1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

25th ANNIVERSARY MEETING
APRIL 7TH-9TH, 1994
OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND
Cover Illustration: Figure 5: Cultural Complexes of Delaware. From Final Archaeological Investigations at Prehistoric Sites 7K-C-360 and Dover Downs (7K-C-365A and B), State Route 1 Corridor, Kent County, Delaware. Lynn Riley, Scot C. Watson, and Jay F. Custer. DELDOT Archaeology Series No. 105, 1994.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON

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HOBO HILL SITE (44FX1517), A PREHISTORIC RESOURCE EXTRACTION SITE NEAR TYSONS CORNER, VIRGINIA. Thomas W. Neumann, Chairperson

1:00-1:20 Introduction. Thomas W. Neumann
1:20-1:40 Hobo Hill and the Prehistory of Northern Virginia. Lawrence E. Moore
1:40-2:00 The Excavation of the Hobo Hill Site. Brian Bates
2:00-2:20 The Soil Structure and Basic Geology of the Hobo Hill Site. Antonio V. Segovia
2:20-2:40 The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517): Emergence and Structure of the Microlithic Compound Tool Industry in the Middle Atlantic. Thomas W. Neumann
2:40-3:00 Hobo Hill (44FX1517) in Context: The role of "Lithic Influentialism" in Northern Virginia's Prehistoric Settlement Patterns. Michael F. Johnson
3:00-3:20 Break

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY. Dennis Blanton, Chairperson

3:20-3:40 Fluctuations in the Paleoenvironment: Refining the Chronology and Interpreting the Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region. Lucinda McWeeney
3:40-4:00 Late Holocene Alluviation and Archaeological Site Burial in Virginia. Daniel R. Hayes and J. Sanderson Stevens
4:00-4:20 Naturally Deposited Fill: Reversed Stratigraphy on an Intact Surface. John M. Rutherford
4:20-4:40 Mattawoman Creek: A Synthesis of the Prehistoric Activity Along the Mattawoman Creek Drainage. Colby Allan Child, Jr.
4:40-5:00 Archaic and Woodland Occupations on Kettle Creek, A Tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Michael D. Petraglia and Dennis A. Knepper
5:00-5:20 Archaeological Investigations at City Island (36DA12): Late Archaic Adaptations in the Middle Susquehanna Drainage. Allan Dorney, Emlen Myers, and Janet Friedman
5:20-5:40 Prehistory in the Nation's Capitol: Recent Excavations Along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Peter D. Glumac
5:40-6:00 More than Meets the Eye: The Archaeology of Jamestown Island as Revealed by Recent Comprehensive Survey. Dennis B. Blanton and Patty Kandle

SATURDAY MORNING

SATURDAY MORNING

SANDTS EDDY (36NM121): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE. C.A. Bergman and J.F. Doershuk, Chairpersons

8:30-8:40 Introduction. C.A. Bergman and J.F. Doershuk
8:40-9:00 The Middle Archaic Period in Pennsylvania and the Sandts Eddy Site. Kurt W. Carr
9:00-9:20 Site Formation and Geoarchaeology at Sandts Eddy: Local and Regional Perspectives. Joseph Schuilenbrin
9:20-9:40 A Catchment Geology for the Sandts Eddy Site. Philip C. LaPorta
9:40-10:00 The 19th Century Historic Component at Sandts Eddy. Veronica A. Riegel
10:00-10:20 Break
10:20-10:40 Stratification IV and V at the Sandts Eddy Site: Insights Into Late Archaic to Late Woodland Occupation of the Middle Delaware Valley. Keith A. Russell
10:40-11:00 The Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at the Sandts Eddy Site. Christopher A. Bergman
11:00-11:20 Sandts Eddy Flotation. Roger W. Miller
11:20-11:40 Site Structure Investigations at the Sandts Eddy Site. John F. Doershuk
11:40-12:00 Synthesis and Discussion of the Sandts Eddy Site. Charles McNett
12:00-1:30 Lunch

SATURDAY MORNING

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CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Meta Janowitz and Sherle C. Azizi, Chairpersons

8:40-9:00 Under the Floor: Archaeological Investigations at the Octagon. Verna G. Boyd
9:00-9:20 Early 19th Century Footways at the Octagon: The View from the Basement. Elizabeth A. Moore and Rebecca Hess
9:40-10:00 Follow the Yellow Brick Road: The Recovery of "Dutch" Yellow Bricks from 17th and 18th Century Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Al Luckenbach
SATURDAY AFTERNOON

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC. James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby, Chairpersons

1:30-1:40 Introduction. James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby

1:40-2:00 Introductory Overview of Contact Period Research. Howard A. MacCord, Sr.

2:00-2:20 Evaluating the Historical Evidence of a Wayanoke Presence at Flowerdew Hundred in the 17th Century. Seth Mallos

2:20-2:40 Yaocomaco: The Town Before St. Mary’s City. Silas D. Hury and Katherine J. Dinnel

2:40-3:00 Excavations at the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY144) Pittsylvania County, Virginia: A Contact Sepani Village on the Middle Staunton (Roanoke) River, Virginia. Michael B. Barber, Michael F. Barber, C. Clifford Boyd, Donna M. Boyd, Mary Ellen Hodges, and Eugene B. Barfield

3:00-3:20 Protostrophic Hunting Strategies at the Graham White Site, Salem, Virginia: The Effects of European Contact. Elizabeth A. Moore and Heather Lapham

3:20-3:40 Break

3:40-4:00 The Contact Period in the Upper Potomac Region: A View from the Llewellyn Site. Robert D. Wall

4:00-4:20 The European Longhouse of the Dutch Secahen “Corlear”: Preliminary Investigations into the Schuylerotts Site, 1642-1668. Lon Bulgrien

4:20-4:40 New Research in North Carolina. Dr. David Phelps

4:40-5:00 Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Research at the Chicone Site (18DO111), Dorchester County, Maryland. Virginia R. Busby

5:00-5:20 Lithic Analysis of Surface Collections from the Chicone Site (18DO111) and Implications for Contact Period Research. James M. Harmon.
1995 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS

SANDTS EDDY (36NM12): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE. C.A. Bergman and J.F. Deershuk, Chairpersons

Sandts Eddy, 36NM12, is a deeply stratified site located approximately 8 km north of Easton, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Beginning in the winter of 1991, and continuing into 1993, Phase III mitigation excavations at 36NM12 were conducted by 3D/Environmental as part of Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's Lady's Line Expansion Program. This Symposium discusses the multidisciplinary research at 36NM12 and includes the following topics: Sandts Eddy and Middle Archaic research in Pennsylvania; geomorphology; raw material collection studies; analysis of historic materials; analysis of the Late Archaic-Late Woodland assemblages; analysis of the Early and Middle Archaic assemblages; flotation analysis and paleobotanical studies; artifact and feature spatial analyses; and a synthesis of the Sandts Eddy project within the Delaware Valley perspective.

THE HOBO HILL SITE (44FX1517), A PREHISTORIC RESOURCE EXTRACTION SITE NEAR TYSONS CORNER, VIRGINIA. Thomas W. Neumann, Chairperson

The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517) represents a prehistoric resource extraction site located near present-day Tysons Corner that was used continuously from at least 7,000 years ago to 1,000 years ago. The assemblage is dominated by large quantities of projectile points and point fragments, debitage, cores, pitted anvil stones, hammerstones, small utilized flakes, and fire-cracked rock. The deposit is located in a previously cultivated area that had been abandoned to emerging woodlot for over 40 years. As one of several similar sites in the area, the Hobo Hill Site represented an ideal chance to understand the role of such lithic-dominated sites in the prehistory of northeast Virginia, while forcing the development of procedures that would define different prehistoric occupations in a geologically unstratified matrix.

Results indicate that the Hobo Hill Site, which superficially appears to be a projectile point/waste flake hunting site where stone tools were made, represents a continuously re-visited resource extraction site. High-magnification use-wear analyses indicate that the projectile points retain wear consistent with their use as general utility knives; the debitage, cores, and pitted anvil stones appear to be portions of an industry used to produce small flakes that served to replace spent elements in a microlithic compound tool industry. Use-wear analyses of the microliths present at the Hobo Hill Site show evidence of use on hide, cellulose/plant matter, bone, meat, and antler; the first two task sets are ethnohistorically associated with female-dominated activities. That is, instead of being male-dominated hunting sites possibly several-day’s journey from a base camp, so-called projectile point sites may often be female-dominated collection sites located within a half-day’s walk of the main occupation.

The raw material source for nearly all of the lithic industry at the Hobo Hill Site came from stream cobbles and gravels readily available within 100 m of the site. This corresponds to the pattern of raw material acquisition known for at least 10 similar sites in the Maryland and Virginia Coastal Plain and Piedmont. For these sites as well as the Hobo Hill Site, a settlement pattern model based upon isolated point-sources for lithic raw materials (the quarry-orienting or quasi-tethered model) does not apply. With stream courses serving as communications corridors along which the needed materials existed for the lithic applications technology, a better settlement pattern model may be one that was seasonally and spatially marbled, conforming to the dendritic vascular arrangement of streams over the landscape.

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC. James M. Harmon and Virginia R. Busby, Chairpersons

Contact period research in the Middle Atlantic region has enjoyed a resurgence in recent years. This session will present new perspectives in archaeological and ethnohistorical research on a variety of site types throughout the region. These presentations will draw on the rich history of Contact period research, as well as being grounded within recent theoretical and methodological developments. This session will present new perspectives on the period, contributing to a more complete description of Contact period archaeological sites. Ethnohistorical data will be integrated with archaeological
interpretations, furthering our understanding of the Contact period. This approach will serve to evaluate previous interpretations and suggest new research directions.

**CONTRIBUTED PAPER ABSTRACTS**

AZIZI, Shari C., and Meta Janowicz (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) Wasters, Wasters, Everywhere and Not a Pot to Mend!

Wasters are always looked upon as a sure way to identify the wasters of the potters who discarded them. But, beyond this, what else can wasters and kiln furniture tell you about the potter’s pottery? This paper will take a look at the kiln wasters and kiln furniture believed to be from the James Morgan, Jacob Van Wickle and Branch Green Pottery located in Old Bridge, New Jersey.

BARRER, Michael B., Michael F. Barber, C. Clifford Boyd, Donna M. Boyd, Mary Ellen Hodges, and Eugene B. Barfield (Preservation Technologies, Inc.) Excavation at the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY144), Pittsylvania County, Virginia: A Contact Period Saponi Village on the Middle Roanoke (Staunton) River.

Due to impacts associated with power plant construction, Phase III mitigation in the form of excavation was required at the Hurt Power Plant Site (44PY144), Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Consisting of 5' wide linear trenches and one 35' square area, the excavation included the removal of portions of a village midden, circa 85 features (mostly refuse filled pits), and 17 human interments. As the field research design called for the wet screening or flotation of all in situ soils, a representative sample of ethnohistorical and ethnozoological materials was recovered. In addition, over 200 glass seed beads were collected. Coupled with copper and iron artifacts, this assemblage substantiated European contact between the local Native Americans, likely Saponi, and the English Colonials. It is also suggested that seed beads of shell were a part of this trade network.

Other artifact and ecofact types are discussed including ceramics, lithics, ethnozoological, and ethnohistorical materials. The results of analyses of the human skeletal assemblage is described. Finally, the Saponi village is discussed with reference to the regional perspective and the influences of the deer skin trade. Probable relations between nearby Siouan speakers, the Occoneechis to the east and the Tutelo to the west, are examined.

BARRER, Michael F. and Michael B. Barber (Preservation Technologies, Inc.) In Amongst the City Blocks: The Burrell Pharmacy, A Turn-of-the-Century Black Owned Drugstore, Roanoke, Virginia.

The Burrell Pharmacy site represents a window on the day to day activities and lifestyles of the black community in Roanoke at the turn of the century. The excavations sampled a city block of the historic Gainborough Community on which the Davis Hotel was situated. A number of businesses shared the building throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, including groceries, restaurants, and the Burrell Pharmacy. The cultural remains investigated consisted of the pharmacy foundations and a sample of an extensive trash midden deposit. Over 27,000 artifacts were recovered with a large number relating to the drugstore era. The implications of the cultural remains are examined with an eye on community, regional, and national perspectives.

BATES, Brian (Longwood College) The Excavations at the Hobo Hill Site.

The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517) is a Piedmont uplands resource extraction site that was the focus of excavations for eight weeks during the summer of 1994. At the time that excavation was initiated, the site had been forested for approximately 40 years; prior to that, it had been used agriculturally, both for cultivation and for a pig lot. The excavator encountered several difficulties, the first was a unit profile in which the various horizons melted into one the next as if in a continuum. This made the distinction between where one horizon ended and the next began difficult. Further, a discernable plow zone (A horizon) was absent. The second interpretive problem resulted from features that were generally detectable only on the basis of a textural difference from the surrounding matrix; rarely was there a sharp color difference. These two problems will be discussed in the larger context of soil change and the methods employed at the Hobo Hill Site to deal with these common Middle Atlantic field problems.

BELL, Alison, (University of Virginia) and Maria Franklin, (University of California, Berkeley) On The Medieval Side of the Georgian Threshold: Excavations of an 18th Century Post Dwelling at Flowdaw Hundred, Virginia.

During the summer of 1992, a University of California field school discovered and excavated the remains of a hall and parlor house dating to the first quarter of the 18th century. ERECTED on ten-foot centers, the house had an end chimney and two subterranean cellars. In this paper, we will discuss our excavations and research concerns, and we will present our theory that the dwelling marks a shift from the Medieval mindset to the more orderly Georgian worldview.

BERGMAN, Christopher A. (3D/Environmental) The Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at the Sandits Eddy Site.

Phase III mitigation excavations at the Sandits Eddy Site revealed a relatively extensive sequence of Early and Middle Archaic horizons, dating from 9420 ± 80 B.P. to 7080 ± 70 B.P. A total of 84 square meters of deposits were excavated to depths exceeding 3 m, including a 45 square meter block which exposed an early Middle Archaic occupation floor. This paper reviews the results of the Sandits Eddy field investigations and provides data on technological organization, refitting and intrasite patterning, tool function, and subsistence strategies for the Early and Middle Archaic periods. The results of this research offer confirmation of previous ideas concerning the early occupation of the region, as well as providing some new vistas on Delaware Valley prehistory.

BISACQUINO, Janet A. (Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology) Baltimore's Historical City scape and the G.I.S.: An Aid For Archaeological Preservation in an Urban Setting.

The Center for Urban Archaeology is developing a pilot project to assess the application of a Geographic Information System to the problem of urban cultural resource management. Computer images of historical maps will be the basis for a "slice of time" approach to the evolution of Baltimore City and an analysis of archaeological preservation potential. A discussion of the process of building the system is followed by an evaluation of its practicality and value for urban archaeology. In addition, the function of a Geographic Information System as a versatile mechanism for data management is highlighted.

BLANTON, Dennis B., and Patty Kandle (College of William and Mary) More than Meets the Eye: The Archaeology of Jamestown Island as Revealed by Recent Comprehensive Survey.

Systematic archaeological survey of Jamestown Island was recently completed. The work was performed as part of an archaeological assessment of Jamestown conducted jointly by the College of William and Mary and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, under contract with the National Park Service. Many prehistoric and historic period sites have been identified over the 1500 acre area. Island-wide patterns of land use since Paleoindian time will be discussed, including parallels and contrasts with prevailing regional models.

BOYD, Varna G. (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.) Under the Floor: Archaeological Investigations at the Octagon.

The Octagon, constructed between 1799 and 1801, has served several functions during the last two centuries, including serving as a residence, housing government offices, and occupying the headquarters for the American Institute for Architecture.

This paper will focus on the original occupation of the house by John Taylor, Ill and his family. The Octagon, currently a historic house museum administered by the American Architectural Foundation, has been undergoing major renovations for the past three years. A significant aspect of these
renovations has been the archaeological investigations of the basement which includes the kitchen, dry-
storage room, central passage, servant’s hall, and housekeeper’s room.

Archaeological excavations have uncovered 14 features and their associated artifacts. Features include
two cisterns, two historic drain systems, a brick hearth floor, and numerous mortar beds. Of particular
interest are the data which can address the lifeways of the servants and slaves. The numerous
architectural features, as well as the archaeological data, have enabled the architects and historians to
more accurately interpret the history of the house and its building past.

In addition to the more specific discussion of the Tayloe occupation, an overview of the excavations
will be presented, providing a summary of the archaeological investigations to date.

BRECKNERIDGE, S. Curtis (Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association) “One Can Not Call Them by the Name of
Houses”: The Search for George Washington’s Union Farm Slave Quarters.

In 1991 archaeologists with the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association surveyed to locate the site of
buildings at George Washington’s Union Farm. An outlying quarter, part of Washington’s 8,000 acre
Mount Vernon plantation, Union Farm contained dwellings housing both African-American slaves and
a White overseer. The survey was designed to yield evidence of the quarter in order to provide a
comparative assemblage of African-American associated artifacts. This paper will present the results
of the survey and subsequent work.

BULGRIN, Lon (State University of New York, Binghamton) The European Longhouse of the Dutch
Sachem “Coriar”: Preliminary Investigations into the Schuyler Flatts Site, 1642-1668.

The Schuyler Flatts site is a 17th century Dutch-American farmedstead located north of Albany, New
York. Arent van Curler built and lived at this farm from 1643 to 1661. Van Curler was an important
figure within the Dutch patriarchy of Rensselaerswyck and the most influential of the Dutch among
the Iroquois Confederacy.

Arent van Curler was viewed by the Iroquois as the ultimate Dutch sachem, though he never held a
leadership position in the Dutch West India Company, which held claim to New Netherland. Van Curler
maintained his place with the Iroquois through his persistent interactions with the Mohawk and
especially through meeting the expectations of the Iroquois people as to what a leader was and what
a leader did.

Van Curler is also credited with being one of the initial traders in liquor and firearms to the Iroquois.
The free access to large quantities of high quality firearms played a crucial role in the expansion of
the power and territory of the Iroquois Confederacy. It launched the Iroquois into the Beaver Wars of the
17th century and planted the seeds for their precarious middle position in the 18th century between
the French and the English colonies and the hostile Algonquian Confederacy.

The 17th century component of the Schuyler Flatts site is a ideal case to view Dutch-Mohawk contact.
Not only is the site well documented historically, it also has yielded extensive archaeological evidence
for Native Americans living and working at the site. Historical and archaeological interpretations will
be presented as to the use of Native American labor in agricultural production and the illicit trade in
firearms to the Mohawk Nation.

BUSBY, Virginia R. (University of Virginia) Current Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Research at the
Chicone Site #1 (1BD011), Dorchester County, Maryland

Prior archaeological and ethnohistoric research posits the Chicone Site (1BD011) as the 17th century
incised residence of the Nanticoke Indian “emperor”. Preliminary results of a controlled surface
collection and limited excavations at this site will be presented in order to evaluate this assertion.
Materials from the site indicate occupations dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period
and evidence of later native occupation. Changes in site usage through time will be discussed as well
as changes in material culture. Finally, the site will be discussed within the broader context of Late
Woodland and Contact period settlement patterns on the Delmarva peninsula.

CARR, Kurt W. (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) The Middle Archaic Period in
Pennsylvania and the Sands Eddy Site.

Working in the Great Valley of Virginia, William Gardner has argued strongly and convincingly for
continuity between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic and defines the Middle Archaic as
beginning with bifurcate points and characterized by more significantly different from Kirk or Palner Early Archaic
adaptations. He argues that bifurcate points are part of the first Holocene adaptation to an essentially
modern pattern of flora and fauna. The purpose of his presentation is to discuss the applicability of
Gardner’s model to the region north of Virginia and specifically to Pennsylvania. In addition, this paper
compares bifurcate site distributions and patterning of lithic utilization in Pennsylvania with Gardner’s
data from Virginia. The computerized Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files, consisting of over
14,500 sites, will be used to characterize site distributions and the collections at the Pennsylvania State
Museum will be employed to identify patterns of lithic utilization. The Middle Archaic is one of the most
poorly understood periods in Middle Atlantic prehistory. A number of stratified sites from the time period,
notably the Sands Eddy Site, have recently been excavated and this information will be
synthesized to develop a foundation for describing Middle Archaic adaptations.

CATTÓ, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) A Rural Industry in a “Sequestered Corner”: Archaeology at

Located on the east bank of the Monongahela River in southwestern Pennsylvania, New Geneva was
the home for a succession of stoneware potteries that flourished during the second half of the 19th
century through the early 20th century. During the peak years of production, stoneware from New
Geneva was shipped by water to Pittsburgh, and from there to the Ohio Valley and down the
Mississippi River. The potteries in New Geneva were an integral part of the river valley community,
providing a broad range of employment opportunities and inter-regional connections for the inhabitants
of the relatively isolated location. This paper will summarize recent archaeological investigations at the
pottery waster dump/dock site (38IA604). The excavations at the site recovered an enormous artifact
assemblage, including a broad range of stonewares, wasters, and kiln furniture. The investigations
serve to illustrate the chronological changes in pottery production, site use, and disposal patterns, and
how these factors were affected by the changing economic fortunes of the New Geneva community.

CHILD, Colby Allan, Jr. (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) Mattawoman Creek: A Synthesis of
the Prehistoric Activity Along the Mattawoman Creek Drainage.

Existing models for the determination of diachronic change in prehistoric settlement patterns have relied
upon the collation of site locations and environmental variables and the examination of chronologically
diagnostic artifacts. This has been the case in southern Maryland with the examination of the lower
Potomac drainage. Inferring cultural processes relative to environmental variables alone is tenuous at
best. In order to complement these models, and to show the limited nature of the conclusions, the
primary study of the Mattawoman Creek drainage in southern Prince George’s and Charles Counties,
Maryland, will examine all available data collected from technical sources such as the State site files, and
professional journals toward determining site characteristics in addition to locations relative to
environmental variables. The examination of inter-site patterning is significant in determining prehistoric
cultural processes.

Previous synthetic work from the southern Maryland region, considering only chronologically diagnostic
artifacts and environmental variables, has shown a trend for site distribution to shift during the later
prehistoric period. During the Late Archaic period, sites were distributed along the headwaters of the
estuarine environs, while during the Middle-Late Woodland period the sites were distributed along the
coastal environs. The current study substantiates and expands upon this through the examination of
inter-site patterning.

DEETZ, Eric (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation) and Derek Wheeler (University of Virginia) Recent
Excavations at Flowerdew Hundred, Prince George County, Virginia.

Work during the 1994 field season uncovered a feature that went undetected during previous
excavations at site 4FP113. This appeared to be a brick-lined cellar with a fill date in the mid-18th
DORNEY, Alleen, Emlyn Myers, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) Archaeological Investigations at City Island (36DA12): Late Archaic Adaptations in the Middle Susquehanna Drainage.

The City Island site (36DA12) is located on the Susquehanna River adjacent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, within the Piedmont Region. Dames & Moore’s 1983/1984 excavations at this favorably located, multi-component site, yielded over 30,000 artifacts, spanning Historic, Woodland, and Late Archaic occupations. The Late Archaic cultural zone of the site is undisturbed and appears to have been utilized intensively by the aboriginal inhabitants. The number and variety of undisturbed Late Archaic artifactual materials found suggests numerous specialized functions, including lithic reduction and tool use. Three radiocarbon dates obtained from this stratum range from 4830 +/- 250 B.P. to 4480 +/- 110 B.P. This occupation is represented by projectile points, pestles, net sinkers, and an unusual “cache” of cells. The majority of the Late Archaic lithic diagnostics are Bare Island Points. The research was sponsored by the City of Harrisburg in connection with the construction of the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame.

DOERSHUK, John F. (3D/Environmental) Site Structure Investigations at the Sands Eddy Site.

The Sands Eddy mitigation research design was explicitly formulated to integrate spatially-oriented field recovery methods with complimentary analytical techniques and reporting goals. As a result, data recovery at the site provided copious quantities of fine-grained spatial data that were processed and analyzed to maximize site structure interpretations. These data were collected differentially across the site, depending on research design parameters, taphonomic issues, artifact density, artifact vertical and horizontal distribution characteristics, and the accessibility of the deeply buried materials. Artifact patterning is briefly described for Strata IV (Late Archaic-Late Woodland) and IX (Middle Archaic) materials and comment is offered on site structure characteristics of these two deposits.

EGGHART, Chris (Virginia Commonwealth University) The Edd’s Mill Site, A Multi-component Cemra in Far Southwest Virginia.

The Edd’s Mill site (44LE89) is located in Lee County in the far southwest corner of Virginia. The investigations identified occupations dating from the early Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Hunting and hunting-related activities appear to have been the main focus throughout the various occupations. The site, however, contained a large number of diverse features and yielded a variety of unusual artifacts. Portions of the landform were buried via combination of alluvial and colluvial processes, offering the opportunity to study a camp type site with the benefit of intact contexts. Of particular interest are the large number of architectural features encountered in all cultural levels. One large post feature, which contained a steatite bowl fragment, yielded a radiocarbon date of 1620 B.C. Evidence for numerous overlapping Late Woodland shelters was also identified. Unusual artifacts form the site included Adena Points manufactured on exotic chert, galena cubes and a rolled copper bead. In all, the Edd’s Mill site yielded new information and valuable insights concerning the settlement and utilization of Interior stream settings in Southwest Virginia from early Middle Archaic through Late Woodland times.


In October 1993, the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA) conducted field investigations at the Manassas Industrial School (44PW505) in Manassas, Virginia. Established during the late 19th century by an former slave, Jennie Dean, the Manassas School was the only vocational school for black youth located in Northern Virginia. Dedicated by Frederick Douglass in 1884 and partially funded by Andrew Carnegie during the early 20th century, the school operated as a private, residential, and co-educational institution until the late 1930s when it was taken over by the Prince William County School system.

Sponsored by the Manassas Museum, LBA’s study was designed to locate the foundations of three academic structures that had been demolished in the early 1960s. Methodology included the use of historic maps, limited machine trenching and supplementary shovel testing to identify the outlines of Hackley and Howland Halls, and the Carnegie Building. In addition, LBA prepared a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property. This paper will discuss the methodology and results of the archaeological investigations at the Manassas Industrial School.

FREEMAN, Mark (ACCS, Inc.) Rediscovery: Advancements in Archaeological Databases.

Rapid and continuing advancement in the state of computer technology has led to exciting possibilities for archaeologists and the information they record. Rediscovery is a software product, designed by ACCS of Charlottesville, Virginia, that includes modules for archives, collections, and archaeology. This paper looks at the decisions that went into the development of the product, as well as its present capabilities and future direction.

GALLIVAN, Martin (University of Virginia) Interpreting Late Woodland Site Structure in the Virginia Piedmont.

The University of Virginia’s survey and excavation of Late Woodland village sites in the James River Piedmont have produced a fuller understanding of settlements in the Monacan region. A systematic survey by the 1984 U.Va. field school of the broad floodplain in the vicinity of Virginia, Virginia has clarified the presence of two distinct sites dating to the transition between the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Recent excavations at one of these sites have identified the posthole patterns of domestic structures and several related pit features. This paper will compare community patterning at the Wood Site to the available data from two other Piedmont sites—the Spassard Site and the Partridge Creek Site—to suggest a pattern of unpalisaded, village settlements in the region. The prevalence of floodplain settlements with evidence of domestic structures and storage features that date to the 10th through the 13th centuries A.D. suggests a proliferation of horticultural communities at the beginning of the Late Woodland period and perhaps into the Monacan period. Placed in this context, the Wood Site in the Piedmont, this comparison helps to elucidate a period in which increased sedentism and the establishment of village communities coincided with prominent evidence of ritual activity and elaboration of ceramic style.

GARDNER, W.M. (Catholic University), J.E. Foss (University of Tennessee), C.A. Stiles (University of Tennessee), and S.C. Anderson (Thunderbird Archeological) Soil Chemistry and Activity Area Associations at 46JA72: An Early 19th Century Slave Site on the Western Virginia Frontier.

Site 46JA72 is located on the Elk Fork of Mill Creek in Jackson County, West Virginia. The archeological data indicate a household of low socio-economic status. Archival and site distribution data indicate the site was occupied by slaves owned by Michael Rader or his family. A Mean Ceramic Date of 1804 was calculated for the occupation. A cabin area with associated features was located and soil samples collected in a midden, inside the cabin area, and background samples outside the cabin. Extractable elements (Al, As, B, Ba, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Si, Sr, Ti, Zn, and Zr) and pH were determined on surface samples from the three study areas within the site. Chemically, the midden area was the most unique: this area had 15, 14, 7, and B-fold increases in Ca, Sr, P, and Mg, respectively, as compared to the background soil samples. The midden also had increased Ni, Cr, and Ba compared to the background samples. Soils inside the cabin area had higher extractable P and Mn as compared to soils outside the cabin.


Western Marylanders bought ceramics from cities in Europe and the Eastern United States during the first half of the 19th century, but they also supported a local ceramics industry. Approximately thirty percent of the more than 250 vessels recovered from the test site (18WA44-4) are locally made coarse earthenware bowls and pots with very distinctive rim profiles. They are associated with pearliears, various paste earthenwares, yellow wares and some stonewares. We describe the coarse
earthwares in terms of form and function, contrast them with the forms and functions of the ‘imported’ wares, and discuss the consumer choices responsible for the growth of the Bell and Weiss family potteries of the Lower Shenandoah and Hagerstown valleys.


Ongoing archaeological mitigation projects which are being done in support of the Whitehurst Freeway and the Barney Circle Project have revealed prehistoric contexts in an urban environment. Excavation projects in such settings present unique constraints and methodological challenges. This paper introduces the results derived from Phase II and ongoing Phase III projects at these two urban locations where significant prehistoric materials have been recovered. The new data is discussed within the framework of what is currently known about the prehistoric past in the District of Columbia.

GRIFFITHS, Dawn (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology) The Conrail Site, 36LU169, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

The Conrail Site (36LU169) is a multi-component, prehistoric, Native American site located on the confluence of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers in Luzerne County Pennsylvania. Radiocarbon dates from the site include a date 350 A.D. for the youngest level encountered and 8650 B.P. for the oldest level yet encountered. Both of these dates are in direct association with features and diagnostic, artifactual material from those time periods.

This site has been excavated for the past four years by the Frances Dorrance Chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology and has yielded large amounts of data concerning the Early/Middle Woodland period, and Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods of Pennsylvania prehistory. Since Paleoindian artifacts consisting of both Clovis and Hardaway/Dalton type projectile points have been unearthed in their immediate confluence area, it is our belief that there is a strong possibility that these components will be found in situ within the perimeter of the current excavation.

This presentation will be an overview of the findings at the Conrail Site to date and will also be used to introduce this site to professionals and other interested parties from around the Middle Atlantic Region. It is important to note that sharing this information will not only be a new and useful strategy, comparisons, and data will be obtained to better understand the dynamics of this extraordinary archaeological site in the context of the prehistory of the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic Surface Collections from the Chicone Site (18DO11) and Implications for Contact Period Research.

HARMON, James M. (Independent Scholar) Lithic Analysis of Surface Collections from the Chicone Site (18DO11) and Implications for Contact Period Research.

Surface collected lithic material from the Chicone Site (18DO11) was analyzed for material type, origin, reduction sequence, and technique. The results of the analysis indicate a technology based on simple reduction of locally available pebble and gravel materials. A well-developed bifacial reduction sequence is absent within analyzed materials. Intra-site variation within the debitage assemblage is observable spatially and chronologically.

The lithic assemblage from the site appears to have undergone substantial change in reduction sequence and technique during the prehistoric periods preceding European contact. Models for devolution and change in lithic technology within the Contact period are examined in light of this archaeological evidence, as well as documentary materials from the post-Contact period. It is suggested that changes within lithic technologies during the Contact period are a result of adaptive strategies reflecting differential availability of European goods and materials.


Recent deep site testing of alluvial landforms, associated with a variety of streams across the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of Virginia, has detailed a recurring pattern of late-Holocene alluviation, floodplain aggradation, and archaeological site burial. These events may be related to climatic fluctuations associated with the Little Ice Age (1500 A.D.). This paper describes several characteristic alluvial sequences, explores possible environmental causes, discusses the impact of these events upon prehistoric settlement systems, and investigates how these phenomena affect both the archaeological record and current methods of site discovery.

HEATH, Barbara (The Corporation for Jefferson’s Poplar Forest) Excavations at the Poplar Forest Slave Quarter.

Since 1993, archaeologists at Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia have been exploring the site of an early 19th century slave quarter. Occupied for less than twenty years, the site was subsequently plowed before becoming pastureage, and later still, suburban lawn.

This paper will provide a brief overview of the history of the site relative to the larger Poplar Forest plantation. It will then focus on the methodological and interpretive approaches used to study the significant, but ephemeral, remains of a dwelling designed for impermanence, and a yard subjected to considerable occupational and post-occupational activities.

HURRY, Silas D. and Katherine J. Dinnel (Historic St. Mary’s City) Yaocomoco: The Town Before St. Mary’s City.

Human habitation in the area encompassed by St. Mary’s City, Maryland, dates back to at least the Early Archaic period. Evidence of the Late Woodland and Contact periods has been recovered from a variety of sites over the past twenty-five years of systematic excavation in Maryland’s first capital. However, these discoveries have been byproducts of the structured research into the 17th century city. This paper presents an examination of surface collections undertaken by Historic St. Mary’s City with an emphasis on the Native American pottery recovered. Distinctive analysis of these artifacts supports a model of an extended settlement at the time of Contact rather than a nucleated village. This is in keeping with the pattern suggested by Potter and other studies in the Chesapeake.

JOHNSON, Michael F. (Fairfax County Virginia, Heritage Resources Branch) Hobo Hill (44FX1517) in Context: The Role of ‘Lithic Influanlism’ in Northern Virginia’s Prehistoric Settlement Patterns.

The Wolftrap Complex, including the Hobo Hill Site, sits on one of the most prolific secondary lithic resource concentrations in Northern Virginia. That concentration, technically located in the Piedmont Uplands Physiographic Province, consists of a high but eroded, residual Coastal Plain cap that feeds quartz, quartzite, and chert cobbles into streams that flow from it in all directions. Over a 16-year span, the Fairfax County Government’s Heritage Resources Program has used the County’s Comprehensive Development Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and development review process to evaluate and help conserve a large part of Fairfax County’s prehistoric heritage, including parts of the Wolftrap Complex. That Complex has produced evidence of Paleoindian through late agricultural period occupations. This paper addresses the context of the Complex, with the Hobo Hill, Neha, and Wolftrap sites serve as foci. A county inventory of over 1,500 recorded prehistoric sites is drawn upon for the settlement pattern data.

La PORTA, Philip C. (The Old Grist Mill) A Catchment Geology for the Sandits Eddy Site.

The deeply stratified site at Sandits Eddy clearly illustrates the shift in lithic procurement which may be a response to changing subsistence strategies over time. The deepest levels associated with the Early Archaic period yielded artifacts fashioned from boulders and cobbles of glacially-derived quartzite found at the site. Associated with these were numerous bifacial thinning flakes of oolitic Limeport chert quarried along the Paulins Kill River, twenty miles to the north. The diagnostic bifurcate LeCroy
projectile point originated from chert-bearing outcrops of the Tuscarora Formation. The Middle Archaic occupation floor of Stratum IX was composed largely of split and flaked glacial cobbles of sedimentary and metamorphic Siluro-Daervonian lithologies that crop out to the north of the site. Associated with the cobble tools were small amounts of locally-made Limpet, Upper Allentown, Rickenbach, and Epler cherts. Of these, the Rickenbach and Epler cherts have been procured directly from a documented quarry source. The Late and Transitional Archaic inventories suggest a strong dependence upon Jasper exploitation from quarries to the southwest of Sands Eddy. This flaked stone tool inventory is also associated with a heavy reliance upon locally-gathered quartzite cobbles.

LINEBAUGH, Donald W. (College of William and Mary) *All the Annoyances & Inconveniences of the Country...Thund' er, Heat, & Troublesome Verrin*: Environmental Factors in the Development of Outbuildings in the Colonial Chesapeake.

From 1680 onward the distinctive collection of outbuildings around the farmstead and plantation dwelling house in the 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century Chesapeake has been a subject of comment and speculation. These large groupings of buildings were an unusual sight for travelers to the region, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries, and were often included in drawings and paintings. English travelers most often equated these complexes with "little villages." A combination of historical, archaeological, and biological evidence now suggests that the development of such outbuildings in the tidewater Chesapeake and throughout the southern colonies was directly related to the natural environment, particularly climate and fauna. The warmer summer temperatures and higher precipitation levels in the Chesapeake created an environment that was physically and psychologically uncomfortable for the settlers and was well suited to microbes, insects, and small mammals—fauna that pestered and contributed to the spoilage of foods. From the beginning of European immigration to the area in 1607, settlers and mariners remarked on the differences in climate between England and Europe and the Chesapeake. These differences forced European colonists to rethink their strategies for housing themselves and important activities related to food storage, processing, and consumption. Within a few years of their arrival in the Chesapeake, households began to move the service areas of their dwelling into separate outbuildings. This removed heat, offending odors, and noxious vermin from the house and enhanced personal comfort, health, and food storage conditions.

LUCKENBACH, Al (Anne Arundel County) Follow the Yellow Brick Road: The Recovery of "Dutch" Yellow Bricks from 17th and 19th Century Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Over the last two years, yellow bricks which are traditionally attributed to Dutch origins have been recovered at a number of sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A partial list includes: The Burie Site (ca. 1650-1680), Town Neck (ca. 1660-1685), Mordecai Hammond's Addition (ca. 1720-1780), and Harwood (ca. 1750-1820). The context of some of these recoveries calls into question standard assumptions concerning the utility of these artifacts as 17th century diagnostics. These bricks occur in at least three varieties, each very distinct in size, color, and texture. The origins and composition of these varieties is being cooperatively investigated with the National Park Service at the U.S. Naval Academy, currently in its preliminary stages.

This paper discusses the general significance of these finds. Particular emphasis is placed on the excavation of an articulated brick box and chimney stack built around 1720 at Mordecai Hammond's Addition (18AN843). At the latter site, hard yellow "klinker" bricks were discovered being utilized in combination with standard-sized, locally made red bricks in unique combinations which were both decorative and functional.

MacCord, Howard A., Sr. (Archaeologist-Retired) Introductory Overview of Contact Period Research. Discussant for NEW PERSPECTIVES IN CONTACT PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC.

McNETT, Charles (American University) Synthesis and Discussion of the Sands Eddy Site. Discussant for SANDS EDDY (36M112): A STRATIFIED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE MIDDLE DELAWARE.

McWEENEY, Lucinda (Yale University) Fluctuations in the Palaeoenvironment: Refining the Chronology and Interpreting the Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region.

Organic remains found in buried meander channel deposits are providing valuable documentation for environmental reconstructions in the Middle Atlantic region. Plant macrofossil identifications from four sites will be compared: the Cremad Site along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, dating to over 9,000 years; the Fifty Site adjacent to the Shenandoah River in Virginia dating to around 9,000 years ago; a site in the Tygart River valley in West Virginia dated to over 6,000 years old; and the Tyugart Site along Charters Creek in southwestern Pennsylvania, dated to 3,000 years B.P. The evidence from these sites indicates that a diverse assemblage of plants thrived in riverine locations where humans chose to settle. The riverine evidence differs from that obtained from wetland sites, where a decrease in taxa represented by pollen and macrofossils suggests a decrease in the precipitation/evaporation ratio and a fluctuating stressful environment during the early and mid-Holocene. It appears that reliable riverine locations provided a broader resource base for plant foods, and would therefore have been more attractive for settlements focused on plant collecting.

MALLIOS, Seth (University of Virginia) Evaluating the Historical Evidence of a Weyanoke Presence at Flowerdew Hundred in the 17th Century.

Is it possible to reconcile conflicting 17th century reports of amicability and animosity between Virginia's first Governor, George Yeardley, founder of Flowerdew Hundred along the south side of the James River, and the Weyanoke tribe of the Powhatan chieftain? Yeardley had a long history of teaching firearm skills to various Native Americans. While he was Deputy Governor at Charles City, Yeardley received Weyanoke land, on which he established Flowerdew Hundred, as a gift from Chief Powhatan's brother, Opechancanough. Flowerdew Hundred suffered only six casualties during the 1622 Powhatan attack. However, as Governor, Yeardley restricted Powhatan gun access and use, while leading numerous Indian-killing missions that were responsible for driving the Weyanoke out of the Chesapeake.


In 1938, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) crew excavated two rock shelters north of Meyersdale in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. One site, the Martz Rock Shelter (36SO141), received scant attention in an article published that same year. Existence of a second, Martz Rock Shelter No. 2 (36SO223), remained unknown until recovered through archival research in 1993. In 1994 Greenhorne & O'Mara investigators both sites to determine the extent of the WPA excavations. Preliminary analyses indicate that intact cultural deposits exist, which are used to reinterpret the results of the 1938 excavations. The placement of these sites within the local settlement system and cultural development sequences are also addressed.

MEYERS, Emlen, Steven Moffson, Susan Travis, Carmen Weber, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) Excavations at the Eagle Hotel Site, (UTS-F-143) in Georgetown, Delaware.

During the Summer and Fall of 1994, Dames & Moore carried out archival and archaeological investigations of the former Eagle Hotel. This hotel and tavern was located on the site of the recently vacated, former Georgetown, Delaware, Post Office, adjacent to the Sussex County Courthouse on the Georgetown Circle. Built as early as the town's founding in 1791, a public house operated on the site almost continuously for nearly 130 years. The sprawling, three-story Eagle Hotel was the earlier structure during the late 19th century and survived until 1931, when it was razed to make way for the construction of the Post Office. Phase I and II excavations at the site revealed a complex and highly fragmented archaeological record resulting from the changing ownership and use of the property documented for this commercial and public property. The excavation data revealed the partially preserved foundation of the Eagle Hotel, as well as changing refuse and sanitary practices employed throughout the site's pre-1930s history. The investigations were supervised by Sussex County as part of its Section 106 compliance effort for a County office building project.

The analysis and interpretation of flotation samples from Middle Archaic contexts at the Sands Eddy Site located north of Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, yielded some interesting insights into prehistoric cultural behavior. Charcoal, carbonized hazelnuts, firecracked rock, and debris of chert, quartz, Jasper, and quartzite were identified from features and levels. The consistency of the archeological and ecofactual distribution within individual features and levels is indicative of functionally similar activities. The primary season of availability for the carbonized seed is late summer.

MOORE, Elizabeth A., and Rebecca Hess (Center for Archaeological Research, Smithsonian Institution) Early 19th Century Foodways at the Octagon: The View from the Basement.

1993 excavations of the servant's hall and housekeeper's room in the basement of The Octagon in Washington, D.C. revealed 6 historic features and a number of historic activity areas. These excavations recovered a variety of data from the 19th century occupations of these two rooms. An undisturbed historic deposit in the servant's hall yielded a Zoaarchaeological assemblage of almost 500 specimens, most of which were found in a single cluster, interpreted as a food processing activity area. In addition to the Zoaarchaeological data, historic data gathered from extensive files of historic records, documentation, and research reports related to various functions and occupation periods of The Octagon were examined for references to both private and public foodways. Topics specifically addressed in the historic research included the acquisition of food, its processing, and consumption. Various models have been developed for the historic utilization of fauna in the Chesapeake area in particular, and the East Coast in general. These models examine a number of variables including social/economic status, urban vs. rural location, ethnicity, and environmental variation. The Zoaarchaeological data from The Octagon will be examined in light of these models in an effort to better understand the lifeways of the servants, their access to faunal resources, and their participation in the local economy.

MOORE, Elizabeth A., and Heather Lapham (Center for Archaeological Research, Smithsonian Institution) Protohistoric Hunting Strategies at the Graham White Site, Salem, Virginia: The Effects of European Contact.

During 1990-1991, excavations were conducted at the Graham White site (44RN21), a protohistoric Native American village located on the Roanoke River in Salem, Virginia. Zoaarchaeological analysis of almost 100,000 specimens conducted at the Center for Archaeological Research, Smithsonian Institution and supported by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has yielded a large database that can be used to address a number of research questions. To date, these questions have included: what are the specific hunting patterns at this site and is there any Zoaarchaeological evidence of an involvement of the fur trade?

Euro-American artifacts recovered from the site include glass beads, copper sheet metal, iron scraps, and an iron trigger. These artifacts are evidence of the European expansion into the region and the material culture reflecting this expansion and its concomitant interaction with Native Americans. These artifacts do not, however, indicate the impact of this interaction on the daily lives of the Native Americans and what degree of cultural change accompanied this interaction. This paper will use the Zoaarchaeological data to examine this latter issue. Specifically, what do interpretations based on the Zoaarchaeological data indicate about one critical component of the local economy, hunting strategies? Do hunting strategies and in particular geographic area change with the arrival of Europeans and the European market economy based on the production and acquisition of trade goods? If so, how and if not, why?

MOORE, Lawrence E. (Fairfax County Virginia, Heritage Resources Branch) The role of the Hobo Hill Site in the Regional Archeology.

The Hobo Hill excavation was part of a much larger project designed to examine several hypotheses about the prehistory of the upland Piedmont of Northern Virginia. The first question addressed is whether upland sites are generally deflated or if they contain buried deposits. Hobo Hill and some adjacent sites contain buried deposits due to local geological factors. Another issue is aimed at filling in details of the local chronology. The Middle Archaic and the Middle Woodland are now better understood as new artifact types have been identified. This information leads to the last issue, that of better understanding settlement patterns in the region. The results of these studies are also changing how upland settings are evaluated within the CRM context. The contexts have more research value than previously assumed.

MUDAR, Karen (Smithsonian Institution) A Recommodation of the Mortuary Population of the Hand Site and the Problem of Cultural Affiliation.

The Hand Site is an early historic site dated to ca. AD 1580-1640. It is located in southeastern Virginia, on the Inner Coastal Plain. Ethnohistorical records indicated that the region was occupied by Iroquoian groups, specifically the Nottoway and Meherrin during the 16th and 17th centuries. The site consisted of a stockade surrounding a number of houses and a cemetery. Remains of 120 individuals were encountered during excavation. An assessment of the mortuary behavior associated with these burials indicates that the inhabitants of the Hand Site were non-Algonquian and most likely were Iroquoian. As such, the site represents one of the best documented mid-Atlantic Iroquoian cemeteries from this time period, and provides an opportunity to explore social information which can be derived from mortuary contexts about the nature of Iroquoian society.


The Hobo Hill Site (44FX1517), located near Tyeown Corners, Virginia, was regularly used from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland as a resource extraction site. In addition to a standard lithic assemblage of projectile points, ground stone, and debitage, the Hobo Hill Site contained the entire range of materials associated with the bipolar, microlithic compound tool industry documented elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic. This included small bipolar-reduced cobble cores, hammerstones, pitted anvil stones, and an abundance of use-modified flakes weighing less than 0.8 g. The site documents the establishment and refinement of this raw-material conserving industry from approximately 7,000 years ago to 1,000 years ago. Traditionally, projectile point debitage sites have been considered as male-dominated hunting camps. High- and low-magnification use-wear analyses suggest that sites like Hobo Hill may more properly be classified as female-dominated or at least mixed sex resource extraction sites. The implications of this change in ascribed function are discussed as they bear upon the roles of such sites in subsistence-settlement pattern models.

PATTON, Justin S. (Fairfax County Park Authority) The Treatment of 9 Archaic Reduction Sites at Oak Mare Park, Fairfax County, Virginia: A Preliminary Assessment.

As a result of the Fairfax County Park Authority's planned development of a county golf course on 150 acres of parkland, the Cultural Resource Section, Fairfax County Park Authority, conducted a series of reconnaissance and Phase I surveys. The surveys located a moderate sized quartz quarry and nine discrete Archaic reduction sites in an area of plowed and unplowed soils. A Phase II survey was conducted on one of these sites. The paper discusses the inter and intra site distribution of the sites, their relationship to the quarry, and a model for Piedmont archaic secondary reduction concepts. The paper also describes the treatment plan for the mitigation of this significant prehistoric area.

PEPHLS, Dr. David (East Carolina University) New Research in North Carolina.

PETRAGLIA, Michael D. and Dennis A. Knepper (Parsons Engineering-Science) Archaic and Woodland Occupations on Kettle Creek, A Tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Data recovery excavations were conducted at two prehistoric sites on opposite banks of Kettle Creek, a major tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Stratified deposits were present on the west bank at 36CN198, beginning early in the Late Archaic and running discontinuously through the Late Woodland. On the east bank, at 36CN199, deposition was shallow, but well-separated horizontally into Transitional and Late Woodland components. A series of
radionuclide dates provided a chronological index for vertical and horizontal depositional sequences. Geochronological analysis described stream channel evolution, and demonstrated the relationships between the occupations on both sides of the creek, as well as correlations with regional alluvial succession within the West Branch watershed. Analyses of artifact assemblages, lithic raw material provenience, feature morphology, ethnobotanical remains, and protein residues on lithic artifacts provided extensive data for the interpretation of site activities.


Evidence of early Euro-American settlement along the Wilderness Road in the vicinity of the Cumberland Gap has recently emerged. Data recovery at Site 44LE121, located within Indian Creek Valley in western Lee County, Virginia, during the Summer of 1993 revealed the presence of artifacts and features associated with a late 18th to early 19th century domestic occupation. The period of occupation, derived from diagnostic materials, suggests that the occupants were among the earlier settlers to this portion of Virginia. The nature and context of the archaeological remains imply that the site was a small farmstead, occupied relatively briefly, where the inhabitants practiced the type of diversified subsistence agriculture common on the frontier.

RICCIARDI, Chris (The College of William and Mary) The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park: Bronx, New York.

For three years Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, conducted archaeological excavations in Van Cortlandt Park: Bronx, New York. The excavations were undertaken for two reasons: as a preliminary step to new sewer lines, power lines, and tennis court installations; and, as an educational/research field school for students of archaeology in the CUNY system.

The Van Cortlandt Park offers insights into an upper class 19th Century family of rural New York City. Excavations revealed a 17th or early 18th Century house foundation, original roadbeds, underground storage chambers (ice house) and Native American shell middens as well as over 50,000 artifacts.

This presentation will focus on the archaeology and material remains of Van Courtlandt Park, thereby providing a window on the life of a wealthy rural New York City family of the 19th century.

Riegel, Veronica (3D/Environmental) The 19th Century Historic Component at Sands Eddy.

Between 1991 and 1993 intensive Phase III excavations were conducted at the Sands Eddy Site in eastern Pennsylvania. Although the major focus of excavation was a multi-component prehistoric site, several historic period features were excavated and a large historic period artifact assemblage was retained for analysis. The Sands Eddy historic component is a 19th century domestic site which includes a small residence, cellar, and barn-shaped cistern. Historic documentation indicates the property was owned by the McFall family who retained the land from 1801 to 1984. Cultural material from these features and a debris concentration to the southeast of the structure indicate a low standard of living for the residents. This paper explores the historical and socio-cultural aspects of this historic component.

Russen, Keith A. (3D/Environmental) Strata IV and V at the Sands Eddy Site: Insights into Late Archaic to Late Woodland Occupation of the Middle Delaware Valley.

The 5000 year span of the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods at Sands Eddy coincide with Strata IV and V. In Stratum IV, artifacts were generally confined to an intact 20 - 60 cm thick band that has been truncated by historic plowing and regrading operations. Stratum V contains material which has been mobilized downward from Stratum IV, as well as an in situ prehistoric component represented by several large FCR features. A specific focus of this paper will be a discussion of the excavation of a 32 m² block which contained a dense scatter of chert and jasper debitage, as well as Transitional Archaic Perikomai and orient Fishtail points, Early Woodland Rossville points, and Vinette I ceramic sherds. An examination of technological organization, tool function, and intrinsically spatial patterning is used to elucidate site function during the later prehistoric occupation of Sands Eddy.


Parsons Engineering-Science Inc. recently conducted archaeological excavations at 51SE31, a multi-component Archaic and Woodland site along the Anacostia River in Southeast Washington, D.C. Previous work in the area had indicated Archaic sites were present on the terraces above 51SE31. These sites had eroded down slope, depositing a Late Archaic assemblage on top of a Woodland midden on the lower terrace. The site presented a number of stratigraphic problems. Some areas of the site had been destroyed, while other portions remained intact. Historic groundaltering activities had occurred at this location since the 18th century and continue to the present, including trenching and filling. This paper raises the question of the interpretation of stratigraphic sequences in situations where the likelihood of redeposited archaeological materials is high. If no Woodland component have existed at 51SE31, would the interpretation of redeposited materials have been different?

Santone, Lenore and Joel D. Irish (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.) Historic Burials from Governor's Island, New York.

Data recovery investigations conducted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. at the U.S. Coast Guard Support Center, Governors Island, New York, recovered evidence of a heretofore undocumented late-18th to early-19th century military cemetery outside of Castle Williams. Subsurface investigations were conducted to address questions relating to the nature, orientation, context, and extent of human remains or cultural materials encountered during the excavation of a subsurface electrical utility trench in this part of the island. Soil color differences noted in the course of unit excavations indicated the presence of burial shafts in five test units adjacent to the utility trench. A total of six human burials were recovered from within the burial shafts. Each of these burials was extended in an en face position and none contained any associated artifacts or burial attire, although artifacts recovered from within the grave shaft matrices provide relative late-18th to early-19th century dates. Osteological and paleopathological analysis of the hard tissue remains indicate that at least two, possibly all, were young adult Colonial-born Caucasian males. Activity-induced stress markings on two individuals, identical to similar stress lesions identified on the remains of 18th-century soldiers from Fort William Henry and early 19th-century soldiers from the Snake Hill Cemetery at Fort Erie, Ontario, were also noted during the analysis.


The Integrated Archaeological Information System (IAIS) is a computer system, running in a Microsoft Windows environment, that was designed to provide support for the research and instructional activities in the archaeology program at The American University. Specifically, the system provides technological support for archeological fieldwork, laboratory analyses, and statistical research; this technology is expected to substantially increase the effectiveness and efficiency of these activities. The Integrated Archaeological Information System is built around the TOPCON Geodetic Total Station GTS-3R, including a data collector, and a Dell OptiPlex 486/250 computer, with a rewriting optical disk drive and a CD-ROM drive. A TARGA + video capture board combines with a VHS color video camera to form the imaging platform. The software components are fully integrated and consist of the TIPS Imaging Program, the Superbase 2.0 Database Program, and the IAIS Graphical Site Program, which was developed at The American University. The system is illustrated using data from the Paleolithic layers of the Shanwee Minisink.

Sculdenrein, Joseph (Geosource Research Associates) Site Formation and Geoarchaeology at Sands Eddy: Local and Regional Perspectives.

Earth science investigations at Sands Eddy focused on vertical variability in site formation and preservation gradients at a single site in the Delaware Valley. Stratified occupations disclosed complex
sedimentation patterns punctuated by soil formation intervals that indexed 10,000 years of climatic and environmental change. More significantly, the articulation of artifact assemblages in discrete sediment matrices hinted at "life histories" of occupational strata before, during, and after occupation. Finally, baseline geoarchaeological data accumulated at Sands Eddy facilitates comparisons with other Delaware Valley sites in which more fragmentary reconstructions exist. Sands Eddy helps unravel complex regional trends in Valley geoarchaeology because of the truly interdisciplinary design and implementation of the research.

SEGOVIA, Antonio V. (University of Maryland, College Park) The Soil Structure and Basic Geology of the Hobo Hill Site.

The physical structure of the Hobo Hill Site deposit involved four basic issues common in Middle Atlantic archaeology: the idea of aeolian deposits providing site aggradation in upland, otherwise deflating settings; the presence of fragipans and other indurated soil horizons; the basic soil profile as it bears upon changes from a plowed setting to a forested setting; and the nature of lithic raw material availability in the form of cobbles and cobble beds. Excavation and interpretation of the Hobo Hill Site required resolution of these issues. The details of these findings are discussed.

STERNHEIMER, Patricia A. (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation) Analysis of the White Ball Clay Tobacco Pipes from Flowerdew Hundred Sites 4APG65 AND 4APG66.

The analysis of ball clay tobacco pipes has revolved around the pipe stem bore and pipe bowl shape. These elements have been useful for determining dates for historic archaeological sites. Many archaeological sites in Tidewater Virginia have reported disproportional ratios of clay tobacco pipe stems to clay tobacco pipe bowls. Archaeologists have noted these discrepancies but have not provided adequate explanations. The purpose of this paper is to address the absence of ball clay tobacco pipe bowls from several archaeological sites located at Flowerdew Hundred, Prince George County, Virginia. In addition, the results of a quantitative and descriptive analysis of the pipe stem and bowl assemblages will be presented in order to shed new light on the problem of identifying the historically invisible individuals of 17th and 18th century society.

STEVENS, J. Sanderson (Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.) and Joseph Balicki (John Milner Associates, Inc.) Examination of Shepard and Potomac Creek Wares at a Montgomery Complex Site (44LD521) in the Northern Virginia Piedmont, Loudoun County, Virginia.

Phase I archaeological investigations and deep testing at the location of the proposed Dulles Wetlands Replacement along Goose Creek in central Loudoun County resulted in the identification of three, buried sites with Late Woodland components. These sites produced an artifact assemblage dominated by Shepard and Potomac Creek wares and Levanna projectile points. Charcoal samples from the paleosol at Site 44LD521, a probable village site measuring ca. 16.5 acres in size, produced dates of A.D. 1160 and 1400, indicating occupation during the Montgomery complex. This paper compares ceramic attributes between Shepard and Potomac Creek wares at these sites as well as other sites reported in the area. Possible relationships between Shepard and Potomac Creek wares are explored.

TRAVIS, Susan, Steven Moffson, Emien Myers, and Janet Friedman (Dames & Moore, Inc.) Changing Patterns of Land Use at the Former Site of St. Mary's Academy in Leonardtown.

Dames & Moore conducted Phase I archeological investigations at the proposed site of the St. Mary's Campus of the Charles County Community College in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Archival and archeological investigations of the 15-acre project area reveal that the property had a varied history, having been a plantation, farm and Catholic school. The paper describes how, despite substantial disturbances from construction and agricultural activities, this pattern of historical landuse is retained in the distribution of artifacts recovered from shovel testing. The investigations were sponsored by the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works.


The early historical record for the upper Potomac region contains vague and often ambiguous references to several different aboriginal groups inhabiting the region at the time of European contact. Among these are the Massawomeeks, Susquehannocks, and other groups of primarily northern, i.e. Iroquian affiliation. Later, in the late 17th and early 18th century, groups such as the Shawnee, from more distant regions of the Ohio Valley, lived in the region very briefly and have left behind very little in the archaeological record to evidence their brief presence. Unfortunately, local historians have mistakenly extended this brief Shawnee presence in the Upper Potomac area into pre-Contact times. Archaeological evidence from sites such as Llewellyn, Barton, and others show a more clearly defined Susquehannock presence in the region at the time of European contact, and the historical record seems to indicate other groups from the Susquehanna Valley and Great Lakes region may have occupied the upper Potomac during Late Woodland times, up until initial European contact. Ongoing research at the Llewellyn and Barton sites will address these questions.

WHITE, Esther C. (Mount Vernon Ladies' Association) Excavation of a Mount Vernon Midden.

From the 1750s until the start of the American Revolution the trash generated in the kitchen and mansion at George Washington's Mount Vernon was discarded into a shallow swale on the south lawn. During this twenty year period hundreds of ceramic and glass vessels, tobacco pipes, table glass, buttons, buckles, furniture hardware, toys, and structural debris filled the depression creating a level lawn. Abandoned as the primary dump after the transformation of the lawn into a pleasure grove the trash was undisturbed until 1950 when construction of a sprinkler system uncovered it. This paper will describe the excavation of the South Grove trash midden.

WHYTE, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University) Early Through Late Archaic Period Archaeofaunal Remains from the Cactus Hill Site (445X202), Sussex County, Virginia.

Cactus Hill is a stratified site of aeolian and cultural deposits along the Nottaway River in Sussex County, Virginia. Calcined vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Paleo-Indian through Late Archaic period contexts including well-dated hearths and occupational floors. These represent some of the earliest archaeofaunal remains yet recovered in the region and therefore provide some of the only direct evidence of Early Holocene human subsistence in the Middle Atlantic.

YAMIN, Rebecca, Thomas Johnson, and Joseph Schulte-Reeves (GeoArchaeology Research Associates, Inc.) Tanning on Pearl Street: Evidence from Historical Archaeology and Geomorphology.

Construction of a tunnel under Pearl Street in lower Manhattan uncovered the remains of several features relating to an 18th century tannery complex. Since tanning operations are typically associated with streams, excavation within the tunnel disclosed a complex sequence of stream deposits indicative of changing flow patterns. The stream was part of a key historic drainage feature known as the Collect Pond. Uppermost alluvial sediments register passage from high energy to more subdued stream flow. A battery of radiocarbon dates marks this transition and coincides with 17th and 18th century modification of the stream side landscape to accommodate hide soaking and preparation activities. Monitoring of the tunnel excavation disclosed a vertical time capsule of changing occupation and land use over the past 500-700 years. This paper details the tanning related finds and discusses a methodology that integrates the skills of archaeological, geomorphological, geophysical, and construction practitioners to understand the physical and cultural landscapes of the past.