

46th Annual



Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

March 10-13, 2016

Clarion Fontainebleau Hotel
Ocean City, Maryland

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Student Sponsorship Program

2016 marks the tenth year of MAAC's Student Sponsorship Program. For this year's event, 29 sponsors supported 47 students by paying their registration and dues (\$60 for each sponsorship). The following are individuals, companies and universities and colleges that have sponsored students. THANK YOU ALL FOR YOUR SUPPORT!!

Friends of Fairfax County	Doug Sanford	Elizabeth Moore
Jeffrey Kalin	Lenny Truitt	Richard Veit
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Dave Mudge	Carole Nash	ASV Massanutten Chapter
ASV Richmond Chapter	ASV Roanoke Chapter	Council of Virginia Archaeologists
ASV Nansemond Chapter	ASV Howard MacCord Chapter	ASV Patrick Henry Chapter

Also providing support this year:
Council for Maryland Archaeology, Education Committee

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

Please consider joining the Student Sponsorship Program in 2017. Please contact:

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MAAC 2016 Meeting Organizers

Program: Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum) and Jim Lee (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Arrangements: Ed Otter (Edward Otter, Inc.)

Registration: Kurt Carr (Pennsylvania State Museum)

MAAC 2016 Meeting Information

Registration is in the **Conference Center Lobby**.

Book room will be in **Conference Room 4**.

Posters will be in **Conference Room 5**.

Track A sessions are in the **Salon A**

Track B sessions are in the **Salon B**

Track C sessions are in the **Conference Room 6**

Friday Afternoon, March 11

Student Committee Coffee Hour with the President and President-Elect

Clarion restaurant

11:00 am

Friday Evening, March 11

MAAC Student Committee Round Table

5:00-6:00 pm, Conference Room 6

MAAC Plenary Session

7:30 pm, Salon A

Saturday Evening, March 12

MAAC General Business Meeting

7:30 pm, Salon B

MAAC Student Mixer

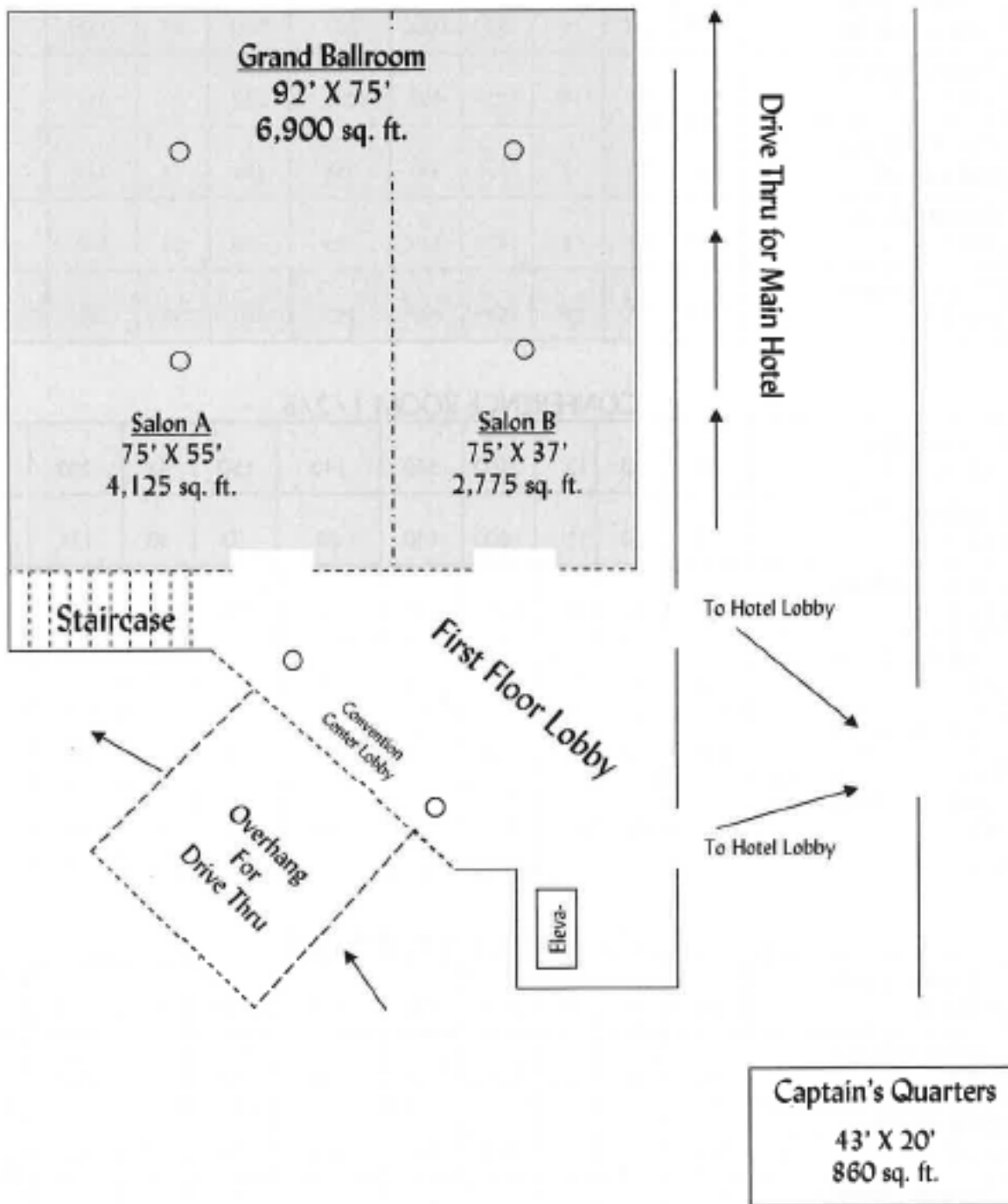
7:30-8:30 pm, Captain's Quarters

MAAC Reception

8:30 pm, Salon A

MEETING & BANQUET FACILITIES

First Floor

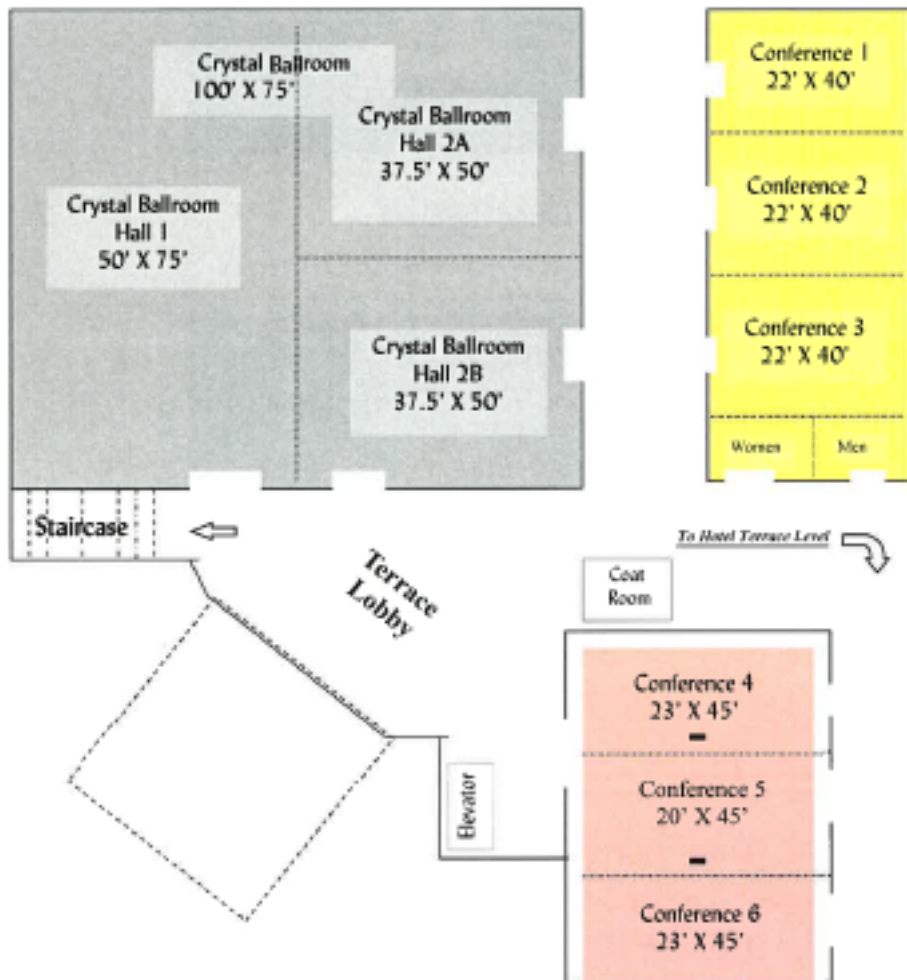


Captain's Quarters
43' X 20'
860 sq. ft.

Located next to the Health Spa

MEETING & BANQUET FACILITIES

Second Floor



MAAC Plenary Session

Friday, March 11, 7:30 pm

Salon A

Charles Ewen, Ph.D.

Croatoan: Guidepost or misdirection?

When John White returned to Roanoke Island in 1590 he found the settlement abandoned and "croatoan" carved on a tree. He thought this meant that the colonists had traveled south to stay with the Croatan Indians, but he was unable to follow up on this clue. Today, archaeologists believe they have located the site of the main village of the Croatan and there is evidence that there was contact with the Roanoke colonists. But is this where they went? What has been found and what needs to be found to settle the question?

Charles R. Ewen received his PhD at the University of Florida (1987). He joined the faculty at ECU in 1994 and is a full professor in the Department of Anthropology as well as Director of the Phelps Archaeology Laboratory. He has just finished his term as president of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

His research interests focus mostly on historical archaeology (specifically the contact and colonial periods). However, like most archaeologists, circumstances have led him to work on nearly every kind of archaeology site, from prehistoric villages to Civil War fortifications and twentieth-century homesteads. While in NC, Charlie has directed several projects at Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens in New Bern, Ft. Macon State Park, Hope Plantation, Historic Bath and has recently begun a long-term archaeological study of Colonial Brunswick Town.

Besides many articles and book chapters, Charlie is the author or editor of six books, including *Searching for the Roanoke Colonies*, (with Tom Shields) and *X Marks the Spot: The Archaeology of Piracy*, and a second volume on piracy, just out, *Pieces of Eight: More Archaeology of Piracy*. He is currently working on a book with Tom Shields to be entitled *Roanoke Reconsidered: What Happened to the Lost Colony*.

He lives happily near the university with his wife Gretchen and daughter Madeline. His older daughter, Kate recently graduated from UNC-G and is employed as a graphic designer in Greensboro (woo hoo!).

Friday Morning - Track A

Foragers in Middle Atlantic Prehistory

Chairs: Heather Wholey (West Chester University) and
Carole Nash (James Madison University)

The Middle Atlantic has one of the most fertile and complicated archaeological records of human foraging societies in the United States, and is arguably in a position to contribute more globally to studies of foraging culture. Yet archaeologists in the region tend to reference external forager models that do not fit the circumstances of a region so ecologically and culturally diverse. This may be due to a dearth of what has historically been recognized as prerequisite -- a strong ethnographic record, well-preserved features and perishables -- as well as the complex ecological zonation of the Middle Atlantic region. Nonetheless, there is a sustained history of research into foraging lifeways throughout the region that ranges from detailed synchronic site analysis to broad-scale environmental reconstructions and settlement pattern and landscape studies. This session proposes a regionally-informed frame of reference for studying foragers in prehistory. It emphasizes the unique, problem-focused approach of Middle Atlantic archaeologists to the study of foragers and highlights the wide range of evidence and approaches that regional archaeologists draw upon to address their questions.

8:20 am	Foragers in Anthropological Context: Applications in Middle Atlantic Archaeology	Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
8:40 am	Early Archaic through Early Woodland in the Nottoway River Fall Zone, Sussex County Virginia: Settlement, Subsistence, Group Dynamics, and Population as Evidenced by the Robert Ogle Projectile Point Collection"	Christopher Egghart (Virginia Department of Environmental Quality)
9:00 am	Woodland Period Shellfish Foraging in Coastal New Jersey	Ilene Grossman-Bailey (RGA, Inc. and Archaeological Society of New Jersey)
9:20 am	Excavation at Maycock's Point, Prince George County, Virginia: A Middle Woodland II Seasonal Aggregation Site	Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
9:40 am	Foraging for Rocks: Territoriality and the Creation of Lithic Quarries in the Virginia Blue Ridge	Carole Nash (James Madison University)
10:00 am	BREAK	

10:20 am	People, Places, and Sites: Archaeology and the symbolic landscape of the Abbott Farm NHL	Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
10:40 am	Traditions of Husbandry in the pre-Contact Chesapeake	Justine McKnight (Archeobotanical Consultant)

Friday Afternoon - Track A

Changing Landscapes: archaeological evidence of ideological, social and technological transformation amongst farmers in the Middle Atlantic Region, c. AD 1050 - contact

Chairs: John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania) and Julie Markin (Washington College)

This session explores transformations in ideology, social organization and technology brought about by the shift to food production. Cross-cutting several physiographic regions, the Middle Atlantic sees a great deal of variability in the reliance on cultigens and the role of marine resources. Increased sedentism, enabled by new food production and storage technologies, led to transformations in community organization, regional interaction, and power structures. The region is generally lacking in archaeological patterns of centralized authority in political and ceremonial centers and thus has been regarded as less complexly organized than the chiefdoms to the south. However, locally situating developments in the context of participation in exchange networks, the production of surplus, and the persistence and transformation of physical place brings new understanding to cultural, economic and political life prior to European incursion.

1:00 pm	Introduction to Session	John Nass (California University of Pennsylvania) and Heather Wholey (West Chester University)
1:20 pm	It Makes a Village: Is the Shift to Maize Cultivation Directly Responsible for the Rise of Village Society in southwestern Pennsylvania?	Bernard Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University)
1:40 pm	Forces at Play: The Burial Ceremonialism of the Native Inhabitants of the Delaware Valley.	R. Dustin Cushman (Rowan University)
2:00 pm	The Woodland/Late Prehistoric Transition and Development of Eastern Fort Ancient	Robert F. Maslowski (Marshall University)
2:20 pm	Modeling the Late Woodland-Contact Period Transition on Maryland's Eastern Shore	Mike Whisenant * (Washington College)

2:40 pm	Emergence of Regional Polities during the Late Prehistoric Period: an example from Western Pennsylvania	John P. Nass, Jr. (California University of Pennsylvania)
3:00 pm	BREAK	
3:20 pm	Documenting Political Integration: Combining Archeological and Ethnohistoric Data on the Late Woodland/Contact Period	Isabelle Ryan * (Washington College)
3:40 pm	Contemplating Complexity: Late Woodland Exchange Networks in the Virginia Piedmont Region	Brian Bates (Longwood Institute of Archaeology) and Mary Farrell (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
4:00 pm	The Good, The Bad, The Potential: Employing Remote Sensing Technologies in the Search for Complexity on Maryland's Chester River	Julie Markin (Washington College)
4:20 pm	Discussant	John P. Hart (New York State Museum)

**Friday Morning - Track B
Individual Historic Papers**

8:00 am	Economics of the New Jersey Farm from the Nineteenth through the Early Twentieth Century: A Case Study of the Edward Fox Farm (28HU566)	Victoria Harding and Marianne Ballantyne (TRC Environmental)
8:20 am	The Sherds of Sherwood Forest: A Ceramic Distribution Analysis	Kara Saffos and Lauren McMillian (University of Mary Washington)
8:40 am	Buttons, Buckles, and a Bayonet: Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia	Elyse Adams and Lauren McMillian (University of Mary Washington)
9:00 am	Crowd-Sourcing Archaeology – Creating a New Archaeological Support Network at the Yarrow Mamout Archaeological Site	Charde Reid (DC Historic Preservation Office), Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist) and Mia Carey (University of Florida)
9:20 am	Archaeology at Clifton Mansion, Baltimore	Mechelle Kerns (USNA)

9:40 am	Black Powder in Western Pennsylvania: A Spatial Analysis of the DuPont Powder Mill in Fayette County	Ashley McCuistion * (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	A brick teardrop shaped double hearth in Fairfax County, VA.	Megan Veness* (Fairfax County Park Authority)
10:40 am	A Spoonful of Sugar: A Study of Medicine Bottles in Blocks 48 and 49 of Fredericksburg, Virginia	Marissa Kulis * (University of Mary Washington)
11:00 am	Jesuit Missions in Maryland and Martinique: An Atlantic Perspective	Steve Lenik (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Friday Afternoon - Track B

Symposium: Contested Contexts of Slavery

Chairs: Barbara J. Heath, University of Tennessee and
Michael T. Lucas, New York State Museum

Archaeologists have explored the transatlantic slave trade's legacy in the Atlantic World from many different theoretical positions and in many different settings. Recent scholarship and debates have struggled with material expressions of race, hybridity, and ethnogenesis within diasporic communities. These discussions continue to be productive, but the process of context building too often isolates individual or group expressions rather than exploring the complex interactions between groups that material culture and the construction and use of landscapes enabled and expressed. Archaeologists struggle to bridge the gap between individual sites and interregional or global comparative research. Participants in this session address a number of issues by looking at the ways in which enslaved and free people used material culture, including landscapes, to create, contest, or maintain boundaries that defined and divided them.

1:00 pm	Contested Boundaries of Slavery beyond the Plantation	Michael Lucas (New York State Museum) and Susan Winchell-Sweeney
1:20 pm	Archeology and Slavery at the Ten Broeck Mansion in Albany, New York	Matthew Kirk (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.)
1:40 pm	Goldilocks and the Enslaved Landscape at Mount Calvert	Kristin M. Montaperto and Emily Swain (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)

2:00 pm	Culture of Slavery in Montgomery County, Maryland	Cassandra Michaud (Montgomery Parks – MNCPPC)
2:20 pm	The Hawksmoor Cache; Whose Magic is It?	Patricia Samford (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab)
2:40 pm	The Portrait of the Man in a Knit Cap: The Shifting Landscapes of Yarrow Mamout	Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist), Charde Reid (DC Historic Preservation Office), Mia Carey (University of Florida) and Charlie LeeDecker
3:00 pm	BREAK	
3:20 pm	In Quest of the Great White Whale: Possible Patterns in Archaeological Assemblages at African Diaspora Sites	Garrett Fesler (Alexandria Archaeology)
3:40 pm	Cowrie Shells in Comparative Perspective	Barbara Heath (University of Tennessee)
4:00 pm	Digital Archaeological Data: interoperability, access, and data provenance	Mark Freeman (University of Tennessee)

**Friday Morning – Track C
Individual Prehistoric Papers**

8:20 am	Middle Woodland Social Interaction: A Study of Ceramics from Maycock's Point (44PG40), Prince George County, Virginia	Madeleine Gunter (College of William and Mary)
8:40 am	Mapping Washington, D.C.'s Hidden Prehistoric Landscape	Hali E. Thurber * (University of Maryland)
9:00 am	Moving Ahead on Great Neck	Michael Clem (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
9:20 am	Colluvial Deposition of Anthropogenic Soils at the Ripley Site, Ripley, NY	Curtis McCoy * (Mercyhurst University)
9:40 am	The Kirby Farm Site (18CR281) Carroll County, Maryland: A Middle and Late Woodland Periods Hunting Quarter	Stephen Israel and Wayne E. Clark (Archeological Society of Maryland)
10:00 am	BREAK	

10:40 am	Dental Health of Delmarva Adena–Hopewell Native Americans of Pig Point Site (18AN50)	Erin Edwards (UMBC) and Anastasia Poulos (Lost Towns Project, Inc.)
11:00 am	The Indian Town of Secowocomoco: Archaeological Investigations at Lower Brambly	Catherine Dye, Rebecca Webster, Morgan Jenkins-Houk, and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Friday Afternoon – Track C
New Perspectives on New Jersey Prehistory
Chair: Richard F. Veit

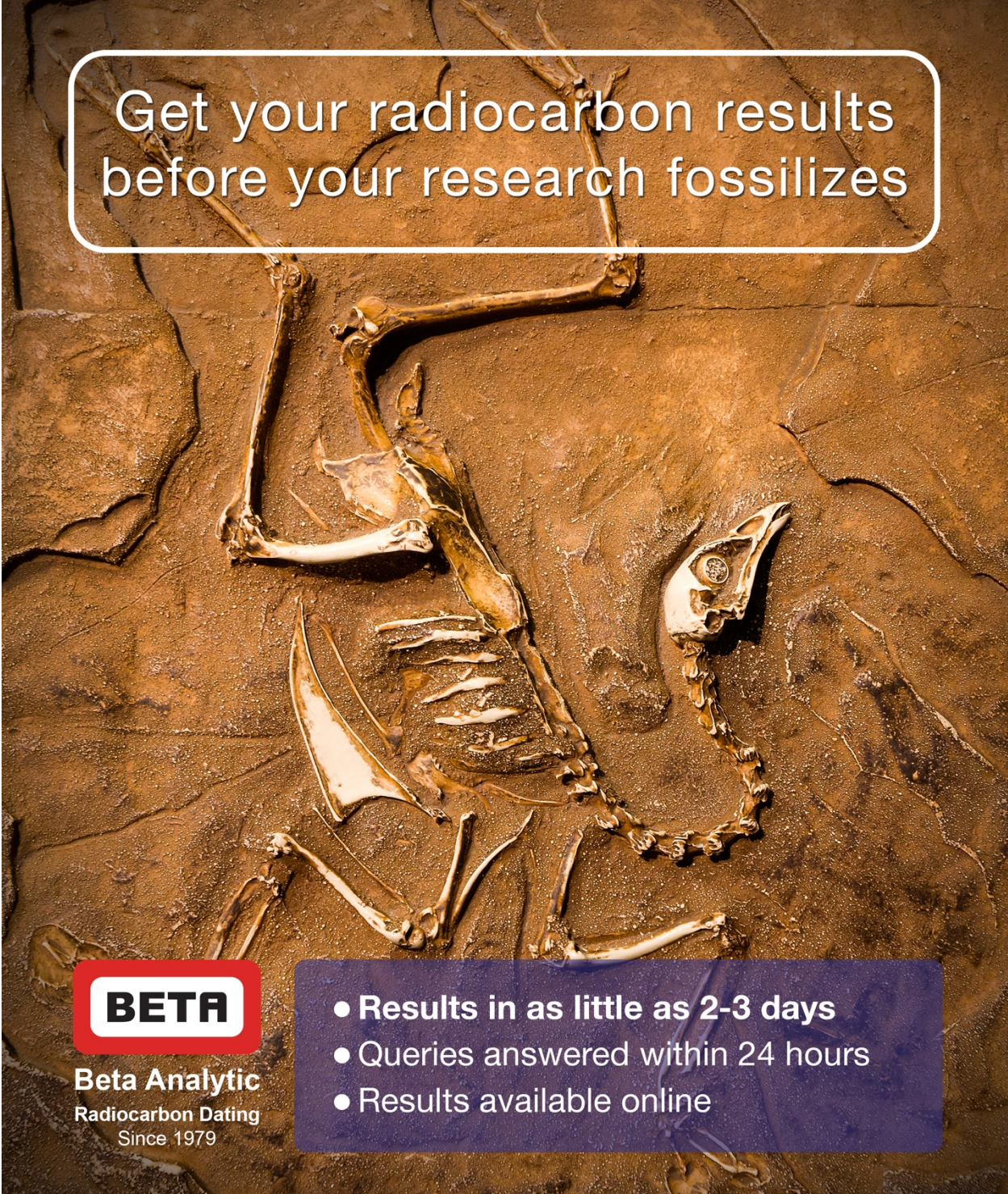
This session brings together a variety of new perspectives on New Jersey's prehistoric archaeology. Old collections are revisited, artifact typologies are reexamined, experiments are used to explore ancient technology, and site reports are presented. Although sometimes overshadowed by its neighbors to the west and south, New Jersey has a rich prehistoric record worthy of more intensive study.

8:20 am	Fraud! Rethinking the Incredible Vaux Collection of Adena Artifacts from Bridgeport, New Jersey	Richard Veit (Monmouth University) and Gregory D. Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
8:40 am	Exploring Prehistoric Ceramics: Methods of Recreating Lenape Pottery and the Usage of Temper	Kayla Kraft *(Monmouth University)
9:00 am	Pre-Contact Horticulturalists in the Lower Delaware River Valley	Adam R. Heinrich (RGA, Inc./ Monmouth University)
9:20 am	Revisiting the Turkey Swamp Site	Evan Mydlowski (Monmouth University)
9:40 am	Conclusions from a Low Power Use Wear Study of Meadowood Side Notched Projectile Points	Andrew Martin * (Monmouth University)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	The Snyder Paleoindian Complex, Warren County, New Jersey	Jennifer C. Rankin (Temple University/ AECOM)
10:40 am	What's in the Pottery: An Examination of Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblages in New Jersey	Stephanie Codling * (Monmouth University)

11:00 am

Discussant: The Status of Native American
Archaeology in New Jersey and the Delaware
Valley

R. Michael Stewart (NJ
Historic Preservation
Office/Temple University)



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Saturday Morning - Track A

Buying Local Before It Was Cool: The Historical Archaeology of Local Economies in the Middle Atlantic

Chairs: Lauren K. McMillan (University of Mary Washington)
and D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Recent historical and archaeological scholarship on economy has tended to focus on global or Atlantic themes. Often, local economies, when they are addressed, are situated within these broader frameworks, consumed by the spread of the global capitalist juggernaut. Or, in some cases, they are viewed as a means of resisting the creeping capitalistic tendencies of the metropole. Rather than being just a cog in the capitalist machine or a way of resisting it, local economies were diverse, vibrant, and contributed significantly to the everyday lives of people. The papers in this session seek to underscore the important position that local economies occupied in the Middle Atlantic. Using a variety of methodological approaches and forms of evidence, these papers address questions concerning how local economic activities influenced community cohesion, helped to create and reinforce identities, and influenced broader social and economic trends in the greater Middle Atlantic region.

8:20 am	What Do the Pots Say? The Effect of Colonial English Social Expectations on Native American Pot Form	Morgan Jenkins-Houk* (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
8:40 am	Seventeenth-Century Local Pipe Production and Distribution in the Upper Chesapeake	Lauren McMillan (University of Mary Washington)
9:00 am	Between the Local and Global: West Ashcomb Estate in the 17th and 18th Century	Liza Gijanto (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:20 am	Re-Examining Seventeenth Century Beads from the Chesapeake	Rebecca Webster * (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
9:40 am	Hillegas Red-bodied Earthenwares: Their Origin, Distribution and Evolution	Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Local Provisioning Networks and Everyday Practice at the Montpelier Blacksmith Shop	Eric Schweickart * (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
10:40 am	Dairies and Dairying in the Middle Atlantic	D. Brad Hatch (Dovetail CRG)

11:00 am	Tempering our Expectations: Archaeology at William Sanford's Farmstead-Tavern in Hawley, Massachusetts	Laura E. Masur (Boston University)
11:20 am	Discussant	Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Saturday Afternoon - Track A

The Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier

Chairs: Terry Brock and Mary Furlong Minkoff

(Starting with a 5 Minute introduction to Montpelier Archaeology)

In its 15th year, the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier has conducted archaeological research across the property in order to aid in the reconstruction of the Madison era structures and landscape, develop a deeper understanding of the enslaved community, and identify archaeological sites spanning its historic occupation. Through an active public archaeology program, two archaeological field schools, and the work of the Montpelier staff, a huge amount of archaeological data has been produced. Because of this, our staff has been able to conduct intensive archaeological research drawing on comparative, artifact, and landscape analyses as well as program assessments that span nearly two decades. The papers in this session highlight the Archaeology Department's current research and how it fits within the overall research, interpretation, and programming at Montpelier.

1:00 pm	A Review of the LEARN Archaeology Expedition Programs at James Madison's Montpelier	Stephanie Hallinan * (James Madison's Montpelier)
1:20 pm	Wine not?: Investigating Alcohol Consumption within Montpelier's Enslaved Community	Allison Campo * (The Montpelier Foundation)
1:40 pm	Small but Significant: A Study of Beads at Montpelier	Danielle Zickus * (James Madison's Montpelier)
2:00 pm	Architectural Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier: An analysis of enslaved household assemblages found at Montpelier.	Elizabeth Sweeny * (The Montpelier Foundation)
2:20 pm	Exchange, Identity, and Tobacco at James Madison's Montpelier	Elizabeth McCague * (The Montpelier Foundation)
2:40 pm	Architecture Versus Tablescape: The Use of Choice and Space to Display Personal Identity	Sarah Corkett * (James Madison's Montpelier)
3:00 pm	BREAK	

3:20 pm	Sew Simple the Task: A comparative look at sewing instruments and crafty work between the residents of the Montpelier in both free and oppressed environments.	Kristina Poston (Montpelier Foundation)
3:40 pm	Utility and Value of Ceramics at Montpelier: A Comparison between the Madisons and the Slave Community	Scott Jaworski * (Montpelier Foundation)
4:00 pm	What's That Doing Here? : Looking at possible collecting practices of the enslaved community.	Mark Vadas (James Madison's Montpelier)
4:20 pm	Constructing The Landscape: Control, Artificiality, and a 19th Century Water System at Montpelier	Erica Moses (The Montpelier Foundation)

**Saturday Morning – Track B
8:00 am – 12:00 pm**

Workshop

Touching the Past: Teaching Archaeology through Hands-On Activities

Organized by Bernard K. Means (Virtual Curation Laboratory)

We exist in a world entangled with objects. As we navigate through this tactile world, we learn about ourselves and those around us. As archaeologists and conservators, we recognize that this same power for objects was true for past peoples. Through hands-on activities involving material items, we can teach people today about those who lived long ago. Come see how researchers in the Middle Atlantic region are using the power of touch to teach archaeology.

Participants:

Lucia Aguilar (Virginia Commonwealth University)	Get Real: The Process of Painting 3D Printed Artifacts for the Public
Liz Ale (Virginia Commonwealth University)	What's the Point? Using 3D Scanning and Printing Technology to Teach Projectile Point Identification
Jeff Aronowitz (Virginia Commonwealth University)	Virtual Archaeology: Affordable, Accessible, and Awesome!
Laura Galke (George Washington Foundation)	Washington's of Hair, Washing Tons of Wig Hair
Ashley McCuiston	Exploring Our Past: Public Archaeology in Pennsylvania's State Forests

Bernard Means (Virtual Curation Lab at Virginia Commonwealth University)	Jedi Master of 3D Printing: Creating Access Passes to the Past
Kristin Montaperto (The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)	A Tale of Two Settings: Engaging Urban and Rural Environments
Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)	Teaching Kits and Vending Machines: New Strategies for Connecting Collections to Your Audience
Zoe Rahsman (Virtual Curation Lab at Virginia Commonwealth University)	Teaching the Past for the Future: Perspectives and Directions for Archaeological Lesson Plans
Ruth Troccoli, Charde Reid, Chrissy Ames, Julianna Jackson, and Hali Thurber (DC Historic Preservation Office)	“What is This?” Using Objects to Engage Diverse Communities

**Saturday Afternoon - Track B
Individual Prehistoric Papers**

1:00 pm	The Hetzel-Hunter Quarry: A Case Study in the use of Photogrammetry to Reevaluate Previously Excavated Sites	Catherine Kinsley* (Longwood University)
1:20 pm	A Dissertation 49 Years Later	Charles W McNett (American University)
1:40 pm	From Quarry to the Clovis Point at the Thunderbird Site	Jack Hranicky (Virginia Rockart Survey)
2:00 pm	Traversing the Biotic Mason-Dixon Line: The Middle Paleoindian Period in the Northern Middle Atlantic and Southern New England	Zachary Singer * (University of Connecticut)
2:20 pm	Archaeological Investigations on the Virginia Eastern Shore: Preliminary Results from the Hurricane Sandy Grant	Darrin Lowery (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
2:40 pm	Pomonkey North, Investigation of Native American Site Entirely by Volunteers	Carol Cowherd (Charles County Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)
3:00 pm	BREAK	
3:20 pm	Excavating Coastal Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A View from the Water's Edge	Stephanie T. Sperling (Lost Towns Project, Inc.)

3:40 pm	The Tale of the Hidden Assemblage: Native American Tools and Debitage at the Makemie Monument Park Colonial Excavation	Felicia De Pena* (Salisbury University)
4:00 pm	A Comparison of Sherd Paste and Clay Composition at the Ripleysite (NYSM 2490) Using X-Ray Fluorescence and X-Ray Diffraction	Douglas Riethmuller

**Saturday Morning – Track C
Individual Historic Papers**

8:20 am	An Architectural and Cultural Analysis of Obscured Slavery Contexts on Elite Properties in DC, Maryland, and Virginia	Julianna Jackson * (DC HPO/College of William and Mary)
8:40 am	Harvesting Historical Seeds: The Results of Macrobotanical Analysis at Stratford Hall Plantation's Oval Site	Alexandra Crowder (University of Massachusetts, Boston)
9:00 am	Architectural and Archaeological Spaces of Late-Nineteenth Century Tenant Farm Houses	Sarah N. Janesko * (University of Maryland and Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:20 am	Coordination, Cooperation, and Outreach: The Discovery of a Corduroy Road in Fairfax County, Virginia	Christopher Sperling (Fairfax County Park Authority)
9:40 am	Making a Statement on the Frontier of Pawtomack: Addison Plantation (18PR175)	Esther Rimer (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Beneath the Plow Zone, A Look at a 17th Century Site	Sarah A. Grady (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
10:40 am	Transfer-Prints, Gilded Buttons, and Social Relationships: Costly Consumer Goods and Social Interactions within an Enslaved Community	Matthew C. Greer * (Syracuse University)
11:00 am	Finding Common Ground: Conservation for Archaeologists	Laurie King (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Lesley Haines (The Mariners' Museum, USS Monitor Center)

Saturday Afternoon – Track C
1:30 – 3:30 pm

Workshop: Archaeological Speed Dating and Resume Review

Chairs: Carole Nash, James Madison University and Heather Wholey, West Chester University

This workshop reinforces MAAC's commitment to student mentoring and preparation for careers in archaeology by helping students create broad networks of contact in the varied sectors of archaeological practice in the region. By providing a structured introduction to our field, students and recent graduates will learn from about a variety of career paths from professional colleagues. This year, students will have 20-minute 'speed dates' with archaeologists representing three sectors: cultural resource management, graduate study, and federal agencies. *New for 2016: resume review!* Bring your resumes and get helpful advice on communicating your education and experience as you move into the profession.

Saturday Afternoon– Book Room
3:00 – 5:00 pm

Posters

James J. Krakker (National Museum of Natural History)

The Moore Farm Biface Cache, Burlington County, New Jersey

Mia Carey (University of Florida), Charde Reid (DC Historic Preservation Office), and Ruth Troccoli (DC City Archaeologist)

The Portrait of the Man in a Knit Cap: Preliminary Results of the Archeological Investigations at 3324 Dent Place (51NW251)

Allyson Ropp * (East Carolina University)

The Pirate of the Pamlico: A Maritime Cultural Landscape Investigation of the Pirates of Colonial North Carolina and their Place in the State's Cultural Memory

Margaret Marzolf * (UMBC)

The Effects of the Little Ice Age in the Chesapeake Region

Mia Caery (University of Florida)

The Portrait of the Man in a Knit Cap: Preliminary Results of the Archeological Investigations at 3324 Dent Place (51NW251)

Michael O'Neal (University of Delaware)

Mapping the distribution of surface artifacts using orthorectified aerial images collected with small, remotely controlled multi-rotor aircraft

Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University)

The Bioarchaeology of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery Sample (51NE049).

Sunday Morning – Track A

Archaeological Investigations at Kiskiak A Powhatan Political Center on the York River Chair: Martin Gallivan

This symposium offers a progress report on William & Mary's archaeological investigations of Native sites on the Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY), a military base located along the lower York River in Virginia's Coastal Plain. Completed in 2003, a systematic survey of the NWSY identified 366 sites across 10,000 acres. Subsequent excavations conducted by William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research and Anthropology Department have centered on areas associated with Kiskiak, one of the "King's houses" on John Smith's Map of Virginia. Still in an early stage, these investigations have identified shell-midden deposits dating from the early centuries AD through contact and a Late Woodland residential area which included a ditch feature and a palisade line. Papers in the symposium will discuss Kiskiak's regional landscape, chronology, settlement history, material culture, archaeobotany, and shell-rich deposits.

8:20 am	Archaeology at Kiskiak: Introduction and Project History	Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary)
8:40 am	Strategies of Sustainability: Investigating Oyster Mariculture at Kiskiak	Jessica A. Jenkins (University of Florida)
9:00 am	Ground-Penetrating Radar at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Virginia: Survey results from the William and Mary Field School at YO2.	Christopher Chilton (NAVFAC)
9:20 am	Chronology Construction along Indian Field Creek	Leanna Richmond (College of William and Mary)
9:40 am	Gendered Taskscapes at Middle and Late Woodland Kiskiak: Macrobotanical and Microbotanical Analyses	Jessica M. Herlich (College of William and Mary)
10:00 am	BREAK	
10:20 am	Bodily Adornment and Intercultural Exchange at Kiskiak	Christopher Shephard (College of William and Mary)
10:40 am	Ditches, Palisades, and Posts: Late Woodland Deposits at Kiskiak	Katie Lang, Madeline Gunter and James Scrivener (College of William and Mary)

11:00 am	A Comparative Study of Fortified Late-Woodland Village Sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region	Jessica Bittner (College of William and Mary)
11:20 am	Discussant	Dennis Blanton (James Madison University)
11:40 am	Discussant	Susan Ritter (NAVFAC)

**Sunday Morning – Track B
Individual Historic Papers**

8:20 am	Anchor A'Veigh! Or, not. A Report on the Discovery of a Hand Forged Iron Anchor beneath the Channel of the City of Washington's Southwest Waterfront.	George F. Riseling, Jr. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
8:40 am	Hierarchy Within Hierarchy: The Social Organization of the Colonial Elite Mirrored In Plantation Landscape and Architecture	Kathleen Clifford (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:00 am	Comparison of Meat Provisioning at Two Neighboring 17th-Century Chesapeake Plantations	James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:20 am	Pork Chops or Beef Steak? Exploring Dietary Preferences and Related Environmental Impacts at Two Seventeenth-Century Households	Valerie M.J. Hall (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
9:40 am	Digging the Repast: Dietary habits of the Burch House, Port Tobacco	Jocelyn Lee (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Authors and Abstracts

Adams, Elyse

Buttons, Buckles, and a Bayonet: Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia

Archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Mary Washington in the summer of 2015 at Sherwood Forest, an Antebellum plantation in Stafford County Virginia, focused on the ca. 1845 standing wooden duplex slave quarter and brick kitchen quarter. While the main research objective was to study the lives of the enslaved people who lived and worked on the plantation, during the course of the archaeological surveys and analysis, ample evidence of the Union occupation and encampment in the winter of 1862 was uncovered, providing the material sources needed to study the soldiers that occupied the property. Through archival research and material culture analysis, a preliminary history of the Civil War-era occupation of Sherwood Forest Plantation is just coming to fruition. The evidence gathered reveals a timeline of historic events, telling the “story” of Sherwood Forest Plantation during the Union encampment and its role in the history of the Civil War.

Aguilar, Lucia

Get Real: The Process of Painting 3D Printed Artifacts for the Public

Ale, Liz

What's the Point? Using 3D Scanning and Printing Technology to Teach Projectile Point Identification

Aronowitz, Jeff

Virtual Archaeology: Affordable, Accessible, and Awesome!

Ballantyne, Marianne

Economics of the New Jersey Farm from the Nineteenth through the Early Twentieth Century: A Case Study of the Edward Fox Farm (28HU566)

This paper presents an analysis of the investigations at the Edward Fox Farm site in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in the context of economic and technological changes in the farming industry from the nineteenth through the early twentieth century. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the productivity of New Jersey farms increased considerably due to technological advances in farming practices and equipment. In the early twentieth century, the increasing price of dairy products led many New Jersey farmers to shift production from cash crops towards dairy production. This shift in economic strategy is reflected in the use of space at the Edward Fox Farm site. This paper will examine how the archaeological data, including outbuildings, artifact assemblages, and features, reflect that shift.

Barber, Michael B.

Excavation at Maycock's Point, Prince George County, Virginia: A Middle Woodland II Seasonal Aggregation Site

The College of William and Mary, under the direction of Dr. Norman F. Barka, excavated a portion of a Middle Woodland II Maycock's Point site (44PG0040) in the 1970s. A mere 45 years later, a team of Virginia archaeologists is approaching the publication of a comprehensive volume on the work. While much of the information was gleaned from the excavation of an *Elliptio complanatus* stratified shell midden on the site, analysis of the occupation area and other specialized studies have pieced together a more detailed view of the site's cultural significance. For example, one important aspect of the current analysis focuses on settlement models, particularly fission-fusion attributes, of the Middle Woodland II foragers. Ties to regional resources augmented by anadromous fish runs will be discussed within a cultural context, seasonality, and aggregation models.

Bates, Brian

Contemplating Complexity: Late Woodland Exchange Networks in the Virginia Piedmont Region

Located in the southern region of the Virginia Piedmont, the Randy K. Wade site (44CH62) is identified as a Late Woodland, Amerindian community which exhibits expected pit storage technology, boundary features, and material culture (Dan River Series ceramics, diagnostic lithics, dietary remains). However, high-status mortuary treatments and the village's central plaza layout are atypical for comparable temporal regional sites. This paper examines hypotheses that suggest an unusual complexity in exchange networks for both material goods and ideology.

Bittner, Jessica

A Comparative Study of Fortified Late-Woodland Village Sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region

Archaeological evidence of palisades and trenches encircling Native villages are typically, and logically interpreted as defensive structures. However, some scholars contend that these fortifications also held social-symbolic significance as visible markers that ordered space and delineated center and periphery. This report explores the possible military and symbolic functions of ditches and stockade lines using data compiled from approximately 40 fortified Late Woodland period village sites in Virginia and southern Maryland. Emphasis is placed on the fortifications at several Powhatan sites, including Kiskiack and Werowocomoco. Features at these sites were unique in form, character, and arrangement. The results of this comparative study suggest that palisades and ditches did serve a symbolic function in the spatial organization of Late Woodland Mid-Atlantic villages in relation to the opposition of interior and exterior, one of several structural, conceptual dichotomies through which the Powhatans organized their physical and intellectual worlds.

Breen, Eleanor

Culture Embossed: A Study of Wine Bottle Seals

Over the course of the eighteenth century, consumer goods became widely available to larger segments of the colonial population through the local retail system. As access to an array of goods opened to consumers across the socioeconomic spectrum, one way that the colonial gentry distinguished themselves and communicated their social standing and pedigree was through the application of initials, names, crests, and coats of arms to otherwise indistinguishable items of material culture. Recently, archaeologists and collectors have published substantial datasets of wine bottle seals that make this class of artifacts a small find no longer and instead one ripe for archaeometric analysis. The seals embossed on English-manufactured wine bottles offer a case

study to explore the very personal experience of constructing identity and the shared transformations entangled in becoming American.

Brock, Terry P.

The Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier

In its 15th year, the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier has conducted archaeological research across the property in order to aid in the reconstruction of the Madison era structures and landscape, develop a deeper understanding of the enslaved community, and identify archaeological sites spanning its historic occupation. Through an active public archaeology program, two archaeological field schools, and the work of the Montpelier staff, a huge amount of archaeological data has been produced. Because of this, our staff has been able to conduct intensive archaeological research drawing on comparative, artifact, and landscape analyses as well as program assessments that span nearly two decades. The papers in this session highlight the Archaeology Department's current research and how it fits within the overall research, interpretation, and programming at Montpelier.

Campo, Allison

Wine not?: Investigating Alcohol Consumption within Montpelier's Enslaved Community

Throughout the centuries, alcohol has played an active role in the lives of people in the United States. Euro-Americans and African Americans alike in the early 19th century took part in the ritual of drinking for any number of reasons, from celebratory to emotional coping. James Madison's Montpelier offers the opportunity to delve deeper into the alcohol consumption of enslaved African Americans through the extensive archaeological remains on three slave quarter sites and complementary documentary records. Comparing wine bottles, stemwares, and tablewares at these sites, we may begin to understand the similarities and differences, in functional uses of alcohol and its varieties across the plantation.

Carey, Mia, Reid, Charde, and Ruth Troccoli

The Portrait of the Man in a Knit Cap: Preliminary Results of the Archeological Investigations at 3324 Dent Place (51NW251)

The District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO) conducted pro bono archaeological investigations in Upper Georgetown at the former property and possible burial site of Yarrow Mamout, a freed Muslim slave. The survey may be the first to study an African Muslim individual through archaeology in the US. The work was carried out using donated funds, loaned equipment, and a large crew of volunteer archaeologists as well as graduate student interns. Methodologies included donated GPR and geospatial services, mechanical testing, and manual excavation of STPs and test units. The lot's depositional history was complex, with areas evidencing fill over five feet deep. The lot boundaries are unchanged since Yarrow purchased it over 200 years ago, but the landscape and topography have been significantly altered. Ultimately we found few contexts that can be tied directly to Yarrow's occupation and no evidence of a burial on the property.

Chiarulli, Beverly

The Late Prehistoric in West-Central Pennsylvania: Cultural Affiliations, Chronology, and Subsistence

Although poorly described and understood, the Late Prehistoric period of west-central Pennsylvania is well represented in the archaeological record by a large number of recorded village sites. Since 2000, these sites have been the focus of a multi-faceted research project, known as the IUP Late Prehistoric Project (LPP) based at Indiana University of Pennsylvania and designed to increase archaeological understanding of the post AD 1000 peoples of this region. Archaeologists have used sites in the southern part of this area to define the Johnston Phase of the Monongahela Tradition, the major Late Prehistoric cultural tradition of Southwestern Pennsylvania. However, other sites in the area have been considered representative of other ethnicities with more northerly affiliations, and most of these sites have recently been considered part of the newly recognized Crooked Creek Complex. A variety of archaeological analyses have explored the environmental and cultural characteristics evident in these Late Prehistoric sites. Data generated by this project are providing important new interpretations and new questions about cultural affiliations, cultural chronology and human-environment interactions for the area. In addition, these data and interpretations add significantly to archaeological understanding of variability in tribal societies during the end of the Pre-Columbian period in the Middle Atlantic as a whole.

Chilton, Christopher

Ground-Penetrating Radar at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Virginia: Survey results from the William & Mary Field School at YO2.

In the spring of 2015, archaeologists with Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic conducted a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigation of a portion of site 44YO002 at Mason's Row in conjunction with the College of William and Mary archeological field school. The use of GPR displays a three dimensional subsurface map that demonstrates spatial tendencies not clearly identified through excavation alone. Remote sensing also provides a preliminary view of potential archaeological features; thereby allowing the field school director the information needed prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The field school ground-truthed many of the anomalies and contributed to the overall interpretation of the GPR data collected. The presentation will convey both referenced work from the 2015 William and Mary Field School and other previous archaeological investigations with the GPR results and assessment of the archaeological potential for subsurface mapping of 44YO0002 at Mason's Row.

Wayne E. Clark (see Stephen Israel)

Clem, Michael

Moving Ahead on Great Neck

During the late 1970's and into the 80's archaeologists with the VDHR and others conducted salvage archaeology operations at the Great Neck site (44VB0007) in Virginia Beach. The site was threatened with residential development and several avocational archaeologists were first to test the area prior to DHR. The site is comprised of a series of Middle through Late Woodland period villages with numerous human burials and a wide variety of other features representing a long occupation of the landform. Several reports were produced including an overall synthesis in the 1990's by Mary Ellen Hodges. From October through December of 2015 the DHR again conducted further salvage excavations at the site prior to development. This paper will include a preliminary report on the excavations and a general summary of the ongoing analysis. A report on the site will be forthcoming by the end of 2016.

Clifford, Kathleen*Hierarchy Within Hierarchy: The Social Organization of the Colonial Elite Mirrored In Plantation Landscape and Architecture*

While a good deal of research is available on mid to late 18th century plantation homes individually, a comparative study of the landscapes and architecture could provide additional insights into the mindset of the colonial elite. We see many examples of plantation owners modifying their landscapes rather than adapting to the natural landscape, which indicates that the plantation layout is a possible mirror of the owner's personal worldview. Through more detailed mapping of the plantations' layouts and background research on the owners, it may be possible to see patterns in how they structured themselves socially within their own class.

Codling, Stephanie*What's in the Pottery: An Examination of Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblages in New Jersey*

This paper examines ceramics from two prehistoric artifact assemblages housed at Monmouth University, with a focus on Late Woodland ceramics. The first is the Dr. Samuel Kuna collection from northern New Jersey and the second is the Charles Kier collection which contains ceramics from the Indian Head Site in southern New Jersey. I will be comparing the artifacts from the two collections to examine differences in decorative techniques, temper, surface treatment and form. Through this comparison analysis I hope to be able to develop a better understanding of the types and varieties of prehistoric pottery made and employed by the ancient Native American inhabitants of New Jersey and the surrounding areas.

Corkett, Sarah*Architecture Versus Tablescape: The Use of Choice and Space to Display Personal Identity*

Plantation owners dictated many aspects of the lives of the enslaved population on their plantations. James Madison's Montpelier offers a chance to examine how slaves utilize internal spaces to display identity and choice in juxtaposition to the external, architectural choices forced on the slaves by their owners. Madison designed and dictated the architecture within the South Yard to appear a certain way and to project a predetermined idea to any visitors to his house. The enslaved population had little to no control over the buildings and instead displayed their own choice and identity throughout the decoration and furnishing of the interior. Examining the tablescape, specifically the glass tableware, in addition to previous studies on ceramics, offers a new look into the understanding of personal choice and portrayal of identity among the enslaved population of Montpelier.

Cowherd, Carol*Pomonkey North, Investigation of Native American Site Entirely by Volunteers*

In 2012-2013 the Charles County Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc investigated part of a Native American site on private property in Charles County, Maryland. The work was done entirely by volunteers. Even the principal investigator volunteered his time. This talk will discuss the processes used including the impact of only using volunteers. It will also give an overview of what was found using common software, i.e. Excel and Photoshop Elements, to analyze the data and to display artifact distributions.

Crowder, Alexandra

Harvesting Historical Seeds: The Results of Macrobotanical Analysis at Stratford Hall Plantation's Oval Site

Stratford Hall Plantation's Oval Site (44WM80) was the location of over a decade of the University of Maryland's Archaeological Field School excavations. During this time, field investigations uncovered four earthfast structures, including a presumed overseer's house and a slave quarter combined with a kitchen that likely supported the overseer household. With no period accounts of the site available, little is known about the lives of the overseer and enslaved African Americans that inhabited the Oval Site. The presence of a cellar under the combined slave quarter-kitchen and a brick-lined basement associated with the overseer's home presents an opportunity to compare the two features, as well as examine them as interacting spaces within the larger plantation structure. This paper will examine the results of macrobotanical analysis on soil samples taken from the two features and discuss how the results can inform previously unknown facets of the Oval Site inhabitants' lives, including their social and economic interactions and the structure of day-to-day activities.

Cushman, R. Dustin

Forces at Play: The Burial Ceremonialism of the Native Inhabitants of the Delaware Valley

Though much work has been done on the burial practices of the native inhabitants of the Delaware Valley, their level of social complexity has often not been well understood. Late Archaic sites such as Koens-Crispin and Savich Farm have been viewed as ceremonial centers for the elite who were part of a vast trade network, suggesting socially complex societies. These networks break down during the Woodland Period, and while farming and fishing technologies become important, burial ceremonialism appears to become less complex in comparison to earlier times. This paper builds on my work in understanding changes in burial ritual between the Late Woodland and historic periods as a way to re-evaluate the idea of complexity through the use of grave goods, notions of identity and the idea of place as a ritually constructed sacred space.

De Pena, Felicia

The Tale of the Hidden Assemblage: Native American Tools and Debitage at the Makemie Monument Park Colonial Excavation

During an archaeological field school in Virginia of a Colonial plantation, a relatively large number of Native American stone tools and debitage were excavated from the area around the structure and within the cellar. Through lithic analysis it is hypothesized that a Native American seasonal camp was located on the site grounds. Analysis of the artifacts revealed date ranges for native habitation, possible locality of the knapping material and areas of production. Further excavation and new artifacts have strengthened the hypothesis and reveal a small part of Virginia's prehistory.

Dye, Catherine

The Indian Town of Secowocomoco: Archaeological Investigations at Lower Brambly

The Lower Brambly Site (18ST51) is an extensive oyster shell midden with large concentrations of Native ceramics and lithics. This paper discusses the work done here starting in September of 2015 and continuing through December of 2015. The quantity of oyster shell and Native material present suggests that this site was a significant Indian Town, perhaps the Indian Town of Secowocomoco—recorded by John Smith on his map of the Chesapeake in 1608. The site appears to have been occupied from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland (2350-900 BC) until

perhaps contact, with intensive occupation between 950 and 1600 AD, suggested by the dramatic increase in Townsend ceramics. Spatial analysis has also provided information into the possible different areas of usage on the site. This study focuses primarily on the oyster shell, ceramics, and lithics.

Edwards, Erin

Dental Health of Delmarva Adena–Hopewell Native Americans of Pig Point Site (18AN50)

The Pig Point Site (18AN50) is unique in that its impressive ritual mortuary features indicate that it was a significant place to local prehistoric populations. I examined the dental health of Delmarva Adena–Hopewell Native Americans from a mortuary burial pit at the Pig Point Site (18AN50) in Lothian, Maryland. Material culture from Pig Point Site indicate that populations burying their deceased at Pig Point were in contact with Adena cultural groups. Five burial pits were excavated at Pig Point Site all from the Middle Woodland Period (300 BC–AD 1000). Douglas Owsley and Stacy Poulos examined the dental remains from the first burial pit, and I compared Owsley and Poulos’s analyses of the dental remains of the first burial pit with the dental remains of the fourth burial pit. I looked for indications of dental health through the frequency of carious lesions, dental enamel defects (hypoplasia), and dental wear patterns. I established the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in the sample populations. In most prehistoric forager societies, the frequency of carious lesions is low, while the frequency of dental enamel defects is high. The results of my research suggest that the populations buried at the Pig Point Site were generally healthy due to a variety of environmental and cultural factors that influenced the populations. I hope the results will contribute to an understanding of the practices of local Delmarva peoples and ultimately contribute to scholarly hypotheses about the prehistoric lifeways of the Delmarva Adena–Hopewell based on anthropological dental analysis.

Fesler, Garrett

In Quest of the Great White Whale: Possible Patterns in Archaeological Assemblages at African Diaspora Sites

Identifying a recurrent artifact pattern at African diaspora sites is one of the great white whales of archaeology. Individual artifacts such as blue glass beads, cowrie shells, and bowl vessel forms have been linked to African-American culture. Yet, the presence of these types of artifacts in site assemblages is not really a pattern, but rather these items function as cultural hallmarks. There does seem to be a general corpus of material goods that routinely turn up at sites occupied by enslaved Africans, perhaps a reflection of a combination of a shared culture, similar slavery regimes, and universal privation. Quite possibly, enslaved peoples across time and space had similar access to, and a desire for, many of the same types of material goods. In this paper I stalk the great white whale and suggest some possible patterns embedded in a sampling of African diaspora sites.

Freeman, Mark

Digital Archaeological Data: interoperability, access, and data provenance

Interpretations of slavery sites rest on a limited set of data, beset by challenges of data comparability and breadth. Where data are available, their use is complicated by a lack of data standards, and different excavation and cataloging methodologies. What are the inducements and barriers to sharing these data? Is it possible to build data crosswalks that will allow for meaningful assessments of complex and varied archaeological site data? Can we provide metadata that allow

an understanding of how these data were created? This paper will examine the availability of digital archaeological data, and the related issues of interoperability, access, and data provenance."

Galke, Laura J.

Washington's of Hair, Washing Tons of Wig Hair

Gallivan, Martin

Archaeology at Kiskiak: Introduction and Project History

This symposium offers a progress report on William & Mary's archaeological investigations of Native sites on the Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY), a military base located along the lower York River in Virginia's Coastal Plain. Completed in 2003, a systematic survey of the NWSY identified 366 sites across 10,000 acres. Subsequent excavations conducted by William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research and Anthropology Department have centered on areas associated with Kiskiak, one of the "King's houses" on John Smith's Map of Virginia. Still in an early stage, these investigations have identified shell-midden deposits dating from the early centuries AD through contact and a Late Woodland residential area which included a ditch feature and a palisade line. Papers in the symposium will discuss Kiskiak's regional landscape, chronology, settlement history, material culture, archaeobotany, and shell-rich deposits.

Gibb, James G.

Comparison of Meat Provisioning at Two Neighboring 17th-Century Chesapeake Plantations

Building on work conducted by Kiley Gilbert on heterogeneity and richness from these two faunal assemblages recovered from sites on the Rhode River subestuary of the Chesapeake Bay, this analysis explores the subtler differences between two seemingly identical meat provisioning strategies.

Gijanto, Liza

Between the Local and Global: West Ashcomb Estate in the 17th and 18th Century

West Ashcomb located on the Pautuxant River in St. Mary's county was established in 1615 by John Ashcomb through a land grant from Lord Calvert. Within five years per the conditions of ownership, the land had been cleared and turned over to agriculture. The estate produced livestock, tobacco, and corn. Through the first two generations the Ashcomb's became integrated in the local economy of the Maryland colony, and expressed their status through the accumulation of goods from Europe touting their larger Atlantic reach. This paper draws on archaeological and documentary sources to trace the success of the family from the 17th to the 19th century through consumer goods.

Grady, Sarah A.

Beneath the Plow Zone, A Look at a 17th Century Site

Shaw's Folly (18AN1436) is a late 17th century site on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center's 2,650 acre campus in Edgewater, Maryland. It is a unique site, an intact surface midden buried beneath the plow zone.

Greer, Matthew C.

Transfer-Prints, Gilded Buttons, and Social Relationships: Costly Consumer Goods and Social Interactions within an Enslaved Community

Social relationships structure daily life in a variety of ways. However, when considering the social worlds of enslaved communities across Virginia, archaeologists have not been able to come to a consensus on how to approach the study of social networks; with some researchers focusing on social standing, most often seen through the role of material wealth to create connections, and others focusing on how interactions can be meaningfully interpreted from the archaeological record. Using materials excavated from three enslaved homes at the Montpelier plantation, this paper compares of the amount of costly consumer goods recovered from a household to the archaeologically visible social interactions their occupants participated in. As a result, this will allow us to begin to determine how enslaved Virginian's constructed and maintained their social worlds.

Grossman-Bailey, Ilene

Woodland Period Shellfish Foraging in Coastal New Jersey

Over 100 known shell sites have been documented along the Atlantic and Delaware Bay coasts of New Jersey. Although few people eat oysters from New Jersey now, our brackish bays and rivers were once major sources of shellfish. This paper presents an overview of over 100 years of study of shell midden or shell matrix sites and case studies from recently excavated sites in New Jersey. How these sites contribute to an understanding of prehistoric foodways, gendered food procurement strategies, and implications for social networks, seasonality, and symbolic meaning in Woodland period New Jersey is also discussed.

Gunter, Madeline (see Scrivener, James)

Gunter, Madeleine

Middle Woodland Social Interaction: A Study of Ceramics from Maycock's Point (44PG40), Prince George County, Virginia

This paper presents the results of the College of William and Mary's analysis of pottery from the Maycock's Point site (44PG40), located on the shore of the James River in Prince George County, Virginia. Ceramic assemblages reveal that the site is composed of a series of overlapping occupations dating from the Middle Woodland period (500 BC - AD 200). Evidence for intensive estuarine subsistence practices and the presence of decorated Mockley ceramics suggest that the settlement was a prominent gathering place for forager-fisher communities as early as AD 200. Ultimately, this re-examination sheds light on Maycock's Point as a major center of social interaction in the Middle Atlantic region.

Hall, Valerie M.J.

Pork Chops or Beef Steak? Exploring Dietary Preferences and Related Environmental Impacts at Two Seventeenth-Century Households

Research at two seventeenth-century sites on the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center campus challenges assumptions that English settlers exploited local non-domestic mammal, bird, and fish species for a majority of their dietary needs. Analysis of faunal assemblages from the Shaw and Sparrow sites show both families relying primarily on domesticated livestock. While archaeological evidence indicates interaction between the households, analysis shows differing dietary preferences between the families based on their consumption of pork and beef. Exploring the differences between pork and beef consumption between sites should elucidate local

environmental impacts and stresses produced by individual households' preference in choice of livestock.

Hallinan, Stephanie

A Review of the LEARN Archaeology Expedition Programs at James Madison's Montpelier

The Montpelier Archaeology Department has been encouraging the public to participate in archaeology programs at Montpelier for almost 25 years. In 2013 these programs evolved into the LEARN (Locate, Excavate, Analyze, Reconstruct, and Network) Archaeology Expedition Program. These are week long programs that allow people to experience archaeology at Montpelier through four different programs: metal detecting survey, excavation, lab analysis, and reconstruction. This paper will review the objectives of the LEARN programs and will specifically analyze the programs from the 2015 season to see if the program's objectives are being met. This analysis will be done by reviewing the enrollment of each program from 2015 and using pre and post survey data to ascertain what participants have learned in their week long program. These surveys also ask participants for feedback about their overall experience. These comments will be taken into consideration to discuss how these programs can continue to grow and reach a broader range of people in the future.

Hart, John P. Discussant

Hatch, D. Brad

Hatch Dairies and Dairying in the Middle Atlantic

By the last decades of the seventeenth century, dairying had become a regular subsistence activity on most farmsteads and plantations throughout the Middle Atlantic region. As the eighteenth century progressed, production of surplus dairy products, particularly butter, became an important contribution to household income, creating a type of cottage industry that formed a significant part of local economies. This paper focuses on the material culture of dairying in the Middle Atlantic, specifically in terms of the architecture of dairies and milkhouses and how these structures varied over time and space in relation to local economic factors. Then, using the Delaware Valley as an example, I examine how the economic role of dairy products helped to define identity and opportunity for farm women during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.

Heath, Barbara

Cowrie Shells in Comparative Perspective

Archaeologists working in plantation contexts typically associate cowrie shells with African Americans and have interpreted them as evidence of ethnicity or spiritual practices. Cowries in Virginia were carried in bulk from Asia to Europe to Africa for use in the slave trade. Most recently I've argued that unwanted or unused shells were delivered, along with enslaved people, to New World ports. In 18th-century Virginia, the shells may have circulated as a form of local currency. In this paper I place cowries in a broader spatial and temporal context, considering their exchange in the fur trade in northern North America. This cross-cultural, interregional approach to a seemingly simple object complicates our understanding of the relationship between the slave trade, the northern fur trade, the expression of identities, and the ways in which objects have been used in the past and present to hold and communicate memories.

Heinrich, Adam R.*Pre-Contact Horticulturalists in the Lower Delaware River Valley*

Pre-Contact peoples of the Lower Delaware River Valley have been characterized as maintaining a mobile forager based lifestyle throughout the Woodland Period even though their northern, western, and southern neighbors have been recognized as horticulturalists. Part of this perception has developed through the lack of cultigens recovered from archaeological sites. The archaeological discovery of the Gloucester City Native American Archaeological Historic District has provided new information regarding plant use and possible living structures to challenge long-held perceptions of Woodland Period peoples of the Lower Delaware River Valley.

Herlich, Jessica M.*Gendered Taskscapes at Middle and Late Woodland Kiskiak: Macrobotanical and Microbotanical Analyses*

This paper is a discussion of my dissertation research on Kiskiak's archaeobotanical remains. This archaeobotanical analysis focuses on the site's shell midden feature, which includes stratigraphy reflecting Kiskiak's long-term use. Macrobotanical (charred seeds, nuts, and wood) and microbotanical samples (phytoliths and starch grains) from these stratigraphic levels capture the relationships between people, plants, and associated activities over time. The archaeobotanical and archaeological evidence, informed by historic documents and ethnohistories, indicates potential tasks and activities carried out by men, women, and children at Kiskiak and coastal sites in Tidewater Virginia. This project utilizes Tim Ingold's "taskscape" (1993, 2000), or a place's lived experiences, which includes the motions and tasks of the people comprising it. The study extrapolates gendered spaces, interactions, and activities occurring at the site at its different chronological time frames. In this way, the coastal landscape is peopled with individuals, providing a socially dynamic view of the site's history.

Hipkens, Chelsey*A House in Pieces: A Comparative Study of Ceramics from the Field and Domestic Slave Quarters at Montpelier*

Excavations of the field and domestic slave quarters at James Madison's Montpelier produced a large quantity and variety of ceramics. It is the aim of this paper to investigate these two ceramic collections for similarities and differences in decoration and type of the tablewares owned by members of the enslaved community in order to identify patterns of ceramic use amongst various groups within Montpelier's enslaved community. Ceramics were some of the most commonly used domestic artifacts in any household. Studying the ceramics of the field and domestic slaves at James Madison's Montpelier will provide a more intimate view into their daily lives.

Hranicky, Jack*From Quarry to the Clovis Point at the Thunderbird Site*

This paper discusses the manufacturing process for the Clovis point at the Thunderbird site in Warren County, Virginia. This site's role in early blade and biface technology is presented as a changing early technology for early Virginians. The principal stone is jasper which the Paleoindians quarried and made into points and numerous other tools. Their blade/spall manufacturing processes (stages) are discussed. This approach for Thunderbird was first suggested by Errertt Callahan in the 1970s. Based on the Thunderbird technique, a spall production method is argued as indicating that there are two fluted point manufacturing methods. Included are

photographs of the 1971-73 excavations as well as discussion of three radiocarbon dates by Gardner from the site. The paper also discusses the morphology and distribution of the “true” Clovis point. The basic fluting technique at Thunderbird is argued as the True Clovis which is found across the southern U.S. Finally, a pre-Clovis horizon is argued for the Thunderbird complex.

Israel, Stephen and Wayne E. Clark

The Kirby Farm Site (18CR281) Carroll County, Maryland: A Middle and Late Woodland Periods Hunting Quarter

Few interior drainage sites in the Piedmont have produced unplowed components with ceramics. The Kirby Farm floodplain site lies within an upland interior riverine setting located in the Middle Potomac Valley in the Monocacy River tributary drainage. The archaeological material culture from the site is interpreted in a regional ethnohistorical and archaeological framework using Clark's (2015) model for the migration of Medial Division speaking Algonquians to the Chesapeake drainage. The site was occupied during the end of the Middle Woodland and the first half of the Late Woodland periods. Our paper will address the initial occupation by families producing Hell Island-like ware of the Western Webb complex, dating to AD 700-1000. The Western Webb complex bands that settled in the region we believe began producing Shepard Cord-Marked ware of the Montgomery complex (AD 1000-1450). Interaction with Algonquian speaking groups in the Coastal Plain is evident by a single Rappahannock Incised vessel (AD 950-1300) of the Little Round Bay phase of the Townsend complex. Five Shenks Ferry Incised vessels rim fragments date to the Blue Rock phase of the Shenks Ferry complex (AD 1300-1400). The limited testing produced evidence useful for interpreting interior Piedmont drainage locations used for transient and seasonal hunting quarters of the Algonquian speaking Indians of the Chesapeake Bay drainage."

Jackson, Julianna

An Architectural and Cultural Analysis of Obscured Slavery Contexts on Elite Properties in DC, Maryland, and Virginia

This paper explores contexts of slavery in elite 18th and 19th century homes in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia by investigating the political and cultural motivations for obscuring slavery on the landscape. Using plans, building and remodeling records, along with archaeological data, the manipulation of architecture by elite owners and political figures in order to camouflage slavery is documented. These designed landscapes, including the built environment and the connecting spaces, literally structure the way in which people navigate through and experience the world. This paper examines the impact of architectural decisions on the perception of these spaces.

Janesko, Sarah N.

Architectural and Archaeological Spaces of Late-Nineteenth Century Tenant Farm Houses

This study examines late-nineteenth century tenant farm houses in Anne Arundel County, Maryland through the lens of vernacular architecture and archaeology. Architecturally defined spaces and archaeologically defined spaces complement one another to provide a more comprehensive analysis of how tenant farm households used interior and exterior spaces for daily living.

Jaworski, Scott

Utility and Value of Ceramics at Montpelier: A Comparison between the Madisons and the Slave Community

Previous research on southern plantations has examined the use of ceramics as utilitarian tools and status symbols among both the slave community and the slave owners. A basic method used by these papers was the analysis of vessel form and ware type in an attempt to gauge what the targeted community prioritized and how their decisions related to the broader social dynamic between owner and slave. This paper will apply a similar approach to James and Dolley Madison's ceramics and what their slaves owned, exploring what the different concentrations of slaves on the property possessed and how those ceramics might compare to the vessels associated with the Madisons themselves. What the enslaved individuals chose to purchase for themselves and what the Madisons bought reveals both groups' financial abilities and how they presented themselves socially.

Jenkins, Jessica A.

Strategies of Sustainability: Investigating Oyster Mariculture at Kiskiak

Oysters have declined rapidly during what is being called the "Anthropocene" due to disease, pollution, and most notably, overharvesting. Recently, in the Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere, attempts to offset the decimation of this ecologically and economically important resource have resulted in the implementation of maricultural practices. Multiple studies of archaeological oyster shell have demonstrated overharvesting in the past, but few, if any, have attempted to determine if or how populations sustained or intensified local oyster production. Supported by my recent findings of likely oyster maricultural practices attending increased scale and intensity of procurement at the Woodland site, Shell Mound (8LV42), on Florida's Gulf Coast, it may be worth investigating if similar maricultural practices may have been used by the inhabitants of Kiskiak, where excavation into deeply stratified, dense oyster middens on the banks of the York River speak to intensive exploitation of this valuable resource.

Jenkins-Houk, Morgan

What Do the Pots Say? The Effect of Colonial English Social Expectations on Native American Pot Form

This paper uses post-Contact Native ceramic assemblages to explore the connection between geographical location and variations in ceramic attributes, including decoration, form, vessel thickness, and surface treatment. Specifically, are differences in the distribution of ceramic attributes evident between contemporary Native and colonial sites in southern Maryland? Native ceramics from Choptico, Posey, and Zekiah Fort are compared with those recovered from colonial sites, including Thomas Gerard, Fendall, St. Mary's City, and others.

Kerns, Mechelle Kerns

Archaeology at Clifton Mansion, Baltimore

Clifton Mansion was the summer home of Baltimore philanthropist Johns Hopkins. The earliest part of the structure dates to the early late 18th century with Hopkins additions in the 1840s. Archaeologist investigations (Phases I and III) were part of a comprehensive restoration project during 2013 to 2015.

King, Julia A.

Go-Betweens, Transculturation, and the Colonial Experience in Maryland's Wicomico River Valley

Go-betweens, including translators, traders, diplomats, and other individuals who move between two or more cultures, are often viewed as important and even transforming actors in the colonial encounter. Go-betweens in the early modern Chesapeake are understood as not only moving between two or more cultures but between cultures located at some geographical distance from one another's territories (in Maryland, Henry Fleet and William Claiborne would be examples). But what about the nature of everyday encounters, especially as colonization took hold? Archaeological survey in the western shore Wicomico River valley, where Natives and English lived in relatively close proximity, has indicated a variety of interactions and thus a variety of responses to colonization. This paper examines the material record of these varied interactions and what artifacts and their spatial location might reveal about colonialism in the Chesapeake.

King, Laurie and Lesley Haines

Finding Common Ground: Conservation for Archaeologists

Archaeology and Conservation have long been known as two fields that go hand in hand, and yet are often separated by limited communication. While this is certainly not the first time this issue has been discussed, we will examine the current state of interactions between our fields, and see how further improvements for collaboration can be made. Based on a survey of professional and student archaeologists, we will examine how communication has improved, and provide various ways to access a support network of archaeological conservators. Additionally, a technical demonstration of useful conservation skills will be presented.

Kinsley, Catherine

The Hetzel-Hunter Quarry: A Case Study in the use of Photogrammetry to Reevaluate Previously Excavated Sites

Archaeology is constantly evolving and as new technologies develop it becomes possible to examine sites in ways that were previously unknown. Photogrammetry, a still-developing technology, has the potential to become an invaluable tool that can provide new information when applied to sites that were excavated more than 50 years ago. The Hetzel-Hunter quarry in Clifton, Virginia is a prehistoric soapstone quarry that was originally excavated in 1894 by the Bureau for American Ethnography. By using photogrammetry to produce a 3D map of the site that details aspects ranging from the general shape of the quarry to the grooves in the walls, new and valuable information was generated that was impossible for the original excavators to know. These data were then able to be analyzed and added to the archaeological record. The model of the quarry was mapped with a total station for georeferencing, and was given to the local park authority to be incorporated into their digital maps of the area. The implications of georeferencing 3D models has the potential to revolutionize virtual learning and exploration."

Kirk, Matthew

Archeology and Slavery at the Ten Broeck Mansion in Albany, New York

Abraham Ten Broeck, a former agent of the Van Rensselaer Patroon and Brigadier General of the Albany Militia, erected a large house and formal grounds on a commanding hill above the city of Albany and the Patroon's house in 1797. Recent archaeology and historical research on the grounds of the Ten Broeck Mansion has revealed a pair of detached dependencies demolished around 1830. The southern of two likely served as an exterior kitchen and slave quarters before

manumission. Some of the artifact assemblage collected from excavations can be directly tied to the work of the enslaved people at the mansion through evidence gleaned from the historical record. But what of the remainder of the collection? I will explore notions on how archaeologists might interpret the collection from various perspectives, taking into consideration the multiple agents who came into contact with this material in the past.

Kollmann, Dana D.

The Bioarchaeology of the Columbian Harmony Cemetery Sample (51NE049).

This poster details a bioarchaeological examination of human skeletal remains recovered from the Columbian Harmony Cemetery (51NE049) in Washington, D.C. This cemetery was in use for a century, beginning in 1859 and primarily served the needs of Washington's African American community. Under contract with Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc., submissions from 138 grave features were examined between June of 2014 and 2015. The results of this analysis are presented with a focus on demography, pathology, trauma, and postmortem treatment of the remains.

Kraft, Kayla

Exploring Prehistoric Ceramics: Methods of Recreating Lenape Pottery and the Usage of Temper

This paper explores Native American potting traditions of eastern North America through experimental archaeology. The focus is on replicating the pots produced by the Woodland Period Lenape Indians. Conoidal vessels were constructed using the natural clays of Burlington County, New Jersey. The effect of shell and sand tempers on the pots' firing characteristics and ability to hold water were also examined. All pots were fired on an open hearth and were recreated using historically appropriate techniques. Clay variety and temper was shown to correlate with the impermeability and strength of the pottery.

Krakker, James J.

The Moore Farm Biface Cache, Burlington County, New Jersey

In 1885 a biface cache was found on the George Moore farm in Burlington County, New Jersey. The bifaces are a form now called Meadowood dating to the Early Woodland period. Of the 300 estimated bifaces in the cache 28 are preserved in the National Museum of Natural History.

Kulis, Marissa

A Spoonful of Sugar: A Study of Medicine Bottles in Blocks 48 and 49 of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Blocks 48 and 49 in Fredericksburg, Virginia, filled with material culture, were systematically sampled in 1992. These two blocks have had three major periods of historic activity, namely the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries as the city expanded and became more industrial. Today, few know that these blocks were once home to a wide range of industrial, commercial, and domestic uses. Once densely urban and filled with buildings, both lots became nearly vacant at the beginning of the Great Depression as railroad operations dominated the area's land use. Blocks 48 and 49 contained artifact-rich strata beneath the twentieth-century use: a parking lot for commuters. This paper focuses on medicine bottles from the turn of the century. Medicine bottles, as a form of material culture, can speak volumes about the socioeconomic status of those inhabiting these blocks, as well as the general health care practices of those in Fredericksburg.

Lang, Katie (see Scrivener, James)

Lattanzi, Gregory D.

People, Places, and Sites: Archaeology and the symbolic landscape of the Abbott Farm NHL

The Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark has been a hotbed of prehistoric occupation for thousands of years. The number and diversity of sites across this unique ecological and culturally diverse region, enable a thorough view of prehistoric forager culture and their relationship with this landscape. The results of many years of archaeological excavation at the site have provided insights into the symbolic importance of this landscape to its prehistoric inhabitants. This presentation will discuss ideas relating to the site's symbolic nature through our understanding of the archaeology, and its relationship to comparable sites within the Middle Atlantic region.

Lee, Jocelyn

Digging the Repast: Dietary habits of the Burch House, Port Tobacco

The Burch House is located in Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland. This 18th century house was occupied through the 20th century. After the Civil War, Washington Burch, a leading member of the African American community, and his wife Henrietta purchased the property. Archaeological investigations were conducted in the west yard of the Burch House in 2006 and to the rear of the house in 2010, which included shovel test pits and eight test units. The investigation revealed a succession of sedimentation events from the late 17th through early 20th centuries. This paper will primarily focus on the recovered faunal materials associated with the Burch family occupation of the property. Preliminary analysis of the remains indicates a presence of mammalian, bird, and water-based animals including oysters and fish. These remains will help identify possible dietary habits associated with the Burch family during the last quarter of the 19th century.

Lenik, Steve

Jesuit Missions in Maryland and Martinique: An Atlantic Perspective

State-sponsored colonies and trading companies were dominant 17th century modes of colonization for England in the Chesapeake and for France in the Caribbean islands. In these two regions the Society of Jesus also played a small yet influential role by maintaining a presence in urban centers, administering parishes, and financing missions with plantations reliant upon enslaved labor. These Jesuit mission sites as loci of cultural exchange among European, African, and native peoples are accessible via written records and material residues, and can be understood as part of a trans-Atlantic mission network. Comparing St. Inigoes Manor in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and the Jesuit mission plantation in the French colony of Martinique, this paper considers prospects for uncovering spatial logics and material life that may be attributed to transferability of Jesuit colonial formations that operate within or alongside state or colonial boundaries.

Liebeknecht, Bill

Hillegas Red-bodied Earthenwares: Their Origin, Distribution and Evolution

Red-bodied earthenwares dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries are considered to be one of the most elusive ceramics types to comprehend. These utilitarian wares comprise of upwards of 85 percent of many ceramic assemblages recovered from domestic sites. Turnbaugh

segregates sub-variety as a special category reserved for those sherds that can be assigned to a particular provenience or manufacturer. This category relies on specific attributes plus historical documentation and kiln assemblages to identify sub-varieties within red-bodied earthenware varieties. Sherds from the Hillegas Brothers waster dumps dating from the late 1720s to circa 1746 in Philadelphia represent a rare sub-variety and an opportunity to segregate and categorize these distinctive wares.

The red-bodied earthenwares produced by the Hillegas brothers and their German tradition have been lost or lumped in with Philadelphia wares of the English tradition and have thus gone largely unrecognized in the Middle Atlantic region. These wares have also been lumped in with the later Moravian wares made in the areas around Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Bethabara, North Carolina. By lumping wares produced by the Hillegas brothers into the later Moravian traditions the beginning date range assigned to archaeological sites can be off by several years and even decades. The cultural/ethnic affiliations may also be misconstrued. This paper will examine the origins, the known distribution and the evolution of this ware-type.

Lowery, Darrin

Archaeological Investigations on the Virginia Eastern Shore: Preliminary Results from the Hurricane Sandy Grant

In February 2015, archaeological investigations were initiated along the coastline of both Accomack and Northampton counties. Funding was provided by the National Park Service and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources via a Hurricane Sandy grant. The goal of this project was to re-examine both the Chesapeake and Atlantic coastlines of both counties for newly exposed archaeological sites/features and assess the condition of all previously recorded coastal archaeological sites. Many of the archaeological sites documented during the earlier systematic surveys conducted in 1999 and 2001 have eroded away. Thirty-one previously unrecorded archaeological sites and features have been exposed by relentless erosion over the past 15 years. Several archaeological sites have been tested and AMS-dated. The results of these investigations clearly illustrate the value of continued and episodic follow-up archaeological surveys along actively eroded coastlines.

Lucas, Michael

Contested Boundaries of Slavery beyond the Plantation

Archaeological projects that explore the conditions of slavery, frequently establish analytical dichotomies that aide the final interpretation of sites. Categories such as enslaved and free, owner and property, and white and non-white, are constructs that are commonly assembled from historical data but are often poorly suited for archaeological analyses. Enslaved and free people frequently occupied the same physical spaces, especially in non-plantation contexts, and linking artifact to user is ambiguous. More people were enslaved in New York than in any colony north of Maryland. In fact, slaves accounted for roughly the same percentage of the population in New York as they did in Maryland until the 1730s. The greatest differences between the two colonies were in large part the result of different work regimes. The analysis of artifact assemblages and spatial data from the Albany area will be used to demonstrate the challenges of interpreting slavery in non-plantation settings.

Markin, Julie G.

The Good, The Bad, The Potential: Employing Remote Sensing Technologies in the Search for Complexity on Maryland's Chester River

Research at Indiantown Farm has the potential to shed much needed light on the social and political organization of Late Woodland societies along the Chester River and their economic connections to other eastern shore groups. Viewed in conjunction with historical accounts, geographical information, and environmental reconstruction, the recovery of Late Woodland pottery and early 17th century trade beads from surface survey make the Indiantown Farm site a compelling candidate as the location for Smith's elusive Ozines king's house, advancing the question of complexity on the Eastern Shore. Remote sensing of a portion of Indiantown Farm adds valuable data by which to assess the site's potential as a presumably complexly-organized Late Woodland village. Future excavation will help develop a better picture of the features and material culture indicative of developing political centers, patterns of interaction and exchange, and social stratification on the upper eastern shore.

Martin, Andrew

Conclusions from a Low Power Use Wear Study of Meadowood Side Notched Projectile Points

Since it was first described in 1930s by William Ritchie, the enigmatic Meadowood culture of the Lake Forest region of the northeastern United States and Canada has fascinated prehistoric archaeologists. Characterized by their mortuary rituals and finely crafted stone tools, evidence of the Meadowood culture and their extensive trade activities has been found from Maritime Canada south to the Carolinas, and as far west as Michigan, all the while retaining a distinct connection to their core settlement area in the Niagara Escarpment of western New York. This paper details the results of a low power usewear study of Meadowood side notched projectile points which were recovered from New Jersey, an area outside the Meadowood core. By utilizing low power useware analysis techniques, as well as depositional data, this paper will examine how these projectile points were used in their lives, as well their potential significance as prestige or ritual objects.

Marzolf, Margaret

The Effects of the Little Ice Age in the Chesapeake Region

Climate change brought on by the Little Ice Age had internal and external influences on both the social and agricultural dynamic of Chesapeake region Native American and colonial populations. To explore this theory published materials which detail dendrochronological research in North Carolina, climate data from Jamestown, and first hand observations of Contact Period climate were consulted. The published data suggest that Little Ice Age cooling forced Susquehanock and Iroquoian populations south into the Chesapeake region in an attempt to find warmer climes that could support their populations and agriculture. However, agricultural practices that had previously maintained Chesapeake populations were no longer sustainable due to climate change. Upon the arrival of English colonists, who were unprepared for the environmental challenges of the region, a competition for resources began in order to sustain respective populations thus straining relationships of all who lived in the region.

Maslowski, Bob

The Woodland/Late Prehistoric Transition and Development of Eastern Fort Ancient

The Woodland Period in the Mid-Ohio Valley is characterized by ethnic diversity, territorial expansions and migrations. Many of these characteristics are carried over into the Late Prehistoric and Contact Periods. The development of Eastern Fort Ancient in West Virginia is

discussed in terms of subsistence patterns, burial patterns, landscapes and diagnostic artifacts. Early Fort Ancient villages that develop from Woodland hamlets and scattered farmsteads are characterized by, small square or rectangular houses. Toward the end of the Late Prehistoric Period and the beginning of the Contact Period, small villages are replaced by a few large, multi-ethnic villages with large rectangular houses. Some of these multi-ethnic villages evolve into historically identified Indian tribes.

Masur, Laura

Tempering our Expectations: Archaeology at William Sanford's Farmstead-Tavern in Hawley, Massachusetts

In 1798, William Sanford purchased a tract of land adjacent to the Congregational meetinghouse in Hawley, a hilltown in western Massachusetts. Remembered as “the millionaire of Hawley,” Sanford established a farmstead and tavern, which operated until about 1840. Historical research suggests that William Sanford’s residence functioned not only as a raucous tavern, but also as a store, farm, smithy, and court of law. At the initiative of the Sons and Daughters of Hawley, archaeologists, students, teachers, and community members have excavated at the tavern between 2011 and 2014. Material evidence of alcohol and tobacco consumption, however, is less pronounced than at heavily trafficked urban taverns. This suggests that archaeologists should approach rural farmstead-taverns with a different set of expectations. Archaeological evidence from the Sanford Tavern demonstrates close connections with the local economy, as evidenced by the ubiquity of redware vessels produced by potter Thomas Crafts in nearby Whatley.

McCague, Elizabeth

Exchange, Identity, and Tobacco at James Madison's Montpelier

Ongoing archaeological research at James Madison’s Montpelier has examined the relationship between enslaved individuals and the larger plantation dynamic through the excavations of several sites that once were home to the plantations early 19th century enslaved community. The comparison of tobacco pipes at these sites hopes to further understand the use of tobacco at Montpelier in terms of exchange networks, market access, notions of identity, domestic spaces and leisure time activities amongst the enslaved community. By implementing archaeological evidence and the historical record this paper will explore the use of tobacco by enslaved individuals in both domestic and field labor settings across the mid-Atlantic region, using Montpelier as a case study.

McCoy, Curtis

Colluvial Deposition of Anthropogenic Soils at the Ripley Site, Ripley, NY

The Ripley Site is a Late Woodland through Historic period Iroquoian site located on a bluff overlooking the southern shore of Lake Erie in Western New York near the town of Ripley. Numerous authors have mentioned the presence of a midden along the eastern slope of the site, where prehistoric inhabitants cast refuse down the slope toward Young’s Run. The primary focus of this research is to examine the soils along the eastern slope to determine the origins of those deposits. This research will further reconstruct the depositional processes along the backslope, footslope, and toeslope of the eastern bluff, as well as determine if cultural refuse disposal from the prehistoric occupation of the Ripley site occurred along the eastern slope.

McCuistion, Ashley

Exploring Our Past: Public Archaeology in Pennsylvania's State Forests

McCuistion, Ashley

Black Powder in Western Pennsylvania: A Spatial Analysis of the DuPont Powder Mill in Fayette County

The production of black powder in the United States has driven some of the most significant events and industrial advancements in American history, yet it remains largely unexplored by archaeologists. Black powder has been used for mining and large-scale development projects, and has fueled conflicts around the globe for centuries. The DuPont Powder Mill in Fayette County provides valuable insight into the history of this industry in Pennsylvania and its development between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The mill, now a series of derelict buildings and various structural remains, was owned by the largest black powder manufacturer in the nation and operated from the time of the Civil War to World War II. Historical and archaeological research at this site aims to assess the spatial configuration of the property and to develop a comprehensive historical narrative for the mill, while also placing it into a larger historical context.

McKnight, Justine

Traditions of Husbandry in the Pre-Contact Chesapeake

A growing body of research reveals that maize (corn) was a latecomer to the pre-colonial diet of Native people in the Chesapeake region. I'll draw on multiple lines of evidence (macro and micro-botanical, direct radio-carbon dates and stable isotope data) to document regional patterns of maize adoption, and to explore cultural processes that influenced this transition. The dearth of evidence for a farming antecedent (the Eastern Agricultural Complex) and evidence for a firm cultural reliance on systems of natural resource management are central to the discussion.

McMillan, Lauren

Buying Local Before It Was Cool: The Historical Archaeology of Local Economies in the Middle Atlantic

Recent historical and archaeological scholarship on economy has tended to focus on global or Atlantic themes. Often, local economies, when they are addressed, are situated within these broader frameworks, consumed by the spread of the global capitalist juggernaut. Or, in some cases, they are viewed as a means of resisting the creeping capitalistic tendencies of the metropole. Rather than being just a cog in the capitalist machine or a way of resisting it, local economies were diverse, vibrant, and contributed significantly to the everyday lives of people. The papers in this session seek to underscore the important position that local economies occupied in the Middle Atlantic. Using a variety of methodological approaches and forms of evidence, these papers address questions concerning how local economic activities influenced community cohesion, helped to create and reinforce identities, and influenced broader social and economic trends in the greater Middle Atlantic region.

McMillian, Lauren

Seventeenth-Century Local Pipe Production and Distribution in the Upper Chesapeake

Locally-made pipes produced in the Chesapeake colonies of Virginia and Maryland have fascinated archaeologists for decades. Often, researchers have focused on the social and ethnic

status of those who made and used these intriguing tools to ingest tobacco. Previously, I have discussed the social-symbolic significance of pipe decoration and distribution within the 17th-century Potomac River Valley in relation to known political and religious communities. In this paper, I will investigate the technical side of the production of specific types of mold-made, local pipes and explore regional trade networks as revealed through their distribution among sites in the Upper Chesapeake.

McNett, Charles W.

A Dissertation 49 Years Later

The Inference of Socio-Cultural Traits in Archaeology: A Statistical Approach was defended at Tulane in 1967. A seminar funded by Carnegie sought to define a series of community patterns that could be used to predict religious, social and economic traits in excavated sites. To test them, a world-wide random set of 48 ethnographic cultures was selected and data were gathered on more than 50 traits. Statistical tests shown the community patterns were significant. The patterns were redefined and shown to be usable as proxy measures. Little was said about the reasons for the patterns to occur until the past decade, however. Several writers have agreed on causation and the use of the patterns today to aid in archaeological interpretation. An example of this is given on the Middle Woodland Popes Creek culture.

Means, Bernard K.

It Makes a Village: Is the Shift to Maize Cultivation Directly Responsible for the Rise of Village Society in southwestern Pennsylvania?

The inhabitants of southwestern Pennsylvania and portions of adjacent states at the time of European contact largely lived in circular villages and grew maize, beans, squash, and other crops. Some scholars have argued that the formation of village communities was simply a matter of once dispersed families deciding to practice co-residence following the initial adoption of maize agriculture. The underlying implication is that the principal motivation for families to co-reside in village settlements was to manage cooperative labor to maintain agricultural fields. Radiocarbon dating of maize remains and of village components indicates that adoption of the former happened well before the rise of the latter. With the adoption of maize agriculture removed as the proximate cause for the rise of village life, we must turn to social and ideological explanations for why individual families gave up their independence to join together to form nucleated communities. This paper examines the social and ideological factors underlying the nature of Monongahela tradition village communities.

Means, Bernard K.

Workshop Title: Touching the Past: Teaching Archaeology through Hands-On Activities
Jedi Master of 3D Printing: Creating Access Passes to the Past

We exist in a world entangled with objects. As we navigate through this tactile world, we learn about ourselves and those around us. As archaeologists and conservators, we recognize that this same power for objects was true for past peoples. Through hands-on activities involving material items, we can teach people today about those who lived long ago. Come see how researchers in the Middle Atlantic region are using the power of touch to teach archaeology."

Michaud, Cassandra

Culture of Slavery in Montgomery County, Maryland

Enslaved individuals were required to negotiate an intricate culture daily, and these behaviors are among those that archaeologists have struggled to fully elaborate. Research at the Josiah Henson site provides an opportunity to explore these interactions on an individual and regional level. Enslaved on the Riley plantation during the early 19th century, Henson becomes overseer and confidant to Isaac Riley, his owner. Henson's experiences represent a conflicted interaction; as both enslaved and overseer he negotiated roles within and outside the plantation. This paper will discuss the challenges of identifying these archaeologically, and place the site within a regional context for slavery in Montgomery County.

Minkoff, Mary Furlong

The Archaeology of James Madison's Montpelier

In its 15th year, the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier has conducted archaeological research across the property in order to aid in the reconstruction of the Madison era structures and landscape, develop a deeper understanding of the enslaved community, and identify archaeological sites spanning its historic occupation. Through an active public archaeology program, two archaeological field schools, several yearlong internships, and the work of the Montpelier staff, a huge amount of archaeological data has been produced. Because of this, our staff has been able to conduct intensive archaeological research drawing on comparative, artifact, and landscape analyses as well as program assessments that span nearly two decades. The papers in this session highlight the Archaeology Department's current research and how it fits within the overall research, interpretation, and programming at Montpelier.

Montaperto, Kristin M.

A Tale of Two Settings: Engaging Urban and Rural Environments

Montaperto, Kristin M. and Emily Swain

Goldilocks and the Enslaved Landscape at Mount Calvert

From the late 1780s to Emancipation, Mount Calvert was a thriving tobacco plantation in Prince George's County, Maryland. At its height, 51 enslaved individuals lived at Mount Calvert, tending livestock, planting and harvesting tobacco and other crops, and working as servants and craftsmen for several owners, including John Brown, John Brookes, and Samuel Berry. Using the results of previous excavations and more recent geophysical testing, archaeologists with The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission revisited the potential domestic area of the enslaved and started excavations in 2013. This paper will detail the methods used to determine the most likely location of the slave quarters and briefly discuss the results of the recent excavations.

Moore, Elizabeth

Teaching Kits and Vending Machines: New Strategies for Connecting Collections to Your Audience

Moses, Erica

Constructing The Landscape: Control, Artificiality, and a 19th Century Water System at Montpelier

Just before the turn of the 19th century, James Madison began a series of sweeping alterations to his family plantation in Orange County, VA. Over the next two decades, the house

and surrounding landscape at Montpelier were completely transformed. Early in this period, between two major waves of renovations to the house and grounds, a three-part water supply system was constructed in what is now called the South Yard, an area where enslaved families lived and worked. This system comprised a spring-fed wooden water pipeline, a dug-out water collection basin, and a brick drain. Taken together, these features illustrate the physical and social control the Madisons exerted over their surroundings. This paper explores both the practical and symbolic functions of this unusual water system in the context of the highly manipulated formal landscape at Montpelier.

Mydlowski, Evan

Revisiting the Turkey Swamp Site

The Turkey Swamp Site in Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey was first identified by avocational archaeologist Douglas England in the 1960s. From 1974 To 1980 It was the site of archaeological field schools conducted by Monmouth and Rutgers Universities under the director of John Cavallo. Cavallo and colleagues identified a rich site with deposits reflecting almost the entire span of regional prehistory, from the Paleo-Indian period to the Contact period. Monmouth University's 2015 archaeological field school revisited the site of Cavallo's original excavations and using a predictive model developed by Sean McHugh, tested three additional areas in the park. Two of the three areas tested contained prehistoric deposits, and one proved to be the site of a large, rich site dating from the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Excavation at these sites is providing valuable new data about settlement patterns and lifeways in prehistoric New Jersey.

Nash, Carole

Foraging for Rocks: Territoriality and the Creation of Lithic Quarries in the Virginia Blue Ridge

The western slopes of the Northern and Central Virginia Blue Ridge contain limited evidence of prehistoric activity, in contrast to the eastern slopes where prolific sites model seasonal upland mobility for the southern Middle Atlantic. Fewer than 80 western sites, most identified as lithic scatters, are documented for the 115 miles from the Potomac to the James River Blue Ridge. Attributed to steep topography and limited resource richness of acidic cove forests, the low number of western sites belies a rich regional record of the movement of quartzite tool stone from the western Blue Ridge eastward into the Piedmont. An examination of site distribution demonstrates a more structured use of the region by foraging groups that, by the Late Archaic, were creating quartzite 'quarries' at the center of foraging territories in the high elevation Blue Ridge. These tool stone deposits focused upland mobility and cultural interaction into the Woodland period.

Nass, Jr., John P.

Emergence of Regional Polities during the Late Prehistoric Period from Western Pennsylvania

Evidence for emerging socio-political complexity can take several forms, such as changes in regional settlement patterns, mortuary treatment, and the emergency of craft specialization/production. Within the Upper Ohio River Valley that includes Southwestern Pennsylvania, excavations at post AD 1400 Late Prehistoric village sites west of the Somerset Plateau and belonging to the Monongahela Tradition have revealed changes in mortuary treatment, the addition of a new artifact type the bowl, and the addition of a new form of architecture, the pedal house. The intent of this paper is to demonstrate that the occurrence of these three at only

post AD 1400 village sites signals a fundamental change in the socio-political landscape resulting from an increasing need for group identity and political cohesion.

O'Neal, Michael

Mapping the distribution of surface artifacts using orthorectified aerial images collected with small, remotely controlled multi-rotor aircraft

High-resolution, orthorectified images, created using a small remotely controlled multi-rotor aircraft, were used to map the distribution of surface artifacts at our study site in Queenstown, Maryland. A total of 6, 12-minute-long flights yielded 315 images, sufficient to develop an orthophoto with 5 cm by 5 cm cells. To identify artifact locations in the imagery, 6 inch diameter plates were pinned to the ground at each of 350 artifact locations prior to image collection. A total of 16 of these plates were surveyed with RTK GPS to provide ground control points for georeferencing the orthophoto. The location of each plate in the orthophoto was digitized using GIS. Our maps of the study area indicate the distribution of artifacts are consistent with a linear redistribution from plowing. Our results underscore the usefulness of the quick and relatively inexpensive technique for excavation planning and site interpretation.

Poston, Kristina

Sew Simple the Task: A comparative look at sewing instruments and crafty work between the residents of the Montpelier in both free and oppressed environments.

This research examines the archaeological evidence of sewing items and associated crafts at Montpelier. Items such as scissors, thimbles, and straight pins are found most frequently on archaeological sites, but what can they tell us about the lives of early 19th century Americans and their slaves? Archaeological and historical evidence are analyzed to compare the different tasks associated with sewing to ascertain an understanding of plantation life in both the free and oppressed environments.

Rahsman, Zoe

Teaching the Past for the Future: Perspectives and Directions for Archaeological Lesson Plans

Rankin, Jennifer C.

The Snyder Paleoindian Complex, Warren County, New Jersey

The Snyder Paleoindian Complex is a series of five multicomponent prehistoric sites situated on landscapes adjacent to the Delaware River in the river basin's mid-section in Warren County, New Jersey. The Snyder Complex is the only locality in the northern Middle Atlantic consisting of series of sites that contains Paleoindian deposits across a larger area (e.g., Plenge) embedded within buried, contextually secure, and datable contexts (e.g., Shawnee-Minisink and Nesquehoning Creek). The complex is identified as a locality that is frequently revisited throughout the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene that can be used to not only demonstrate and validate differences in settlement patterns and toolstone selection, but has the potential to establish absolute contextual data for Paleoindian chronology in the northern Middle Atlantic and Northeast and provide critical data for environmental reconstruction and human response to climate change at the end of the Pleistocene.

Reid, Charde, Ruth Troccoli and Mia Carey

Crowd-Sourcing Archaeology – Creating a New Archaeological Support Network at the Yarrow Mamout Archaeological Site

The DC Historic Preservation Office conducted pro bono archaeological investigations in Upper Georgetown at the former property and possible burial site of Yarrow Mamout, a freed Muslim slave. The survey may be the first US attempt to study an African Muslim individual through archaeology, and the local community and media expressed a deep interest in the project. Partners emerged from previously untapped sources, including the local and University-affiliated Muslim communities, African American descendants, local history buffs, politicians, neighbors, tourists, and kids and their parents. College students, non-profits, local archaeological societies, professional archaeologists, named and anonymous donors, and volunteers all contributed to the success of the project. Sustained wide-ranging interest in and support of the investigations gave an almost “crowd-sourced” feel to the project. The research team was empowered to think beyond the usual interpretive generalities to reach a deeper understanding of slavery and the Muslim experience in America.

Richmond, Leanna

Chronology Construction along Indian Field Creek

Control of time is crucial in all archaeological investigations, and having a method for tracing Kiskiak’s chronology on a continuous scale allows research to expand in many directions. The need for more accurate and precise dating methods has been recognized by archaeologists for decades, especially when historical process is of primary interest. With the high cost of radiocarbon dating, many researchers continue to rely heavily on relative dating methods that consist of broad “phases,” often spanning several hundred years. This paper builds on a method originally developed by Mike Klein and other researchers known as “absolute seriation,” a technique that produces a continuous chronology from measurable ceramic attributes. Applied to contexts from 44YO2 and 44YO687, this method produces a reliable temporal reconstruction tool for the Kiskiak locale.

Riethmuller, Douglas

A Comparison of sherd paste and clay composition at the Ripley site (NYSM 2490) using X-Ray Fluorescence & X-Ray Diffraction

The aim of this study is to attempt to source ceramic sherds recovered by Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute from the Ripley site in Ripley, New York. Sourcing was accomplished through the emplacement of 15 auger probes to recover clay from the site. The clay was prepared for analysis and analyzed by pXRF and XRD. A 24 sherd sample of the ceramic assemblage was collected from Ripley in 2013 and subjected to pXRF analysis as well as XRD analysis. The relative percentages of 17 selected elements were then compared between ceramics and clay, as were the mineralogical data derived from the XRD. This study will add to the knowledge of the site by identifying a location of the raw material for a selection of sherds found at the site. It also will demonstrate the efficacy of pXRF and inefficacy of XRD for ceramics sourcing.

Rimer, Esther

Making a Statement on the Frontier of Pawtomack: Addison Plantation (18PR175)

Over the last 2-3 years archaeologists have recataloged and remapped the earliest remains of Addison Plantation. This site was excavated by CRM firms at Oxon Hill in the 1980s before the construction of the Beltway near National Harbor. More in depth analysis of all this re-aggregated

data over the past year (2015) supports a hypothesis that early structures associated with the first Addisons at Oxon Hill probably date no later than the 1680s. Comparisons of material culture including architecture, pipes, and ceramics from Addison to other early Maryland colonial assemblages at Oxon Hill and the surrounding Potomac River region will enhance our understanding of the material and social statements the Addisons intended to make with their frontier plantation.

Riseling, Jr., George F.

Anchor A'Veigh! Or, not. A Report on the Discovery of a Hand Forged Iron Anchor beneath the Channel of the City of Washington's Southwest Waterfront.

The discovery of an Admiralty style Old Pattern Long Shank Anchor, during redevelopment excavation at the City of Washington's Southwest Waterfront, was a surprise not predicted by the Section:106 review. Considering the fact that excavation for this redevelopment project extended farther off shore and deeper than any prior dredging or excavation had reached, the recovery of an artifact like the anchor could have been anticipated. This report reviews the effort, by myself, and co-collaborator J. Nickerson, to identify, describe, and attempt to establish the temporal context for the anchor, and its deposition.

Ropp, Allyson

The Pirate of the Pamlico: A Maritime Cultural Landscape Investigation of the Pirates of Colonial North Carolina and their Place in the State's Cultural Memory

Colonial North Carolina (1663-1730) was a poor colony in the British Empire. The landscape of inland sounds and waterways provided ample opportunities for pirates to establish operational bases. Besides Edward 'Blackbeard' Teach, numerous others—Henry Avery and Charles Vane—roamed the colony. This study will explore to what extent colonial North Carolina was used as a pirate haven, analyzing historical and archaeological data sets within the broader context of a maritime landscape theoretical framework. Maps showing distribution patterns of known pirate bases will be overlaid with colonial settlements to determine geographic preferences for trade, recreation and burial. The study will address specific social, economic and cultural factors that drove these locational choices using North Carolina colonial government records, planter correspondence and pirate folklore. Investigations of the urban landscapes as contemporary community spaces, in addition to serving as historic pirate havens, will be assessed in regard to collective pirate memory manifested in place and street names.

Ryan, Isabelle

Documenting Political Integration Combining: Archeological and Ethnohistoric Data on the Late Woodland and Early Contact Period

The Ozines, later known as the Wicomiss, resided on Maryland's Chester River during the late Woodland and early Contact periods. Though mentioned minimally in documented records, these mentions suggest a connection with Western Shore groups. A tantalizing connection to the Powhatan Indians exists in the person of Opechankenhough, thought to be Powhatan's brother, war chief, and subsequently the chief of several subjugated groups, including the Ozines. Although no explicit documentary evidence has been located, this connection may indicate Powhatan was expanding his sphere of influence eastward to gain control of resources through a subsidiary chief. Combining archival research with archaeological investigation holds great promise for discovering hard evidence to determine the location and political position of Ozines. Connecting settlement patterns and trade items recovered from eastern and western shore polities in the context of

historical documentation of the social and economic environment will shed requisite light on the elusive Ozines.

Saffos, Kara

The Sherds of Sherwood Forest: A Ceramic Distribution Analysis

Beginning in May of 2015, the University of Mary Washington began conducting archaeological research at site 44ST615, otherwise known as Sherwood Forest Plantation. This 19th-century site is situated in Stafford County, Virginia, just outside of the City of Fredericksburg. The area under investigation consists of the big house, constructed in the 1840's, along with two other structures, a brick kitchen/ laundry and wooden slave duplex that date to the same era. The Phase I and II surveys conducted by students, staff, and volunteers, in addition to primary source research and oral history interviews, found evidence of continued occupation from the Antebellum period into the late-20th century. The goal of this paper is to study the distribution of ceramics found at this site in order to better understand the lives of those who inhabited the plantation, as well as the social and economic patterns that can be inferred from these findings.

Samford, Patricia

The Hawksmoor Cache; Whose Magic is It?

A curious mid-nineteenth century artifact cache from Charles County, Maryland serves as a springboard for discussing reflexivity in archaeological analysis. While this cache was first believed to represent a spiritual action undertaken by an enslaved African-American, a broader consideration of practical and protective magic practices in the Chesapeake led to a more critical analysis of these artifacts.

Schweickart, Eric

Local Provisioning Networks and Everyday Practice at the Montpelier Blacksmith Shop

This paper seeks to examine the archaeological evidence of change in local provisioning networks in Orange County, Virginia between 1760 and 1800 through the analysis of stratified midden deposits from the Montpelier plantation's blacksmith shop. A comparison of production waste from different layers of the midden is used to investigate how everyday work routines at Montpelier's blacksmith shop changed from its creation in the early 1760's until it was moved during the renovation of the Mansion's landscape in the first decade of the nineteenth century. The archaeological record is then compared to documentary records kept by the plantation owner, James Madison Sr., to investigate the amount of the Montpelier blacksmith shop's production that was sold within local provisioning networks. As the needs of neighboring plantations changed over the second half of the eighteenth century, their demand for metallic objects shifted, effecting the everyday practice of Montpelier's enslaved artisans.

Scrivener, James, Katie Lang and Madeline Gunter

Ditches, Palisades, and Posts: Late Woodland Deposits at Kiskiak

Investigations at the Kiskiak site during the 2015 summer focused on a bluff overlooking the York River. Previous testing of this area identified intact midden and features containing Late Woodland ceramics. Our block excavation identified a linear ditch feature an adjacent palisade line, and an intact hearth feature. This paper examines these deposits and begins to unpack their chronological placement within Kiskiak's settlement history.

Shephard, Christopher*Bodily Adornment and Intercultural Exchange at Kiskiak*

Popular history has promoted the idea that indigenous societies of the Middle Atlantic used “money” in much the same way that Europeans did, only it wasn’t printed or minted, but carved out of shell. The region’s archaeology and ethnohistory, however, provide evidence suggesting that the relationship between Algonquian speakers and objects of personal adornment was significantly more complex. Site 44YO687 at the village of Kiskiak yielded sheet copper (of European origin) and shell disc beads (of Native origin) within a large refuse midden. This paper attempts to contextualize the social role of these objects in actively defining a regional political system that developed centuries before the arrival of Europeans in the Chesapeake Bay region. Their display and exchange at intercultural events, like those that took place at Kiskiak, drew on broader metaphors aimed at reshaping the regional sociopolitical landscape during a period in which colonial dynamics were still being established.

Singer, Zachary*Traversing the Biotic Mason-Dixon Line: The Middle Paleoindian Period in the Northern Middle Atlantic and Southern New England*

Dr. Gardner’s “biotic Mason-Dixon line” differentiates Paleoindian lifeways in the glaciated Northeast from the unglaciated Middle Atlantic region. This paper will examine Middle Paleoindian sites located near the southern boundary of the last glacial maximum to investigate Paleoindian adaptations in close proximity Gardner’s demarcation line. Paleoindian site types, toolstone transportation patterns, and environmental reconstructions will be analyzed to consider potential Middle Paleoindian lifeways in the northern Middle Atlantic and southern New England.

Sperling, Christopher

A sidewalk improvement project in Fairfax County resulted in the exposure of a corduroy road, presumed to date to the Civil War. The discovery led to an exceptional coordination between local agencies and state departments. As a result, a significant cultural resource was thoroughly recorded. Recordation focused on elevations, the historic grade of the road. Utilizing three the dimensional data from this project, as well as historic maps and LiDAR imagery, the end goal is to integrate the results of this project with information from previous investigations to recreate the historic, Civil War, landscape.

Sperling, Stephanie T.*Excavating Coastal Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A View from the Water’s Edge*

After five years of studying the effects of sea level rise and erosion on archaeological sites, the Lost Towns Project, Inc. was awarded a grant from the federal Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Fund. In 2015, this money allowed a SWAT team of professional archaeologists and trained volunteers to excavate three coastal sites damaged during the 2012 mega-storm. These low-lying prehistoric sites, including one base camp associated with the Pig Point complex and two stratified shell middens, produced a wealth of information about ancient life on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. During excavation, the team was forced to dodge coastal floods and work around active erosion, further demonstrating the fragility of these resources.

Swain, Emily (see Montaperto, Kristin M.)

Sweeny, Elizabeth

Architectural Hardware at James Madison's Montpelier: An analysis of enslaved household assemblages found at Montpelier.

Montpelier was home to the Madison family as well as an enslaved population of as many as one hundred individuals. The appearance of the house as well as the landscape changed dramatically during Madison's presidency from 1808 to 1817. The main house underwent a substantial expansion, while the south yard – the site of both the work and private lives of Madison's enslaved domestic laborers – was transformed by the creation of six buildings. The new buildings, which included two duplexes, two smokehouses, a kitchen, and a quarter, together with the main dwelling, constituted a unified property complex. Although the buildings of the south yard were destroyed soon after the sale of the property, the hardware remained in the archaeological record. By examining architectural hardware assemblages found in the south yard as well as other sites across the property, I hope to gain insight into the sourcing, style, and cultural implications associated with the hardware fragments.

Thurber, Hali E.

Mapping Washington, D.C.'s Hidden Prehistoric Landscape

This paper explores the human-environment dynamic that characterizes the archaeological record of pre-contact occupation and land use along the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers in the Washington, D.C. area. This study aims to overcome obstacles to archaeological identification and preservation efforts commonly encountered in densely developed urban centers. ArcGIS anchors historic and modern maps into a composite viewshed wherein natural and anthropogenic impacts inform a predictive model for prehistoric site identification notwithstanding the encroachments of urban development. The model provides access to successive transformations whether they are caused by nature or human activity, and takes into account differences in Archaic and Woodland era settlements including a variety of land use strategies and resource extraction locations. Ultimately, this paper argues that mapping shoreline activity is valuable for archaeological discovery and preservation, and has considerable potential to inform active, contemporary decision-making on the ethics and efficacy of urban development strategies and resource planning.

Troccoli, Ruth

The Portrait of the Man in a Knit Cap: The Shifting Landscapes of Yarrow Mamout

Most archaeologists studying slave contexts deal with anonymous site occupants and so must focus on making generalizations and abstractions. The Yarrow Mamout site in Washington, DC, presents the opposite case: a well-documented individual tied to a specific location and time, who left little evidence in the archaeological record. Yarrow Mamout was an African Muslim enslaved for over 40 years. After manumission, he purchased a Georgetown lot and was reportedly buried there. Our data show that Yarrow brought a Muslim perspective to his new world and retained it through enslavement, eventual emancipation, until his death. Yarrow's life story forms a counterpoint to archaeologists' generalizing and theorizing about topics such as assimilation, resistance, agency, race, religion, class, marginalization, etc. Global processes and individual agency come together on the landscape of a single Georgetown lot. This research puts an individual face on the nameless thousands of enslaved and manumitted Africans and African Americans.

Troccoli, Ruth, Reid, Charde, Chrissy Ames, Julianna Jackson, and Hali Thurber
“What is This?” Using Objects to Engage Diverse Communities

Vadas, Mark

What’s That Doing Here?: Looking at possible collecting practices of the enslaved community

The enslaved community at James Madison's Montpelier owned a diverse assemblage of artifacts ranging from personal items to ceramic, glass, and Native American artifacts. Based on archaeological excavations, it appears that the community and its individuals may have been collecting Native American artifacts found in their vicinity, such as in the fields they worked every day. While there is more than likely Native American sites in the surrounding area, this paper will examine Native American objects discovered at historic, 19th century domestic slave sites, and their connection to possible collecting practices by enslaved individuals.

Veit, Richard and Gregory D. Lattanzi

Fraud! Rethinking the Incredible Vaux Collection of Adena Artifacts from Bridgeport, New Jersey

William S. Vaux Esq. was a 19th century inveterate collector of minerals, artifacts, and coins. Part of his collection contains extraordinary artifacts unearthed “from a mound” in Bridgeport, New Jersey. Originally donated to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, they were permanently transferred to Bryn Mawr College around 1970. When found many of these items were actually labeled as frauds or fakes. A careful reexamination of this significant collection indicates that most are in fact real. As one of the richest collections of Adena artifacts from the lower Delaware Valley they have the potential to expand our understanding of this intriguing period within Northeastern prehistory. This paper takes a first step towards their reanalysis, presenting preliminary results along with similar finds in the region and thoughts on the current terminology revolving around these types of finds.

Veness, Megan

A brick teardrop shaped double hearth in Fairfax County, VA.

Within Old Colchester Park and Preserve, located in southern Fairfax County, Virginia along the Occoquan River, was the ca. 1754-1830 tobacco port town of Colchester. A large brick foundation with a presumed double hearth containing one roughly teardrop shape was discovered approximately a half mile from Colchester town limits. Artifacts ranging from tin glazed coarse earthenware, to hand wrought nails and an absence of pearlware or later ceramics, date this foundation to no later than the mid-eighteenth century. Although the assemblage is dominated by domestic artifacts indicating site abandonment about the time Colchester was the busiest, the peculiar brick work of the presumed double hearth and their parallel orientation, allows for alternate interpretation such as an early “cottage” industry with a resident occupant, a mystery which only further archaeological research could answer.

Webster, Rebecca

Re-Examining Seventeenth Century Beads from the Chesapeake

Beads of glass, shell, clay, copper, and stone can reveal processes of identity formation, status, cultural symbols, and trade relations during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This paper describes and synthesizes new data collected from twenty-two Native and colonial sites located in both Maryland and Virginia. This study analyzed bead attributes (size, shape, color, material, and primary and secondary manufacturing technique) in order to examine patterns in the

distributions of beads of all types in the lower Potomac River valley. Beads recovered from colonial sites became more varied through time. Beads recovered from Native sites are almost exclusively shell before about 1680 and exclusively glass after that date, possibly reflecting geographical displacement.

Whisenant, Mike

Modeling the Late Woodland-Contact Period Transition on Maryland's Eastern Shore

Currently, Late Woodland and Contact period settlement distributions along the Chester River are not very well documented, limiting our ability to productively talk about interactions between cultural groups or changes in social or political structures through time. Looking at the broad geographic and environmental landscapes of the region, GIS modeling (Seidel et al. 2007) identified locations with a high probability for Late Woodland/Contact settlement. Unfortunately, the archaeological site location data were not specific to the Late Woodland. The current project builds on this previous model by refining the Late Woodland chronology and adding a social dimension by incorporating social patterns such as distance between large settlements and their procurement satellites and tendency for settlements to cluster. Integrating social, environmental, and geographic data should produce a model that will more accurately predict sites that are specifically transitional Late Woodland/Contact period thereby enabling us to better address questions of interaction and transformation.

Wholey, Heather

Foragers in Anthropological Context: Applications in Middle Atlantic Archaeology

Foragers are populations whose economy relies on an extensive territory, depends on the local environment and is organized around the extraction of non-cultivated food resources. Social groups are relatively small, but articulate with a large extended kin network. Group affiliation is often fluid to maximize social networks and facilitate group mobility. Archaeological forager studies have long relied on ethnographic prototypes and have, in large part, been built from ecological and structural approaches. Interdisciplinary approaches have variously merged biology, geography and history to, more recently, emphasize cultural diversity, human agency, autonomy and decision making. In this presentation I review the applications of anthropological forager models within Middle Atlantic archaeology, highlighting the region's sustained emphasis on foragers and underscoring significant insights offered from the region.

Zickus, Danielle

Small but Significant: A Study of Beads at Montpelier

A number of slave quarter sites have been excavated at James Madison's Montpelier in Virginia. For this study, I will examine beads found during excavations of the domestic, stable and field quarters in order to create a comparative analysis between them. Using data compounded in Montpelier's database, I will compare the types, quantities and distributions of beads. I will also utilize slave ethnographies and narratives to better understand adornment practices of the time period. Beads, although small, can tell a tremendous story; I intend to find out what that story means for the enslaved community at Montpelier.