MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 1990

Program and Abstracts

Sheraton-Fontainbleau Inn & Spa
Ocean City, Maryland
March 30 to April 1, 1990
MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Ocean City, Maryland
March 30 to April 1, 1990

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1990 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

PROGRAM

Friday Afternoon - March 30, 1990

BIFURCATE TRADITION IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Dr. R. Michael Stewart, Chairperson

1:00 - 1:10  Introduction
Dr. R. Michael Stewart, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

1:10 - 1:30  The Bifurcate Tradition in the Maryland Plateau Region.
Dr. Robert Wall, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

1:30 - 1:50  The Middle Archaic Period in the Great Valley of Maryland.
Dr. R. Michael Stewart, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

1:50 - 2:10  Evidence of Middle Archaic Settlement, Abature Site, Monmouth County, New Jersey.
Alan Mounier, Archaeological Surveys and Assessments.

2:10 - 2:30  Culture Change and Continuity During the Middle Archaic Period on the Delmarva Peninsula.
Dr. Jay Custer, University of Delaware

2:30 - 2:50  BREAK

2:50 - 3:10  The Greenbelt Yard Site, Maryland.

3:10 - 3:30  Early Prehistory of the Upper Wolf Trap Drainage.
Larry Moore, Environmental and Heritage Resources Branch

3:30 - 3:50  Middle Archaic Tool Kits at the Abature Site, New Jersey.
Jack Cresson, Archaeological Surveys and Assessments.

Wm. Jack Hranicky, ASVNET-ESAFNET

4:10 - 4:30  The Bifurcate Tradition in the South Atlantic Region.
David Anderson, National Park Service

DINNER

8:00  Reflections, Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Origins and Past
Dr. R. Michael Stewart, Chairperson
Saturday - March 31, 1990

NINETEENTH CENTURY INDUSTRY AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

Dr. June Evans, Chairperson

9:00 - 9:05 Introduction
Dr. June Evans, Millersville University


9:25 - 9:45 Industrial Process, Place Theory and Conservatism as Evidenced by the Archaeological Remains of a Nineteenth Century Tannery in Frederick, Maryland.

9:45 - 10:05 Alexandria and the Sugar Trade, The Moore/McLean Sugar Refinery.
Keith L. Barr, Alexandria Archaeology

10:05 - 10:25 The Industrial Archaeology of the Allegheny Front.
Paula Zitzler, American University

10:25 - 10:45 BREAK

10:45 - 11:05 An Examination of Two Industrial Resources in Huntington County, Pennsylvania.
Deborah Suciu, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Dr. June Evans, Millersville University

Gary F. Coppock, Douglas Dinsmore, and Conran A. Hay, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

11:45 - 12:00 Discussion

LUNCH
CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

Carol Nash, Chairperson

1:00 - 1:15  Archaeological Investigations near Leesburg, Loudon County, Virginia.
M. Petraglia, F. Daugherty, and J. Patton, Engineering Science

1:15 - 1:30  Archaeological Investigations at 36AL134.

1:30 - 1:45  Down In The Dirt, Soil Profiles from Buried Sites in Southwestern Delaware.
Cara L. Wise and Cherie A. Clark, Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation

1:45 - 2:00  An Early and Middle Woodland Ceramic Sequence from Shenandoah Valley.
Dr. William Gardner and Carol Nash, Catholic University of America

2:00 - 2:15  A Trial Formulation of Vessel Assemblages in Selected Accokeek, Popes Creek, and Mockley Ware Collections.
Dr. William P. Barse, Catholic University of America

2:15 - 2:30  Cultural Continuity and Change in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods in the Upper James River Estuary, Prince George County, Virginia: The Evidence.
Dr. William C. Johnson, University of Pittsburgh and D. Scott Speedy, Flowerdew Hundred Foundation

2:30 - 2:45  Fish Remains From The Leggett Site, Halifax County, Virginia.
Dr. Thomas Whyte, Appalachian State University

2:45 - 3:00  Dogan Pt., N.Y. 1989
Dr. Cheryl Claassen, Appalachian State University

3:00 - 3:30  BREAK

H. Henry Ward and Christina J. Civello, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology

3:45 - 4:00  Archaeological Excavations at the Firebaugh Pottery, 44RB290, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
Kurt C. Russ and John M. McDaniel, Washington and Lee University

4:00 - 4:15  African American Cultural Identity: An Example From Twentieth Century Annapolis, Maryland.
Mark S. Warner, University of Maryland, College Park

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Saturday - March 31, 1990

4:15 - 4:30 Automating The District of Columbia Archaeological Resources Data Base.
Nancy Kassner, District of Columbia Office of Historic Preservation and Laura Henley, Catholic University of America

4:30 - 4:45 The Threatened Sites Program in Virginia.
David Hazzard, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

4:45 - 5:00 Overview of the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program.
Paul Hundley, Maryland Historical Trust

DINNER

8:00 - 9:30 Annual Business Meeting

9:30 Reception

Sunday - April 1, 1990

*Interdisciplinary Approaches to Middle Atlantic Archaeology*

_Silas D. Hurry, Chairperson_

9:00 - 9:20 The Ciconicon: Ethnohistorical Insights Into The Archaeology of Central Delaware.
Dr. Marshall J. Becker, West Chester University

Arthur B. Fox and Beth Meyers, University of Pittsburgh

9:40 - 10:00 Interdisciplinary Archeology and the Prehistory of Lower Black’s Eddy, a Multicomponent Stratfield Site, Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Joseph Schuldenrein, Geoarcheology Research Associates
Robert Kingsley, John Milner Associates

10:00 - 10:20 The Archaeological Potential of Electronic Image Processing.
Dr. Thomas Davidson, Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation

10:20 - 10:40 BREAK

10:40 - 11:00 Northampton: An Archaeological and Historical Community Park, Prince George’s County, Maryland.
Donald K. Creveling, M-NCPPC History Division
Sunday - April 1, 1990

11:00 - 11:20  Can We See the Forest from the Swamp?
                Lucinda McWeeney, Yale University

11:20 - 11:40  Integrating and Presenting an Urban Site: An Update on Mount Clare’s Restoration.
                Kristen L. Stevens, Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Anderson, David (National Park Service)

THE BIFURCATE TRADITION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

Bifurcate projectile points are well represented in the interior South Appalachians, where various forms have been recovered at a number of sites in good excavation contexts; these include Rose Island, Icehouse Bottoms, Haw River, and Baucom. In the Coastal Plain, however, particularly in South Carolina and Georgia, bifurcate projectile points are rare, suggesting either that the region was unoccupied, or that other forms, such as Kirk variants, were in use. The observed distributions may reflect an adaptation to specific resources and conditions in the interior and, additionally, may highlight a restriction of group territorial ranges to portions of drainages in the South Atlantic Slope.

Barr, Keith L. (Alexandria Archaeology)

ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUGAR TRADE,
THE MOORE/MCLEAN SUGAR REFINERY

During the Napoleonic Wars, American merchants benefitted greatly by shipping commodities from the Caribbean to Europe, where they took advantage of shortages brought about by the conflict. One of the most lucrative practices: the re-export of sugar. Ships carrying cargos of items that were scarce in the West Indies, such as wheat and lumber, returned to the mainland with sugar in their holds. Much of this was immediately re-exported in its raw form "known as muscovado" to European ports. The remaining muscovado was processed in refineries located in port cities such as New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Alexandria.

Since the spring of 1987 Alexandria Archaeology has investigated the site of a sugar refinery that operated between 1804 and 1828. In 1820 this was one of two sugar houses in Alexandria, and the only such operations then within the District of Columbia. The District, as a political unit competing with states of the union, ranked third in the nation for volume of sugar refined. The Moore/McLean sugar house processed raw sugar grown on plantations in the Caribbean, then delivered in ships sailing through the Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac River. Discovery of the refinery has opened an inquiry into Alexandria's economic role in the region.

Barse, William P. (Catholic University of America)

A TRIAL FORMULATION OF VESSEL ASSEMBLAGES IN SELECTED ACCOKEEK, POPES CREEK, AND MOCKLEY WARE COLLECTIONS

Abstract was unavailable at time of printing.
Becker, Marshall J., Ph.D. (West Chester University)

THE CICONICON: ETHNOHISTORICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CENTRAL DELAWARE

Review of historical documents involved in early colonial land transactions from central Delaware provides a few clues to the socio-political structure on the Native Americans of that region at the time of contact. The evidence suggests that these people operated in a low level chiefdom with at least minimal social stratification; they probably had a horticultural base strongly supplemented by hunting/collection. The elusive archaeological evidence for these people, who appear to have been dispersed by the early 18th century, should be examined in the light of these data.

Claassen, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)

DOGAN POINT, NEW YORK

A 22 meter long continuous wall profile and a parallel 12 meter profile provide an excellent look at the Dogan Pt. oyster midden. A suite of 15 radiocarbon dates, including three collected in 1987 and 1989, can now be placed in context. In the 1989 field season a buried oyster midden of unknown extent was encountered just downslope from Brennan's earlier excavations. Stratigraphy, dates, and preliminary results of soil, faunal, and chert analyses will be reported.

Coppock, Gary F., Douglas Dinsmore, and Conran A. Hay (Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.)

IRON WORKER STATUS AND WELL-BEING: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SARAH FURNACE

Archaeological and historical investigation conducted at the Sarah Furnace Site (36B136), a nineteenth century iron furnace company town in south-central Pennsylvania, provided insights into the lifeways of ironworkers. Archaeological data demonstrated that the iron workers had a low standard of living relative to other populations for which comparable data have been published. Similarly, documentary data indicated that the iron workers had a lower standard of living than local agricultural workers. In contrast, however, the iron workers and their families experienced a more favorable life expectancy, than their agricultural counterparts. The integration of archaeological and documentary data thus indicated that the iron workers were poor, but not destitute. The data further suggested that the iron furnace may have acted as an economic buffer, protecting the furnace workers from environmental and economic depredations.

Cresson, Jack (Archaeological Surveys and Assessments)

MIDDLE ARCHAIC TOOL KITS AT THE ABATURE SITE, NEW JERSEY

Abstract was unavailable at time of printing.
Creveling, Donald K. (M-NX PPX History Division)

NORTHAMPTON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL COMMUNITY PARK
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Different aspects of the Northampton project including development of an archaeo-
logical and historical park at the former site of two slave's quarters of the Northampton Plantation in Prince George's County, Maryland will be discussed.

Northampton, originally a one thousand acre plantation, was granted to Thomas Sprigg by Lord Baltimore in 1673. It served as home to the Sprigg family for nearly 200 years. In 1865 Northampton was purchased by Dr. John Contee Fairfax. The Fairfax family retained ownership until 1959 when it was sold to developers.

Though the Sprigg and Fairfax families have long since departed Northampton, descendants of the 18th and 19th century black slaves and tenants, who lived and worked there, still live in Prince George's County. Many of these descendants are assisting the M-NCPPC History Division by contributing oral history concerning the lives of tenants living in the former slaves's quarters, and by helping to clean and sort brick for the creation of the exhibits.

Custer, Jay F. (University of Delaware)

CULTURE CHANGE AND CONTINUITY DURING THE MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD
ON THE DELMARVA PENINSULA

The Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6500 - 3000 BC) on the Delmarva Peninsula is characterized by a settlement pattern highly focused on freshwater wetlands in both coastal and interior areas. This settlement pattern is not significantly different from local settlement patterns of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, but is significantly different from later Later Archaic settlement patterns. The settlement pattern continuity from Paleo-Indian through Middle Archaic times is probably due to the fact that the hemlock-dominated forests of Middle Archaic times on the Delmarva Peninsula were not significantly different from the earlier spruce-dominated forests of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic period.

Davidson, Thomas E. (Jamestown-Festival Park)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRONIC IMAGE PROCESSING

Image processing, a technology developed mainly for remote sensing purposes, has a number of archaeological applications. This paper discusses what can, and cannot, be accomplished through the EIP technique. The use of electronic image processing data for the purpose of comparative artifact studies raises some intriguing statistical and taxonometric problems. This paper discusses a possible technique for quantifying the comparison of digitized electronic images.
Evans, June (Millersville University)

TURNING UP THE HEAT: ANTHRACITE HOT IRON FURNACES IN PENNSYLVANIA’S LOWER SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY AND THEIR SOCIAL CONTEXT

Always important in iron production, first in the colonies and then in the United States, eastern Pennsylvania became a major leader in pig iron production during the third quarter of the nineteenth century with the adoption of anthracite-fired hot blast furnace technology. Furnaces in the lower Susquehanna Valley, using local sources of iron ore and limestone, as well as canal and railroad transportation to deliver anthracite coal, typified this technological advance. This paper will examine a complex of these furnaces along the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County and the once-thriving community which grew up around them, now only archaeological ruins in a tranquil parkland setting. Of particular interest are the remains of workers’ housing, which give clues to the social context of this industrial community. Comparisons are drawn between earlier plantations associated with charcoal-fired cold blast iron furnaces and these later anthracite furnace complexes.

Fox, Arthur B. and Beth Meyers (University of Pittsburgh)

THE U.S. DIRECT TAX OF 1798:
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE URBAN HISTORY/ARCHAEOLOGY OF FRONTIER ERA PITTSBURGH

The United States Direct Tax of 1798 provides a unique and valuable source of information relating to the architecture and nature of occupation for Pennsylvania in the late-eighteenth century. The research forming the basis of this paper focuses on the means of expanding this database to generate background information on the occupants of 1790’s Pittsburgh. The authors, utilizing the Condor III database management system and Frontier Era maps of Pittsburgh, have disclosed vernacular architectural material and location of residences previously unknown for this period. The research design, methodology, and theoretical framework are explored.

Gardner, William and Carol Nash (Catholic University of America)

AN EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Abstract was unavailable at time of printing.

Hazzard, David (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

THE THREATENED SITES PROGRAM IN VIRGINIA

Abstract was unavailable at time of printing.
Hoffman, Robert F. (MAAR Associates, Inc.)

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS, PLACE THEORY AND CONSERVATISM AS EVIDENCED BY THE ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF A 19TH CENTURY TANNERY LOCATED IN FREDERICK, MARYLAND

During the summer of 1988, archeological investigations were undertaken at the Birely Site (18FR575), an early 19th to early 20th century tannery, located in Frederick, Maryland. The investigations consisted of Phase III documentation and excavation of the endangered portions of the site. Historic records indicated that Carroll County and the City of Frederick, in particular, were the center of a significant tanning industry, second in importance to agriculture, the principal industry of the region. Excavations at the Birely tannery exposed and sampled portions of a bark mill, a hide house, a beam house, a lime storage shed, twenty five or so vats representing different functional groupings. Documentary and archaeological data indicated that this small family-owned tannery changed little over the course of its operation, either in terms of its layout, the work force, the tools used or in the product turned out. Such conservatism, is believed to have been responsible for the survival of this small tannery, in an extremely competitive market economy, pitting it against much larger tanneries operating in states like New York and Massachusetts. The Birely site was also analyzed in terms of "place theory" which amounts to a predictive model for industrial sites. Excavations at the Birely site led to the first "comprehensive" view of the tanning industry in the mid-atlantic region using archeological data. It should serve as a marker for future investigations of this industry, in terms of its effect on the development of the industrial revolution.

Hranicky, Wm. Jack (ASVNET-ESAFNET)

BIFURCATE TECHNOLOGY: A VIRGINIA PERSPECTIVE

The bifurcate point is one of the most common prehistoric point styles that are found in the U.S. However, each type often has numerous names, making an identification difficult. This paper describes major bifurcate types and suggests possible point origins. While the focus is bifurcate technology in Virginia, it suggests the southeast as the ancestral home for bifurcate technology. The 6500 BC starting date for bifurcate technology is also contrasted with earlier materials from the Carolinas.

The paper discusses regional differences among Virginia types, especially noting the poorly published types from southwestern Virginia -- which probably are directly related to Mississippi Valley bifurcate types. The paper calls for standardization in bifurcate type descriptions and names.

Morphological and functional attributes, such as size, serration, and resharpening are presented. Ecological associations are shown in both cultural and chronological contexts. The major premise: bifurcate technology is a continuum, with regional and chronological manifestations based on local adaptations.

Based on regional data, carbon-14 dates, and empirical observations, a type
chronology is proposed. The paper also contains type distribution maps and is the result of the author’s analysis of approximately 2,000 Virginia and Carolina points.

Hundley, Paul F. (Maryland Historical Trust)

OVERVIEW OF THE MARYLAND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

Maryland is rapidly becoming one of the leading states in maritime archaeology. Already having the distinction of possessing the oldest historic preservation program in the United States, Maryland has launched a program designed to set the pace for future maritime preservation programs.

On July 1, 1988 the Maryland Submerged Archaeological Historic Property Act became effective. The Act moved to protect submerged historic properties of Maryland while securing the rights of the public to continue to participate in the survey and archaeological investigation of these properties.

The Maryland legislature made Maryland Historical Trust responsible for the management of the new act. In keeping with the spirit and directives of the Submerged Historic Property Act, the Trust established MMAP (Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program) and set about creating a holistic agenda, including protection, education, preservation and exhibition.

Johnson, William C. (University of Pittsburg) and D. Scott Speedy (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation)

CULTURAL CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND PERIODS IN THE UPPER JAMES RIVER ESTUARY THE EVIDENCE

Cordage impressions preserved on the surfaces of cord-marked, net-marked, and so-called "fabric-marked" ceramics from three loci in Prince George County, Virginia -- the Irwin (44Pg4) and Hatch (44Pg51) sites and the Flowerdew Hundred complex -- are examined for evidence of final twist direction. The preferred final twist direction of cordage employed in roughening paddles utilized in the production of ceramics assigned to the traditional Stony Creek, Prince George, and Mockley series suggests that there is population continuity during the Middle Woodland period on the Inner Coastal Plain in Prince George County. However, the change in preferred final twist direction, manifested by the cordage employed in plaiting together the dowels used to maleate the walls of Late Woodland, so-called "fabric-marked" vessels, indicates the presence of a new cordage manufacturing tradition and perforce a population replacement after A.D. 800.
AUTOMATING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATABASE

Annual survey and planning requirements have exposed the need for greater efficiency in managing cultural resources data at the federal, state, and local level. In response to this challenge, the District of Columbia Office of Historic Preservation recently initiated a project designed to develop an automated system to manage standing structure survey data. The success of this effort, combined with the multi-component nature of the survey process, encouraged the development and integration of an archeological system for the District of Columbia. Procedures used have emphasized maximum compatibility between the District of Columbia system and those at the federal level, as well as within the MARO region. This is a simple, yet direct, approach which eschews the parochial view for the regional perspective. Consequently, this method should have wide applicability outside of the District of Columbia.

THE BIFURCATE COMPONENT AT THE INDIAN CREEK SITE, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

The Indian Creek Site (18PR94) represents a base camp occupied throughout the Archaic Period in the Maryland Coastal Plain. Located within a broad floodplain adjacent to an extensive wetland vegetation habitat, the site is located more than 2000 feet from the channel of Indian Creek, but adjacent to a spring head as well as a relic gravel bar that provided ready access to a source of lithic raw material. During three phases of excavation, an areal sample of more than 3600 square feet was recovered. Although the site had been plowed, a large number of well-preserved features and activity areas were identified during excavation. For the most part, the features are represented by concentrations of fire-cracked rock not associated with charcoal or burnt/discolored soil. These features appear to represent the remains of plant food processing activities, an interpretation supported by the recovery of floral assemblage comprised of various edible herbs, starchy seeds, tubers and greens. Most of the plant remains recovered through flotation are species of documented use among Native American groups. The association of bifurcated-base points with the fire-cracked rock features suggests the importance of vegetal foods in the Middle Archaic diet.

THE ARCHEOLOGY OF THE FORMATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKING CLASS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

From the end of the eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century, the economy and society of southeastern Pennsylvania were dramatically transformed
as industry, most notably textiles, was established and grew. This paper will discuss recent archeological research which advances our comprehension of the nineteenth century formation of the industrial working class in this region. The results of excavations in Philadelphia and several nearby areas will be presented and integrated with historical and other data toward identifying the socio-cultural processes which resulted in the formation of the working class. This augments an understanding of the effects of industrialization on workers’ everyday lives.

McWeeney, Lucinda (Yale University)

CAN WE SEE THE FOREST FROM THE SWAMP?

Archaeological analyses of macrofossils extend beyond charcoal and seed identification into the realm of anaerobically preserved plant remains including twigs, bark, needles, leaves, and cone bracts. Investigations at the Mayview site in Pennsylvania provide the opportunity to observe diachronic processes in the environment and geology which may be closely associated with prehistoric settlement patterns in western Pennsylvania.

Moore, Larry E. (Environmental and Heritage Resources Branch)

EARLY PREHISTORY OF THE UPPER WOLF TRAP DRAINAGE

Three Upland Piedmont sites with buried cultural materials recently have been studied in Fairfax County, Virginia. All these sites provide a relatively deflated surface lens of Late Archaic through Middle Woodland artifacts. Below the lens are Middle and Early Archaic levels: Kirk stemmed, Bifurcate, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Lobate based points are present. The Lobate point is associated with bifurcates and also occurs between them and the deflated surface lens (Late Archaic). Further, it may be a technological link connecting bifurcates and later notched points such as Big Sandy and Halifax.

Mounier, Alan (Archaeological Surveys and Assessments)

EVIDENCE OF MIDDLE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT, ABATURE SITE, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Abstract was unavailable at time of printing.

Petraglia, M., J. Daugherty, and J. Patton (Engineering Science)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS NEAR LEESBURG, VIRGINIA

A five-mile systematic survey in Loudoun County, Virginia, along the Potomac River, adjacent to Selden Island, for the Loudoun County Sanitation District (through the Xerox
Realty Corporation) was conducted in 1989 by ES. Of importance to prehistoric settlement patterns, seven prehistoric sites (44LD436-441, 44LD124) were identified, three of which were excavated. Of these, two contain remnants of primarily secondary lithic reduction (44LD436, 437), and one was a major quarry (44LD124). The sites contain projectile points dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland, the majority of which are Late Archaic Susquehanna variant broadspears. The quartzite quarry was likely exploited by many groups utilizing the Potomac River corridor. Samples from the quartzite quarry have undergone petrographic analysis so that definitive statements can be made about prehistoric utilization of raw materials. Extraordinary examples of refit cores were used to better understand reduction techniques, space use and postdepositional modifications.

Robertson, James A., Ph.D. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) and G. Wyan Lantz (Lantz Research)

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CHARTIERS CREEK

Site 36 AL 134 is a multicomponent site located on a floodplain of Chartiers Creek in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Excavations were conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc. on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration from August 14, 1989 to November 1, 1989. Analysis is ongoing, with preliminary results to be presented. The primary component consists of a short term Monongahela occupation with radiocarbon dates of A.D. 1405 and A.D. 1415. Two temporary structures and a variety of feature types were recovered. Botanical preservation was excellent and macro botanical remains identified thus far include corn, hickory and walnut, and plum. Because previous Monongahela research has focused on village sites, 36 AL 134 provides an ideal opportunity to understand the role of short term, hamlet-like occupations in the Monongahela settlement system.

Russ, Kurt C. and John M. McDaniel (Washington and Lee University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE FIREBAUGH POTTERY, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Intensive archaeological investigations were conducted at the Firebaugh pottery, 44RB290, located near Bustleburg in Rockbridge County, Virginia, during the Spring of 1988. An oval updraft kiln, with 2 fireboxes and 13 arches separating the firing and pot chambers, was identified. Recovered artifacts include kiln furniture, leadglazed earthenware, and salt-glazed stoneware shards representing a variety of forms with both cobalt oxide and incising as decorative treatments. The "ROCKBRIDGE" maker's mark is observed on several of the shards, indicating this site was associated historically with the Rockbridge Baths Pottery, 44RB84.

Documentary research suggests that the pottery was established by John S. Morgan, prior to 1850 and employed Robert Fulwiler by 1860. Morgan's association with the Communist pottery in New York prior to coming to Rockbridge provides an explanation for the vessel forms and decorative treatments observed in the Rockbridge assemblage.
The discovery and subsequent excavation of 44RB290 enhances our understanding of the historic pottery manufacturing industry in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Schuldenrein, Joseph (Geoarcheology Research Associates) and Robert Kingsley (John Milner Associates)

INTERDISCIPLINARY ARCHEOLOGY AND THE PREHISTORY OF LOWER BLACK'S EDDY, A MULTICOMPONENT STRATIFIED SITE, POINT PLEASANT, PENNSYLVANIA

Two seasons of excavation and paleoenvironmental studies have disclosed an intense record of late prehistoric through contact period occupation along the elevated floodplain of the Delaware River, Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania. A primary Late Archaic habitation, dominated by long term fishing, quarrying, and hunting-gathering, is succeeded by seasonal Woodland occupations. The latter appear to be short-term camping stations attuned to the seasonal availability of subsistence resources. A series of 15 radiocarbon determinations obtained for the site, clustered mostly in the Terminal Archaic time frame 3000 to 4000 years ago. The site was originally excavated over 100 years ago by Dr. Reny Mercer in conjunction with the historic "Trenton Gravels" controversy. The recent investigations stressed geoarcheology and spatial analysis. These approaches demonstrate how methodological advances and scientific archeology have broadened our interpretations over the past century.

Stevens, Kristen L. (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology)

INTEGRATING AND PRESENTING AN URBAN SITE: AN UPDATE ON MOUNT CLARE'S RESTORATION

Both completed phases of restoration at the Mount Clare Mansion in Baltimore, Maryland have required an interdisciplinary approach. Professionals including historians, landscape architects, ethnobotanists, educators and archaeologists have worked together to create an interpretation of the historical and archaeological resources located at Mount Clare. The results are displayed in physically restored landscape features as well as in programmatic interpretations for the public. A review will be offered of current progress, interpretive difficulties and constraints in exhibiting the eighteenth century urban landscape.

Stewart, Michael (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.)

THE MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE GREAT VALLEY OF MARYLAND

Most of what is know about the Middle Archaic period of this region is attributed to sites producing bifurcated base Lecroy and variant projectile point types. Three major patterns in site distributions and artifact assemblages can be noted which distinguish this time from earlier components and cultural periods: a noticeable increase in the use of metarhyolite for the production of chipped stone tools; the systematic use of rhyolite quarry and quarry-related workshops; and a settlement focus on interior ponds/marshes.
and major springheads. This paper provides detail on these phenomena and links them with the overall cultural ecological development of the region.

Suciu, Deborah L. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)

AN EXAMINATION OF TWO INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

This paper examines two industrial archaeological resources located in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Rockhill Furnace #2 is a late nineteenth century iron furnace fueled by coke. The site consists of the remains of two banks of beehive coke ovens, foundations and walls of the stock house and casthouses, refractory brick of the furnace stacks and concrete and stone railroad trestles. It was the first coal-fueled iron furnace to be constructed and the last one operating in the county. Minersville is a late nineteenth/early twentieth century mining and coking operation. The resource includes the remains of several open mines, two banks of beehive coke ovens, the foundation remains of several associated industrial structures such as the coal tipple, blacksmith and machine shop, a hoist house and engine house. The rights-of-way of narrow gage and regular rail lines are evident, as well as the foundation remains of an uncompleted bank of coke ovens (the Mitchell ovens). This site represents a typical coal/coke operation in the Broad Top region of the county. The context and significance of these resources are based on the survey data from the 1988-89 PHMC/HAER survey of historic engineering and industrial sites in Huntingdon County.

Wall, Robert D. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission)

THE BIFURCATE TRADITION IN THE MARYLAND PLATEAU REGION

This paper examines settlement pattern data and lithic resource utilization during the early Middle Archaic period in western Maryland. Most of the data in this paper are derived from a 1980-82 archaeological survey of the Maryland coal region and supplementary collector informant information. Though deep tests have been conducted in selected areas along the upper Youghiogheny, The Casselman, and North Branch of the Potomac, no in situ bifurcate components have yet been identified.

Ward, H. Henry and Christina J. Civello (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology)

BALTIMORE'S SHOT TOWER/MARKET CENTER METRO EXCAVATIONS: AN INTEGRATED ARCHIVAL, TESTING AND MITIGATION PROJECT IN THE INNER CITY

During 1988-1989, the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology carried out pre-construction testing and mitigation excavations of the impact area of the city’s newest Metro Station. Located adjacent to the site of the late eighteenth century Central (or Marsh) Market, the investigations uncovered the well preserved remains of market-related commercial/residential rowhouse properties. Intensive excavation of one of
these small retail stores yielded a wealth of data documenting the development of the property from marsh reclamation in the 1780s to destruction in the Great Fire of 1904. Of particular interest is the archival and archaeological evidence of the property configuration changing through time. This spatial evolution reflected both the occupants attempts to organize the limited space afforded by the enclosed rowhouse lot, as well as the evolving commercial conditions of the surrounding neighborhood. The remarkably rich artifact assemblages from the site’s privies, provides a unique insight into the residential and commercial life of the neighborhood’s nineteenth century merchant class, in both monochronic and diachronic perspectives.

Warner, Mark S. (University of Maryland, College Park)

AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURAL IDENTITY: AN EXAMPLE FROM 20TH-CENTURY ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

African Americans have been a significant part of the economic and social development of Annapolis, Maryland. Socially and economically, they participated as slaves, as free persons prior to emancipation, and as citizens of the city after emancipation. Despite this situation, the African American community has gone largely unrecognized in the recorded history of Annapolis. Because of this, archaeology, through "Archaeology in Annapolis," offers great potential to reconstruct African American lifeways. Archaeological excavations of Gott’s Court in Annapolis identified a refuse area associated with a group of early 20th-century frame houses occupied by African Americans. The assemblage of materials recovered, particularly bottles, provides an opportunity to examine the maintenance of a distinct cultural identity within the broader social context of the early 20th-century.

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)

FISH REMAINS FROM THE LEGGETT SITE, HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Fish remains identified among bones recovered from the Leggett site in Halifax County, Virginia, are representative of species of herrings, minnows, suckers, catfish, and sunfish. These remains, as well as those from other sites in Virginia and North Carolina, indicate the importance of fish in the diets of Dan River phase groups of the Late Woodland period. Analysis of the habits and habitats of the species represented indicates the use of less discriminant fishing techniques of a variety of fishing techniques by the site inhabitants.

Wise, Cara L. and Cherie A. Clark (Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation)

DOWN IN THE DIRT: SOIL PROFILES FROM BURIED SITES IN SOUTHWESTERN DELAWARE

An analysis of vertical distributions of diagnostic artifacts recovered from sites in the
James Branch Watershed of southwestern Delaware suggested that these artifacts had been buried in a stratified sequence, most probably as a result of aeolian processes. More recently, an examination of soil profiles at a number of these sites identified five soil zones which are found in a consistent sequence at sites throughout the watershed. The absence of one or more zones appears to be the result of erosion or intentional soil removal in historic times. One of these five soil zones, an extended and buried E horizon, has been identified as the zone of maximum accumulation, estimated to have been as much as 1.3 cm./century. Block excavations at two of these sites have provided additional evidence of site burial.

Zitzler, Paula (American University)

THE INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY OF THE ALLEGHENY FRONT

The Allegheny Front, the boundary between the Ridge and Valley Province and Allegheny Plateau, has been the setting for industrial activities for several thousand years. The presence of a variety of raw materials (e.g. lead, iron, coal, lumber, limestone, and other lithic materials) and easily developed waterpower sites established the region as an industrial center by the early 19th century. Westward expansion was facilitated by innovative engineering projects like the Allegheny Portage Railroad and the Horseshoe Curve, both constructed to overcome the steep grades of the front. Experimentation at the iron furnaces and forges along the front led to key breakthroughs in developing the iron and steel industry. Thousands of immigrant laborers who came to work in the mills, railyards and mines along the front contributed to the rich cultural heritage of the region. The industrial resources of the region continue to inspire innovation, as seen in the state-of-the-art industrial facilities recently established (the industrial archeology of the future?). Following in this innovative tradition, the preservation of these significant cultural resources is the focus of the precedent-setting America’s Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP), sponsored by the National Park Service. Through the AIHP and other preservation projects at both the state and local levels, the industrial archeology of the Allegheny Front is being examined.
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