

ESAF Instructions for Recording Presentations Using Zoom

Adapted from instructions for recording conference presentations by MHT (2021)

Presenters for ESAF's 2021 Fall Meeting must pre-record their presentations by **October 29, 2021**.

- Your presentation will record the audio of your voice and video of your face, along with the slides that you advance as you speak. An ESAF representative or Session Moderator will introduce you live before your recording is played on the day of the conference, so your recording should only contain the content of your presentation.
- **Your final presentation recording must be 20 minutes in length or less.** Precise timing will help ensure that the day remains on schedule, and we have enough time for a live question and answer period following each presentation.
- You must record using the Zoom platform. This will allow a consistent quality and “look” to the presentations across the symposium. Before recording, you should use other software to create and edit your slide presentation (e.g., PowerPoint). After recording, Zoom converts your recording into an MP4 file.
- **The MP4 file of your presentation must be uploaded to Google Drive via the link below by 11:59 PM on October 29, 2021.**

To record your presentation (NOTE HYPERLINKS IN BLUE):

1. Prepare your slides in the software of your choice, as you normally would for a presentation (e.g., Keynote or PowerPoint).

- *Required:* on your first slide, include your name, title of the presentation, and your affiliation (if desired/applicable).
- *Strongly recommended:* leave more space on the upper-right hand corner of your slides than you normally would to account for where your video may overlap with your presentation during recording.
- *Optional:* on your last slide, include your name and email address so registrants can get in touch with you to discuss your work or ask questions.

2. Prepare to record your presentation.

- Present your paper while advancing your slides to ensure that your final product will be **no longer than 20 minutes.**
- Use microphone to test your audio before recording. If your audio is not ideal, consider using an external microphone (not built into your laptop) to ensure quality. If you are still having trouble or do not have equipment available, contact ESAF for assistance.
- Test your video camera to ensure that you are happy with everything visible behind you. Be aware that your background will be visible throughout your presentation.
- Choose a location that is quiet and free of audio and visual distractions.

3. Record your presentation on Zoom.

- Download the free desktop [Zoom application](#).
- Create an account and log into Zoom with any email address.
- Open the Zoom desktop application and [start a new meeting](#). Only you will be in this meeting.
- Make sure your audio and video are turned on in Zoom.
- Make sure your slide presentation (e.g., PowerPoint) is open in a window on your screen.

- In Zoom, [share your screen](#), selecting your slide presentation as the window to be shared. On your screen you will now see your slide presentation as well as a smaller box with live video of you in the upper right-hand corner.
- Put your slide presentation in “slide show” mode to fill the screen. Because this minimizes the menu along the top edge of your screen, touch your cursor there to make the entire Zoom menu, including a drop-down menu, appear. In the drop-down menu hit the RECORD button. If asked, hit ON THIS COMPUTER to save the presentation locally (on your hard drive). If you are not asked, this will happen automatically.
- Start speaking and advancing your slides. Once you have finished, hit STOP RECORDING or STOP SHARING, then “End” the Zoom meeting.
- Zoom will now process and compress your presentation into an MP4 video file and save it on your hard drive in a subfolder “Zoom” in your Documents folder.
- Open the MP4 recording and make sure that your audio and visual is clear and that your presentation is 20 minutes or less. **If it is longer than 20 minutes, please edit your paper and re-record. You will be required to resubmit your presentation if it is too long.**

If you are new to this process, you may first want to experiment by making one or two recordings of a few minutes of your presentation before recording it in its entirety.

For step-by-step instructions on recording on a PowerPoint on Zoom, [find a video here](#).

4. Rename and upload your file by 11:59 PM on **October 29, 2021**.

- Rename your MP4 recording according to the following format (Last name, Saturday or Sunday, and time slot; example Leslie_Saturday_3_40.mp4).
 - Order of presentation on Saturday or Sunday: find this information on the attached Conference Program.
- Upload your presentation via [Google Drive](#). Drag and drop the mp4 file of your presentation into the conference folder.

**The 88th Annual Meeting
of the
Eastern States Archaeological Federation**

Program and Abstracts



November 5-7, 2021
Virtual Meeting

ESAF Officers

President Jonathan Lothrop
President-Elect Zachary Singer
Treasurer Timothy Abel
Corresponding Secretary Martha Otto
Recording Secretary Dick Doyle

Annual Meeting Committee

Chair Jonathan Lothrop
Program Zachary Singer
Virtual Space Organizer Timothy Abel

Program

Friday, November 5

3:00PM ESAF Board Meeting

7:00PM ESAF General Business Meeting

Saturday, November 6

9:00AM President's Opening Remarks

9:20AM Morning Paper Session

General Topics in Eastern States Archaeology

Timothy Abel, moderator

9:20 *Preliminary Results from Excavations at the Middle Woodland Period Component on Cole's Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts*

Katharine Reinhart (University of Massachusetts Boston; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.), David Landon (University of Massachusetts, Boston), Alexander Patterson (University of Massachusetts, Boston), and Kiara Montes (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

9:45 *Ceramic Analysis from the Nature Conservancy Site: Social Connections in the Middle Woodland Period in Connecticut*

Emma Wink (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.) and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)

10:10 *Maize in Southern New England: New Dates and New Implications for Chronology and Cooking Practices*

Krista Dotzel (University of Connecticut)

10:35 Break

10:55 *Settlement Patterns in Early 17th Century Connecticut*

Megan Willison (University of Connecticut)

11:20 *Analyzing Heritage-Making, Historical Preservation, Social Anxiety, and the Making of Symbolic Place at the Henry Whitfield State Museum, Guilford, Connecticut*

William Farley (Southern Connecticut State University)

11:45 Lunch- On your own

1:00PM Afternoon Paper Session

Paleoindian Lifeways in the Northeast, 13,000 to 10,000 years BP

Organizers: Zachary L. Singer (Maryland Historical Trust) and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)

1:00 *Introduction: Paleoindian Lifeways in the Northeast, 13,000 to 10,000 years BP*

Zachary L. Singer and David E. Leslie

- 1:05 *The Maryland Fluted Point Survey: New Insights on the Paleoindian Occupation of Maryland*
Zachary L. Singer (Maryland Historical Trust) and Matthew D. McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)
- 1:30 *Deep Time and Deep Storage: Discovering Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Sites in the Robert Ogle Collection*
Amelia G. Chisholm, Andrew J. Webster, and Shawn Sharpe (Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning , Cultural Resources Section)
- 1:55 *The Quenneville Collection: Evidence for Paleoindian Activity along the Konkapot River in Southern New England*
Stephanie Scialo (Institute for American Indian Studies; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)
- 2:30 *A Probable Paleoindian Encampment at the Two Wrasslin' Cats Site, East Haddam, Connecticut*
Sarah P. Sportman (University of Connecticut), Mark Clymer (Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archaeological Association), G. Logan Miller (Illinois State University) and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)
- 2:55 *The Allen's Meadows Site: a Paleoindian Occupation in the Norwalk River Valley*
Ernest A. Wiegand (Norwalk Community College)
- 3:20 Break
- 3:40 *Stratified and Radiocarbon Evidence for Multiple Occupations during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods at the Brian D. Jones Paleoindian Site in Avon, Connecticut*
David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut) and William B. Ouimet (University of Connecticut)
- 4:05 *Microbotanical Remains from Brian D. Jones Paleoindian Site in Avon, Connecticut*
Breanne Clifton (University of Connecticut), Katharine Reinhart (University of Massachusetts; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.) David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)
- 4:30 *Examining the Timing, Extent and Potential Coevality of Early Holocene Archaeological Complexes in the Far Northeast*
Jess Robinson (Vermont Division for Historic Preservation)
- 4:55 *Site FDP 1025: Paleoindian Peoples in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands of Northern New York*
Jonathan C. Lothrop (New York State Museum), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), Laurie Rush (Fort Drum Military Reservation), Margaret Schulz (Fort Drum Military Reservation), and Barry Keegan (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

5:20 *New Evidence for Late Pleistocene Lake Level Changes and Impacts on Early Palaeo-Indian Data Recovery in the Rice Lake Basin of South-Central Ontario*

Jackson, Lawrence (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited; Trent University), Frank J. Krist (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited; Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists), and Daniel Smith (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited)

Plenary Speaker

7:00PM

*Turning Chronologies into Chronicles:
Refined Radiocarbon Dating in Northeastern Archaeology*



Dr. Jennifer Birch, University of Georgia

The ability to produce refined date estimates for archaeological phenomena, both events and episodes, is revolutionizing chronology-building in multiple world regions. The result of this chronological replotting is not just better dates for familiar referents but the critical recontextualization of cultural sequences and the conceptual frameworks we use to explain them. Research being conducted in the Northeast has arguably been at the forefront of this trend in North America.

This presentation discusses the Dating Iroquoia Project and the impacts of our results on understanding the onset of the historical enmity between Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee communities and nations and the entry of European goods and peoples into the continental interior. As this work should be understood as a call to action, the presentation will also discuss the application of high-precision radiocarbon dating and Bayesian modeling to other important research problems in eastern North American archaeology.

8:30PM

Canadian American Friendship Party

BYOB! Please come prepared to tell a fun story about a memorable day in the field or lab. Each attendee will be given a chance to tell a story.

Sunday, November 7

9:00AM Morning Paper Session

General Topics in Eastern States Archaeology

9:00 *The Archaeology of the Atlantic Northeast: Building a Framework for Exploring the Big Questions of Culture History in a Unique Region*

Matthew W. Betts (Canadian Museum of History) and M. Gabriel Hrynich (University of New Brunswick)

9:25 *Ceramic Diversity in the Middle and Late Maritime Woodland Period (2200–950 B.P.) Quoddy Region*

Trevor Lamb (Boston University)

9:50 *Archaeology at Sipp Bay, Maine*

M. Gabriel Hrynich (University of New Brunswick), Anderson, Arthur (University of New England), and Katherine Patton (University of Toronto)

10:15 Break

10:35 *Human Long Bone Medicine Tubes in Southern Virginia: The Power of Shamanism**

Michael B. Barber (Institute of Archaeology, Longwood University)

*This Presentation will present drawn depictions of the medicine tubes. No Photographs or depictions of human burials will be presented.

11:00 *Dr. Ralph Stefan Solecki: Founder and Pioneer of the West Virginia Archeological Society*

David N. Fuerst (West Virginia Archeological Society)

11:25 *Investigating Ohio Hopewell from Newark through Circleville to Chillicothe*

Jonathan E. Bowen (Pickaway County Historical Society)

11:50 *Effects of historic charcoal production on soils of the Shippenville Furnace Region, northwestern Pennsylvania*

Charles E. Williams (Williams Ecological, LLC)

12:15 *Assessment of the Phase II Callicoon Creek I Precontact Ceramic Assemblage*

Ammie Chittim (Northeastern Petrographic Services)

ABSTRACTS

Barber, Michael B. (Institute of Archaeology, Longwood University)

*Human Long Bone Medicine Tubes in Southern Virginia: The Power of Shamanism**

In excavations in southern Virginia, two medicine tubes have been recovered in a Late Woodland context. One was found in a shaman burial at the Shannon site (44MY0008) in Montgomery County on the Roanoke River and one in a pit feature at the Lipes site (44BO0001) in Botetourt County on the James River. Both were fashioned from human long bones. This paper examines the relationship of shamanism and curative paraphernalia, particularly medicine tubes, and their relation to the supernatural, implementation performance, feasting, and Native American value systems. The Monacan Nation was consulted with regard to paper content.

*This Presentation will present drawn depictions of the human long bone medicine tubes. No photographs or depictions of human burials will be presented.

Betts, Matthew W. (Canadian Museum of History) and M. Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)

The Archaeology of the Atlantic Northeast: Building a Framework for Exploring the Big Questions of Culture History in a Unique Region

The Atlantic Northeast spans the coastal regions of northern New England to the tip of Labrador, a land- and seascape spanning more than 1,500,000 km². Yet over the past 13,000 years, the archaeological record suggests remarkable cultural connections across this vast area. A new volume, *The Archaeology of the Atlantic Northeast*, attempts to provide an integrated and connected culture history of the peoples who inhabited this region, from earliest times to the arrival of Europeans. In this paper, we review the cultural historical framework we propose in the volume, which both supports, modifies, and, in some cases, proposes replacement, of existing culture historical schema. We end the paper by examining the last chapter of the book, which highlights big unanswered questions, and proposes that exploring the culture history of the Atlantic Northeast can result in profound insights into many of the “grand” issues of archaeological inquiry.

Bowen, Jonathan E. (Pickaway County Historical Society)

Investigating Ohio Hopewell from Newark through Circleville to Chillicothe

The 100 km long Newark-Circleville-Chillicothe corridor in south-central Ohio contains a rich and fascinating archaeological record left by people who are now defined as belonging to the Hopewell culture (1600 to 2000 years ago). Flint from the Vanport deposits on Flint Ridge near Newark was extensively utilized by Hopewellians throughout this corridor and well beyond. This paper explores hypotheses regarding how the relationships between flint quarrying/processing/distribution, civic/ceremonial activities, and food resource procurement affected settlement/land use patterns as well as activity scheduling.

Chisholm, Amelia G., Andrew J. Webster, and Shawn Sharpe (Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, Cultural Resources Section)

Deep Time and Deep Storage: Discovering Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Sites in the Robert Ogle Collection

As the finite number of archaeological sites continues to dwindle, museum collections are becoming an increasingly important source of research into the cultural past. Accordingly, Anne Arundel County's Cultural Resources Section has emphasized enhancing and studying the Robert Ogle collection, the largest personal collection of Native American artifacts in southern Maryland. Ogle's collection, amassed between the 1960s and early 2000s, is expansive and particularly significant because much of the

material was recovered from sites that have subsequently been destroyed. The re-analysis of the Ogle Collection has allowed for the investigation of Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene sites from a broad geographic range of the Coastal Plain. In this presentation, we will report on our reassessment of the known Paleoindian artifacts in the collection, the discovery of previously undocumented Paleoindian materials, and outline potential future avenues of research into the earliest human cultures of the Mid-Atlantic region.

Chittim, Ammie (Northeastern Petrographic Services)

Assessment of the Phase II Callicoon Creek I Precontact Ceramic Assemblage

The author was contracted by Birchwood Archaeological Services to investigate the ceramic assemblage recovered during Phase II excavations of the Callicoon Creek I prehistoric site in Delaware, New York. The assemblage includes a total of 720 earthenware sherds. Traditional descriptive analysis was conducted on all sherds. Results of the initial analysis showed a minimum of eight vessels present within the collection, which likely date to the Middle and early Late Woodland periods (AD 400-AD 1000). Detailed petrographic analysis was conducted on a small sample of sherds representing each of the eight vessels. The results of this study show that surface treatment and exterior decorative traits crosscut the petrographic fabrics without any obvious pattern. This case study illustrates how reliance on decorative traits for interpretation reduces the degree of variation present within ceramic assemblages. Petrographic analysis allows for more information to be obtained from artifacts than decorative analysis alone can produce. The technological style of the Callicoon Creek I vessel fabrics show a continuation of practice and knowledge of ceramic recipes through time.

Clifton, Breanne (University of Connecticut), Katharine Reinhart (University of Massachusetts, Boston; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.), and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)

Microbotanical Remains from Brian D. Jones Paleoindian Site in Avon, Connecticut

Microbotanical plant remains, such as phytoliths or starch grains, can provide a fine-grained, local signal of past plant communities and are useful in reconstructing foodways and diets archaeologically. Phytoliths are solid silica bodies deposited by living plants in intracellular or extracellular tissues; specific morphologies are determined by the type of cell producing the phytolith or the region of the plant where they are produced. Morphological differentiation allows the identification of plants to a lower taxonomic level than other data sources, and the durability of phytoliths allows for paleoenvironmental reconstructions in preservation poor sedimentary environments. At the Brian D. Jones Paleoindian Site (BDJ), identified macrobotanical remains include cattail, hazelnut, water lily, goosefoot, strawberry, blueberry, and oak. Phytolith samples from a variety of stone tool, cobble, and feature contexts, provide complimentary data for a coherent picture of the environment and lifeways at BDJ, particularly in strongly phytolith producing plants such as grasses.

Dotzel, Krista (University of Connecticut)

Maize in Southern New England: New Dates and New Implications for Chronology and Cooking Practices

Phytolith analysis of carbonized food residues has indicated the presence of maize in Southern New England much earlier than the first occurrence of macrobotanical maize remains. New direct AMS dates of carbonized food residues and associated materials are helping to refine the chronology of maize use and cooking practices in the region. The new dates also highlight the difficulties in identifying undisturbed stratigraphy in the field, demonstrate that researchers must treat associated dates with caution, and suggest that culture history typologies are often more chronologically complex than researchers often treat them.

Farley, William (Southern Connecticut State University)

Analyzing Heritage-Making, Historical Preservation, Social Anxiety, and the Making of Symbolic Place at the Henry Whitfield State Museum, Guilford, Connecticut

Southern Connecticut State University conducted its first year of excavations at the Henry Whitfield State Museum in Guilford, Connecticut in July, 2018. The 2018 field season was spent exploring a previously uninvestigated locus. While we did find some evidence of 17th, 18th, and 19th century activities at this locus, the most exciting finds were related to the neocolonial revival of the museum property in the first half of the 20th century. Here we explore the historical context of the Whitfield House in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially its perceived emblematic association with colonial English descendant communities in light of the period's social anxieties about immigration, shifting racial dynamics, and economic and religious change. The historiography of the Whitfield House State Museum's founding reveals that it stands at the crossroads of heritage-management, historical preservation, and the powerful social anxieties plaguing America since at least the mid-19th century.

Fuerst, David N. (West Virginia Archeological Society)

Dr. Ralph Stefan Solecki: Founder and Pioneer of the West Virginia Archeological Society

Dr. Ralph Stefan Solecki (October 15, 1917-March 20, 2019) passed away on March 20, 2019 at the ripe old age of 101. This presentation commemorates his pioneering contributions to the establishment of the West Virginia Archeological Society in 1949. Solecki influenced Delf Norona, Joseph H. Essington, Oscar Mairs, and the other founders of the Society during his emergency excavation of the Natrium Mound (46MR2) between December 7, 1948, and January 14, 1949. Solecki is a very important figure in the Society's history because his principles of ethical and scientific archeology still guide our mission to document and share what we learn about West Virginia archeology.

Hrynick, M. Gabriel (University of New Brunswick), Anderson, Arthur (University of New England), and Katherine Patton (University of Toronto)

Archaeology at Sipp Bay, Maine

Sipp Bay in Downeast Maine first received archaeological attention in the middle of the twentieth century, and was also a popular location for artifact collecting. In this paper, we present a preliminary report on our recent excavations at Sipp Bay and collections analysis from the previously recovered material. In particular, we explore the usefulness of interpreting extant collections from eroding coastal sites in tandem with excavations of the portions of them that remain.

Jackson, Lawrence (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited; Trent University), Frank J. Krist (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited; Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists), and Daniel Smith (Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited)

New Evidence for Late Pleistocene Lake Level Changes and Impacts on Early Palaeo-Indian Data Recovery in the Rice Lake Basin of South-Central Ontario

Recent lake level reconstructions for Rice Lake in Ontario, Canada provide a new basis for interpreting and locating Palaeo-Indian sites. During part of the Palaeo-Indian period, the western basin appears to have been a complex wetland, however, a discovery by the authors of an outlet sill east of the Ouse River suggests a large volume of fast-flowing water and higher lake levels occupied the entire basin during the Early Palaeo-Indian time. The Sandy Ridge and Halstead Gainey phase sites overlook the western Rice Lake basin, with Sandy Ridge above a terrace and Halstead on a plateau. The Haldenby site, with elements of both Early and Late Palaeo-Indian occupation, occupies an elevated island in Rice Lake with commanding views of the basin. Haldenby has lithic raw material links with Canadian Shield quartz and

quartzites, as well as Collingwood chert. All three sites we believe are strategically linked to caribou hunting.

Lamb, Trevor (Boston University)

Ceramic Diversity in the Middle and Late Maritime Woodland Period (2200–950 B.P.) Quoddy Region

My analysis of a 15 vessel ceramic collection from the Reversing Falls site (80.15 ME) in Pembroke, Maine demonstrates diversity in the types and sizes of ceramic vessels used in the Middle and Late Maritime Woodland period Quoddy Region. By combining vessel-lot level attribute analysis and vessel-specific residue analysis I documented large cooking-pots (~10 litres), smaller cooking-pots (~5 litres), and ceramic tobacco pipes. The $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values for foodcrusts obtained via IRMS indicate the smaller vessels were mostly used to cook or process fish and other aquatic organisms while the larger vessels were used to cook a wider array of foods, especially food mixtures dominated by terrestrial mammal meat. This pattern of differential uses for different sized pots may represent a continuity of culinary traditions from the Early Woodland period coexisting with emergent cooking practices in the Middle Maritime Woodland period and later.

Leslie, David E. (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut) and William B. Ouimet (University of Connecticut)

Stratified and Radiocarbon Evidence for Multiple Occupations during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods at the Brian D. Jones Paleoindian Site in Avon, Connecticut

Excavations at the Brian D. Jones (BDJ) Paleoindian Site, a deeply buried alluvial site, indicated at least three stratified, repeated occupations during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, based on the alluvial stratigraphy at the site and a single radiocarbon date from a hearth, which returned an Early Paleoindian date. In 2021, a suite of 25 additional radiocarbon dates were processed from 22 cultural feature (hearths and post-holes) and three alluvial soil contexts at the site, providing new evidence for at least six separate occupations during the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. Here, we assess these new radiocarbon dates in light of lithic identifications, spatial and geomorphological analyses, and environmental indicators to provide a more comprehensive discussion of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene occupations on the banks of the Farmington River at the BDJ site.

Lothrop, Jonathan C. (New York State Museum), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), Laurie Rush (Fort Drum Military Reservation), Margaret Schulz (Fort Drum Military Reservation), and Barry Keegan (Van Epps-Hartley Chapter)

Site FDP 1025: Paleoindian Peoples in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands of Northern New York

William Ritchie's mapping in 1957 of the distribution of fluted point sites and isolated point finds revealed geographic concentrations in western and central New York, and the Hudson Valley of eastern New York. By contrast, the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands and Adirondacks of northern New York appeared to be a gap in this overall distribution, with only a handful of fluted point isolates recorded. In 1994, however, staff archaeologists at the Fort Drum Military Reservation discovered a fluted point north of the Black River. Continued surface collection in subsequent years recorded additional artifacts, documenting the first Paleoindian site in the Ontario-St. Lawrence Lowlands. Our presentation reviews the (1) site setting, (2) history of field investigations, (3) recovered artifacts, (4) assemblage evidence for site age and activities, and (5) toolstone indicators of seasonal travel across New York for the Paleoindian occupants of FDP 1025.

Reinhart, Katharine (University of Massachusetts Boston; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.), David Landon (University of Massachusetts, Boston), Alexander Patterson (University of Massachusetts, Boston), and Kiara Montes (University of Massachusetts, Boston)

Preliminary Results from Excavations at the Middle Woodland Period Component on Cole's Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts

During June of 2021, the University of Massachusetts, Boston, field school conducted excavations at Cole's Hill in downtown Plymouth, Massachusetts as part of compliance work for the Pilgrim Hall Museum. Aside from the high density of 19th and 18th century artifacts recovered in urban fill layers, the project on Cole's Hill yielded evidence of an intact, buried occupation dating to at least the Jack's Reef Middle Woodland tradition including several Jack's Reef projectile points, a gorget, a net sinker, stone tools, native pottery sherds, and a dense collection of debitage from various lithic materials. We also uncovered evidence for in situ cultural features associated with Middle Woodland technology, including an ephemeral shell midden, numerous post holes, and a refuse pit and hearth. Here we present the preliminary results of the analyses of the Middle Woodland period component and offer future directions for research on the assemblage.

Robinson, Jess (Vermont Division for Historic Preservation)

Examining the Timing, Extent and Potential Coevality of Early Holocene Archaeological Complexes in the Far Northeast

This paper will examine the timing, extent, and the potential overlap of early Holocene archaeological complexes producing Late Paleoindian Agate Basin and St. Anne/Varney bifaces, quartz core unifaces (Early Maritime Archaic), and bifurcate-based Early Archaic bifaces across the Far Northeast. The author will argue the presented information calls into question the commonly accepted emergence, disappearance, and spatial extent of these complexes and some of their assumed cultural and technological origins.

Scialo, Stephanie (Institute for American Indian Studies; Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)

The Quenneville Collection: Evidence for Paleoindian Activity along the Konkapot River in Southern New England

The Quenneville Collection, donated to the Institute for American Indian Studies in 2008 by Mary Quenneville, an avocational archaeologist, features an extensive lithic assemblage from northwestern Connecticut and southwestern Massachusetts. Artifacts were recorded by the collector on geological maps and divided into surface find zones. Early inventory of the collection yielded a wide array of scrapers, drills, gravers, and projectile points ranging from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but time constraints left the catalogue unfinished. Renewed analysis of the Quenneville Collection indicates several Paleoindian artifacts including fluted and Dalton-type points. The results of the Quenneville Collection analyses, as well as research from recorded sites from Robbins Swamp, a large interior glacial-era wetland, indicated profuse Paleoindian activity within the region and suggests that intact sites may be found at these collecting locales.

Singer, Zachary L. F. (Maryland Historical Trust) and Matthew D. McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)

The Maryland Fluted Point Survey: New Insights on the Paleoindian Occupation of Maryland

This presentation provides an overview of the Paleoindian Period in Maryland based on data from the statewide Maryland Fluted Point Survey. Chronological comparisons will be made based on fluted point typology. Land use strategies will be investigated through geo-spatial comparisons of provenience within physiographic regions and on the county-level. Trends in raw material use and mobility throughout the Paleoindian period in Maryland also will be examined.

Sportman, Sarah P. (University of Connecticut), Mark Clymer (Beauchamp Chapter, New York State Archaeological Association), G. Logan Miller (Illinois State University) and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)

A Probable Paleoindian Encampment at the Two Wrasslin' Cats Site, East Haddam, Connecticut

The Two Wrasslin' Cats Site is located on the banks of the Succor Brook, a small first order tributary of the Connecticut River. The site was identified when Mark Clymer, who was drinking coffee in the backyard of the eponymous coffee shop, looked down and spotted a chert flake on the ground. Successive excavations, led by the Office of State Archaeology and the Friends of the Office of State Archaeology, uncovered evidence of the 18th century residents of the dwelling now housing the coffee shop, as well as potential evidence of Paleoindian occupation. A high percentage of the artifacts recovered to date are high-quality Hudson River Valley chert. A number of functional, if not typological gravers have also been recovered, and confirmed through micro-wear analyses, along with endscrapers and one channel flake fragment. Here, we present initial evidence for Paleoindian occupations and future research goals for the site.

Wiegand, Ernest A. (Norwalk Community College)

The Allen's Meadows Site: a Paleoindian Occupation in the Norwalk River Valley

Since its discovery in 1980, Norwalk Community College has conducted investigations at the Allen's Meadows site, located near the Norwalk River in Wilton, CT. The site was discovered when artifacts were found in a large community garden. A combination of surface collection, test pit excavation and block excavation have revealed evidence of a Paleoindian occupation as well as traces of later occupations during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods both within the gardens and the immediately surrounding areas. An extensive program of close-interval test pitting was completed in August 2021. This paper will present current analyses and interpretations of the site and discuss the challenges of working in an active community garden.

Williams, Charles E. (Williams Ecological, LLC)

Effects of historic charcoal production on soils of the Shippenville Furnace Region, northwestern Pennsylvania

Recent LiDAR prospection has uncovered a wealth of relict charcoal hearths (RCHs) in the landscape surrounding the Shippenville Furnace, a charcoal-fueled, cold-blast iron furnace in operation from 1832 to 1859 in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. I examined the long-term legacies of historic charcoal production on soils of the Shippenville Furnace Region by comparing soil properties from RCHs with those of paired, non-fired reference sites. The black topsoil of RCHs was significantly thicker than that of reference topsoil, largely consisting of charcoal fragments and dust. Carbon content, pH, and calcium and zinc levels were significantly elevated in RCH topsoil; phosphorus and potassium levels were significantly reduced. RCH subsoil had significantly elevated levels of magnesium, calcium and zinc; nitrogen content was significantly reduced. RCHs provide a valuable record of past industrial activity in landscapes and provide a unique window into the development of anthrosols from native soils through intense heating and charcoal enrichment.

Willison, Megan (University of Connecticut)

Settlement Patterns in Early 17th Century Connecticut

This paper will explore the geospatial and material attributes of multiple early 17th century Indigenous domestic sites located in southern Connecticut associated with the Pequot. Specifically, this paper will discuss how increased competition, trade, and warfare during this time period impacted the location of unfortified Indigenous sites and the types of activities that individuals participated in at these sites. This information can be extrapolated to provide a better understanding of how Indigenous groups along the

eastern coast of North America adapted to sustained European trading during the first decades of interaction and settlement.

Wink, Emma (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.) and David E. Leslie (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.; University of Connecticut)

Ceramic Analysis from the Nature Conservancy Site: Social Connections in the Middle Woodland Period in Connecticut

The Nature Conservancy Site, a Middle Woodland encampment, was originally excavated in 1985, in Old Lyme, CT. A large roasting platform was fully exposed and excavated, yielding both ceramic sherds and lithic artifacts. The materials recovered from this site were never fully analyzed after being recovered, but the initial inventory revealed possible net and fabric marked pottery. These types of decorations are associated with a shift that occurred during the Middle Woodland Period to the local Windsor tradition. This change in ceramic technology is associated regionally with an interaction, likely through trade or kinship, with migrating peoples from the Mid-Atlantic into the marshlands of southern Connecticut. Here, we present an updated analysis of the temper, decoration, and form of the pottery recovered, in addition to an analysis of the lithic materials, to better situate this site within the interaction spheres of Southern New England during the Middle Woodland Period.