41st Annual
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
March 17-20, 2011
Clarion Resort
Fontainebleau Hotel
Ocean City, Maryland
# MAAC 2011 Session Start Times

## Friday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Session A</th>
<th>Session B</th>
<th>Session C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Recent Methodological Advances in Middle</td>
<td>MAAC Annual Conservation Session –</td>
<td>Current Archaeology of Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Atlantic Prehistoric Archaeology</td>
<td>Telling Stories, Preserving the Past</td>
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<td>Archaeological Collections: A Call to Action</td>
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<td>1:30</td>
<td>Small Finds, Ceramics, and Landscapes</td>
<td>Exploring, Deciphering, and Caring for Four</td>
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<td>within Virginia and the Greater Chesapeake</td>
<td>Centuries of Maryland’s Past</td>
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7:30 PLENARY SESSION: SUNK BENEATH THE CITY STREETS: THE EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, AND CARE OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER SHIP

## Saturday

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<th>Session A</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>The Woodland: Ceramics, Shell Middens, Caches,</td>
<td>Climate Change, Cultural Variability, and</td>
<td>Recent Studies in Middle Atlantic Historical</td>
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<td>and Inhumations</td>
<td>Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future</td>
<td>Archaeological Archaeology</td>
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<td>11:10</td>
<td>Student Research Poster Session</td>
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<td>Recent Studies of Stratified Prehistoric</td>
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<td>Sites of the Middle Atlantic</td>
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<td>1:30</td>
<td>Recent Research in the Lower Potomac River</td>
<td>Maritime Archaeology in the Chesapeake</td>
<td>Archaeology's Recent Past: Archaeology of the</td>
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<td>Valley: New Findings from Old Things</td>
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7:30 MAAC Business Meeting

8:30 Awards and Reception

## Sunday

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<th>Start Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Kristen A. Beckman Memorial Session</td>
<td>Fostering Archaeology through Local Government</td>
<td>Certifying Archaeological Technicians</td>
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Student Sponsorship Program a Success for 2011

2011 marks the fifth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, seventeen sponsors supported twenty-seven student presenters by paying their registration and dues ($55 for each sponsorship/$1485 total). MAAC recognizes these sponsors and thanks them for their support:

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West Chester University

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

Please consider joining the Student Sponsorship Program in 2012. Contact:

Dr. William Schindler
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Washington College
300 Washington Avenue
Chestertown, MD 21620
Ph: 410.778.8993
wschindler2@washcoll.edu
Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology (JMAA) has been the annual publication of MAAC for 26 years. Although not a true proceeding of the annual meeting, preference is given to authors who have presented at the meeting. Article topics include historic and prehistoric archaeological site reports, archaeological theory and techniques, conservation practices, analytical procedures from related disciplines, regional syntheses, and book reviews. The Editor, Roger Moeller, works very closely with first-time authors. The Book Review Editor, Dennis Curry, has a knack for matching books with appropriate reviewers. Do not hesitate to contact Roger (alchemy60@sbcglobal.net) with proposed manuscripts or Dennis (DCurry@mdp.state.md.us) with books or topics you would like to review.

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SUNK BENEATH THE CITY STREETS: THE EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, AND CARE OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER SHIP

Elizabeth D. Meade, AKRF and Nicole Doub, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

Elizabeth D. Meade is an archaeologist with AKRF, an environmental planning and consulting firm in New York City. She received a bachelor's degree in anthropology from New York University and a master's degree in anthropology from Hunter College of the City University of New York. Prior to joining AKRF, Elizabeth worked at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, where she conducted an extensive research study documenting historic cemeteries throughout New York City.

Nichole Doub is Head Conservator of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, a facility specializing in the preservation of archaeological objects and materials. She has two masters degrees in Archaeological Conservation and a background in Chemistry and East Mediterranean Archaeology. Nichole has participated in projects and excavations across the United States and overseas, including England, Belgium, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Romania.

In July 2010, archaeologists with AKRF, an environmental consulting firm based in New York City, were monitoring construction at the World Trade Center Redevelopment Site when the remnants of an 18th century ship were uncovered. A team of archaeologists, conservators from the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab), and maritime historians was assembled to examine, document, and remove the ship from the site. Elizabeth D. Meade, an archaeologist with AKRF, and Nichole Doub, a conservator at the MAC Lab, participated in the excavation and continue to assist in the analysis of the ship and to care for its wooden elements and the almost 2,000 artifacts recovered during the excavation. Elizabeth will discuss the history of the project site, the methods used to recover and examine the ship, and the preliminary conclusions about the ship that have been reached. Nichole will focus on the factors involved in the care and preservation of wet archaeological wood.
SESSION SCHEDULE

**denotes student paper competition presentation

FRIDAY “A” SESSION (3/18/11)

Recent Methodological Advances in Middle Atlantic Historical Archaeology (Andrew Wilkins, Chair)
8:00-8:20  New Insights from Dendrochronology at Antietam National Park (Michael Worthington, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)
8:20-8:40  Testing Time-Sensitive Phosphorus Fractions at Mount Vernon’s South Grove Midden (Andrew Wilkins, University of Tennessee and Eleanor Breen, University of Tennessee and Historic Mount Vernon)
8:40-9:00** A Statistical Analysis of Slave Quarter Locations in Virginia (Abby J. Naunheimer, University of Tennessee)
9:00-9:20  Archaeological Methods in the Restoration of St. Nicholas Cemetery (Alyssa M. Marizan and Scott D. Lawrence, Gibb Archaeological Consulting)
9:20-9:40  Sands of Time: The Sedimentation of Port Tobacco (Anne T. Hayward, Gibb Archaeological Consulting)
9:40-10:00 Archaeology in the News: How Media Attention Has Impacted the Research at L’Hermitage (Katherine Birmingham and Joy Beasley, Monocacy National Battlefield)
10:00-10:15 BREAK

Recent Methodological Advances in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Archaeology (Roger Moeller, Chair)
10:35-10:55** Settlement Analysis of Southeastern Pennsylvania: Late Archaic Traditions (Nicholas Arnhold, West Chester University)
10:55-11:15 Prehistoric Archaeology and Landscapes in Southern Maryland (Lisa Dugas and David Cremeens, GAI Consultants, Inc. and Jonathan Lothrop, New York State Museum)
11:15-11:35** Least Resistance? Cost-Path Analysis and Hunter-Gatherer Mobility in the Virginia Blue Ridge (Kathryn Cross, James Madison University)
11:35-11:55 Applying Anthropology (Roger Moeller, Archaeological Services)
11:55-12:15 Debitage Analysis: Making Sense of the Trees and the Forest (Tracy Formica, URS Corporation)
12:15-12:35** Atlatls: A Weighted Effect (Colin Callaghan, West Chester University)
12:35-1:30 LUNCH

Small Finds, Ceramics, and Landscapes within Virginia and the Greater Chesapeake (Eric Proebsting and Lori Lee, Chairs)
Archaeological investigations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites throughout Virginia and the broader Chesapeake region have made valuable contributions to the knowledge of daily life. The papers in this session demonstrate the significance of small finds, ceramics, and landscapes for understanding gender, identity, and social practice in this time period and region. The approaches range from case studies at individual Virginia plantations, to comparative analysis of a material class (ceramics) from various Virginia sites, interpretation of a single type of object (sleeve buttons) from numerous Maryland and Delaware contexts, and examination of material evidence (architecture, written documents) from multiple enslaved households to
discuss the larger landscape of urban slavery across Virginia. Together, the papers in this session reveal the value of using diverse analyses at different scales for providing insight into colonial and antebellum life.

1:30-1:50 Piecing Together the Past: Interpreting Inter-Site Connections through Small Finds at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest (Eric Proebsting and Lori Lee, Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest)

1:50-2:10** Playing in the Dirt: The Archaeology of Childhood at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest (Crystal Collins, Sweet Briar College)

2:10-2:30 Unearthing a Community of Households – Archaeology of Slave Homes at James Madison’s Montpelier (Matt Reeves, The Montpelier Foundation)

2:30-2:50 An Analysis of the Benefits of Certain Recovery Methods for Small Finds at Mount Vernon’s South Grove Midden (Jeanne Higbee, Historic Mount Vernon)

2:50-3:05 BREAK

3:05-3:25 ‘One More Bowl and Then?’ A Material Culture Analysis of Ceramic Punch Bowls (Eleanor Breen, Historic Mount Vernon)

3:25-3:45 Wearing Your Heart on Your Sleeve: Linked Buttons of the Colonial Mid-Atlantic (Sara Rivers-Cofield, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

3:45-4:05 The Rewards of Small Finds Analysis (Laura Galke, The George Washington Foundation)

4:05-4:25 Towards an Archaeology of Urban Slavery: Contextual Predictions (Douglas Sanford, University of Mary Washington)

4:25-4:45 Discussant (Patricia Samford, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

FRIDAY “B” SESSION (3/18/11)

Archaeological Collections and Conservation in the Middle Atlantic

8:00-8:10 Thematic Introduction (Esther White, Historic Mount Vernon)

MAAC Annual Conservation Session – Telling Stories, Preserving the Past (Emily Williams, Chair)

Conservation contributes information to the archaeological record in a number of ways that may include, but are not limited to, stabilizing artifacts for future study, uncovering details of manufacture or use during cleaning, materials analysis and interpretation. This session looks at all these facets of conservation and highlights the ways in which they contribute to the archaeological record and allow us to better present it the public.

8:10-8:30 Stabilizing Organic Material with the Revolutionary Preservation System (Howard Wellman, Howard Wellman Conservation, LLC.)

8:30-8:50 The Construction and Identification of White Metal Buttons from Archaeological Contexts (Chris Wilkins, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

8:50-9:10 Conservation of USS Monitor’s Engine Room Clock (Eric Nordgren, USS Monitor Project)

9:10-9:30 Excavation of Archaeological Textile from the American Civil War Submarine H.L.Hunley (Johanna Rivera, Maria Jacobsen, Paul Mardikian, Clemson Conservation Center)

9:30-9:50 Telling Tales: Stories Built on Conservation and Archaeology (Emily Williams, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

9:50-10:10 Strike While the Iron is Hot! The Benefits of Educating Young Professionals About Archaeological Conservation (Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd.)

10:10-10:30 BREAK
MAAC’s First Town Hall Meeting – Archaeological Collections: A Call to Action
(Council of Virginia Archaeologists Collections Committee)
Join us for a rousing, round-table style, moderated discussion about the current state of archaeological collections. We invite all time periods and Middle Atlantic regions. This conversation is sponsored by the Collections Management Committee of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA) and is an outgrowth of our current initiative – to compile a statewide inventory and assessment of collections in Virginia. We ask: how many more times can we say there is a crisis in curation without being heard or effecting change? Our solution: we need a grassroots coalition of archaeologists who care about collections to come to the table with their ideas, angst, success stories, and enthusiasm for artifacts and brainstorm what we can do to make a difference. What practical steps can the archaeological community take towards conquering the crisis? How can we more effectively convey and advertise the importance of collections? We hope that this innovative format and “yes we can” attitude will allow us to reach the ultimate goal of making a solid and sustainable case for the relevance and value of archaeological collections to a wide range of constituents.

10:30-10:50 Using the Collections of Virginia’s Department of Historic Resources (Dee DeRoche, Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
10:50-11:10 We Built the Big White Building. Now What?!: Why Curation is More than Just a “State-of-the-Art” Facility (Rebecca Morehouse, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)
11:10-12:15 Roundtable
12:15-1:30 LUNCH

Exploring, Deciphering, and Caring for Four Centuries of Maryland’s Past (Henry Miller, Chair)
Vigorous archaeological exploration of Maryland’s first city continues to reveal new insights about the past. This session offers a diversity of recent archaeological findings from 17th, 18th, and 19th century St. Mary’s City sites including excavations at the home of the first governor Leonard Calvert, mitigation of the major 18th-century plantation at St. Mary’s, and study of slave quarters associated with the 19th-century Brome plantation. How the first Statehouse may have fostered community formation in the early colony is another topic considered here, as are the latest discoveries in the ongoing effort to decipher the intellectual influences and persons behind the unique city plan of Maryland’s 17th-century capital. In caring for the massive collection from 40 years of continuous exploration, a major conservation project is revealing new insights about artifacts. Finally, the perils, tribulations and lessons of designing a new archaeological laboratory and curatorial facility for St. Mary’s are presented.

1:30-1:50 “And all outhouses in the said orchard and garden”: Recent Landscape Archaeology at the Leonard Calvert House, St. Mary’s City, Maryland (Timothy B. Riordan, Historic St. Mary’s City)
1:50-2:10 The ‘Pub’ in ‘Public’: Archaeological Approaches to Community in Maryland’s First Colonial Capital (Wesley Willoughby, Syracuse University)
2:10-2:30 Archaeology, Ideas and Towns: Discovering the Designers of Maryland’s First City (Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary’s City)
2:30-2:50 Rediscovering the Town Center: Conservation Case Studies of Artifacts from HSMC (Liz Fedowitz and Sharon Norquest, Historic St. Mary’s City)
2:50-3:10 BREAK
3:10-3:30 “Fram’d Dwelling-house, old & crazy”: Investigating the 18th-century Hicks-Mackall Plantation in St. Mary’s City, Maryland (Ruth Mitchell, Historic St. Mary’s City)
3:30-3:50** African American Life and the 19th Century Plantation at St. Mary’s City (Terry P. Brock, Michigan State University)
3:50-4:10 Designing a 21st Century Archaeological Facility for the 17th Century Capital of Maryland (Silas Hurry and Lisa Young, Historic St. Mary’s City and Alexandria Conservation Services)

FRIDAY “C” SESSION (3/18/11)

Current Archaeology of Washington, D.C. (Ruth Troccoli, Chair)
Washington, D.C. has an extraordinarily rich archaeological record. A surge of archaeological surveys were conducted for upcoming celebrations of national milestones (Civil War, War of 1812) and for Section 106 compliance during the late development boom and subsequent stimulus projects. This session is an overview of current work and demonstrates successful methods and approaches used in this heavily developed urban setting. Types of targeted data recovery and in-situ preservation variations for a range of client agencies are described. Common themes across the papers are the importance of GIS and the value of selective use of geoarchaeological evaluation.

Poster to Accompany Session: Excavations in Bladensburg: The Site of Joshua Barney's Engagement with the British on August 24, 1814 (Noel Broadbent, Smithsonian Institution)

8:00-8:20 GIS and Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C. (Ruth Troccoli, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
8:20-8:40 Bellevue’s Tell-tale Heart (51SW7): Accokeek Vessels under the Floorboards (Gregory Katz, Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
8:40-9:00 Historic Cemetery Identification in Washington, D.C. (Chandra Harris, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
9:00-9:20 Untangling an Intangible Past: Understanding the Fort Lincoln Landscape, Washington, D.C (Kerri Barile and Marco Gonzalez, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
9:20-9:40 Cultural Landscapes and “Wilderness”: Historic Archaeology of the Riley Tract Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C. (Tom Forhan, University of Maryland College Park)
9:40-10:00 Modernity and Symbiosis in the District: The View from Two Late 19th-Early 20th Century Sites in the Rural Hinterland (Paul Kreisa & Matt Cochran, Greenhorne and O’Mara, Inc.)

10:00-10:20 BREAK

10:20-10:40 City Parks: Windows to the Past (Charde Reid, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
10:40-11:00 From Suburban Plantation to Urban Playground: An Archaeological Exploration of Tudor Place in Washington, D.C. (Carthon Davis III and Kerri Barile, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
11:00-11:20 The Other Residents of the Peterson House: Archaeology at the House Where Lincoln Died (Jason Shellenhamer, Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
11:20-11:40 The Archaeological Collections of Washington, D.C. (Tera Tetrault, Montgomery College)
11:40-12:00 Reconnecting the Circle of Forts (Alex Viets and Simone Monteleone, National Park Service)

12:00-1:30 LUNCH

Prehistoric Lithic Technology Workshop (William Schindler and Amy Humphries, Chairs)
Artifacts fashioned from stone dominate prehistoric archaeological assemblages. In order to adequately interpret these sites, an understanding of the multitude of technologies people have
implemented through time to modify rock and produce tools is necessary. Toward this end, a variety of displays, demonstrations, posters, and hands-on learning opportunities focused on the lithic technologies of the Middle Atlantic Region and surrounding area are offered.

**Poster to Accompany Session: Pierce Farm Cache of Rhyolite Points, District of Columbia** (James Krakker, Smithsonian Institution)

2:30-2:40 Introduction (William Schindler, Washington College)

2:40-5:30 On-Going Presentations

- Parts of a Whole, Out of One Come Many; Flakes, Cores and Products – and-The Other Argillites: A Presentation of Poorly Understood and Defined Argillaceous Shales, Their Physical Nature, Coloration, Patination and Cultural Use (Jack Cresson, Primitive Industries)
- Perspectives on Steatite (Heather A. Wholey, West Chester University and Susan Bachor, Temple University)
- Lithic Caches: Their Function, Purpose, and Meaning in a Middle Atlantic Cultural Context (Gregory D. Lattanzi, New Jersey State Museum)
- Reproduction of a Taino Petroglyph: Thoughts on Labor and Skill (Chris Espenshade, New South Associates)
- Smashin’ Rocks: Stone Tool Technologies through Time and Place (William Schindler, Washington College)
- Regional Lithic Materials (Carol A. Ebright, Maryland State Highway Administration)
- Stone Tools from Pig Point (18AN50) (Stephanie Sperling, Al Luckenbach, and Jessie Grov, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)
- Talking Flakes (Jeffrey Kalin, Primitive Technologies Inc.)
- Late Prehistoric Patterns of Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania (Beverly Chiarulli, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

5:30-7:30 DINNER

7:30-9:00 PLENARY SESSION: SUNK BENEATH THE CITY STREETS: THE EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, AND CARE OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER SHIP, Elizabeth Meade, AKRF and Nichole Doub, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab

SATURDAY “A” SESSION (3/19/11)

**The Woodland: Ceramics, Shell Middens, Caches, and Inhumations** (Robert Maslowski, Chair)

8:00-8:20 Page Cord-Marked and the Huffman Phase (Robert Maslowski, Marshall University)

8:20-8:40* ‘Digged Round with Earth’: An Experimental Approach to Pit House Construction Tools (Keri Sansevere, Temple University)

8:40-9:00* An Analysis of Petalas Blade Caches in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania (Poul Erik Graversen, Monmouth University)

9:00-9:20 The Koubeek Ossuary: A Case Study (Carol Ebright, Maryland State Highway Administration)

9:20-9:40 BREAK

9:40-10:00 An Anthropological Evaluation of the Human Burials Recovered from the Shannon Site (44MY8), Montgomery County, Virginia: Cultural Implications (Michael B. Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
10:00-10:20  Bioarchaeological Examination of the Quaker Hills Quarry (36LA1100)
Skeletal Sample: A Funk Phase Shenks Ferry Site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
(Dana Kollmann, Towson University)

10:20-10:40  Shell Middens, Marine Reservoir Corrections, and Cultural Chronologies
(Torben Rick and Darrin Lowery, Smithsonian Institution, Gregory Henkes, Johns Hopkins University, and John Wah, Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

10:40-11:00  Middle Atlantic Space-Time Systematics (Melburn Thurman)

Student Research Poster Session (Nicholas Arnhold, Chair)
The second annual poster session for undergraduate and graduate student research. Students will be with their posters to answer questions from attendees.

11:10-12:10  On-Going Discussion
  • Geochemical Analysis of Steatite from the Lower Susquehanna Watershed
    (Susan Bachor, Temple University)
  • Beyond the Battles: Digging for Slave Quarters at Monocacy National Battlefield
    (Megan Bailey, University of Maryland College Park)
  • Steatite Quarry Tools (Jonah Jasienski and Helen Bilinski, West Chester University)
  • Chemical Methods of Steatite Vessel Residue Analysis (Zachary Voras, West Chester University)

12:10-1:30  LUNCH

Recent Research in the Lower Potomac River Valley: New Findings from Old Things
(Julia King, Chair)
The lower Potomac River Valley was an important Middle Atlantic setting in which people from three continents worked out new understandings of one another and of the new world in which they lived. In 1608, while mapping the Chesapeake Bay, Captain John Smith encountered an entirely Algonquian world (although hardly homogeneous or unified) along the Potomac’s shores; at century’s end, it was a world that was no longer Indian, nor English, nor African. The papers in this session use documents, artifacts, and other forms of archaeological evidence to explore the nature of colonization in the Potomac Valley.

1:30-1:50  A Landscape of Earlier Colonial Encounters (Julia King, St. Mary’s College of Maryland)

1:50-2:10** Where Have All the Deer Heads Gone: Faunal Analysis, Chronology, and Native American Interaction at the Hallowes Site (44WM6) (Brad Hatch, University of Tennessee)

2:10-2:30** An XRF Analysis of Flint Artifacts from the Zekiah Swamp (Stephen C. Gladu, St. Mary’s College of Maryland)

2:30-2:50  Trade and Creolization in the Potomac River Valley: An Analysis of the Tobacco Pipes from the Hallowes Site (44WM6) (Lauren McMillan, University of Tennessee)

2:50-3:10** XRF Analysis of Ceramic Sherds Found at Chesapeake Bay Archeological Sites (Emilie Campbell, St. Mary’s College of Maryland)

3:10-3:30  BREAK

3:30-3:50** “...the Lord Propry & his Councell at Manahowickes Neck...”: Political Implications Behind Governor Thomas Notley’s Home at Manahowick Neck (Skylar Bauer, St. Mary’s College of Maryland)

3:50-4:10  Crossroads on the Wicomico: The Second Trial of Josias Fendall and the Turbulent 1680s (Scott Strickland, The Smallwood Foundation)

4:10-4:30** Stone Muggs, A Beare Room, and Three Brass Cocks: Beer, Brewing and English Brown Stoneware in the 17th-Century Chesapeake (Jerry Warner, St. Mary’s College of Maryland)
SATURDAY “B” SESSION (3/19/11)

Climate Change, Cultural Variability, and Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future (Bernard Means and David Clarke, Chairs)

Our goal with this session is to move beyond the traditional archaeological focus on how past peoples responded to climatic change. The presenters in this session plan not only to examine the dynamics of cultural responses to climatic variability in the past (e.g. the “Little Ice Age”), but also how climate change actively affects cultural resources today. We can use the lessons learned from this discussion to consider how human groups may respond to increasing climatic unpredictability, and what steps we must take as stewards of the past to manage threatened cultural resources.

8:00-8:10 Session Introduction (Bernard Means, Virginia Commonwealth University)
8:10-8:30 Azrael in the Middle Atlantic: Climate Change and Society in the Chesapeake Region (Michael J. Klein)
8:30-8:50 Harsh Reality: American Indians Respond to the “Little Ice Age” in the Rugged Allegheny Mountains of Southwestern Pennsylvania (Bernard Means, Virginia Commonwealth University)
8:50-9:10 The Archaeology of Human Adaptability: Multi-Causal Explanations of Cultural Change and Continuity (Ludomir Lozny, Hunter College)
9:10-9:30 Genetic Stratigraphy, Paleosols, and Climate Change: Implications for Barrier Island Archaeological Investigations (Frank Vento and Patty Stahlman, Clarion University of Pennsylvania)
9:50-10:10 Ancient Climate Change and Cultural Use of Periglacial Landscapes, Pinelands National Reserve, USA (Mark Demitroff, University of Delaware, Jack Cresson, Primitive Industries, and Dmitry Streletskiy, George Washington University)
10:10-10:30 BREAK
10:30-10:50 A Reconsideration of Glacial Event Timing, Sediments, Climate Change and Human Habitation in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, New Jersey (Matt Harris, John Milner Associates)
10:50-11:10 Lenape Fishing Revisited: No Salmon in the Delaware, Even During the Little Ice Age (Marshall Becker, West Chester University)
11:10-11:30 Climate Change’s Impact to Archaeological Sites in Delaware: A Proactive Approach to Historic Preservation (David Clarke, Delaware Department of Transportation)
11:30-11:50 Archaeological Site Vulnerability Assessment and Sea Level Rise in Anne Arundel County, MD (Lauren Schiszik, C. Jane Cox, and Stephanie Sperling, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)
11:50-12:10 Going, Going, Gone: Impacts of Sea Level Rise on Archaeological Resources in Maryland (Jennifer Chadwick-Moore, Maryland Historical Trust)
12:10-12:30 Middle Atlantic Archaeology and Anthropocene Climate Change (Carole Nash, James Madison University)
12:30-1:30 LUNCH
Maritime Archaeology in the Chesapeake (Susan Langley, Chair)

With the approach of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, the Chesapeake region is experiencing nearly unprecedented activity in the realm of maritime archaeology. While much of it is indeed related to commemorating this event, other significant periods are also being addressed, including the Civil and Revolutionary Wars. Technological advances and their application to search, survey and study of submerged archaeological resources are also considered and the presentations demonstrate the valuable contributions volunteer participation continues to make to the field.

1:30-1:50 George Washington's Potomac: Ongoing Maritime Research at Mount Vernon and the Search for the Miniature Ship Federalist (Brendan Burke, Institute of Maritime History/Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

1:50-2:10 Underwater Reconnaissance in 2010 and 2011 (Dan Lynberg, John Dowdle, and David Howe, Institute of Maritime History)

2:10-2:30 Fingerprint Analyses in Underwater Archaeology (Raymond Hayes, Institute of Maritime History)

2:30-2:50 Two Not So Ordinary Wrecks – Discoveries in the Mattaponi River, VA (Bill Utley and Raymond Hayes, Institute of Maritime History; Joshua Daniel and Gordon Watts, International Institute for Marine Research; and David Hazzard, Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

2:50-3:10 Search for the S.S. Wawaset (Gary Furr, Naval Surface Warfare Center)

3:10-3:30 BREAK

3:30-3:50 Captain Sir Peter Parker, HMS Menelaus, and the Hunt for the Lion of Baltimore in the War of 1812: Results from the MAHS Bodkin Creek Survey (Steven Anthony and Dennis Knepper, Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society)

3:50-4:10 In Search of the War of 1812 USS Scorpion, Commodore Joshua Barney's Flagship (Robert Neyland, Naval History and Heritage Command, Julie Schablitsky, Maryland State Highway Administration, and Susan Langley, Maryland Historical Trust)

4:10-4:30 An Assessment of a Multi-Sensor Gradiometer for the Archeological Exploration of Shipwrecks (Troy Nowack, Maryland Historical Trust)

4:30-4:50 Drawing Lines on Water, Delineating Maritime Battles in the Chesapeake (Susan Langley, Maryland Historical Trust)

SATURDAY “C” SESSION (3/19/11)

Recent Studies in Middle Atlantic Historical Archaeology (Douglas Sanford, Chair)

Poster to Accompany Session: Canoes as Mechanisms for African-American Social Identity and Resistance to Slavery: An Historical Review and Archaeological Examination (Scott Tucker, St. Mary's College of Maryland)

8:00-8:20 Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of the Slave Building at Walnut Valley Plantation, Surry County, Virginia (Luan Cao and Douglas Sanford, University of Mary Washington)

8:20-8:40 A Structural Investigation of the Slave Quarter at Walnut Valley Plantation (Allison Campo and Adriana Lesiuk, University of Mary Washington)

8:40-9:00** Ceramic Analysis and the Implications of Yard Use at Walnut Valley Plantation Slave Quarters during the Antebellum Period (Audrey Westmoreland, University of Mary Washington)

9:00-9:20** Eighteenth Century Plantation Landscapes in Anne Arundel County, Maryland: Establishing a Model for the Location of Slave Quarters (Jenna Zimmerman, University of Maryland College Park)

9:20-9:40** Gilded Age? The Archaeology of Social Activism at Timbuctoo (Christopher Barton, Temple University)
9:40-10:00  BREAK

10:00-10:20  Horseshoes, Nails and Spencer Bullets: Preliminary Discussion of Wesley Merritt’s Cavalry Camp, Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864 (Alyson Wood and Clarence Geier, James Madison University)

10:20-10:40 What Lies Beneath...L’egg’s Dependence “Kitchen” Excavations (Mechelle Kerns, Archeological Society of Maryland)

10:40-11:00** One Man’s Trash is an Archaeologist’s Treasure: Preliminary Interpretations from an Early Eighteenth Century Borrow Pit at Mount Calvert (Emily Swain, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

11:00-11:20** Hill Top Plantation: Urban Archaeology and Community Identity (Sarah Ellis, James Madison)

Recent Studies of Stratified Prehistoric Sites of the Middle Atlantic (Al Luckenbach, Chair)

11:30-11:50 Data Recovery at the PaleoIndian Through Late Woodland McDaniel Site (David A. Anderson, University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse and Jonathan Glenn, GAI Consultants, Inc.)

11:50-12:10 The Battle for the Past at Nesquehoning Creek (Michael Stewart and Jeremy Koch, Temple University, Kurt Carr, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Gary Stinchcomb, Baylor University, Del Beck, and Tom Davies)

12:10-12:30 Pig Point: The Second Season at a Deeply Stratified Site in Maryland (Al Luckenbach, Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County)

12:30-1:30 LUNCH

1:30-1:50 Archaeological Investigations at 7NC-E-152: A Multi-Component Site Near Churchman’s Marsh (Patricia Miller, Douglas Mooney, and Jennifer Rankin, URS Corporation)

1:50-2:10 Current Research at Archaeological Sites on Lower Delmarva Peninsula: A Summary of 2009 and 2010 Interdisciplinary Fieldwork (Darrin Lowery, Smithsonian Institution and John Wah, Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

2:10-2:30 Lake Mamanasco Fishing Tools (Lynn-Marie Wieland)

2:30-2:50 BREAK

Archaeology’s Recent Past: Archaeology of the 20th Century (Richard Guercin, Chair)

This session covers general topics in connection with the 20th Century. Authors will present on topics related to Depression Era public works programs (WPA, CCC, etc.), World War I & II period sites, the Cold War era, industrial sites, and theoretical topics that we as archaeologists will face when addressing the 20th Century (landscape modifications, town planning, gender role changes, hazardous waste, etc.). The objective is to open the topic of the 20th Century up for discussion in archaeology. For the first time in the history of archaeology we have an opportunity to understand a century from beginning to end with much of the knowledge intact. Moreover, it will be the first time archaeologists from a previous century are able to leave a legacy filled with scientific research for the following generations. Join us as we delve into the recent and future past of our science.

2:50-3:10 Archaeological issues involving 19th and 20th Century Extractive Industries of the Chesapeake Bay: Field Verification versus Historic Research (Mike Madden, USDA Forest Service)

3:10-3:30 Mining the Recent Past: Archaeology of a Short-Lived Mining Village in Southwestern Pennsylvania (Kenneth Basalik, CHRS, Inc.)

3:30-3:50** Archaeology Incorporated: Ownership and its Impact on Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia (Clinton King, Virginia Commonwealth University)
3:50-4:10** A Bleeding Monument: The Issue of the USS Arizona’s Oil (Valerie Rissel, East Carolina University)

4:10-4:30 Investigation of a B-25 Mitchell Bomber Crash Site: Considerations of Archaeology’s Future Past (Richard J. Guercin, USDA Forest Service)

4:30-4:50 Some Things of Value: A Childhood through Objects: Conclusion and Part Three (David Orr, Temple University)

4:50-5:10 Discussant (Bernard Means, Virginia Commonwealth University)

5:30-7:30 DINNER

7:30-8:30 MAAC Business Meeting

8:30-11:30 Awards and Reception

SUNDAY “A” SESSION (3/20/11)

Kristen A. Beckman Memorial Session (Barbara J. Gundy, Skelly and Loy, Inc. and Christopher Espenshade, New South Associates, Chairs)

For almost 30 years, the late Dr. Kristen A. Beckman was a practicing professional Archaeologist in the Mid-Atlantic Region. This memorial paper session is presented in order to honor her contributions to Cultural Resource Management especially in the area of transportation-related archaeology. Kristen’s friends and colleagues will present the results of several cultural resource projects which were inaugurated by her, and undertaken in conjunction with the Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Delaware Departments of Transportation. The variety of the projects presented, including the results of a large rockshelter data recovery, archaeological site predictive modeling, creative mitigation strategies, and compilation of a mill data base, illustrate Kristen’s myriad professional interests and contributions within the realm of transportation-related archaeology.

8:00-8:20 Kristen Beckman: Personal Reflections on a Colleague and Friend (Diane Landers, GAI Consultants)

8:20-8:40 Threemile Creek Rockshelter (46MS305) Data Recovery (Barbara Gundy, Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

8:40-9:00 Pottery of the Threemile Creek Rockshelter (46MS305): Beyond Sherd Counts (Christopher Espenshade, New South Associates, Inc.)

9:00-9:20 Late Woodland Sites, Sensitivity Models and Geophysical Investigations in Western Pennsylvania (Sarah Neusius and Beverly Chiarulli, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

9:20-9:40 Kristen Beckman’s Vision and Leadership: Creative Mitigation and the Tunkhannock Bypass Project (Gerald M. Kuncio, Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

9:40-10:00 BREAK

10:00-10:20 Archaeological Investigations for the Central Susquehanna Valley Transportation (CSVt) Project (Lisa Benack, Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

10:20-10:40 Kristen Beckman’s Decade of DelDOT Delights (Kevin Cunningham, Delaware Department of Transportation)

10:40-11:00 Uncovering Historic Mills in Southern Delaware (Laura Ricketts, Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

11:00-11:20 Discussion

Kristen Beckman 1955-2009
SUNDAY “B” SESSION (3/20/11)

Fostering Archaeology through Local Government (Kirsti Uunila, Chair)
As local jurisdictions experience development pressure, some have taken a variety of measures to protect cultural resources. Some local governments have ordinances that empower agencies to require survey and mitigation. In some cases, local agencies may employ other—sometimes creative—strategies to ensure that resources are identified, documented and protected or mitigated. Tactical diversity may exist because the ability to enforce archaeological or architectural history requirements can be uneven across single jurisdictions. The reasons for incremental adoption of such requirements may be traceable to the uneven development of political will and public demand. The public may expect that cultural sites will be protected and interpreted but does not demand boiler-plated reports that no one outside a few reviewers and others in the field will ever read. Presenters discuss local government-mandated projects that have the potential to nurture political will to provide more protection, interpretation and imaginative use of cultural resources.

8:30-8:50 Isn’t There Some Law for That? Making Archaeology Work on the Local Level (Kirsti Uunila, Calvert County, Maryland Department of Planning and Zoning)
8:50-9:10 Archeology, History, and Planning for the Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm, Calvert County, Maryland (Thomas Bodor, The Ottery Group)
9:10-9:30 Partnerships in Parks: Successes and Challenges in Protecting and Interpreting Archaeological Sites in Montgomery County Parks (Heather Bouslog, Maryland National Capital Parks & Planning Commission)
9:30-9:50 Long-term Public Stewardship Strategies and Compliance Archaeology (Michael Lucas, Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission)
9:50-10:10 Archeology at the Local Level in Prince George’s County: Accomplishments and Future Needs (Jennifer Stabler, Maryland National Capital Parks & Planning Commission)

SUNDAY “C” SESSION (3/20/11)

Certifying Archaeological Technicians (James Gibb, Chair)
Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia operate successful, increasingly popular training programs for avocational archaeologists. Each has developed independently, but has drawn on concepts and experiences from other states. Representatives from these three state programs will present their respective programs. Afterwards panelists will discuss technician training programs, addressing such issues as the rewards of training avocational archaeologists to work as field, laboratory, and archival research technicians; unrealized fears; realized hopes; the role of program graduates in leading these programs; and new initiatives to better address the needs of our candidates. Participation by attendees will be strongly encouraged.

Poster to Accompany Session: Recent Archaeological Investigations at Colchester (Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management Team and Protection Section)
8:30-8:50 The Lab School Site (51NW99): Developing Archaeological Stewardship in the Backyard of the Laboratory School of Washington (David T. Clark, Loudoun Archaeological Foundation)
8:50-9:10 Off to War: What Archaeologists Do When They’re Not Fighting (Sean McHugh, Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. and Richard Veit, Monmouth University)
9:10-9:20 Maryland Certification Program (Charlie Hall, Maryland Historical Trust and James Gibb, Alex McPhail, and Stephen Israel, Archeological Society of Maryland)
9:20-9:30 Virginia’s Certification Program (Michael Barber, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Carole Nash, Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Cynthia Hansen, Archeological Society of Virginia)
9:30-9:40  Delaware’s Certification Program (Craig Lukezic, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs)  9:40-9:50  Passport In Time Program (Michael Madden, U.S. Forest Service)

9:50-11:00  Roundtable Discussion: Re-Energizing Archaeological Research with Certification Students
Abstracts

Aiuvalasit, Michael, Joseph Schuldenrein, Curtis E. Larsen and Mark A. Smith
The Development of Geoarcheological Models for Landscape Evolution and Archeological Potential in the New York City Area
This paper summarizes the results of geoarcheologically-oriented compliance investigations undertaken in the New York City area. Decades of project specific studies, coupled with regional syntheses commissioned by planning agencies, have culminated in field-based models of landscape evolution of Manhattan’s shorelines and the New York Harbor area. These studies integrate paleoecological sequences, the geological record, and archeological findings. We find that the rate of sea level rise and the topography of antecedent glacial landscapes are the primary controls acting on near-shore Holocene landscapes, and therefore the potential to preserve archeological materials in these settings. Climate change is clearly a factor in these sequences as it impacts sea level rise, estuarine salinity, and ecological successions. While Historical and Modern settlement patterns have drastically altered the entire region, our synthesis moves towards developing of models that identify unique contexts which may have the potential for intact deposits and archeological materials.

Anderson, David and Jonathan Glenn
Data Recovery at the Paleoindian through Late Woodland McDaniel Site
The McDaniel site (44GN115) contains the first recorded Paleoindian component in Greene County, Virginia. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon assays date the site to every prehistoric temporal period, but the artifact densities are highest in the Middle-Late Archaic periods. The site is located at the boundary of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces. This paper will discuss the McDaniel site’s position within the eastern end of the Swift Run Gap, the artifact assemblage reflecting activities by small mobile groups, and the prevalent use of local lithic materials. This study is the result of Phase III Data Recovery Investigations performed by GAI Consultants, Inc. to resolve anticipated adverse effects by the Hardy Transmission Project, a pipeline being constructed by Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation.

Anthony, Stephen and Dennis Knepper
Captain Sir Peter Parker, HMS Menelaus, and the Hunt for the Lion of Baltimore in the War of 1812: Results from the MAHS Bodkin Creek Survey
The Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) recently completed a comprehensive survey of Bodkin Creek, south of Baltimore on Maryland’s Western Shore, under a grant from the Maryland Historical Trust. A quiet, rural area for most of its history, a signal event on Bodkin Creek was the reported sinking by the Royal Navy frigate HMS Menelaus of an American privateer, the Lion of Baltimore, during the War of 1812. We will discuss the results of archival and underwater archaeological research into this event and the tragic career of the captain of the Menelaus, Sir Peter Parker.

Arnhold, Nicholas
Settlement Analysis of Southeastern Pennsylvania: Late Archaic Traditions
This research uses archival collections and statewide GIS data to seek patterning in the prehistoric settlement landscapes within and between the watersheds of the lower Susquehanna and Delaware Basins in southeastern Pennsylvania. Special attention is given to the distributions of the Late Archaic Piedmont and Laurentian Traditions, and to the Transitional Archaic Broadspear Tradition. In addition to referencing Kinsey’s examination of tool type correlates, this study looks at physical landscape associations to assist with the recognition of archaeological variability and enhance interpretation of emerging regionalization during the Late and Transitional Archaic.
Bachor, Susan
Geochemical Analysis of Steatite from the Lower Susquehanna Watershed
Steatite, a metamorphic rock which is distinguished by its greenish-grey color, soapy feel, and thermal shock resistance is found in many locations throughout the eastern Piedmont region of the United States. There has been very little work done to classify each outcrop location as far as steatite quality and chemical make-up. This study aimed to discover signatures, based on chemical markers, which can be tied to general location within the lower Susquehanna watershed of Pennsylvania and Maryland using X-ray Fluorescence. Patterns were developed from the data analysis that identifies individual steatite outcrops. Using these patterns and comparing them to steatite artifacts held in collections may assist investigators in establishing source locations.

Bailey, Megan
Beyond the Battles: Digging for Slave Quarters at Monocacy National Battlefield
In summer 2010, the National Park Service directed an archaeological investigation of L’Hermitage, a 748-acre plantation once located three miles south of Frederick, Maryland, on what is now the Monocacy National Battlefield. The L’Hermitage estate included 90 enslaved individuals at one time, making the plantation owners one of the largest slaveholders in Frederick County. The archaeological excavation was conducted to recover evidence of the slave quarters and acquire more information about the little-documented but substantial enslaved population. This poster will describe the preliminary results of this investigation and their implications for our knowledge of the lifeways of the enslaved population that inhabited L’Hermitage.

Barber, Michael B.
An Anthropological Evaluation of the Human Burials Recovered from the Shannon Site (44MY8), Montgomery County, Virginia: Cultural Implications
The Shannon Site (44MY8) is located in Montgomery County, Virginia, along the North Fork of the Roanoke River. A Late Woodland palisaded village related to the Dan River Series Siouan Tradition, radiocarbon dates place its occupation at mid-13th century. Salvaged in the 1960s by Joseph Benthall when threatened with golf course-related construction, 100 human interments were excavated, many with associated grave goods. This paper will discuss the social implications of the overall population in terms of aggregation dynamics, demographics, clan totems, religious practitioners, exchange systems, mortality, gender, and age/sex status based on access to valued goods.

Barile, Kerri and Marco González
Untangling an Intangible Past: Understanding the Fort Lincoln Landscape, Washington, D.C.
The Fort Lincoln area of Washington, D.C., like most of the surrounding cityscape, has undergone extensive modifications over the past two decades. What was once mostly bucolic agricultural land has become a busy, thriving neighborhood—the home to many and the workplace of many more. With the exception of its name, the current Fort Lincoln landscape is void of physical reminders of its expansive past: War of 1812 battlefield, antebellum crop fields, Civil War fort, post-war educational institution, and twentieth-century urban renewal center. By preening through the layers of development—studying this area in microcosm—the process of landscape evolution becomes clear, eliciting rich details on its complex history. Archival research, archaeological investigation, and architectural analysis, greatly augmented by the use of modern computer applications, allow a nuanced understanding of the Fort Lincoln area that has heretoforth gone uncelebrated. The past, once again, becomes tangible.

Barton, Christopher
Gilded Age? The Archaeology of Social Activism at Timbuctoo
The unchecked and unbridled capitalist system of the Gilded Age resulted in social and economic capital becoming increasingly concentrated into the hands of the elite. This concentration of wealth helped to further the polarization of class distinctions. As capitalists utilized new ways to
undermine the power of labor, working class whites, became fearful of their unsure socioeconomic footing. In an attempt to solidify their unstable social positioning the white working class targeted “non-white” races as threats to American labor. These tactics resulted in the creation and reproduction of race and class based inequalities. To better understand the power dynamics of race and class archaeologists and descended community members have begun to investigate Timbuctoo, a nineteenth century African American village in New Jersey. Through this collaborative effort, we will uncover oppression, negotiation, and resistance both during the Gilded Age and in the present day.

Basalik, Kenneth
*Mining the Recent Past: Archaeology of a Short-Lived Mining Village in Southwestern Pennsylvania*

The Dunlap Village Site, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, constitutes a portion of a coal-and-coke company town primarily occupied from 1907 to the early to mid-1930s. The village’s geographic isolation, small size, lack of attractions, frail corporate ownership, and transient population conspired to keep Dunlap in the shadows. Larger, more diversified, and more populous patch towns close by grabbed headlines during the early 20th century, but Dunlap labored in relative obscurity. Its last and latest population scattered quickly when the corporate plug was pulled in the midst of the Great Depression. The houses and shanties of depopulated Dunlap were soon dismantled, and the village began its steady slide into the dustbin of history, leaving few traces behind. Seven decades after its demise as a coal-and-coke company town, knowledge of its very existence had faded from memory. Archaeology performed as part of studies for a proposed new toll road, encountered the village and has resurrected, at least in part, the story of this small town. This paper presents the findings of the work at the Dunlap Village Site and addresses some of the issues of dealing within sites from the recent past.

Bauer, Skylar
*“...the Lord Propry & his Councell at Manahowickes Neck...”: Political Implications Behind Governor Thomas Notley’s Home at Manahowick Neck*

It did not take long for “Thomas Nottley late of Barbados” to establish himself in Maryland. Having immigrated around 1662, the planter and merchant climbed his way up the social ladder and into the company of Charles Calvert and his tight-knit group of advisors. Notley’s Protestant beliefs and bachelorhood did not seem to faze the Catholic Lord Baltimore who appointed Notley as his personal attorney in 1669 and Governor in 1676. By 1671, Notley acquired his dwelling plantation on Manahowick Neck on the Wicomico River. Using documents and limited surface survey data, this paper reveals the political significance of Manahowick Neck as a meeting place for the Council. The landscape and material culture of Notley Hall, when combined with data on Notley’s social web, suggest that this space was an important place of social and political power in 17th-century Maryland.

Becker, Marshall
*Lenape Fishing Revisited: No Salmon in the Delaware, Even During the Little Ice Age*

The emergence of Lenape culture at the beginning of the Late Woodland Period reflects adaptations to a specific ecological niche along the Delaware River. If the Atlantic salmon, with a known range as far south as the Hudson River, extended its range to the Delaware River during the Little Ice Age (LIA, ca. 1550-1800), a significant increase in food resources would have resulted. Human populations responded with greater flexibility to associated temperature shifts than any animal species. This suggests that the cultural histories of native peoples in the Middle Atlantic region should reveal minor cultural adaptations that enabled them to survive independent of changes in the environment. While some complex states may have been much more significantly affected, the foraging Lenape and their neighbors were not. The latter part of the LIA is extremely well documented throughout the Middle Atlantic region, but no reports of salmon are noted for the Delaware.
Benack, Lisa

_Archaeological Investigations for the Central Susquehanna Valley Transportation (CSVT) Project_

Archaeological investigations for the Central Susquehanna Valley Transportation Project in central Pennsylvania included the development of an archaeological predictive model, geomorphological investigations, Phase I archaeological survey, and Phase II testing of Site 36UN16. Phase I archaeological testing identified four newly discovered pre-contact archaeological sites and verified the location of two previously recorded pre-contact archaeological sites within the corridor for the selected highway alternative. Phase II investigations of Site 36UN16 determined that Late Archaic, Transitional, Early Woodland, and Historic components and a large historic feature (a probable late eighteenth century garbage pit) were present. Four sites were either determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or will be avoided by the final highway design. Geotextile and fill will be placed to protect Site 36SN22 during construction. The archaeologically sensitive area of Site 36UN16 has been preserved in place by the placement of geotextile and fill.

Birmingham, Katherine and Joy Beasley

_Archeology in the News: How Media Attention Has Impacted the Research at L'Hermitage_

During the summer of 2010 Monocacy National Battlefield archeologists began Phase II excavations at L'Hermitage, one of the largest known slave habitation sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. This plantation was established by the Vincendiere family, French planters who came to Maryland from Saint-Domingue in 1793. Excavations resulted in the discovery of at least six dwelling houses, subsurface features, and associated artifacts. The combination of an intriguing historical narrative and the discovery of a relatively intact, regionally unusual site have created an ideal platform for media coverage—coverage that has impacted the research in both predictable and unpredictable ways.

Bodor, Thomas

_Archaeology, History, and Planning for the Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm, Calvert County, Maryland_

Through a 2008 Preserve America grant, Calvert County Department of Planning & Zoning completed the Biscoe Gray Heritage Farm Master Plan to chart the course of the farm’s adaptation as a place for both active and passive outreach on the history of tobacco farming in the county. Development of the master plan involved archival research on the property’s tenancy, recordation of archaeological and historic architectural sites, and intensive efforts to consult with county stakeholders to solicit ideas that could be incorporated into the plan. This paper discusses the history and archaeology of the Biscoe Gray farm and places these investigations in the context of developing an effective master plan.

Bouslog, Heather

_Partnerships in Parks: Successes and Challenges in Protecting and Interpreting Archaeological Sites in Montgomery County Parks_

Montgomery County’s parkland, centered around stream valley systems, has a rich diversity of archaeological sites. As stewards of over half the sites in Montgomery County that range from the early archaic to the early 20th century, the park archaeologists have had to develop creative strategies to manage, protect and interpret these resources. This paper explores the successes and challenges of collaborating with various partners that include the local students from community colleges, high schools and members of the Archaeological Society of Maryland.

Breen, Eleanor

“One More Bowl and Then?” A Material Culture Analysis of Ceramic Punch Bowls

Beyond the beauty of the bowls and the whimsy of the sayings, colonial punch drinking assumed an important role in the realm of gentility, sociability, and group membership. Early theoretical interpretations of imbibing equated the practice with socio-economic status, a transition from communal to individual-centered lifeways, and a structural shift from folk to courtly dining traditions. More recently, scholars interested in the history and archaeology of alcohol and the
active role of artifacts have approached punch drinking from alternative, post-modern theoretical angles. This paper argues that our current methods for analyzing and comparing the cultural importance of punch from its material remains inadequately address the specifics of punch consumption, which in turn undermine prior theoretical interpretations. I offer a new model for the material culture analysis of punch bowls informed by archaeometric data on capacity upon which more meaningful interpretations of drinking might be based.

**Broadbent, Noel**

*Excavations in Bladensburg: The site of Joshua Barney’s Engagement with the British on August 24, 1814*

A volunteer archaeology effort, organized by the Benjamin Harrison Society, has resulted in GPR, EMI and soil-coring as well as test trenching at the location of Joshua Barney’s 1814 engagement with the British on Bladensburg Road at the DC-Maryland boundary. This location has been largely covered over by the intersection of Eastern Avenue, but the remains of a building, possibly relating to the barn described in battlefield accounts, have been discovered on Reservation 520.

**Brock, Terry**

*African American Life and the 19th Century Plantation at St. Mary’s City*

During the middle of the 19th century, the space that is now St. Mary’s City was a large plantation owned by Dr. John Brome and the home to almost 60 enslaved African American laborers. This presentation will examine recent research on the physical landscape of this plantation, the architecture of the enslaved peoples, and the changes that occurred after emancipation. In particular, it will examine the impact this transition from enslaved to free had on those who dwelled at the plantation. This paper demonstrates how archaeology and documentary evidence are helping to shed new light on the lives of a largely forgotten people who lived and labored on the St. Mary’s landscape during the 19th century.

**Burke, Brendan**

*George Washington’s Potomac: Ongoing Maritime Research at Mount Vernon and the Search for the Miniature Ship Federalist*

During the winter of 2009-2010 a collaborative research effort began by the Institute of Maritime History, George Washington’s Mount Vernon, and the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program to investigate waters of the Potomac River adjacent to Mount Vernon. The project has also been in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Maryland Historic Trust. Phase I of this project was the first in a series of planned phases to survey the main trunk of the river and two tributaries to learn more about the maritime landscape of an 18th century plantation, a plantation that has been vigorously researched and documented with great detail ashore. However, the waters adjacent to Mount Vernon have remained largely unexplored despite being a center of the plantation’s most profitable enterprise, a shad fishery. During this phase of field work, carried out in April of 2010, over two hundred lane-miles of survey were insonified, at least two wrecks were identified within the survey boundary and numerous targets have been identified for diver investigation. A centerpiece of the project is the Federalist, a miniature ship given to Washington by the Merchants of Baltimore in 1788 and personally presented by Captain Joshua Barney, naval hero of the American Revolution. The little ship was lost in a hurricane only six weeks after arrival and we hope to locate any surviving remains. This presentation documents the progress made to date, and outlines future work planned by the research collective.

**Callaghan, Colin**

*Atlatls: A Weighted Effect*

The atlatl is a tool used for throwing a spear whether for hunting, sport, or warfare, and found predominantly in the Eastern Woodlands. Boatstone or bannerstone weights were sometimes attached to the atlatl itself, presumably to increase the force of the throw, although the effect the weights may have had on force, accuracy, and on the human arm remains unclear. Based on
measurements and weights taken from a bannerstone collection held at West Chester University, simulated weights ranging from 70 to 220 grams were used by volunteer atlatl throwers in an experiment designed to test these questions. Working closely with the Anthropology and Kinesiology Departments at WCU, the research includes using high speed cameras, motion tracking software, an atlatl and spears, as well as volunteer throwers to test the hypothesis that different sized weights will have the same effect on throwers with different body masses, showing a relatively average increase in force.

Campbell, Emilie
XRF Analysis of Ceramic Sherds Found at Chesapeake Bay Archeological Sites
X-ray fluorescence (XRF) has been developed as a non-destructive tool with which to analyze the elemental composition of cultural artifacts ranging from paintings, coins, stoneware and ceramics. In the case of ceramics, the varying concentrations of point defects, such as mineral or metal deposits, can be evaluated in order to determine the region of origin for the clay. This study examines the concentrations of various elements within pottery samples from selected sites within the Chesapeake Bay area. A calibration curve developed from samples of multiple types of clay standards shows distinct concentrations of different elements in each. Comparisons of these concentrations with the local samples will ascertain the primary type of clay present in each sample. This analysis will determine the provenance of these archaeological samples.

Chadwick-Moore, Jennifer
Going, Going, Gone: Impacts of Sea Level Rise on Archeological Resources in Maryland
This presentation will discuss the work being done in Maryland on the potential impacts of sea level rise on archeological resources. It will include the results of a vulnerability assessment and possible next steps needed for protection and documentation. Twenty percent of all recorded archeological sites in Maryland would be potentially impacted by sea level rise at zero to five foot inundation levels. The types of sites most at risk include Paleoindian, Contact Period and Seventeenth Century sites. Because sites are disappearing at an alarming rate, the archeological community, both locally and nationally, needs to raise awareness of these issues and take action.

Chiarulli, Beverly
Late Prehistoric Patterns of Raw Material Exploitation in Western Pennsylvania
During the Late Prehistoric period in Western Pennsylvania, at least four major lithic raw material types were used for the manufacture of a limited number of tools. The tool forms are primarily small triangular projectile points and flake tools. An analysis of the assemblages from villages in the Central Allegheny valley has found that sources of the major raw material types are regionally available and were used throughout the area. While for some material types, the materials generally reflect distance to the sources, there are some materials that are present in greater than expected quantities. All of the examined village assemblages contain tools and late stage reduction debitage from all of the raw material types suggesting that the there was little differentiation in the materials. Instead, the use of raw materials reflects proximity to sources and some perceived qualitative differences in the materials.

Clark, David T.
The Lab School Site (51NW99): Developing Archaeological Stewardship in the Backyard of the Laboratory School of Washington
Long term, non-intensive professional archaeological research incorporating on-site student training programs has revealed a prehistoric multi-component, lithic workshop site overlooking the Potomac River, at the Palisades near Washington D.C. This program highlights archaeological research at an accidentally discovered “backyard” archaic site and the training of school students to excavate the site. As a result, students, staff and administrators at the Lab School have become stewards of the archaeological past.
Clarke, David

*Climate Changes Impact to Archaeological Sites in Delaware: A Proactive Approach to Historic Preservation*

Delaware, being a low lying coastal state, will be directly impacted by climate change. This paper will examine the impacts of sea level rise to known Archaeological sites in Delaware. A proactive approach to Historic preservation will be explored to address a number of ethical and methodological questions under the National Historic Preservation Act: What can we do? What should we do? As stated in the Society for American Archaeologist's Principles of Ethics: “It is the responsibility of all Archaeologists to work for the long-term conservation and protection of the Archaeological record by practicing and promoting stewardship of the Archaeological record. Stewards are both caretakers of and advocates for the Archaeological record for the benefit of all people; as they investigate and interpret the record, they should use the specialized knowledge they gain to promote public understanding and support for its long-term preservation.”

Collins, Crystal

*Playing in the Dirt: The Archaeology of Childhood at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*

The identification and interpretation of children within the archaeological record is of growing interest to the disciplines of anthropology and archaeology. This project uses historical archaeology to investigate the everyday lives of enslaved children by drawing on ethnographic material from the 1930s WPA narratives, written documents, and the artifact assemblages of two slave quarters at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. Ideas of play, literacy, work, and personal adornment are highlighted, as I focus on the challenges and benefits of using historical archaeology to locate the presence of children within the archaeological record.

Cresson, Jack

*Parts of a Whole, Out of One Come Many: Flakes, Cores and Products*

A live demonstration of flake and core variability to show products, process and consumption, and a static demonstration on ‘The Other Argillites,’ a presentation of poorly-understood and defined argillaceous/shales, their physical nature, coloration, patination and cultural use.

Cross, Kathryn

*Least Resistance? Cost-Path Analysis and Hunter-Gatherer Mobility in the Virginia Blue Ridge*

Archaeological research of Early Archaic through Early Woodland sites at the Wintergreen Resort Community, in Nelson County, Virginia has demonstrated that hunter-gatherer bands were stockpiling quartzite in order to create a predictable resource on the mountain. The quartzite was most likely obtained from a known quarry at Torry Ridge, a distance of over five miles away. This paper discusses the Geographic Information System (GIS)-based least cost-path analysis performed in order to evaluate the paths of movement between the sites of Crawford Knob 1, Upper Grassy Ridge 1, Laurelwood 4, Peggy's Pinch, Pond Hollow 2, and Pryors Camp (44NE153) and known quarries at Torry Ridge. The GIS least cost-path analysis determines the most efficient route between points on the landscape, taking in to account factors such as topography. Underlying this analysis is the assumption that hunter-gatherer bands would choose to move across the landscape in the most efficient manner. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) is used in order to locate and map significant points between the sites and the quarries in order to understand the sites in the context of larger mobility patterns.

Cunningham, Kevin

*Kristen A. Beckman's Decade of DelDOT Delights*

Beginning in 2001 Skelly and Loy's cultural resources group under the direction of Dr. Beckman began a decade of creative, innovative and imaginative research on numerous landscapes and site types for the Delaware Department of Transportation. Various models, hypotheses, experiments upon the record, scientific and public advancements made to the state as a result of the Skelly and Loy team will be synthesized and presented.
Davis, Carthon III and Kerri Barile

*From Suburban Plantation to Urban Playground: An Archaeological Exploration of Tudor Place in Washington, D.C.*

Completed in 1816, the Tudor Place originally rested atop a knoll on eight-and-a-half acres, within a small city—Georgetown. As the city quickly turned from a suburb to an urban expansion of our fast-growing national capital, Tudor Place retained five-and-a-half acres of the original plot. Despite several alterations to the formal landscape, the property remains relatively intact. In late fall 2010, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted an extensive Phase I archaeological survey across the entire parcel. The driving focus of the study was to identify late-eighteenth century sites. Research concluded with the identification of demolished outbuildings, physical evidence of landscape alterations, and intriguing elements suggestive of possible enslaved African American activity. While answering several questions, discoveries from the investigation present new areas of scholarly interest, as well as identify the need for more intensive archaeological research.

Demitroff, Mark, Jack A. Cresson and Dmitry A. Streletskiy

*Ancient Climate Change and Cultural Use of Periglacial Landscapes, Pinelands National Reserve, USA*

The legacy of the Ice Age in southern New Jersey is enriched by adding cultural context to recent cryostratigraphic studies of the region’s Coastal Plain. Frozen ground and thermokarst processes created a suite of distinct structures. Strong katabatic winds from the Ice Sheet sculpted surficial terrain through sand deposition and deflation. Climate-related food scarcity would have been a distinct disadvantage to any culture that may have been present at the end of the last glacial period. Later, with conditions stabilizing during the Holocene, blowouts, dunes, springs, and ancient braided river channels were visited more frequently as subsistence activities diversified. Playa-like basins called spungs became important watering holes and attracted game animals. Windblown sand patches and lunettes rimming their southeastern shores become the loci of trailheads and campsites. European settlers modified these Indian trails and found closed basins opportune places for refreshment, sites for early taverns, and nucleation points for settlements.

DeRoche, Dee

*Using the Collections of Virginia’s Department of Historic Resources*

DHHR’s extensive collection of six million plus artifacts and supporting documentation has been amassed over more than 40 years and includes examples of the full temporal, geographical and typological range of Virginia archaeology. The collection’s potential uses for research, education and interpretation are equally vast. Past and current examples of material characterization, technological studies, environmental reconstruction, regional comparisons and development of teaching tools based on the collection as well as its notable contributions to exhibits will be presented along with plans and suggestions for future uses of this unique resource.

Dugas, Lisa, Jonathan Lothrop, and David Cremeens

*Prehistoric Archaeology and Landscapes in Southern Maryland*

This paper reports on recent archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery investigations of prehistoric Native American sites in southern Maryland, conducted as part of a proposed gas pipeline corridor study through Calvert, Charles, and Prince George’s Counties. We first describe the distribution of geomorphic landscapes across the project corridor based on georarchaeological investigations, and then consider the relation of these landscapes to identified prehistoric site locations through time. Comparison with previous regional research offers insights on Archaic and Woodland land use in southern Maryland’s Coastal Plain between the Chesapeake and Potomac basins. We also describe data recovery investigations at the Phillip's Meadows site (18Ch654), focusing on evidence for Late Archaic toolstone procurement, technology, and settlement, comparing these findings to other Archaic occupations in the Mattawoman drainage.
Ebright, Carol
*The Koubek Ossuary: A Case Study*

Phase 2 investigations conducted by the Maryland State Highway Administration for a bridge replacement project resulted in the discovery of a pristine Native American ossuary on the Koubek Site, located along Tuckahoe Creek in the central Delmarva Peninsula. The site has both typical and atypical aspects compared to other Maryland ossuary sites. Based on remote sensing results, the bridge replacement project was altered to avoid the ossuary and another suspected burial feature. The extensive coordination for this project with federally recognized tribes, non-recognition Maryland Indian groups, federal and state agencies, the property owner, and various parts of SHA, makes it a case study for treatment of Native American human remains in a compliance setting. Competing agency regulations required damage to significant archeological deposits in order to conduct data recovery, and limited our ability to fully investigate the limits of disturbance as mandated by a carefully crafted Memorandum of Agreement.

Ebright, Carol
*Regional Lithic Materials*

Samples of lithic material types from prehistorically utilized regional sources will be exhibited. Workshop participants will be able to examine and handle materials that are commonly found as artifacts on Middle Atlantic archeological sites.

Ellis, Sarah
*Hill Top Plantation: Urban Archaeology and Community Identity*

Urban archaeology has revolutionized local cultural histories, often in areas that are underserved and whose communities have been overlooked. A recent example comes from Harrisonburg, Virginia, where construction associated with a federal block grant uncovered what may be the remains of one of the largest ante-bellum plantation houses in the region. During the initial stages of construction in Ralph Sampson City Park, wood-molded brick and cut limestone, as well as various artifacts dating to the mid-late 19th century, were unearthed in an area where no archeological sites had been recorded. However, information from local historians indicated that this was the location of Hill Top Plantation, a 600-acre farm whose Greek Revival brick house burned in 1869. In compliance with Section 106 and overseen by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, an archaeological investigation was initiated to evaluate the integrity and significance of the site, where the prominent African-American educator, Lucy Simms, was born into slavery in the Robert Gray household. Field investigations were conducted in two phases and yielded much archeological evidence that a plantation home did in fact exist upon the hill. Hill Top provides a case study of the archeological resources that exist within modern cityscapes, as well as a model for working with municipalities to preserve these sites.

Espenshade, Christopher
*Reproduction of a Taino Petroglyph: Thoughts on Labor and Skill*

The data recovery excavations at site PO-29, south-central Puerto Rico, discovered a wide range of rock art. The carving of designs into rock is often assumed to have been quite time-consuming, yet few studies have addressed the labor necessary. In an effort to gauge the time and labor involved in creating the site petroglyphs, a reproduction was produced using materials available in the adjacent river bed. With simple, period-appropriate tools, an untrained carver reproduced a simple petroglyph in three hours. The possible implications regarding control of technology and ritually-charged iconography

Espenshade, Christopher
*Pottery of the Threemile Creek Rockshelter (46MS305) Beyond Sherd Counts*

Pottery from data recovery excavations at the Threemile Creek Rockshelter was subjected to detailed technological, stylistic, and formal analyses. Sixty percent of the recovered pottery, by weight, was sorted to 29 sample vessels from the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. The vessel-based analysis provided the data necessary for evaluation of post-depositional
processes in this West Virginia rockshelter. The analysis further provided insight into the technological decisions made by Late Woodland potters. Lastly, the results were used to model the intensity and nature of the occupation of the shelter.

**Fairfax County Cultural Resources Management and Protection Section**

*Recent Archaeological Investigations at Colchester*

In 2007, the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) acquired approximately 135 acres at the confluence of the Occoquan and Potomac Rivers on Mason Neck in Virginia. The land has been set aside as a cultural and natural resource preserve, and archaeologists are evaluating resources within the park for National Register eligibility. A major resource on the property consists of several lots within the plotted boundary of the colonial port town Colchester, incorporated in 1753 and in decline by the early 1800s. Additional resources include a Late Woodland occupation on the riverfront, a possible cemetery site, and several primary historical deposits that are generally contemporary with the age of Colchester. Archaeological investigations conducted by the FCPA began in early October 2010 and will continue into mid-2012. Volunteer involvement and public outreach are a vital part of the FCPA's mission, and include partnerships with local universities, preservation organizations, avocational archaeologists, and stakeholder groups.

Fedowitz, Liz nd Sharon Norquest

*Rediscovering the Town Center: Conservation Case Studies of Artifacts from HSMC*

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

Forhan, Tom

*Cultural Landscapes and “Wilderness”: Historic Archaeology of the Riley Tract Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C.*

Rock Creek Park is a large urban forest within the District of Columbia, administered by the NPS. Before the government acquired the land in 1890, the area was farmed by a diverse group of landowners and tenants, including William Riley, who owned 100 acres. Left relatively undisturbed, this heavily wooded parkland contains intact 19th century cultural landscapes. Today the area is used regularly by hikers, runners, dog-walkers and people on horseback, and is informally referred to as the “wilderness” area of the park. Not all of the public is aware of the land’s history, and some believe it is native forest. Survey of the 100 acres revisited two recorded sites, and located four unreported structures as well as several cultural landscape features: a stone wall, a dam, two terraced fields, and a vineyard. Most of the structures and landscape features are associated with the late 19th century Riley farmstead.

Formica, Tracy

*Debitage Analysis: Making Sense of the Trees and the Forest*

Interpretation of site use and function relies on the primary constituent of most lithic assemblages, debitage. Individual flake types and their characteristics reveal a range of activities, but not the quantifiable interpretation offered by mass analysis. Generating distribution data from a debitage sample, according to a defined set of size increments, allows further insight. Mass analysis data can be used in conjunction with technological or systemic debitage characterization to identify lithic manufacturing trajectories. This approach to lithic analysis
demonstrates precision and efficacy in our research methods, as applied to several prehistoric sites in the eastern U.S.

Furr, Gary  
*Search for the S.S. Wawaset*  
This presentation delineates the US Navy Diving - NAVEODTECHDIV Underwater Post Blast Explosive Forensics Capabilities, similarity in search and recovery of evidence or artifacts. This past summer the unit played a key role in the relocation of the steamer *Wawaset* in the Potomac River. The ship caught fire and sank yards from shore in August 1873 with the loss of 82 lives. The dive training and techniques used in discovering the *Wawaset* are addressed.

Galke, Laura  
*The Rewards of Small Finds Analysis*  
Personal property and objects used for individual adornment conveyed important messages for their past owners about identity, gender, class, and social status. However for a variety of reasons, archaeologists typically expend few resources toward the study of these "small finds." Intensive analysis of these artifacts first requires accurate identification followed by thorough research using both primary records and scholarly works that contextualize past societies and material culture. Using eighteenth-century small finds recovered from the boyhood home of George Washington in Virginia, commonplace examples (including buckles, wig curlers, and a tambour hook) are highlighted that have yielded valuable information about chronology, function, class, or gender. This presentation demonstrates that, when studied conscientiously, small finds can dramatically transform site interpretation, yielding a more powerful and relevant understanding about the lives and motivations of past peoples.

Gladu, Stephen  
*An XRF Analysis of Flint Artifacts from the Zekiah Swamp*  
An archeological survey of a Native American settlement in southern Maryland has yielded what appear to be European flint artifacts. These pieces of flint or chert may indicate contact with European settlers. This study analyzes these chert artifacts using X-Ray Fluorescence. The relative concentrations of Ca, Zn, Sr, Sn, Fe, Ti, and Ni normalized to the Raleigh peak are used to categorize the samples. Chert from known source locations as well as chert from two known English colonial sites were analyzed and compared to the chert artifacts from the Native American site to determine the probable source of origin. The chert found at the Native American sites was found to be indistinguishable from the chert at the English colonial sites.

Graverson, Poul Erik  
*An Analysis of Petalas Blade Caches in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania*  
Caches of argillite blades, which are often referred to as Petalas blades, have been discovered across much of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and other Middle Atlantic states. Some of these discoveries are recent; however, many significant finds were made in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some of these caches have been previously analyzed; however, many have not. This study employs Geographic Information Systems, experimentation, and artifact and data analysis to analyze these caches. It examines their distribution, function, and meaning. Petalas blades were once thought to be used for the processing of anadromous and other migratory fish. Through research, analysis, experimentation, and an intensive series of spatial analyses an alternative hypothesis is presented. Some of these argillite caches were undoubtedly used for the process of fish (migratory and non-migratory); however, others were definitely not used to this end and were perhaps instead instruments of trade.

Guercin, Richard  
*Investigation of a B-25 Mitchell Bomber Crash Site: Considerations of Archaeology’s Future Past*  
February 2, 1943 marks a night when Sharp Top Mountain in Bedford, Virginia was set ablaze by the crash of B-25 Mitchell Bomber. Though reports at the time indicated that the United States
military had removed the crew and the plane much still remains. Large sections of the bomber lay atop the surface of the impact area making it ideal for preliminary investigation. This paper focuses the crash site to illustrate the importance of archaeological sites from the 20th Century and their implications on archaeology in the near future.

Gundy, Barbara

*Threemile Creek Rockshelter (46MS305) Data Recovery*

Threemile Creek Rockshelter (46MS305) was identified during archaeological survey of the Henderson to High Speed Connector portion of the West Virginia U.S. Route 35 Improvements project sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH). The rockshelter (46MS305) is a thinly stratified, Late Woodland site located southeast of the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. Excellent preservation conditions allowed the identification of numerous cultural features, and the recovery of thousands of artifacts including unmodified and modified bone, lithics, ceramics, and archaeobotanical materials. The artifactual materials in concert with radiometric dates which confirmed the Late Woodland period uses/occupations of the site allowed consideration of questions related to site formation processes, seasonality and settlement, patterns of reuse, subsistence, the organization of technology, and mortuary/ritualistic behavior.

Harris, Chandra

*Historic Cemetery Identification in Washington, D.C.*

Washington, D.C. once had over 200 burial grounds within city limits. Many were relocated or forgotten with development hiding above-ground traces until new construction disturbs them. Rather than being reactive after accidental discovery of graves and cemetery-related objects, the DC HPO has been proactively identifying and documenting historic cemeteries city-wide. The goals are to prevent unexpected disinterment of human remains, protect undisturbed cemeteries, and avoid construction delays. Historical documentation from maps, books, indexes, city records, and personal accounts have been collated into a database. Each viable location is mapped to a GIS data layer in an ongoing effort by HPO staff, interns, and volunteers. Many locations are vague, so precise boundaries cannot be established. Systematic ground-truthing has not occurred but will be needed to verify the locations. While much future research is needed to complete the GIS layer, it is already an important tool for compliance project reviews.

Harris, Matt

*A Reconsideration of Glacial Event Timing, Sediments, Climate Change and Human Habitation in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, New Jersey*

A 1978 archaeological evaluation of the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge (GSNWR) concluded that to best understand the prehistory of the refuge, we needed a better understanding of glacial history, paleo environments, and settlement systems within Passaic valley. This project seeks to address these needs by using relevant geologic and cultural data to refine our understanding of how humans interacted with the Great Swamp environment and how the changing environment affected archaeological deposits. The timing of Late Pleistocene glacial events, post-glacial draining of the Glacial Lake Passaic, and mid-Holocene warm and cold cycles all provided valuable data on understanding what is known about the prehistory of the GSNWR. This paper will explore the relevant research questions, synthesize the available data, and provide models for prehistoric land-use and site location sensitivity.

Hatch, D. Brad

*Where have all the Deer Heads Gone: Faunal Analysis, Chronology, and Native American Interaction at the Hallowes Site (44WM6)*

The Hallowes site, excavated in the late 1960s, is one of the earliest British sites on Virginia’s Northern Neck as well as one of the few fortified houses discovered in the Chesapeake. Despite its unique character, little has been done with the collection from this site. Currently, a reanalysis of the material from 44MW6 is being conducted at the University of Tennessee. As a part of this,
the faunal analysis has revealed some interesting patterns indicating that the site may be earlier than previously thought. In addition, the faunal remains, when combined with the history of the site’s earliest European settler, John Hallowes, are able to reveal certain aspects of European and Native American interaction along the Potomac River Valley in the seventeenth-century.

Hayes, Raymond  
*Fingerprint Analyses in Underwater Archaeology*  
X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of submerged cultural resources is now available and affordable using hand-held, portable and field-compatible units. Elemental fingerprints obtained from these XRF units enable complementary data to be collected for identification of unknown objects or contents. From those fingerprints, comparisons may be made between and among similar materials from the same site or from different sites. Chemical hazards such as toxic heavy metals (e.g., lead, chromium or arsenic) may be confirmed to protect conservators, curators and others who handle these materials. Trace elements in both geological and biological specimens are revealed through XRF fingerprint analyses. Interpretations about the use, origin or historical significance of submerged cultural resources may be made based upon their chemical composition. X-ray fluorescence should be considered for adoption as adjunctive technology for researchers interested in the chemical analyses of powders, liquids and solids recovered from shipwrecks or other underwater archaeological sites.

Hayward, Ann  
*Sands of Time: The Sedimentation of Port Tobacco*  
Port Tobacco was a flourishing commercial hub until its waterway filled with sediment, preventing large trade vessels access. Eventually the river became little more than a marshy stream, despite many attempts to restore it. This brought about political, economic, and environmental catastrophe. Port Tobacco lost its place on trade routes and court session and became a sleepy village with a population of 15. Stratigraphic and archival analysis reveals why, when, and how the hills around the town slid down to stifle the river and stunt the future of Port Tobacco.

Higbee, Jeanne  
*An Analysis of the Benefits of Certain Recovery Methods for Small Finds at Mount Vernon’s South Grove Midden*  
An increase in the use of flotation and water screening in the past thirty years illustrates the importance of small finds at a site. These techniques have become commonplace at many archaeological sites, for the recovery of botanical, faunal, and artifactual remains. Studies have shown that the use of these recovery methods, though highly effective in retrieving small finds, can be a rather time consuming and costly endeavor. Though these are valid reasons, the question arises: how should one weigh the cost-benefit of archaeology? This paper discusses an attempt to find a balance between the importance for an increase in NISP (number of individual specimen) and richness from a site and the dilemma of cost and manpower needed to execute it. The ongoing processing of water screened and floated materials from Mount Vernon’s South Grove Midden will be the case study presented, with a focus on the bead assemblage recovered.

Hurry, Silas and Lisa Young  
*Designing a 21st Century Archaeological Facility for the 17th Century Capital of Maryland*  
Beginning in 2000, Historic St. Mary’s City, in conjunction with St. Mary’s College of Maryland, started the process of designing new archaeological laboratories and a curation facility for the study, processing and storage of archaeological artifacts recovered from St. Mary’s City, a National Historic Landmark and museum located on the site of Maryland’s first settlement and 17th century capital. After numerous starts and stops, formal design with architects began in 2008. This study will relate the process, challenges and innovations encountered in designing these new state-of-the-art facilities. It is hoped that this study will assist others planning such facility upgrades and provide a roadmap to best practices in this regard.
Jasienski, Jonah and Helen Bilinski

Steatite Quarry Tools

Quarrying was a crucial part of prehistoric American Indian technologies during the Transitional Archaic Period. During that time, steatite was obtained mostly from bedrock outcrops for production into a variety of vessel forms. Analysis of quarry tools, manufacturing debris, and artifacts recovered from recent excavations at the Christiana Quarry Complex in Southeastern Pennsylvania along with examination of an archival collection from the same area indicate that early stage quarry tools were somewhat specialized. The analysis suggests that preliminary extraction and vessel formation was done with the trifacial pick with further refinement done using a bifacial chisel.

Kalin, Jeffrey

Talking Flakes

In the analysis of flaked stone tools, process is descriptive of product. Stone debitage clusters may reveal distinct manufacturing patterns. This display illustrates how individual flake characteristics and mass flake data can be used to provide insight into manufacturing behaviors and techniques. Distinct differences in debitage quantity, size and flake attributes are produced by the manufacture of different types of flaked stone tools. Samples of debitage produced from different manufacturing stages, techniques, and tool types will be displayed.

Katz, Gregory

Bellevue's Tell-tale Heart (51SW7): Accokeek Vessels under the Floorboards

In the fall of 2009, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) carried out a Phase II investigation of Site 51SW7 at the Bellevue Housing Complex in the District of Columbia. The site was first identified in the late nineteenth century (Proudfit 1889) and noted as an Indian village, but was quickly forgotten and military housing was built on the site in the 1940s. The houses reached obsolescence and were demolished in the mid-1990s, but with the demolition the site was rediscovered and preserved by the U.S. Navy. The 2009 Phase II investigation determined that the site has a substantial Early Woodland period occupation, with the preservation of Accokeek ceramics, as well as postmolds and part of a hearth. Fragments of a fairly large pot were found and restoration of the vessel is planned. The site is now thought to be a camp perhaps related to seasonal fish runs on the Potomac.

Kerns, Mechelle

What Lies Beneath... Legg's Dependence “Kitchen” Excavations

Renovations of the 18th century Legg’s Dependence uncovered a sheet-midden that contained materials from occupants of the home during the last 250 years. The Anne Arundel County Archeological Society, a chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland undertook emergency excavations with support from the Maryland Historical Trust and the enthusiastic homeowners. Thousands of artifacts were recovered from soils removed by construction crews and evidence of previous structural elements was documented. Among the finds were two gold finger rings, many pairs of shoes, and a rich collection of domestic items that represents the families that have lived on the property since the 1760s.

King, Clinton

Archaeology Incorporated: Ownership and its Impact on Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia

Archaeology is many times viewed as occurring within a vacuum, both to the practitioner and to the public. However, archaeology is affected by past and current political and social conditions, as well as by those who wish to change those conditions in the future. This can be especially true when an archaeological resource and its excavation is controlled by a corporate entity, association, committee or any other group that has specific views on past, current and future cultural trends. In this paper I will look at the archaeology of Jamestown, Virginia at three distinct periods, the late 1800s, the 1930s-50s, and the mid-1990s to early 2000s. Within these three periods I will discuss how the very doing of archaeology along with its interpretive role was
guided by and changed through the owner of the site, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities now named Preservation Virginia. A special emphasis will be placed on the New Deal CCC excavations and how the excavators were perceived in the community.

King, Julia
*A Landscape of Early Colonial Encounters*
Three seasons of documentary and archaeological survey work in the Wicomico River and Zekiah Swamp drainages are beginning to frame a spatial history of life in this part of the Potomac valley in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Distributions of archaeological sites, the people who lived at or visited them, their associated material culture, and the access these sites provided to ecological, social, and political resources are revealing a complex, continuously dynamic landscape of Native, English, and African interaction. Although much of the evidence consists of survey-level data, this material, in its spatial context, is nonetheless of great value for exploring relations of power and identity in the colonial context.

Klein, Michael
*Azrael in the Middle Atlantic: Climate Change and Society in the Chesapeake Region*
Major, large-scale transformations of the social and natural environments inhabited by Native Americans accompanied the shift from the Pleistocene to the Holocene, the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland, and the arrival of Europeans on the North American continent. This paper focuses on data from the period between roughly 2500 and 300 B.C. I evaluate the role of the entwined transformation in the social and natural environment on societies of the period and consider the implications of the Late Archaic-Early Woodland data for the investigation of the effects of changing climate on social transformation more broadly. Large-scale environmental transformation appears to serve primarily as a destructive force in social transformation, rather than directing social evolution.

Kollmann, Dana
*Bioarchaeological Examination of the Quaker Hills Quarry (36LA1100) Skeletal Sample: A Funk Phase Shenks Ferry Site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*
This paper details the findings from an examination of 15 human skeletons recovered from the Quaker Hills Quarry site (36LA1100) in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This series includes 15 individuals ranging in age from infants to older adults. Bone preservation is moderate to poor and all of the skeletons are incomplete. While the degree of bone preservation precludes a detailed assessment of the remains, skeletal health appears to be generally good. There is little evidence of nutritional or infectious pathology, and the incidence of trauma is low. The majority of the identified illness is attributed to age-related degenerative processes and dental pathology associated with diet that is moderately rich in carbohydrates.

Krakker, James
*Pierce Farm Cache of Rhyolite Points, District of Columbia*
A cache of rhyolite points from Pierce farm in the District of Columbia is notable for historical and morphological reasons. The find documented to 1842 is among the first artifacts from the District of Columbia to enter the National Museum collections. The donor was Joshua Pierce, a prominent District of Columbia citizen in the mid-19th century. As a "closed association" the cache represents the morphology and metrics of points ostensibly in use if not manufactured at the same time.

Kreisa, Paul and Matt Cochran
*Modernity and Symbiosis in the District: The View from Two Late 19th-Early 20th Century Sites in the Rural Hinterland*
Washington, DC, is often thought of as our nation's highly urbanized Capitol, but this is a relatively recent development. Until shortly after World War I, the District was often conceptually divided into the federal City of Washington surrounded by the rural Washington County. The
GSA sponsored St. Elizabeth’s project has allowed for investigations at two late 19th-early 20th century rural farm sites in the District. The results of investigations have allowed researchers to examine the nature and pace of modernization in rural Washington County and the symbiosis between rural and urban areas of the District. This paper presents the results of investigations at these two sites and examines issues of rural modernity within the larger context of urbanization.

**Kuncio, Gerald**

**Kristen Beckman's Vision and Leadership: Creative Mitigation and the Tunkhannock Bypass Project**

Kristen Beckman always supported expanding the possibilities inherent in cultural resources investigations and always demanded excellence in all deliverables. On the Tunkhannock Bypass project, this included pushing for creative mitigation measures, including a National Register historic district nomination and a walking tour brochure for the town. The paper will discuss the process followed in creating both, including the notable partnership forged between Skelly and Loy and a core group of dedicated community volunteers; the latitude Kristen gave to the preparer in completing the mitigation measures; and the oversight she provided on the projects. The projects illustrated both Kristen's vision and leadership style.

**Landers, Diane**

**Kristen Beckman: Personal Reflections of a Colleague and Friend**

A light went out in the archaeological community in November of 2009. An archaeologist with that rare combination of “street smarts”, scholarship, and humor, Kristen Beckman, passed away. Kristen was also my best friend for over 30 years, my protégée, and... my stiffest competition in the CRM business. Our personal and professional lives were intertwined in every sense of the word. In this paper I will honor Kristen as my friend and my colleague with some amusing anecdotes of her personality, her professional career, and her extreme sense of business savvy in the CRM Industry.

**Langley, Susan**

**Drawing Lines on Water: Delineating Maritime Battles in the Chesapeake**

The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program initiated one of its busiest field seasons in 2010 and foresees projects carrying through 2012. A major project included examination of six areas where maritime action took place during either the Revolutionary War or War of 1812 through funding from the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program. Other projects are discussed elsewhere in this session.

**Lattanzi, Gregory**

**Lithic Caches: Their Function, Purpose, and Meaning in a Middle Atlantic Cultural Context**

The practice of caching is poorly understood in the Middle Atlantic region. All caches can be divided into at least two categories - functional and ritual. While caches come in all types, shapes, and sizes, lithic caches are an especially useful analytical tool for examining prehistoric behavior over time. A number of Middle Atlantic lithic caches, (e.g., celts, jasper ovate blade, argillite petalas blades) have been identified in the archaeological literature. This display presents some of those caches, mostly from New Jersey, and the author will discuss their potential function, hypothesized purpose and intended meaning.

**Lozny, Ludomir**

**The Archaeology of Human Adaptability: Multi-Causal Explanations of Cultural Change and Continuity**

I review cases of human responses to ecological stress to see what data might be useful for archaeologists and employ human ecology to explain causal connections between climatic and socioeconomic and political fluctuations. Landscapes undergoing climate change and human adaptive strategies are discussed in the context of socioeconomic and political events. Evidence include paleoclimatic, paleoecological, and ethnographic data on land management, group cooperation, opportunistic use of the environment, settlement pattern, warfare, societal collapse, population dynamics, migrations, adaptive resource management systems, and local ecological
knowledge. I conclude that environmental changes force communities to alter rules and socioeconomic rationales. Socioecological transformations materialize in evidence related to sustainable livelihoods such as physical and social infrastructure, and policies related to continuous and punctuated socioeconomic and political processes to mitigate the “tragedy of the commons.”

Lowery, Darrin and John Wah
Current Research at Archaeological Sites on Lower Delmarva Peninsula: A Summary of 2009 and 2010 Interdisciplinary Fieldwork
Recent archaeological excavations and radiometric dates for a series of prehistoric sites on the lower Delmarva Peninsula have imparted new data relative to the region’s prehistoric cultural chronological sequence. These data supplemented with new radiometric dates for some of Delmarva’s “classic” archaeological sites help us better understand the relationship between the prehistoric cultural complexes that are allegedly reported on the peninsula. In sum, advancements in developing a region’s archaeological sequence can only be generated by challenging ingrained ideas with tangible scientific data from various geoscientific fields of study.

Lucas, Michael
Long-term Public Stewardship Strategies and Compliance Archaeology
Compliance archaeology is both a proactive procedure involving the evaluation of resources and reactive process where survey or excavation are initiated by an undertaking as defined through carefully constructed local, state, and federal guidelines. If present, the public outreach components of this process such as websites, brochures, and signage generally occur after the archaeology has been completed with little opportunity for long-term public involvement. One remedy for this is the active incorporation of CRM findings into public interpretive programming. This paper explores the benefits of cultural resource management to the public using an interpretive approach within the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in Prince George’s County Maryland. Incorporating the results of CRM projects into long-term interpretive goals of land acquisition, park planning and development projects, and ongoing public outreach projects is one method of combining the findings of short-term compliance driven archaeology with the goals of public stewardship.

Luckenbach, Al
Pig Point: The Second Season at a Deeply Stratified Site in Maryland
Last year, a number of significant finds were reported from the first season at Pig Point (18AN50) on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Seven feet of cultural strata revealed rich Woodland middens, evidence of structures over a span of 3-4,000 years, Archaic Period triangular points, with Bifurcate and Kirk components in the deepest layers. The 2010 season continued the discovery of surprisingly complex ceramics, as well as exotics such as an Adena tube pipe fragment, marginella beads, and drilled canines. It also saw the extension of the site’s C-14 dating back as far as eight millennia, from pits containing bone, lithic tools and carbonized remains. Downhill from the first year’s excavation blocks, a newly opened area revealed intact Mockley and Accokeek middens, including pits with bone artifacts and carbonized nuts. Finally, surface collections have demonstrated the existence of a possible Paleo-Indian component at this prolific site.

Lynberg, Dan, John Dowdle, and David Howe
Underwater Reconnaissance in 2010 and 2011
IMH will present a summary report of its field work during 2010 and plans for 2011. Work in 2010 included reporting nine sites to the Maryland Historical Trust, partnering in survey projects to be addressed by other speakers in this session (Langley, Nowak and Burke), and assisting the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) at St. Augustine in their field school and field work, including assessment of two wrecks (one colonial and one possibly Civil War). Plans
for 2011 include returning to Mt Vernon to assess known sites and search for more, and mapping other sites en route, conducting a reconnaissance of six rivers for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, returning to Quantico VA to map what we believe to be the Confederate gunboat City of Richmond (ex ferry George Page), and to find other Civil War wrecks reported in the area. As well IMH will collaborate with MHT to scan a Civil War amphibious battlefield for Stafford County VA and to survey a Revolutionary War naval battlefield. The Institute will also provide boats and divers to assist LAMP in their annual field school, to continue work on the colonial wreck (recovered artifacts date 1740-1780), and to search for other wrecks in northern Florida, as well as mapping and assessing sites in the Chesapeake en route back from Florida.

Madden, Michael
Archaeological Issues Involving 19th and 20th Century Extractive Industries of the Chesapeake Bay: Field Verification versus Historic Research
In examining the field surveys of various late 19th early 20th century sites in the Chesapeake Bay area it has become evident how ephemeral many of these sites are to field investigation. Locations containing massive undertakings of bay related industries appear to leave few clues to what actually occurred on site and force the archaeologist to don the mantle of historian rather than field investigator. This paper is an attempt to increase awareness to this issue, and to illustrate some of the industries involved as examples of historic undertaking requiring changes to standard field methodologies and investigative techniques.

Marizan, Alyssa and Scott Lawrence
Archaeological Methods in the Restoration of St. Nicholas Cemetery
The St. Nicholas Church lies within the Patuxent River Naval Air Station in St Mary’s County, Maryland. In 1943, the US Navy mapped and transcribed the gravestones of the adjacent cemetery, and then toppled and buried all of them. Between 2003 and 2009 the project team recovered, restored, and re-erected 290 of 320 documented monuments. This excavation was not, specifically an archaeological endeavour; that is, it was not question-driven. The project was purely restorative. We offer the St. Nicholas Cemetery project as an example of archaeological methods used to serve non-archaeological purposes and constituencies.

Maslowski, Robert
Page Cord-Marked and the Huffman Phase
Some specific pottery designs such as Guilloche appear to be diagnostic of distinct ethnic or cultural groups. Page Cord-Marked was defined as a minor pottery type at the Keyser Farm Site in Page County, Virginia. The most diagnostic characteristic of this pottery type is an added rim strip decorated with parallel rows of cord impressions. The origin and center of distribution of this decoration appears to be the Huffman Phase located on the Jackson and Cow Pasture Rivers in Alleghany and Bath counties Virginia. Following the distribution of this design it may be possible to determine, special use areas, the annual hunting and gathering range of Huffman Phase populations, and the incorporation of Huffman individuals into other ethnic villages.

McHugh, Sean and Richard Veit
Off to War: What Archaeologists Do when They’re Not Fighting
This paper examines the lives and archaeological adventures of several amateur archaeologists and Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) members during World War II. Recently, the ASNJ completed the process of digitizing all of the Society’s bulletins and newsletters dating back to the organization’s founding in 1931. One byproduct of this process was the serendipitous rediscovery of numerous articles and letters written by ASNJ members serving in the armed forces during the Second World War. ASNJ members served in many theaters of the war, and a surprising number maintained their archaeological interests during their overseas service. They visited famous archaeological sites, discovered previously unknown sites, and wrote home about their archaeological finds. A few even wrote about their discoveries after the war was won.
Through these letters, the authors will piece together the wartime travels and experiences of ASNJ members during World War II. We also examine the war's impact on their lives and the subsequent practice of archaeology in New Jersey and the region.

**McMillan, Lauren**  
*Trade and Creolization in the Potomac River Valley: An Analysis of the Tobacco Pipes from the Hallowes Site (44WM6)*

Tobacco pipes are one of the most ubiquitous artifact types found on British colonial sites, and the location of John Hallowes' 17th century house in Westmoreland County, Virginia is no exception. Both European and locally made pipes were examined as a part of the reanalysis of the artifact collection that is currently being conducted by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The assemblage contains English and Dutch imported pipes, as well as locally made European style pipes and Chesapeake pipes. The tobacco pipes were used to not only help establish a site date, but also to understand trade and European/Native American interactions during the early settlement of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The pipes, in combination with other artifacts and historical documents, reflect how the 17th century Chesapeake was both connected to the broad Atlantic world and a place of localized economies.

**Means, Bernard**  
*Harsh Reality: American Indians Respond to the "Little Ice Age" in the Rugged Allegheny Mountains of Southwestern Pennsylvania*

Archaeologists once thought villagers abandoned the rugged Allegheny Mountains of southwestern Pennsylvania at the onset of the “Little Ice Age,” supposedly because maize agriculture became untenable. Recently obtained radiocarbon assays demonstrate that, rather than abandoning this region, American Indians chose to congregate into nucleated village communities. This was likely a way to foster cooperative behavior that enhanced maize agriculture under a more challenging climatic regime. Rather than being an inevitable cultural development, this paper examines the rise of village social organizations as part of a flexible social strategy designed to deal with environmental uncertainty.

**Miller, Henry**  
*Archaeology, Ideas and Towns: Discovering the Designers of Maryland’s First City*

Excavations in the 1980s led to the discovery that Maryland’s first capital was not the rambling hamlet implied by documents but a carefully planned city. Subsequent archaeological findings have strengthened this interpretation and the evidence suggests someone used fashionable Baroque concepts to create an urban design unique in the Americas. But who was responsible for planning and executing this long forgotten city plan? What ideas, educational backgrounds and cultural experiences may have influenced them in devising such an unusual layout for a colonial capital? And how does this city plan correspond with Cecil Calvert’s varied efforts to develop Maryland? This paper presents the most recent findings of the ongoing quest to decipher this significant archaeological discovery.

**Mitchell, Ruth**  
*“Fram’d Dwelling-house, old & crazy”: Investigating the 18th-century Hicks-Mackall Plantation in St. Mary’s City, Maryland*

During the 18th-century, St. Mary’s City was dominated by the Hicks and Mackall families. A large plantation was established here in 1755 by William Hicks. In 1774, he sold the plantation to John Mackall who occupied it until his death in 1813. Over that period, Mackall became one of the wealthiest men in St. Mary’s County. This paper will present findings from current excavations underway at this site, where two 20th-century St. Mary’s College structures slated for demolition currently stand. Documents indicate the main plantation house and numerous outbuildings stood in this area. Evidence regarding a recently discovered brick foundation as well as data about a large midden containing a rich diversity of 18th-century artifacts are presented. The many challenges of conducting archaeological work around still occupied College
buildings and coping with nearly 60 years of College-related site intrusions will also be considered.

Moeller, Roger
**Applying Anthropology**
Anthropology is more than studying primitive cultures. Although the allure of living the simple life in an exotic, tropical paradise following the Margaret Mead paradigm might be what attracted us to anthropology in the first place, reality set in when we had to find jobs and support our decadent, materialistic lifestyles. No, this is not a Marxist harangue on the evils of capitalism. This is how one person has applied anthropology in a wide variety of fields, disciplines, and circumstances.

Morehouse, Rebecca
**We Built the Big White Building. Now What?!: Why Curation is More than Just a "State-of-the-Art" Facility**
Thirteen years ago, the State of Maryland’s archaeological collections were moved into the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. While this move was an important first step in improving the storage conditions of the Maryland’s collections, there is much more to curation than just a “state-of-the-art” facility. In the years since the MAC Lab opened, curation staff has spent countless hours organizing, rehousing, and inventorying the State’s collections in an effort to promote their long term preservation, as well as make them more accessible to researchers, students, and other institutions for study, education, and exhibit. This paper will provide an update on the current status of Maryland’s collections, as well as highlight some of the successes and challenges facing the MAC Lab’s Curation Program in these difficult economic times.

Miller, Patricia, Douglas Mooney, and Jennifer Rankin
**Archaeological Investigations at 7NC-E-152: A Multi-Component Site near Churchman’s Marsh**
Archaeological investigations for the Delaware Department of Transportation’s Airport and Churchman’s Roads intersection improvement project resulted in the identification of a multi-component prehistoric archaeological site, designated 7NC-E-152. The site is situated on a wooded bench overlooking a first-order stream and the expansive wetlands associated with the Christina River and nearby Churchman’s Marsh. Diagnostic points and ceramics, along with one radiocarbon date, indicate occupations in the Archaic, Woodland I, and Woodland II periods. Three prehistoric features were identified, including a pit of unknown function, a cache of cobble tools, and an earth oven. Microwear analysis of tools provided information on the activities that took place at the site. Spatial analysis revealed a degree of temporal patterning that allowed for comparisons of site function among the periods of occupation. The investigations at 7NC-E-152 provided important information on prehistoric settlement around Churchman’s Marsh and the site’s role in the regional settlement patterns.

Nash, Carole
**Middle Atlantic Archaeology and Anthropocene Climate Change**
While many in our discipline argue that archaeology fulfills its social scientific mission in developing a theoretical body of knowledge keyed to universal cultural processes, the truth is we are not trained to enter the arena of professional discourse and press for the relevance of our studies to contemporary social and environmental problems. Yet, of all disciplines, archaeology – with its spatio-temporal scaling – is uniquely situated to provide the context for the long story of human adaptation. The emergence of ‘action’ or ‘engaged’ archaeology challenges us to step out of our particularist comfort zones and offer our expertise to modern communities under stress. Using contemporary climate change as a point of departure, this paper argues that the environmental tradition within Middle Atlantic archaeology creates a significant, cross-disciplinary skill set for understanding human responses to environmental change.
Archaeologists should be on the front lines of climate change research: we have more than analogies to offer as we wait for the Atlantic Ocean to lap at our backdoors.

Naunheimer, Abby

*A Statistical Analysis of Slave Quarter Locations in Virginia*

The study of slave quarters and plantation complexes is a very significant aspect of historic archaeology. While archaeologists learn a great deal by what they find hidden in the earth, this is not the only method by which to understand the past. Statistics is a powerful tool able to provide answers about multiple relationships a dataset may have. At first glance the use of statistics in historic archaeology may not seem very relevant, but if approached correctly, statistics in this field can shed light on previously unknown relationships. Plantation landscapes are vital to understanding the relationship between slaves, their masters and the built and natural environments. This paper sets out to reveal the relationship of Virginian slave quarters to the main house, the nearest water source (most often streams or rivers), and site elevation (measured at the quarter) through the use of statistics.

Neusius, Sarah and Beverly Chiarulli

*Late Woodland Sites, Sensitivity Models and Geophysical Investigations in Western Pennsylvania*

In 2001, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council began a program to investigate archaeological site distribution in selected watersheds in varied physiographic provinces throughout the Commonwealth. That research led to a larger project funded by the Transportation Enhancement Program to develop predictive models and treatment plans for the discovery and investigation of Late Woodland sites in these same regions. The idea for the Enhancement project started because of some conversations I had with Kristen Beckman and Peter Seigel of JMA. Although Kristen was not directly involved in the final project, it provides an example of her enthusiasm for collaborations. This paper describes the results of the Late Woodland Enhancement Project in the Conemaugh Watershed. In this project, we were able to combine the synthesis of information on Late Woodland sites with the development of site sensitivity models, and the development of effective strategies for the use of geophysical instruments in site survey.

Neyland, Robert, Julie Schablitsky and Susan Langley

*In Search of the War of 1812 USS Scorpion, Commodore Joshua Barney’s Flagship*

As part of the commemoration of the War of 1812, Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland State Highway Administration, and Naval History and Heritage Command have partnered to locate and excavate the War of 1812 naval vessel, USS *Scorpion*. *Scorpion*, under the leadership of Commodore Joshua Barney, was the flagship of the Potomac Flotilla that sailed the Chesapeake Bay in an attempt to protect the area from British incursions. This flotilla successfully and repeatedly delayed the British until forced to scuttle in the Patuxent River in order to prevent British capture. Archaeological surveys conducted at the possible *Scorpion* site in 1980 yielded a small number of well-preserved naval artifacts from the War of 1812. The current survey includes a three year approach including archaeological testing in years 2010 and 2011, in preparation of a cofferdam placement and full excavation in 2012.

Nordgren, Eric

*Conservation of USS Monitor’s Engine Room Clock*

The clock excavated from the engine room of the Civil War ironclad USS *Monitor* which sank in the Atlantic Ocean in 1862 is a good example of an archaeological mechanical object. As such, it presented the conservator with challenges to preserve as much archaeological and historical information as possible while maintaining its readability as a complex object which functioned during its working life. In considering these factors, a conservation plan of re-integration of the conserved extant original components with clearly documented replica parts was decided upon for the USS *Monitor* clock. While this did not render the clock functional, it did render it visually complete and allow all of the original parts to be correctly located and supported. This re-assembly was also completely reversible, and involved no alteration to the original object.
Nowak, Troy
An Assessment of a Multi-Sensor Gradiometer for the Archeological Exploration of Shipwrecks
During October 2010 the Maryland Historical Trust conducted investigations using a Marine Magnetics SeaQuest 3-Axis gradiometer to assess its value for the archeological exploration of shipwrecks. The SeaQuest gradiometer is a state-of-the-art instrument that not only can record the presence of submerged and buried ferrous objects, but also can record data that enables accurate ferrous mass and burial depth calculations. Work was funded through an Ocean Exploration grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and fieldwork was conducted in the vicinity of an area where investigations undertaken during the early 1980s discovered a War of 1812 shipwreck. That shipwreck also is the focus of an ongoing project to study the Chesapeake Flotilla and search for its flagship Scorpion involving a partnership between the Maryland State Highway Administration, Naval History and Heritage Command, and the Maryland Historical Trust.

Orr, David
Some Things of Value: A Childhood Through Objects: Conclusion and Part Three
This paper is part of a larger work which deals with several important Material Culture/Archaeology topics. The first two parts were presented originally at the SHA national meeting and an earlier MAAC conference. This paper summarizes the points made in the first two papers. It deals with the material “confrontation” of select groups of object genres (landscape features, architecture, toys, souvenirs, furniture, printed ephemera, etc.) experienced by a young (6-12 yrs.) version of myself. I detail the world where I was born and grew up in, a government project built for the defense industry workers in Warren, Ohio (now an archaeological site). The paper spans the period of the Second World War into the Cold War years (1942-1954). Material culture issues will be demonstrated through a child’s perception of an incredibly diverse and bewildering world of things.

Proebsting, Eric and Lori Lee
Piecing Together the Past: Interpreting Inter-Site Connections through Small Finds at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest
Recent excavations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest have focused on finding a complex of structures and activity areas southeast of Jefferson’s octagonal retreat home. So far, discoveries include the location of Jefferson’s ornamental plant nursery as well as the remains of an early nineteenth-century building that may have been a nearby stable. In addition, an antebellum period slave quarter was found. This quarter includes the remains of a slave cabin, which rests atop a thick layer of landscaping fill that caps the earlier Jefferson Period landscape. The purpose of this paper is to provide a brief overview of ongoing research as well as an in-depth look at the artifacts and associated remains of an early-to-mid nineteenth-century domestic structure recently uncovered in this area, which may in time help tie together the Jefferson and antebellum periods of history found within this important portion of Poplar Forest plantation.

Reed, Chardé
City Parks: Windows to the Past
Washington, D.C.’s City Parks have served as a haven from the urban hustle and bustle for residents and visitors alike. Some of the parks have remained virtually undeveloped and for this reason they have high potential for both historic and prehistoric resources. There are approximately 142 named District-owned or managed parks, but only 68 have received some level of survey. Twelve of those city parks were intensely surveyed and have at least one site present, with a total of 14 identified sites. The information obtained from these sites is invaluable to our understanding of D.C.’s past. So why has so little archaeological investigation taken place in the parks? And which areas have the highest potential for archaeological resources? This project seeks to answer these questions through research and GIS analysis of data generated from site forms and survey reports.
Reeves, Matt
*Unearthing a Community of Households – Archaeology of Slave Homes at James Madison’s Montpelier*

The Montpelier Foundation is beginning a multi-year study of the enslaved community at Montpelier. A key part of this study is examining differences in the architecture, yard organization, and material culture of several slave homes dating to the early nineteenth century. The initial part of this study has noted radical differences in the architecture of slave homes residing only fifty feet from each other. These differences likely stem from labor roles as well as the distance of homes to the mansion’s formal grounds. In contrast to these differences in architectural style, household possessions indicate similarities in access to household goods. The complex interplay of landscape design, labor roles, and intra-community relationships can be seen in the archaeological remains of the slave community at Montpelier. This paper describes how these material patterns are visible in the archaeological record and how we are beginning to define these relationships through the material record.

Rick, Torben, Darrin Lowery, Gregory Henkes, and John Wah
*Shell Middens, Marine Reservoir Corrections, and Cultural Chronologies on Chesapeake Bay*

Chesapeake Bay and its sub-estuaries, creeks, and rivers contain scores of archaeological sites, including thousands of shell middens. Although archaeological research in the region spans over a century, the vast majority of the area’s shell middens have never been radiocarbon dated or tested. The lack of 14C dating and basic sampling of these sites is problematic because many of them are threatened by sea level rise or are already submerged. Here we present new radiocarbon dates on marine shells from ten archaeological sites on Fishing Bay, Maryland. When corrected for local reservoir corrections measured on a suite of known-age, pre-bomb *Crassostrea virginica* shells, these data supply a chronological framework that provides insight into human settlement and land use strategies and environmental changes. Such radiocarbon dating studies can help augment traditional survey projects, help determine which sites should be excavated, and provide basic chronological information for threatened cultural resources.

Ricketts, Laura
*Uncovering Historic Mills in Southern Delaware*

Historic maps offer tantalizing clues about the many water-powered mills that were fundamental in the settlement of Delaware. These maps are dotted with characteristic dammed millponds, which often supported multiple industries including saw mills, grist mills, and bark and carding mills. Most historic mills have long vanished, leaving the maps, histories, and archival documents as clues to suggest what might still lie below the surface. The Sussex County Mill Database was compiled as a mitigation measure for a DelDOT bridge replacement project. The database collects information about the history and locations of Sussex County mill sites from many disparate sources, and links that information to GIS mapping to serve as a valuable planning tool for future FHWA/DelDOT projects. This paper reveals the most potent historical sources for mill research, uses Reynolds Mill as a case study, and explains the benefits of this type of mitigation project.

Riordan, Timothy
*“And all outhouses in the said orchard and garden”*: Recent Landscape Archaeology at the Calvert House, St. Mary’s City, Maryland

Over the past three years, the HSMC field school has been excavating in the yards around the home of Maryland’s first governor, Leonard Calvert. The majority of features located are paling fences which add to the understanding of the use and layout of the yards. A significant landscape feature, a filled in ravine, helps define the extent of one section of the yards. Excavations in the midden adjacent to the house produced a large and varied sample of artifacts. Several outbuildings, including a probably dairy dating to the 1650s, have been located and defined. A significant discovery is an unusual circular feature, probably a cock fighting or animal baiting ring from the later 17th century. Research also continues on Pope’s Fort, an English Civil War era
fortification erected around the house by parliamentary rebels fighting against Lord Baltimore’s government.

Rissel, Valerie  
_A Bleeding Monument: The Issue of the USS Arizona’s Oil_  
Since its loss on December 7, 1941, the USS Arizona has been slowly leaking over 9 liters of oil per day. This issue has brought about conversations about the stability of the wreck and the possibility of defueling the 500,000 to 600,000 gallons that are likely residing within the wreck. While it has been found that the wreck itself is relatively stable at the moment, it is obviously continually degrading. If the decision to remove the oil was made, sooner rather than later would be more beneficial to both the environment and the ship itself. There are many issues though surrounding the oil removal, including the fact that it is a war tomb, and that it is lying in 25 feet of mud. While I don’t have solutions to these issues, I hope to present this necessary discussion.

Rivera, Johanna, Maria Jacobsen, Paul Mardikian  
_Excavation of Archaeological Textile from the American Civil War Submarine H.L.Hunley_  
In 1864, the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley sank off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina settling into the sediment of the sea floor. In August of 2000 it was successfully raised. During the excavation of the interior archaeologists discovered the remains of the vessel’s captain, George E. Dixon, embedded in sediment and semi-articulated, beneath the forward conning tower. Further examination revealed significant remnants of textiles in association with Dixon’s positioning within the hull of the submarine. This paper will address the complexity of handling and preserving extremely fragile and waterlogged fabric associated with human remains and artifacts. It will also discuss the cleaning and stabilization issues of the artifacts and textile encountered by the conservators.

Rivers-Cofield, Sara  
_Wearing Your Heart on Your Sleeve: Linked Buttons of the Colonial Mid-Atlantic_  
This paper examines an assemblage of linked buttons, also known as sleeve buttons or cufflinks, from over twenty archaeological sites in Maryland and Delaware. As a transferable artifact of personal adornment, sleeve buttons could be moved from shirt to shirt, from sleeve to neckline, or even to a woman’s waistcoat in lieu of laces. Additionally, individuals who might not be able to afford new clothes might have used sleeve buttons as a relatively inexpensive way to change their look with accessories. These buttons come in many different styles and are often decorated with paste insets, popular designs such as hearts and flowers, or political motifs that allowed people to make a statement without making too much of a commitment. As a result, linked buttons are an ideal artifact of personal adornment to illustrate how individuals expressed and constructed their identity through clothing and accessories.

Samford, Patricia  
_Walking Softly and Carrying a Big Stick: Being Fashionable on Maryland’s Western Shore in the Late 17th Century_  
In the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the Zekiah Swamp was sparsely settled, but no longer a frontier region on Maryland’s western shore. Excavations were conducted in 1996 at the site of Westwood Manor, a plantation and general store during the late 17th century. Reanalysis of this assemblage in 2010 suggested that the Manor’s occupants and their clientele were striving to reconstitute an English material world in the Maryland colony. Along with a variety of expensive and presentation quality ceramic and glass vessels, the assemblage included an elaborately decorated ivory walking stick handle, a silver spoon and other luxury items. The walking stick and other high quality merchandise available through the Westwood Manor store are used to discuss archaeological evidence of fashion as statements of power, wealth and status in early colonial Maryland.
Sanford, Douglas
Towards An Archaeology of Urban Slavery: Contextual Predications
The archaeology of the African Diaspora in the Chesapeake region overwhelmingly has focused on rural and plantation sites, a logical development given that the vast majority of slaves labored and lived in non-urban settings. Yet from the beginning of settlement, many towns and cities held significant numbers of enslaved African Americans. Thanks to historians we know many of the basic parameters of urban slavery and slave life. Until recently though, archaeologists and architectural historians have tended to neglect urban slavery. This paper addresses different contexts for this topic by first examining documentary and architectural evidence for urban slave housing and households in Richmond and Fredericksburg, Virginia. Second, predictions are generated to guide future archaeological research concerning the landscape of slave life in towns and cities. Archaeologists should expect a wider and complicated range of slave-based contexts, with notions of gender, identity, and consumerism playing key interpretive roles.

Sansevere, Keri
‘Digged Round with Earth’: An Experimental Approach to Pit House Construction Tools
In recent years, scholars (Kraft 2001, Artusy & Griffith 1975, Custer & Silber 1995) have speculated and debated about the recognition, function, and technology of semi-subterranean pit structures in the Middle Atlantic. Despite this, less attention has been centered on discourses specifically surrounding the types of tools that may have been utilized in pit house construction. Building on previous experimental work into semi-subterranean pit houses presented by this author in 2010, this project focuses on tools employed during construction. In order to better understand this aspect of construction, a “pit house toolkit” was manufactured in order to test the efficiency of each tool and document wear patterns. With continued experimental work on construction tools, features initially interpreted as tree-throw or other ambiguities may be able to be identified as pit house dwellings.

Schindler, William
Smashin’ Rocks: Stone Tool Technologies Through Time and Place
Over the past 2.5 million years a variety of different techniques were employed to modify the shape of rocks to render them useful as tools. Some of these technologies include bock-on-block, bipolar, unifacial, bifacial, trifacial, quadrifacial, specialized flake, blade and core, and grinding techniques. Participants will have the opportunity to try their hands at replicating many of these technologies. Artifacts and replicas illustrating these various industries will also be on display.

Schindler, William, Aaron Krochmal, and Katie Eckenrode
Optimal foraging models often rank individual resources based upon relative utility factors. These evaluations influence archaeological interpretations of prehistoric settlement, diet, subsistence selection and utilization. However, researchers calculating this factor are often drawing from a modern context where perspectives of diet and nutrition have little semblance to the past and run the risk of resulting in erroneous resource ranking. This paper attempts to shed itself of biased notions of “edibility” and demonstrates how, utilizing a combination of ethnographic and experimental research, calculations of “potential” relative utility can be quantified for the white-tailed deer.

Schiszik, Lauren, C. Jane Cox, and Stephanie Sperling
Archaeological Site Vulnerability Assessment and Sea level Rise in Anne Arundel County, MD
In 2009, archaeologists with Anne Arundel County’s Department of Planning and Zoning, Cultural Resources Division, began a two-year project (funded in part by the Chesapeake and Coastal Program, DNR) to study the vulnerability of cultural resources threatened by sea level rise and coastal erosion. The project will use this data to develop solutions, actions, and policy responses that will best protect or mitigate threatened resources. Desk audits and site visits were
conducted, resulting in a comprehensive assessment of significance, integrity, current conditions, and threat level for each site threatened by sea level rise. Archaeological sites are the most threatened resource type, and over 20% of the 422 archaeological sites identified as threatened have been field verified and rated for vulnerability. We are now working closely with DNR, MHT and local planners to place these threats to our cultural heritage in greater context and develop policy responses and implementation strategies.

Shellenhamer, Jason
*The Other Residents of the Peterson House: Archaeology at the House Where Lincoln Died*
The Peterson House is famous for a single fateful night 1865, but what happened there in the years before Lincoln's assassination? Recent archeological excavations at the National Park Service property have given us a glimpse into the buried history of the Peterson House. This project had humble roots: like many preservation projects, the archaeology was conducted to ensure that general repairs by the National Park Service (in this case, drainage and stair access improvements) wouldn't destroy potentially significant archaeological remains. What was uncovered revealed details about life at the Peterson House in the years before Lincoln's presidency as expected, but also unexpectedly uncovered artifacts from the earliest days of this Washington neighborhood, even before the Peterson House was constructed. Now archaeologists are investigating what the unassuming collections of domestic trash might reveal about the dietary and consumer habits, material desires, entertainment, and social aspirations of the occupants of the House and lot through the years. This paper will present details of this surprising excavation, which uncovered a significant archaeological site under the “House Where Lincoln Died.”

Sperling, Stephanie, Al Luckenbach, and Jessie Grow
*Stone Tools from Pig Point (18AN50)*
Thousands of stone tools and a variety of lithic materials have been recovered from two years of excavation at Pig Point, a multi-component base camp in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This deeply stratified riverine site has revealed an extensive temporal assemblage of projectile points and tools. The discovery of constricting stem Piscataway points in conjunction with triangle points in pre-ceramic strata is particularly notable. Dozens of unusual, tiny, unifacial quartz tools were also found in association with these points, and their function is unknown to archaeologists. Decorated stone gorgets, a chalcedony Hopewellian point, an Adena stone tube pipe fragment, and a banded rhyolite Guilford-like point recovered from a Middle Archaic hearth are only a few of the other remarkable tools that will be highlighted during this presentation.

Stabler, Jennifer
*Archeology at the Local Level in Prince George’s County: Accomplishments and Future Needs*
Archeology regulations were enacted in Prince George’s County in 2005 as a result of political pressure applied by citizens who perceived that parts of the county’s history had been under-represented, in particular, the history of the African-Americans and Native Americans. This legislation has resulted in the survey of numerous properties for cultural resources that otherwise would have been lost forever and the protection of significant sites from development. Various techniques, such as conservation easements and conveyance of sites to entities such as the Archaeological Conservancy have been employed to preserve significant resources on developing properties. In addition, a cemetery survey was initiated in 2008 as part of the update to the county’s *Historic Sites and Districts Plan* and a GIS layer developed to assist planners in identifying and protecting historic cemeteries on developing properties. Although Prince George’s County has made great strides in identifying and protecting its significant cultural resources, additional changes to the Historic Preservation Ordinance and to zoning laws are necessary to strengthen the ability of planners to protect those resources.
Stewart, Michael, Kurt Carr, Jeremy Koch, Gary Stinchcomb, Del Beck and Tom Davies

The Battle for the Past at Nesquehoning Creek

Ongoing investigations by Temple University and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission at the Nesquehoning Creek Site (36CR142) in the Lehigh River Gorge are summarized. This significant, but heavily looted site is stratified up to 8.5 feet below surface with evidence of Historic (American Indian), Late Woodland, Early Woodland, Transitional through Early Archaic, and Paleoindian occupations. An AMS date on wood charcoal from the deepest cultural deposits assayed at 11,240-11,500 years BP (2 sigma calibration). Stratigraphic associations provide insights into projectile point typologies. Trends in tool stone preferences imply that settlement patterns are strongly tied to areas in more eastern and southern sections of the Delaware Valley. Flood histories and trends in soil development suggest linkages with regional climate through time. This project emphasizes the necessity of taking a landscape perspective in archaeological research and the need for closer attention to “upland” settings.

Strickland, Scott

Crossroads on the Wicomico: The Second Trial of Josias Fendall and the Turbulent 1680s

Josias Fendall was a controversial figure in 17th-century Maryland. In 1660, as governor, he led a revolt against the proprietary government and was barred from holding future public office. In 1680, he and John Coode were tried together for seditious and treacherous speech, and Fendall was banished from the province forever. His trial of 1680 highlights the growing conflict between predominately Catholic supporters of Lord Baltimore and Protestants in the colony and precipitates the fall of proprietary control. Following Fendall's banishment, Lord Baltimore appears to try and assert himself along the Wicomico River in Charles County, a known stronghold of Fendall sympathy, by having his son-in-law, William Digges, take up residence in Fendall’s former home. Digges refers to the house as “The Great House in Charles Towne,” presumably naming it for Lord Baltimore. In this paper, I use archaeological evidence recovered from the Fendall/Digges plantation site, discovered this summer on a small tributary of the Wicomico, to highlight the material circumstances of this political conflict.

Swain, Emily

One Man's Trash is an Archaeologist's Treasure: Preliminary Interpretations from an Early Eighteenth Century Borrow Pit at Mount Calvert

This paper presents preliminary results from the excavation of a subfloor/borrow pit at Mount Calvert Historical and Archaeological Park (18PR6). Initially dug for clay and later filled with food remains, ash, domestic and architectural debris, and various small find items, the feature provides a window into the dietary and cultural habits of the early settlers of Charles Town, the first county seat of Prince George’s County, Maryland. Initial analysis of the artifacts shows a diet rich primarily in marine resources and secondarily in domesticated animals. Additionally, a dozen cowrie shells and several hundred seed beads, indicative of an early African presence in the county, were recovered from various layers.

Tetrault, Tara

The Archaeological Collections of Washington, D.C.

The Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office (HPO) conducted an inventory of the archaeological collections owned by the District. This grant funded project's goals were to determine short term space needs as well as permanent curation space requirements for a future, planned repository. The collections currently comprise seven hundred and fifteen archival boxes of artifacts and records that are stored in several locations. All resulted from Phase I-Phase III compliance projects with both prehistoric and historic sites represented. An unexpected outcome of the project was identification of several older collections that were at risk of being discarded because the funding agencies or developers could no longer adequately care for them. These were deeded to the HPO and were processed and reboxed during the summer of 2010. Now the HPO is tracking the location of all the collections from previous surveys to ensure they are preserved for the future.
Thurman, Melburn  
*Middle Atlantic Space-Times Systematics*

This paper continues the critique of the conceptualizations that have been made for "Woodland Period" cultures begun with my October, 2010, presentation at ESAF. While Lyman and O'Brien's volume on the McKern taxonomic system is extremely valuable as a contribution to the history of archaeology, the recommendations they provide for taxonomic practice are not so valuable. Their comments do not really come to grips with the dissonance between the McKern taxonomic theoretics and later practice, hence cannot address the question of the relative values of the two conflicting systems of Woodland space-time systematics—the two-fold division of Ford and Willey and the three-fold division of Griffin. Both systems are still differentially applied in Middle Atlantic systematics.

Trocolli, Ruth  
*GIS and Geoarchaeology in Washington, D.C.*

Increasingly, geoarchaeological survey is used in DC - an urban setting under intense development pressure. The landscape has undergone vast changes with made-land along the rivers, and swaths graded or filled to reduce the topography. Geoarchaeological testing is being requested for increasing numbers of Phase I surveys to determine whether archaeological soils are present in a given parcel, even when meters of fill are present. GIS is used to target specific landforms such as river and stream terraces, and subsequent geoarchaeological testing can quickly determine whether intact soils are present. Mechanical coring, manual coring, and mechanical trenching are used. Traditional testing follows if appropriate soils are identified. Examples from current projects demonstrating the benefits and drawbacks are described. The strategy of using these two powerful tools saves both time and money at every stage of the project – for clients, the SHPO, and for archaeologists.

Tucker, Scott  
*Canoes as Mechanisms for African-American Social Identity and Resistance to Slavery: An Historical Review and Archaeological Examination*

Throughout the American period of slavery, those within bondage were involved in a constant struggle for autonomy with those outside of bondage. The resistance to slavery was often symbolic and abstract, rather than a direct challenge to authority. The canoe in slave communities around the Chesapeake and Low Country became more than simply a practical vehicle, but also a symbol of resistance to bondage and an expression of social identity. Observations from historical texts coupled with an archaeological example of a dugout canoe that was likely built and used by African-American slaves in Maryland are used to examine the power relationship between slaves and their holders, and better understand the mechanisms used to defy the institution of slavery. Further, this work examines the various canoe building traditions brought together in the Chesapeake during the colonial and post-colonial periods to compare with the archaeological canoe discovered in Talbot County, Maryland, to find correlation and help determine the origins of the vessel.

Utley, Bill, Gordon Watts, Joshua Daniel, Ray Hayes, and David Hazzard  
*Two Not So Ordinary Wrecks – Discoveries in the Mattaponi River, VA*

Sometimes the routine becomes the extraordinary. Such was the case with two small and seemingly insignificant wrecks wedged on shore in the Mattaponi. Located just upstream from Newington Plantation, Virginia, the small, side-by-side flattened hulls yielded a trove of contemporary artifacts dating the wrecks as the oldest yet found in Virginia waters. Half exposed at low tide, both wrecks have an overall relief of no more than a foot. Initial efforts to simply clear and map the wrecks became complicated by the unexpected discovery of a significant artifact assemblage that elevated the historical importance of the vessels.
Uunila, Kirsti  
*Isn’t There Some Law for That? Making Archaeology Work on the Local Level*

A 1999 Harris Interactive survey showed that 96% of respondents believed that archaeological resources should be protected by law. In local government planning, we find that surprising finding echoed in the response of citizens to development. Yet not every kind of development project throughout Calvert County triggers cultural resources review. This paper briefly explores some of the reasons for that unevenness and suggests an approach to building political will that explicitly connects the archaeology that is done to planning philosophy that can serve the public in transparent ways.

Vento, Frank J. and Patty Stahlman  
*Genetic Stratigraphy, Paleosols and Climate Change: Implications for Barrier Island Archaeological Investigations*

Paleosols are excellent chron stratigraphic marker horizons which have been recognized throughout the Mid-Atlantic region in fluvial geomorphic settings. These paleosols document prolonged episodes of flood plain stability in relation to atmospheric circulation patterns and often correspond to the presence of deeply buried prehistoric cultural resources. In coastal geomorphic settings, genetic units document responses of near shore marine environments to Late Pleistocene and Holocene climate change and in turn eustatic sea levels. Current geomorphological investigations at St. Catherines Island, Georgia have identified a suite of now buried terrestrial paleosols on the Pleistocene island core. To date, no cultural materials have been found associated with these buried surfaces, however, their age and stratigraphic position, indicate that these surfaces would have been available for prehistoric occupation. Clearly these paleosols will provide important information on climate change, and the potential for the identification of deeply buried prehistoric cultural resources on barrier island complexes.

Viets, Alex and Simone Monteleone  
*Reconnecting the Circle of Forts*

In 1860 the construction of an extensive network of earthwork fortifications was initiated to protect the precariously situated nation’s capital. This system of military fortification was connected by a web of roads, rifle trenches and encampments. At the end of the Civil War, the country now focused on reconstruction, the majority of the forts were abandoned, land returned to original owners. In the early 1900s early battlefield preservation efforts and the planning of the McMillan Commission resulted in the preservation of eighteen forts and batteries and a National Cemetery by what would ultimately become the National Park Service. This presentation will explore the on-going preservation of the remains of these forts and the renewal of the forts as historical and natural parks on the eve of the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War.

Voras, Zachary  
*Chemical Methods of Steatite Vessel Residue Analysis*

Given current methodologies in chemistry, methods of analysis are available for identification and quantitation of residues found on artifacts. However, an issue that is always relevant is the destructive nature of these techniques as it applies to preservation of the artifact. Using a steatite vessel from the Lancaster County region of the Soapstone Belt and GC-MS analysis techniques, several compounds of interest have been identified and quantified from the artifact residue. The residue was extracted via a Soxhlet apparatus, and qualitatively analyzed by GC-MS. The next step was to quantify the analytes, where a Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) separation followed by trimethylsilyl derivatization to prepare the sample. An internal standard comparison was used for quantitation by GC-MS.
Warner, Jerry  
*Stone Muggs, A Beare Room, and Three Brass Cocks: Beer, Brewing and English Brown Stoneware in the 17th-Century Chesapeake*

This paper discusses the material culture of English brown stoneware as it is found within the context of several archaeological sites of the late 17th-century Chesapeake. A study of 17th-century brewing informs the parameters for this investigation as it is argued that many of the site's owners brewed, distilled, or supplied the means for others to produce alcohol. A comparative analysis of artifact assemblages of these sites considers the material differences between sites that functioned as domestic or tavern spaces, included brewing or where brewing was absent, and those sites that were associated with either the mid or late 17th-century. A correlation between brewing and the introduction of English brown stoneware tankards into domestic spaces and tavern scenes of the Chesapeake drives the discussion of tankards and their associated English customs. English brown stoneware tankards may be seen as a product of social change, promoting individualism, and adding legitimacy to the English style beer while reinforcing an English identity on the drinker.

Weiland, Lynn-Marie  
*Lake Mamanasco Fishing Tools*

Richardson Park overlooks Lake Mamanasco in Ridgefield, Connecticut. It has been occupied since the Early Archaic. The Late Archaic was the period of the heaviest occupation. It is during this period that many of the hearths, the dwelling, and storage pits are found. There are several work areas, and a large variety of tools from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland. Among these tools are small points, thumbnail scrapers, and tiny semi lunar bifacial knives, found together in various combinations in association with small post molds found on the lakeside of the site. They were in use from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland as part of the fishing tools used on the site.

Wellman, Howard  
*Stabilizing Organic Material with the Revolutionary Preservation System*

Four-thousand year old wood and rope are the focus of this presentation. It examines the use of anoxic packing systems for the long-term preservation of fragile organic materials recovered from a dry salty environment. Changes in humidity and temperature can cause destruction of the artifacts through the formation of salt crystals, cellular shrinkage and swelling, and the growth of biological organisms. Anoxia and humidity controls provided by the RP System and Escal film bags prevent biological growth through lack of oxygen, and the humidity buffer reduces the uptake or loss of moisture that drives crystal growth and cellular shrinkage. The Escal film bags are provide physical protection from atmospheric dust and other hazards.

Wholey, Heather and Susan Bachor  
*Perspectives on Steatite*

Steatite occurs in mineral outcroppings that run the length of the eastern seaboard through the uplands. It was used prehistorically in certain areas of the Eastern Woodlands for what appears to have been a variety of purposes. During its peak usage during the Transitional Archaic, steatite was mostly made into bowl-like vessels. Although domestic usage of the bowls is widely accepted, vessel morphology and wear instead suggests a variety of uses, both domestic and extra-domestic. While vessel production is not well documented, artifactual evidence suggests that it was not highly specialized. Vessel distributions are commonly thought to indicate significant trade activity and while this may be so, it is not clearly supported by the geo-cultural landscape. This display is an assemblage of artifacts and on-going research pertaining to the contexts and processes involved in steatite procurement, production, movement and usage. The intent is to foster dialogue regarding commonly held frameworks and alternate perspectives involving steatite.
Wilkins, Andrew and Eleanor Breen
Testing Time-Sensitive Phosphorus Fractions at Mount Vernon’s South Grove Midden
This research tests the hypothesis that the relative proportion of soil phosphorus fractions in anthrosols changes over time, and that this change can be used to establish relative chronologies of archaeological deposits. In order to test the hypothesis, soils from a stratified historic deposit at Mount Vernon, the South Grove midden, were analyzed for total soil phosphorus using portable X-ray fluorescence. Those data are combined with available phosphorus data that has been previously generated, and the ratio of available phosphorus to total phosphorus plotted against the artifact- and document-derived temporal phases of the South Grove midden deposits. In addition to the methodological experiment, soil chemical levels of the layers are assessed in order to evaluate the continuity and change in the use of the midden over time.

Wilkins, James (Chris)
The Construction and Identification of White Metal Buttons from Archaeological Contexts
Buttons, buckles and other clothing related accessories are commonly found objects on historic archaeological sites. These are important indicators of both fashion and status. These objects can be constructed of various material types including a variety of white metals. Historic records indicate a plethora of white metal formulations for the manufacture of Britannia metal, paktong, pewter and others. This presentation will investigate the manufacture of white metal buttons and the identification of white metals from archaeological contexts.

Williams, Emily
Telling Tales: Stories Built on Conservation and Archaeology
This paper will present the exhibit “Conservation: Where Art and Science Meet” currently on display at Colonial Williamsburg and will highlight the role that archaeological objects have in telling the tale of conservation and that conservation has had in bringing the stories of three particular objects to life. The pieces to be discussed include a brass porringer from the Meux site (NK 174) a copper watering can from Matthew’s Manor and a closed helmet from Martin’s Hundred.

Willoughby, Wesley
The 'Pub' in 'Public': Archaeological Approaches to Community in Maryland’s first Colonial Capital
This paper outlines theoretical and methodological approaches for examining the role that the social use of public sites played in processes of community construction in 17th-century Maryland. Documents indicate that early colonial public sites in the Chesapeake provided important venues for communal interaction, bringing individuals from widely scattered plantations together for all manner of business and entertainments during the periodic meetings of the courts and assemblies. The social implications of these events and places they occurred, however, have not been adequately explored. With specific reference to Maryland’s first Statehouse, known as the Country’s House (ca. 1662-1676), avenues for examining how this communal interaction articulated within the built environment are considered and the potential implications of how this interaction facilitated social integration and community formation on Maryland’s colonial frontier are discussed.

Wood, Alyson and Clarence Geier
Horseshoes, Nails and Spencer Bullets; Preliminary Discussion of Wesley Merritt’s Cavalry Camp, the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864
In October of 1864, the extensive Union Army of General Philip Sheridan was encamped on the heights above Cedar Creek in the lower Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Fresh from three significant victories over Jubal Early’s Army of the Valley and having "burned" the Valley from Harrisonburg to Cedar Creek, the army was confident in its security. The encampment which extended for a minimum of five miles along the Creek included the cavalry encampments of Wesley Merritt and George Armstrong Custer on its right flank. Following the highly successful Confederate attack on the camp on the morning of October 19, 1864, these cavalry troops played
a key role, first in stopping the Confederate advance, and subsequently in the Union counterattack which successfully destroyed the last significant Confederate military force in the Valley. Since May of 2010, researchers from JMU assisted by Dr. Joseph Whitehorne, a highly respected Valley military historian, have been recovering archaeological remains of the approximately 1700 man cavalry encampment of Brigadier General Wesley Merritt on the banks of Middle Marsh Run, a primary tributary of Cedar Creek. This report presents preliminary interpretations of this extensive single component encampment, discussing the material culture found, the cultural land natural landscapes in which the encampment lay, and evidence of internal functional patterning.

Worthington, Michael

New Insights from Dendrochronology at Antietam National Park

A program of dendrochronological tree-ring dating was begun in the fall of 2010 at Antietam National Park in Maryland. Five buildings were sampled from within the park: a small log-and-frame cabin, a framed house, and a large bank barn and two associated outbuildings. All of the buildings chosen had possible historical associations with the Civil War battlefield, and it was hoped that by confirming or disproving these associations, the dendrochronology could be used as a tool for the future curation of the buildings. Several of the buildings were successfully dated, spanning a range of construction dates from pre-Revolutionary War times up through the latter part of the nineteenth century. This paper will discuss the findings in detail and examine the management consequences arising from this new research.

Young, Lisa

Strike While the Iron is Hot! The Benefits of Educating Young Professionals about Archaeological Conservation

While archaeological conservation is still a relatively new field in the United States, it is not much younger than the field of historical archaeology. Literature searches mention "conservation" or preservation in many of the text books used to educate and train archaeology students in this country. Yet courses in archaeological conservation still remain absent from the curriculum of many of the well-established and prominent archaeology programs which turn out large numbers of archaeology professionals every year. A handful of graduate programs offer introductory conservation courses to students such as those found at the College of William and Mary and George Washington University but rarely is this the case at the undergraduate level. This paper will discuss one such course offered to undergraduate historic preservation students at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This paper will highlight the benefits of introducing conservation theory and practice to undergraduate archaeology and anthropology students, and how students are using this knowledge to enhance their understanding of all aspects of archaeology. The course emphasis is on materials and decay mechanisms, but it also gives students a broad understanding of conservation ethics, standards within the conservation profession, and the collaboration between the fields of conservation and archaeology.

Zimmerman, Jenna

Eighteenth-Century Plantation Landscapes in Anne Arundel County, Maryland: Establishing a Model for the Location of Slave Quarters

In the eighteenth century, tobacco plantations were a main source of wealth in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Despite the Quaker beliefs held by many residents in the county at that time, plantations ran on the labor of African slaves. This research aims to establish a predictive model for determining the location of slave quarters within Anne Arundel County by comparing six eighteenth-century plantations - Chew, Ivy Neck Farm, Holly Hill, Java/Sparrow's Rest, Larkin's Hills, and Tulip Hill - several of which shared familial connections. Generally, slave quarters were either located adjacent to the tobacco fields or constructed in rows near the main plantation house. The intent of this research is to determine if there was a general pattern for the placement of slave quarters in Anne Arundel County in the eighteenth century, utilizing both historical records and archaeological investigations, and to determine if this model could be used for future archaeological investigations in the greater Chesapeake region.
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