



**Archeological Society
of Virginia
&
Eastern States
Archeological Federation**

Joint Annual Meeting

October 28-31, 2010

**Clarion Hotel Historic District
351 York Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185**

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Patrick O'Neill – President
Dan Kegley – President-Elect
Martha Williams – Vice President
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For more information: www.asv-archeology.org

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For more information: www.esaf-archeology.org

ASV/ESAF Joint Meeting Organization

Program Chairs

Michael B. Barber & Bernard K. Means

Arrangements Chairs

Mike Madden & Cynthia Hansen



School of
World Studies

Production of this program co-sponsored by:

Virginia Commonwealth University's
School of World Studies in Richmond, Virginia
and
Beta Analytic in Miami, Florida



Welcome to Williamsburg

Patrick O'Neill
ASV President, 2008-2010

Welcome to the 70th Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV). This year, we have the privilege of hosting a joint meeting with the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF), whom we welcome with open arms. For this joint venture, we thank Mike Barber, Bernard Means, and Mike Madden, who are members of both societies. Along with Cynthia Hansen of ASV to fill out the behind-the-scenes details, they all have done a superb job in making a great conference for us!

The tours to Jamestown and Chippokes Plantation State Park promise a wonderful view into these moments in Virginia history to Virginians as well as our out-of-state visitors. The presentations from professionals, avocationalists, and students will shed light on many diverse subjects and research areas in the region. Internationally known Dr. Doug Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution will be the banquet speaker on Saturday evening, and he always delivers a spectacular presentation!

The past year has been filled with many opportunities for ASV members to contribute time and energy to archaeological resources in their local communities and across the state, and I hope everyone enjoyed themselves. The ASV General Membership Meeting is at the end of the conference on Sunday. ASV members need to attend for elections as well as voting on major issues to ensure the ASV follows a path approved by the general membership.

It has been my honor to serve ASV as President these past two years, and I look forward to watching the ASV grow and teach about our cultural heritage in the coming years! Welcome to the conference and enjoy!

*Archaeology releases the past
from the purgatory of time.*



Map showing ESAF member states (shaded).
See www.esaf-archeology.org for a full list.

Field Trips

The tours of Kittiewan and Chippokes Plantations described below can be combined into a round trip of the James River via Routes 5 and 10.

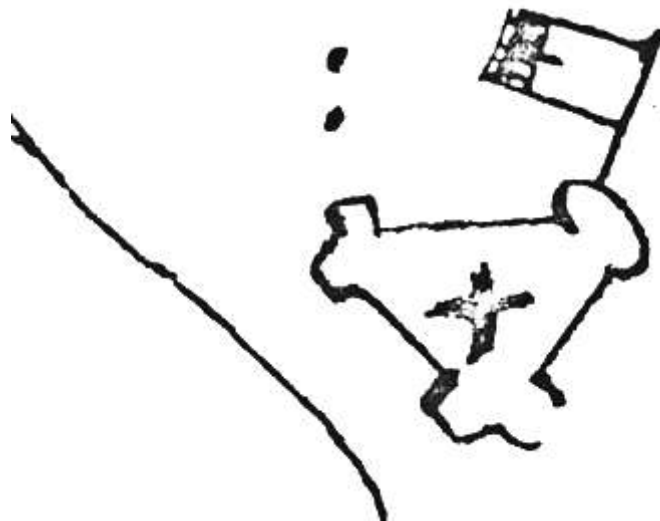
As a courtesy, but not required to make the tours, please email mike.barber@dhr.virginia.gov if you intend to visit one of the sites.

Thursday, October 28 Afternoon

1:30 p.m.: Jamestown Rediscovery

Dr. William Kelso, world renowned archaeologist, will give a behind-the-scenes tour of the excavations and archaeological laboratory at Preservation Virginia's Jamestown Rediscovery. The site is on Jamestown Island and is the location of the first English Speaking Settlement in North America. Establishing in 1607, the archaeological resource is location of John Smith's rise to power (although twice threatened with hanging), the Starving Time in the winter of 1609 /1610 when the population fell from 500 plus to 60 survivors, the negative interaction between the colonists and the Powhatan Indians, and the first representative government in North America. Dr. Kelso and his crew will give a tour of the excavations, the lab with numerous impressive artifacts on display, the conservation lab, and the Archiarium, a museum dedicated to Jamestown archaeology.

The Jamestown tour will take place on Thursday afternoon, October 28 at 1:30 pm and begin at the National Park Service entrance at the end of the Colonial Parkway. The entrance fee will be the \$10.00 normally charged by the NPS. If desired, participants can meet in the hotel lobby at 1:00 p.m. and caravan to Jamestown.



ca. 1609 drawing of James Fort by Pedro de Zuniga, a Spanish spy and ambassador.
Adapted from http://www.preservationvirginia.org/rediscovery/page.php?page_id=1

Friday, October 29 On-going

10:00 a.m.

to 5:00 p.m.: Chippokes Plantation State Park, Surry County

Chippokes Plantation State Park is located on the southern bank of the James River in Surry County, Virginia, opposite Jamestown Island. Chippokes is among the oldest working farms in the nation with Captain William Powell receiving a land grant for 550 acres along Chippokes Creek in 1619. The center piece for the state park is the brick Italianate plantation house built in 1854 and open to the public. The Archeological Society of Virginia, in cooperation with State Parks, Department of Historic Resources, USDA-Forest Forest Passport in Time, has tested a number of site including a Middle Woodland encampment, a 17th Century special use area, an 18th century kitchen, an 18th / 19th century slave quarter, a 19th century residence turned smithy, and a 19th / 20th century outbuilding (all of which are the subjects of an ASV/ESAF session).

Chippokes Plantation State Park can be visited on Friday, October 29, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. The park can be reached by taking the Jamestown / Scotland Ferry across the James (a pleasant 20 minute ride) and following the signs through the Town of Surry. While a tour of the plantation house is free, the annual Christmas Crafts Festival will be taking place during the week-end and parking is \$5.00.



2010 Excavations at Chippokes Plantation
(Image courtesy of Michael B. Barber)

Friday, October 29 On-going

10:00 a.m.

to 2:00 p.m.: Kittiewan Plantation, Charles City County

The Archeological Society of Virginia invites you to visit their headquarters at Kittiewan Plantation on the James River. The 18th century plantation was the home of William Rickman, the First Surgeon General of the United States appointed by the Continental Congress in 1776. The plantation house—that of a middling farmer—remains amazingly intact with interior woodworking, in many aspects, rivaled by no other structure in Virginia. In addition, Mr. William Cropper, donor of the property, built a residence/museum which exhibits many local artifacts as well as housing the ASV Library.

The site is found off of State Route 10, a scenic byway, in Charles City County. It is ca. 30 minutes drive from Williamsburg and will be open on Friday, October 29, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. More detailed directions will be available at the Conference. No fee required.



Excavations at the external kitchen at Kittiewan (Image courtesy of Patrick O'Neill)

Friday, October 29

8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. **Registration (Hotel lobby)**

8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. **Book Room (Lafayette Room)**

ASV/ESAF Morning Session (Williamsburg Room)

Welcoming Remarks

9:00 a.m. ASV President Patrick O'Neill

9:15 a.m. ESAF officer TBA

Session I: Chippokes Plantation State Park Archaeology: Excavation and Interpretation.
Organized and chaired by Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

The Department of Historic Resources, Department of Conservation and Recreation, Archeological Society of Virginia, and USDA-Forest Service have cooperated over 4 field seasons in the examination of archaeological resources located on Chippokes Plantation State Park in Surry County, Virginia. To date, excavations have included an early Middle Woodland encampment, a 17th century Colonial mustering site, an 18th – 19th century slaves quarters, an 18th century kitchen, a 19th century outbuilding, and a mid-19th century dwelling turned blacksmith forge. The results have been used in focusing interpretation on the Virginia / Chesopean creolization process where the Native American, African, and European cultures were re-formulated into a new cultural amalgam. This session will provide summary data on the excavations and outline the new approach to Chippokes interpretation.

9:30 a.m. **44SY162: A Preliminary Look at an Early Middle Woodland Site and Chesopean Culture.** Michael J. Madden (George Washington and Jefferson National Forests)

9:50 a.m. **The Chippokes Plantation Swimming Pool Site (44SY253), Surry County, Virginia: A Mid-17th Century Special Use Area.** Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

10:10 a.m. **Archaeology of the Enslaved at Walnut Valley Cabin, Surry County, Virginia.** Jolene Smith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

10:30 a.m. *Break*

10:50 a.m. **Adaptive Reuse of the “Chimney site” at Chippokes Plantation and its Effect upon Historical Memories and Interpretations.** Michelle Rosado (George Washington and Jefferson National Forests)

11:10 a.m. **Playthings in the Yard: A Summary of the 2009 Excavations at Walnut Valley Farm.** Richard J. Guercin (George Washington and Jefferson National Forests)

11:30 a.m. **Interpretation, Volunteerism, and the Cultural History of Chippokes Plantation.** Beth Roach (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation)

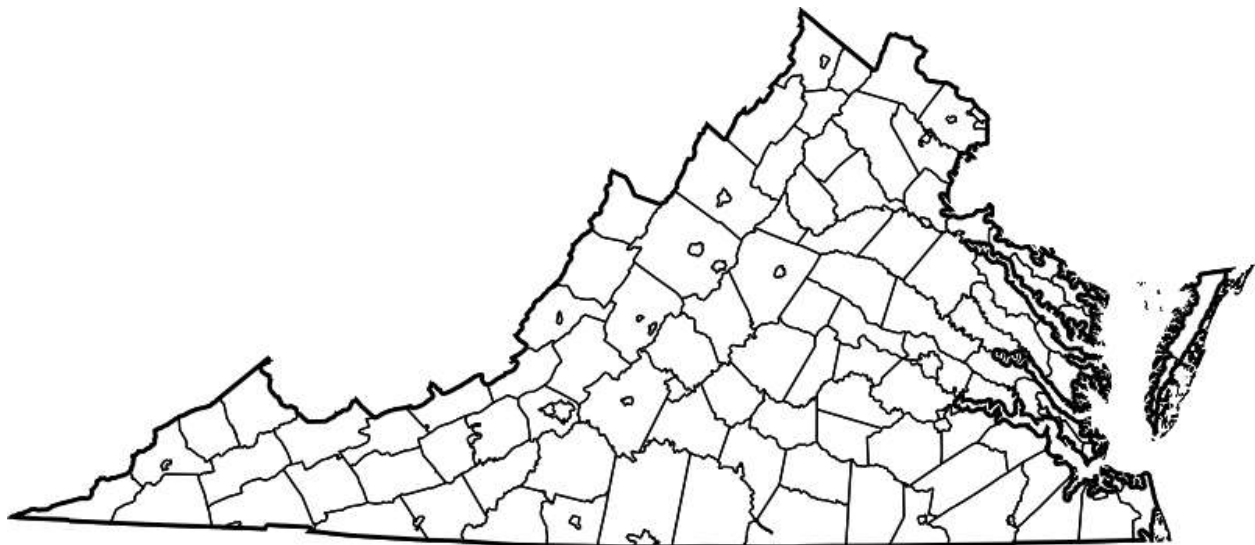
11:50 a.m. **Discussion**

Friday, October 29

ASV/ESAF Afternoon Session
(Williamsburg Room)

Session II: Perspectives on Virginia Archaeology. Contributed Papers. Chaired by John H. Haynes (Marine Corps Base Quantico)

- 1:00 p.m. **Quantico: Crossroads of Geology If Not Prehistory.** John H. Haynes (Marine Corps Base Quantico)
- 1:20 p.m. **Sourcing Preferred Lithics of the Keyser Site.** C. Niel Manson (COL Howard MacCord Chapter, ASV)
- 1:40 p.m. **Werowocomoco and the 1570 Spanish Jesuit Mission in Virginia.** E. Randolph Turner, III (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
- 2:00 p.m. **Strategic Native Responses to Colonial Landscapes: A Comparative Review.** Alexandra G. Martin (College of William and Mary) and Christopher J. Shephard (College of William and Mary)
- 2:20 p.m. **The Butcher, the Seamstress and the Rat: Cedar Street Phase III, Richmond, Virginia.** Lyle E. Browning (Browning and Associates)
- 2:40 p.m. **Land, Labor, and the 'Grand Design' on a Chesapeake Plantation.** David A. Brown (Fairfield Foundation) and Thane H. Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)
- 3:00 p.m. **Archaeological Site Monitoring, A Case Study from Northern Virginia.** Mackenzie Caldwell Rohm (Versar, Inc.), Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.), Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.), Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.), and Brian Crane (Versar, Inc.)
- 3:20 p.m. **Preliminary Experiments with Ceramic Rehydroxylation Dating.** Christopher M. Stevenson (Richard Bland College) and Sean Spinner (Richard Bland College)
- 3:40 p.m. **Using the Collections of Virginia's Department of Historic Resources.** Dee DeRoche (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)



Friday, October 29

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

4:00 p.m. **Fall Business Meeting** (Settlers Room)

COVA Education Committee Symposium (Williamsburg Room)

Free and open to all.

7:30 p.m. **Persistence, Continuity and Change: Archaeological Investigations on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation.** Ashley Atkins (College of William and Mary)

Despite rising interest in the historical archaeology of Native Americans, the diverse experiences of Native communities in Tidewater Virginia during the historic period has received scant attention. Due to the lack of both archaeological and documentary evidence, broader conversations centering on issues of change and continuity, survival and persistence, and Native materiality have been ignored. However, the Pamunkey Indian Reservation, established in 1646 and located in King William County, Virginia, has archaeological sites that hold the potential to contribute to these larger conversations. In particular, excavations at the Raymond Bush Site (44KW29) yield a wealth of evidence on the complexity of Virginia Indian experiences during the historic period. Excavations were first conducted in 1979 by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, and again in 2010 for my dissertation research with the College of William and Mary. Features and artifacts excavated at 44KW29 possibly date the site to the mid-eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries, and demonstrate that Pamunkey people produced both pottery and metal objects and used materials from both Native and European traditions. With a closer examination of the excavations at 44KW29, we can begin to uncover the ways in which the Pamunkey changed and stayed the same and, creatively negotiated community persistence, survival and place in Tidewater Virginia.

8:00 p.m. **A Tale of Two Wells.** David Givens (APVA Jamestown Rediscovery)

In 2006, and again in 2009 archaeologists carefully excavated two early fort-period wells. Analysis of the artifacts has revealed that both wells likely date to within four years of the inception of James Fort. This paper will summarize the wealth of information garnered from these two unique time capsules as well as show how each was used as a platform for public archaeology, education, and collaborative work.

8:30 p.m. **Canadian Friendship and Council of Virginia Archaeologists Joint Reception** (Settlers Room)

Saturday, October 30

On-going

8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. **Registration (Hotel lobby)**
8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. **Book Room (Lafayette Room)**

ASV/ESAF Morning “A” Sessions **(Williamsburg Room)**

Session III: A New Deal for Eastern U.S. Archaeology, Organized and chaired by Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.)

The 75th anniversary of the largest New Deal work relief program, the W.P.A. (or Works Progress Administration / Work Projects Administration), was in April 2010. The W.P.A. was just one of several New Deal programs that helped build the infrastructure of our nation, and also funded a considerable amount of archaeology in the Eastern United States. At the first meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, the promise and prospects of New Deal work relief funding were a major topic of discussion. Papers in this session on New Deal archaeology are loosely arranged around three themes: 1) a reconsideration of the legacy of New Deal archaeology; 2) use of New Deal archaeological data as an integral component of modern archaeological analyses; and, 3) archaeological research that has been conducted on the traces of New Deal-related programs, such as Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

- 8:00 a.m. **The Great Depression and Archaeology During the New Deal in the Eastern U.S.** Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.)
- 8:20 a.m. **Won't Someone Please Think of the Children? The National Youth Administration and Archaeology in Pennsylvania During the New Deal.** Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.) and Matthew D. Harris (JMA Inc.)
- 8:40 a.m. **Beginnings of Historical Archaeology in Pennsylvania.** Janet Johnson (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)
- 9:00 a.m. **The CCC at Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359), Warren County, Pennsylvania.** Mark McConaughy (Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation)
- 9:20 a.m. *Break*
- 9:40 a.m. **Life in the Woods: A Study of Material Culture and the Documentary Record from a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in the Allegheny National Forest.** Jonathan Libbon (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
- 10:00 a.m. **The First Stimulus Package: The WPA and the New Jersey Indian Site Survey.** Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)
- 10:20 a.m. **New Deal Archaeology in Maryland.** Brenna McHenry (Virginia Commonwealth University)**ASV student paper contest participant*
- 10:40 a.m. **Discussion**

Saturday, October 30

ASV/ESAF Morning “A” Sessions (Williamsburg Room)

Session IV: Analyses of American Indian Camp Sites. Contributed papers. Chaired by Stephen Israel (Central Chapter, Archeological Society of Maryland)

- 11:00 a.m. **Pine Valley Park: A Late Archaic Camp Site in a Headwater Wetland habitat, in Carroll County, Maryland.** Stephen Israel (Central Chapter, Archeological Society of Maryland)
- 11:20 a.m. **Low Density Archaic Sites: Are We Finding but Not Recognizing Them?** Kelley M. Walter (College of William and Mary), Peter C. Quantock (University of Denver), and Anne T. Hayward (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)
- 11:40 a.m. **Hunter-Gatherer Site Function in the Blue Ridge Mountains: An Analysis of Artifacts from the Pryor’s Camp Site (44NE153).** Katie Cross (James Madison University)**ASV student paper contest participant*

ASV/ESAF Afternoon “A” Sessions (Williamsburg Room)

Archeological Society of Virginia Chapter Reports

- 1:00 p.m. **Nansemond Chapter.** Bert Wendell, Jr.
- 1:10 p.m. **Upper James River Chapter.** Hannah Short.
- 1:20 p.m. **Colonel Howard MacCord Chapter.** C. Niel Manson.
- 1:30 p.m. **Patrick Henry Chapter.** Brad Harris.
- 1:40 p.m. **Middle Peninsula Chapter.** Thane Harpole.
- 1:50 p.m. **Northern Virginia Chapter.** John Kelsey.
- 2:00 p.m. **Wolf Hills Chapter.** Dan Kegley.
- 2:10 p.m. **Roanoke & New River Chapters.** Joey Moldenhauer.
- 2:20 p.m. **Massanutten.** Cindy Schroer.
- 2:30 p.m. *Break*

Session V: Mortuary Archaeology in the Eastern U.S. Chaired by Berek Dore (College of William and Mary)

- 3:00 p.m. **Bare Bones: An Analysis of Mortuary Data from the Martin Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.** Taryn Goodman (Virginia Commonwealth University)
** ASV student paper contest participant*
- 3:20 p.m. **The Hatch Site (44PG51): A Study of Cranial and Postcranial Paleopathology.** Dane Magoon (Cultural Resources Inc.)
- 3:40 p.m. **Subsistence During Late Woodland I: The Dentition Analyses of Tidewater, Virginia Burial Populations.** Berek Dore (College of William and Mary)
- 4:00 p.m. **120+ Prehistoric Domestic Dogs from Weyanoke Old Town (44PG51), Virginia Date to ca. AD 700-1400: Radiometric Dates on Canines and Canine-Human Burials and Future Research Directions.** Jeff Blick (Georgia College & State University)

Saturday, October 30

**ASV/ESAF Morning “B” Sessions
(Settlers Room)**

Session VI: Recent Advances in Eastern Siouan Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Research. Organized and chaired by Darla Spencer (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and Carole Nash (James Madison University)

Originally influenced by the colonial period historic record and the culture history paradigm, Eastern Siouan studies form a vibrant tradition within Southeastern archaeology. In contrast, research on Eastern Siouan cultures of the Middle Atlantic has lagged due to limited historic data, the devastating effects of European colonial interactions, the loss of affiliated archaeological sites to intensive agricultural activity, and the “Unknown Tribes of the Interior” syndrome of textbooks and cultural overviews. Drawing on a variety of analytical and collaborative approaches, this session addresses the challenges of piecing together evidence of Indian communities outside the epicenter of colonial contact. The papers, based on projects in North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, demonstrate that research into ‘Eastern Siouan’ cultural identity benefits from the synergy of archaeological, ethnohistoric, and modern ethnographic studies.

- 8:00 a.m. **Archaeological Siouan Studies in Virginia and North Carolina.** Keith Egloff (Virginia Department of Historic Resources (retired))
- 8:20 a.m. **Late Woodland Bone Tool Utilization Systems Along the Roanoke River: Diachronic Change and Temporal Indicators.** Michael B. Barber (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
- 8:40 a.m. **Who Were the Dogue/Moyomps?** Mike Johnson (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 9:00 a.m. **Evidence for Siouan-Speaking Native Americans in Southern West Virginia Before European Contact.** Darla Spencer (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
- 9:20 a.m. *Break*
- 9:40 a.m. **Who Owns the Past? Siouan Indian Peoples in Virginia and West Virginia.** Karenne Wood (University of Virginia and Virginia Foundation for the Humanities)
- 10:00 a.m. **Blind Tom and Little Jack: Searching for the Historic Manahoac.** Carole Nash (James Madison University)
- 10:20 a.m. **Discussion**

Session VII: Randy K. Wade Site session, Organized and chaired by Brian Bates (Longwood University)

- 11:00 a.m. **Archaeological Excavations at 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site.** Brian Bates (Longwood University) and Stephanie Neely (Longwood University)
- 11:20 a.m. **An Island in the Stream? Archaeological and Geological Evidence from 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site.** Joe Garcia (Longwood University), Brian Bates (Longwood University), and R. David Fletcher (Longwood University)
- 11:40 a.m. **Mortuary Practices at 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site.** Brian Bates (Longwood University)

Saturday, October 30

ASV/ESAF Afternoon “B” Sessions
(Settlers Room)

Session VIII: Archaeological Work of the Coastal Carolina University Archaeological Field School. Organized and chaired by Carolyn Dillian (Coastal Carolina University)

- 1:00 p.m. **Archaeological Excavations on the ‘Street’: The Oaks Plantation, Brookgreen Gardens, South Carolina.** Lindsay Weirich (Coastal Carolina University) and Julia Mills (Coastal Carolina University)
- 1:20 p.m. **Salvage Investigations of the Government Shipyard of Conway Borough, South Carolina.** Meghan Mumford (Coastal Carolina University) and Chris McHugh (Coastal Carolina University)
- 1:40 p.m. **Excavations of a 19th century Cabin at the Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina.** Jess Hendrix (Coastal Carolina University) and Andrew Rayborn (Coastal Carolina University)
- 2:00 p.m. **Coastal Carolina University’s 2010 Archaeological Field School: Bridging Academics and Community.** Carolyn Dillian (Coastal Carolina University)
- 2:20 p.m. *Break*

Session IX: Explorations in Eastern Woodlands Archaeology. Contributed papers. Chaired by William Jack Hranicky (Register of Professional Archaeologists)

- 2:40 p.m. **Adena, Hopewell, and Fort Ancient Aspects in Prehistoric Maryland and Virginia.** William Jack Hranicky (Register of Professional Archaeologists)
- 3:00 p.m. **A Modern Analysis of Petaloid Blade Caches in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.** Poul Erik Graversen (Louis Berger Group)
- 3:20 p.m. **Evolution of Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley: Evidence from the Claggett Retreat, Winslow, and Hughes sites.** Richard J. Dent (American University)
- 3:40 p.m. **Prehistoric Farming, Soil Associations and Associated Technologies of Cultivation in the Central and Upper Ohio River Valley.** John Nass (California University of Pennsylvania)
- 4:00 p.m. **The Kirshner Site (36Wm213): A Preliminary Reassessment of a Multiple Monongahela Component Site.** William C. (Westmoreland Archaeological Society, Chapter 23, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), Jay Babich (deceased), and Natalie Shawl
- 4:20 p.m. *Break*
- 4:40 p.m. **Fishing Industry at Richardson Park.** Lynne-Marie Wieland (Independent Researcher)
- 5:00 p.m. **Spatial Analyses of Sites with Soapstone in Maryland and the District of Columbia.** Gary D. Shaffer (USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service)
- 5:20 p.m. **A Geologic Understanding of Archaeological Landscapes in the Coastal Zone: Specific Examples in the Middle Atlantic Region.** Darrin L. Lowery (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History)
- 5:40 p.m. **The Woodland Pattern and Space-Time Systematics for the Archaeology of the Eastern United States.** Melburn Thurman.

Saturday, October 30 Evening

5:00 p.m. **ESAF Business Meeting (Location to be announced)**

6:00 p.m. **Reception (Lounge area)**

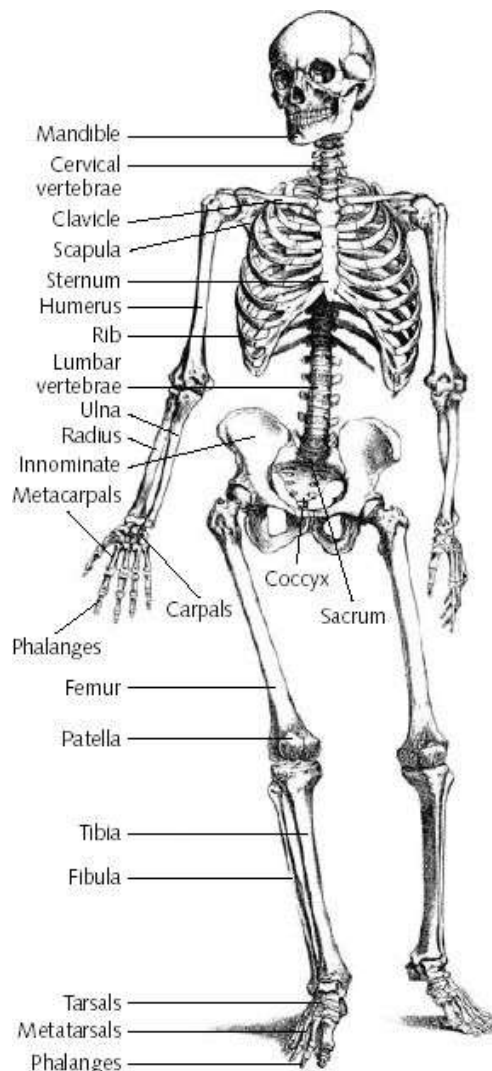
7:30 p.m. **Banquet Buffet (Williamsburg Room)**

Keynote Banquet Talk: *What's New in Old Bones of the Chesapeake?*

Speaker: Dr. Doug Owsley (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History)

Subject: Dr. Owsley will examine 17th through 19th century skeletal assemblages from Virginia and Maryland that represent various ethnic groups. Dr. Owsley considers these skeletal assemblages from the perspective of more recent investigative technologies including DNA, stable isotope analyses, bone density, and other approaches.

ASV Awards Ceremony: follows the Banquet talk



Sunday, October 31

**ASV/ESAF Morning Session
(Williamsburg Room)**

Session X: Historic Archaeology in the Eastern U.S. Contributed papers. Chaired by Lyle Browning (Browning and Associates)

- 8:00 a.m. **Field Results from Kittiewan Plantation Archaeology Week 2010.** Patrick O’Neill (Archeological Society of Virginia)
- 8:20 a.m. **Certification Program and Kittiewan Archaeology Week 2010.** Bruce Baker (Archeological Society of Virginia)
- 8:40 a.m. **Pilgrim Subsistence: a Seventeenth Century Profile from the John and Priscilla Alden House, Duxbury, Massachusetts.** Tonya Baroody Largy (Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Harvard University) and Mitchell T. Hulholland (University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services)
- 9:00 a.m. **Virginia State Salvage of Sir George Yeardley’s 1623 Moat or “Trench” at 44PG65, and Site Conservation at 44PG64 Pooley’s Parsonage or Piersey’s Manor.** Charles T. Hodges (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and William H. Moore (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
- 9:20 a.m. **Archaeological Evaluation of Two Sites Associated with the Colonial Port Community of Newtown.** Elizabeth Monroe (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
- 9:40 a.m. **Site 44WB131: Results of Archaeological Survey and Limited Testing within the Historical Campus Utilities Improvement Project at The College of William and Mary.** Will Moore (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
- 10:00 a.m. *Break*
- 10:20 a.m. **Archaeological Survey and the Interpretive Potential of Hidden Resources Surrounding Historic Ker Place, Onancock, Virginia.** Joe B. Jones (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
- 10:40 a.m. **The Archaeology of Historic Gardening Practices at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest.** Jack Gary (Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest)
- 11:00 a.m. **Archaeology and the Black Freedom Movement: Charles’ Corner, Virginia, 1863-1918.** Shannon S. Mahoney (College of William and Mary)
- 11:20 a.m. **Housing the Archaeological Collections of Our Nation’s Capital.** Tara Tetrault (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office) and Ruth Troccoli (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)
- 11:40 a.m. **Falling Creek Ironworks Update: Results of Recent Investigation.** Lyle Browning (Browning and Associates)

**Sunday, October 31
Morning**

**ASV Certification Workshops
(York Room)**

9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Two Certification Program classes will be offered for enrolled certification students or those who want to begin. These meet requirements for the program. Please check at the registration desk for specific information.

Afternoon

Archeological Society of Virginia General Membership Meeting and Elections (Williamsburg Room)

12:00 Noon to 1:30 p.m.

Archeological Society of Virginia Board Meeting (York Room)

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.



2010 Excavations at Kittiewan Plantation
(Image courtesy of Virginia Commonwealth University
student Elizabeth Silverstein)

Individual Paper Abstracts

Babich , Jay (deceased)

See: Johnson, William C.

Baker, Bruce (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Certification Program and Kittiewan Archaeology Week 2010

Several students from the ASV's Certification Program participated in the field work at Kittiewan Plantation in June 2010. The students were shown data recovery level historic excavation methods as well as a few certification classes. Their efforts greatly contributed to the success of the excavation opportunity.

Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

The Chippokes Plantation Swimming Pool Site (44SY253), Surry County, Virginia: A Mid-17th Century Special Use Area

The Chippokes Plantation State Park Swimming Pool Site is located within the park on a high bluff above the James River, almost directly across the river from Jamestown Island. Located during a CRM survey in anticipation of bank stabilization, the site proved to date between AD 1640 and 1680 based on ceramics and domestic pipe stem dating. With recovered artifacts mostly comprised of lead shot, English flint, smoking pipe fragments, gin bottle glass, a few nails, and little brick debris, the site was interpreted as a special use area occupied ephemerally and populated by men. Hypotheses as to function are discussed.

Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Late Woodland Bone Tool Utilization Systems Along the Roanoke River: Diachronic Change and Temporal Indicators

One of the major problems with the study of Late Woodland bone tools rests with their relatively small number on a site by site basis. In order to overcome the problem of small sample size, a regional scale perspective was adopted with the core area the middle and upper Roanoke River drainage and into the New River Valley. This area corresponds to the occupation period of the Siouan-speaking Dan River peoples. The study of bone tools underscores an image of relative stability as seen in ceramic and faunal utilization system studies. This stasis, however, was interrupted during two periods. The first took place at the first population aggregation period at ca. AD 1200 - 1250 with the second at the European Contact of ca. AD 1600 – 1650. Using the dichotomy of functional versus visual tools, an evolutionary framework of punctuated equilibrium is brought to bear on the data.

Bates, Brian (Longwood University)

Mortuary Practices at 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site

Archaeological investigations at the Wade site have resulted in the examination of a number of intact human burials. This paper will discuss the research protocol that is in place to deal with human remains in a manner that is respectful of the concerns of both the native and scientific communities. The paper will then turn to the variety of evidence of mortuary variability at the Wade site and what that may indicate about social stratification among other cultural phenomena

Bates, Brian (Longwood University)

See: Garcia, Joe

Bates, Brian (Longwood University) and Stephanie Neeley (Longwood University)

Archaeological Excavations at 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site

The Longwood University Archaeology Field School has been engaged in a long-range research partnership with Virginia State Parks at the Late Woodland period Wade Site. The excavation, located along the banks of the Staunton River and within Staunton River Battlefield State Park, has been on-going since the site was first discovered in 1997. This paper provides an overview of the research project and the future direction of excavations at this site.

Blick, Jeff (Georgia College & State University)

120+ Prehistoric Domestic Dogs from Weyanoke Old Town (44PG51), Virginia Date to ca. A.D. 700-1400: Radiometric Dates on Canines and Canine-Human Burials and Future Research Directions.

Recent analysis of the canine skeletal remains from Weyanoke Old Town (aka The Hatch Site, 44PG51), Virginia indicate that a minimum of 120 dogs (MNI) is represented in the collection with perhaps as many as 132 dogs present (based on other random skeletal elements). A suite of 20 radiometric dates provide an age range for the Weyanoke canids of A.D. 760-1310. DNA analysis on teeth extracted from 112 dogs is currently being performed in labs at UCLA and in Germany. The Weyanoke canid population appears to represent a pure North American canine gene pool with no European dog interbreeding. This DNA analysis will contribute to the debate regarding Old World vs. New World origin (or multiple domestications) of the dog. Dogs were apparently sacrificed to accompany humans and possible human trophy arms. These human-canine burials date to A.D. 1010-1270 and clearly represent traditional Algonquian/Native American burial practices in which the dog is conceived as a guardian or companion in the afterlife. Other materials from Weyanoke Old Town, including colonial historic materials dating to ca. 1607-1622/24, are being transported to a university lab and storage area where work will continue on these artifacts with the goal of producing a final site report.

Bowen, Chris (Versar, Inc.)

See: Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell

Brown, David A. (Fairfield Foundation) and Thane H. Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)

Land, Labor, and the 'Grand Design' on a Chesapeake Plantation

The end of the seventeenth century brought dramatic change to Virginia. The rapid increase in enslaved Africans resulted not only in the unprecedented expansion of tobacco production, but also provided the labor to effect dramatic transformations that defined the cultural, political and visual landscape of the Chesapeake for the next century. The colonial elite, with control over vast acreages, large labor forces, and all the connections of a transatlantic economy, now had the luxury to envision a world of their own design, evoking both established and cutting-edge European landscape planning and an emerging identity uniquely different than their countrymen across the Atlantic. Though seldom referenced in surviving documents or reflected in the archaeological record, the gentry embarked on massive landscape projects extending far beyond the manor house. This presentation discusses a strategy for investigating these expansive early plantation landscapes and the ramifications for both their study and preservation.

Browning, Lyle E. (Browning and Associates)

The Butcher, the Seamstress and the Rat: Cedar Street Phase III, Richmond, VA

Phase III Mitigation Excavation on two lots in the original 1737 Banbury exurban lot from William Byrd's layout of the City of Richmond showed a developmental sequence of 5 superimposed buildings whereas research had previously shown 3. The two earlier buildings were the first constructed on the lot after its sale in 1767 and prior to 1793. Direct side by side comparisons of the two lots were made. Occupational information was confirmed and extended via the small finds recovered and from their relative positions within the accretional cellar debris. The original objective was to compare and contrast the lives and material effects of two slave sellers after the Civil War by plotting their post-Civil war occupations against their refuse patterns.

Browning, Lyle E. (Browning and Associates)

Falling Creek Ironworks Update: Results of Recent Investigation

A series of hurricane and tropical storm floods have dramatically altered the landscape at Falling Creek, the site of the first New World blast furnace from 1619-1622. Following the Virginia Company attempt and several other 17th century efforts, Archibald Cary used the site for his Chesterfield Forge, confusing the technologically unwary. This effort ended with the burning of the works by Benedict Arnold. Massive timbers were dendro-dated to two build episodes in Cary's operation while plotting of post sockets on the three falls levels show a succession of construction. The site was then used as a rock quarry for the Claudius Crozet designed 1824 Rt. 1 bridge over Falling Creek.

Crane, Brian (Versar, Inc.)

See: Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell

Cross, Katie (James Madison University)

Hunter-Gatherer Site Function in the Blue Ridge Mountains: An Analysis of Artifacts from the Pryor's Camp Site (44NE153)

Archaeological research has demonstrated that Middle and Late Archaic hunter-gatherer sites in the Central Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia challenge the predictions of traditional settlement models that characterize upland occupations as small and short-term. Rather than auxiliary to a lowland-focused lifeway, sites in mountain basins may reflect intensive use over an extended period, and possibly signal social aggregation. This paper considers the debate over the duration and function of mountain settlements through research undertaken during the summer of 2010 at the Pryor's Camp site (44NE153). Previous research (Nash 2003) focused on defining the boundaries of the this site, located in the backyards of seven house lots, and discovering the cultural periods of occupation and site function. A general surface survey and test excavations recovered 3,000 lithic artifacts and confirmed the presence of buried cultural levels across seven lots. Findings indicated that surface artifacts at the site are exposed by the processes of cryoturbation and erosion, but are strong indicators of preserved levels. In Summer 2010, JMU archaeologists and students from the Archeological Society of Virginia Certification Program implemented a more fine-grained surface collection methodology across two of the seven house lots previously surveyed to determine whether specific activity areas associated with distinct cultural periods could be delineated. This paper presents the artifact analysis and reviews the initial identification of the site as a long-term base camp

Dent, Richard J. (American University)

Evolution of Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley: Evidence from the Claggett Retreat, Winslow, and Hughes sites

This paper reports on excavations at three village sites within what is known as the Middle Potomac Valley, roughly along the river between Washington, D.C. and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The excavations have taken place over the last ten years in cooperation with the Archeological Society of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Trust. These three sites are all Late Woodland occupations, dating from circa AD 1250 until about AD 1400. Changing site landscape, chronology, and degree of dependence on domesticated cultigens, as well as potential relationships between the three distinct groups that inhabited each village are of primary concern.

DeRoche, Dee (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Using the Collections of Virginia's Department of Historic Resources

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

Dillian, Carolyn (Coastal Carolina University)

Coastal Carolina University's 2010 Archaeological Field School: Bridging Academics and Community.

In summer of 2010, CCU launched its inaugural archaeological field school season, bringing two faculty members and seven students together for a series of site investigations spanning the prehistoric period through the early 20th century. An important element of this program was to incorporate community involvement and participation through public events, lectures, and open houses. Partnership with the Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, Brookgreen Gardens, the City of Conway, and local landowners was essential to the success of the field season. The papers presented in this session offer an overview of the activities and results of this endeavor.

Dore, Berek (College of William and Mary)

Subsistence During Late Woodland I: The Dentition Analyses of Tidewater, Virginia Burial Populations

The analysis of human skeletal remains from pre-contact Native American burial populations allows for a more complete understanding of the groups that these burial populations represent. Several key features of the Late Woodland period within the Chesapeake region, including artifact assemblages and human skeletal materials, have presented archaeologists and bioarchaeologists alike with the opportunity to study subsistence patterns and practices within the state of Virginia. The purpose of the research that preceded this paper was to study the dentition of the Hatch Site (44PG51) as well as the dentition from sites associated with the Chickahominy River Survey in order to provide inferences of subsistence practices utilized within the Tidewater, Virginia region during the Late Woodland I period (approx. 900 A.D. – 1200 A.D.).

Egloff, Keith (Virginia Department of Historic Resources (retired))

Archaeological Siouan Studies in Virginia and North Carolina

The Native American cultures that lived in western and southern Virginia and adjacent North Carolina from the Fall Line of the Roanoke River westward to the Tennessee and New River drainages between AD 1100 and 1650 were town farmers who possessed a horticultural system of growing corn, beans, and squash, supplemented by the hunting and gathering of animals, aquatic resources, and plants. The archaeological cultures represent Siouan-speaking groups, such as the Saura, Occaneechi, Saponi, and, Tutelo. In many instances archaeology is the only way of learning about the early Native Americans of the region because historic records contain scant references to them. Eastern Siouan archaeological studies began in the 1930s when Joffre L. Coe, an archaeologist with the University of North Carolina, and James B. Griffin, an archaeologist with the University of Michigan, believed there was a Siouan connection between the Ft. Ancient Archaeological Culture of the Ohio Valley and the Tutelo-Catawba groups of the Piedmont of Virginia and North Carolina. After reviewing Coe's ceramic and site evidence from his survey of Siouan town sites in the Piedmont of Virginia and North Carolina, Griffin saw no direct connection between the two regions by way of the New River. However, Coe did think that the strap handle and its distinct punctuated decoration came from the Fort Ancient Culture as did the occasional shell tempered pottery found in the Dan River area. Siouan archaeological studies mushroomed after 1960 as archaeological research across the Piedmont of North Carolina and Virginia and west into the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia revealed evidence from numerous Siouan-related town sites. This growing library of evidence illustrates regionally diverse expressions of Siouan culture.

Fletcher, R. David (Longwood University)

See: Garcia, Joe

Garcia, Joe (Longwood University), Brian Bates (Longwood University) and R. David Fletcher (Longwood University)

An Island in the Stream? Archaeological and Geological Evidence from 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site

Archaeological investigations at the Wade Site conducted by the Longwood University Archaeology Field School have led researchers to question whether the site was actually an island in the Staunton River and whether it may have been one at the time the site was occupied. Preliminary results of the geological evidence will be presented, and the archaeological significance of this will be explored.

Gary, Jack (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

The Archaeology of Historic Gardening Practices at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

When Thomas Jefferson inherited Poplar Forest in 1773, sections of this 4000-acre Bedford County plantation had already been planted to the point of soil exhaustion. Amidst the worn out and abandoned tobacco fields Jefferson created his personal retreat house, surrounding it with an ornamental landscape composed of both native and introduced vegetation. Archaeological research has begun to show the horticultural practices implemented by Jefferson and his enslaved workers in their attempts to grow ornamental plants in the less-than fertile soils. This paper will examine the interdisciplinary data gathered from archaeologically discovered planting features, garden deposits, and the site of Jefferson's plant nursery. Pollen, geochemical, and artifact analysis show the lengths needed to create an environment in which vegetation could survive and grow. This evidence provides context for discussing Jefferson's motivations for expending resources on ornamental landscapes while often struggling to make his agricultural endeavors profitable.

Goodman, Taryn (Virginia Commonwealth University)

Bare Bones: An Analysis of Mortuary Data from the Martin Site, Fayette County, Pennsylvania

During the 1940s, excavations were conducted at the Martin Site, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. This Monongahela village site is currently unreachable because it is underneath the Youghiogheny Reservoir; however there are curated collections that are available for analysis from the site in The State Museum of Pennsylvania. My purpose here is to present an analysis of the burials at the Martin Site. This will be achieved by completing a review of literature on the Monongahela burials, as well as making a comparison of the original records with the modern skeletal identifications. By analyzing historic and modern records, along with artifacts and associated documents, we will have a better understanding of mortuary behavior at the Martin site, and Monongahela villages in general.

Graversen, Poul Erik (Louis Berger Group)

A Modern Analysis of Petalas Blade Caches in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania

Caches of argillite blades, which are often referred to as Petalas blades, have been discovered all over New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and other Middle Atlantic states. Some of these discoveries are recent, however many date to the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some of these caches have been previously analyzed, however many have not. Artifact and cache analysis has undergone major changes in the last half a century. With the invention of new technologies and recent discoveries combined with experimental archaeology and the accumulated knowledge of the scientific community new patterns have emerged in the archaeological record. In conjunction with these new patterns archaeologists find new questions to consider and ponder. Petalas blades have long been thought to be used for the processing of anadromous and other migratory fish. Through research, analysis, experimentation, and the production of a number of GIS maps this hypothesis has fallen into question. Some of these argillite caches were undoubtedly used for the processing of fish (migratory and non-migratory); however others were definitely not used to this end and were perhaps instead instruments of trade.

Guercin, Richard J. (George Washington National Forest)

Playthings in the Yard: A Summary of the 2009 Excavations at Walnut Valley Farm

Autumn 2009 marked the second year of excavations at Walnut Valley Farm in Surry, VA. Whereas the previous year's excavations were focused on the slave cabin at Walnut Valley Farm, 2009 entailed excavations at a building to the rear of the manor house which initially was classified as a kitchen. This paper will focus on the results from the 2009 excavations. Additionally, the adaptive reuse of the structure and its evolution from a cabin elsewhere on the property to what appears to be a double occupancy servant's quarters will be discussed. To close out the paper the author will attempt to tie in the discovery of small finds, in the form of children's playthings, and how they were used to enculturate children into the society's gender roles.

Harpole, Thane H. (Fairfield Foundation)

See: Brown, David A.

Harris, Matthew D. (JMA Inc.)

See: Means, Bernard K.

Haynes, John H. (Marine Corps Base Quantico)

Quantico: Crossroads of Geology If Not Prehistory

Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia stretches some 15 miles from the Potomac River inland. Covering 103 square miles the installation includes parts of three physiographic provinces, which includes a diverse geology. Despite this diversity in potential tool quality stone, prehistoric tool makers appear to have drawn from a comparatively small repertoire of material types selected for tool making. Site lithic materials inventories strongly reflect the most abundant tool quality stone for a given area, with transitions apparent in distances as little as two kilometers from stone sources. Geologic formations from which stone and other mineral resources found at Quantico and used by Pre-Colonial Native Americans shall be discussed described in regional context. Site data shall be summarized, and the implications of these preliminary findings for hypotheses concerning trade and settlement/mobility patterns discussed.

Hayward, Anne T. (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

See: Walter, Kelley M.

Hendrix, Jess (Coastal Carolina University) and Andrew Rayborn (Coastal Carolina University)

Excavations of a 19th century Cabin at the Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina.

Site 38GE560, located in Georgetown County, SC, was once a plantation worked by enslaved Africans. During prehistoric times, Native Americans occupied the area, which lies along the Great Pee Dee River. A CRM survey and data recovery reported in 2006 found several unidentified features, but investigations focused on an area to be impacted by construction. In 2010, Coastal Carolina University conducted an archaeological field school to investigate a large feature mapped during the previous survey. After excavating 1mX1m units on and around the feature, it is evident that the site was occupied from colonial times through the 1930's.

Hodges, Charles T. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and William H. Moore (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Virginia State Salvage of Sir George Yeardley's 1623 Moat or "Trench" at 44P65, and Site Conservation at 44PG 64 Pooley's Parsonage or Piersey's Manor

This Spring two archaeological sites, 44PG64, Abraham Piersey's Manor House and 44PG65, Sir George Yeardley's Artillery Fort both at Flowerdew along the tidal James River in Prince George County, Virginia were salvaged or conserved. This work was conducted by WMCAR through the Virginia Division of Historic Resources State Salvage Funds. At 44PG65 a sophisticated Borough Fort was built sometime between 1618 and 1623 in association with the Second Anglo-Powhatan War and fears of European rival incursions. State Salvage of the moat and other eastern fort features was due to a rising water table in already perched soils, shoreline erosion, and the site's attachment to advertised property sales that could endanger site protection now current through Harrison family patronage and archaeological permissions. WMCAR archaeologists exposed 53 feet of a moat or fortification trench averaging at least 5 feet wide with sloping sidewalls and a flat bottom and spanning between a heavily fortified entrance and a demi-bastion. 44PG64 contains the earliest permanent rural domestic house foundation in early Virginia and is accordingly the Grandfather of all rural elite great plantation houses. Dating around 1625 the interrupted sill foundation was made mostly of imported silt stone but also contained quartzite cobbles and brick.

Hranicky, Wm. Jack (RPA)

Adena, Hopewell, and Fort Ancient Aspects in Prehistoric Maryland and Virginia

This illustrated paper discusses the Woodland Period as it appeared in Maryland and Virginia and shows cultural attributes that originated in the Ohio River valley. Distribution of lithics, cultural resources, and mortuary practices are mapped showing regional differences in settlement, exchange patterns, languages, chronologies, and lasting influences with Virginia Native Americans to the time of Captain John Smith. Exchange and resource exploitations by Ohio cultures are the basic premises that are presented. While these terms are vague archaeologically, specific resource exploitations and exchange systems are discussed, such as mica, slate, shell, copper, obsidian, etc.

Israel, Stephen S. (Central Chapter, Archeological Society of Maryland)

Pine Valley Park: A Late Archaic Camp Site in a headwater wetland habitat, in Carroll County, Maryland.

Recent field investigations at the Pine Valley Park Site undertaken by Central Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., has discovered a single component Late Archaic Camp Site in the Maryland Piedmont. The small plow zone site, located in elevated rolling hills with dependable fast flowing headwater springs and a wetlands stream habitat in a small protected basin, is comprised of narrow blade stem points, small side and corner-notched points, broad blade knives, shallow basin pits, one with an unmodified AMS radiocarbon date of 3900±40 years BP. The absence of broad blade points and soap stone vessels or fragments, may place the Pine Valley Park Site in the Late Archaic, but not at the tail end of the Piedmont Late Archaic. Future field investigation will focus on augering the former wetland habitat, now drained and filled-in, to defined its former size, along with recovering additional diagnostics tools, shallow pit features and radiocarbon samples; to augment the existing data base on the Late Archaic Period's small headwater stream ecosystems and cultural heritage history in rural Carroll County, Maryland.

Johnson, Janet (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Beginnings of Historical Archaeology in Pennsylvania

The Frontier Forts and Trails Survey conducted under the WPA was a focused effort to merge early historical records and archaeology in documenting colonial and French forts in Pennsylvania. This early effort was instrumental in the preservation of these important sites and the artifacts produced were tangible evidence to which the public could connect. Repositories for these artifacts were often in the communities necessitating current research as to the location and condition of collections, which will permit a concentrated examination and documentation of artifacts which have received minimal attention in the past.

Johnson, Michael (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Who Were the Dogue/Moyomps?

When compared with other Virginia tribes, relatively little detailed information is currently known about the last tribe to occupy Fairfax and Prince William counties in Northern Virginia. This presentation will provide currently known data, sparse as it is, on Dogue/Moyomps words, history, prehistory and potential territory. Did they speak an Algonquian, Iroquoian or Siouan language? The approach will be address alternative hypotheses, which appear to muddy the water. The paper concludes that is a good thing.

Johnson, William C. (Westmoreland Archaeological Society, Chapter 23, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology), Jay Babich (deceased) and Natalie Kirshner Shawl

The Kirshner Site (36Wm213): A Preliminary Reassessment of a Multiple Monongahela Component Site

The Kirshner site (36Wm213) site includes two Monongahela villages. The Monongahela occupation consists of two approximately concentric house rings first reported in Babich et al. (1996). A series of recently run radiocarbon AMS assays on carbonized maize kernels and bean cotyledons from multiple contexts associated with both domestic zones demonstrates that the two house rings were not contemporaneous and, in fact, that the outer house ring was occupied ca. 200 calibrated years after the inner ring. Early analysis of a small sample of the ceramics from contexts associated with both villages support the relative age of both house rings although there is clear mixing of artifactual material including ceramics from both occupations, primarily because the outer ring of domestic structures and associated features was constructed on top of the midden deposits associated with the earlier village. Differences in house configurations and sizes and storage structures forms and locations between the two house rings are discussed. Preliminary comparisons of differences in ceramic surface finish preferences, in vessel lip decoration frequencies and application techniques, and in cordage twist direction frequencies are also presented. Ceramic and cordage twist attribute data reported in the preliminary paper (Babich et al. 1996) are irrelevant now as they were largely based on ceramics derived from contexts with ambiguous domestic zone associations or on those without specific provenience.

Jones, Joe B. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Archaeological Survey and the Interpretive Potential of Hidden Resources Surrounding Historic Ker Place, Onancock, Virginia

Ker Place is a historic manor house that was built at the turn of the nineteenth century by John Shepherd Ker and his wife Agnes Corbin Ker as the seat for their 365 acres in Accomack County. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has served as a museum since it was purchased in 1960 by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society (ESVHS). Documents reveal that the manor house was once part of a domestic complex that included at least five outbuildings, as well as formal gardens and landscaping. Given an interest in expanding public interpretation of Ker Place to include information about dependencies and the potential restoration of formal gardens, ESVHS commissioned the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research to complete a systematic archaeological survey and assessment of the 3.2-acre core property in May, 2010. The results offer significant information that can guide appropriate development or restoration of the property in a manner sensitive to the future treatment of archaeological resources and their interpretation.

Knepper, Dennis (Versar, Inc.)

See: Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell

Largy, Tonya Baroody (Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Harvard University) and Mitchell T. Mulholland (University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services)

Pilgrim Subsistence: a Seventeenth Century Profile from the John and Priscilla Alden House, Duxbury, Massachusetts

In the late 1960s, popular archaeologist Roland Wells Robbins excavated a seventeenth century house site in Duxbury, Massachusetts, believed to have been built and occupied by John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Elizabeth Alden Little traced her ancestry to this important colonial family, and the results of archaeological studies conducted at the Alden House were among her many interests. This paper describes the archaeological faunal materials (bones and shell) recovered from the site by Robbins, and what variables had to be considered in the interpretation of their meaning. Much of the bone came from the house foundation fill in which Native American and European American artifacts were mixed, presenting a challenge for interpretation. The study resulted in the identification of a wide range of wild and domestic species of mammals and birds, and several varieties of shellfish remains. The assemblage has revealed insights into potential 17th century Colonial and Native foodways, while taking into consideration the processes that led to the accumulation and preservation of the remains. The current study has also provided information about the size of early domestic species during Pilgrim times, and illustrates the potential research value in collections from the past.

Lattanzi, Greg (New Jersey State Museum)

The First Stimulus Package: The WPA and the New Jersey Indian Site Survey

Between 1936 and 1941 the Indian Site Survey, a Works Projects Administration relief program, identified numerous sites and conducted archaeological investigations throughout the state of New Jersey. These excavations were sponsored by the New Jersey State Museum and directed by Dr. Dorothy Cross. This massive project, not only identified hundreds of amazing sites, but also excavated one of the most significant prehistoric settlements in the Middle Atlantic region - the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark. This paper looks at the Indian Site Survey program and how it provided a more comprehensive picture of New Jersey's prehistoric past.

Libbon, Jonathan (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Life in the Woods: A Study of Material Culture and the Documentary Record from a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in the Allegheny National Forest

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at Duhring, Pennsylvania (ANF-1) was the first of 14 camps in the Allegheny National Forest and the second camp to be built in the United States. Unlike the vast majority of CCC camps in the United States, ANF-1 has many of its structures still standing and intact. Through detailed archaeological excavations, interviews with surviving veterans who served at the camp and documentary research, including two years of the camp's newspapers, life at ANF-1 can be reconstructed. The results of this investigation will then be compared with other CCC camps across the country as well as Great Depression residential sites, to understand a general pattern of material culture that signifies CCC camps as a whole. Overall this study provides a unique opportunity to examine life during the Great Depression through the lens of poor, young men put to work rebuilding this great nation.

Lowery, Darrin L. (Smithsonian Institution Museum of Natural History)

A Geologic Understanding of Archaeological Landscapes in the Coastal Zone: Specific Examples in the Middle Atlantic Region

Long-term investigations have revealed the complex nature of archaeological landscapes associated with the coastal zone. In this complex physiographic setting, it is extremely important to address the local geology before you attempt any archaeological interpretations (i.e., prehistoric demographics, site function, and site patterning) for a particular study area. Lack of a geologic background will result in misconceptions of ancient human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, as well as, trade and exchange models. Specific site examples will be presented that highlight these claims.

Madden, Michael J. (George Washington National Forest)

44SY162: A Preliminary Look at an Early Middle Woodland Site and Chesopian Culture

Within the confines of this paper the author will attempt to illustrate the results of testing at 44SY162, explain the occupation of the site locale by an Early Middle Woodland people and how this all fits into the formation and expansion of early Chesopian culture.

Magoon, Dane (Cultural Resources, Inc.)

The Hatch Site (44PG51): A Study of Cranial and Postcranial Paleopathology

The Hatch Site (44PG51) is one of the few late prehistoric archaeological sites in coastal Virginia where the number of individual human interments has far outnumbered the population associated with secondary ossuary burial. Papers presented at the MAAC meetings over the last two years have reviewed burial patterning, associated artifacts, site chronology, paleodemography, and the presence and frequency of indicators of diet and physiological stress such as carious lesions and linear enamel hypoplasias. This paper will present descriptive information on the paleopathological lesions observed throughout the human skeletal remains, and compare that information with data from other Late Woodland sites located in coastal Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Mahoney, Shannon S. (College of William and Mary)

Archaeology and the Black Freedom Movement: Charles' Corner, Virginia, 1863-1918

After the Civil War, newly freed African American families settled an area on Virginia's Lower Peninsula that came to be known as Charles' Corner. Over the course of the next fifty years, residents developed substantial homesteads and perennial incomes by working as oysterers, farmers, and housekeepers. Although most residents were able to purchase their property by the end of the nineteenth century through accumulated wealth, families were forced to relocate after the land was commandeered by presidential proclamation in 1918 in order to create the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station. Although the Navy demolished the superstructures almost immediately, the secure environment and lack of development on the Weapons Station preserved the Charles' Corner homesteads as archaeological sites. Consequently, these sites encapsulate a finite and precarious period of African American history (1863 – 1918) when socioeconomic networks provided stability for residents. During this presentation, I will summarize the results of archaeological assessments conducted on the sites by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. and discuss the significance of the results for both archaeologists and Charles' Corner descendants.

Manson, C. Niel (COL Howard MacCord Chapter, ASV.)

Sourcing Preferred Lithics of the Keyser Site

Following up on work performed in 1938 at the Late Woodland Keyser Site in Page County, Virginia, the U. S. Forest Service decided to reinvestigate the site again applying modern excavation techniques. Field work was conducted from 2003 to 2007. Results of the subsequent analysis conducted in 2009-2010 revealed a functional preference for specific lithics. Several on-line tools were used during this search, which may be of use to those interested in locating lithic sources. While a search for the source of the lithics utilized at Keyser is still ongoing results may be available by the time this paper is presented.

Martin, Alexandra G. (College of William and Mary) and Christopher J. Shephard (College of William and Mary)

Strategic Native Responses to Colonial Landscapes: A Comparative Review

Strategies of colonial land use allowed indigenous actors to express cultural continuity within specific Native lifeways. Historical archaeology provides us unique methods with which to consider Native responses to colonization. This presentation compares the 17th and 18th century colonial situations of southeastern New England with eastern Virginia. Our comparative approach allows us to see beyond event-driven historical narratives by considering cultural contexts and conjunctures. Focusing on archaeological theories of memory, identity, and landscape, we challenge traditional histories of the vanishing Indian, Natives as passive recipients of culture, and the civilized/savage dichotomy. Dynamic post-contact frontiers enabled individuals, both Native and English, to negotiate identities based on their own social memories.

McConaughy, Mark (Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation)

The CCC at Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359), Warren County, Pennsylvania

Excavations of Sugar Run Mound (36Wa359), Warren County Pennsylvania were conducted in late 1941 by a CCC crew under the direction of Wesley Bliss. They uncovered three separate mound building episodes at the site. Bliss published a short article about Sugar Run Mound in 1942 as he was heading off to World War II. After WW II, Edmund Carpenter included a description of the Sugar Run Mound excavations in an unpublished report of CCC projects he had organized for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Substantive descriptions of the Sugar Run Mound excavations were not published until after Mark McConaughy and Janet Johnson inventoried the Sugar Run Mound materials for NAGPRA compliance by the State Museum of Pennsylvania in the 1990s. Sugar Run Mound has proven to be an important Squawkie Hill Phase Hopewell site that is yielding a wealth of information about Hopewellian burial practices.

McHenry, Brenna (Virginia Commonwealth University)

New Deal Archaeology in Maryland

To date, very little research has been done on New Deal archaeology in Maryland. Archaeology underwent many changes in the United States during the Great Depression. Archaeology in Maryland experienced many of these changes, which so far have not been examined in great detail. Maryland archaeology was affected and influenced by everyday people in the 1930s and the social, economic, sexual, and racial issues they faced.

McHugh, Chris (Coastal Carolina University)

See: Mumford, Meghan

Means, Bernard K. (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.)

The Great Depression and Archaeology During New Deal in the Eastern U.S.

In this paper, an overview is presented of the impact that the Great Depression had on archaeology in the Eastern U.S. Particular attention is played to the various federal work relief programs that constituted President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal for America.

Means, Bernard K. (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.)

See: Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell

Means, Bernard K. (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.) and Matthew D. Harris (JMA Inc.)

Be Cool, Stay in School: The National Youth Administration and Archaeology in Pennsylvania During the New Deal

Americans today have at least a vague notion of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which celebrated its 75th anniversary in April 2010. And, many American archaeologists know that the discipline was fundamentally transformed in part because of WPA-funded work relief excavations across the country during the Great Depression. Few today recall the National Youth Administration (NYA) which was created shortly after the WPA and was targeted to younger Americans. One aim of the NYA was to provide young men and young women with work study opportunities, thus allowing them to stay in school. We will consider the use of NYA labor to investigate archaeological sites throughout Pennsylvania, including Daniel Boone's birthplace in Berks County, Fort Roberdeau in Blair County, and a survey of Montgomery and Chester Counties around Philadelphia. These NYA archaeological projects are more poorly known than those funded through the WPA, but their contributions are no less important.

Mills, Julia (Coastal Carolina University)

See: Weirich, Lindsay

Monroe, Elizabeth J. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Archaeological Evaluation of Two Sites Associated with the Colonial Port Community of Newtown

Under the sponsorship of the Virginia Department of Transportation, archaeological evaluations of two Colonial-era domestic sites, located in what is today the City of Norfolk, were conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research between December 15, 2009 and January 29, 2010. These sites are remnants of the port of Newtown, which was established in 1697 and flourished until the county courthouse was relocated to Kempsville in the late eighteenth century. The reversion of the lands in the vicinity of Newtown to agricultural purposes in some ways protected the layout of the town. Other early Virginia towns, such as Norfolk, Kempsville, and Hampton, have been continuously occupied and, through nearly constant building, rebuilding, wartime destruction, and expansion, the archaeological footprints of other colonial towns in the region have become highly fragmented or erased. While much of Newtown lies beneath houses and the interstate, the identification of a well, a borrow pit, and a backfilled cellar indicate that Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 remain relatively intact and accessible for additional research on colonial urban sites.

Moore, William H. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

See: Hodges, Charles T.

Moore, Will (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Site 44WB131: Results of Archaeological Survey and Limited Testing within the Historical Campus Utilities Improvement Project at The College of William and Mary

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological survey and limited testing of alternatives for installation of new underground utilities across the campus of the College of William and Mary from May-December, 2009. The study resulted in the identification of a continuous subsurface artifact scatter, multiple activity areas, and subsurface features associated with the remains of at least six historic structures. Ultimately the results of the investigation provided the basis for the first comprehensive documentation of the multi-component archaeological site comprising the historic campus.

Mulholland, Mitchell T. (University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services)

See: Largy, Tonya Baroody

Mumford, Meghan (Coastal Carolina University) and Chris McHugh (Coastal Carolina University)
Salvage Investigations of the Government Shipyard of Conway Borough, South Carolina.

The Government Shipyard of Conway Borough site is located along the banks of the Waccamaw River and Kingston Lake. A large amount of naval stores was initially found in a spoil pile produced by a utility company. Along with the stratigraphic evidence revealed by the utility trench, recovered artifacts suggested activities associated with shipbuilding, and the transport of processed pine rosin essential to the shipbuilding industry. The variety of artifacts suggests that the operation of the shipyard would have occurred from the mid 1800s into the early 1900s during the heyday of the city's turpentine industry.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Blind Tom and Little Jack: Searching for the Historic Manahoac

After the first documented European encounter with the Manahoac of the Upper Rappahannock River valley in 1608, references to identified Indian communities in this region are extremely limited. Yet, local court records as late as the mid-18th century include cases involving "Sapony" who were arrested for a variety of crimes against frontier English and German settlements, including livestock theft and 'burning the woods.' This presentation provides a review of these incidents and their locations in relation to archaeologically known Late Woodland or Contact Period sites, particularly those listed by Smith as "Kings Houses" and investigated by Bushnell (1935). It is argued that several of these ancestral Manahoac settlement areas were cores around which small, family-based groups continued to live for decades after the Manahoac as a people are believed to have abandoned the Piedmont and migrated northward with the Tuscarora.

Nass, Jr., John P. (California University of Pennsylvania)

Prehistoric Farming, Soil Associations and Associated Technologies of Cultivation in the Central and Upper Ohio River Valley

Evidence of prehistoric farming in the form of cultigens has been recovered from numerous sites across portions of the central and upper Ohio River Valley. While our understanding of the role of farming and the range of plant constituents involved within the subsistence of prehistoric societies continues to evolve, our understanding of certain variables such as tillable soils, farming techniques and the "technologies of cultivation" have received much less attention in the literature. Such technologies include storage facilities, processing equipment and gardening or cultivation tools. Each of these technologies is examined and their correlation with soil associations evaluated, with special attention given to the types of gardening or cultivation tools found at Late Prehistoric sites in the upper Ohio River Valley. Finally, I will offer some thoughts regarding the noticeable absence of gardening tools from settlements at which cultigens have been recovered.

Neeley, Stephanie (Longwood University)

See: Bates, Brian

O'Neill, Patrick (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Field Results from Kittiewan Plantation Archaeology Week 2010

Nine days of excavations at Kittiewan Plantation in June 2010 yielded the location of a possible late 18th to 19th century external kitchen. The base of the chimney and footers were uncovered as well as the recovery of many domestic and architectural artifacts. Investigations also resulted in finding the possible locations of a dairy, slave quarters, and smokehouse.

Quantock, Peter C. (University of Denver)

See: Walter, Kelley M.

Rayborn, Andrew (Coastal Carolina University)

See: Hendrix, Jess

Roach, Beth (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation)

Interpretation, Volunteerism, and the Cultural History of Chippokes Plantation

The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of how the use of archaeology, interpretation, and volunteerism, have improved the overall depiction of history at Chippokes Plantation, which demonstrates how its various peoples represent Chesopean society through its various pre-colonial and historic periods.

Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell (Versar, Inc.), Dennis Knepper (Versar, Inc.), Bernard K. Means (Virginia Commonwealth University/Versar, Inc.), Chris Bowen (Versar, Inc.) and Brian Crane (Versar, Inc.)

Archaeological Site Monitoring, A Case Study from Northern Virginia

Historic preservation legislation requires federal agencies to not only inventory and evaluate archaeological resources but also to monitor their condition. Due to manpower and funding limitations, inventory and evaluation tasks are typically given priority while site monitoring is often neglected. When site monitoring is undertaken it is rarely conducted in a consistent manner. Archaeologists from Versar, under a grant from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, developed a set of protocols and data collection forms to approach standardization of the monitoring process. While aimed specifically at Department of Defense installations, the system has broad implications for monitoring sites beyond federal properties. The protocols developed in the study were evaluated in a pilot program at Marine Corps Base Quantico, located in Fauquier, Prince William, and Stafford counties, Virginia.

Rosado, Michelle (George Washington National Forest)

Adaptive reuse of the "Chimney site" at Chippokes Plantation and its effect upon historical memories and interpretations

This paper will focus on the excavation of 44SY250 in Surry County, VA. The site was identified by a standing chimney which in recent history has been associated with a blacksmith shop. During a joint Passport in Time –ASV excavation it was discovered that the structure had originally been used as a dwelling during the last half of the 19th century. This paper will focus on the re-use and re-adaptation of structures across time and how these cultural events affect the historical memories of sites and their interpretations.

Shaffer, Gary D. (USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service)

Spatial Analyses of Sites with Soapstone in Maryland and the District of Columbia

This paper describes a series of spatial analyses recently conducted on the distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites in Maryland and the District of Columbia with soapstone artifacts. The research began with an intensive search of inventories and other sources to map such locations. An initial analysis concerns a map of all known sites with soapstone vessels and vessel sherds. Discussion follows on another map showing sites with non-vessel artifacts of soapstone. Studies of these maps compare the locations of nonquarry sites with those of soapstone quarries and the transportation corridors of streams. The paper considers the effect of variable survey coverage on conclusions. A final example of the spatial analyses evaluates possible connections between soapstone quarries and the few nonquarries with soapstone artifacts that are located near the rock sources.

Shawl, Natalie Kirshner

See: Johnson, William C.

Shephard, Christopher J. (College of William and Mary)

See: Martin, Alexandra G.

Smith, Jolene (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Archaeology of the Enslaved at Walnut Valley Cabin, Surry County, Virginia

During field seasons in 2008 and 2009, archaeologists from the USDA Forest Service, the Department of Historic Resources, and the University of Mary Washington excavated around one of few standing 19th century slave quarters in the Tidewater region of Virginia. The structure is associated with Walnut Valley Plantation and most likely dates from the first quarter of the 19th century. Volunteers from the Passport in Time program and the Archeological Society of Virginia as well as students from Mary Washington assisted in these excavations, conducting testing surrounding the quarter building and excavating several units immediately outside of the dwelling. Historical research on the plantation and analysis of material culture at Walnut Valley inform our understanding of plantation life on the south side of the James River during this period.

Spencer, Darla (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

Evidence for Siouan-Speaking Native Americans in Southern West Virginia Before European Contact

Recent research on the material culture of Native Americans who lived in southern West Virginia pre-European contact, in addition to early ethnohistoric accounts, oral traditions, and comparative linguistics, provides a compelling argument for Siouan occupation of the Kanawha Valley and southern West Virginia at this time. This paper will briefly discuss the evidence and current research.

Spinner, Sean (Richard Bland College)

See: Stevenson, Christopher M.

Stevenson, Christopher M. (Richard Bland College) and Sean Spinner (Richard Bland College)

Preliminary Experiments with Ceramic Rehydroxylation Dating

British material scientists have proposed a new dating method for ceramic materials (e.g. brick, tile) based upon the absorption of water over time. Founded upon numerous rehydroxylation experiments, it has been proposed that water will slowly accumulate over the centuries and follow a t (time)^{0.25} power law. We have replicated the rehydroxylation experiment using a Native American ceramic and a Late Colonial kaolin pipe stem of known age. The instrumentation configuration for the experiment is described, the results presented, and the potential sources of error discussed.

Tetrault, Tara (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office) and Ruth Troccoli (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

Housing the Archaeological Collections of Our Nation's Capital

The Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office (HPO) conducted a condition assessment and box contents inventory of archaeological collections owned by the District. The goal was to determine the curation space needs for a future, planned repository and to determine short term collection needs. Seven hundred and fifteen archival boxes of artifacts and records are currently accounted for and many are now located at the HPO. Both prehistoric and historic sites from Phase I -Phase III excavations are represented, and all resulted from compliance projects. The HPO serves as the District's State Historic Preservation Office, and seeks to curate the collections in a way that meets our federal mandate. During the course of this project we took possession from private entities collections that were at risk of being discarded. As a result we are tracking the locations of all previous surveys conducted here to insure they are preserved for the future.

Thurman, Mel

The Woodland Pattern and Space-Time Systematics for the Archaeology of the Eastern United States

Beginning with the formulations of W.C. McKern and Thorne Deuel, and continuing through Griffin and later workers, this paper reviews the different conceptualizations of "Woodland" (as both formal taxon and in space-time systematics). Failure to recognize the differential logical import of these various schema have had nefarious consequences for archaeology. Although this paper considers these consequences broadly, there is special emphasis on systematics for the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Troccoli, Ruth (Washington, D.C. Historic Preservation Office)

See: Tetrault, Tara

Turner, III, E. Randolph (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Werowocomoco and the 1570 Spanish Jesuit Mission in Virginia

In 1570 the Spanish established a short-lived Jesuit mission in Virginia believed to have been on the York River. Following a review of historical evidence for this mission, archaeological data are examined from the site of Werowocomoco just upriver, particularly from the context of the 16th century and the site's role as a possible social/sacred center at that time. This is contrasted to most modern interpretations based on central place theory of Werowocomoco during the early 17th century as the capital of a paramount chiefdom. It is argued that the location of the 1570 Spanish Jesuit mission very well may have been strategically chosen to place it in the proximity of Werowocomoco as a social/sacred center but not as a center having a demographic, economic, or military role. By adding time depth to Werowocomoco and its role among Virginia Algonkians not just for the early 17th century but earlier as well, the significance of central place theory appears less pronounced as a factor in its spatial placement. Evidence also is reviewed on the identity of Don Luis, a Powhatan, who under uncertain circumstances was picked up by the Spanish in ca. 1560, accompanied them back to the York River in 1570 to establish a mission, and within six months led local efforts in wiping out the mission.

Walter, Kelley M. (College of William and Mary), Peter C. Quantock (University of Denver) and Anne T. Hayward (Gibb Archaeological Consulting)

Low Density Archaic Sites: Are we finding but not recognizing them?

The Middle Archaic period is one of the least understood prehistoric periods in Maryland. Our knowledge of this period comes from few, predominately multicomponent, sites which have been used to define this period as one of increased diversity in projectile point types and toolkits, as well as one in which settlement shifted from coastal areas to the piedmont. The lack of sites may be explained by settlement patterns that were characterized by sites that were low-density due to their temporary usage. These sites are often dismissed as being no more than "lithic scatter" or are overlooked. Low-density sites are a neglected resource for studying this period, and offer manageable artifact assemblages and less complicated stratigraphy. The investigation of three such low-density sites using conventional methods reveals the value of these small deposits.

Weirich, Lindsay (Coastal Carolina University) and Julia Mills (Coastal Carolina University)

Archaeological Excavations on the 'Street': The Oaks Plantation, Brookgreen Gardens, South Carolina.

Coastal Carolina University Anthropology Field School excavated at The Oaks Plantation focusing on the homes of enslaved Africans occupied between 1730-1865. The site is located away from the plantation house and family cemetery, but there is also a long berm running parallel to, and further isolating the street. We photographed, mapped, and dug several shovel test pits on site. Also, we used GPR (ground-penetrating radar) to thoroughly study the area. Simultaneously we excavated the back of a cabin, chosen for its potential as an artifact-bearing unit, and as a way to understand what unwanted items people commonly discarded under the house and out of the back door.

Wieland, Lynne-Marie (Independent Researcher)

Fishing Industry at Richardson Park

Richardson Park is located on a ridge above Lake Mamasasco in Ridgefield, Connecticut. It was occupied from the Early Archaic to Contact. The site was most heavily used during the Late Archaic and it is during this period that hearths, dwellings, and storage pits are found. The site has several work areas, and a large variety of tools from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland. Among these tools are small points, thumbnail scrapers, and tiny semi lunar knives, found in association with small post molds found on the lake side of the site. There is also evidence of boat building a short distance away. As might be expected on a site located on a body of water, there is a fishing industry.

Wood, Karenne (University of Virginia and Virginia Foundation for the Humanities)

Who Owns the Past? Siouan Indian Peoples in Virginia and West Virginia

The mountain and piedmont regions of what we now call Virginia and West Virginia are the traditional homelands of Siouan-speaking tribes that lived there from several thousand to a few hundred years ago. This presentation introduces the archaeological presence and the known history of those peoples, their cultures, and their languages. Unlike the tribes of the coastal plain, the Siouan speakers had few interactions with English settlers before the eighteenth century. Protracted conflicts with Iroquoian tribes, and then with European settlers, caused many Siouan tribes to relocate from their homelands, which led early historians to believe that parts of the region were empty of human habitation. However, many Native groups remained in the area, continuing traditional practices, and today their descendants are reclaiming their cultures and telling the stories of their people.

ASV Chapter Abstract

Moldenhauer, Joey (New River Chapter, ASV)

Roanoke & New River Chapters

The valley chapters of Roanoke and the New River have been working closely together to provide stimulating and educational programs for ASV chapter members. A short slide presentation and review of these programs shows a concerted effort to provide technical and educational information from professional archeologist that helps ASV certification program participants satisfy their program requirements. These programs have included a lithic workshop, a field trip to a state archeological lab, and a flintknapping demonstration. Notifications of programs are emailed to members of both chapters which encourages an appeal to have a more regional archeological community. Both chapters work with state archeologist, Tom Klatka, who has helped tremendously in the coordination and direction of these endeavors.

Notes

Notes



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