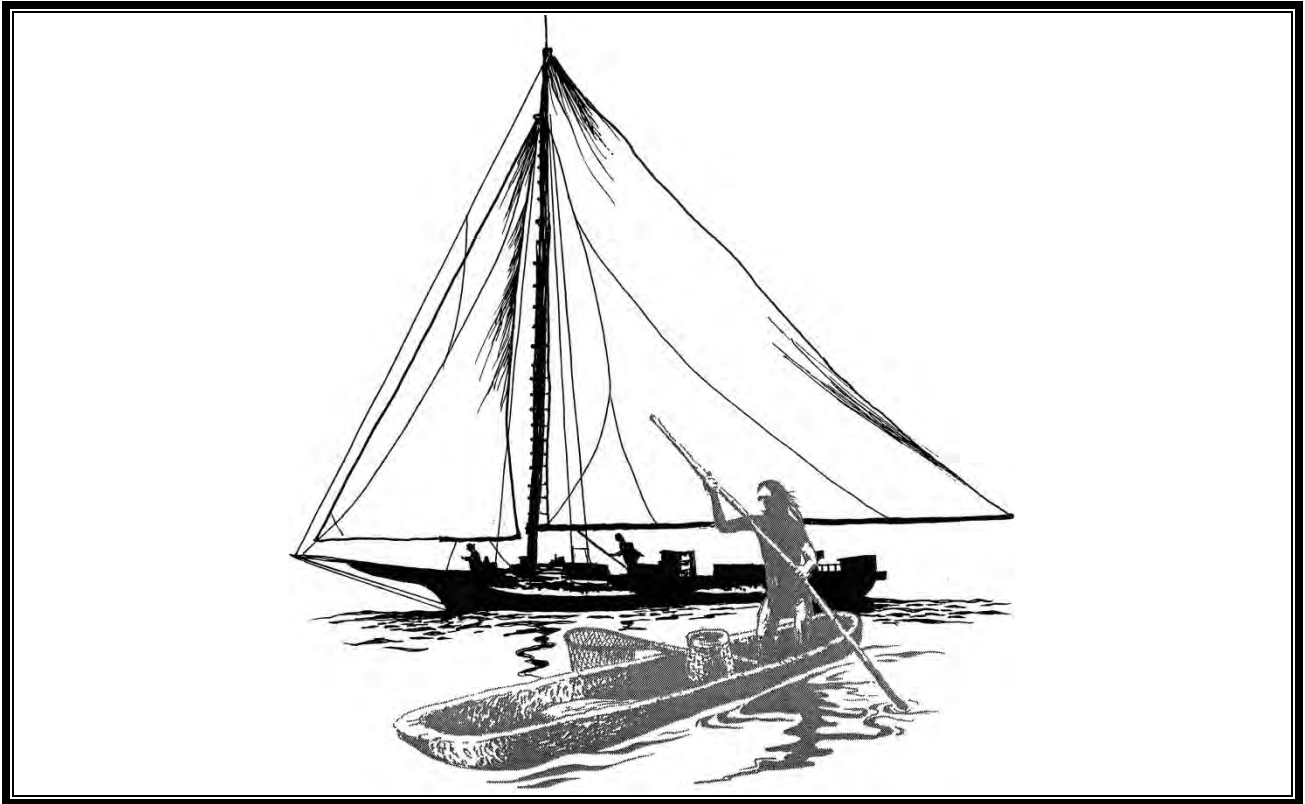


**81st Annual Meeting of the
Eastern States Archeological Federation**



October 30 – November 1, 2014

Solomons, Maryland

Welcome to Solomons

Claude Bowen
ASM President, 2012-2016

On behalf of the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) and our contributing partners, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 81st Eastern States Archeological Federation Annual Meeting. I want to begin by highlighting the efforts of a number of persons without whom this conference would not have happened.

First of all, I want to recognize and thank Emily Swain and Kate Birmingham, the Co-Program Chairs for organizing the sessions and presentations, as well as Stephen Israel and Jim Gibb for their year long effort in handling the many administrative details that needed to be addressed. Finally, I would be remiss if I did not also thank ASM members Dan Coates, Valerie Hall, Don Housely, and John Fiveash for their willingness to volunteer for key roles during the conference.

I urge you to take advantage of the Thursday tours to Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM), the MAC Lab, and Visitor Center. Not only does the JPPM provide many examples of leading edge technologies in conservation and laboratory analysis but it also has numerous prehistoric and early historic sites of interest. Historic St. Mary's City offers a wonderful opportunity to explore the second earliest European settlement in the State of Maryland.

The presentations from professionals, avocationalists, and students will shed light on many diverse topics, themes, and research areas in the Middle Atlantic region. Dr. Henry Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, Director of Research, will be the banquet speaker on Saturday evening. Dr. Miller is once again expected to deliver one of his trademark spirited and thought provoking presentations.

Over the past several years, ASM has concentrated efforts in creating student (college and high school) chapters. We are expecting between approximately 40 members of these chapters during portions of the conference. Preservation Maryland has provided ASM with a generous grant to pay for these young men and women to take part in ESAF 2014. I know that you will make them welcome.



Cover art by Roy H. Brown

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

President:	<i>Claude Bowen</i>
Vice-President:	<i>Laura Cripps</i>
Recording Secretary:	<i>Barbara Israel</i>
Membership Secretary:	<i>Jo Boodon</i>
Treasurer:	<i>Jim Gibb</i>
Journal Publication Committee:	<i>Dennis Curry (out going)</i>
Webmaster:	<i>John Fiveash</i>

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Mission Statement

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) is a statewide organization of lay and professional archeologists devoted to the study and conservation of Maryland Archeology.

Eastern States Archeological Federation 81st Annual Meeting Organizers

Meeting Coordinators:	<i>Claude Bowen</i> <i>Jim Gibb</i> <i>Stephen Israel</i>
Program Co-Chairs:	<i>Kate Birmingham</i> <i>Emily Swain</i>
Registration Coordinator:	<i>Stephen Israel</i>
Books and Exhibit Chair:	<i>Dan Coates</i>

Eastern States Archeological Federation Executive Board

President:	<i>Amanda Valko</i>
President-Elect:	<i>Kurt Carr</i>
Corresponding Secretary:	<i>Martha Potter Otto</i>
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ESAF MEMBER SOCIETIES

Archaeological Society of Connecticut
Archeological Society of Maryland
Archeological Society of Virginia
Massachusetts Archaeological Society
New England Antiquities Research Association
New York Archaeological Association
Rhode Island Archaeological Society
Vermont Archaeological Society

Archaeological Society of Delaware
Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Maine Archaeological Society
New Brunswick Archaeological Society
New Hampshire Archaeological Society
Ohio Archaeological Council
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
West Virginia Archeological Society



ESAF 2014 Sponsors

The ESAF 2014 Annual Meeting was made possible, in part, by contributions from the following organizations.

Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

Beta Analytic

CHRS, Inc.

Council for Maryland Archeology

Hunter Research

Louis Berger Cultural Group

Preservation Maryland, Inc.

Southern Maryland Heritage Area Consortium and the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Special thanks to:

Dr. Patricia Samford, Director, and **Ed Chaney**, Deputy Director of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum for leading the Thursday morning tours of their archaeological facilities.

Dr. Tim Riordan, Director of Archaeology, **Silas Hurry**, Curator, and **Ruth Mitchell**, Senior Staff Archaeologist at Historic St. Mary's City for leading the Thursday afternoon tour of Historic St. Mary's City, Maryland's first capital.

C. Douglass Alves, Jr., Director of the Calvert Marine Museum for leading the Friday evening tour of the Calvert Marine Museum exhibits.

Valerie Hall and to the donors to the ASM Silent Auction. The money raised from the ASM Silent Auction benefits the ASM Analysis Fund.

General Information

REGISTRATION: Meeting registration is required for all events including Thursday tours and receptions, and Saturday banquet.

The registration/information desk is located at the west end of the Patuxent Concourse and will be open Thursday 5:00 – 7:00 pm; Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm; and Saturday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm.

NAME TAGS: Your name badge is coded according to the events for which you have registered. Please wear it at all ESAF functions.

BOOK ROOM: The Parkers Creek Room, with exhibits and book sales, will be open from 8:00 am – 5:00 pm on Friday and from 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Saturday. (Vendors may set up Thursday evening, all exhibits and books must be removed by 5:00 pm on Saturday.)

SILENT AUCTION: ASM is holding a silent auction in the book room on Friday and Saturday. Money from the silent auction benefits the ASM Analysis Fund.

T-SHIRTS: ESAF 2014 T-shirts can be purchased at \$15 each in the exhibit/publication room.

SESSIONS: Sessions will be held in the Hunting Creek Room and St. Leonard Creek Room.

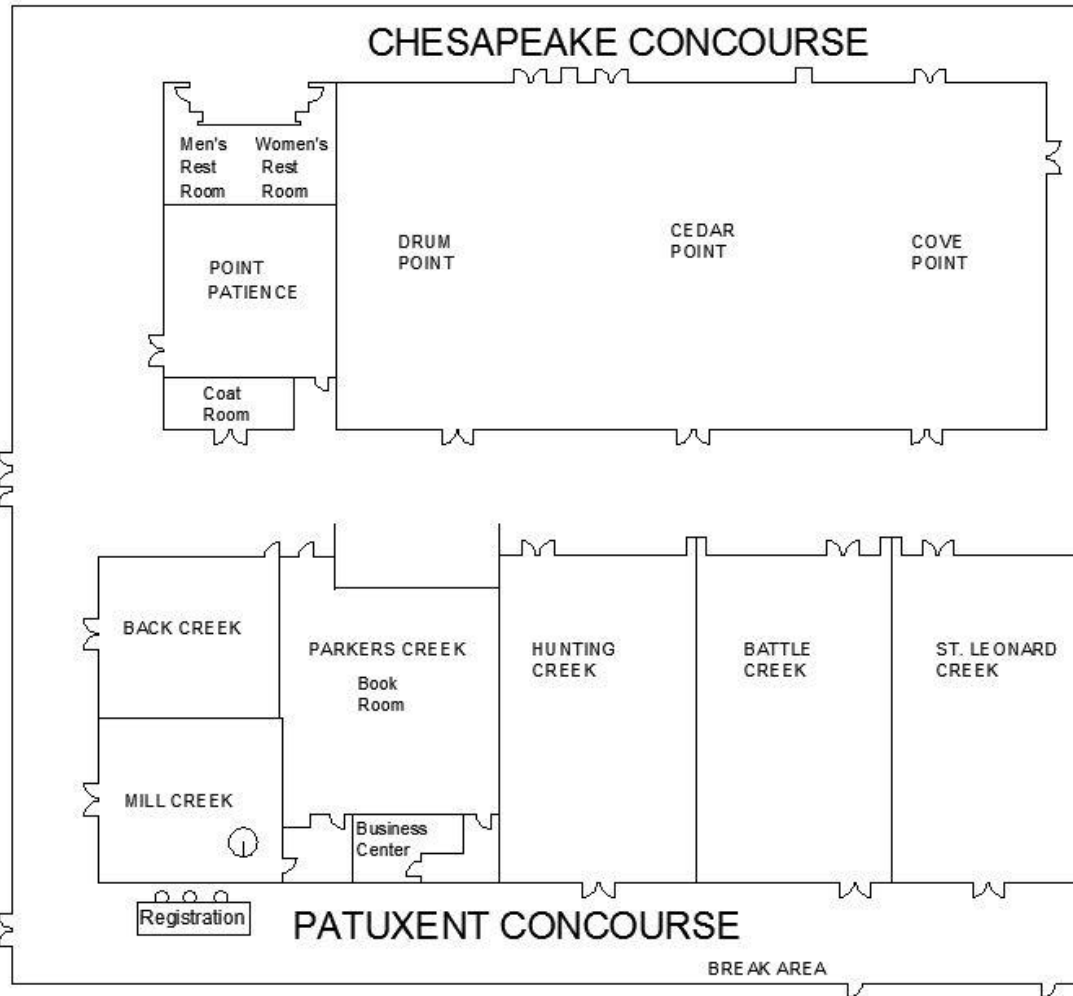
HOSPITALITY SUITE: A hospitality suite, located in Room 321, will be open to all meeting participants Thursday evening for the President's Reception from 8:00 – 10:00 pm and Friday evening for the Annual Canadian-American Friendship Party from 9:00 – 11:00 pm.

ESAF BUSINESS MEETING: ESAF's General Business Meeting is open to all members. The meeting will take place Saturday from 4:00 – 5:00 pm in the Mill Creek Room.

ESAF BANQUET: The banquet is scheduled for Saturday at 7:00 pm, with a social hour and cash bar starting at 6:00 pm. Your name badge is coded for the banquet if you registered in advance. Additional places at the banquet may be available; if interested, please inquire at the registration table. The banquet includes a buffet with chicken, seafood, salad, starches, seasonal vegetables, and dessert. You may attend the lecture following the banquet without attending the banquet. The lecture starts at 8:00 pm.

**81st Annual Meeting
Eastern States Archeological Federation**

Holiday Inn Hotel Floorplan/Meeting Rooms



Patuxent Concourse: Meeting Registration

Hunting Creek Room: Opening remarks, Sessions 1, 2, 4, 6 & 9

St. Leonard Creek Room: Sessions 3, 5, 7, 8, & 10

Mill Creek Room: ESAF Board Luncheon Meeting & General Business Meeting

Parkers Creek Room: Book and Exhibit Room, Poster Session

Holiday Inn Suite 321: President's Reception, Canadian-American Friendship Party

Patuxent Ballroom: Banquet and Lecture

Hosted by
The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.

Program at a Glance

DAY	TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
Thursday, October 30	8:15 am – 12:00 pm	Tour of Jefferson Patterson Park (free)	10515 Mackall Rd, St. Leonard, MD 20685
	2:00 – 5:00 pm	Tour of Historic St. Mary's City (\$5 reduced admission)	18559 Hogaboom Ln, St. Mary's City, MD 29686
	5:00 – 7:00 pm	Meeting Registration	Patuxent Concourse
	8:00 – 10:00 pm	President's Reception	Holiday Inn Suite 321
Friday am, October 31	8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Meeting Registration	Patuxent Concourse
	8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Book Room	Parkers Creek Room
	8:15 am	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Hunting Creek Room
	8:30 – 9:50 am	Session 1: Indigenous Landscapes of the Chesapeake	Hunting Creek Room
	8:30 – 11:50 am	Session 3: East Coast Shell Middens	St. Leonard Creek Room
	10:10 – 11:30 am	Session 2: D.C. Archeology	Hunting Creek Room
	11:30 am – 1:30 pm	ESAF Executive Board Luncheon	Mill Creek Room
Friday pm, October 31	1:30 – 2:50 pm	Session 3 (continued)	St. Leonard Creek Room
	1:30 – 4:50 pm	Session 4: Contributing Papers in Maryland Archaeology	Hunting Creek Room
	3:10 – 4:50 pm	Session 5: Recent Landscape and Garden Archaeology in New Jersey	St. Leonard Creek Room
	1:00 – 4:00 pm	Poster Session	Parkers Creek Room
	7:00 – 9:00 pm	Reception	Calvert Marine Museum
	9:00 – 11:00 pm	Canadian-American Friendship Party	Holiday Inn Suite 321
Saturday am, November 1	8:00 am – 5:00 pm	Meeting Registration	Patuxent Concourse
	8:00 am – 4:00 pm	Book Room	Parkers Creek Room
	8:00 – 10:20 am	Session 6: Chesapeake Bay Archaeological Consortium	Hunting Creek Room
	8:00 – 10:00 am	Session 7: Lives Wrought in the Furnace	St. Leonard Creek Room
	10:20 am – 12:20 pm	Session 8: War of 1812 in the Chesapeake and Beyond	St. Leonard Creek Room
Saturday pm, November 1	10:40 am – 12:00 pm	Session 9: Contributing Papers	Hunting Creek Room
	1:30 – 4:50 pm	Session 9 (continued)	Hunting Creek Room
	1:30 – 3:10 pm	Session 10: Pig Point on the Patuxent	St. Leonard Creek Room
	4:00 – 5:00 pm	ESAF General Business Meeting	Mill Creek Room
	6:00 pm	Social Hour and Cash Bar	Patuxent Ballroom
	7:00 pm	Banquet	Patuxent Ballroom
8:00 pm	Dr. Henry M. Miller: <i>Exploring Maryland's Lost "Metropolis": Four Decades of Archaeology at St. Mary's City</i>	Patuxent Ballroom	

SESSION SCHEDULE

****denotes student paper competition presentation**

THURSDAY, October 30, 2014

8:15 am – 5 pm Tours. Jefferson Patterson Park, MAC Lab and Visitor Center Exhibits and Historic St. Mary's City. Meet in front of the Holiday Inn at 8:15 am. Self driving and carpooling.

8:45 am – 12 pm Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum: 10515 Mackall Rd., St. Leonard, MD 20685

www.jefpat.org

Lunch in Solomons or at Lexington Park (self pay).

2:00 pm to 5:00 pm. Guided Tour of Historic St. Mary's City. Reduced \$5 Admission fee. Maps and brochures to be provided.

Historic St. Mary's City: 18559 Hogaboom Lane, St. Mary's City, MD 20686

www.stmaryscity.org

4:00 pm – 7:00 pm Book Room Setup (Parkers Creek Room)

5:00 pm – 7:00 pm Registration Desk Open. (Patuxent Concourse)

8:00 pm – 10:00 pm President's Reception. (Holiday Inn Suite 321)

Hosted by ASM Central and Upper Patuxent Chapters.

FRIDAY, October 31, 2014

8:00 am – 5:00 pm Meeting Registration (Patuxent Concourse)

8:00 am – 5:00 pm Book Room (Parkers Creek Room)

8:15 am Welcoming and Opening Remarks (Hunting Creek Room),
Amanda Valko, ESAF President, and Claude Bowen, ASM President

Friday Morning: Hunting Creek Room

Session 1: Indigenous Landscapes of the Chesapeake

8:30 am – 9:50 am

Chair: Virginia Busby

8:30 *The Piscataway Landscape Survey: Collaborative Archaeology.* **Julia King** (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

8:50 *Captain John Smith, American Indians and the Indigenous Landscape of the Upper Nanticoke River, Delaware.* **Daniel R. Griffith** (Griffith Archaeological Consulting) and **Virginia Busby** (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

9:10 *"...[T]he fixed habitation of the most potent nations of the Indians on the Eastern Shore" : Chicone Village and Contact Period Landscapes.* **Virginia Busby** (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

9:30 *The Piscataway Indian Fort on Heater's Island.* **Dennis Curry** (Maryland Historical Trust)

Friday Morning: Hunting Creek Room
Session 2: D.C. Archeology
10:10 am – 11:30 am

Chair: Ruth Troccoli

Session Abstract: Current topics in the District of Columbia, including methodological approaches, current projects, and public archaeology.

- 10:10 *The Urban Archeology Corps: A 21st Century Approach to Engaging Youth in National Parks.* **Kate Birmingham** (National Capital Parks-East, National Park Service)
- 10:30 *The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations.* **Elizabeth Crowell** (Fairfax County Park Authority)
- 10:50 *Paleoindians, Geoarchaeology, and GIS Cut-and-Fill Analysis.* **Charde Reid** (DC Historic Preservation Office)
- 11:10 *Cemeteries in City Parks? Yikes!* **Ruth Troccoli** (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Friday Morning: St. Leonard Creek Room
Session 3: East Coast Shell Middens
8:30 am – 2:50 pm

Chairs: M. Gabriel Hrynck and Matthew Betts

Session Abstract: Shell middens attracted some of the earliest archaeological investigations in North America and have remained a focus of archaeological research on the East Coast for over a century. This reflects their unique archaeological visibility and taphonomic benefits, which result in a detailed record of coastal economies, settlement patterns, and culture history. However, sea-level rise and increased storm frequencies have created an archaeological crisis in shell midden studies and a looming cultural catastrophe, as heritage is literally being swept out to sea. In this session, we invite papers that consider new approaches to the challenges and opportunities presented by shell midden sites along the Eastern Seaboard. We wish to facilitate a dialogue about culture historical, methodological, or theoretical treatments of shell midden sites, reinterpretations of old debates or datasets, approaches to managing submerged and eroding sites, dating and geophysical techniques, the analysis of shell and other animal remains, the study of settlement patterns and seasonality, and insights into ritual and tradition.

- 8:30 *An Economic History of the Maritime Woodland Period in Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia.* **Matthew Betts** (Canadian Museum of History) and **Meghan Burchell** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- 8:50 *From Oysters to Mussels: Evaluating Mollusk Species Shift in a Pre-Contact Shell Midden on the Northumberland Strait.* **Michelle Lelievre** (The College of William and Mary)
- 9:10 *Shell Middens and Historical Ecology in Fishing Bay, Eastern Shore, Maryland.* **Leslie Reeder-Myers** (Smithsonian Institution), **Torben Rick** (Smithsonian Institution), **Gregory Henkes** (Johns Hopkins University), **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution), and **John Wah** (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)
- 9:30 *People of the Clam: Shellfish and Diet in the Coastal Maine Late Archaic and Ceramic Period.* **Arthur Spiess** (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)
- 9:50 **BREAK**
- 10:10 *Continuity, Change, Complexity, and Organization during the Late Archaic Period of Coastal Georgia.* **John A. Turck** (Geoarchaeology Research Associates) and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

- 10:30 *Punamuhkatik: Recent Investigations into a Late Maritime Woodland Period Fishery from the Mainland Quoddy Region, Southwestern New Brunswick.* **W. Jesse Webb** (University of New Brunswick)
- 10:50 *Biogeochemical Analyses of Archaeological Shells: Implications Interpreting Human-Environmental Interactions in Archaeological Context.* **Meghan Burchell** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- 11:10 *Short-term Fluctuations in ¹⁴C in Near-shore Environments of the Northern Gulf of Mexico: Implications for Dating Marine Shell.* **Carla Hadden** and **Alexander Cherkinsky** (University of Georgia)
- 11:30 *Shellfishing, Seasonality, and Stable Isotopes: A View From the Maritime Woodland.* **David Leslie** and **M. Gabriel Hrynich** (University of Connecticut)

LUNCH

- 1:30 *The Rogue Island Archipelago (Maine) Archaeological Project: Methodologies and Results.* **William Belcher** and **David Sanger** (Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command - Central Identification Laboratory)
- 1:50 *Good Preservation... Excellent Preservation!? Variations and Nuances Among Depositional Environments in Northeastern Shell-Bearing Sites.* **David Black** (University of New Brunswick)
- 2:10 *Shell Middens, Subsistence and Oral Traditions in Machias, Maine.* **Brian Robinson** (University of Maine)
- 2:30 *Non-midden Features at Shell Bearing Sites: Living at the Devil's Head Site, Calais, Maine.* **M. Gabriel Hrynich** (University of Connecticut)

Friday Afternoon: Hunting Creek Room Session 4: Contributing Papers in Maryland Archaeology 1:30 pm – 4:50 pm

Chair: Kate Birmingham

- 1:30 *Deer Creek's Upper Watershed: A Preliminary Look at a Piedmont Buried Archaeological Resource in Harford County, Maryland.* **Stephen Israel** (Archeological Society of Maryland)
- 1:50 *Finding our Quarry: Managing and Processing a Quartz Quarry Assemblage.* **Benjamin Stewart** (URS Corporation)
- 2:10 *The Strange Case of the Bald Friar Petroglyphs.* **Charles Hall** (Maryland State Trust)
- 2:30 *A Tale of Two Middens: Recent Investigation of Two Sites at St. Inigoes.* **Gregory Katz** (Louis Berger)
- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:10** *From Quarries to Sites: Application of Least-Cost Path Analysis.* **Geri Knight-Iske** (Monmouth University/Stantec)
- 3:30 *Late Woodland Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley.* **Richard J. Dent** (American University)
- 3:50 *The Archaeological Potential of the Mace Farm at CCBC, Essex, Baltimore County.* **Katherine Fernstrom** (Community College of Baltimore County, Essex)
- 4:10 *Tavern Archaeology and the Socioeconomic Approach.* **Pete Regan** and **Scott Seibel** (URS Corporation)
- 4:30 *Investigations at the Colonial Period Dover Bridge Site in Talbot County, Maryland.* **Heather Millis** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

Friday Afternoon: St. Leonard Creek Room
Session 5: Recent Landscape and Garden Archaeology in New Jersey:
Morven (Princeton) and White Hill (Bordentown)
3:10 pm – 4:50 pm

Chair: Ian Burrow

Session Abstract: This session will examine aspects of landscape archaeology in New Jersey through presentation of multidisciplinary papers on two sites: Morven in Princeton and White Hill near Bordentown. These sites have important 18th and early 19th century landscapes, have strong contemporary family connections, and have both been the subject of recent research programs.

- 3:10 *Morven: 25 years of Landscape Archaeology.* **Ian Burrow** (Hunter Research, Inc.)
3:30 *25 years of Archaeobotany and the Morven Gardens.* **Justine W. McKnight** (Archeobotanical Consultant) and **John G. Jones**
3:50 *Commodore Stockton's Morven Greenhouse: Form and Function c. 1852 to c.1890.* **Joshua Butchko** (Hunter Research, Inc.)
4:10 *Dating the Greenhouse through Window Glass Analysis: A Test of Method.* **Gail Hellman** (Hunter Research, Inc.)
4:30** *Comparing White Hill and Morven: A Research Program on People, Buildings and Landscapes.* **Lauren Lembo** (Hunter Research, Inc. and Monmouth University)

Friday Afternoon: Parkers Creek Room
Poster Session
1 pm – 4 pm

A Walk Through Time With the Boats Archaeological Site of Dighton, Massachusetts. **Grace Bello** (Bridgewater State University)

Assessing African American Dietary Change in the 19th century: Preliminary Insights from Four Ante- and Post-bellum Maryland Sites. **Mia Carey** (University of Florida)

Colonial-Era Flint Technology On The Patuxent Frontier, Charles County, Maryland. **Aaron Levinthal** (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Maryland's Archaeological Synthesis Program: Making CRM Literature a Little Less "Grey". **Matthew McKnight** (Maryland Historical Trust)

7:00 pm - 9:00 pm Reception (Calvert Marine Museum)

The Calvert Marine Museum features outstanding exhibits and programs relating to local marine paleontology, estuarine biology, and maritime history. The museum recently reopened after undergoing extensive renovations, and will be open at no charge. Come for tours of the new exhibits, wine, and light food. This event is sponsored by the ASM, Inc. The Museum is located ½ mile south of the Holiday Inn at 14200 Solomons Island Rd, Solomons, MD 20688.

9:00 pm - 11:00 pm Canadian-American Friendship Party
(Holiday Inn Suite 321)

Beer and light snack food will be provided by ASM Charles and Mid-Potomac Chapters along with Canadian beer.

SATURDAY, November 1, 2014

8:00 am – 5:00 pm Meeting Registration (Patuxent Concourse)

8:00 am – 4:00 pm Book Room (Parkers Creek Room)

Saturday Morning: Hunting Creek Room **Session 6: Chesapeake Bay Archaeological Consortium:** **Recent Preservation Efforts on Virginia's Eastern Shore** **8:00 am – 10:20 am**

Chair: Michael B. Barber

Session Abstract: As a recently formed organization, CBAC's mission is to attempt to save the Chesapeake Bay's archaeological record from impending destruction of sea level rise and associated erosion, catastrophic storm surge, modern development, and collector reduction of available data sets. Members include private individuals, members of state and federal governments, and universities. The consortium has adopted a proactive approach to site preservation through added excavations, surveys, public education, and direct public involvement. Strategies are currently being developed to create a more comprehensive plan focusing on areas of highest fragility, greater threat, and most data. This session will present several recent examples of study which have attempted to deal with sea level rise and catastrophic storm surge. While implemented prior to CBAC, the examples demonstrate a dedication to saving the threatened data on the Chesapeake.

- 8:00 *Geoarchaeological Proxies for Late Holocene Sea Level Rise: A Test of Middle Atlantic Marine Transgression Models.* **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
- 8:20 *Early Woodland Coastal Foraging at the Savage Neck Shell Midden (44NH478), Chesapeake Bay, Virginia.* **Torben Rick** (Smithsonian Institution), **Michael B. Barber** (Virginia Department of Natural Resources), **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research), **John Wah** (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants), and **Michael J. Madden** (USDA – Forest Service)
- 8:40 *Ephemeral Undertakings: Investigating the material culture of the watermen of the Chesapeake Bay Region.* **Michael J. Madden** (USDA-Forest Service)
- 9:00 *Geospatial and Archaeological Field Assessment of the Impacts of Sea Level Rise, Virginia Eastern Shore.* **Carole Nash**, **Brad Anderson**, **Michael Hammerstrom**, **Kevin van Deusen**, **Linda Westernhoff**, and **Helen White** (all James Madison University)
- 9:20 *A Context for Eastern Shore Archaeology.* **Edward Otter** (Edward Otter, Inc.)
- 9:40 *Mightier than Poseidon: Public Archaeology's Race Against Sea Level Rise.* **Richard Guercin** (Appalachian Archaeological Resources Consulting) and **Erin E. Brown** (USDA – Forest Service)
- 10:00 *Virginia Shell Midden Archaeology: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Manifestations of Shell Tempered Ceramics.* **Michael B. Barber** (Virginia Department of Historical Resources)

Saturday Morning: St. Leonard Creek Room
Session 7: Lives Wrought in the Furnace:
Archaeological Investigations of the Labor Force at Catoctin Furnace
8:00 am – 10:00 am

Chair: Elizabeth Comer

Session Abstract: For over 100 years, Catoctin Furnace was a thriving iron-making community at the base of the Catoctin Mountains in northern Frederick County, Maryland. Catoctin Furnace began as a family-owned and operated business in 1776. Enslaved blacks and European immigrants comprised the labor force, relying on the iron plantation for jobs and the necessities of life. The growth of large corporations which could produce iron more efficiently with improved technology, markets, and transportation ultimately doomed this rural industrial complex, and it ceased operation in 1903.

About the owners of the complex we know much, including their names, affiliations, domiciles, and actions. However, the story of the laborers at the complex is only beginning to emerge. Several archaeological reports and a recent history have all touched upon enslaved blacks and paid laborers, but a focused history on the people who carried out the vital daily operations at the complex has yet to emerge, as is the case in many industrial sites in Maryland. This session is meant to generate discussion on this hidden population by using new data from spatial analysis of new excavations, Lidar data, X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, dendrochronological research, and geophysics, carried out in conjunction with the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society and EAC/A, Inc.

- 8:00 *Introduction.* **Elizabeth A. Comer** (EAC/A, Inc.)
- 8:20 *The African American Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace: Researching the Past, Engaging With the Present.* **Jane Seiter** (EAC/A, Inc. and Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)
- 8:40 *Mapping the Edges: Ground-penetrating Radar Survey at the Catoctin African American Cemetery.* **Rob Wanner** (EAC/A, Inc.) and **Till Sonnemann** (Universiteit Leiden)
- 9:00 *Telling Time with Timbers: Dendrochronology of Vernacular Architecture in Catoctin Furnace and Beyond* **Michael Worthington** (Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)
- 9:20 *Surface Detail: Volumetric Terrain Modeling and Resource Extraction at Catoctin Furnace.* **Bryce Davenport** (CSR, Inc.)
- 9:40 *XRF Analysis on Metal Objects from Catoctin and Cornwall Furnaces and Implications for the Labor Force.* **Joseph Clemens** (EAC/A, Inc.)

Saturday Morning: St. Leonard Creek Room
Session 8: War of 1812 in the Chesapeake and Beyond
10:20 am – 12:20 pm

Chair: Emily Swain

- 10:20 *"I wish you could see the style in which we live" Archaeology of a Soldier's Cabin at Cantonment Saranac, Plattsburgh, New York.* **Timothy Abel**
- 10:40 *"We found this place...completely deserted": Nottingham and the War of 1812.* **Emily Swain** (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission)
- 11:00 *"They ran like sheep chased by dogs": The Battle of Bladensburg and the Burning of Washington.* **Richard Ervin** (Maryland State Highway Administration)
- 11:20 *War of 1812 Archaeological Sites on the Potomac.* **Patrick O'Neill** (Archeological Society of Virginia)

- 11:40 *Navigating Freedom: Integrating New Research on The War of 1812.* **Robert Forloney** (Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum)
- 12:00 *New Perspectives on the War of 1812 Based on Archeological Work Principally in the Chesapeake Region with Comments on Potential Future Work.* **Ralph Eshelman**

Saturday Morning: Hunting Creek Room
Session 9: Contributing Papers
10:40 am – 4:50 pm

Chair: Jim Gibb

- 10:40 *Applying Anthropology.* **Roger Moeller** (Archaeological Services)
- 11:00 *St. Francis River Abenakis in the 18th Century and the Fort Odanak Issue.* **Michel Plourde** and **Geneviève Treyvaud** (Musée des Abénakis)
- 11:20 *Revisiting the Neponset Site: A Reanalysis of a Formative Middle Paleindian (Michaud-Neponset Phase) Site in the New England and Canadian Maritimes Region.* **Zachary Singer** (University of Connecticut), **Arthur Spiess** (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), and **Frederick Carty**
- 11:40 *The Past is Present: Exploring Methods of Cooperation Between Archaeologists, Native Americans, and Museums in Southern New England.* **McKayla Hoffman** (Bridgewater State University)

LUNCH

- 1:30 *Site Examination on the First Terrace of the Upper Middleborough Little League Site.* **Curtiss Hoffman** (Bridgewater State University)
- 1:50 *The Marshfield Airport Site: A Terminal Archaic Lithic Workshop.* **Brianna Rae** (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)
- 2:10** *A Preliminary Analysis of Archaeobotanical Remains from the Waterman House Site (MA 19-PL-426), a 1640s Puritan Household in Plymouth Colony.* **William Farley** (University of Connecticut)
- 2:30 *Contributions to the Archaeological Record.* **Janet Johnson** (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)
- 2:50 *Finding the Fort at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park, Dauphin County Pennsylvania: A Summary of the 2014 Excavations.* **Kurt Carr** (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)
- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 *Some Far-Reaching and Conventional Examples of Public Outreach in Archaeology: The I-95 Project in Philadelphia.* **Catherine A. Spohn** (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation)
- 3:50 *Evolution of Pittsburgh's Lower Hill District Neighborhood: Glimpses from Above and Below Ground.* **Denise Grantz Bastianini** and **Kathryn Lombardi** (Michael Baker International)
- 4:10 *The Meadowood Culture in Delaware.* **William Liebeknecht** (Hunter Research, Inc.)
- 4:30 *Early American Middle Artforms.* **Jack Hranicky** (Virginia Rockart Survey)

Saturday Afternoon: St. Leonard Creek Room
Session 10: Pig Point on the Patuxent
1:30 pm – 3:10 pm

Chair: Stephanie Sperling

- 1:30 *The Geomorphology of the Pig Point Site.* **Stephanie Sperling** (Lost Towns Project), **Al Luckenbach** (Anne Arundel County, MD), **Don Mullis** (Tetra Tech Geo), and **James Marine** (Tetra Tech Geo)
- 1:50 *The Patterning of Ritual Behavior at Pig Point.* **Al Luckenbach** (Anne Arundel County, MD)
- 2:10 *Temporal Variability in Delmarva Adena Copper Beads at Pig Point.* **Jasmine Gollup** (Lost Towns Project)
- 2:30 *Variability in the Pits of Pig Point: A Close Look at Pit 3.* **Anastasia Poulos** (Lost Towns Project)
- 2:50 Discussant: **Dennis Curry** (Maryland Historical Trust)

4:00 pm – 5:00 pm **ESAF General Business Meeting (Mill Creek Room)**

Saturday Evening Banquet: Patuxent Ballroom
6 pm - 10 pm

6 pm – 7 pm	Social hour and cash bar
7 pm – 8 pm	Banquet
8 pm – 8:45 pm	Guest Speaker: Henry M. Miller, PhD, RPA (Maryland Heritage Scholar, Historic St. Mary's City)

Exploring Maryland's Lost "Metropolis": Four Decades of Archaeology at St. Mary's City

Maryland's founding site and 17th-century capital (1634-1695) disappeared in the 1700s and, aside from a few legal records and legends, knowledge of the colony's first city was lost. To rediscover the nature of Lord Baltimore's "seat of government", the state museum began a program of archaeology in the late 1960s. Today, this is one of the longest running historical archaeology endeavors in North America, now in its 46th year. Over these decades, there have been many surprising findings about subjects ranging from architecture, foodways and the changing environment to mortuary behavior and material culture. These have notably altered our views of early Maryland and the broader Chesapeake region, and a selection of some of the more significant insights will be summarized in this presentation. Also over this time, new field and laboratory methods were developed and these are briefly reviewed. Finally, what this 17th-century city was like is explored and the way archaeological effort has radically transformed our understanding of one of colonial America's earliest urban places discussed.

2014 PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

Abel, Timothy

"I wish you could see the style in which we live" Archaeology of a Soldier's Cabin at Cantonment Saranac, Plattsburgh, New York

In the summers of 2012 and 2013, archaeologists and students from Clinton Community College conducted excavations at the Zagreb site, part of Col. Zebulon Pike's 1812-1813 winter cantonment in Plattsburgh, New York. Excavations have revealed a modest structure roughly 12'x16' with several architectural features apparent. Artifacts found in the cabin corroborate the documentary record of the camp's destruction in the summer of 1813, as well as giving details about the lives of soldiers that occupied it. This evidence, combined with historical accounts, paints a picture of misery for the army camped there 200 years ago.

Anderson, Brad (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

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

Virginia Shell Midden Archaeology: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Manifestations of Shell Tempered Ceramics

Forty years ago, the only shell tempered ceramics addressed in Virginia were of the Chickahominy Series as presented by Clifford Evans in his 1955 work "Ceramic Study of Virginia." This series was described as "consisting of a group of pottery types on a ware typically light tan to gray-tan, with a fine compact texture, crushed shell temper, and with certain rim and vessel shapes. In some ways, this series is related to the Townsend Series of Maryland." As found in the intervening years, some of these ceramics were Townsend as well as Mockley and Waterlily. This paper will examine the inter-relations (or lack thereof) of these shell tempered ceramics through the Woodland Period focusing on their recovery from shell middens within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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

See: Rick, Torben

Belcher, William R. and David Sanger (Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command - Central Identification Laboratory)

The Roque Island Archipelago (Maine) Archaeological Project: Methodologies and Results

Between 1979 and 1985, the University of Maine excavated a series of shell middens in the Roque Island Archipelago (RIA) in the Downeast Region of Maine. Three Ceramic Period (ca. 3,000 to ~500 years BP) sites allowed researchers to test and validate several strategies of excavation and analysis. The Roque Island Archipelago consists of a major H-shaped island, Roque Island, plus a number of smaller islands, covering a total area of 12 km². Of the lesser islands, Great Spruce Island is the largest. Occupation seems to have occurred during the winter with a focus on intertidal shell fishing and tom cod (*Microgadus tomcod*), Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*), sculpin (*Myoxocephalus* sp.), and a few terrestrial and aquatic mammalian species. Through a detailed particle and component analysis of column samples, researchers were able to examine microfauna as well as gain a better understanding of the composition of the site matrix.

Bello, Grace (Bridgewater State University)

A Walk Through Time With the Boats Archaeological Site of Dighton, Massachusetts

In the town of Dighton, Massachusetts along the Taunton River there are a series of archaeological sites that tell the story of Natives dating back to 12,000 BP. The purpose of my project was to inventory a collection of artifacts from a productive site in Dighton called the Boats Site into the Robbins Museum of Archaeology database. As I did this inventory I analyzed the artifacts as well as many archaeological site reports from around the Taunton River to help myself gain a better understanding of the cultures of the peoples that inhabited this area thousands of years ago. I analyzed these artifacts by categorizing each of the 3602 artifacts into simple categories. I found that any correlation will require further study into the types of stone used for materials, which is my study for my senior honors thesis. I also have the opportunity this upcoming year to design an exhibit at the Robbins Museum based on my research.

Betts, Matthew W. (Canadian Museum of History) and **Meghan Burchell** (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

An Economic History of the Maritime Woodland Period in Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia

Five seasons of excavation in Port Joli Harbour, Nova Scotia, have resulted in a large, high resolution, archaeofaunal sample from a diverse range of shell midden and shell-bearing sites. Spanning the Middle Maritime Woodland to the Protohistoric Periods, the samples provide a detailed record of ancient Mi'kmaw relationships with the coastal ecosystem. In this paper we will discuss the (often subtle) evidence for differences in mollusk, pelagic fish, marine mammal, and ungulate exploitation strategies between contemporaneously occupied sites. Furthermore, we will highlight shifts in Mi'kmaw exploitation of coastal resources around the Middle to Late Maritime Woodland transition. Finally, we will present preliminary insights regarding shellfish exploitation strategies and site seasonality from growth increment and isotopic analysis of *Mya arenaria* shells. In the process, we construct a history of human-animal relationships in Port Joli, and reveal crucial similarities and important differences with Wabanaki economic strategies in adjacent regions.

Birmingham, Kate (National Capital Parks-East, National Park Service)

The Urban Archeology Corps: A 21st Century Approach to Engaging Youth in National Parks

Started in 2012 through collaboration with the National Park Service Archeology Program, National Capital Parks-East, and Groundwork Anacostia River DC, the UAC is a summer work program for diverse youth age 16 to 25. The program is designed to teach students a variety of skills, from historic research, excavation, GIS and GPS, to movie making. This program has used archeology as a vehicle for young people to learn about National Parks and their surrounding communities, the diverse histories and resources that make these places special, public service, and their own potential.

Black, David W. (University of New Brunswick–Fredericton)

Good Preservation... Excellent Preservation!? Variations and Nuances Among Depositional Environments in Northeastern Shell-Bearing Sites

Although laudatory comments on the preservational characteristics of shell midden matrices continue to appear in the archaeological literature of the Northeast Coast, the normative views and simplistic understandings of nineteenth and early twentieth century considerations of such contexts have largely been abandoned. They have given way to the crucial distinction between “shell-bearing sites” as an archaeological site type and “shell middens” as an archaeological feature type, and to acknowledgements

of variations in content, structure and context represented among shell-bearing sites. Here, I briefly document these changing views, and argue that a necessary extension of current approaches is more explicit consideration of intra-site variations in preservation among the depositional environments of northeastern shell-bearing sites.

Brown, Erin E. (USDA – Forest Service)

See: Guercin, Richard

Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Biogeochemical Analyses of Archaeological Shells: Implications Interpreting Human-Environmental Interactions in Archaeological Context

Developments in shell biomineralization and improvements in micro-sampling methodology for geochemical analysis (stable isotopes and trace elements) have brought new insights into the analysis of shell from freshwater and marine settings. By applying more precise sampling methodologies, specifically high-resolution stable isotope sclerochronology in association with the knowledge of shell crystal fabrics, archaeologists can increase the analytical and interpretive capacity of shells recovered from shell midden sites. These advances can be applied not only to increase the precision of seasonality and climate reconstructions, but also be extended to address questions of seasonality, subsistence, settlement and trade.

Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

See: Betts, Matthew W.

Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Morven: 25 years of Landscape Archaeology

Morven, founded by later Declaration-signer Richard Stockton in the late 1750's, has one of the more intensively studied historic landscapes in the Mid-Atlantic and Chesapeake regions. An ambitious and focused multidisciplinary research program commenced here in 1987. The project was abruptly terminated by the State of New Jersey in 1990 without providing the research team with the resources to complete the full reporting or analysis. Members of the team sought to ameliorate this problem through the presentation and publication of numerous papers. In the absence of a full report, these provide an essential body of material on these pioneering investigations at this important site.

Since 1995 a total of seven archaeological projects have been undertaken at Morven, undertaken under the requirements New Jersey State Register Act. The projects have sought to build on the 1987-1990 research program to further investigate the 18th and 19th century landscapes and structures within them.

Busby, Virginia R. (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

"...[T]he fixed habitation of the most potent nations of the Indians on the Eastern Shore" : Chicone Village and Contact Period Landscapes

Indigenous occupation of Chicone Village (and later reservation) on the Nanticoke River on Maryland's Eastern Shore extended into the late 18th century. A series of Nanticoke "emperors" made this settlement their home and the seat of Nanticoke power and authority. This presentation explores temporal and material changes in the manifestation of this landscape amidst a larger context of the dynamic Chesapeake cultural landscape of the Contact Period.

Busby, Virginia R. (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

See: Griffith, Daniel R.

Butchko, Joshua (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Commodore Stockton's Morven Greenhouse: Form and Function c. 1852 to c.1890

Excavations at Historic Morven in Princeton, New Jersey, uncovered structural remains of the greenhouse (circa 1852 to 1890) constructed by Commodore Robert Field Stockton mid-19th and later renovated by Samuel Witham Stockton. Archaeological data suggest that the surviving elements of the structure represent a series of calculated transformations for the building's form and function. Documentary evidence suggests these changes were dictated by a complex web of social and economic factors determined to some extent by key members of the Stockton family. The greenhouse was constructed during a time when such structures were a preeminent symbol of the social elite. Scholars have argued that these structures were designed to be formal spaces to display one's wealth; an extension of social space of the house. This paper examines the Morven greenhouse in light of the specific motives of key Stockton players and posits it was formal in appearance, but practical in function.

Carey, Mia (University of Florida)

Assessing African American Dietary Change in the 19th century: Preliminary Insights from Four Ante- and Post-bellum Maryland Sites

Vertebrate faunal remains recovered from four Maryland CRM projects provide an opportunity to explore dietary patterns of African Americans in the late- 18th to early-20th centuries. As a result of Maryland's geographical and social standing on chattel slavery and the fluctuation of European markets, nearly 87,000 African Americans gained their freedom and could pursue non-agricultural occupations by 1860. Faunal assemblages were analyzed and compared to assess whether dietary patterns were impacted by the broad and sustained cultural, social, and economic changes that occurred during this period. Though the samples are relatively small, preliminary results indicate that the data closely resembles other enslaved and free African American assemblages in the Chesapeake region. Domestic cow and pig dominate the samples and supplementation with wild species such as rabbit and squirrel is suggested. Despite a variation in beef and pork meat cut qualities, the samples seem to demonstrate stable consumer choice patterns.

Carr, Kurt (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Finding the Fort at Fort Hunter Mansion and Park, Dauphin County Pennsylvania: A Summary of the 2014 Excavations

Archaeologists from The State Museum of Pennsylvania have been investigating the remains of the 18th century French and Indian War fort located five miles north of downtown Harrisburg since 2006. Features and artifacts from the fort period have been recovered along with many features and artifacts from the early 19th century farming and mansion activities associated with this site. However, the actual remains of the stockade or ditch that surrounded the fort continue to be elusive. Testing in March and September of 2013 produced some very interesting results and, as is usual in archaeology, these produced additional questions. My presentation will review the past eight years of investigations at Fort Hunter focusing on the French and Indian War occupation.

Carty, Frederick

See: Singer, Zachary

Cherkinsky, Alexander (University of Georgia)

See: Hadden, Carla S.

Clemens, Joseph (EAC/A, Inc.)

XRF Analysis on Metal Objects from Catoctin and Cornwall Furnaces and Implications for the Labor Force

The use of X-Ray Fluorescence as a tool for analyzing archaeological specimens is becoming increasingly common. This technology was employed to create a representational graph of the elemental composition of a sample of iron artifacts to identify a connection between the source material and the iron product. Various types of iron ore and iron products produced at furnaces in Maryland and Virginia in the nineteenth century were analyzed. Documentary research of the iron ore supplied to the Catoctin and Cornwall furnaces revealed that each furnace utilized a nearby iron ore bank as its source of ore. Research about the types of iron produced at each site led to a better understanding of the labor involved in the iron making process and the changes in elemental composition that different production techniques create. Trace elements observed in the iron samples also provide insight into possible health issues afflicting the labor force.

Comer, Elizabeth A. (EAC/A, Inc.)

Introduction

For over 100 years, Catoctin Furnace was a thriving iron-making community at the base of the Catoctin Mountains in northern Frederick County, Maryland. The labor force, relying on the iron plantation for jobs and the necessities of life, consisted of enslaved African-Americans and free black and European immigrant laborers. About the owners of the complex we know much, but the story of the community of laborers who carried out the daily operations at the furnace is only beginning to emerge. This symposium is meant to generate discussion on this hidden population by using new data from spatial analysis of Lidar data, X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, dendrochronological research, and geophysical prospection, carried out in conjunction with the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society and EAC/A, Inc.

Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)

The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigations for the Barney Circle Freeway Modification project were conducted over the course of several decades, with initial feasibility studies beginning in 1983 and a final technical report completed in 2013. Among the archaeological sites recorded, four were subject to mitigation. The investigations documented Native American occupations at the sites ranging from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. Significant findings of the investigations included documentation of several intact fire-cracked rock features, a lithic workshop with evidence of the manufacture of Holmes points, and separate evidence of ceramic manufacture from the Early Woodland.

Curry, Dennis C. (Maryland Historical Trust)

The Piscataway Indian Fort on Heater's Island

The Heater's Island site was the last permanent village of the Piscataway (Conoy) Indians in Maryland. Various aspects of the site—occupied from 1699 to at least 1712—are vividly described in a series of colonial documents from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These archival records are paired with analysis of archeological remains to provide a glimpse of late 17th century Piscataway life. Topics discussed include Piscataway movements over time, Piscataway material culture and lifeways, and Piscataway–colonist interactions prior to the tribe's departure from Maryland to Pennsylvania and parts north.

Davenport, Bryce (CSR, Inc.)

Surface Detail: Volumetric Terrain Modeling and Resource Extraction at Catoctin Furnace

This paper presents the results of surface analyses conducted at Catoctin Furnace, Maryland using Lidar derived bare-earth models. Catoctin Furnace was located in the transition from piedmont to mountainous terrain and was fueled by easy access to both hematite rich ore and extensive woodlands. During peak years (approximately 1859-1885) it employed over 300 woodcutters in 11,000 acres of company-owned land. Recent Lidar acquisitions for Frederick County, Maryland have allowed us to identify historic collier's pits in the parks surrounding modern Catoctin Furnace, opening direct investigation into the pattern of resource acquisition and forest management during incipient industrialization. Derived surface analyses such as least cost pathing and viewsheds, in conjunction with recent archival work and oral histories from local inhabitants, elucidates the evolving relationship between skilled and unskilled workers and management of the furnace during the nineteenth century and the growth and decline of the village of Catoctin Furnace.

Dent, Richard J. (American University)

Late Woodland Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley

This paper looks at the excavation of a series of Late Woodland villages within the Middle Potomac Valley, excavated by American University in cooperation with the Archaeological Society of Maryland and the Maryland Historical Trust. Focus is on how changing village landscape mirrors shifts in community structure and the place of individual near the end of prehistory. These changes ultimately resulted in the establishment of the great Piscataway chiefdom of the Contact era.

Ervin, Richard (Maryland State Highway Administration)

"They ran like sheep chased by dogs": The Battle of Bladensburg and the Burning of Washington

Research by SHA, funded by NPS American Battlefield Protection Program grants, examined the Battle of Bladensburg, which allowed British troops to take and burn important public buildings in the new Capital of Washington, D.C. Perhaps comparable only to Pearl Harbor and 9-11, the dismal consequences of American unpreparedness sent shock waves across the country. Subsequent American victories at the Battle of Caulk's Field, on Maryland's Eastern Shore, and the Battle of Baltimore, emboldened the Nation and helped forge a new National outlook. This paper will explore the archaeology of the battlefield, the causes and consequences of the American defeat, and how the information gathered by the project can be used to interpret history to the public in an age where many are not even aware of the important event that took place in their back yard.

Eshelman, Ralph

New Perspectives on the War of 1812 Based on Archeological Work Principally in the Chesapeake Region with Comments on Potential Future Work

With the Bicentennial of the War of 1812 quickly coming to an end, it is a good time to reflect on how archeology has helped illuminate a better understanding of that war in the Chesapeake region. Archeological surveys have confirmed primary documentation for locations such as forts, earthworks, engagements, encampments and shipwrecks. But there has also been some surprises. Examples of archeological discoveries conducted prior to and during the bicentennial are provided as well as suggestions for possible future work.

Farley, William (University of Connecticut)

A Preliminary Analysis of Archaeobotanical Remains from the Waterman House Site (MA 19-PL-426), a 1640s Puritan Household in Plymouth Colony

Excavated in 2013 by the Public Archaeology Survey Team (PAST), the Waterman House Site offers a nearly unique opportunity to explore the lifeways and food culture of a 17th-century puritan household. The house was systematically tested for archaeobotanical remains for the purposes of exploring environmental- and subsistence-based inquiries. The house itself is a single-component, burned, and sealed context and therefore contained an extraordinary level of botanical preservation. This paper serves as a preliminary presentation of data from archaeobotanical analyses done in the summer and fall of 2014. Further, it will offer initial interpretations on the means of subsistence and the experiences of some of the earliest European settlers of the northeast.

Fernstrom, Katharine (Community College of Baltimore County, Essex)

The Archaeological Potential of the Mace Farm at CCBC, Essex, Baltimore County

The Community College of Baltimore County, Essex Campus, occupies a portion of the former Mace family farm. One of the remaining parts of the farm is a cemetery containing 22 headstones and footstones. Documentation includes a mid-20th century map indicating the location of the now-demolished house and out-buildings, and some historic photographs. The cemetery, maps, photographs, and a recent GPR survey have enabled me to involve students in the process of defining this potential archaeological site. Cemetery death-dates range from 1849 to 1951 thus identifying lives that spanned the Civil War; three of the interred Mace men were 19th century doctors; archival research by students tells us that the Maces owned slaves. These and other data encourage us to consider the varieties of social statuses that might become archaeologically visible.

Forloney, Robert (Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum)

Navigating Freedom: Integrating New Research on The War of 1812

This presentation will be about the various ways in which original research was integrating into Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum's most recent special exhibition: Navigating Freedom: The War of 1812 on the Chesapeake.

We used a number of case studies about slaves as well as information about shipwrights, tavern owners and other locals in the show to emphasis personalities and specific individuals and how they were impacted during the conflict. We worked with the MD State Archives and their Legacy of Slavery in MD project on generating many of the slave pieces and in-house scholarship for others. In addition, Dr. Alan Taylor's work, "The Internal Enemy," which was later published and won the Pulitzer Prize this past year,

served as a basis for aspects of the conceptual framework. Findings from archaeological excavations in "the Hill," a free black community in Easton, MD are also integrated into the show.

This presentation will include visuals of the exhibition and demonstrate some of the interactives that have been created for the show.

Gollup, Jasmine (Lost Towns Project)

Temporal Variability in Delmarva Adena Copper Beads at Pig Point.

Investigations at the Pig Point Site (18AN50) have resulted in the discovery of five ritual mortuary pits containing human remains, exotic lithics, and native copper beads. The discovery of over three hundred beads in datable contexts demonstrates interesting typographical patterns. Classified into four different types, the Pig Point beads also appear to form a temporal pattern, with each subsequent pit exhibiting greater bead diversity. The changing shape of copper beads associated with the ritual mortuary pits suggests the shifting use of native copper over several centuries.

Grantz Bastianini, Denise (Michael Baker International) **and Kathryn Lombardi** (Michael Baker International)

Evolution of Pittsburgh's Lower Hill District Neighborhood: Glimpses from Above and Below Ground

Archaeological investigations were performed at the site of Pittsburgh's iconic and recently demolished Civic Arena sports and entertainment venue in support of planned redevelopment of the property. The arena's construction, part of the city's "urban renewal" of a blighted area in the 1950s, resulted in the destruction of a once culturally diverse and vibrant working-class neighborhood. Archaeological fieldwork in less disturbed portions of the property was limited by access issues involving a 24-hour, high-use city parking lot. Consequently, limited excavation data from three former parcels were supplemented with archival and photographic data collected for 18 parcels within the project area in an effort to provide a more detailed perspective on the evolution of the Lower Hill District and the adaptations of those who lived, worked, and played there during the mid-19th through mid-20th centuries.

Griffith, Daniel R. (Griffith Archaeology Consulting) **and Virginia R. Busby** (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

Captain John Smith, American Indians and the Indigenous Landscape of the Upper Nanticoke River, Delaware

The upper Nanticoke River watershed in Delaware is significantly associated with the voyages of exploration of Captain John Smith in June 1608, the Indian people of the watershed and is illustrative of the 17th century natural environment of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In the field, archaeologists would identify the Nanticoke town sites identified by Captain John Smith as roughly linear arrangements of discrete households or household clusters paralleling the river, though during the period of occupation the households would be linked by wood lots, land and water trails, and active and fallow agricultural fields defining an integrated cultural landscape. The upper Nanticoke River drainage in Delaware was a rich and varied Indian cultural landscape. Over time, John Smith's voyage of exploration led to increasing English trade and then European settlement which had profound and lasting effects on the watershed's indigenous population – the Nanticoke Indians.

Guercin, Richard (Appalachian Archaeological Resources Consulting) and **Erin E. Brown** (USDA – Forest Service)

Mightier than Poseidon: Public Archaeology's Race Against Sea Level Rise

For many years now the National Forest in Virginia has had a thriving public archaeology program under the Passport in Time banner. While at first this program focused on National Forest interests, it steadily grew into a network of partnerships with Federal, State, and Local Governments in conjunction with avocational societies investigating properties state wide. Since 2007 this combined program has focused primarily on sites which were threatened in some fashion whether by human or natural forces. Then in 2012 this effort identified an area of greatest need the Chesapeake Bay, namely Virginia's Eastern Shore. This paper will focus on the achievements of public archaeology on sites that are at great risks from sea level rise and climate change. Moreover, it will illustrate the power of community involvement and what it may take to create a public awareness for our most endangered sites.

Hadden, Carla S. (University of Georgia) and **Alexander Cherkinsky** (University of Georgia)

Short-term Fluctuations in ^{14}C in Near-shore Environments of the Northern Gulf of Mexico: Implications for Dating Marine Shell

Due to the carbon reservoir of the oceans, radiocarbon ages of marine organisms are generally hundreds of years older than contemporary terrestrial organisms. To compare radiocarbon ages from terrestrial and marine samples, a correction for local marine reservoir effects, designated ΔR , is needed. The purpose of this study was to estimate ΔR for near-shore environments of the northern Gulf of Mexico by radiocarbon dating pre-nuclear era marine snails from museum collections. Samples of lightning whelk (*Busycon sinistrum*) and fighting conch (*Strombus alatus*) were collected in sequence from the lip and spire regions of the shells. Concentrations of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ were highly variable within individual shells and also between species. The shells were collected between the years AD 1929–1946; measured radiocarbon ages ranged between AD 880–1520. This study demonstrates substantial short-term and species-specific variations in radiocarbon in a near-shore environment, which complicate attempts to quantify terrestrial/marine offsets in this environment.

Hall, Charles (Maryland State Trust)

The Strange Case of the Bald Friar Petroglyphs

In his masterful recent publication on the Susquehanna's Rock Art Legacy, Paul Nevin makes a powerful case for the significance of place in understanding the meaning of the river's petroglyphs. The study of the Bald Friar petroglyphs has a rich history that has been complicated by nearly 90 years of place-shifting; the Bald Friar petroglyphs today have no fixed location on the landscape. A consideration of the location-challenged Bald Friar petroglyphs is offered that includes a description of their character, an analysis of their original place and their subsequent movement, and plans for their future.

Hammerstrom, Michael (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Hellman, Gail (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Dating the Greenhouse through Window Glass Analysis: A Test of Method

This paper describes an analysis of glass from two different perspectives, in specific glass from the Morven greenhouse in Princeton, New Jersey. The first perspective of glass covered is the historical and

informative area which ranges from what glass is such as color, chemical components, and the methods of making flat glass specifically, as well as covers historical elements of glass to help understand glass and greenhouses better. This historical information on 19th century glasshouses, Morven Garden history, and 19th century greenhouse history helps to give a better understanding of greenhouses and glass of the 19th century, specifically in North America. The second perspective on glass would be the analytical and mathematic side. A detailed analysis of the greenhouse glass that was excavated from Morven was performed on various contexts in multiple units to create a chronological order to the stratigraphy of the greenhouse excavation. This study used and evaluated analytical methods developed by other researchers for the dating of 19th century flat glass. The analysis and research of the greenhouse glass has helped to further understand the construction and demolition phases of the Morven greenhouse. The dates obtained from the analysis fit well into the known dates of occupation and demolition and help to support the timeline of the greenhouse. Ultimately, this research argues that one can get an accurate date from glass that is excavated from a historical site.

Henkes, Greg (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State University)

Site Examination on the First Terrace of the Upper Middleborough Little League Site

The Middleborough Little League Site (19-PL-520), located on the banks of the Nemasket River in southeastern Massachusetts, was a center for the distribution of ceremonial items to the region throughout the Late Holocene. These include hematite, graphite, and limonite paintstones; quartz crystals; and highly polished pebbles. The site is situated on three terraces, the uppermost of which was investigated by Bridgewater State University archaeological field schools under the author's direction to the level of Data Recovery in 1996 - 2008. Investigation thereafter by the author's field schools turned to the lowest terrace, with an Intensive Survey from 2009-2011 and a Site Examination from 2012 - 2014. This report describes the latter operation, with an emphasis on the structure and contents of features, and a comparison with recoveries from the upper (third) terrace.

Hoffman, McKayla (Bridgewater State University)

The Past is Present: Exploring Methods of Cooperation Between Archaeologists, Native Americans, and Museums in Southern New England

This paper explores the issue of cooperation between Native Americans, the archaeological community, and museums of Southern New England. The goal of the project is to determine the optimum models that the aforementioned parties might implement that would address the unique concerns of each group and do justice in recalling the history of Native Americans of Southern New England with an authentic, unbiased voice. The methodology of the project consisted of a study of legislation concerning archaeology and Native American rights, an analysis of collaboration case studies, and in-depth interviews with members of the archaeological, museum, and Native communities. The research demonstrated that the main points of contention have arisen over the conduct of archaeological projects, how artifacts are handled (i.e. how long they can be studied and where they are kept), and how Native American history is represented. The author created models of cooperation which incorporate the following: mutual respect, consistent and transparent communication, and conducting research for the benefit of all rather than the individual. It is the hope of the author that this research will promote the idea that effective collaboration is not simply a

kind gesture, but a requirement for the proper treatment of cultural materials and that it strengthens scientific rigor in archaeological research rather than weakening it.

Hranicky, Jack (Virginia Rockart Survey)

Early American Middle Artforms

This illustrated paper presents a sample of Middle Atlantic's vast array of prehistoric artforms. They are divided into fixed and portable forms, which have date ranges from the paleo-era through to Contact. Most recovered specimens are surface finds, and many of the fixed-location sites are above-ground sites; all of which make dating them next to impossible. All art represents a social interpretation of their world as it existed at their time and place in prehistory. Artforms had a specific meaning which was a physical symbol or the object that we recover archaeologically. While ethnographic descriptions give insights to the prehistoric world, most artforms are simply silent testimonies of past people's culture. Several artform examples are suggested as dating to the Pleistocene era, especially mammoth art.

The paper contains effigies, figurines, glyphs, tally marks, and numerous art examples with suggested inferences to interpretation based on a Middle Atlantic-wide recording of artforms by the Virginia Rockart Survey. Several examples are unique in our history book and have not been seen by the modern public. All examples are analytically classified into two major categories: abstract and animalistic forms. The use of red ocher in/on artforms is also discussed.

Hrynicky, M. Gabriel (University of Connecticut)

Non-midden Features at Shell Bearing Sites: Living at the Devil's Head Site, Calais, Maine

The Devil's Head site, located in Maine's western Quoddy Region, likely includes various dwelling features from the Middle or Late Maritime Woodland periods. Such features are important for interpreting how people lived at shell midden sites. Here, I approach architecture as a non-economic dataset from which to consider continuity and change in maritime adaptations. As a case study, I focus specifically on characterizing dwellings at Devil's Head in comparison to those elsewhere on the Maritime Peninsula, and to what degree Devil's Head architecture suggests consistency or variability with those adaptations diachronically and through space. More broadly, I consider the position of living features in interpreting shell-bearing sites.

Hrynicky, M. Gabriel (University of Connecticut)

See: Leslie, David E.

Israel, Stephen (Archeological Society of Maryland)

Deer Creek's Upper Watershed: A Preliminary Look at a Piedmont Buried Archaeological Resource in Harford County, Maryland

A floodplain's past and buried landscape was investigated for the presence and absence of cultural remains. A buried A-Horizon soil lens, two feet deep and located at the base of a steep slope and edge of the floodplain, was found. The buried lens contained thick quartz cobble reduction flakes, quartz cobble chunks, cores, and blocky quartz debitage and shatter. In 2014, the first excavated artifact recovered was a jasper chunk. The investigation's dual goals are, (1) to study the Deer Creek stream flow, storm events and their effects on a Piedmont Watershed and the archaeological record, and (2) to learn what the discovery may mean for future field research.

Johnson, Janet (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Contributions to the Archaeological Record

The waging population of avocational archaeologists are attempting to place their collections in appropriate institutions to insure the preservation of site information and prevent the sale of their assemblage. A cooperative relationship between The State Museum of Pennsylvania and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has resulted in numerous well cataloged collections which benefitted from professional guidance. This relationship has resulted in several recent donations of significant archaeological collections from the Delaware River Valley and the Ohio River Drainage Basin. These collections contain detailed information about their discovery location and provide exceptional research opportunities. This presentation will focus on some of the highlights from these collections and recognize the efforts of the individuals in preserving the archaeological record.

Jones, John G.

See: McKnight, Justine W.

Katz, Gregory (Louis Berger)

A Tale of Two Middens: Recent Investigation of Two Sites at St. Inigoes

On behalf of the Department of the Navy, Naval District Washington, Louis Berger recently conducted investigations of two Colonial era sites at St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's County, Maryland. One site, the Old Chapel Field (18ST330), was part of the Jesuit core of the plantation in the early eighteenth century. The other site, Antenna Field Site (18ST386), dates to the late seventeenth century and is associated with a tenant occupation. Domestic middens were identified at both sites, revealing rich information on material culture and diet at the plantation.

King, Julia A. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

The Piscataway Landscape Survey: Collaborative Archaeology

In 2011, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) "found" the long lost Zekiah Fort (c. 1680-1692). But was the Zekiah Fort really ever lost? In hindsight, some records suggest that the fort's site was known well into the late 19th century, and known by at least one individual claiming Piscataway identity. So how does the fort's location completely disappear from local memory by the 1930s, reemerging as a kind of archaeological fetish to be rediscovered? The Piscataway Landscape Survey began with the search for Zekiah Fort, a collaborative effort involving archaeologists and students from SMCM and members of the two state-recognized Piscataway tribes in Maryland. This collaboration has since led to the documentation of many other significant Piscataway places and landscapes, all exciting discoveries given the rapidly suburbanizing southern Maryland landscape. Most importantly, the "history of the history" of Zekiah Fort suggests how the memory of this site might have been interrupted (forgotten) in the early 20th century, and why, therefore, the documentation and representation of the greater indigenous Piscataway landscape matters in the effort to reclaim Piscataway identity.

Knight-Iske, Geri (Monmouth University/Stantec)

From Quarries to Sites: Application of Least-Cost Path Analysis

Jasper is a highly knappable material that is not commonly found in Central Maryland and Washington, D.C. on Early and Middle Woodland sites. With the use of ArcGIS and the Least-Cost Path analysis tool, it gives us an idea of how jasper from Pennsylvania and Virginia quarries was traded and/or exchanged into the region. Although these types of tools are predictive modeling, they can still give us insight into how people moved across the landscape.

Lembo, Lauren (Hunter Research, Inc. and Monmouth University)

White Hill and Morven: Identity Construction and Maintenance among the Delaware Valley's Rural Elite

This paper examines the historical and archaeological manifestations of and dynamic pressures related to identity construction and maintenance among the Delaware Valley's rural elite between the late Colonial and Early Federal periods, through a process of documentary archaeology and material culture analysis. The material domains explored include archaeological deposits, historic landscapes and architectural styling. Focus is placed on two notable and influential New Jersey families, the Fields and Stocktons, offering intriguing revelations on both micro and macro scalar levels. In so doing, this paper argues that the agency strategies employed by the aspiring elite required the creation of complex social and kin relations, the necessary display of large and small-scale accoutrements or social props, ability to entertain and engage, and entrepreneurial investments. Ultimately, these dynamic strategies resulted in the creation and perpetuation of genteel identity, aspects of which remain visible on the landscape to the present day.

Levinthal, Aaron (Maryland State Highway Administration)

Colonial-Era Flint Technology On The Patuxent Frontier, Charles County, Maryland

Archaeologists recovered approximately 550 historic-period lithics from site 18CH821. These artifacts may represent the residue of a mid-17th through early-18th century lithic workshop where European flint nodules, brought to the site in the form of discarded ship ballast, were transformed into crude gunflints, strike-a-lights, and expedient flake tools.

Liebeknecht, William (Hunter Research, Inc.)

The Meadowood Culture in Delaware

The presence of the Meadowood culture in Delaware has recently come to light through Phase I and II investigations by Hunter Research, Inc. along the proposed new alignment for Route 301 for the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) near Middletown in New Castle County, Delaware. Previously the Meadowood culture has either been overlooked or misidentified in Delaware and have thus been absent from the archaeological literature. This presentation hopes to call attention to the presence of the Meadowood culture in Delaware so that it can be better understood and recorded correctly.

Lelièvre, Michelle A. (The College of William and Mary)

From Oysters to Mussels: Evaluating Mollusk Species Shift in a Pre-Contact Shell Midden on the Northumberland Strait

At least since Dean Snow's 1972 discussion on the interplay between changing sea levels and shifts in the pre-contact use of marine resources, archaeologists working on coastal sites in the Northeast have recognized the value of shellfish and other biocultural remains as proxies of environmental change. Yet, as early as 1969, J.G. Evans cautioned archaeologists about the limitations of using land and fresh-water mollusks as climatic and chronological indicators, noting that local environmental factors such as changes in moisture and sedimentation rates affect local populations. The proposed paper presents data from test excavations at a midden on the south side of Maligomish, a small island in the Northumberland Strait. These data support the call for a more localized approach for inferring climatic change from archaeological proxies. The paper compares the quantities of shellfish species through time with those from select sites along the Atlantic coast to begin a conversation about meso-level climatic processes.

Leslie, David E. (University of Connecticut) and **M. Gabriel Hrynich** (University of Connecticut)
Shellfishing, Seasonality, and Stable Isotopes: A View From the Maritime Woodland

Past work on the transition between the Middle and Late Maritime Woodland Periods in the Quoddy Region of Maine and New Brunswick, a diverse ecological setting, has resulted in two models of human subsistence practices. Sanger (1996) proposes the Quoddy Tradition, suggesting the region was predominantly occupied by cold season, broad spectrum foragers focused on shellfish collection and the exploitation of other marine resources. Black (2002) proposes a more dynamic subsistence strategy with increased logistical mobility focused on insular forays. Stable isotope data from shell middens at two Middle/Late Maritime Woodland sites in Washington County, Maine, the Devil's Head and Reversing Falls sites, are examined to shed additional light on subsistence practices during this period. Stable isotope values ($\delta^{18}O$) were derived from powdered archaeological shell, sampled at the terminal growth band. These data provide useful estimates of seasonality, sea surface temperature, and the paleoecological setting of each site during occupation.

Lombardi, Kathryn (Michael Baker International)

See: Grantz Bastianini, Denise

Lowery, Darrin (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
Geoarchaeological Proxies for Late Holocene Sea Level Rise: A Test of Middle Atlantic Marine Transgression Models

Some researchers have professed that sea level has risen ~1 to ~1.5 feet in the Chesapeake Bay over the past hundred years and even stated that the rate of sea level rise in the Middle Atlantic region over the past century is far greater than at any moment in time during the past 2,000 years. By combining the geology and pedology from various coastal archaeological sites with the historic data noted on mid-19th century coastal survey maps, the research presented in this paper provides a high-resolution marine transgression record for the past two centuries. By integrating these three datasets, we can test the magnitudes of reported sea level rise predicted via statistical geologic models for the Chesapeake Bay region. The results show how archaeology can be used for something more than just reconstructing past lifeways and serve as a calibration tool to better understand current environmental and ecological issues.

Lowery, Darrin (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Lowery, Darrin (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)

See: Rick, Torben

Luckenbach, Al (Anne Arundel County, MD)

The Patterning of Ritual Behavior at Pig Point

The Pig Point Site (18AN50) is located on a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. This prominent location appears to have been a sacred place for prehistoric populations over a period of perhaps three millennia. The most dramatic expression of ritual behavior at Pig Point is a series of large mortuary pits associated with the Delmarva Adena. This paper examines the intra-site distributional patterns of a number of value-loaded artifact types and concludes that different types of ritual behavior occurred in various sections of the site.

Luckenbach, Al (Anne Arundel County, MD)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

Madden, Michael J. (USDA-Forest Service)

Ephemeral Undertakings: Investigating the material culture of the watermen of the Chesapeake Bay Region.

In examining late 19th early 20th century extractive industry sites in the Chesapeake Bay area it has become evident how ephemeral many of these sites are to field investigation. Locations containing bay related industries appear to leave few clues to what actually occurred on site and create questions concerning the Watermen of the Chesapeake Bay and what cultural remains their industrial efforts leave upon the land. This presentation is an attempt to increase awareness to this issue, draw attention to threats to these sites and to illustrate some of the industries involved as examples of historic undertakings requiring changes to standard field methodologies and investigative techniques.

Madden, Michael J. (USDA-Forest Service)

See: Rick, Torben

Marine, James (Tetra Tech Geo)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

McKnight, Justine W. (Archeobotanical Consultant) and **John G. Jones**

25 years of Archaeobotany and the Morven Gardens

Garden and landscape archaeology have been a consistent focus of research at Morven, and archeobotany has made an important contribution to understanding the site. Current work by Hunter Research, Inc. provides an opportunity to synthesize multiple archeobotanical data sets collected over 25 years of archaeology at the site. The Morven Landscape Archaeology Project was an ambitious interdisciplinary effort initiated in the mid 1980's. This period of research at Morven included macro-botanical (flotation) and micro-botanical (pollen and phytolith) analyses, a vegetation survey, landscape mapping and tree coring. The current research effort continues to employ a variety of specialized studies to reveal a more complete picture of site ethnobotany. This paper presents the comprehensive results of the archeobotanical studies and explores the complex and intertwined history of plants and people at Morven during the 18th and 19th centuries.

McKnight, Matthew (Maryland Historical Trust)

Maryland's Archaeological Synthesis Program: Making CRM Literature a Little Less "Grey"

Since passage of the National Historic Preservation Act a growing body of valuable data has been generated by state agencies, CRM professionals, and preservation partners. Unfortunately, this data is usually trapped in an archaic paper-based format, restricted geographically to a single state archive. All too often the data is brought to light only to be "reburied" in the SHPO's library where it may be largely inaccessible to researchers scattered throughout the country. This poster describes how the Maryland Historical Trust is addressing this problem through the establishment of a secure, online, searchable catalog of raw data and capsule summaries from CRM reports. A live demonstration will be available.

Millis, Heather (TRC Environmental Corporation)

Investigations at the Colonial Period Dover Bridge Site in Talbot County, Maryland

TRC Environmental Corporation has been conducting data recovery investigations at 18TA315, located near the Dover Bridge crossing of the Choptank River in Talbot County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Maryland State Highway Administration. The investigation is still in progress, but the archaeological features excavated thus far, including intact subsurface pits associated with a house structure, outbuildings, storage structures, and waste disposal, as well as post features, have produced a varied and substantial assemblage of artifacts dating from about 1680 until about 1740. The historic documents research has produced a wealth of complimentary data from probate inventories and accounts, wills, deeds, court records, and newspaper articles regarding the few related families who lived on this site during that period. The site does not appear to represent a public tavern occupation despite its convenient location, but rather a private residence/farmstead that likely hosted stranded travelers on an irregular basis.

Moeller, Roger (Archaeological Services)

Applying Anthropology

Average people underestimate the power of anthropology because they are thinking in very limited terms. Back in ancient times whenever the media needed a sound bite on psychology the go-to person was Dr. Joyce Brothers; for astronomy, Dr. Carl Sagan; for anthropology, Dr. Margaret Mead. As time marched on the psychologist became either Dr. Drew or Dr. Phil; the astronomer, Dr. Neil deGrasse Tyson. However, anthropology has been abandoned; it lacks a spokesperson, an icon. Never forget that culture is learned behavior; culture is patterned; everything is cultural. I have been using anthropological methods and theories in military, law enforcement, intelligence, and business management projects for nearly 50 years.

Mullis, Don (Tetra Tech Geo)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

Nash, Carole, Brad Anderson, Michael Hammerstrom, Kevin van Deusen, Linda Westernhoff, and Helen White (all James Madison University)

Geospatial and Archaeological Field Assessment of the Impacts of Sea Level Rise, Virginia Eastern Shore

In the Chesapeake Bay region, sea level rise (SLR) may be occurring at a more rapid rate than the global average, posing a significant threat to heritage resources. While models of land subsidence in the region add complexity to this discussion, archaeologists face the immediate challenge of determining areas most vulnerable to SLR and its impacts. This presentation includes multiple lines of evidence to investigate shoreline change over the past 160 years in Northampton and Accomack counties, Virginia: the NOAA Digital Coast projected SLR model; USGS and VIMS geospatial data on severity of erosion; dated archaeological sites recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and historic maps from the U.S. Coast Survey. Visualizations of shoreline change on Hunting Creek and Church Neck demonstrate rates of change that exceed those predicted by the NOAA model. Field survey in these areas confirms the magnitude of change and archaeological resource loss.

O'Neill, Patrick (Archeological Society of Virginia)

War of 1812 Archaeological Sites on the Potomac

British warships conducted raids along the lower Potomac River from the summer of 1813 to late 1814, which included the burning and looting of several plantations and small communities. Virginia and Maryland militia were stationed along the river to attempt to engage the British when possible and keep order. In August, 1814, seven British warships sailed towards Washington as part of the attack plan, but arrived too late. Instead, they emptied warehouses in Alexandria, Virginia, and were trapped by Virginia militia and United States Navy crews for five days at the Battle of the White House, one of the longest battles of the war. This paper will present the potential for finding archaeological sites from these War of 1812 events as well as those sites which have already been investigated.

Otter, Edward (Edward Otter, Inc.)

A Context for Eastern Shore Archaeology

The Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, particularly the southern end, has been largely neglected by archaeologists. Surveys have revealed numerous sites that cover the entire span of human occupation in the Americas but major archaeological excavations on the Eastern Shore have been lacking. As sea level rise threatens to destroy large numbers of sites it is important that we understand the potential of the archaeological deposits on the Eastern Shore. A synopsis of what is known about Eastern Shore archeology is presented along with some potential research directions.

Plourde, Michel (Musée des Abénakis) and **Geneviève Treyvaud** (Musée des Abénakis)

St. Francis River Abenakis in the 18th Century and the Fort Odanak Issue

Since 1979, the Grand Council of the WabanAki First Nation, mandated by the two band councils at Odanak and Wolinak (Province of Quebec, Canada), has had a mission to ensure a future for the Abenaki nation by offering various operations related to documentation of the past and enhancement of the culture. Thus it seemed natural to integrate archeology in this process. In collaboration with the Abénakis Museum, the band council of Odanak and Canadian Heritage, we developed an archaeological research project to participate in the mission of cultural preservation. This project led to the discovery of an 18th century Abenaki village of 18th and has contributed to a better understanding of their lifestyle during the period of "transition" as well as the "Colonial" period. The data confirmed an occupation in the territory of the Abenakis of Odanak in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the persistence of a traditional lifestyle likely characterized by longhouses and material culture marked by the transformation of European materials. The material culture of the Abenaki also shows significant connections among the Abenakis of the Jesuit mission of Old Point and the village of Norridgewock (Tracy Farm), Maine, which formally supports the migration of populations from south to north. This presentation focuses on the results of investigations carried out since 2010.

Poulos, Anastasia (Lost Towns Project)

Variability in the Pits of Pig Point: A Close Look at Pit 3

Pig Point is yielding evidence of consistent ritual behavior over hundreds of years, but a comparative analysis of the ceremonial pits indicates variations in lithic source materials, artifact manufacture, and variable deposition of these artifacts. A close look at the 2013 excavation of Pit 3 and intrasite spatial analysis with the other pits adds to the complex cultural profile of the site. The differing characteristics of

Pit 3 raise key questions about migration, trade, and the nature of its relationship to the Ohio Adena culture.

Rae, Brianna (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)

The Marshfield Airport Site: A Terminal Archaic Lithic Workshop

In October of 2013, the CRM firm AHS, Inc. conducted a Phase III Data Recovery at Marshfield Airport in Marshfield, MA. One large excavation block, named Locus 10, produced an uncommonly dense assemblage of Atlantic/Snook Kill artifacts. Lying underneath peaty marsh sediments, and capped by a thick layer of modern fill, the site was well-protected and intact. Locus 10 is located along the Green Harbor River system and only two miles away from Brant Rock beach, which has a cobble-rich shoreline that includes rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz. As a result, the entire cobble reduction sequence is visible in tool-making at the site. The evidence from primary reduction debris, exhausted cores, preforms, Atlantic/Snook Kill points, and drills offer insight into the knapping strategies, and possible tool functions, of this stage of the Terminal Archaic.

Reeder-Myers, Leslie (Smithsonian Institution), **Torben Rick** (Smithsonian Institution), **Greg Henkes** (Smithsonian Institution), **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution), and **John Wah** (Smithsonian Institution)

Shell middens and historical ecology in Fishing Bay, Eastern Shore, Maryland

Shell middens in the Chesapeake Bay area provide an opportunity to explore the relationship between estuarine ecosystems and humans over the past few thousand years. Along with detailed sea level and shoreline reconstructions, we excavated and analyzed six shell middens in the Fishing Bay area on Maryland's Eastern Shore to examine the use of estuarine resources during the period from about AD 600 to AD 1450. Results suggest that, although oysters were the primary food at these sites, people employed a flexible settlement and subsistence strategy and sometimes used a variety of other estuarine resources. As a result, people had minimal impacts on local oyster populations, and were able to adapt to rising relative sea levels. A better understanding of these sustainable strategies and of the natural fluctuations in Chesapeake ecology provides a baseline for modern management of estuarine ecosystems.

Regan, Pete (URS Corporation) and **Scott Seibel** (URS Corporation)

Tavern Archaeology and the Socioeconomic Approach

Traditional approaches to mid-Atlantic tavern archaeology often focus on differentiating rural and urban archetypes using intersite comparative analyses. This dichotomy assumes that broad geographical factors drive tavern function, but it does not accommodate taverns that operated in liminal spaces and obscures potentially meaningful relationships between taverns that share a socioeconomic sphere. Recent analyses of a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century tavern assemblage from New Market, Maryland revealed some similar artifact patterns among socioeconomically related taverns irrespective of urban or rural status. This indicates that social processes played an important role in tavern function, and these must be viewed alongside geographic considerations to provide a higher resolution study of the tavern site type. This clarifies a given tavern's sociocultural role, and may contribute to the eventual construction of functional typologies that cross-cut temporal and geographical distinctions. This project was undertaken as part of the Maryland State Highway Administration's New Market Streetscape Project.

Reid, Chardé (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Paleoindians, Geoarchaeology, and GIS Cut-and-Fill Analysis

Geoarchaeological investigations are an important tool for Phase I investigations in highly-urbanized areas. GIS Cut-and-Fill Analysis is a new tool that increases our ability to identify deeply buried sites. These techniques are used in a GIS to identify locations where Paleoindian-era living surfaces may still exist, buried under layers of fill and wind-blown deposits.

Rick, Torben (Smithsonian Institution), **Michael B. Barber** (Virginia Department of Natural Resources), **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research), **John Wah** (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants), and **Michael J. Madden** (USDA-Forest Service)
Early Woodland Coastal Foraging at the Savage Neck Shell Midden (44NH478), Chesapeake Bay, Virginia

Located on Virginia's Eastern Shore, 44NH478 is a badly eroding shell midden periodically exposed by seasonal movement of sediments. The site dates primarily to the Early Woodland (~3200 cal BP) and at least 10 shellfish species demonstrates that people were obtaining shellfish from a wide variety of habitats, complemented by deer and fishes. A Meadowood point and blade, debitage, and several different ceramic types, mostly identified on the site surface, also suggest a range of activities. Waterlily Plain ceramics were directly dated to ~3200 cal BP, making them the oldest securely dated shell tempered ceramics in North America. Artifacts representing Late Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations found on the site surface are likely re-deposited from other nearby sites. These data demonstrate diverse Early Woodland shellfish use and sophisticated artifact technologies, as well as the importance of understanding coastal geomorphology and site formation processes in dynamic coastal environments.

Rick, Torben (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Robinson, Brian (University of Maine)

Shell middens, Subsistence and Oral Traditions in Machias, Maine

The preservation of animal bone in shell middens provides one of the few avenues to trace oral traditions and cultural practices associated with hunting ritual and well known Algonquian practices aimed at pleasing the spirit of the animals. While calcined bone assemblages produce important evidence of the presence of different species, they are less likely to demonstrate complex patterns of animal bone use. Preliminary observations are provided from recent excavations in Machias Bay, Maine.

Sanger, David (Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command - Central Identification Laboratory)

See: Belcher, William

Seibel, Scott (URS Corporation)

See: Regan, Pete

Seiter, Jane (EAC/A, Inc. and Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

The African American Cemetery at Catoctin Furnace: Researching the Past, Engaging With the Present

The Catoctin African American Cemetery is the resting place of approximately 100 individuals who labored at Catoctin Furnace from the 1770s to the 1840s. Many of these men and women were enslaved

African American workers, while others were possibly part of a free black population that lived and worked at the furnace. A joint research project involving the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, EAC/Archaeology, the Smithsonian Institution, Ancestry.com, and the Silver Oak Academy has begun investigating the lives of these hitherto unknown workers. Using a combination of documentary research and forensic analysis of skeletal remains previously excavated in the 1970s/80s, the team is examining the geographical origins and living conditions of the cemetery population. The goal of this project is to provide data-grounded interpretations for public presentation that highlight the role of African Americans in the early industrial history of the United States.

Singer, Zachary (University of Connecticut), **Arthur Spiess** (Maine Historic Preservation Commission), and **Frederick Carty**

Revisiting the Neponset Site: A Reanalysis of a Formative Middle Paleoindian (Michaud-Neponset Phase) Site in the New England and Canadian Maritimes Region

The Linda S. Cordell Memorial Research Award granted by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology facilitated a reanalysis of the late Fred Carty's collection from the Neponset site. The Middle Paleoindian occupation at Neponset is reconsidered based on research conducted since the initial publication on the Neponset site by Carty and Spiess (1992). This presentation focuses on the lithic technological organization of three thoroughly excavated loci at Neponset by providing an updated discussion of the toolkit composition, raw material profile, and inter-loci patterning. Attributes of the Neponset lithic assemblage that are representative of Middle Paleoindian lithic technology in the New England and Canadian Maritimes Region are also highlighted.

Sonnemann, Till (Universiteit Leiden)

See: Wanner, Rob

Sperling, Stephanie (Lost Towns Project), **Al Luckenbach** (Anne Arundel County, MD), **Don Mullis** (Tetra Tech Geo), and **James Marine** (Tetra Tech Geo)

The Geomorphology of the Pig Point Site

The Pig Point site (18AN50) has intact stratigraphy that spans 10,000 years, proven by dozens of radiocarbon dates, hundreds of features, and thousands of artifacts. This stratigraphic column reaches a maximum thickness of over 6 feet below ground surface across the site. Archaeologists have long puzzled over how this promontory bluff developed and what geomorphological processes were involved to create such a unique site. Based on a recent review of published literature, topographic and soil maps, grain size comparison, archaeological results, and development of a 3D stratigraphic site-specific visualization tool, we posit the site was formed on a series of ancient sand dunes deposited during the late Pleistocene and the Younger Dryas climactic phase. Native Americans began to inhabit the landform in the Early Archaic time period and artifacts were subsequently buried through time via a combination of colluvial and aeolian processes.

Spiess, Arthur (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

People of the Clam: Shellfish and Diet in Coastal Maine Late Archaic and Ceramic Period Sites

Relatively few shell midden sites around the Gulf of Maine have been excavated and analyzed with one goal being the quantification of shellfish incorporated into the site. How many shellfish were collected and incorporated into a midden, and how heavy was the shellfish harvesting pressure on nearby shellfish

beds? Moreover the relative amounts of protein contributed to diet by shellfish and vertebrates based on the remains discarded in the midden, when such analyses have been done, indicate that shellfish may have provided the majority of the protein. We have now to sort out seasonal factors and food storage issues and perhaps reconsider bone stable isotope values in dietary reconstruction. It seems that shellfish, in particular the soft-shell clam *Mya*, was of primary importance to regional coastal subsistence, not just a bad-weather last-resort food.

Spiess, Arthur (Main Historic Preservation Commission)

See: Singer, Zachary

Spohn, Catherine A. (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation)

Some Far-Reaching and Conventional Examples of Public Outreach in Archaeology: The I-95 Project in Philadelphia

The I-95 Section GIR project, sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT), involves the reconstruction and widening of a section of the I-95 corridor in the Port Richmond, Fishtown and Northern Liberties sections of Philadelphia. In spite of skeptics telling us that the construction of I-95 in the 1960s and 1970s destroyed any archaeological resources at that time, the discovery of nine or ten Precontact sites, some 300 historic features and about 500,000 artifacts, has proven the skeptics wrong. One of a federal agency's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as revised, and as propounded in federal regulations 36 CFR § 800, is public outreach. The results of the agency's field work and analyses should be made available for the public so that the importance of archaeology in recovering our nation's history can be fully appreciated. In this presentation I will discuss the varied means of public outreach that have been employed in the I-95 project in Philadelphia, from the conventional to the far-reaching and unusual.

Stewart, Benjamin (URS Corporation)

Finding our Quarry: Managing and Processing a Quartz Quarry Assemblage

The excavation of the Anderson Branch Site (18MO595) provided a unique challenge into both the collection and lithic analysis methods of a quartz quarry. The site, a Late Archaic to Early Woodland quartz quarry and habitation site, was excavated as part of Maryland State Highway Administration's construction of the Intercounty Connector highway in 2007. The laboratory analysis of over 100,000 quartz artifacts utilized several different methods; including debitage mass analysis, core and tool analysis, and use wear analysis. With such a large assemblage both field and laboratory can have an interpretive impact on one another. Selective artifact collection is utilized on many archaeological sites excavated in a Cultural Resource Management setting to facilitate easier management of the collection. This presentation will examine the collection method utilized, present alternative methods of selective collection, and discuss the way in which collection process was a determining factor in choosing the method of debitage analysis.

Swain, Emily (Maryland-National Park and Planning Commission)

"We found this place...completely deserted": Nottingham and the War of 1812

From 2011 to 2013, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission conducted Phase I and Phase II investigations at Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland. The town and its outskirts served

as the site of a British encampment on August 21, 1814. With over 4,000 troops along for the march, detritus from the encampment was plentiful, as was evidence of the nearby colonial town. Preliminary archaeological and geophysical testing revealed the extent of the encampment within a remarkably undisturbed agricultural field. Additional testing at the town revealed several structures dating to the early nineteenth century, as well as the changes the town saw over its 200-year existence. This paper will discuss the role of Nottingham in the War of 1812 as well as the findings of the archaeological project.

Thompson, Victor (University of Georgia)

See: Turck, John A.

Treyvaud, Geneviève (Musée des Abénakis)

See: Plourde, Michel

Troccoli, Ruth (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Cemeteries in City Parks? Yikes!

The development history of Washington, D.C. neighborhoods influenced the location of city parks, which were often afterthoughts. Former cemetery locations probably weren't considered desirable as building lots, but they apparently were good enough for parkland. This paper examines the legacy of city parks on the grounds of former "moved" cemeteries.

Turck, John A. (Geoarchaeology Research Associates) and **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

Continuity, Change, Complexity, and Organization during the Late Archaic Period

The relationship among shell rings, shell middens, and non-shell sites is one of the more enduring problems of coastal archaeology. This paper evaluates settlement patterns among these site types within the Late Archaic period along the Georgia coast in comparison to landscape change. New evidence addressed includes site locational data, ceramic distributions, landscape changes due to changes in seal level, recent radiocarbon dates, and re-evaluation and re-calibration of older radiocarbon dates, including Bayesian statistical analyses. Results show that shell-use was restricted to certain times of the Late Archaic period, and tied to certain environmental habitats. This indicates that non-shell sites may have played a more important role in the social and economic fabric of the Late Archaic than previously thought.

van Deusen, Kevin (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Wah, John (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Wah, John (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

See: Rick, Torben

Wanner, Rob (EAC/A, Inc.) and **Till Sonnemann** (Universiteit Leiden)

Mapping the Edges: Ground-penetrating Radar Survey at the Catoctin African American Cemetery
Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was used in August 2014 within the limits of the Renner Burial Site (18FR323) - an unmarked, late eighteenth through early nineteenth-century African-American cemetery at Catoctin Furnace. Archaeological mitigation of the cemetery recovered thirty-five coffin burials containing thirty-six African Americans, from neonate to elderly, almost certainly part of the iron-making community at Catoctin Furnace. As the landscape of the site has changed over time, and the original datum points used to map the cemetery are no longer present, GPR was used to more precisely map the locations of cemetery features and boundaries without disturbing the burials themselves. The results allow archaeologists to better determine the number of interments in the cemetery, originally estimated to be 100, and to improve the understanding of burial practices of the most marginalized community within the Catoctin Furnace iron-making village.

Webb, W. Jesse (University of New Brunswick)

Punamuhkatik: Recent Investigations into a Late Maritime Woodland Period Fishery from the Mainland Quoddy Region, Southwestern New Brunswick

In spite of a long history of research, our understanding of the nature of Aboriginal fisheries and their relationships to subsistence economies, seasonal mobility, and cultural change remain relatively underdeveloped in the archaeology of the Quoddy Region. This paper presents a detailed examination of the vertebrate skeletal remains from BgDs-15, a shallow shell-bearing site from the Passamaquoddy Bay mainland, including more than 3,000 fish remains recovered from column samples. The taxonomic composition, relative abundances, mortality profiles, skeletal element frequencies, and seasonality of the assemblage are considered in light of the local record and broader regional patterns. This research demonstrates the importance of Atlantic tomcod (*Microgadus tomcod*) to ancestral Peskotomuhkati fisheries and underscores the need for systematic fine-screening procedures for the interpretation of ancient fisheries on the Maritime Peninsula.

Westernhoff, Linda (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

White, Helen (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Worthington, Michael (Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

Telling Time with Timbers: Dendrochronology of Vernacular Architecture in Catoctin Furnace and Beyond

The science of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating, has long been used to provide insight into the history of many of America's most famous and grandest buildings, including George Washington's Mount Vernon, James Madison's Montpelier, and Charles Carroll's Doughoregan Manor. But dendrochronology can also reveal much about the development of smaller vernacular structures such as worker's cottages, log cabins, smokehouses, and corn cribs. In 2013, a dendrochronological research project was launched at Catoctin Furnace to assess and sample the remaining worker's cottages surrounding the furnace area. This paper presents the results of that research set within the wider cultural

and historical context of changes in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century vernacular architecture throughout central Maryland and beyond.

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