the site data in three of the exempted watersheds and on the degree to which these sites can contribute to our understanding of settlement patterns. Whether other research issues can be addressed is problematical since upland sites are often plow disturbed and have very low artifact densities. Given the high cost of archaeological survey, upland terrain represents a challenge to resource managers who must prioritize limited resources.

use of inter-riverine settings. Although previous models have acknowledged a range of interior site types, archaeologists commonly wrestle with associating specific sites with these types due to the often qualitative nature of the comparative database. Additionally, there has been considerable variability in the level of effort employed to examine these sites. The goal of this session is to review recent archaeological research, discuss the successes and shortcomings of past method and theory, and generate local and regional research objectives concerning the prehistoric use of low order streams in Virginia. (Session 3)

*Archaeology in the Potomac River Valley: From Headwaters to Tidewater (and in between....)*  
Organizers: Tammy Bryant, John Mullen, William M. Gardner, and Joe Dent

Archaeologists began excavating sites along the Potomac River in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Excavation activity peaked again in the mid-twentieth century with the ascendancy of the New Archaeology, the establishment of active archaeology programs in local universities, and the rise of cultural resources management. The results of all this research answered many questions about the local prehistoric past, but in the process it also raised some new questions or pointed to areas where our understanding was far from complete. Potomac River archaeology has within the past few years undergone somewhat of a renaissance concurrent with the investigation of a significant number of sites along its banks. This symposium reports on recent archaeological research at sites from near the western limits of the river, in the Piedmont, and further east along the Coastal Plain. (Session 5)

*The Historical Archaeology of Identity and Meaning*  
Organizer and Chair: John McCarthy

The days of historical archaeology’s role as “handmaiden to history” are long gone. Contemporary historical archaeology has come to focus in a large part on the ways that the material world reflects individual and community identities and was used to create meaning in the everyday lives of people of the more recent past. This group of papers demonstrates the range of theoretical and methodological approaches and substantive content that such studies in the Mid-Atlantic region now routinely encompass (Session 7).
SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Upland Settings
Organizers: Kurt Carr and Patricia Miller

In 1996 the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) issued The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania, a document that establishes a policy on the need for Phase I archaeological survey for compliance projects. The policy was developed to address the issue of the high cost and low return of Phase I surveys in upland terrain. For nineteen watersheds determined to have the highest quality of data on upland sites, Phase I surveys would be recommended only in riverine and certain other high probability settings. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC) developed the upland settlement patterns project to address the need for a better understanding of the site data in low-priority watersheds so as to determine what, if any, important research questions could be answered through additional archaeological survey. The project, which was funded by a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Historic Preservation grant, studied three of the 19 watersheds. In this symposium we will present a paper on the development of the policy, as well as papers on the results in each of the three watersheds. Dr. Dean Snow of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will serve as discussant. We hope that a discussion of management issues related to upland prehistoric sites will follow. (Session 1)

Take Me Away From the River: An Examination of Inter-riverine Prehistoric Settlement in Virginia
Organizer: Bradley Bowden

With some notable exceptions, the majority of detailed prehistoric archaeological research in Virginia has focused on large floodplain sites with Late Woodland components. Regional settlement pattern models have incorporated this data with materialist theory and cross-cultural comparison of environmentally constricted groups offering generalized evolutionary models in which a site's inferred occupation duration and density degrades with its relative size, artifact diversity, and proximity to larger sites along major rivers. While these models are generally effective, more recent, largely CRM-based, research has recognized considerable regional, temporal, and apparent functional diversity in prehistoric

Mullen, John
On the Pleistocene Terrace Back of Selden Island

Phase I excavations on a Pleistocene terrace in Loudoun County, Virginia, uncovered a continuous scatter of artifacts. Among the sites found was a Late Woodland hamlet containing Montgomery focus ceramics. While much is known about the floodplain communities of this time period, little is known about these terrace sites. This paper will present an analysis of the artifacts from this site and relate it to other terrace hamlets reported but not studied in this locality and the Broad Run area.

Nash, Carole
Paddling Upstream: Models and the Importance of Interriverine Sites

Archaeological studies of prehistoric settlement in Virginia have long been associated with hierarchical models in which riverine-based sites control the interpretation of interriverine site types and functions, regardless of the level of social complexity. The site-based models, heuristic devices heavily dependent on ethnographic analogy, assume a limited set of signatures for past human behaviors. They have been criticized for their inability to incorporate ethnographically and historically documented variability in settlement and subsistence strategies, the practical implications of which are clear: the loss of a significant portion of our archaeological database to a constraining model that minimizes the role of interriverine sites in prehistoric settlement systems. This paper presents an overview of the nature of interriverine sites and the most frequently used models through which they are studied by Virginia archaeologists. The theoretical and methodological implications of each model will be considered through the analysis of a data set from the Inner Piedmont of central Virginia.

O’Neill, Patrick L.
"...near where stood an old house. “ – A Late 18th Century Delaware Brick Clamp

A rural brick clamp complex was excavated during Phase III investigations on the SR-1 Highway Corridor Project in southern New Castle County, Delaware. The entire clamp complex was uncovered, consisting of a 2 x 2.5 m wide heat signature, a procurement/ mixing pit, and structural remains of a drying or processing canopy/shed. The extremely small size of the clamp indicates that the complex could have probably produced only enough bricks for a foundation or chimney feature. Information on non-brick artifacts and firing stages, quality of brick, and the clamp complex features, will provide insight to this under-researched domain of the late 18th and early 19th century Delaware rural landscape. Comparative analysis of bricks, clamps, and small kilns from other regions will be presented to define technological process and adaptation in rural settings.
Perazio, Philip A. and William J. Meyer

*The Conodoguinet Watershed*

A review of data was conducted for the Conodoguinet watershed, one of the two exempted watersheds in central Pennsylvania. It was found that the existing database is insufficient to address basic questions regarding chronology, site type, and site distribution. This was the result of two factors - small sample size and the poor quality of data available on the majority of sites. Important research questions that could be addressed if adequate data were available from the watershed include: 1) whether chert was procured from local bedrock sources; 2) the possible role of this watershed in the transshipment of rhyolite from sources to the south into the upper Susquehanna drainage; and 3) the role of environmental variables in influencing upland settlement patterns in different portions of the watershed. Among the recommendations for changes to the survey priorities policy was to focus survey efforts on wooded areas or long-fallow fields near key resource zones.

Reeves, Matthew

*Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities*

Archaeologists often interview and work with people descended from the historical population they are studying. Many times the descendent groups provide the archaeologist with exciting information regarding the family history and the location of structures at the site. Descendants’ participation in the research project also gives the research a degree of authority by providing a concrete connection between the past and present. While researchers clearly benefit from their relationship with descendent groups, the relevance to the descendent group is not always so clear. Today’s researchers are faced with the challenge of making their research relevant to the descendent communities. Using examples from field work in Jamaica and the American South, the author will provide suggestions for how research carried out between descendent communities and social scientists can be beneficial for both.

Scheid, Dwayne

*Public Archaeology at Mount Vernon: A Descriptive Analysis of the Program’s Development*

The goals of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association Archaeology Program, for its volunteers and the public, are to increase the understanding of archaeological methods and to promote a greater appreciation of the lives of George Washington, his family, employees and slaves. This paper looks at the programs that are generally considered to be part of public archaeology. Mount Vernon has a volunteer program that creates opportunities to learn while pursuing professional research. In addition to the volunteer focus, public archaeology at Mount Vernon also includes both formal and informal educational outreach programs. This paper
will discuss the past, present and future of public archaeology at Mount Vernon. It will also examine how these programs have enhanced the public’s understanding of archaeology and Eighteenth-Century lifeways.

Siegell, Peter E., Douglas C. Kellogg and Robert G. Kingsley  
Brandywine Creek Watershed (Watershed H), Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania

A review was conducted of the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) file data for prehistoric sites, as well as all cultural resource survey reports for the Brandywine Creek watershed. In particular, sites were examined with regard to topographic settings, chronological components, lithic distributions, and discovery methods. The goal of this research was to evaluate the watershed model developed by the PHMC (1996) in response to legislative pressure for the Commonwealth to perform state-permitted archaeological surveys. Further, expectations were developed from the existing data with regard to sensitive topographic settings for prehistoric sites. Results of this research indicate that, given uneven data quality and reporting standards, it is problematic to establish policy. Recommendations for further research include drainage-wide probabilistic surveys to obtain representative samples of site distributions. Such surveys will serve as a baseline against which the PASS-file data may be compared.

Tolley, George A.  
The Analysis of a Guilford Aged Chipping Cluster from 44GY18

During the last two weeks of July, 2000, the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests sponsored a joint Archeological Society of Virginia Certification Field School and Passports in Time Project at the Fairwoods Livery Site (44GY18) in Grayson County, Virginia. This is the second field school the forests have sponsored to investigate the prehistoric use of Mount Rogers rhyolite at this site. This paper will address the results from the analysis of a Guilford aged chipping cluster that was discovered during this latter field school. This chipping cluster, unique to the site at this time, contained two Guilford projectile points with more than one hundred pieces of rhyolite debitage, flakes, and core fragments. The analysis of this material will be concentrated on identifying the variety of rhyolite pieces that formed this chipping cluster, any tools or utilized flakes within the cluster, and identify, if possible, particular knapping techniques utilized by the Guilford people.

Wagner, Daniel P., Darrin L. Lowery, John E. Foss and John S. Wah  
A Time of Dust: Paleoindians and Loess on the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Extensive deposits of loess on Maryland’s Eastern Shore were presumably derived from glacial sediments carried to the region by the pre-tidal Susquehanna River
during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition. Lifted by wind from drying mud bars, the silty material was broadly spread over adjacent uplands to form a surface mantle as much as 2 m thick near Chesapeake Bay but thinning to <50 cm by 30 km to the east. Although no concerted effort has been undertaken to relate loessial soils and Paleoindian sites, a 10,520 BP date for one buried surface argues that the deposition of loess was concurrent with Paleoindian occupation. Additionally, recent shoreline surveys have recovered Clovis artifacts from subsoil levels of loessial soils. Together, these findings suggest that unlike the near-surface context for most Paleoindian sites in the central Delmarva, those closer to Chesapeake Bay are likely to occur at or below the deeper levels of strongly developed argillic horizons previously assumed to be culturally sterile. Usual shovel testing may therefore not be adequate to identify many Paleoindian sites. Archaeological investigative approaches should be modified for loessial soils, and the distribution of loess deposits throughout the Middle Atlantic and Northeast more thoroughly documented.

Walker, Jesse
Investigation of a Shell Midden (18DO220) on Maryland's Eastern Shore

Recent investigations at 18DO220 have revealed intact stratified archaeological deposits associated with the Terminal Archaic through the Contact periods. The site is located in a tidal marsh setting within the Choptank River Basin in Maryland. Rising sea levels and tidal wetland formation have persevered cultural deposits in a saturated context. The large quantity of faunal remains recovered from shoreline collections and excavations attest to an enhanced state of preservation. The site has never been plowed. Townsend, Killens, and Hell Island ceramic types have been recovered from the shell deposits. Soil horizons below the shell midden contain Dames Quarter ceramics and stemmed projectile points. Contact period artifacts have been exposed from the uppermost portion of the shell midden. The effects of shoreline erosion and redeposition have dramatically altered the cultural deposits.

Wall, Robert and Heather Lapham
Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications

A synthesis of Contact Period material culture from the upper Potomac Valley is presented. This compilation of data from such sites as Herriot Farm, Pancake Island, and the Barton site includes artifacts of European manufacture or trade goods, and aboriginal ceramics. Ceramics are predominantly affiliated with Susquehannock cultures dating from the late 1500s to the mid-1600s. European manufactured trade goods from the upper Potomac Valley sites include predominantly items of copper or brass and glass beads. The Susquehannock sequence begins with the Schultz phase and extends into the Washington Boro
Session 4: Public Archaeology
David Bibler, Organizer and Chair

10:00 – 10:20 Kevin Cunningham Connecting People and Our Past The Public, Cultural Resources and the Delaware Department of Transportation

10:20 – 10:40 Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass and Beverly A. Chiarulli Enhancing Public Views of Archaeology: Initiatives from the SAA Public Education Committee

10:40 - 11:00 Joe Baker City Island 1994 to 2000: A Retrospective

11:00 – 11:20 Varna G. Boyd and John P. McCarthy A Critical Perspective on “Hands-on” Education/Volunteer Programming: Case Studies from Cultural Resources Management

11:20 - 11:40 Dwayne Scheid Public Archaeology at Mount Vernon: A Descriptive Analysis of the Program’s Development

11:40 – 12:00 Matthew Reeves Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities

Saturday Afternoon, March 24

Session 5: Archaeology in the Potomac River Valley: From Headwaters to Tidewater (and in between....)
Tammy Bryant, John Mullen, Bill Gardner, and Joe Dent, Organizers and Chairs

1:00 – 1:20 Robert Wall and Heather Lapham Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley: Chronological and Cultural Implications

1:20 – 1:40 Tammy Bryant Archaeological Overview of Recent Excavations on the Potomac River Floodplain from Goose Creek to the River Channel Back of Selden Island

1:40 – 2:00 John Mullen On the Pleistocene Terrace Back of Selden Island

2:00 – 2:20 John E. Foss and Daniel P. Wagner Soils of the Terrace Sequence along the Potomac River, Loudoun County, Virginia

phase. Utilizing what is known about the age and distribution of key trade items as well as the Susquehannock sequence from south central Pennsylvania, a chronology for the Susquehannock settlement of the upper Potomac Valley during the early fur trade period is suggested. This should serve to clarify the vague historical record pertaining to early contact in the upper Potomac.

Ward, Jeanne A.
The Archaeology of the Burlington Friends Meetinghouse, Burlington, New Jersey: Belief, Behavior, and Continuity in a Religious Community

Proposed construction of a regional conference center at the Friends' Meetinghouse in Burlington New Jersey threatened the reported site of the original 17th century meetinghouse. Archaeological investigations were undertaken to locate and identify the site and then to recover structural information and sample associated artifacts prior to the site's destruction. The building was revealed to have originally been a hexagon in plan to which a rectangular addition was appended. This paper presents the history of the site, describes the excavations, and the results of artifact analyses, including depositional analysis and analysis of the ceramics recovered. The discussion is grounded in an attempt to present an analysis of the behaviors and values represented, particularly in the context of Friends' beliefs and religious practices and the special functions of the Burlington Meetinghouse as a regional center of Friends activity reflecting continuity in belief and behavior over 300 years.

Wieland, Lynn-Marie
An Attempt To Reconstruct Political Boundaries In Eighteenth Century Ridgefield, Connecticut: Where is my Farm?

Lithic analyses documents 8000 years of Native American occupation in and around Ridgefield, Connecticut. Archaeological evidence suggests that some sites were used from the Early Archaic through the Early Historic Period. Although sites and artifacts are relatively abundant for Archaic and Woodland periods, the Early Historic Period is only represented by bits and pieces of glass, lead musket balls, and an occasional bit of metal. Consequently, we have come to rely on the property deeds between the European settlers and the Native Americans in the Connecticut/New York border region to give us an idea of how the Native Americans, the Dutch, and English dealt with one another and their political boundaries. These deeds also document the confusing political agendas of the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut.
## PARTICIPANTS' AFFILIATIONS

**AND EMAIL ADDRESSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy H. Anthony</td>
<td>Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nanthony@g-and-o.com">nanthony@g-and-o.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Baker</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania/Pennsylvania Department of Transportation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bakerjo@dot.state.pa.us">bakerjo@dot.state.pa.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael B. Barber</td>
<td>USDA Forest Service</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbbarber@aol.com">mbbarber@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Barse</td>
<td>URS Corporation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wpbarse@hotmail.com">wpbarse@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bibler</td>
<td>KCI Technologies, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dbibler@kci.com">dbibler@kci.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Bowden</td>
<td>Gray and Pape, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bbowdcn@graypape.com">bbowdcn@graypape.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varna Boyd</td>
<td>Greenhorne and O'Mara</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vboyd@g-and-o.com">vboyd@g-and-o.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammy Bryant</td>
<td>Catholic University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tammy203@juno.com">tammy203@juno.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurt Carr</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kcarr@state.pa.us">kcarr@state.pa.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Chaney</td>
<td>Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chaney@dchd.state.md.us">chaney@dchd.state.md.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverly A. Chiarulli</td>
<td>Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bcv@grove.iup.edu">bcv@grove.iup.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Clem</td>
<td>Thunderbird Archaeological Associates/American University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhmc@shentel.net">dhmc@shentel.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Crowell</td>
<td>Parsons Engineering Science</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.crowell@parsons.com">elizabeth.crowell@parsons.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Cunningham</td>
<td>Delaware Department of Transportation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kcunningham@mail.dot.state.dc.us">kcunningham@mail.dot.state.dc.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Deetz</td>
<td>APVA/University of Leicester</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deetz@apva.org">deetz@apva.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Dent</td>
<td>American University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:potomac@american.edu">potomac@american.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Duncan</td>
<td>Mary Washington College</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jduncan@mwc.edu">jduncan@mwc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carole Ebright</td>
<td>Maryland State Highway Association</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cebright@sha.state.md.us">cebright@sha.state.md.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matt Emerson</td>
<td>Southern Illinois University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:memerso@siue.edu">memerso@siue.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foss</td>
<td>Soils International, Inc.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fossjohn@siu.edu">fossjohn@siu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 3: Take Me Away From the River: An Examination of Inter-riverine Prehistoric Settlement in Virginia

**Organizer and Chair:** Bradley Bowden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 8:20</td>
<td>Michael B. Barber</td>
<td>Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Altitudes, Changes in Attitudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20 - 8:40</td>
<td>Bradley Bowden</td>
<td>Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Comparative Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40 - 9:00</td>
<td>Mike Johnson</td>
<td>Interior Small Stream and Upland Prehistoric Site Patterns in Fairfax County - GIS Modeling and Interpretations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:20</td>
<td>Michael J. Klein</td>
<td>Discovering Sites Unseen, Excavating Unforeseen Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20 - 9:40</td>
<td>Carole Nash</td>
<td>Paddling Upstream: Models and the Importance of Interriverine Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40 - 9:50</td>
<td>Lee Tippett</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:50 - 10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
March 23 – 25, 2001
Ocean City, Maryland

PROGRAM

Friday Afternoon, March 23

Session 1: Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Upland Settings
Kurt Carr and Patricia Miller, Organizers and Chairs

1:00 – 1:05 Patricia Miller Introduction

1:05 – 1:25 Kurt W. Carr The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania

1:25 – 1:45 Beverly A. Chiarulli Upland Sites in The Conemaugh-Blacklick Watershed

1:45 – 2:05 Philip A. Perazio and William J. Meyer The Conodoguinet Watershed

2:05 – 2:25 Peter E. Siegel, Douglas C. Kellogg, Robert G. Kingsley Brandywine Creek Watershed (Watershed H), Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania

2:25 – 2:35 Patricia Miller Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies

2:35 – 2:45 Kurt Carr Final Remarks

2:45 – 3:05 Dean Snow, Discussant

3:05 – 3:20 Break

Session 2: Contributed Papers -- Historical Archaeology
J. Eric Deetz, Chair

3:20 – 3:40 J. Eric Deetz Architecture at James Fort

Laura Galke, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, galke@dchd.state.md.us

William Gardner, Catholic University, wmgjmw@ix.netcom.com

James Gibb, jgibb@erols.com

Charles Goode, Catholic University, 82goode@cua.edu

Ned Heite, Heite Consulting, ned@heite.org

Philip Hill, Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc., philhillatl@msn.com

Christine Jirikowic, Gunston Hall Plantation, cjjirikowic@mac.com

Michael Johnson, County Archaeological Services, michael.johnson@co.fairfax.va.us

William Johnson, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., bjjohnson@mbakercorp.com

Douglas C. Kellogg, John Milner Associates, dkello gg@johnmilnerassociates.com

Robert Kingsley, John Milner Associates, rkinsle@johnmilnerassociates.com

Michael Klein, Mary Washington College, mklein@mwc.edu

Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass, Society for American Archaeology, dkrass@aol.com

Darrin L. Lowery, Temple University, xenndar@intercom.net

Jennifer Marston, URS, rabbit611@hotmail.com

John P. McCarthy, Greenhorne and O’Mara, johnpmccarthy@archaeologist.com

Bernard K. Means, Alexandria Archaeology, bernard.means@ci.alexandria.va.us

William Meyer, Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc., kittarch@sunlink.net

Patricia Miller, KCI Technologies, Inc., pemiller@compuserve.com

David Mudge, New Jersey Department of Transportation, arkydave@aol.com

John Mullen, Thunderbird Archaeological Associates/Catholic University, usajpm@yahoo.com

Carole Nash, James Madison University, nashcl@jum.edu
Patrick O'Neill, Parsons Engineering Science, patrick.o'neill@parsons.com
Edward Otter, Salisbury State University, cotter@ccisp.net
Philip Perazio, Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Inc., kittarch@sunlink.net
Matthew Reeves, Montpelier Foundation, mreeves@montpelier.org
Richard Sacchi, Fairfax County Park Authority, richard.sacchi@co.fairfax.va.us
Douglas Sanford, Mary Washington College, dsanford@mwc.edu
Dwayne Scheid, Mount Vernon Archaeology Department, dscheid@mountvern.org
Peter Siegel, John Milner Associates, psiegel@johnmilnerassociates.com
Dean R. Snow, The Pennsylvania State University, drs17@psu.edu
Faye Stocum, Delaware Historic Preservation Office, fstocum@state.de.us
Lee Tippett, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, ltippett@dhr.state.va.us
George Tolley, U.S. Forest Service, gtolley@rockbridge.net
Kirsti Uunila, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, uunila@dhcd.state.md.us
Daniel Wagner, Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc., danwagner@juno.com
John S. Wah, University of Maryland, jw291@umail.umd.edu
Jesse Walker, Temple University, wjesse@unix.temple.edu
Robert Wall, Towson State University, kollman@belatlantic.net
Jeanne Ward, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., jeanneward@hotmail.com
Lynn-Marie Wieland, Hunter College CUNY, lmcw@aol.com

31ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MARCH 23-25, 2001
PRINCESS ROYALE HOTEL
OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND

OFFICERS AND ORGANIZERS

PRESIDENT
EDWARD OTTER
PRESIDENT-ELECT
MICHAEL BARBER
TREASURER
CAROL EBRIGHT
RECORDING SECRETARY
DOUGLAS SANFORD
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
FAYE STOCUM
BOARD MEMBER AT LARGE
DAVID MUDGE
JOURNAL EDITOR
ROGER MOELLER
PROGRAM CHAIRPERSONS
ELIZABETH CROWELL
CAROLE NASH
ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRPERSON
KURT CARR
The Development of Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Research Priorities in Pennsylvania; Upland Sites in The Conemaugh-Blacklick Watershed; The Conodoguinet Watershed; Brandywine Creek Watershed (Watershed H), Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania; Summary of the Upland Settlement Pattern Studies; Architecture at James Fort; The Search for Anthony Johnson's settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore; "...near where stood an old house." - A Late 18th Century Delaware Brick Clamp; Plantation Landscapes: Making Practical Use of the Information Provided; An Attempt To Reconstruct Political Boundaries In Eighteenth Century Ridgefield, Connecticut: Where is my Farm; Small Sites on the Appalachian Mountain Slopes: Changes in Altitudes, Changes in Attitudes; Inter-Riverine Prehistoric Settlement Pattern in the Richmond Area: Alternative Research Methods and Criteria; Upland Prehistoric Site Patterns in Fairfax County - GIS Modeling and Mapping; Excavating Unforeseen Sites; Paddling Upstream: Models and the Import of Our Past The Public, Cultural Resources and the Delaware Department of Archaeology: Initiatives from the SAA Public Education Committee; City Is a Critical Perspective on "Hands-on" Education/Volunteer Programming: Case Studies; Archaeology at Mount Vernon: A Descriptive Analysis of the Program's Development; Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendant Communities; Material Culture of the Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Valley; Chronological and Cultural Implications; Archaeological Overview of Recent Excavations on the Potomac River Floodplain from Goose Creek to the River Channel Back of Selden Island; On the Pleistocene Terrace Back of Selden Island; Soils of the Terrace Sequence along the Potomac River; Loudon County, Virginia; Observations on Early Woodland Ceramics and Points from Deep Excavations in the Virginia Potomac River Floodplain between Goose Creek and Selden Island; Accokeek Creek; Chronology and the Potomac Creek Complex; The Fletcher's Boathouse Site and Its Place in Potomac Valley Prehistory; Who Were Those Gals? Cordage Twist Direction and Ethnicity in the Potomac River Basin, Preliminary Evidence Suggesting Population Continuity Followed by Replacement during the Late Woodland Period; Reconstructing a Middle Woodland Household Vessel Assemblage; Mobility and Sedentism in the Northern Neck, AD 1500-1700; Tool Production at the Lorton Town Center Complex; Investigation of a Shell Midden (18D0220) on Maryland's Eastern Shore; A Time of Dust: Paleoindians and Loess on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; Beyond Status and Consumer Behavior: Professions in Historical Archaeology; "It's like my family": Using Archaeology to Understand Individual and Communities Identities at the Cemetery; Some Implications of African-American History in Philadelphia; Genealogy as an Auxiliary Science to Archaeology; The Archaeological Meetinghouse in Burlington, New Jersey: Belief, Behavior and Continuity in a Religious Context; Patterns Using Phase 1 Archaeological Data; The Final Frontier: Space, Time, and Cosmology in Late Prehistoric Southwestern Pennsylvania; The Analysis of a Guilford Aged Chipping Cluster from 44GY18; AstraZeneica Site 2 (7NC-B-55): An Unplowed Upland Site in the Delaware Piedmont; A Preliminary Examination of Cores Surface Collected from the Williamson Paleoindian Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

**MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**MARCH 23–25, 2001**

**OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND**