2009 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

39th Annual Meeting

PROGRAM

Clarion Resort Fontainebleau Hotel
Ocean City, MD
March 19-22nd 2009

The purposes of the Conference shall be:
To encourage, and serve as a forum for, archaeologists to exchange knowledge on the archaeology of the Middle Atlantic region;
To publish, and/or encourage, the publication of, the general results of archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region;
To identify significant research problems and develop strategies by which such questions can be approached;
To promote the dissemination of archaeological data to a wide audience, including the general public.
MAAC Officers:

**President:**
Chris Espenshade  
New South Associates, Inc.  
415-A South Edgeworth Avenue  
Greensboro, NC 27401  
Phone: 336-379-0433  
cespenshade@newsouthassoc.com

**President-Elect:**
Heather Wholey  
West Chester University of PA  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology  
Old Library Building  
West Chester, PA 19383  
Phone: 610-436-2400  
hwholey@wcupa.edu

**Treasurer:**
Laura Galke  
1902 Woodlyn Drive  
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**Recording Secretary:**
Liz Crowell  
Cultural Resource Management  
& Protection Section  
Fairfax County Park Authority  
12055 Government Center Parkway  
Fairfax, VA 22035  
elizabeth.crowell@fairfaxcounty.gov

**Membership Secretary:**
Faye Stocum  
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**Board Member at Large:**
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Arkydave@aol.com

**Journal Editor:**
Roger Moeller  
Archaeological Services  
PO Box 386  
Bethlehem, CT 06751  
SixLF21@netscape.net

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Keynote Address:
Friday Evening: 7:30 p.m.

Please enjoy the Keynote Address given by Dr. Doug Scott. His pioneering efforts in battlefield archaeology have inspired many of our members. There will also be a symposium in his honor on Saturday.

Dr. Scott retired from National Park Service after more than 30 years with the Department of the Interior; he has worked throughout the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain West on a variety of archaeological projects. He was president of the Society for Historical Archaeology in 2006 and 2007. He specializes in nineteenth century military sites archeology and forensic archeology. He is particularly noted for his expertise in battlefield archeology and firearms identification having worked on more than 40 battlefield sites. He was awarded the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award in 2002 for his innovative research in battlefield archeology that included his work at the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

Dr. Scott has also been involved with human rights and forensic investigations since the early 1990s. He has worked with the United Nations and various human rights organizations in El Salvador, Croatia, Rwanda, Cyprus, and Iraq. He testified as an expert witness in Saddam Hussein's Anfal Campaign Trial in December 2006 using battlefield modeling to show that the events under investigation were not combat related deaths but consistent with a firing squad/execution formation.

Business Meeting, Awards Ceremony & Reception:
Saturday Evening: 7:30 p.m.

Please attend the MAAC Business Meeting. After the Business Meeting, join your colleagues and friends for a reception and awards ceremony including lifetime achievement and student paper awards.

Conference Organizers:

**Program Co-Chair:** Carole Nash  
**Program Co-Chair:** Aimee Wells  
**Program Co-Chair:** Liz Crowell  
**Membership Secretary:** Faye Stocum  
**Local Arrangements Chairs:**  
Edward Otter & Heather Wholey
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<tr>
<th>Session Quick Guide</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Friday A Session</strong></td>
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| **Exploring the Colonial Period**  
(collected papers) | **Better Accessibility to Collections:**  
*Thinking in and out of the box* |
| Session Chair: Elizabeth Crowell, Fairfax County Park Authority  
Introduction 8:30-8:40 | Session Chair: Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services  
Introduction 8:30-8:40 |
| **8:40– 9:00** | **8:40 – 9:00** |
| "Witchcraft, Inchantments, Charms, & Sorceries": Toward an Archaeology of Colonial Magic and Popular Belief  
By Patrick McKitrick, St. Mary’s College of Maryland | Public Outreach at Historic St. Mary's City—Bringing Conservation out of the Lab and onto the World Wide Web  
By Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services |
| **9:00–9:20** | **9:00–9:20** |
| Archaeological Investigations at the Old Treasury Building on State Circle, Annapolis  
By Lauren Schiszik, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel Co. | Updating the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Webpage  
By Sara Rivers Cofield, MD Archaeological Conservation Laboratory |
| **9:40–10:00** | **9:40–10:00** |
| "The Most Ancient Village in Our Country": Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material from Salisbury Site  
By Keri Sansevere, Monmouth University | Exhibiting the St. John’s Site  
By Silas Hurry, Historic St. Mary’s City |
| **10:00–10:20** | **10:00–10:20** |
| Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Some Thoughts on Earthfast Architecture in the Middle Atlantic ca. 1680-1794  
By Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb & Associates and Richard Veit, Monmouth University | History at Your Finger Tips: Public Archaeology for the Blind Community at George Washington’s Ferry Farm  
By Melanie Marquis and Laura Galke, The George Washington Foundation |
| **10:20–10:40** | **10:20–10:30: BREAK** |
| A Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Three 17th Century Catholic Mission Sites in North America  
By Genevieve Goering, St. Mary’s College of Maryland | The Chickahominy River Survey: Results and Implications  
Session Chair: Martin Gallivan, College of William and Mary  
Introduction 10:30-10:40 |
| **11:00–11:20** | **11:00–11:20** |
| A Consideration of Middle Atlantic Region Archaeology  
By Michael Stewart, Temple University | Middle Woodland Cordage Twist on the Chickahominy and James  
By Anna Hayden, College of William and Mary |
| **11:20–11:40** | **11:20–11:40** |
| Recovery and Reporting on Archaeological Data: A Question of Methodology  
By Michael Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources | Archaeobotanical Evidence from the Chickahominy in a Chesapeake Context  
By Justine Woodard McKnight, Archaeobotanical Consultant |
| **11:40–12:00** | **11:40–12:00** |
| Meeting at the Cross Roads: United States Social History as Reflected in an American Blues Classic With Applications to Studies in the Philosophy of Science  
By Edwin "Fast Eddie" Turner, III, American Musicological Consortium | Wild Animals in Domesticated Landscapes: Middle and Late Woodland Subsistence in VA Coastal Plain  
By Nadejda Golenishcheva-Coonan, College of William and Mary |
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<td>12:00-1:30</td>
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<td>1:30-1:50</td>
<td>Collaborative Archaeology and Virginia Indian Perspectives</td>
<td>1:30-1:50</td>
<td>Late Woodland Dog Burial Ceremonialism on the Chickahominy and Beyond</td>
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<td>By Ashley Atkins, The College of William and Mary</td>
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<td>By Jen Fitzgerald, College of William and Mary</td>
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<td>1:50-2:10</td>
<td>The Archaeology of the Colonial Chesapeake: Promises, Pitfalls,</td>
<td>1:50-2:10</td>
<td>A Palisaded Protohistoric Compound on the Chickahominy River: Multiscalar</td>
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<td>and Practicalities</td>
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<td>Investigation of the Buck Farm Site</td>
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<td>By Dennis Pogue, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association</td>
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<td>By Chris Shephard, College of William and Mary</td>
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<td>2:10-2:30</td>
<td>Building From the Ground Up? The Need for Multidisciplinary</td>
<td>2:10-2:30</td>
<td>Mortuary Practice in the Chickahominy</td>
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<td>Methodologies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology</td>
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<td>By Shannon Sheila Mahoney, College of William and Mary</td>
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<td>2:30-2:50</td>
<td>Through the Looking Glass: Standards and Guidelines and the</td>
<td>2:30-2:50</td>
<td>&quot;They will not admit of any Werowance from him to govern over them&quot;</td>
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<td>Archaeological Record</td>
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<td>The Chickahominy in Context: A Reassessment of Political Configurations</td>
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<td>By Mike Carmody, Dovetail Resource Group</td>
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<td>By Buck Woodard and Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, William and</td>
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<td>Mary American Indian Resource Center</td>
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<td>2:50-3:10</td>
<td>Nurturing a Conservation Ethic in Mid-Atlantic Archaeology</td>
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<td>By Andy Stout, The Archaeological Conservancy</td>
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<td>Wayne Adkins, Chickahominy Tribe</td>
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<td>3:10-3:30</td>
<td>Teaching Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic and the Failure to</td>
<td>3:10-3:30</td>
<td>American Indian Archaeology (collected papers)</td>
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<td>Move Beyond Inspiration</td>
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<td>Session Chair: Stephanie Taleff Sperling, UMD</td>
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<td>3:30-3:40</td>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
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<td>Introduction 3:20-3:30</td>
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<td>Investigating Class (collected papers)</td>
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<td>Session Chair: Richard Guercin, USDA Forest Service</td>
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<td>Industrial Slave Middle Class</td>
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<td>By Stephanie Taleff Sperling, University of Maryland</td>
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<td>4:10-4:30</td>
<td>&quot;Tranquility and Ease Will Be A Primary Object:&quot; Data Recovery</td>
<td>4:10-4:30</td>
<td>An Examination of Prehistoric Burial Practices in NJ: Trenton, Burlington,</td>
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<td>Investigations at Newgate Tavern (44FX3244) Centreville, Fairfax</td>
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<td>&amp; Pleasantville Excavations</td>
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<td>County, Virginia</td>
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<td>By Blair Fink, Monmouth University</td>
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<td>4:30-4:50</td>
<td>Health, Hygiene, and Personal Adornment: Expressions of Cultural</td>
<td>4:30-4:50</td>
<td>Rethinking What Defines the Delmarva Adena Complex</td>
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<td>Identity in 19th Century Rahway, NJ</td>
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<td>By Darrin Lowery, University of Delaware</td>
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<td>4:50-5:10</td>
<td>Those Poor Pots: A Look at the Ceramic Assemblage from The Philadelphia</td>
<td>4:50-5:10</td>
<td>Forming Identity at the Fall Zone: the Problem of Essentialism at the</td>
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<td>City Almshouse Privy Excavation (1732-1767)</td>
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<td>Comstock Site (44CF20)</td>
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<td>By Mara Kaktins, URS Corporation</td>
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<td>By Jessica Taylor, College of William and Mary</td>
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<td>Location, Location, Location: The Archaeology of Prime Fishing Site</td>
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<td>By Bill Schindler, Washington College</td>
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**Keynote Address:** Dr. Doug Scott: 7:30 p.m.
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<th><strong>Saturday A Session</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Saturday C Session</strong></th>
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| **Doug Scott, Eastern Style:** Military-Site Archaeology East of the Mississippi  
Session Chair: Bernard K. Means, Introduction 8:30-8:40 | **Horticulture, Agriculture, and Soil Science**  
Session Chair: Curt Breckenridge, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, Introduction 8:30-8:40 |
| **8:40–9:00**  
French & Indian War Forts of the Virginia Regiment: An Archaeological View  
By W. Stephen McBride, McBride Preservation Services, LLC, and Kim A. McBride, University of KY | **8:40–9:00**  
Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish, and Pottery  
By Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services | **8:40–9:00**  
Recent Investigations at Mount Vernon’s Upper Garden  
By Curt Breckenridge, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens |
| **9:00–9:20**  
Battlefield Archaeology—Is It or Is It Not a Site? Or Win Some—Lose Some  
By Dan Sivilich, BRAVO | **9:00–9:20**  
The Gateway Site (44FX1994) - Testing Gardner’s Late Archaic through Late Woodland Settlement Pattern Models  
By Michael Johnson, Fairfax Co. Park Authority | **9:00–9:20**  
Excavating the 18th Century Garden: A Synthesis of Garden Books and Archaeological Findings  
By Crystal Placek, Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association |
| **9:20–9:40**  
“Obstinate and Strong”: The History and Archaeology of the Siege of Fort Motte, South Carolina  
By Steven D. Smith, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology | **9:20–9:40**  
Of Primary Importance: Single Interments in Coastal Virginia during the Late Woodland Period  
By Dane Magoon, CRI | **9:20–9:40**  
The Role of “Weedy” Annuals in Woodland Period Food Producing Economies  
By Timothy Messner, Smithsonian Institution |
| **9:40–10:00**  
Following Sherman: Searching for Bentonville Battlefield’s Lost Soldiers  
By John J Mintz, NC Office of State Archaeology, Kenneth W. Robinson, Wake Forest University, Thomas Beaman, Jr. Wake Technical College; Alison Mintz, NC State University | **9:40–10:00**  
Population & Sociopolitical Structure in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Documentary & Archaeological Data  
By Mike Klein, CRI | **9:40–10:00**  
Methodological Experiments and Interpretive Applications of Soil Chemistry at Stratford Hall Plantation  
By Andrew Wilkins, University of Massachusetts-Boston |
| **10:00–10:20**  
Magnetic Prospection and Prospects for Interpretation at Antietam National Battlefield  
By James J. Gibb, Stevenson University | **10:00–10:20**  
Foraging for Interpretations of Late Woodland Non-Village Sites in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont  
By Ben Fischler and Jean French | **10:00–10:10– BREAK** |
Session Chair: Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito, URS Corporation, Introduction 10:10-10:20 |
| **10:30–10:50**  
Matchcoats as Seventeenth Century, Mass Produced Clothing for Native Americans: Were Military Uniforms a Parallel Market?  
By Marshall J. Becker, West Chester University (emeritus) | **10:30–10:50**  
Landscape Archeology, Fort Ancient and the Clover People  
By Robert Maslowski, Marshall University Graduate College | **10:20–10:40**  
Tavern Assemblage? What Tavern Assemblage  
By Rod Cofield and Liza Holly-Robbins, Historic London Town & Gardens |
| **10:50–11:10**  
The Last of the Civil War Double-enders: The USS Ostego as an Archaeological Site  
By Lawrence Babits, Nathan Richards, and Brian Dively, East Carolina University | **10:50–11:10**  
A Tale of Two Villages: Comparing Fort Ancient and Monongahela Tradition Communities  
By Bernard Means | **10:40–11:00**  
Swimming with the Fishes: Investigations of the Phoenixville Branch Canal  
John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan, Gannett Fleming, Inc. |
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<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>Archaeological Investigations at the Morluary Behavior at the Peck</td>
<td>C. Scott Butler, Brockington and Associates, Inc.</td>
<td>Eutaw Springs, South Carolina革命 War Battlefield</td>
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<td>11:50-12:10</td>
<td>The Lenape, 1660-1730: Complex Native Cultural Interactions at the End of the Late Woodland Period as Seen through Historical Records and Archaeology</td>
<td>Marshall Becker, Special Envoy to the Holy See</td>
<td>Loudoun County, Virginia</td>
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<td>12:10-1:30</td>
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<td>1:30-1:50</td>
<td>Method and Theory in Regional Survey</td>
<td>Session Chair: Heather Wholey, West Chester University</td>
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<td>1:50-2:10</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey of Rutherford's Farm, the Site of Two 1664</td>
<td>Robert L. Jolley, Northern Regional Preservation Office, VDHR</td>
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<td>2:10-2:30</td>
<td>Chaos at Meadow Brook: The Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864</td>
<td>Clarence Geier, James Madison University, Joseph Whitehorne, Lord Fairfax Community College</td>
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<td>2:30-2:50</td>
<td>Recent Archaeological Research into the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain</td>
<td>Garrett Silliman, Edwards Pittman Associates</td>
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<td>2:50-3:10</td>
<td>Geophysical Prospection of Likely Civil War Military Sites, Quantico, Virginia</td>
<td>William Chadwick, Peter A. Leach, and Joseph F. Balicki, John Milner Associates</td>
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<td>3:10-3:30</td>
<td>Regional Survey as Research Design: Archaeology in the Southeastern Pennsylvania Margins</td>
<td>Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University</td>
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<td>3:30-3:50</td>
<td>Late Woodward Mortuary Patterning in the Middle and Upper Potomac Valleys: An examination of the Page and Keyser Interment Regimes</td>
<td>Dana D. Kollmann, Monmouth University</td>
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<td>4:00-4:20</td>
<td>Regional Survey as Research Design: Archaeology in the Southeastern Pennsylvania Margins</td>
<td>John H. Haynes, Marine Corps</td>
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<td>4:20-4:40</td>
<td>&quot;The Last Full Measure of Devotion...&quot;</td>
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<td>3:10-3:30</td>
<td>Site Prediction Model in Cultural Resource Management: An Analysis of Archaeological Sites in Northern Virginia By John P. Mullen, Thunderbird Archeology, and Andrew R. Welti, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.</td>
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<td>3:30-3:40 BREAK</td>
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<td>3:40-3:50</td>
<td>A Regional Study of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Heterogeneity in the Virginia Blue Ridge Foothills By Carole Nash, James Madison University</td>
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<td>3:50-4:10</td>
<td>GIS in Urban Archaeology: Focus on Washington, D.C. By Shagun Raina, DC SHPO</td>
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<td>4:10-4:30</td>
<td>Database Approaches to Slave Housing in Virginia: Archaeological Results and Needs in a Comparative Perspective By Douglas W. Sanford, University of Mary Washington</td>
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**Business Meeting, Awards Ceremony & Reception:**
Saturday Evening: 7:30 p.m.
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<tr>
<td>8:40-9:00</td>
<td>Antebellum Plantations in Prince George's County: A Historic Context and Research Guide</td>
<td>Submerged Inventory Project (SHIP) Reconnaissance in Maryland, 2008-2009</td>
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<td>By Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group</td>
<td>By David Howe, Institute of Maritime History</td>
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<td>9:00-9:20</td>
<td>Knowing the &quot;Rodes of the Country, &amp; Circumstances thereof&quot;: Problems Interpreting the African-American Experience in the Early Chesapeake</td>
<td>X-Ray Fluorescent Analysis Reveals Elemental Composition of Submerged Cultural Artifacts from Historic Naval Shipwrecks</td>
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<td>By Michael Lucas, MD—National Capital Park and Planning Commission</td>
<td>By Raymond Hayes, Naval History and Heritage Center</td>
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<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>The Political and the Practical: Shaping Interpretations of the Archaeology and History at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park</td>
<td>Best Field Trip Ever: Education Programs and the Conservation of the USS Monitor</td>
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<td>By Kristen M. Montaperto and Donald Credel, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission</td>
<td>By Erin Secord, The Mariners' Museum</td>
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<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>The Colt's Neck Site (18PR950), in Bowie, Maryland: A late-19th to 20th Century African American Site in Prince George's County.</td>
<td>The Bodkin Creek Survey: Fall 2008 Field Season</td>
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<td>Thinking Outside the Structure: Challenges in Identifying and Documenting African American Historic Resources</td>
<td>Panama to the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River</td>
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<td>By Stacy Patterson and Amy Skinner, The Ottery Group</td>
<td>By Stephen R. Bilicki, BRS</td>
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<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>Magnetic Lucy Henson's Laundering and Health Care Services</td>
<td>The Civil War in Quantico Creek: The Search for CSS George</td>
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<td>By James G. Gibb, Stevenson University, and Peter C. Quanlock Gibb Archaeological Consulting</td>
<td>&quot;Page &quot;The best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley.&quot;</td>
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<td>By William Utley, John Haynes, David Howe, Dannis Knepper, Ray Hayes, Institute for Maritime History</td>
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Friday “A” Session
Exploring the Colonial Period (collected papers)
Session Chair: Elizabeth Crowell, Fairfax County Park Authority
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40– 9:00
“Witchcraft, Inchantments, Charmes, & Sorceryes”: Toward an Archaeology of Colonial Magic and Popular Belief
By Patrick McKitrick, St. Mary's College of Maryland, pkmckitrick@smcm.edu

9:00-9:20
Archaeological Investigations at the Old Treasury Building on State Circle, Annapolis
By Lauren Schiszik, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, lauren.schiszik@gmail.com

9:20-9:40
Feature Excavations at Sparrow's Rest (18AN339), a late 17th Century House Site
By Jessica Grow, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, jessie_grow@yahoo.com

9:40-10:00
“The Most Ancient Village in Our Country”: Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material from Salisbury Site
By Keri Sansevere, Monmouth University, S0598201@monmouth.edu

10:00-10:20
Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief: Some Thoughts on Earthfast Architecture in the Middle Atlantic ca. 1680-1794
By Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb & Associates, jgall79@yahoo.com and Richard Veit, Monmouth University, rveit@monmouth.edu

10:20-10:40
A Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Three 17th Century Catholic Mission Sites in North America
By Genevieve Goerling, St. Mary's College of Maryland, gbgoerling@smcm.edu

10:40-10:50 BREAK

The Path of Middle Atlantic Archaeology: Beyond the Crossroads
Session Chairs: Michael B. Barber, VA Dept. of Historic Resources, and David Brown, Fairfield Foundation
Introduction 10:50-11:00

11:00-11:20
A Consideration of Middle Atlantic Region Archaeology
By Michael Stewart, Temple University, michael.stewart@temple.edu

11:20-11:40
Recovery and Reporting on Archaeological Data: A Question of Methodology
By Michael Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, mike.barber@dhr.virginia.gov

11:40-12:00
Meeting at the Cross Roads: United States Social History as Reflected in an American Blues Classic With Applications to Studies in the Philosophy of Science
By Edwin "Fast Eddie" Turner, Ill, American Musicological Consortium, eturner48@cox.net

12:00-1:30 LUNCH Session to be continued after lunch break

9
Friday. “A” Session

The Path of Middle Atlantic Archaeology: Beyond The Crossroads

(continued)

1:30-1:50
Collaborative Archaeology and Virginia Indian Perspectives
By Ashley Atkins, The College of William and Mary, alatkins@wm.edu

1:50-2:10
The Archaeology of the Colonial Chesapeake: Promises, Pitfalls, and Practicalities
By Dennis Pogue, Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, dpogue@MountVernon.org

2:10-2:30
Building From the Ground Up? The Need for Multidisciplinary Methodologies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology
By Kerri Barile, Dovetail Resource Group, kbarile@dovetailcrg.com

2:30-2:50
Through the Looking Glass: Standards and Guidelines and the Archaeological Record
By Mike Carmody, Dovetail Resource Group, mcarmody@dovetailcrg.com

2:50-3:10
Nurturing a Conservation Ethic in Mid-Atlantic Archaeology
By Andy Stout, The Archaeological Conservancy, tac_east@verizon.net

3:10-3:30
Teaching Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic and the Failure to Move Beyond Inspiration
By David A. Brown, and Thane Harpole, The Fairfield Foundation, Fairfield@inna.net

3:30-3:40 BREAK

Investigating Class (collected papers)
Session Chair: Richard Guercin, USDA Forest Service
Introduction 3:40-3:50

3:50-4:10
The Fox Grape Timber Sale: Iron Mongers and the Exploitation of an Industrial Slave Middle Class
By Richard Guercin, USDA Forest Service, rguercin@fs.fed.us

4:10-4:30
“Tranquility and Ease Will Be A Primary Object:” Data Recovery Investigations at Newgate Tavern (44FX3244) Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia
By Kerri Holland, John Milner Associates, Inc, kholland@johnmilnerassociates.com

4:30-4:50
By Brock Giordano, Cultural Resource Consulting Group, bgiordano@crcg.net

4:50-5:10
Those Poor Pots: A Look at the Ceramic Assemblage from The Philadelphia City Almshouse Privy Excavation (1732-1767)
By Mara Kaktins, URS Corporation, mara_kaktins@urscorp.com
Friday “B” Session
Better Accessibility to Collections: Thinking In and Out of the Box
Session Chair: Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40– 9:00
Public Outreach at Historic St. Mary’s City—Bringing Conservation out of the Lab and onto the World Wide Web
By Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, conserveit@earthlink.net

9:00-9:20
Updating the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Webpage
By Sara Rivers Cofield, MD Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, SRivers-Cofield@mdp.state.md.us

9:20-9:40
Teaching the Public about the Information Gained through Analysis of Archaeological Objects
By Sharon Norquest, University of DE, sln217@comcast.net

9:40-10:00
Exhibiting the St. John’s Site
By Silas Hurry, Historic St. Mary’s City, sdhurry@smcm.edu

10:00-10:20
History at Your Finger Tips: Public Archaeology for the Blind Community at George Washington’s Ferry Farm
By Melanie Marquis and Laura Galke, The George Washington Foundation, Healy-Marquis@gwffoundation.org, Galke@gwffoundation.org

10:20-10:30—BREAK

The Chickahominy River Survey: Results and Implications
Session Chair: Martin Gallivan, College of William and Mary
Introduction 10:30-10:40

10:40-11:00
Social Landscapes on the Chickahominy, AD 600-1600
By Martin Gallivan, College of William and Mary, mdgall@wm.edu

11:00-11:20
Middle Woodland Cordage Twist on the Chickahominy and James
By Anna Hayden, College of William and Mary, akhayd@wm.edu

11:20-11:40
Archaeobotanical Evidence from the Chickahominy in a Chesapeake Context
By Justine Woodard McKnight, Archaeobotanical Consultant, jwmcknight@verizon.net

11:40-12:00
Wild Animals in Domesticated Landscapes: Middle and Late Woodland Subsistence in VA Coastal Plain
By Nadejda Golenishcheva-Coonan, College of William and Mary, nlevi@wm.edu

12:00-1:30 LUNCH Session to be continued after lunch break
The Chickahominy River Survey: Results and Implications (continued)

1:30-1:50
Late Woodland Dog Burial Ceremonialism on the Chickahominy and Beyond
By Jen Fitzgerald, College of William and Mary, jafitz@wm.edu

1:50-2:10
A Palisaded Protohistoric Compound on the Chickahominy River: Multiscalar Investigation of the Buck Farm Site
By Chris Shephard, College of William and Mary, cjshephard@wm.edu

2:10-2:30
Mortuary Practice in the Chickahominy
By Shannon Sheila Mahoney, College of William and Mary, ssmaho@wm.edu

2:30-2:50
"They will not admit of any Werowance from him to governe over them" The Chickahominy in Context: A Reassessment of Political Configurations
By Buck Woodard and Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, William and Mary American Indian Resource Center, bwwood@wm.edu, dmoret@wm.edu

2:50-3:10
Discussant
Wayne Adkins, Chickahominy Tribe, wayne.adkins@att.net

3:10-3:20 – BREAK

American Indian Archaeology (collected papers)
Session Chair: Stephanie Taleff Sperling, University of Maryland

Introduction 3:20-3:30

3:30-3:50
A Synthesis of Middle Woodland Period Research in Central Maryland
By Stephanie Taleff Sperling, University of Maryland, stephanie.sperling@yahoo.com

3:50-4:10
An Examination of Prehistoric Burial Practices in NJ: Trenton, Burlington, & Pleasantville Excavations
By Blair Fink, Monmouth University, Blair.A.Fink@monmouth.edu

4:10-4:30
Rethinking What Defines the Delmarva Adena Complex
By Darrin Lowery, University of Delaware, darrin@udel.edu

4:30-4:50
Forming Identity at the Fall Zone: the Problem of Essentialism at the Comstock Site (44CF20)
By Jessica Taylor, College of William and Mary, jxtayl@wm.edu

4:50-5:10
Location, Location, Location: The Archaeology of Prime Fishing Site Selection
By Bill Schindler, Washington College, wschindler2@monmouth.edu
Saturday “A” Session
Doug Scott, Eastern Style:
Military-Site Archaeology East of the Mississippi
Session Chairs: Joseph Balicki, John Milner Associates, Inc. and Chris Espenshade, New South Associates,
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40- 9:00
French & Indian War Forts of the Virginia Regiment: An Archaeological View
By W. Stephen McBride, McBride Preservation Services, LLC, stephenmcbride@insightbb.com and Kim A. McBride,
University of KY, kamcbr00@uky.edu

9:00-9:20
Battlefield Archaeology—Is It or Is It Not a Site? Or Win Some—Lose Some
By Dan Sivilich, BRAVO, digbattles@optonline.net

9:20-9:40
“Obstinate and Strong”: The History and Archaeology of the Siege of Fort Motte, South Carolina
By Steven D. Smith, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, sds@sc.edu

9:40-10:00
Following Sherman: Searching for Bentonville Battlefield’s Lost Soldiers
By John J Mintz, NC Office of State Archaeology, john.mintz@ncmail.net; Kenneth W. Robinson, Wake Forest
University, robinskw@wfu.edu; Thomas Beaman, Jr. Wake Technical College; Alison Mintz, NC State University

10:00-10:20
Magnetic Prospection and Prospects for Interpretation at Antietam National Battlefield
By James J. Gibb, Stevenson University, JamesGGibb@comcast.net

10:20-10:30—BREAK

10:30-10:50
Matchcoats as Seventeenth Century, Mass Produced Clothing for Native Americans: Were Military Uniforms
a Parallel Market?
By Marshall J. Becker, West Chester University (emeritus), mbecker@wcupa.edu

10:50-11:10
The Last of the Civil War Double-enders: The USS Ostego as an Archaeological Site
By Lawrence Babits, babitsl@ecu.edu; Nathan Richards, and Brian Dively, East Carolina University

11:10-11:30
Archaeological Investigations at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina Revolutionary War Battlefield
By C. Scott Butler, Brockington and Associates, Inc., scottbutler@brockington.org

11:30-11:50
Using KOCOA for a Better Understanding of the Battlefield Landscape
By Kristen L. McMasters, NPS—American Battlefields Protection Program, ksuave@comcast.net

11:50-12:10
Morning Discussant
Chris Espenshade, New South Associates, cespenshade@newsouthassoc.com

12:10-1:30 LUNCH Session to be continued after lunch break
Doug Scott, Eastern Style:
Military-Site Archaeology East of the Mississippi (continued)

1:30-1:50
Learning From Encampment Archaeology: Fifty Years of Digging at Valley Forge
By David G. Orr, Temple University, daveorr@temple.edu; Julia Steele, National Park Service, julia_steele@nps.gov; Carin Bloom, Temple University, carin.bloom@temple.edu

1:50-2:10
An Archaeological Survey of Rutherford's Farm, the Site of Two 1864 Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, Civil War Battles and a Field Hospital (44FK624)
By Robert L. Jolley, Northern Regional Preservation Office, VDHR, bob.jolley@dhr.virginia.gov

2:10-2:30
Chaos at Meadow Brook: The Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864
By Clarence Geier, James Madison University, geiercr@jmu.edu; Joseph Whitehome, Lord Fairfax Community College, jwhitehome@lfcc.edu

2:30-2:50
Recent Archaeological Research into the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain
By Garrett Silliman, Edwards Pittman Associates gsilliman@edwards-pitman.com

2:50-3:10
Geophysical Prospection of Likely Civil War Military Sites, Quantico, Virginia
By William Chadwick, wchadwick@johnmilnerassociates.com Peter A. Leach, and Joseph F. Balicki, John Milner Associates, Inc jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com

3:10-3:30
"...The Last Full Measure of Devotion...” Archaeological Investigations at Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania
By Benjamin Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc. bresnick@gaiconsultants.com

3:30-3:40 BREAK

3:40-4:00
Understanding Eighteenth Century Battlefields: Site Development, Sample Size, and Data Recovery at Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort Park
By Adrian Mandzy, adrianmandzy@gmail.com; Eric Hale, and Joe Marine, Morehead State University

4:00-4:20
Home is Where the Woods Are: An Analysis of a Civil War Camp Complex in Virginia
By Matthew Reeves, Montpelier Foundation, mreeves@montpelier.org

4:20-4:40
Afternoon Discussant
By Joseph Balicki, John Milner Associates, Inc., jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com
Saturday “B” Session

**Time, Space, and Society in the Eastern Woodlands**

Session Chair: Bernard K. Means, bkmeans@juno.com
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40– 9:00
Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish, and Pottery
By Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services, alchemy60@sbcglobal.net

9:00-9:20
The Gateway Site (44FX1994) - Testing Gardner's Late Archaic through Late Woodland Settlement Pattern Models
By Michael Johnson, Fairfax County Park Authority, michael.johnson@fairfaxcounty.gov

9:20-9:40
Of Primary Importance: Single Interments in Coastal Virginia during the Late Woodland Period
By Dane Magoon, CRI, dtmagoon@culturalresources.net

9:40-10:00
Population & Sociopolitical Structure in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Documentary & Archaeological Data
By Mike Klein, CRI, mklein@culturalresources.net

10:00-10:20
Foraging for Interpretations of Late Woodland Non-Village Sites in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont
By Ben Fischler and Jean French, towheehe@yahoo.com

10:20-10:30 – BREAK

10:30-10:50
Landscape Archeology, Fort Ancient and the Clover People
By Robert Maslowski, Marshall University Graduate College, bobwinecellar@yahoo.com

10:50-11:10
A Tale of Two Villages: Comparing Fort Ancient and Monongahela Tradition Communities
By Bernard Means, bkmeans@juno.com

11:10-11:30
Mortuary Behavior at the Peck Monongahela Village Sites
By Katherine Holcomb, Virginia Commonwealth University, holcombka@vcu.edu

11:30-11:50
Monongahelas in Southwestern New York? Not No Way, Not No How
Willian C. Johnson, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, monjohnson@verizon.net

11:50-12:10
The Lenape, 1660-1730: Complex Native Cultural Interactions at the End of the Late Woodland Period as Seen through Historical Records and Archaeology
By Marshall Becker, Special Envoy to the Holy See, mbecker@wcupa.edu

12:10-1:30 LUNCH
Saturday “B” Session continued

**Method and Theory in Regional Survey**

Session Chair: Heather Wholey, West Chester University, hwholey@wcupa.edu
Introduction 1:30-1:40

1:40-2:00
Recent Technological Advances to Regional Archaeological Survey: A View from the New Jersey State Museum
By Gregory D. Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum, gregory.lattanzi@Sos.state.nj.us

2:00-2:20
The IUP Late Prehistoric Project: A Regional Survey in the Eastern Tributaries of the Central Allegheny Valley in Pennsylvania
By Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, bevc@iup.edu, sawn@iup.edu

2:20-2:40
KOCCA in the Civil War to Neural Nets in Prehistory: Three Examples of Regional Spatial Behavior Modelling
By John H. Haynes, Marine Corps, john_haynes@earlink.net

2:40-3:00
Regional Survey as Research Design: Archaeology in the Southeastern Pennsylvania Margins
By Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University, hwholey@wcupa.edu

3:00-3:10 BREAK

3:10-3:30
Site Prediction Model in Cultural Resource Management: An Analysis of Archaeological Sites in Northern Virginia
By John P. Mullen, Thunderbird Archeology, jmullen@wetlandstudies.com and Andrew R. Welti, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. awelti@wetlandstudies.com

3:30-3:50
A Regional Study of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Heterogeneity in the Virginia Blue Ridge Foothills
Carole Nash, James Madison University, nashcl@jmu.edu

3:50-4:10
GIS in Urban Archaeology: Focus on Washington, D.C.
By Shagun Raina, DC SHPO, shagun.raina@dc.gov

4:10-4:30
Database Approaches to Slave Housing in Virginia: Archaeological Results and Needs in a Comparative Perspective
By Douglas W. Sanford, University of Mary Washington, dsanford@umw.edu
Saturday "C" Session

Horticulture, Agriculture, and Soil Science
Session Chair: Curt Breckenridge, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40-9:00
Recent Investigations at Mount Vernon’s Upper Garden
By Curt Breckenridge, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, cbreckenridge@mountvernon.org

9:00-9:20
Excavating the 18th Century Garden: A Synthesis of Garden Books and Archaeological Findings
By Crystal Ptacek, Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, crystalptacek@gmail.com

9:20-9:40
The Role of “Weedy” Annuals in Woodland Period Food Producing Economies
By Timothy Messner, Smithsonian Institution, timmness@gmail.com

9:40-10:00
Methodological Experiments and Interpretive Applications of Soil Chemistry at Stratford Hall Plantation
By Andrew Wilkins, University of Massachusetts-Boston, thewilkenator2001@yahoo.com

10:00-10:10· BREAK

Collected Papers
Session Chair: Mechelle Kems-Nocerito, URS Corporation
Introduction 10:10-10:20

10:20-10:40
Tavern Assemblage? What Tavern Assemblage
By Rod Cofield and Liza Holly-Robbins, Historic London Town & Gardens, education@historiclondontown.org

10:40-11:00
Swimming with the Fishes: Investigations of the Phoenixville Branch Canal
John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan, Gannett Fleming, Inc. jmartin@gfnet.com, mbrosnan@gfnet.com

11:00-11:20
“Whole Community” Public Archaeology in Loudoun County, Virginia
By David T. Clark, Catholic University & NVCC, dtarch@yahoo.com

11:20-11:40
Port Tobacco: Survey of a 350 Year Old Town
Peter C Quantock, Gibb Archaeological Consulting, quantockpeter@yahoo.com

11:40-12:00
British Slave Trade of Eastern Woodland Native Americans to the West Indies & Bermuda
Ryan Hechler, Virginia Commonwealth University, hechlerr@vcu.edu

12:00-1:30 - LUNCH

1:30-1:50
The Black and White Inn (18MO669), Montgomery County, Maryland
By Mechelle Kems-Nocerito, URS Corporation, Mechelle_Kems-Nocerito@urscorp.com
1:50-2:10
An Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the North Carolina Fishing Vessel Miss Betty J
By Joyce Steinmetz, East Carolina University, jhs0606@ecu.edu

2:10-2:30
Late Woodland Mortuary Patterning in the Middle and Upper Potomac Valleys: An examination of the Page and Keyser Interment Regimes
By Dana D. Kollmann, Towson University, dkollmann@towson.edu

2:30-2:50
Charles Rau and the Keyport Shell Heap, Understanding New Jersey's First Archaeological Excavation in its Historic Context
By Sean McHugh, Monmouth University, smc806@comcast.net

Sunday "A" Session
The Historic African American Community
In Prince George’s County, Maryland
Session Chair: Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40-9:00
Antebellum Plantations in Prince George’s County: A Historic Context and Research Guide
By Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group, chris.sperling@otterygroup.com

9:00-9:20
Knowing the "Rodes of the Country, & Circumstances thereof": Problems Interpreting the African-American Experience in the Early Chesapeake
By Michael Lucas, MD-- National Capital Park and Planning Commission, mthomas15623@yahoo.com

9:20-9:40
The Political and the Practical: Shaping Interpretations of the Archaeology and History at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park
By Kristen M. Montaperto and Donald Creveling, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission kmontaperto@verizon.net, Donald.Crevelling@pgparks.com

9:40-10:00
The Colt's Neck Site (18PR950), in Bowie, Maryland: A late-19th to 20th Century African American Site in Prince George's County.

10:00-10:20
Thinking Outside the Structure: Challenges in Identifying and Documenting African American Historic Resources
By Stacy Patterson and Amy Skinner, The Ottery Group, stacy.patterson@theotterygroup.com

10:20-10:40
Magnetic Lucy Henson's Laundering and Health Care Services
By James G. Gibb, Stevenson University, jamesggibb@comcast.net; and Peter C. Quantock Gibb Archaeological Consulting, QuantockPeter@yahoo.com
Sunday “B” Session

**Underwater Archaeology**
Session Chair: David Howe, Institute of Maritime History
Introduction 8:30-8:40

8:40-9:00
Submerged Inventory Project (SHIP) Reconnaissance in Maryland, 2008-2009
By David Howe, Institute of Maritime History, david.howe@maritimehistory.org

9:00-9:20
X-Ray Flourescent Analysis Reveals Elemental Composition of Submerged Cultural Artifacts from Historic Naval Shipwrecks
By Raymond Hayes, Naval History and Heritage Center, rhayes@howard.edu

9:20-9:40
Best Field Trip Ever: Education Programs and the Conservation of the USS Monitor
By Erin Secord, The Mariners' Museum, esecord@marinersmuseum.org

9:40-10:00
The Bodkin Creek Survey: Fall 2008 Field Season
By David Shaw, MAHS, shaw.dw@gmail.com

10:00-10:20
Panama to the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River
By Stephen R. Bilicki, BRS, bs_crs_virginia@yahoo.com

10:20-10:40
The Civil War in Quantico Creek: The Search for CSS George Page “The best laid schemes o’ mice an’ men gang aft a-gley.”
By William Utley, John Haynes, David Howe, Dannis Knepper, Ray Hayes, Institute for Maritime History
Paper Abstracts:

Exploring the Colonial Period (collected papers)

'Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Charms, & Sorceries':
Towards an Archaeology of Colonial Magic and Popular Belief
Patrick McKitrick, St. Mary's College of Maryland, pkmckitrick@smcm.edu

This paper surveys the material culture of folk practice and popular belief of European colonists in the Chesapeake region. A subject essential for understanding the world of the 17th and 18th century colonists, there is a surprising and disheartening lack of literature on the topic. In this paper, I explore the cultural context of witchcraft and popular belief in the American colonies and in Europe to counter a tendency to overlook or ignore beliefs that, at least for Europeans, extend beyond organized Christianity. I present a catalog of known instances of folk practice and magic throughout the colonial Mid-Atlantic and consider other cases where the evidence is less clear-cut. I conclude by discussing methods for recovering the material remains of folk practices and popular beliefs.

Archaeologic Investigations at the Old Treasury Building on State Circle, Annapolis
Lauren Schiszik Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, lauren.schiszik@gmail.com

The State House in Annapolis, Maryland is both beautiful and iconic, commanding the landscape of State Circle. It also overshadows the only other structure inside State Circle. Old Treasury Building is a small brick cruciform structure completed in 1737, and it is the oldest public building in Maryland. In spite of its historic significance as such, there is relatively little information known about the structure and its history. Prior to its restoration in 2008, archaeological investigations were conducted around the building by the Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County. These excavations uncovered major alterations to both the building and the surrounding landscape. This paper will explore the changes and improvements to the Treasury Building itself and to the physical and cultural landscapes of State Circle over the centuries.

Feature Excavations at Sparrow's Rest (18AN339), a late 17th Century House Site
Jessie Grow, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, jessie_grow@yahoo.com

In 2006, The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County embarked on a three year archaeological investigation of the Rhode River region of Maryland. During that investigation, a late 17th century house site called Sparrow's Rest (18AN339) was identified and immediately showed great potential for a phase III excavation.

During the last three dig seasons, the Lost Towns Project team has excavated over 50 test units and identified nearly 30 features. In the 2006 field season, several of the features were partially excavated. Although only half excavated, two of those features appear to be very similar in shape, orientation, depth, and date, and are in close proximity. This paper will further examine the idea that the two features are possibly related in terms of date and use. In order to investigate this possibility, material culture and field notes will be closely explored, as well as any historical data that may be available and useful for this research.

"The Most Ancient Village in Our Country": Interpreting Forgotten Colonial Material from the Salisbury Site
Keri Sansevere, Monmouth University, S0598201@monmouth.edu

Excavated nearly seventy years ago by Dorothy Cross as part of the Works Progress Administration, the Salisbury Site has been called one of the oldest centers of Native American activity in the Delaware Valley. Since Cross' excavation, archaeologists have focused their scholarship on interpreting the thousands of prehistoric artifacts excavated from the site while providing little or no explanation of 17th-century historic material, including nearly 650 tobacco pipe fragments. This paper will explore the forgotten colonial artifacts from the Salisbury Site through the lens of 21st century archaeology by researching early colonial history and artifact analysis. With this data, an expanded interpretation of the site will be presented.
Rich Man, Poor Man, Pioneer, Thief:
Some Thoughts on Earthfast Architecture in the Middle Atlantic c. 1680-1799
Michael J. Gall, Richard Grubb and Associates, mjgall79@yahoo.com; Richard Veit, Monmouth University rveit@monmouth.edu

In their seminal 1981 article, "Impermanent Architecture of the Southern American Colonies" Cary Carson, the late Norman Barka, William Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton presented a coherent anthropological interpretation of the practical role Post Medieval earthfast architecture played in the southern American colonies; laying a foundation for later studies. They saw these impermanent structures as an expedient, temporary housing form employed by individuals who hoped for profit in a region where life expectancies were often low. Subsequently, archaeologists have identified traces of a multitude of earthfast buildings from Maine through the deep South erected and utilized by individuals of varied social, economic, and occupational backgrounds well in to the late-18th century. This paper surveys earthfast structures recently identified by archaeologists in New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, in an attempt to better understand the role and function of this architectural technique in domestic, agricultural, and commercial settings. Evidence suggests that earthfast building may have been utilized as one in a stock of vernacular trans-Atlantic construction techniques that become rooted in the New World following European settlement. Its use also seems associated with cultural traditions of impermanence where structures were often moved and recycled, rather than discarded or abandoned on an increasingly modified landscape. Although the earthfast structures of the Southern colonies likely did reflect the cultural contexts Carson and colleagues described; earthfast buildings erected in other English colonies seem to reflect other phenomena, and were one of many options available to builders erecting vernacular buildings in to the late 18th century.

A Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Three 17th-Century Catholic Mission Sites in North America
Genevieve Goerling, St. Mary's College of Maryland, gbgoerling@smcm.edu

This paper compares the archaeology of three Catholic mission sites from the 17th century – Sainte Marie among the Hurons, Saint Inigoes, and San Luis. The sites are located in French Canada, the English Mid-Atlantic, and Spanish Florida respectively. My approach models James Deetz's call to produce 'archaeographies,' or ethnographies of material life in the past. Through this approach, differences in how the sites have been excavated are minimized as the comparative focus is on the interpretations. The founders should have shared similar goals, such as the promotion of European culture through colonization and the conversion of native populations to Christianity. Yet, my analysis reveals differences between the missionary efforts linked to both varying New World environments and cultural homelands, both European and Native.

21
The Path of Middle Atlantic Archaeology: Beyond the Crossroads
Session Organizer: Michael B. Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources and David Brown, Fairfield Foundation

The Middle Atlantic was first recognized as a region in the 1970s. Prior to this cognitive leap forward, the area was frequently lumped with the south- or northeast. Having adjusted our minds to regional reality, studies of the Middle Atlantic Region proliferated as we came to terms with the similarities and differences in our geographies, methodologies, and theoretical approaches. We are now faced with a body of "knowledge" which far outstripped any predictions 30 years ago. Our membership includes three generations of avocationalists, academics, cultural resource management professionals and others, each influenced by the previous group and all challenged to contribute through their fieldwork, research, and publications. Beginning with our feet and minds firmly grounded in processual archaeology and its environmental spin-offs, our approaches have now become more eclectic, less regularized, more lacking in infrastructure, and more dangerous. Advances in technology, increased public and government expectations, and shifting theoretical paradigms have been received in different ways with inconsistent results. While we surely do not propose that we return to the sins of the past, we question where exactly these new paths have taken us and how to best lead the current and future generations towards a continued and more unified regional approach. Has the "new" Middle Atlantic Archaeology stumbled down avenues which should not have been taken? Have we developed theoretical cul-de-sacs from which we cannot escape? Have we abandoned our preservation ethic only to avoid the conflicts inherent in our discipline's growth? This session will explore some of these questions in a thoroughly esoteric and unorganized fashion with, hopefully, a few outcomes.

A Consideration of Middle Atlantic Region Archaeology
Michael Stewart, Department of Anthropology, Temple University michael.stewart@temple.edu

Numerous factors influence the nature of regional archaeology. Who is doing the majority of the archaeology in the region and why is it being done? How do the perception of regional archaeology and its intellectual (or other) potential affect practice? How are the results of research disseminated and what conditions impact dissemination? Does the type of archaeology being done (i.e., prehistoric, historic, terrestrial, underwater, open site, rock shelters, caves) "select for" a particular theoretical perspective or methodological protocol? Is it reasonable to expect a grand design? I comment on a number of these factors, focusing my attention on theoretical and methodological issues including: the questioning and re-evaluation of long held assumptions about appropriate field and lab methods; the ability of new technologies to impact the range of observations made on archaeological deposits; the lack of consensus on what constitutes "state-of-the-art" views of a particular theoretical perspective; and the strategies that individuals or research groups use for keeping up with ongoing national and international discussions of method and theory.

Recovery and Reporting on Archaeological Data: A Question of Methodology
Michael B. Barber, Virginia State Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Historic Resources mike.barber@dhr.virginia.gov

In part due to the proliferation of 106 projects at various levels, the art of reporting archaeological data has become "muddled in the models." The muddling frequently begins with field methodologies where guidelines and statistical manipulations confuse reasonable recovery practices. Strict adherence to elegant research designs which hopelessly fail on the ground contribute to the morass. In addition, the refusal to build on previously recovered information further confuses data gathering issues. When the data reaches the archaeological laboratory and final analyses, reporting vehicles sometimes become lost in traffic. Oft times traditional dissemination techniques appear at odds with the logical dissemination of the data sets recovered. This occurs at both the paper presentation level and the production of the written word. This paper will point to some of the muddles and make some modest suggestions for improvement.
Cross Roads Blues, first recorded in 1937 by Robert Johnson, in many ways has in it seminal threads from the origins of American Blues decades earlier and in turn hands over the tradition to Muddy Waters in the 1940s through 1960s. Revamped in American and British rock in the 1960s by such groups as Cream and the Doors, Eric Clapton more recently has rendered various interpretations of Cross Road Blues, culminating in his 2007 Chicago Crossroads Guitar Festival. This paper will review the history of the song Cross Roads Blues over the past 70 years (1937 – 2007), documenting how it graphically reflects the social history of the United States, from racially-motivated lynchings in the early 20th century to later aspirations in legitimizing racial equality that culminated in the 2007-8 presidential campaign of Barack Obama. While largely satirical in nature, the 1980 movie classic "The Blues Brothers" provided white America with a context to not merely allow but in many ways actually encourage this remarkable transition. The "Cross Roads" phenomenon, where meanings take on a 180 degree reversal over time, is not isolated to American Blues and its impact on United States social history. Rather, it is argued that it is a regular occurring phenomenon in disciplines ranging from archaeology to zoology and indeed is a critical issue in the philosophical study of science and how "truth" is derived and changes as generations of scholars come and go.

Collaborative Archaeology and Virginia Indian Perspectives
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The history of archaeology, in general, has been characterized by a disregard that the past we are analyzing is a human one. The human past we study has strong connotations in the present among indigenous peoples, other associated communities and interested individuals. The colonial and strict scientific paradigms associated with archaeology have caused the discipline to operate as if it exists outside of the people whose past we study. In the Commonwealth of Virginia, only within the last three decades, Virginia's Indians were granted state recognition and have been involved in collaborative archaeological projects both on the academic and contract levels. However, collaborative archaeology in Virginia still faces a long and laborious path due to the lack of a truly "Indigenous archaeology" – archaeology done by and for Indigenous people. Both archaeologists and Natives alike need to recognize the gap between their perspectives on the past, the different questions they are asking, the diverse goals they hope to reach, and the antagonism between their interpretations. The inherent problem with mutual understanding between these two groups lies in the lack of Indigenous archaeologists in Virginia and the lack of alternative perspectives and interpretations they bring to archaeological analysis. Opportunities to Native peoples through fellowships, scholarships and internships among academic institutions, state institutions and cultural resources management firms are needed to encourage Native professionals in the discipline of archaeology. Respect, recognition and communication, and the increase in professional Indigenous archaeologists can bridge the gap between the perspectives of Indigenous people and archaeologists.

The Archaeology of the Colonial Chesapeake: Promises, Pitfalls, and Practicalities
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The study of the trajectory of the development of Anglo-American society in the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, together glossed as the Chesapeake region, has emerged as one of the most dynamic fields of scholarship in American historical archaeology. From its beginnings in the early 1970s, Chesapeake Archaeology has embodied an overtly regional, interdisciplinary approach to considering the material record as a reflection of the process of cultural adaptation in the face of the alien conditions and novel mixture of peoples that characterized life in the New World. The occasion of marking the 400th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in the Chesapeake, at Jamestown, Virginia, just past, has served as a catalyst for reexamining the fundamental assumptions that have framed the direction of the field during the last four decades of research. Is the concept of the Chesapeake as a region still a viable, helpful theoretical construct? Or has it outlived its usefulness, and serves, instead, to mask
potentially illuminating avenues of inquiry? Is the by-now normative interpretation of the trajectory of Chesapeake society, with its emphasis on a regional and adaptive perspective, open to serious reconsideration? More to the point, after more than 40 years of digging, does the corpus of data exist to support the comparative analyses required to be able to hope to address these questions? As unquestionably the most clearly defined regional approach to the study of the archaeological record of the historic period that has emerged to date within the geographic province of the Middle Atlantic, the answers to these questions are likely to guide any attempt to consider the efficacy of the Middle Atlantic as a unified theatre of inquiry.

Building From the Ground Up?

The Need for Multidisciplinary Methodologies in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Keri Barile, Principal, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, kbarile@dovetailcrg.com

Over the past several decades, "cultural resources" has become synonymous with "archaeology." While archaeological analysis is an integral part of any cultural resource investigation, other types of resource studies are often ignored. This includes architectural history, archival research, ethnographic inquiries, and oral histories, among others. Sometimes, these fields are included in the project, but they are completed by individuals who are not properly trained in these areas of study—leading to misidentification, misrepresentation, and missed opportunities to properly explore our tangible and intangible heritage. This is especially problematic in the Middle Atlantic Region, where one of our hallmarks is our amazing collection of extant above-ground resources and our wealth of available historical documentation. The absence of a well-planned, multidisciplinary approach leads to short-sighted interpretations and holes in the historic and prehistoric record. Archaeological inquiries informed by proper architectural, verbal, and archival studies, though, produce powerful tools to inform and educate both the public and ourselves.

Through the Looking Glass: Standards and Guidelines and the Archaeological Record

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With the majority of the archaeology conducted in the Middle Atlantic taking place in a cultural resource management setting, the standards and guidelines established by each state's State Historic Preservation Office have become the primordial ooze from which field methodologies emerge. The lion's share of cultural resource management projects are engaged in Phase I, or identification, survey. The field methodologies we develop dictate how we look for sites and in many ways how we find sites. The sites identified and the attributes associated with these sites become our known universe of archaeology—what we like to call the archaeological record. The standardization of this process has been good for the field in providing a degree of consistency through which this large quantity of work can be compared, while also providing a level playing field for the contractors and our clients. However, the standards and guidelines, inadvertently or not, also become the lens through which the archaeological record becomes visible to us. This paper explores how this has affected our knowledge base and how in certain ways it has limited our ability to expand our understanding of the past both now and in the future.

Nurturing a Conservation Ethic in Mid Atlantic Archaeology

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The destructive nature of archaeological investigation is often at odds with the concept of conservation. Yet in order for the discipline of archaeology to have a future, the permanent preservation of archaeological sites is a critical issue. While professional archaeologists in the Mid Atlantic region have often worked for the permanent preservation of important sites, the vast majority of National Register eligible archaeological sites in the region are located on private property and have no protection from destruction. Current resources and attitudes concerning archaeological site preservation in the Mid Atlantic region varies greatly between states, localities, organizations, and individuals. This paper reviews the importance of maintaining and expanding upon the conservation ethic in Mid Atlantic archaeology, highlighting the role of professional archaeologists in this process. Recent successes and areas for improvement will be noted.
Each of us remembers why we decided to become archaeologists. An inspirational moment often brought about by a charismatic individual who inspired us through their intelligence and enthusiasm. Their love of the past and its material remains changed how we looked at history, people, and our futures. These mentors, frequently professors or school teachers, were an inspiration - but was our admiration misplaced? In a discipline rife with mixed standards, few guidelines, fewer legal regulations and little self-policing, some teachers of archaeology are the worst practitioners, reproducing new generations of archaeologists that continue the poor practices they were taught. Our challenge is to find ways to productively work with all practicing archaeologists, while also working to rectify systemic faults in the practice and production of Mid-Atlantic archaeology.
In antebellum Virginia, the charcoal fired iron furnaces in the state made her one of the largest iron producers in the country. Pig iron flowed from the valleys of western Virginia feeding America's need for cannon and other armament during the Revolutionary War, hollow-ware for household use and other domesticate goods during times of peace, and weaponry and transportation related goods to operate the war machine of the Confederacy in the Civil War. However, none of Virginia's success as an industrial giant would have been realized without the laborious and dangerous work performed by industrial African American slaves. Social structures created by capitalist iron mongers established a system of rewards to placate and exploit an enslaved workforce which produced a slave middle class who served as a core stabilizing entity that permitted the maintenance of Virginia's power structure.

"Tranquility and Ease Will Be A Primary Object:" Data Recovery Investigations at Newgate Tavern (Site 44FX3244), Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia.

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In 2007, JMA conducted data recovery investigations at the late eighteenth-century site of Newgate Tavern (Site 44FX3244), located in Centreville, Fairfax County, Virginia. Investigations at Newgate Tavern identified the foundation remains of the tavern, the remains of three outbuildings, artifact-rich yard surface deposits, and several trash pits. Analysis of the tavern artifact collection and a comparative approach utilizing collections from similar sites was undertaken. The results of the investigations hint at the socioeconomic status of the tavern's occupants, owners, and patrons. This paper discusses these findings which reveal how the tavern's occupants and owners wanted the establishment to be perceived, who they wanted to attract as patrons, and how the tavern actually served the community and travelers.


Brock A. Giordano, Cultural Resource Consulting Group & Monmouth University, bgiordano@crcg.net

The middle-to-late nineteenth century is often perceived as a time that ultimately changed the face of America's society and culture from agricultural and household manufacture to a capitalistic economy rooted in industrialization and the availability and consumption of factory-made, mass-produced goods. Archaeological material evidence such as diverse types of personal jewelry and buttons and assorted types of cosmetic bottles and cosmetic accessories all provide insight into the formation of personal and cultural identity during the 19th century. These forms of material culture provide a means to examine such issues as gender, class, ethnicity, health, hygiene and the personal preferences of their owners and users within the society and culture to which they belonged. Individual dress, jewelry and hygiene were expressions of 19th century identity and are manifested in the archaeological record. This paper examines the formation of cultural identity during the mid-to-late 19th century through various types of personal adornment and cosmetic objects recovered from the Peace Tavern/Woodruff House (28-Un-42) site located in Rahway, New Jersey.

Those Poor Pots: A Look at the Ceramic Assemblage From The Philadelphia City Almshouse Privy Excavation (1732-1767).

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This paper is an examination of the ceramics recovered from the excavation of the Philadelphia City Almshouse, the city's first public poorhouse and one of the earliest such institutions in America, operating from 1732-1767. The only known remaining evidence of the Almshouse is a privy containing primary deposits that include a ceramic assemblage indicative of a Colonial period institution in Philadelphia. Recovered ceramics include numerous redware chamber pots, porringers, pitchers, and slip decorated dishes in the Philadelphia style. Redware and tin glazed ointment pots give evidence for care of the infirm while less numerous and more refined white salt glazed wares likely point towards the presence of Almshouse overseers. In addition there are three unusual initialed redware vessels that will be examined in this paper. This paper seeks to share the findings from the excavation as well as discuss avenues of research that will be conducted on the excavated materials in the future.
Better Accessibility to Collections: Thinking In and Out of the Box
Session Organizer: Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, conserveit@earthlink.net

Most archaeological conservators, curators and collections managers spend a great deal of their time tucked away at the bench in the corner of a laboratory or a collections storage area. But as the field of archaeology has grown to fit more modern practices, so have the roles of these individuals. The chance to expand beyond the laboratory in "non-traditional" ways has provided avenues to share knowledge and expose a wider audience to the field of archaeological conservation and curation. The papers in this session outline projects where the role of the traditional laboratory staff is challenged, and the modern day collections curator and conservator are formed. All of the projects center around projects where information being discovered in the laboratory is being shared and utilized by other professionals, students and the public. All while encompassing the underlying goal of conservation- to better understand and preserve the past and to reveal information which adds to the archaeological record.

Public Outreach at Historic St. Mary’s City-
Bringing Conservation out of the Lab and onto the World Wide Web
Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd., conserveit@earthlink.net

In 2002 and 2004, HSMC was awarded two IMLS funded conservation grants to perform detailed condition surveys of the archaeological collections. During that time over 13,000 proveniences were surveyed in detail to determine their conservation treatment needs. This project allowed us to revisit the collections housed at St. Mary's City which were excavated as early as the 1960's and were kept in storage for more than three decades. We not only examined past curation and conservation practices of HSMC, but this opportunity also allowed us to learn details about the condition of material groups in the collection. A third IMLS grant in 2006 awarded us funding to treat all the priority 1 and 2 metal artifacts and high priority glass. The information revealed during treatment of these artifacts creates a story that has been hidden away in storage for over three decades. As part of the grant funding, an educational full-color brochure on archaeological conservation was produced and is found on the HSMC website. Additionally, a series of conservation web-xibits have been established to highlight the information revealed during cleaning of the objects, and to educate the public on the practice of conservation. This paper will highlight this multi-year conservation project, and the web products which are a result of this work.

Updating the Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Webpage
Sara Rivers Cofield, Curator, Federal Collections, MD Archaeological Conservation Laboratory SRivers-Cofield@mdp.state.md.us

For the past year the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory has been creating new additions to its Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland Webpage, and more changes are in the works. A new section on "Small Finds" attempts to make miscellaneous artifacts more diagnostic by compiling examples from all over Maryland. The addition of Post-Colonial ceramics so far includes information compiled by Patricia Samford and George Miller on relief-molded jugs, shell-edged wares, and transfer prints. Efforts are also underway expand the site to include finds from Delaware. This paper discusses the new additions and the difficulties of maintaining the site as it grows.

Teaching the Public about the Information Gained through Analysis of Archaeological Objects
Sharon Norquest, University of Delaware, Winterthur Program, sln217@comcast.net

Iron objects from Historic St. Mary’s City and their analysis results were combined into a portable teaching device to help increase public awareness of some of the analytical methods conservators, archaeologists and conservation scientists perform on archaeological objects. Each object was rehoused in its own small box with images of its before treatment state and its before treatment x-ray attached to the lid. Additionally a few of the iron objects have scanning electron microscope images of their corroded surfaces. The teaching box is portable allowing the objects and their images to be transported to a classroom. This paper will address how this teaching box was made and the analysis that was completed on these twelve iron objects.
Exhibiting the St. John's Site  
Silas D Hurry, Historic St. Mary's City, sdhurry@smcm.edu

Beginning in 1972, Historic St. Mary's City undertook excavations at the St. John's site, the 1638 home of John Lewger, the colony's first secretary. St. John's stood until the end of the 17th century and served variously as a home to the colony's governor, a public ordinary, and a records office. This past fall, HSMC finally opened an exhibit at the site which displays the archaeological remains and artifacts along with the many stories of the site. This presentation will detail the nature of the exhibit and highlight the unique legacies the site represents.

History at Your Finger Tips:  
Public Archaeology for the Blind Community at George Washington's Ferry Farm  
Melanie Marquis and Laura Galke, The George Washington Foundation,  
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Though developing new ways of presenting archaeology to the public can be a challenge, using innovative tools and teaching techniques can significantly enhance a visitor's understanding of an historic house site or museum which has an archaeological component. Such innovative techniques are especially needed for visitors for whom conventional programs may not be appropriate. Specifically designed to reach out to the Blind Community, The George Washington Foundation's public archaeology "Touch Box Program" provides an effective and comparable way to reveal Ferry Farm's history to those who cannot experience it visually for themselves. Our presentation will examine the development of this "Americans with Disabilities Act" compliant program by detailing its creation and use. We will highlight the program's guiding philosophy: how directly interacting with artifacts can help blind visitors see history in a whole new way.
The Chickahominy River Survey: Results and Implications
Session Organizer: Martin Gallivan, Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary mdgall@wm.edu

As part of an earlier generation's efforts to establish the culture historical framework of a river valley, the 1968–1975 Chickahominy River Survey directed by William & Mary professors Norman Barka and Ben McCary still represents the most intensive program of archaeological excavation aimed at Native sites in Tidewater Virginia. Initially focused on locating Chickahominy towns recorded by Jamestown colonists, the Survey ended up producing a detailed record of Native history along the river from AD 600 – 1600. Though the Survey results have remained unreported for 40 years, the comprehensive archaeological evidence it produced offer rich data sets from which to probe a range of issues. As part of a new William & Mary effort to report the results of the Survey and to do so in partnership with the Chickahominy Tribe, this symposium summarizes the results and implications of the Chickahominy River Survey.

Social Landscapes on the Chickahominy, AD 600 – 1600.
Martin Gallivan, College of William & Mary, Department of Anthropology, mdgall@wm.edu

The Chickahominy River Survey of 1968-1975 recorded 40 archaeological sites located along the river, identifying in the process hundreds of intact features and over 50,000 Native artifacts. This paper outlines the results of this ambitious research project, focusing on the chronology and community organization of seven Middle and Late Woodland sites that were investigated by the Survey in some detail. The sites include one stratified floodplain location; two dispersed residential settlements; two central communities with secondary mortuary features; one location of multi-communal feasting; and a palisaded compound that likely served as an elite residence, a place of ceremony, or perhaps both. Forty years after it began, the Chickahominy River Survey is beginning to provide long-overdue evidence of the deep history of Chickahominy social landscapes and community construction, allowing us to bring the ethnohistorical accounts of the colonial era into sharper focus.

Middle Woodland Cordage Twist on the Chickahominy and James
Anna Hayden, College of William & Mary, akhayd@wm.edu

The archaeology of Tidewater Virginia’s Middle Woodland period presents an era of technological and social changes within hunter-gatherer societies, possibly including large-scale population movements across the Middle Atlantic. A greater understanding of this history can be obtained through the examination of pottery style as reflected in cordage twist patterns from a sample of Middle Woodland ceramics recovered from Chickahominy River sites and the nearby drainages of the James River. Since cordage twist is a learned motor skill linked by previous researchers to specific traditions, the distribution of different twist patterns allows researchers to make inferences regarding continuity and/or change in the region’s Native populations. The data provide evidence for significant temporal and regional differences in twist directions, building a case for the existence of previously unrecognized migration waves and social relationships.

Archeobotanical Evidence from the Chickahominy in a Chesapeake Context
Justine Woodard McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant, jwmcknight@verizon.net

A rich array of archeobotanical materials was collected during Chickahominy River Survey. Archived since the late 1960s, these collections contain plant materials possessing varying degrees of research potential. A recent assessment of the collections inventoried and analyzed macro-botanical remains from select sites, and prioritized other materials for future work. This effort has allowed us to place Chickahominy ethnoobotany in a regional context. The data deepen our understanding of histories of horticulture, the construction of structural/monumental space and changes in the use of intra-site space at the Colonial encounter. The information contributes not only to defining the Chickahominy culture, but its place in the larger James River ecological and social landscape.
Wild Animals in Domesticated Landscapes: Middle and Late Woodland Subsistence in the Virginia Coastal Plain
Nadejda Golenishcheva-Coonan, College of William & Mary, nflevi@wm.edu

Zooarchaeological evidence traces important changes in human-animal relationships across the Middle to Late Woodland transition in coastal Virginia. This paper draws on ethnohistorical evidence and the notion of “domesticated landscapes” to evaluate four faunal assemblages from the Chickahominy River and nearby drainages. This material provides evidence of significant changes in subsistence practices that took place earlier than expected and preceded the transition to a more sedentary lifestyle and the introduction of domesticates. While traditional forms of hunting with a focus on white-tailed deer endured throughout the periods under study, more generalized meat procurement techniques including garden hunting became increasingly important with the beginning of the Late Woodland period.

Late Woodland Dog Burial Ceremonialism on the Chickahominy and Beyond
Jen Fitzgerald, College of William & Mary, jafitz@wm.edu

The only domesticated animals on the continent, dogs held a special place among the fauna of North America. Their symbolic and ritual significance is especially evident within Late Woodland sites along the Chickahominy River where several modal patterns of dog burial are present at four sites. Ethnographic and ethnohistorical accounts from related tribes and archaeological evidence from sites across Virginia provide a means of investigating the multiplicity of meanings that dogs could embody for Native societies in the Eastern Woodlands, particularly as protectors, guides, and messengers. A synthesis of this evidence provides a basis for a richer, contextual understanding of dog burials identified by the Chickahominy River Survey.

A Palisaded Protohistoric Compound on the Chickahominy River: Multiscalar Investigation of the Buck Farm Site
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Though the colonists of the early 17th century provided descriptions of Native palisaded settlements throughout Virginia's Tidewater, they made little effort to understand the motivations and meanings associated with the creation of such rigidly-defined spaces. Archaeology at the Buck Farm site (44CC37A), a small palisaded compound constructed circa A.D. 1300, provides the basis for an interpretation of the settlement's spaces connected to a deep history of the Chickahominy community it served. Evidence suggests that use of the palisade interior was highly specialized, with access restricted to priests and/or select elites. On a regional scale, the Buck Farm palisade is one of several palisaded places that have undergone extensive archaeological investigation. Dating to roughly the same period, the creation of such built environments — effectively monumental architecture — across the region suggests their connection to long-term and region-wide transformations of social and political power structures.

Mortuary Practice in the Chickahominy
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The burials of loved ones were integral components of five Late Woodland archaeological sites on the Chickahominy River Survey Project. Each of these burials, whether it took the form of an ossuary, a bundle burial or a flexed burial, had its own unique characteristics directly reflecting the ceremony that preceded the interment. The diversity of mortuary practices allows us to look beyond the burials as regional or temporal indicators and reflect on them as part of a historical process. By incorporating information about the individuals buried at each site, as well as the surrounding archaeological context, we can develop a more comprehensive view of burial practices as they relate to site-specific circumstances.
"They will not admitt of any Werowance from him to governe over them"

The Chickahominy in Context: A Reassessment of Political Configurations

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At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the largest political configuration in the Chesapeake was the Powhatan Paramount Chiefdom. This nascent political entity exerted control over most of the Virginia tidewater. In contrast, villages along the Chickahominy River appear to have been structured differently, retaining an older, more egalitarian socio-political form. Through the Jamestown narratives, the Chickahominy communities have been depicted as a tribalized society embedded among neighboring Algonquian chiefdom complexes. Questions emerge about how Chickahominy River settlements continually rebuffed the Powhatan expansion and maintained their political independence. This paper will explore the tribal organization and history of the Chickahominy people at the beginning of the colonial period. Through a reassessment of the ethnohistory, it explores evidence for crosscutting social institutions not well described for the Virginia Algonquians. Moreover, it discusses the response to increased contact with Europeans, negotiated alliances, and Algonquian political theater of the seventeenth century.

Discussant
Wayne Adkins (Chickahominy Tribe) wayne.adkins@att.net
American Indian Archaeology (collected papers)

A Synthesis of Middle Woodland Period Research in Central Maryland
Stephanie Taleff Sperling, University of Maryland, stephanie.sperling@yahoo.com

In 2008, The Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County began a multi-year study of the Middle Woodland period of prehistory in Central Maryland. This project, funded by a grant from the Maryland Historical Trust, was designed to enhance the scholarly inquiry and understanding of the period in this region and to make a case for its value to Maryland's prehistoric heritage. During this first year, a review of the available literature was conducted and the somewhat scattered knowledge of the period was synthesized into a "one-stop-shop" of available Middle Woodland information with a focus on the Central Maryland region. The assembled list of over 130 sources, 45 detailed annotations and a summary document containing numerous research questions can be accessed through the new Lost Towns Project website. It is hoped that such a resource will provide archaeologists with a solid base of information be utilized during their own investigative processes.

An Examination of Prehistoric Burial Practices in New Jersey: Trenton, Burlington, and Pleasantville Excavations
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Given the geographical diversity of the state of New Jersey, ancient burial techniques and contexts vary greatly within the state. For years, archaeologists have used burial contexts and methods to determine cultural affiliation for human remains when other identification methods prove to be incapable of doing so. This paper will address three 19th century excavations that resulted in the recovery of human remains from Trenton, Burlington, and Pleasantville, New Jersey. These excavations were conducted by Ernest Volk at Trenton, Edward Swain under the direction of Samuel Morton at Burlington, and Charles Conrad Abbott at Pleasantville. Volk and Abbott excavated the sites in hopes of discovering support of the existence of glacial man in North America. The site in Burlington was excavated in order to supply specimens for Morton's investigation of human racial variation. The burial contexts and body positioning of the excavated human remains provide possible tribal identification. The paper will conclude with an overall discussion of the similarities between burial practices of the ancient inhabitants in New Jersey the burials from these three excavations.

Rethinking what Defines the Delmarva Adena Complex
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The Delmarva Adena Complex has long been an enigma in Middle Atlantic archaeology. Some researchers have suggested migration as a means to explain this regional complex. Others have emphasized trade as the primary impetus for the exotic Ohio Valley materials ending up in the Chesapeake. Published syntheses have suggested that Rossville/Lagoon projectile points and Coulbourn/Wilgus ware represent the domestic cultural expression associated with the Delmarva Adena burial complex. Years of systematic surveys on Maryland's portion of the Delmarva Peninsula suggest that domestic sites with Coulbourn/Wilgus ceramics are extremely rare and the number of sites revealing diagnostic Delmarva Adena remains far exceeds the number of sites producing Coulbourn/Wilgus ceramics. In contrast, domestic living sites producing large Fox Creek/Mockley components here in the Chesapeake have typically revealed diagnostic exotic Ohio Valley Adena/Hopewell items. Interestingly, some of the Delmarva Adena burial sites have revealed diagnostic Fox Creek artifacts as burial offerings. To address the Ohio Valley migration/trade conundrum, future research may want to focus on the origin and antiquity of Fox Creek as way to resolve the Delmarva Adena phenomenon. A summary of the Delmarva Adena/Middle Woodland data are presented focusing largely on the unique archaeological aspects that distinguish Delmarva from the Adena/Middlesex archaeological dataset associated with the Northeast.
Forming Identity at the Fall Zone: the Problem of Essentialism at the Comstock Site (44CF20)
Jessica Taylor, College of William and Mary, jxtyl@wm.edu

Comstock (44CF20) is a Middle/Late Woodland site on the western bank of the Appomattox River. Five and a half miles from the James River intersection, it also lies on a cultural barrier, dividing the Algonquian and Siouan language groups, and later the Monacan and Powhatan cultures. A true Fall Zone site, its ceramic collection implies cultural mixing—both Piedmont and Coastal Plain influences are often seen in the same feature, if not the same sherd’s temper and surface treatment. The longevity of the occupation of Comstock provides an exciting opportunity to recreate a historical narrative which maps the influences of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont peoples on this particular settlement. More importantly, Comstock brings forth dissonance between typological, essentialized characteristics of the two groups on either side of the river, and the way that individuals at Comstock chose to negotiate their own cultural identity.

Location, Location, Location: The Archaeology of Prime Fishing Site Selection
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Abstract: The exploitation of the migratory fish resource has long been regarded as important to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Delaware Valley. What has received little attention, however, is a consideration of the selection process for suitable locations to conduct fishing related activities in the past. This paper presents a survey of the various factors that may have influenced the placement of prehistoric fishing sites in the Delaware Valley. The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark is then evaluated for the suitability of its location for the exploitation of the migratory fish resource.
Doug Scott, Eastern Style:
Military-Site Archaeology East of the Mississippi

The keynote speaker of this year’s conference, Dr. Doug Scott, was a pioneer in developing archaeological approaches to sites of conflicts. This symposium provides a sampler of recent military-site archaeology in the eastern United States. Despite the great temporal, geographic, and methodological range of the papers, all the presenters ultimately owe thanks to the leadership of Dr. Scott. Military-site archaeology is alive and well in the East.

French and Indian War Forts of the Virginia Regiment: An Archaeological View
W. Stephen McBride, McBride Preservation Services, LLC, stephenmcbride@insightbb.com and Kim A. McBride, University of Kentucky

Recent archaeological excavations at three forts built or occupied by Virginia’s provincial army, known as the Virginia Regiment, during the French and Indian War illustrate a wide range of variation in construction methods and design. Two of the forts, Fort Edwards and Fort Ashby, were primarily stockades, while the third, Fort Vause, was an earthwork. Forts Edwards and Ashby differed in bastion construction, however, with the former being stockaded and the latter being of horizontal logs, and in the regularity or irregularity of their design. Differences in construction and design are related to both who built each fort and their perceived vulnerability. Fort Edwards was privately built but later garrisoned, and perhaps improved, by the Virginia Regiment, while the other two forts were built by the Regiment. Fort Vause’s stronger earthen construction relates to its location on a well traveled Indian trail and the fact that the first Fort Vause (a private stockade) was completely destroyed in a French-Shawnee raid in 1756.

Battlefield Archaeology - Is It or Is It Not a Site? or Win Some - Lose Some
Dan Sivilich Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization digbattles@optonline.net

This paper discusses how to analyze a battlefield or a large military activity area. It attempts to define the principle artifact classes that are usually associated with different site types and which artifacts are the most likely to be targeted by relic hunters. It looks at the effects of looters on specific sites surveyed by BRAVO and how the data was interpreted. The author discusses the shortcomings of metal detectors and how to increase the probability of finding artifacts in looted sites. Finally, the paper examines the possibility that based on a lack of artifacts found, nothing of historic importance actually happened on the site being investigated.

"Obstinate and Strong": The History and Archaeology of the Siege of Fort Motte, South Carolina
Steven D. Smith, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, sds@sc.edu

Fort Motte, in Calhoun County, South Carolina, was Mrs. Rebecca Motte’s plantation home, fortified by the British in the early Spring of 1781. Located on a high prominence overlooking the Congaree River, the fort served as a depot for British supply convoys between Charleston and Camden during the American Revolution. Brigadier General Francis Marion and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee surrounded the fort and captured it in a six day siege in May 1781. The fort’s capture was a significant event in the “War of Posts” that broke the British hold on the South Carolina backcountry. The paper will describe the history of the siege and archaeological finds from excavations conducted at the fort in 2005.

Following Sherman: Searching for Bentonville Battlefield’s Lost Soldiers
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Bentonville Battlefield located in Johnston County, North Carolina witnessed the last major battle of the Civil War. Historical documentation has suggested that several of the graves of the confederate soldiers killed in the battle were disinterred in 1895 and reburied. A ground penetrating radar survey was undertaken in 2006 followed by archaeological investigations in 2008 to relocate these graves. This paper details the archival and archaeological investigations efforts to determine these “lost soldiers” final resting place.
Systematic metal detecting, artifact recovery, and precision mapping in the visitor center parking area at Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland, revealed an aspect of the battle not previously described. The distributions of Artillery and Small Arms form two overlapping clusters, the former more widely distributed than the latter. These objects likely represent the westward sweeping action of Federal troops (Greene’s Division) against Confederate positions (D.H. Hill’s Division) around the Dunker Church on the morning of September 17, 1862. But it isn’t a simple picture of an infantry or cavalry charge preceded by an artillery barrage. The recovered portion of the archaeological record is not yet clear on the sequence of events just west of the visitor center, or the identities of the participants. The Battle at Antietam/Sharpsburg comprised innumerable small actions, and their documentation may yet lead to a more complex, nuanced understanding of the progress of the battle.

**Magnetic Prospection and Prospects for Interpretation at Antietam National Battlefield**

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Cloth, rather than metals and guns, was the product of European technology in greatest demand among all of the Native Americans in the Northeastern Woodlands region and far beyond. The textile trade, which had the greatest volume and most significant value, began with units of woven goods as the basic items traded for pelts, and by 1650 included roughly tailored garments. In the vast documentary record revealing all aspects of these economic interactions, the term “matchcoat” appears most frequently. This English term derives from an Algonquian root word (cf. Ojibwa majigoode) originally used for skin robes or mantles. During the early 17th-century the English homonym “matchcoat” was used to refer to these skin garments. The term “matchcoat” was then applied to lengths of woolen cloth cut from a bolt, generally about two meters long (a “fathom”), traded to the natives. These “blankets” were worn as loosely wrapped cloaks. Native-made skin garments were replaced by these pieces of trade cloth as soon as natives could afford them. By the 1670s the term “matchcoat” also was used to refer to simple tailored coats that had become part of trade inventories. The development of ready made trade “coats” paralleled the evolution of European military clothing. Trade coats were not of “uniform” color and cut. The coats presented to selected natives on special occasions after 1700 were increasingly elaborate and similar to officers’ uniforms. The documentary record enables us to trace the progressive adoption by natives of other European garments, such as shirts and hats. The military style coats were presented only to leaders, and most commonly to native war leaders who represented specialists among the aboriginal populations. Wampum bands of the size and shape of cuffs on officers’ coats were made and used only among the Wendat (Huron).

**Matchcoats as Seventeenth Century, Mass Produced Clothing for Native Americans: Were Military Uniforms a Parallel Market?**

Marshall Joseph Becker, Professor of Anthropology, Emeritus, West Chester University, mbecker@wcupa.edu

**The Last of the Civil War Double-enders: The USS Otsego as an Archaeological Site**

Lawrence E. Babits, babitsl@ecu.edu, Nathan Richards, and Brian Dively, East Carolina University (all)

The USS Otsego was a gunboat built expressly to counter the Confederate coastal environment with its wide, shallow sounds, and long, winding, narrow rivers. The Sassacus class was designed to replace converted ferry boats that had performed adequately but were inherently weaker because they were not military vessels. The Otsego, after participating in operations on Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds was headed up the Roanoke River when it struck at least two mines in early December 1864. Unable to salvage the vessel, the Union Navy destroyed the machinery. Later the US Army Corps of Engineers further damaged it by moving it out of the channel. This paper reports on the vessel design information as learned from archaeology, photographs of other Sassacus class vessels and their plans.

**Archaeological Investigations at the Eutaw Springs, South Carolina Revolutionary War Battlefield**

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The Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina (8 September 1781) saw some of the most intensive fighting during the American Revolution. It was the last major battle in the Southern campaign, and the last action fought by General Nathaniel Greene. Even so, Eutaw Springs has been ignored by scholars, and remains a little known conflict of the South Carolina Backcountry. Until recently, historians believed the battlefield had been wholly inundated by Lake...
Marion in the 1940s. In 2006, ABPP awarded a grant for battlefield archaeological study. Archaeologist Scott Butler interviewed knowledgeable informants and recovered period artifacts. Improved GPS technology allowed researchers to accurately and efficiently record archaeological finds and map key defining battlefield features. The information was used to delineate justifiable battlefield boundaries and assess the battlefield’s overall physical integrity. Key areas were identified for long-term preservation.

**Using KOCCA for a Better Understanding of the Battlefield Landscape**

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Archeologists have a depth of experience dealing with military artifact analysis and feature identification. More difficult has been the weaving of the features to a complete landscape analysis that encourages the interpretation of the battlefield as a single site with a variety of defining features that can be characterized as a historic property. Using an approach developed by the US Army War College to study the military terrain at virtually any battlefield, the American Battlefield Protection Program has been funding studies across the country using the KOCCA approach to understanding the landscape and creating a battlefield synthesis. Five basic criteria are used to define battlefield activities translating into the historic landscape. A variety of battlefields will be used to look at how archeologists and other cultural resource managers are using this approach to better characterize the historic resource for protection. A list of reports and web sites for further research will be offered as an addendum to this paper.

**Learning From Encampment Archaeology: Fifty Years of Digging at Valley Forge**

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When Washington and his men arrived at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on December 19, 1777, the struggle for American independence had already gone on for over two and a half years. In breaking away from Great Britain, the revolution in thought had already occurred: now it was time for the revolutionaries to perform the hard work of consolidating the rupture on the ground and to forge a new identity and new institutions for the nascent United States of America. The legendary Valley Forge winter has long captured the public’s attention as the place where “rag-tag” soldiers were melded into an efficient fighting machine that could thwart the mighty British Empire. Although no battles were ever fought at Valley Forge, historians and visitors alike understand that the training, supply and logistical mechanisms of final victory were set into operation there. All the myriad pieces of this “fighting machine” had to be in working order to achieve the revolutionary outcome. In this paper we will address how the work of the army can be interpreted in light of the roughly fifty years of archeological excavation at Valley Forge.

**An Archaeological Survey of Rutherford’s Farm, the Site of Two 1864 Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, Civil War Battles and a Field Hospital (44FK624).**

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Historical and archaeological investigations were conducted at the site of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm (July 20, 1864) and the Third Battle of Winchester (September 9, 1864), two battles fought during the 1864 Shenandoah Valley campaign. During the course of investigations, other Civil War military components were identified, including a field hospital established at the Rutherford's house site after the Battle of Rutherford's Farm. Circumstances necessitated the use of different metal detector methods at different areas of the site (reconnaissance, transect and intensive). Nonetheless, artifact assemblages can be attributed to four different Civil War components based on historic documentation, artifact patterns and differences in ordnance. Of particular interest is the identification of a field hospital based on a distinct artifact cluster and pattern.
Chaos at Meadow Brook; the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864
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Joseph Whitehome, Lord Fairfax Community College, jwhitehome@lfcc.edu

The Battle of Cedar Creek fought on October 19, 1864 proved to be the decisive battle that gave control of the rich agricultural fields of the Shenandoah Valley to the Union. While previously discussed in several second-hand accounts, the events transpiring in the topographically complex area of Meadow Brook near its mouth with Cedar Creek that set the stage for the early morning withdrawal of Union forces from the field of battle, have not been well developed or understood. Recent visual reconnaissance, subgrade testing, systematic metal detecting, and a review of existing primary accounts of the action, have contributed to a better understanding of the deployment of the opposing forces and the cultural and natural landscape over which they moved. This paper discusses the field project and new insights gained concerning this important phase of the day-long battle.

Recent Archaeological Research into the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain
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As the rapid development in metropolitan Atlanta consumes countless acres of Civil War battlefields each year the value of protected lands has become immeasurable. Recent archaeological investigations at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park have yielded data that provide a key link in understanding this portion of the 1864 Atlanta Campaign from an archaeological perspective. Charged with examining a project area that extended from Federal to Confederate lines researchers have identified numerous previously undocumented activity areas and loci associated with the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Using extensive documentary research, systematic metal detection, GIS technology, as well as comparative material from investigations at other national battlefields, archaeologists have been able to archaeologically reconstruct a section of the June 27 1864 battle in order to capture the experience of the common soldier.

Geophysical Prospection of Likely Civil War Military Sites, Quantico, Virginia
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A geophysical survey of three distinct Civil War military sites within the Quantico Marine Base, Virginia utilized resistivity, gradiometry, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). In all three areas, the geophysical results complimented one another. The first area, where an artillery battery was likely located, the geophysical results revealed that 20th Century structures had either masked or destroyed any evidence of the battery. Ground truthing in this location did not reveal any evidence of the battery. The second area is the likely location of another artillery battery. The geophysical results here revealed striking evidence for large landscape features and distinct magnetic anomalies. Although ground truthing of this area has not occurred as of this writing, excavation is anticipated for late winter. The third area is the location of an encampment. At this location, survey utilized only gradiometry and GPR. The results here revealed a pattern consistent with surficial landscape features.

"...The Last Full Measure of Devotion..." -- Archaeological Investigations at Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County, Pennsylvania
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From 1995 to 2000, GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) completed more than 30 task orders involving archaeological testing, evaluation, data recovery, and monitoring investigations throughout Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site. Associated with the installation of Park-wide sewer and water lines, various road projects, and a proposed museum/visitor center, these studies identified prehistoric sites, historic-period military sites, and pre- and post-Civil-War farmsteads. Interpretation of artifact patterning aided by metal detecting led, in part, to the identification of probable Union and Confederate artillery/troop positions, campsites, and late military features representing World Wars I and II. These studies demonstrate the survival of intact remnants of Civil War battle-related activities throughout the Park while augmenting its overall archeological inventory, and provide essential resource management data concerning future construction impacts in these areas.
Understanding Eighteenth Century Battlefields: Site Development, Sample Size and Data Recovery at Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort Park
Adrian Mandzy, adrianmandzy@gmail.com, Eric Hale and Joe Marine, Morehead State University

In Spring 2008, students from Morehead State University and members of the Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization (BRAVO) conducted a survey of the Blue Licks Battlefield. Often called the "Last Battle of the American Revolution", the territory of this former field of conflict has been significantly impacted by modern development. Previous analysis suggested that no remains from the battlefield have survived. The recovery of between five and ten percent of the ammunition theoretically spent during the engagement has forced us to re-examine many of our preconceived notions of battlefield archaeology. While our research at Blue Licks clearly shows that site development does not automatically have an adverse effect on the site, the rates of recovery are significantly smaller than from comparable nineteenth century sites. A review of other eighteenth century European battlefields suggests similar rates of recovery. While the lower recovery rate of small arms ammunition appears to conflict with the ammunition expenditures often quoted in the contemporary historical literature, experimental archaeology suggests that it is our preconceived thoughts on eighteenth century conflict that are erroneous.

Home is Where the Woods Are: An Analysis of a Civil War Camp Complex in Virginia
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Military camps represent staging areas for troops where they rested from previous campaigns and lay in readiness for the next campaign to begin. This study offers a view into one of the largest intact set of Civil War camp complexes in Virginia. Over the past six years, the Montpelier Foundation Archaeology Department has conducted pedestrian and metal detector surveys of all wooded areas on the 2700 acres making up the Montpelier property. During these surveys, archaeologists have identified and mapped close to 25 sites related to the Confederate Army's occupation of the property during the winter of 1863 and 1864. Identified sites include eight regimental camps, twelve company camps, specialized activity areas related to the encampments, possible signaling stations, and non-military sites that likely featured prominently during the military occupation. An analysis of these camps in relationship to the cultural landscape and the history of the larger military campaign of that winter reveals a remarkably well-organized military organization of what would might otherwise appear to be a disparate set of sites. This paper will discuss the methodology used in identifying these sites, the rationale for their remarkable preservation, and the analysis of site function and patterned military use of terrain.
Time, Space, and Society in the Eastern Woodlands
Session Organizer: Bernard K. Means, bkmeans@juno.com

As archaeologists, we tend to focus largely on our own site or set of sites, not infrequently from a narrowly circumscribed region. This is understandable—the amount of information we have to manage for our own small part of the world is often overwhelming. When we do decide to venture out from narrow geographic problem areas in a desire to get at the “big picture,” we may turn to outdated regional syntheses that do not incorporate the latest findings or most recent considerations of extant data. Varying theoretical orientations (culture history, processual/post-processual, etc.) and methodological issues (site file limitations, incomplete collections, etc.) inhibit dialogue and the creation of larger regional perspectives. This session will provide scholars with the latest “big picture” based on current research or new syntheses of investigations into the archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands.

Rethinking the Terminal Archaic in Pennsylvania: Hearths, Fish, and Pottery
Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services, alchemy60@sbcglobal.net

The Archaic is noted for having many local, specialized adaptations each with its own distinctive tool kits: Maritime, Piedmont, and Desert to name three. For some reason, Perkiomen, Susquehanna, and Orient are considered “cultures” continuing through the end of the Archaic and into the beginning of the Early Woodland. Some refer to these as part of the Terminal Archaic; others call this era Transitional. Although many topics will be discussed, the primary focus here will be on the classic presentation with huge hearths filled with fire cracked rock located on the floodplains of major rivers and their tributaries. The supposed function of these hearths was for the intensive processing of anadromous fish. If immense hearths were a necessary aspect of fish processing, what did the people do previously and subsequently? Answers will be sought using cultural ecology and economic anthropology.

The Gateway Site (44FX1994) - Testing Gardner's Late Archaic through Late Woodland Settlement Pattern Models
Mike Johnson, Fairfax County Park Authority, michael.johnson@fairfaxcounty.gov

Gateway, located on a Coastal Plain plateau edge overlooking the Occoquan River immediately below its Falls, was excavated in 1993/4 by Fairfax County Archeology in advance of planned development. Over the years, Fairfax County Archeology has conducted several projects and surveys that have served to test and update Bill Gardner's (1982), broadly applicable, prehistoric settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic through Late Woodland near the Potomac River Fall Zone. Gateway produced upland features and diagnostic artifacts from at least the Early Archaic through Late Archaic-Early Woodland Transition. This presentation will discuss the relationship between the Gateway results and Gardner's models.

Of Primary Importance: Single Interments in Coastal Virginia during the Late Woodland Period
Dane Magoon, CRI, dtmagoon@culturalresources.net

The study of mortuary patterning in coastal Virginia during the late Woodland period remains focused upon the interpretation of secondary ossuary deposits. However, these relatively common collective burials represent only one stage in an extended burial process. Primary interments are also identified at sites containing ossuary burials, and the possible cultural meanings associated with these features have not been fully explored. Archaeological sites such as the Hatch site and the Hand site contain a sizable number of individual interments, in stark contrast to most other contemporaneous sites. This paper will look at possible patterning of individual interments within the Virginia Coastal Plain during this period, and present detailed information on burial patterning from the Hatch site (44PG51).
Population and Sociopolitical Structure in the Chesapeake Bay Region:
Documentary and Archaeological Data
Mike Klein, CRI, mklein@culturalresources.net

With rare exceptions, inferences about the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Chesapeake world rest heavily on the assessment of the Jamestown colonist John Smith. The temporal and spatial limitations of Smith's ken, as well as the imprecision of Smith's information, limit the value of this data for understanding the Chesapeake world. While burial populations remain the most secure archaeological basis for demographic estimates, biases inherent in the available sample of skeletal remains also impedes inferences based on mortuary data alone. To build upon the insights of ethnohistorians, this paper contrasts the historical documents, bioarchaeological analysis, and archaeological data to assess population distribution and sociopolitical structure during the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods.

Foraging for Interpretations of Late Woodland Non-Village Sites in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont
Ben Fischler and Jean French, towheehe@yahoo.com

The development of villages has been the subject of considerable archaeological research and has resulted in significant advances in our understanding of the Late Woodland of the Middle Atlantic region. More research on contemporary non-village sites is needed to build on these advances and place Late Woodland villages in a complete context. Toward this goal we will discuss non-village Late Woodland sites in small stream valleys of the Middle Atlantic Piedmont. The expanding inventory of such sites indicates that they were important components of Late Woodland regional systems, while variations in the characteristics of these sites suggest that we are not dealing with a single type of site in these settings. Interpretive models that can help us understand these sites are available from recent work in other regions of North America as well as in the Middle Atlantic. Consideration of these interpretative models leads to some possible reevaluations of how foraging and farming was integrated into the lives of Late Woodland people in the Middle Atlantic.

Landscape Archeology, Fort Ancient and the Clover People
Robert Maslowski, Marshall University Graduate College, bobwinecellar@yahoo.com

In the Ohio Valley, archeological traditions and phases have been defined largely on the basis of pottery styles. Using aerial photography and the principles of landscape archeology, Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric village sites can be compared and interpreted in terms of village plan and placement on the floodplain. These attributes in conjunction with diagnostic artifacts, house patterns and burial patterns can be used as lines of evidence to define relationships among village sites and migration patterns. These lines of evidence may ultimately lead to the identification of ethnic groups. The Protohistoric Clover sites are used as an example.

A Tale of Two Villages: Comparing Fort Ancient and Monongahela Tradition Communities
Bernard K. Means, bkmeans@juno.com

The Fort Ancient and Monongahela Traditions are defined by archaeologists to encompass American Indian horticultural groups that inhabited the Middle and Upper Ohio River Valleys, respectively, from circa the twelfth through seventeenth centuries A.D. Both Traditions are best known from nucleated village settlements that are often superficially similar—many village sites of both Traditions consisted of dwellings arranged in a circle around an open plaza that was largely devoid of features. Some obvious differences between village sites of the two traditions are also evident, notably the rectilinear floor plan of Fort Ancient Tradition dwellings, and the curvilinear floor plan common among Monongahela Tradition houses. This presentation explores whether the superficially similar layouts of Monongahela and Fort Ancient villages reflect similar underlying village social organizations by focusing on one Fort Ancient village (SunWatch) and one Monongahela village (Peck 2-2).
Monongahelas In Southwestern New York? Not No Way, Not No How
William C. Johnson, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, monjohnson@verizon.net

Since the mid-1950s, archaeologists have ascribed the Late Woodland period shell-tempered cord-marked pottery in northwestern Pennsylvania and southwestern New York to the Monongahela tradition people of the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. This explanation implied a population intrusion from southwestern Pennsylvania that replaced the indigenous makers of the early Late Woodland grit-tempered ware in northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent southwestern New York. As early as 1972, this author has argued that the decorated shell-tempered ceramics in the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau were not Monongahela based on basic differences in the area of the vessels decorated and the differences in age of popularity between the McFate Incised and Monongahela Incised types. More significantly, this author has contended since 1975 that accumulating cordage twist direction data as documented in the negative impressions on Mahoning Cord-Marked, Chautauqua Cord-Marked, and McFate Incised ceramics in northwestern Pennsylvania (S-twist) on the one hand and Monongahela Cord-Marked sherds (overwhelmingly Z-twist) on the other negated the synonymy of the two series. Continuity of late Mahoning ware decorative attributes on early shell-tempered series ceramics offers parallel evidence for the in situ evolution of the Chautauqua Cord-Marked and McFate Incised types. While the cordage twist data for Late Woodland shell-tempered ceramics in southwestern New York is exceedingly meager, it suggests that the preference for S-twist cordage there also makes an ascription to migrating Monongahela tradition potters unlikely.

The Lenape, 1660-1730: Complex Native Cultural Interactions at the End of the Late Woodland Period as Seen through Historical Records and Archaeology
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Lenape culture in the early 1600s reflected adaptations to a specific ecology in the lower Delaware River valley; adaptations made during the period ca. 1000-1100 CE. The significant alterations in material culture that took place by 1650 mask the stability of the traditional Lenape cultural patterns. By 1660 shifts in fishing station locations along traditional streams enabled the principle Lenape bands to maintain normal foraging strategies, although by 1660 many individuals and groups were relocating into central Pennsylvania to participate in the Susquehannock dominated pelt trade. The destruction of the Susquehannock Confederacy by the Five Nations Iroquois, completed in 1674-75, opened up new opportunities for the Lenape. Many more Lenape migrated west after 1675, while traditionalists continued to sustain foraging patterns then 500 years old. By 1730 expanding colonial farmsteads, intermarriage, and cognitive changes among traditionalist Lenape led the remaining bands to abandon the Delaware Valley for the economic advantages and cultural stability of life to the west. Those who remained behind had joined or were then merging with colonial social and economic patterns.
Method and Theory in Regional Survey
Session Organizer: Heather Wholey, West Chester University, hwholey@wcupa.edu

Survey has long been a basic means for producing knowledge about the archaeological past. A regional survey orientation requires long-term research commitments, generally entails working with large data sets, and facilitates recovery of holistic patterns. Problem-oriented approaches to regional survey compel a project design that seeks to amass data in a comprehensive manner to address a particular set of research questions. Methods and data must suit various research situations, and hence might include sites, landscapes, site files, GIS databases, archives, and artifact collections. Regional survey as research design can thus serve as a foundational element in the formulation of spatial, temporal, or topical syntheses and overviews. This session highlights some of the varied and innovative strategies being implemented in the staging and execution of regional survey projects, and presents some of the contributions of regional survey to archaeological research.

Recent Technological Advances to Regional Archaeological Survey: A View from the New Jersey State Museum
Gregory D. Lattanzi, Registrar, Bureau of Archaeology & Ethnology, New Jersey State Museum, gregory.lattanzi@SoS.state.nj.us

Unlike most states, New Jersey is unique in the separation of its archaeological site registration program from the State Historic Preservation Office. In order to update the program in step with newer technologies, this program is slowly transforming into a workable and interactive database that researchers can readily use to help them address their research questions. The goal of this program is to amass data on a regional-wide scale implementing additional resources, such as soils, watersheds, topography, and historic aerial photography. This presentation will discuss the changing face of the program, its integration with GIS, Google Earth Pro, and implementation into the regional survey and design process.

The IUP Late Prehistoric Project: A Regional Survey in the Eastern Tributaries of the Central Allegheny Valley in Pennsylvania
Beverly A. Chiarulli and Sarah W. Neusius, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, bevc@iup.edu, sawn@iup.edu

The IUP Late Prehistoric Project, which began in 2000, is focused on investigating Late Prehistoric/Late Woodland cultural affiliations, settlement patterns and subsistence strategies in the three watersheds that cross Indiana County, Pennsylvania. During the past eight years, we have documented recorded site locations, investigated 7 sites, reanalyzed curated collections, and obtained 31 radiocarbon dates as well as completed new botanical analyses for a number of sites. In addition, by including one of our watersheds in a larger investigation of Late Prehistoric settlement throughout Pennsylvania, we have assisted with the development of a GIS based predictive model for site location and begun a program of geophysical surveys of unexcavated village sites, which is providing detailed site plans prior to excavation. While our project is still very much in progress, it demonstrates the value of organizing archaeological research within regional contexts.

KOCOA in the Civil War to Neural Nets in Prehistory: Three Examples of Regional Spatial Behavior Modeling
John H. Haynes, Marine Corps Base, john_haynes@earthlink.net

Explicitly or not, archaeologists design regional surveys based on spatial models of behavior. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have a wide variety of uses in archaeology. Beyond simply keeping data in a spatial format, archaeologists can use this type of software to model spatial behaviors of the past. One such approach is the KOCOA method of mapping the historic landscapes of battlefields employed by the National Park Service at Gettysburg, which draws on combat infantry training concepts. This paper will illustrate an example of KOCOA adapted to the analysis of the Civil War naval campaign on the Lower Potomac, 1861-1862. The presentation will continue with two similar applications in the region: 1) Route analysis of a portion of Capt. John Smith's 1608 exploration, and 2) Spatial implications of decision-making models for prehistoric settlement-mobility patterns, as influenced by terrain and resource distribution.
Site Prediction Model in Cultural Resource Management:
An Analysis of Archaeological Sites in Northern Virginia
By John P. Mullen, Thunderbird Archeology, jmullen@wetlandstudies.com, and Andrew R. Welti, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. awelti@wetlandstudies.com

William Gardner developed a site prediction model for locating prehistoric sites in the Middle Atlantic region that has been widely used by regional archaeologists. With little adjustment, the model has been used to predict the location of nearly all site types. The CRM firm that Gardner established has been using and refining this model for over 25 years and has recorded hundreds of sites in the Northern Virginia region. Through a GIS analysis of the extensive data gathered under the auspices of CRM, this paper will look at the utilization and validity of this site prediction model today and its contributions to regional archeological research.

A Regional Study of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Heterogeneity
in the Virginia Blue Ridge Foothills
Carole Nash, James Madison University, nashcn@jmu.edu

Landscape-based studies of hunter-gatherer settlement require the collection of data representative of the scales and types of activities associated with degrees of mobility as understood through the archaeological, ethnographic and ethnohistoric record. A long-term regional landscape study of the historically-contingent relationship between 233 prehistoric archaeological sites and their settings in the Upper Rappahannock Basin of north-central Virginia tests the hypothesis that hunter-gatherer sociocultural heterogeneity reflects ecological heterogeneity. A region of distinct ecological variation in a geographically compressed space, the study area provides the raw material for a highly contextualized, GIS-based settlement model that takes into consideration subtle landscape variables and environmental change over time. The study offers insights into upland-oriented interactions between contemporaneous peoples of differing cultural traditions, upland-lowland patterns of mobility, and the development of cultural identities and boundaries throughout prehistory.

Regional Survey as Research Design:
Archaeology in the Southeastern Pennsylvania Margins
Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University, hwholey@wcupa.edu

Often certain prominent natural or constructed landscape features and their associated archaeological complexes are taken to represent 'core' resource or culture areas. Throughout the Eastern Woodlands, major river systems most commonly provide this framework. In southeastern Pennsylvania, the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, with different material culture patterns and culture practices, are focal points of both the cultural and physiographic landscape. This paper presents the methodology of a systematic, multi-part regional survey utilizing assorted information associated with a recently documented artifact collection that straddles the two watersheds. The survey relies on artifact assemblages, map overlays, archived material, and on-the-ground site visits. The work theorizes the survey region as a marginal zone or 'periphery', and explores the region's potential to highlight cultural interaction spheres, buffer zones, and regional cultural diffusion between the two focal watersheds or 'core' areas. It further addresses the practical application of the survey work for regional site preservation.

GIS in Urban Archaeology: Focus on Washington D.C.
Shagun Raina, DC SHPO, shagun.raina@dc.gov

In Washington D.C., GIS is integral to defining hidden archaeological potential in a rapidly developing urban environment. GIS is a tool no longer reserved for specialists alone—software cannot dig a trench, but it is increasingly useful in showing us where we might put one. Analysis of data obtained from simple GIS functions and use of historic maps, layering, cut-fill analysis, and changing elevation contours yield sophisticated land-use histories with a real-world depth. Using three specific case studies, this paper will demonstrate how basic arcGIS analysis are applied to urban scenarios, ultimately allowing for more efficient and focused archaeological study.
Database Approaches to Slave Housing in Virginia:  
Archaeological Results and Needs in a Comparative Perspective  
Douglas W. Sanford, University of Mary Washington, dsanford@umw.edu

While previous archaeologists and architectural historians compiled data on slave housing in the Chesapeake region, only recently has such information been gathered into readily available databases, with a National Endowment for the Humanities project marking a key effort in this direction. Archaeologists interested in African American domestic sites can benefit from an interdisciplinary and comparative approach that draws information from different sources, namely archaeological sites, standing buildings, previously recorded structures, and documentary references. Older analysis typically referenced 20 to 50 sites and/or buildings, whereas now scholars can address slave housing issues from larger databases numbering from a few to several hundred structures and/or sites. This paper discusses such aspects as building size, temporal and geographic coverage, construction formats, and change over time. The employed databases permit firmer statements about past research efforts and typical and rare patterns of slave housing, while establishing clear recommendations for future archaeological research.
Horticulture, Agriculture, and Soil Science (collected papers)

Recent Investigations at Mount Vernon’s Upper Garden
Curt Breckenridge, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, cbreckinridge@mountvernon.org

The Upper Garden at Mount Vernon was an important locus of George Washington’s horticultural endeavors, from about 1770 until his death in 1799. Occupying a prominent place adjacent to Washington’s home, the garden was often remarked upon by visitors in the past and is still an important part of the modern-day visitor’s experience. Unfortunately, in recent decades, the historic boxwoods within the garden have become diseased. The necessity of replacing these plants, however, has presented the opportunity for extensive archeological research and a more authentic restoration of Washington’s garden. In excavations conducted since 2005, a complicated stratigraphic record of approximately 230 years of continuous gardening has been revealed. Even during Washington’s lifetime, there appears to have been more than one iteration of the garden. The results of research to date will be presented.

Excavating the 18th Century Garden: A Synthesis of Garden Books and Archaeological Findings
Crystal Ptacek, Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, crystalptacek@gmail.com

Gardens were integral components of the 18th-century Mid-Atlantic plantation economy, providing sources of food for the estate, leisure, and, in some cases, profit. These wealthy plantation owners had extensive libraries, and included in their libraries were English landscape design books. Books such as Batty Langley’s New Principles of Gardening were a genre of prescriptive literature, with specific directions on the planting and management of landscapes and gardens. These gardens included both utilitarian as well as pleasure gardens. The recent excavations at George Washington’s Mount Vernon indicate his own application and modification of what horticulturalists advised in their books. The correlation between garden books from Washington’s personal library and the archaeological findings from his Upper Garden indicate his synthesis of the garden literature and his own personal taste. This synthesis of primary text and archaeological features will be presented.

The Role of “Weedy” Annuals in Woodland Period Food Producing Economies
Timothy C. Messner, Smithsonian Institution NMNH MSC, timmess@gmail.com

Discussions of Upper Delaware Valley Late Holocene subsistence economies focus on the presence and/or importance of Zea mays (maize) based food production, but often neglect to consider the complexity of the entire agroecological system. This is largely due to sparse artifactual evidence resulting from preservation biases and poor sampling strategies. However, archaeobotanical analyses conducted in the Upper Delaware Valley have recently revealed the utilization of several potentially important economic plants in addition to maize. This paper reviews these findings and reports on the recovery of Iva annua (marshelder) achenes – a known domesticate in the greater Eastern Woodlands – from the Mann site. Using this archaeobotanical data, it then becomes possible to further explore the structure of Late Holocene maize based agroecological systems.

Methodological Experiments and Interpretive Applications of Soil Chemistry at Stratford Hall Plantation: A Preliminary Report.
Andrew Wilkins, University of Massachusetts-Boston, thewilkinator2001@yahoo.com

Soil chemical studies of archaeological sites often fall into two categories: methodological experiments that seek to refine procedures and produce better results, and site analysis that provides data on functional and behavioral aspects of structures and their occupants. Using soil from ST92, an eighteenth century farming complex at Stratford Hall Plantation, this initial report of ongoing research attempts to address both aspects of soil chemistry investigations: methodology and application. This project deals specifically with forms of soil Phosphorus, the most studied element in archaeological soil chemistry. First a series of analytical methods are compared in order to facilitate a discussion of the different tests’ performance, reliability, and usefulness to archaeology. Second, the soil chemical data generated during the comparison will be used to address specific questions about ST92, such as site layout, the use of structures, activities of the occupants, and organization of space and landscape on the plantation.
Tavern Assemblage? What Tavern Assemblage?
Rod Cofield & Lisa Holly-Robbins, Historic London Town & Gardens, rodcofield@historiclondontown.org, education@historiclondontown.org

Since the 1980s Rockman & Rothschild's "City Tavern, Country Tavern" and Bragdon's "Occupational Differences...," have enjoyed broad support from the archaeological, and when known, historical communities. Cited in many site reports and other research, these articles have steered the interpretation of tavern research since then. This paper will argue that these articles' use of disparate geographic regions, time periods, and sample sizes does not adequately identify a tavern assemblage. As many public houses were established in domestic spaces, the differentiation of material culture is difficult at best. This artifact analysis of different domestic and commercial sites as well as a literature review will identify three qualifiers needed to define and interpret a public house assemblage.

Swimming with the Fishes: Investigations of the Phoenixville Branch Canal
John W. Martin and Mark C. Brosnan, Gannett Fleming, Inc. jmartin@gfnet.com, mbrosnan@gfnet.com

A fish passage facility is being constructed at the right abutment of the Black Rock Dam located along the Schuylkill River in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The primary goal of the fish passage is to assist the upstream migration of American Shad during their springtime spawning run to breeding grounds in the basin's headwaters. The construction of the passage will impinge on the remains of the guard lock of the Phoenixville Branch Canal, one of two locks at the upstream entrance to the canal. The canal was used for both waterpower to industry in the vicinity of French Creek as well as a link to the larger Schuykill Navigation Canal located on the left bank. It was anticipated and found that buried elements of the lock structures had survived the post-industrial use of the branch canal. The project has allowed archaeological documentation of a once dominant transportation system for the Industrial Revolution.

"Whole Community" Public Archaeology In Loudoun County, Virginia
By David T. Clark, Catholic University, NVCC, dtcarch@yahoo.com

As the fastest developing county in the USA for 6 of the last 10 years, Loudoun County in Northern Virginia has experienced an ongoing, negative impact on its archaeological/cultural resources. Local governments are unable to keep pace due to yearly budget constraints and local community, for the most part, is unaware of the crisis. This presentation outlines recent efforts to counter this trend with the implementation of "whole community", grassroots, public-awareness archaeology programs and by creation of the Loudoun Archaeological Foundation (2007), a professional archaeological educational/research organization created to promote/support public archaeology programs countywide and assist local government with archaeological resource issues.

Port Tobacco: Survey of a 350 Year Old Town
Peter C Quantock, Gibb Archaeological Consulting, quantockpeter@yahoo.com

The town of Port Tobacco has gone through many changes since its founding in the mid to late 17th Century. The Port Tobacco Archaeological Project has employed different methods of excavation in order to survey the town and the outlying areas over the past two years. Shovel test surveys, surface collection and unit excavations at Port Tobacco have all proven to be successful methods for understanding the layout of this 350 year old town.

British Slave Trade of Eastern Woodland Native Americans to the West Indies & Bermuda.
Ryan Hechler, Virginia Commonwealth University, hechlerrsvcu.edu

While the enslavement of Eastern Woodland Native Americans is already an oft-neglected historical subject, the subsequent developed Eastern Woodland Native American slave trade is largely ignored by most mainstream anthropologists and historians of colonial North America. Since the earliest days of British colonization, Native Americans were utilized as sources of forced labor and British colonists acquired enslaved Native Americans through trade, raids, and warfare; however, North American slave masters quickly learned that owning enslaved Native Americans in their respective cultural regions increased the possibilities of Native American escape and thus began...
to trade the captured Native Americans to the West Indies. By the time that enslaved Africans were imported to the Americas, Native Americans were still amongst the ranks of many British slave masters’ slave populations and even when Africans were being imported at ever-increasing rates during the Sugar Revolution of the 1640s, Native Americans were still viewed as potential sources of slave labor. I would like to explore how the British West Indian slave trade of Native Americans was utilized as both a colonizing tactic, a means to economic gains, molded cultural norms of who qualified as a slave, as well as archaeological evidence that supports evidence of the trade.

**The Black and White Inn (18MO669), Montgomery County, Maryland**
Mechelle Kerns-Nocerito, URS Corporation, Mechelle_Kerns-Nocerito@urscorp.com

The Department of Public Works and Transportation for Montgomery County, Maryland contracted with the URS Corporation (URS) to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the proposed improvements at the intersection of Warfield Road and Goshen Road in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The project area is located on a 1.14 acre parcel, which contains the Black & White Inn, a late 19th to 20th century dwelling. Artifacts were found primarily along the Warfield Road in what is the backyard of the house. Two features (a possible robbed brick foundation and an area of fill overlying historic artifacts) were identified where an historic outbuilding stood as late as 2003. In the recent past, the outbuilding was used as a garage and for storage but records and structural elements recorded before demolition suggests that it was part of the original historic complex and perhaps a blacksmith shop.

**An Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the North Carolina Fishing Vessel" Miss Betty J"**
Joyce Steinmetz, East Carolina University, jhs0606@ecu.edu

A few miles from the builders’ homestead, the remains of the Miss Betty J lie in the deep mud of Wrights Creek, off the Pungo River, North Carolina. Major Wilson Foster was a prolific yet traditional North Carolina boat builder of small skiffs and up to 60’ long commercial fishing vessels. According to his son, Foster described his boatbuilding as “Chesapeake style”, with dead rise, hard chine, and bottom cross planks. Miss Betty J had a 25-year life, trawling for crab and shrimp in the Pamlico Sound. As the last, or close to the last, large vessel built by Foster, Miss Betty J represents the culmination of a life-long career building boats, one-by-one, and once two-by-two, with only hand tools in the family yard. The archaeological survey, site formation processes, and historical research document a rare glimpse into a remarkable era of North Carolina vernacular boat building.

**Late Woodland Mortuary Patterning in the Middle and Upper Potomac Valleys: An Examination of Page and Keyser Interment Regimes**
Dana D. Kollmann, Towson University, dkollmann@towson.edu

Focusing on Late Woodland burials from the Cresaptown (18AG119), Nolands Ferry (18FR17), and Biggs Ford (18FR14) sites, this paper examines mortuary patterning among Page and Keyser populations occupying the Middle and Upper Potomac Valley. This preliminary study was conducted to establish a general mortuary pattern for Page and Keyser groups west of the fall line and to determine if mortuary treatment differs by the decedent’s age, sex, or cultural affiliation. Forming the basis of this examination was the consideration of a series of burial attributes, which included the physical characteristics of the grave (i.e., shape, orientation) and features regarding objects intentionally placed with the burial. While this study is certainly limited by the number of considered sites and individuals, it nevertheless lays the foundation for additional research by providing standardized categories for burial documentation.

**Charles Rau and the Keyport Shell Heap, Understanding New Jersey's First Archaeological Excavation in its Historic Context**
Sean McHugh, Monmouth University, smc806@comcast.net

This thesis is a historical study of Charles Rau, a curator of archaeology at the National Museum of Natural History, and his archaeological excavation of the Keyport shell heaps. The purpose of this thesis is to examine Rau’s role in the history of American archaeology and examine his excavations at the shell heaps in their historical context. While Rau was widely known during his life, it appears that the perceived importance of his work has diminished over the years among historians of North American archaeology. While it is only natural that the relative importance of an individual fades with time, there are those individuals whose life and work have been remembered and are still studied; Rau should be a part of the latter group, and unfortunately is not.

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The Historic African American Community in Prince George's County, Maryland
Chair: Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group, chris.sperling@otterygroup.com

Since even before its official conception in 1696, a small black population began to create a community in what would become Prince George's County, Maryland. In the early days, most members of this burgeoning community were enslaved, forcibly imported either directly from Africa or through island plantations. However as the eighteenth century progressed, this increasingly native-born population formed families and kinship relations that defied plantation boundaries and legal prohibitions. By the Revolutionary Period, black Prince Georgians constituted the majority of county residents, a trend that continued until the post-Civil War era. African Americans regained majority in the twentieth century. Throughout the history of the County, black Prince Georgians have created a diverse and dynamic community with strongly rooted social institutions. Initiatives instituted by the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, such as the development of anti- and post-bellum contexts and the implementation of progressive archeological and architectural requirements for development projects, recognize and celebrate this community. These directives are largely responsible for the presentations in this session. These presentations evidence the significant contributions of the African American Community in Prince George's County from its creation through to recent history. This session will explore recent and ongoing research of the historic African American Community in Prince George's County. Presentations will examine not only recent archeological and historic research but also will consider how initiatives are implemented and how we as professions approach questions of significance as they apply to this community.

Christopher Sperling, The Ottery Group, chris.sperling@otterygroup.com

Anna Holmes, an African American woman whose ancestors served the prominent Bowie family of Prince George's County, Maryland, told a Washington Post reporter in 2005 that, "White people didn't want to talk about slavery... Black people, too. They say it's too painful. A lot of history won't get written down because people don't want to talk about it." The following year, The Ottery Group began research on, Antebellum Plantations in Prince George's County, Maryland: A Historic Context and Research Guide. Conceived the by Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, the guide investigated Prince George's antebellum past, with an emphasis on agriculture, labor, and wealth. Now, the research and writing are complete and the guide is in the publication process. Soon, it will be available online through the M-NCPCC website for use by professionals and consumption by the interested public. Initiatives such as this research guide help to preserve the rich history of Prince George's County for the entire community as well as for researchers of Prince George's African American past.

Knowing the "Rodes of the Country, & Circumstances thereof": Problems Interpreting the African-American Experience in the Early Chesapeake
Michael T. Lucas, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Michael.Lucas@pgparks.com

Many factors impede the interpretation of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century African American experience in the Chesapeake region. The difficulties encountered by enslaved Africans in attempting to create coherent communities and kinship relations, are largely understood. The material expression of this struggle is less clear. Archaeology promises to provide a unique perspective on the first manifestation of the African American experience in the New World. Delivering on this promise, however, has proven difficult in Prince George's County and elsewhere in southern Maryland. In this paper I discuss some of the problems that lie at the heart of this interpretive dilemma. Two problems of particular concern are the spatial distribution of housing and the identification of material practice through the archaeological record. Both of these problems will be discussed using examples from Prince George's County, Maryland.
The Political and the Practical: Shaping Interpretations of the Archaeology and History at the Northampton Slave Quarters and Archaeological Park

Kristin M. Montaperto (Presenter) and Donald K. Creveling, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, montaperto@verizon.net, Donald.Crevelling@pgparks.com

In 1673, Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, granted 1000-acres to Thomas Sprigg. Named Northampton, this prominent Prince George's County, Maryland, plantation was home to the Sprigg family and their slaves and servants for nearly 200 years. Numerous African-American descendants of Northampton still reside in Prince George's County. Together with descendants, archaeologists have created a unique research environment combining excavation and archival data with oral histories of both the enslaved and tenant farmers. This paper focuses on both the involvement of the descendant community and the political environment in shaping interpretations of African-American archaeology and history in Prince George's County.

The Colt's Neck Site, 18PR950, in Bowie, Maryland: A late-19th to 20th century African American site in Prince George's County


In July 2008, a Phase I archaeological survey conducted under Prince George’s County regulations, identified a late-19th to 20th century site on the proposed Colt's Neck Subdivision property near Bowie, Maryland. Phase II investigations identified intact features on a portion of the site, 18PR950. Historical research indicates the site was occupied by an African American family, the Calverts/Colberts from at least 1874 until the 1940s. Joseph Colbert worked as a laborer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Many African Americans found work with railroad companies as lines were extended into Prince George's County in the late 19th and early 20th century. Several mid-19th century artifacts recovered suggest the site may have been occupied by a free black family prior to the Civil War. This site has the potential to yield significant information on the African American experience in a small railroad town shortly after the Civil War.

Thinking Outside of the Structure: Challenges in Identifying and Documenting African American Historic Resources

Stacy Patterson (Presenter) and Amy Skinner, The Ottery Group amy.skinner@otterygroup.com

In 2008 The Ottery Group took on the task of updating Susan Pearl's 1996 African-American Heritage Survey for Prince George's County. The documentation process revealed a wide variety of resources located throughout the community. As these resources have only been considered for historic designation in the past few decades, they present a number of unique challenges to the documentation and evaluation process; many of the factors which traditionally play an important role in determining significance are wanting or missing all together. For example, a number of African-American resources documented during this survey presented major challenges including a lack of integrity, poor condition, the absence of an established historical context, or having no traditional sources for historical research. Working with these challenges provided an opportunity to embrace new ideas about how integrity is assessed, to understand the causes of diminished resource conditions, to create a context where it is missing, and to seek non-traditional sources for the evaluation of historic significance investigate alternative historical resources. The challenges in this survey and documentation process have provided important conclusions about the state of historic African-American resources within Prince George’s County, as well as an idea of future challenges involved in documenting the history of other minority groups in the area as their histories here evolve.
The two-acre house lot of Lucy and Aquilla Henson lies in the midst of wetlands, acquired in 1926 at a time of relative drought. The remains of this early 20th-century site are largely surficial. Within the 25 ft by 20 ft framed house, set on brick piers, the Hensons raised children and grandchildren, and lodged boarders. Aquilla Henson worked as a laborer, performing odd jobs and farm work. Lucy Henson took in laundry and, by the 1920s, had become first a private nurse, then a midwife. The scatter of wash tubs on the surface of the site and a dug-well evince these activities, services that fulfilled the household needs of local families that, like the Hensons, struggled against poverty, racism, and poor health care to raise families.
Underwater Archaeology

Submerged Inventory Project [SHIP] Reconnaissance in Maryland, 2008-2009
David Howe, Institute for Maritime History, david.howe@maritimehistory.org

During 2008 and early 2009, IMH volunteers continued work on our Submerged Historical Inventory Project (SHIP), an extensive underwater reconnaissance of state waters for the Maryland Historical Trust. The purpose of the project is to locate and assess submerged resources for the State Historic Preservation Officer and to involve volunteers in active stewardship of those resources. The work is supported by a generous grant from the Maryland Historical Trust.

This presentation will summarize our findings since the last MAAC conference, including four wrecksites we mapped during the past year in the Potomac and St.Mary’s Rivers, and our plans for continued reconnaissance.

X-Ray Fluorescent Analysis Reveals Elemental Composition of Submerged Cultural Artifacts from Historic Naval Shipwrecks
Raymond Hayes 1, Julia Kleyman2, William Utley1, Gordon Watts3 and Robert Neyland1, Naval History and Heritage Command, Underwater Archaeology Branch, Washington, DC 1, NITON ThermoFisher Co., Billerica, MA 2, and Institute for International Maritime Research, Washington, NC 3

Recent technological advances in portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzers enable rapid field assessment of unknown specimens. A NITON unit (ThermoFisher) has been used for qualitative and quantitative chemical evaluations of several submerged cultural resources. Elemental fingerprints of specimens from the CSS Alabama, the USS Tulip, other unidentified wreck sites, and marine sediment have been analyzed and compared in this study. Two specimens from the CSS Alabama site were evaluated: a “white lead” substance and concretions attached to human remains. The USS Tulip site yielded several bottles with unknown contents. Also, hull caulking and marine sediment were collected from other sites. Elemental chemistry of these diverse nautical artifacts provides pertinent information about a ship’s cargo, vessel construction, and sea floor composition. Such data represent novel, unique, highly specific, and untapped extensions or enrichments for site interpretations. XRF analysis is recommended as a valuable method for characterizing artifacts from underwater archaeological sites.

Best Field Trip Ever: Education programs and the conservation of the USS Monitor.
Erin Secord, esecord@marinersmuseum.org; Susanne Grieve, sgrieve@marinersmuseum.org; Eric Nordgren, enordgren@marinersmuseum.org The Mariners’ Museum (all)

Conservators at The Mariners’ Museum in Newport News, VA, have developed a hands-on laboratory workshop that introduces the field of conservation and demonstrates chemical and electrochemical principles taught in the classroom. The program combines a brief lecture, hands-on experiments, and a post-treatment discussion. The program focuses on the physical and chemical changes involved with oxidation and reduction of metals. This is demonstrated through the tarnishing of silverware with ammonium sulfide gas and the reduction of the tarnish with a simple electrolytic reduction apparatus. An evaluation of different methods used in conservation is performed at the end of the session.

The program was designed to address the Standards of Learning for Virginia’s Public Schools and can be adapted to suit ages 10-16. The Chemistry in Conservation program, which will also be offered via internet video conferencing beginning in the fall of 2009, allows students to have real-world understanding of the safe use of chemicals and equipment, oxidation-reduction reactions, electricity, and electrical circuits.

The program also introduces laboratory techniques to homeschooled students who may not otherwise have access to laboratory facilities. The Chemistry in Conservation program was delivered to 200 students in 2008 with 100 students scheduled for January 2009.
**Panama to the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River**
Stephen R. Bilick brs_crs_virginia@yahoo.com

Material culture finds on archaeological sites are key to understanding and identifying a site's significant and value to the archaeological record. The sixteenth and seventeenth century Chesapeake frontier could only maintain connection with known world through vessels voyaging to the region. Spain and British interests in the region is supported by both failed and finally successful settlement of the Bay area. Research in the Caribbean realm presents opportunity to understand potentially foreign material culture types in local assemblages. Understanding of these resources origins can lead to discoveries of lost sites, trade patterns, smuggling, and consumer desires for non-traditional materials. This paper will review history and reconnaissance surveys in Panama and multi-national material culture on Chesapeake Bay sites.

**The Civil War in Quantico Creek, The Search for CSS George Page:**
"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft a-gley."
William Utley, John Haynes, David Howe, Dennis Knepper, Ray Hayes (Institute for Maritime History)

In 1861 and early 1862, the Confederates were using the protected anchorage of Quantico Creek for several vessels. Institute for Maritime History (IMH) is working with John Haynes, MCB Quantico archaeologist, to conduct a cultural resources survey in Quantico Creek to locate shipwrecks and other sites from this period, including the gunboat CSS George Page, the Confederate schooner Martha Washington, and one or two captured schooners. The seemingly accessible shallow water environment has presented many difficulties ranging from dense weed growth that defeated remote sensing and diving, to equipment breakdowns, to the use of only small shallow draft boats. However, the survey located a pier area of likely 19th-century origin that appears associated with a road cut above it; possible Confederate battery earthworks on the land above the pier; and the remains of a two-masted vessel. IMH will report on further work in the presentation.
Poster Session

Time Traveling Through Maryland
Carol A. Ebright, Maryland State Highway Administration, CEbright@sha.state.md.us

2008 was the Maryland Highway Centennial marking the establishment of the Maryland State Roads Commission—the predecessor of the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). The year-long celebration recalled a century of modern road-building. The Cultural Resources Section of SHA participated in a number of events, including an exhibit at Baltimore Museum of Industry (BMI), a Maryland Public Television production “Moving Maryland Forward: A Century Of Modern Highways” and a book “Moving Maryland Forward: A Century of Modern Road Building.” The BMI exhibit featured a number of interpretive panels, including “Time Traveling Through Maryland” that details past archeological investigations done for SHA following the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Handheld XRF Applications in the Study of Southeastern Pennsylvania Pottery
Courtney Todd, West Chester University, CT630090@wcupa.edu

The x-ray fluorescence spectrometer, XRF, is used to determine the chemical composition of materials by recording x-ray emissions. It is useful in archaeology for artifact composition analysis due to the fact that it is non-destructive, multi-elemental, fast and cost-effective. XRF applications in pottery analysis can be used for materials sourcing, for constructing or refining typologies and for residue analysis. This poster reports on the methods and results of a pilot survey using a portable handheld XRF device to analyze the chemical composition of a sample of prehistoric pottery from southeastern Pennsylvania. It further evaluates the utility of the geochemical readings from this type of XRF to regional provenience studies and in developing fingerprints that can be correlated to certain local pottery types.

Maryland’s Archeobotanical Data:
Improving Accessibility with Web-based Summaries and a Searchable Database
Justine McKnight, Archeobotanical Consultant, jwmcknight@verizon.net
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A recent effort by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory has improved accessibility to archeobotanical data and plant artifacts. The project includes a website devoted to profiles of sites bearing archeobotanical information, a searchable database containing detailed archeobotanical data, and general summaries of archeobotanical patterns across Maryland’s diverse landscapes.

This poster and associated materials serve to introduce the archaeological community to the resource, and to build involvement and support for extending the quality of archeobotanical data, radiocarbon dating and information sharing to advance our understanding of human-plant histories in the Middle Atlantic Region.

Illustration and Cartography in Interpretation
Gerald and Sallie Lyons, Lyonshare Studios, LLC, lyonshare@cox.net
Lyonshare Studios, LLC, a Fairfax County, VA company provides cartographic and illustration services to urban planning and cultural resources organizations for interpretive graphics. We strive to make the invisible visible, to make difficult concepts understandable to our client’s public and governmental constituencies, to the stockholders, the taxpayers, the bankers, the buyers, the end users. We try to help good ideas find a good home.

Soapstone Outcrops and Quarries of Southeastern Pennsylvania
Susan Bachor, West Chester University, SB683596@wcupa.edu

Several large outcroppings of soapstone (steatite) are known within the Piedmont region of southeastern Pennsylvania. During their presumed peak period of exploitation during the Terminal Archaic, these were significant
landscape features, probably visited by both local and non-local groups. At least a few of these were quarried prehistorically, and it is in fact likely that these outcrops were the focus of specialized resource procurement activities. Most known outcrops in southeastern Pennsylvania are from three zones. However, information from geological, soil, and biological maps suggests that soapstone outcroppings would have been much more widespread throughout the area of both southeastern Pennsylvania and northeastern Maryland. Overlays of these three map types assist in the identification of possible outcrop locations.

**Tracking Down the Past: Discovery and Registration of the Faggs Manor Site**  
Sara Rubino, West Chester University, SR644177@wcupa.edu

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Archaeological Survey and Documentation Project involves research and stewardship of the prehistoric archaeological record held at West Chester University. Recent work has involved curating the Wilson Collection, which consists of artifacts collected mostly from Chester County from around the turn of the twentieth century. The accompanying documents, consisting of a detailed artifact log, field journal and field maps, are detailed enough to aid in distinguishing sixty distinct archaeological sites. A multi step process involving historic research, artifact collections management, tax records and a series of map overlays has assisted in accurately proveniencing several of the 'Wilson sites', enabling them to be field-checked and officially registered. While curated archaeological collections generally represent the end point of an archaeological survey project, the Faggs Manor Site is one of several that illustrates how this project brings the survey process full circle from field to repository to field again.

**More than Child’s Play: A Ritual Explanation for White Porcelain Toys in an African American Home**  
Nichole Sorensen-Mutchie, MD State Highway Administration/URS Corporation, nsorensenmutchie@sha.state.md.us

An unusually high number of porcelain doll legs and arms were found within an African American home site that dates from the mid 19th century through ca. 1916. Children’s toys such as doll parts, marbles, and tea sets are common in many historic-period sites; however, the discovery of doll parts and pieces from a child’s tea set beneath and adjacent to foundation stones suggests secondary use of white porcelain toys in African-based folk rituals.

**Fastener or Cosmogram?: Variety, Type, and the Function of Buttons in the Jackson Home**  
Tara Giuliano, MD State Highway Administration/Goodwin and Associates, tguiliano@sha.state.md.us

Hundreds of clothing buttons were discovered within an African American home that was occupied for over 50 years. Since the home burned ca. 1916, archaeologist have been able to take a close look at the type and variety of buttons used to adorn clothing of an early 20th century Black family. A secondary use of white porcelain buttons in African-based folk ritual is also suspected since these everyday items were found tucked under foundation and hearth stones.

**Game On: Recreation and Entertainment at an African American Domestic Site**  
Sharon Moose, URS Corporation, sharon_moose@urscorp.com

Artifacts recovered from the Jackson Homestead include a variety of musical instruments, toys, and games. This poster examines this collection of artifacts in the context of a rural farmstead occupied by working class African Americans in the late 19th through 20th century Montgomery County, Maryland.

**Beverages of Choice: Rural Working Class African American Drink in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries**  
Brian Ostahowski, URS Corporation, brian_ostahowski@urscorp.com

An outstanding variety of bottle types, representing myriad methods of construction, were recovered from the Jackson Homestead. A close study of beverage bottles has provided insight into an African American family’s power
of choice and consumption behavior during the mid 19th through early 20th centuries in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Underneath It All: The Archaeology of Undergarments at an African American Domestic Site
Kristen Heasley, URS Corporation, kristen_heasley@urscorp.com

The catastrophic destruction of the Jackson Homestead by fire resulted in a diverse and rich artifact assemblage. Numerous buckles and fasteners were recovered from the well-preserved deposits which afforded archaeologists the opportunity to examine 19th and 20th century undergarments. Archaeologists have used these metal artifacts to identify clothing from men, women, and children from the Jackson family. Furthermore, these findings revealed clothing trends of the period.
Student Sponsors

The companies and individuals listed below made it possible for a number of students to attend the MAAC by providing scholarships for their membership dues and conference registration. Their generosity is sincerely appreciated.

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(Mike Madden)

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