

**The 90th Annual Meeting
of the
Eastern States Archeological Federation**

Program and Abstracts



October 26-29, 2023
Holiday Inn Oceanfront, Ocean City, Maryland
6600 Coastal Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842

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Meeting Information

Registration: **2nd Floor Lobby Hallway**, Open Thursday 5-7 PM, Friday, Oct 27th from 8 AM-4 PM, Saturday, Oct 28th from 8 AM-3:30 PM,

Book and Exhibit Room: **2nd Floor Lobby**, Friday, 8 AM to 4 PM and Saturday, 8 AM-3:30 PM

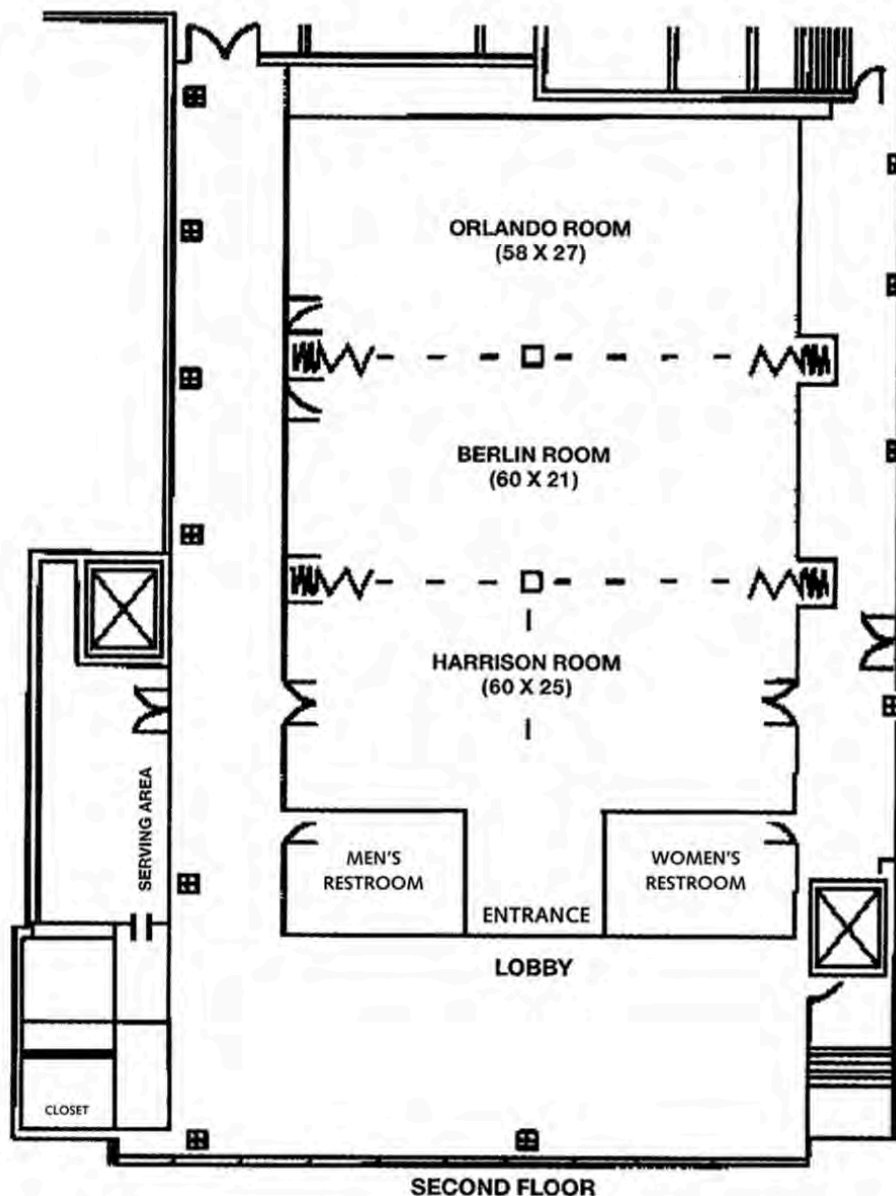
CRM Expo & Poster Sessions; Cash Bar & Social Hour, **Orlando and Berlin Rooms**, 2nd Floor Saturday, Oct 28th from 5 PM-7 PM.

Saturday Evening Banquet **2nd Floor Harrison Room**, Oct. 28th 7 PM, and Banquet Speaker 8 PM.

*Indicates Student Paper/Poster Contest Participant

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Conference Floor Plan





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Program

Thursday, October 26

9:00AM-5:00PM

Tours

The Archaeological Society of Delaware offers tours of the Zwannendael Museum in Lewes, DE, to view the famous HMS Shipwreck DeBraak as well as the Nanticoke Indian Museum, in Millsboro, DE. Lunch at the Crooked Hammock Restaurant in Lewes. We will be carpooling to these locations.

5:00-7:00PM

Registration Table, **2nd Floor Lobby Hallway**

Holiday Inn Oceanfront, Ocean City, Maryland
6600 Coastal Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842

8:00-10:30PM

President's Reception

Holiday Inn Courtesy Suite

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Friday, October 27

8:00AM-4:00PM Registration Table- 2nd Floor Lobby Hallway

Morning Paper Session- Harrison Room

8:00 AM *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Archaeology in the Eastern States*

Organizers: Zachary Singer and Stephanie Scialo

8:00 *An Update on the Recent Test Excavations at the Shoop (36Da0020) Paleoindian Site located in the Ridge and Valley physiographic zone of central Pennsylvania*

Kurt Carr, Joseph P. Vitolo, Robert Ronngren, Sharon McDonald, Kimberly Sebestyen, and Brian Harrison

8:20 *Paleoindian Occupations of the Seneca Bluffs, Montgomery County, Maryland: Revisiting the Mill Keeper West and Pierpoint Sites*

Zachary Singer, Matthew McKnight, and Stephanie Soder

8:40 *Revisiting Flint Run Jasper Quarry Use During the Early Archaic*

Robert Wall

9:00 *Early Archaic Occupations in Southern New England: Gulf of Maine Archaic Tradition Evidence at the Templeton Site in Washington, Connecticut*

Stephanie Scialo, Zachary Singer, and David Leslie

9:20 *The Corditaape Site Revisited: Early Paleoindian in the Mohawk Valley, New York*

Jonathan C. Lothrop, Noel Strobino, Tom Loebel, Susan Winchell-Sweeney, Alexandra DeCarlo, Anna E. Arnn, Michael Beardsley, Mark L. Clymer, Virginia Sparks, Jeffrey Terwilliger

9:40 *Questions and Answers*

9:45 Break

10:00 *Paleoindians in the Granite State: Recent Excavations Reveal a New Locus of the Whipple Site*

Cory Atkinson, Stephanie Scialo, and David Leslie

10:20 *Returning to Weirs Beach: Results of Spring 2023 Archaeological Testing*

Nathaniel Kitchel

10:40 *An Archaic Occupation at the Munsungun Lake Formation: Spatial Analysis of the Stevens Site*

Heather McKee *

11:00 *Preliminary Analysis of the PPE Site at the Munsungun Lake Formation*

Natalie Bryant *

General Topics in Eastern North American Archaeology

11:20 *The Archaeological Conservancy's Preservation Efforts in the East: From the Paleoindian through 20th-Century Industrial Sites*

Kelley Berliner

11:40 *Questions and Answers*

11:45 Lunch- On your own

1:00PM Afternoon Paper Sessions- Harrison Room

1:00 *Recent Archaeological Research in Southern New England*
Organizers: Eric Heffter, Elizabeth Reed, and Katharine R. Reinhart

1:00 *New Research at the Grannis Island Site, New Haven, CT*
Sarah P. Sportman and Brianna Rae-Zoto

1:20 *Of Course it's Quartz: Preliminary Results and Lithic Analysis from Site 107-23 in Orange, CT*
Landon Whitney, Eric Heffter, and G. Logan Miller

1:40 *An Exploration of Late-Terminal Archaic Domestic Architecture and Settlement Patterns in Southern Connecticut*
Brenna E. Pisanelli, Cory Atkinson, and David Leslie

2:00 *A Preliminary Botanical Analysis of the Quinebaug Falls Site in Preston, Connecticut*
Linda A. Seminario, Brenna E. Pisanelli, and David Leslie

2:20 *Reexamining Woodruff Cave, a Multicomponent Rockshelter Site in New Preston, Connecticut*
Elizabeth Reed, Paul Wegner, and Stephanie Scialo

2:40 *Questions and Answers*

2:45 **Break**

3:00 *A Macrobotanical Analysis at the 18th-Century Ephraim Sprague House in Andover, Connecticut*
Katharine R. Reinhart @

3:20 *The Battlefield Archaeology of the Pequot (1636-1637) and King Philip's (1675-1676) Wars: New Perspectives on Indigenous Social and Political Complexity, Warfare, Kinship, and Alliance Building*
Kevin McBride

General Topics in Eastern North American Archaeology

3:40 *Equity and Accessibility at Archaeological Field Schools: a case study from University of Toronto*
Amy Fox

4:00 *Molluscs on Buttonmaking Sites: Declining Resources and Species Diversity*
Ember Horn *

4:20 *Falls Island Research Project*
Josh Cummings *

4:40 *Questions and Answers*

6:00PM

ESAF Board Meeting
Denny's, 6104 Coastal Hwy, Ocean City, MD 21842

8:00PM-10:30PM

The Canadian-American Friendship Party
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Saturday, October 28

8:00AM-3:30PM Registration Table- 2nd Floor Lobby Hallway

8:00AM **Morning Paper Session- Harrison Room**

8:00 AM *Ground Penetrating Radar Applications in Archaeology*

Organizers: David Leslie, David Givens, and Peter Leach

8:00 *Woodland Villages in the Upper Connecticut River Valley: Landscape-scale geophysics as evidence for large sedentary settlements in Northern New England*
Jonathan Alperstein, Jesse Casana, Carolin Ferwerda, Madeleine McLeester and Nathaniel Kitchel

8:20 *Of Grand Homes Forgotten: Ground Penetrating Radar at the Edgewater Estate*
Heather M. Rockwell, David Leslie, and Jesse Casana

8:40 *Tourism and Preservation at a 19th century Mill: Geophysical Survey of Pioneer Village and implications for historic preservation*
Kevin C. Nolan

9:00 *Finding Potters Field: A GPR Study in the City of Frederick, Maryland*
Kathleen C. Child and Luc Renaux

9:20 *Remote Sensing the Home of a "Rattlesnake Colonel": Thomas Cresap's 18th-century Fort in Allegany County, Maryland.*
Matthew McKnight and Zachary Singer

9:40 *Questions and Answers*

9:45 Break

10:00 *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at Old Otterbein United Methodist Church (18BC218), Baltimore City, Maryland*
Stephanie Soder, Matthew McKnight, and Zachary Singer

10:20 *Geophysical Remote Sensing Surveys and Excavations at the 17th Century Melon Field Site (18CV169) in Calvert County, Maryland*
Scott Strickland, Zachary Singer, and Matthew McKnight

10:40 *Finding the Palisade: Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at the 17th Century Hollister Site, Glastonbury, Connecticut*
Fiona O. Jones, David Leslie, Sarah P. Sportman, and Peter A. Leach

11:00 *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Results from the Fairfield, Connecticut, Town Green and 1639 Burying Ground*
Eric Heffter and David Leslie

11:20 *Best Practices for Collection and Imaging of Ground Penetrating Radar Data*
Cole Peterson and David Leslie

11:40 *Questions and Answers*

11:45 Lunch- On your own

1:00PM Afternoon Paper Sessions- Harrison Room

1:00 PM *Ground Penetrating Radar Applications in Archaeology*

Organizers: David Leslie, David Givens, and Peter Leach

1:00 *What Lies Beneath: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Inundated Liebman Site, an Early Paleoindian Site in Lebanon, Connecticut*

David Leslie, Andy Fallon, Zachary Singer, and John Pfeiffer

1:20 *The Lost Town of James: Ground-Penetrating Radar in the Discovery of English America's First Town*

David Givens and Peter A. Leach

1:40 *Integrating High-Frequency Ground-Penetrating Radar and Archaeological Excavation at James Fort*

Peter A. Leach and David Givens

General Topics in Eastern North American Archaeology

2:00 *Archaeological Investigations at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, NY*

Timothy Abel and Donny Abend

2:20 *Recent Research in Maine's Quoddy Region*

Gabe Hrynich, Arthur Anderson, and Matthew Betts

2:40 *Deepening Archaeology's Engagement with Canadian Slavery Studies: Sites of Enslavement in Eastern Canada and Working Comparatively with the U.S. Northeast*

Emily Draicchio

3:00 *The Perry Formation Quartzite and Jasper Beach Volcanics: A Story of Two Lithic Sources in Downeast Maine*

Arthur Anderson, Al Honsinger; Gabe Hrynich

3:20 *Questions and Answers*

3:30PM

ESAF General Business Meeting

Harrison Room

5:00PM

HAPPY HOUR (Cash Bar)
CRM Expo & Poster Session
Orlando and Berlin Rooms

Posters

The Chemistry of Glaze: An Examination into the Application of X-ray Fluorescence Analysis in Ceramic Identification

Max Kichline *

Life on the River: Recent Investigations in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley

Erin Steinwachs

ME 43.113 and A Birdstone Tail Fragment from Mount Desert Island, Maine

Dawson Burnett

Paleoindian Activity along the Moose River: Excavations at the Dolly Copp Road Site, Randolph, New Hampshire

William Murdock, Stephanie Scialo, David Leslie

Flowing from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland; An Archaeological Investigation along the Ten Mile River in Cheshire, Connecticut

Sam Spitzschuh, Brenna E. Pisanelli, David Leslie



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Saturday, October 28

Banquet and Plenary Talk
Harrison Room

7:00PM Dinner

8:00PM Plenary Speaker: Dr. Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Revisiting Portobago: A Mid- to Late 17th Century Trading Post on the Rappahannock River in Virginia



The Native town of Portobago (1680-1705), located at the head of seagoing navigation in the Rappahannock River, sat at the intersection of Atlantic markets to the east and the Mississippian shatter zone to the west and south. Previously viewed through a localized lens, after reanalysis, Portobago emerges as a key space for interpreting regional Indigenous responses to colonial expansion. A coalescence of Native communities from Maryland and Virginia, Portobago played a critical but virtually undocumented role at the end of the 17th century in the shaping of Virginia's Atlantic World economy, including the movement of guns, Indigenous slaves, and animal skins between Europe and the Southeastern US. As settlers manipulated traditional practices of Indigenous warfare to serve European consumer desires, Indigenous

communities and individuals forged local strategies for survival through cooperation and resistance. These strategies became evident by taking a global view of the riverine corridors along which this expansion occurred. The findings from Portobago reveal both the importance of archaeological evidence in the writing of early American history and the value of revisiting legacy collections.

Julia A. King has 30 years experience studying, teaching, and writing about historical archaeology and Chesapeake history and culture. Dr. King has received six major grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and has held fellowships with Dumbarton Oaks, the Virginia Historical Society, Winterthur Museum, and the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. From 2003 until 2011, King served as an Expert Member on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a Federal agency that advises the president and Congress on matters of national historic preservation policy. In 2018, the Society for Historical Archaeology presented King with the J.C. Harrington Award in recognition of her scholarly contributions to the discipline. She has also received awards from the Register for Professional Archaeologists and the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

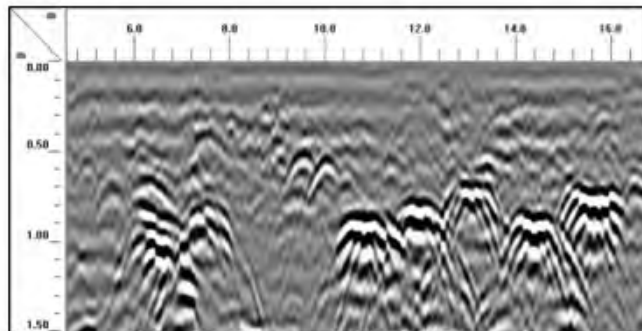
King's book, *Archaeology, Narrative, and the Politics of the Past: The View from Southern Maryland*, received a Book Award from the American Association of State and Local History in 2013. Her most recent publication, in collaboration with Scott M. Strickland and Rappahannock Chief Anne Richardson, "Rappahannock Oral Tradition, John Smith's Map of Virginia, and Political Authority in the Algonquian Chesapeake," appeared in the January issue of *William and Mary Quarterly*. Her current research focus includes Indigenous history and colonialism in the Chesapeake region.



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Sunday, October 29

8:00AM

Morning Paper Session- Harrison Room

General Topics in Eastern North American Archaeology

8:00 *Petroglyphs of Alsig8ntegw*

Louis-Vincent Laperriere-Desorcy (Archaeologist at Ndakina Office of W8banaki, PhD candidate at University of Toronto) and Marie-Eve Morissette (Archaeologist at Ndakina Office of W8banaki)

8:20 *A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Study of the Residents of the Post Capital Era of St. Mary's City, Maryland: A 1969 Salvage Archaeology of a Dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold.*
Stephen Israel

8:40 *Westwood North (18CH884): A Single-Component Brewerton Complex Site on Maryland's Mattawoman Creek*
James G. Gibb

9:00 *3D Bone Identification Website*
Kaydee Anderson and Moriah Brotherton

9:20 *Questions and Answers*

9:25 BREAK

9:40 *Results That'll Leave You Clammy: Recent Excavations at a Seaside Merchant Planter's Farm in Worcester County, Maryland*
Aaron Levinthal

10:00 *Shell Button Industry in 20th Century Delmarva*
Emily Allen and Erin Allen

10:20 *Archaeological Investigations on Duncan Island, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania*
Gary Coppock

10:40 *Questions and Answers*

10:45

ESAF State Society Roundtable

Roundtable discussion focusing on how the various state societies are coping with the logistics of 21st century volunteer organizations, i.e. social media outreach, sustaining membership, and online economics for journal sales and membership renewal.



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ABSTRACTS

Abel, Timothy (Consulting Archaeologist) and Donny Abend (Fort Brewerton & Oliver Stevens Blockhouse Museum)

Archaeological Investigations at French and Indian War British Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, NY

Fort Brewerton was constructed by the British in 1759 to house a garrison guarding the outlet of Oneida Lake. It lay on the all-important Oneida Carry trans-shipment route from Oswego to the Mohawk Valley. It remained garrisoned throughout the remainder of the French and Indian War and through Pontiac's War from 1763-64. Honoring their agreement with Onondaga, the British abandoned the fort and it was burned thereafter. The ruins were occupied as a trading post as late as 1767 when Sir William Johnson visited the place on his way to Oswego. Amid the chaos of the recent pandemic, a local Scouts, BSA Eagle project provided us the opportunity to sample four small units within the fort to a depth of about 20 cm. The units proved to be rich in fort-related artifacts, prompting a partnership to conduct more public archaeology excavations within the fort. To date, we've uncovered an intact hearth of what we believe to be the officer's quarters, which was rich in artifacts including structural remains, ceramics, faunal remains and a surprising amount of money.

Allen, Emily (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Erin Allen (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Shell Button Industry in 20th Century Delmarva

Before the introduction of plastic and automation, the 20th century Delmarva Peninsula was a center of shell button manufacture. Shells were cut, sorted, and finished in dozens of button factories throughout the region. Schwanda & Sons opened its doors in Denton, MD, in 1936. Archaeological investigations by the Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab recovered shell waste that revealed the international scope of the industry; some shells found are native to North America, while others were imported from the distant South Pacific. Schwanda & Sons employed as many as 70 people, providing steady income for men and women for nearly 40 years before closing. Through the analysis of census records, local historical documents, and evidence at the factory site, the SEAL Team pieced together the stories of the button workers and the story of this nearly forgotten American industry.

Alperstein, Jonathan (Dartmouth College), Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College), Carolin Ferwerda (Dartmouth College), Madeleine McLeester (Dartmouth College), and Nathaniel Kitchel (Dartmouth College)

Woodland Villages in the Upper Connecticut River Valley: Landscape-scale geophysics as evidence for large sedentary settlements in Northern New England

The general absence of Woodland village sites within New England's archaeological record has generated considerable debate and varied interpretations of past Indigenous subsistence-settlement strategies. In Northern New England, scholarship suggests this area was dominated by hunter-gatherers until the arrival of Europeans, indicating sedentary villages were rare and only located within Southern and Coastal New England. Locating villages or even individual house sites to address the accuracy of this hypothesis is challenged by poor preservation resulting from centuries of colonization and environmental conditions. After employing a suite of geophysical technologies, our team determined ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to be the most successful method to map cultural features along the Connecticut River Valley, including Woodland houses. This paper reveals a dense archaeological landscape of sites within Northern New England and provides evidence to suggest the existence of larger villages in the region.

Anderson, Arthur (University of New England), Al Holsinger (Vermont Agency of Transportation) and Gabriel Hrynick (University of New Brunswick)

The Perry Formation Quartzite and Jasper Beach Volcanics: A Story of Two Lithic Sources in Downeast Maine

This paper considers the prehistoric use and archaeological history of two prehistoric lithic sources in Downeast Maine. The colorful volcanic rocks of Jasper Beach in Machiasport have long been noted in the literature as a potentially prolific lithic source, but decades of archaeological investigation in the area have failed to demonstrate frequent use of this material despite being a source well known to rockhounds and tourists. Conversely, the less charismatic grey quartzite from the Perry Formation Conglomerate, outcropping in Perry, Maine and St. Andrews, New Brunswick has received little attention in the literature, particularly in the US. Recent excavations and collections research have shown it to be one of the most commonly exploited lithic sources in the region. Both are non-bedrock sources without identifiable quarry sites, and the implications of this will also be considered.

Anderson, Kaydee (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Moriah Brotherton (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

3D Bone Identification Website

There is a gap in archaeology in the availability of accessible type collections for the identification of bones. We are creating a website to host a database for comparing and identifying specimens. We are 3D-scanning mammal and bird bones derived from the Middle Atlantic region and uploading them to our website. Users can digitally rotate and dimension individual specimens. The website is free, user friendly, and will allow archeologists to conduct their research more efficiently. This is an ongoing project as we are constantly adding to our database and updating the website.

Atkinson, Cory (Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office), Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

Paleoindians in the Granite State: Recent Excavations Reveal a New Locus of the Whipple Site

The Whipple Site is a Paleoindian period occupation located in the Ashuelot River drainage in Swanzey, New Hampshire. Since its discovery in 1973 by amateur archaeologist Arthur Whipple, the site has withstood episodes of erosion, looting, and excavation by academic and professional archaeologists. The first systematic excavations of the Whipple Site occurred in 1976-1979, 1982, and 1983 under the direction of Mary Lou Curran, then a graduate student at UMASS. Subsequent professional excavations were completed in 2008 in advance of maintenance associated with a nearby electrical transmission corridor. This paper presents the results of the most recent archaeological investigation, completed by Heritage Consultants in March, 2022. Analysis of recovered data indicates the presence of a fourth locus (Locus D) that is distinct from the three loci previously reported by Curran. The new locus suggests a specialized activity area and provides new insights to the intrasite patterning of the Whipple occupation.

Berliner, Kelley (The Archaeological Conservancy)

The Archaeological Conservancy's Preservation Efforts in the East: from the Paleoindian through 20th-Century Industrial Sites

For the past 43 years The Archaeological Conservancy has been the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to the permanent preservation of archaeological sites across the country. These sites range in diversity from the Thunderbird site, which contains the remains of one of the earliest Paleoindian structures discovered in the country, to the Pamplin Pipe Factory, a manufacturing facility that grew from an early cottage industry of making pipes from local clays. Across the country we have preserved Ancestral Puebloan villages, Haudenosaunee/Iroquois sites, petroglyphs, Hopewell earthworks, mounds, prehistoric quarries, Chaco outliers, French and Indian War fortifications, plantation sites, and more. These sites are protected through fee-simple ownership or, less frequently, easements, and are maintained as permanent open-space archaeological research preserves that are open to professional archaeologists and for educational purposes. This talk will highlight some of the important sites protected by the Conservancy and our efforts to continue our mission.

Bryant, Natalie (Salve Regina University)

Preliminary Analysis of the PPE Site at the Munsungun Lake Formation

Red Munsungun chert is closely associated with the late Pleistocene fluted-point period sites of the northeastern United States. Recent investigations at the Munsungun Lake Formation have identified campsites and workshops from this period. The PPE site was discovered in 2020 and was the subject of a four-week field school by Salve Regina University in the summer of 2021. It contains an abundance of red Munsungun chert artifacts in a relatively undisturbed context. This paper will discuss the most recent analysis of the lithic artifacts, provide an overview of the proposed site activities, and discuss how the PPE site fits into our broader understanding of occupations within the region.

Burnett, Dawson (University of New Brunswick)

ME 43.113 and A Birdstone Tail Fragment from Mount Desert Island, Maine

In this poster, I report on a birdstone tail fragment recovered in an intertidal zone on Mount Desert Island, Maine, at a previously unidentified site (ME 43.113). I contextualize the artifact in the context of late Transitional Archaic and Early Woodland period birdstones in the region. Additionally, I discuss the site and its potential role in the cultural landscape of the area. No other precontact artifacts have been reported from the site, which saw heavy use as a shipbuilding waterfront during the 18th and 19th centuries. The cove site bears no remnants of a shell heap and was only identified as a result of the discovery of the birdstone fragment. This poster suggests that the site would benefit from a thorough survey of the intertidal to gain an understanding of its use.

Carr, Kurt W. (State Museum of Pennsylvania, Retired), Joseph P. Vitolo (Friends of Fort Halifax Park), Robert Ronngren (Friends of Fort Halifax Park) Sharon McDonald (Friends of Fort Halifax Park), Kimberly Sebestyen (The State Museum of Pennsylvania), and Brian Harrison (Big Blue Archaeological Research, Inc.)

A Preliminary Report on Recent Test Excavations at the Shoop Paleoindian Site Located in the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Zone of Central Pennsylvania

John Witthoft published the first comprehensive report on the Shoop site, 70 years ago in 1952. Since Witthoft's publication, there have been several investigations of the site primarily based on surface collections from plowed fields. However, site function, and specific dating remain unclear. Although Witthoft suggested the site contained eleven artifact concentrations representing separate visits by individual bands none have been systematically investigated and all are in plow disturbed contexts. In addition, although there is a consensus based on the fluted points that this is an early Paleoindian site, does it date to the Allerod warming episode or the severe cooling conditions of the Younger Dryas? This presentation will report on the discovery of a new artifact concentration in an unplowed wooded area. The goal is to examine this concentration to further our understanding of site function and to identify a charcoal feature for radiometric dating.

Child, Kathleen (R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.) and Luc Renaux (R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.)

Finding Potters Field: A GPR Study in the City of Frederick, Maryland

This paper will explore the results of a recent GPR prospection study in Potters Field, a large field rumored to contain over a 1,000 burials. The cemetery was established in 1832, when the City of Frederick moved its almshouse to a new, larger property outside of the city limits. Even though the cemetery was used until 1956, its exact location and extent was unknown. Extensive historical research yielded some burial records and newspaper articles, but no maps of any kind. The GPR survey of the 5-acre field was conducted in Fall 2022 to locate the cemetery. Combined with an informal cadaver dog survey, the GPR study was able to identify five areas where burials were clustered within the field. The study illustrated the value of historical research in interpreting GPR data and also the benefits of using cadaver dogs to assist in locating "lost" historic burial grounds.

Coppock, Gary (Skelly & Loy, A Terracon Company)

Archaeological Investigations on Duncan Island, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania

Ongoing archaeological investigations for the Riverlands (SR 0022) project have provided new insights into Duncan Island's long history of human occupation. The island, occupied since the Middle Archaic, once had a burial mound, and was home to a group of Native Americans refugees prior to 1750. In 1829 an eighteenth-century ferry was replaced with (what was then) the world's longest covered bridge, and the following year the PA Mainline Canal was completed across the island. To date our work has identified a nineteenth-century domestic site, canal features, and stratified pre-contact deposits that extend to a depth of over 2.7 m bgs. By employing Quemahoning's Paleo-Digger we were able to quickly and safely sample soils to the water table at 4.0 m bgs. Phase II investigations are scheduled to begin in the fall of 2023.

Cummings, Josh (University of New Brunswick)

Falls Island Research Project

Falls Island is located in Cobscook Bay, Maine, in the western Quoddy region. Between the 1930s and 1950s local avocational archaeologists visited the island and collected artifacts from eroding shell middens and intertidal zones. Their collection was later donated to the Robert S Peabody Institute, where it is currently housed. In December 2022, the authors visited the Robert S. Peabody Institute and photographed and catalogued the Falls Island collection as part of an ongoing masters thesis. The artifacts reveal an extensive period of occupation from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. In this presentation I describe the Archaic period artifacts from Falls Island and interpret them in the context of Quoddy region archaeology.

Draicchio, Emily (University of New Brunswick)

Deepening Archaeology's Engagement with Canadian Slavery Studies: Sites of Enslavement in Eastern Canada and Working Comparatively with the U.S. Northeast

Although there have been significant contributions to the study of Canadian slavery in the past several decades, there has been a lack of archaeological studies on the topic. My paper expands archaeological research on slavery beyond tropical plantation sites and examines sites used as living quarters by enslaved people in New Brunswick (1783-1834). By combining the analysis of archival records with the (story)mapping and surveying of these sites, my research reveals important insights into the working and living conditions of enslaved people in this temperate region. Furthermore, my paper demonstrates that working comparatively with excavated sites of enslavement in Massachusetts helps contextualize how the archaeological record can provide insights on the nature of slavery in New Brunswick, and that there are numerous sites of enslavement throughout Eastern Canada that require future archaeological research. In focusing on this under-researched area of archaeological study, my research opens a small window into the lived realities of enslaved people in New Brunswick and implores archaeologists to deepen their engagement with Canadian slavery studies.

Fox, Amy (University of Toronto)

Equity and Accessibility at Archaeological Field Schools: a Case Study from University of Toronto

The archaeological field school is a unique university course; instead of being graded strictly on matters of the intellect, manual labor is required. Field school can therefore come as a surprise to some students who are not expecting to do manual labor in the context of a university course, and for many who don't have experience working manual labor jobs, their body's reaction to the work can surprise them. As well, the unknown physical realities of fieldwork can cause an anxious reaction in students with visible and/or invisible disabilities who are nervous they will not be able to perform in the same way as their able-bodied peers. These access barriers can support "leaky pipeline" attrition within the archaeological community. Here, I share my field school's health and safety model as well as make concrete suggestions for Project Directors to implement that will make their field school more accommodating.

Gibb, James (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Westwood North (18CH884): A Single-Component Brewerton Complex Site on Maryland's Mattawoman Creek

Westwood North, originally identified as a multicomponent Early and Late Archaic site, is a single-component Brewerton Complex site blanketed by redeposited sands and gravels with Transitional and Late Woodland inclusions. The buried A horizon and BE horizon yielded 21 heavily reworked notched projectile points of quartz, quartzite and rhyolite. These buried deposits also produced 150 kg of fire-cracked rock and 6500 pieces of flaked stone, but there is no clear patterning evident across ten 5 ft by 5 ft excavation units. The site is adjacent to a relict tributary of Mattawoman Creek on the Chesapeake coastal plain.

Givens, David (Jamestown Rediscovery) and Peter Leach (GSSI, Inc.)

The Lost Town of James: Ground-Penetrating Radar in the Discovery of English America's First Town

In 2019, the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeology team attempted to use ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to image subsurface water conditions along an encroaching fresh-water marsh. The area chosen for the survey was the field just north of James Fort (ca. 1607-1625) in an area historically known as the "Vale"(valley). While the survey was successful in imaging shallow, subsurface water inundation, an unintended and exciting find was made. This paper traces the use of landscape-level GPR to search out a recently discovered and previously unknown town (ca. 1608-1610) and the current excavations to understand the complex radar imagery.

Hrynick, Gabriel (University of New Brunswick), Arthur Anderson (University of New England), and Matthew Betts (Canadian Museum of History)

Recent Research in Maine's Quoddy Region

For the last decade or so, members of the Northeastern Archaeological Survey have been conducting research in Maine's Quoddy Region, a coastal area in the northeastern-most part of the state. The goals of this work include elucidating socioeconomic variability among coastal hunter-gatherers, identifying adaptations to changing coastlines, and building local culture history. This work takes place in a community-engaged framework. In this paper we review this work, focusing especially on culture change from about 2200 BP to European contact.

Israel, Stephen (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.)

A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Study of the Residents of the Post Capital Era of St. Mary's City, Maryland: A 1969 Salvage Archaeology of a Dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold.

The 1968 discovery of a site threatened by construction led to the mitigation of a second-quarter eighteenth-century dwelling at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Excavations occurred in 1969 and a report in 1971. The site was a plantation owned by Captain John Hicks, an English ship captain and merchant turned tobacco planter. He resided at the site from 1723 to c. 1742. Hicks was a member of the elite and operated the plantation with at least 19 enslaved Africans or African Americans. In depth historical study of five of John Hicks neighbor's wills and probate inventories is an integral component of the research. Excavators recovered a rich assemblage of features and artifacts that provide valuable insight into the lifestyle of the rural elite. The Salvage Archaeology of a Dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold, digital report merits extensive use in comparative research due to its thoroughness, richness and historical context.

Jones, Fiona (Connecticut State Museum of Natural History), David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates; University of Connecticut), Sarah P. Sportman (Connecticut Office of State Archaeology/State Museum of Natural History), and Peter A. Leach (GSSI, Inc.)

Finding the Palisade: Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at the 17th Century Hollister Site, Glastonbury, Connecticut

The Hollister Site, a 17th century colonial farmstead along the Connecticut River in South Glastonbury, Connecticut has been investigated archaeologically since 2016 with excavations continuing annually. The site contains excellently preserved material culture and soil features, including at least seven 17th-century cellar holes. These cellar holes were initially discovered in 2016 through ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys, and excavation has focused ever since on GPR anomalies. In 2021, excavations indicated the possible presence of a King Philip's War (1675-1676) era palisade feature, which was confirmed archaeologically in the summer of 2023. GPR surveys were conducted again in 2023 to better define the boundaries of the palisade. These surveys included both high and medium range antennas (2.0 GHz, 900 MHz, and 350 MHz), used within active excavations and from the ground surface. In addition to GPR surveys, a Bartington Grad 601 Dual Magnetometer was also used to search for the palisade feature.

Heffter, Eric (PAST Inc./AHS Inc.; University of Connecticut) and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates; University of Connecticut)

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Results from the Fairfield, Connecticut, Town Green and 1639 Burying Ground

During 2021, The Public Archaeology Survey Team (PAST), completed a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) prospection survey of Fairfield's historic town green and 1639 Old Burying Ground. Three properties were surveyed: the Museum Common/Sun Tavern Property; Burr Mansion; and the Old Burying Ground. Numerous GPR anomalies were identified at each property. A potential Colonial Revival Garden, and possible Victorian era structures were identified at the Sun Tavern property. Several buried utility lines were identified at the Burr Mansion, indicating subsurface disturbances to portions of the property. At the Old Burying Ground numerous GPR reflectance patterns indicative of burials were associated with marked head and footstones while unmarked burials were common in the southeast portion of the cemetery. GPR survey confirmed the largely intact nature of the properties and will allow planners to identify areas of potentially high archaeological sensitivity, which can then be avoided or mitigated through additional archaeological investigations.

Horn, Ember (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Molluscs on Buttonmaking Sites: Declining Resources and Species Diversity

The Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Laboratory (SEAL) has collected shell wastes from four Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake button making shops dating between 1930 and 1970. Findings suggest a shift from high quality shells suitable for large-scale production to equally high quality shells with more challenging geometries as preferred species populations were depleted. This paper examines details of the life histories of these species to inform testing of this hypothesis.

Kichline, Max (University of Maryland - College Park)

The Chemistry of Glaze: An Examination into the Application of X-ray Fluorescence Analysis in Ceramic Identification

The importance of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis in the understanding of the chemical composition of glaze and paste in domestic earthenware and stoneware ceramics cannot be overstated. XRF analysis has been previously conducted on domestic earthenware in order to understand the unique chemical composition of ceramics including creamware, pearlware, and tin-glazed earthenware. However, in my experiment, I chose to use XRF analysis to examine the chemical relationship between glaze and paste for twenty-one samples of eight refined earthenware and stoneware types. Through this analysis, my goal was to determine if XRF analysis would be a viable tool for the identification of certain types of earthenware and stoneware when diagnostic characteristics of these ceramics are missing due to human-induced and environmental damage, based upon the hypothesized unique chemical relationship between glaze and paste exhibited by these earthenware and stoneware types.

Kitchel, Nathaniel (Cultural and Historic Preservation Program, Salve Regina University; DASL Postdoctoral Fellow, Dartmouth College) and Heather Rockwell (Salve Regina University)

Returning to Weirs Beach: Results of Spring 2023 Archaeological Testing

Excavations at the Weirs Beach site, New Hampshire, in the late 1970s were foundational to understanding the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic archaeology of New England. While many areas of the site were disturbed by earthmoving activities some locations contained intact early Holocene age deposits. These excavations also produced one of the few radiocarbon dates in the region securely associated with Agate Basin Variant projectile point forms in the region. Despite the potential of Weirs Beach to inform ongoing discussions of Early Holocene archaeology in the Northeast, little additional testing had been undertaken at the site until spring 2023. While these recent efforts failed to locate additional undisturbed areas, preliminary results indicate that substantial Early Archaic (and possibly earlier) archaeological deposits were (and may still be) preserved beneath Lake Winnepesaukee after the lake was impounded by dam construction in 1859. I present these results here.

Laperriere-Desorcy, Louis-Vincent (Archaeologist at Ndakina Office of W8banaki, PhD candidate at University of Toronto) and Marie-Eve Morissette (Archaeologist at Ndakina Office of W8banaki)

The Petroglyphs of Alsig8ntegw

In this conference, we propose to retrace an unfortunate event of Quebec W8banaki archaeology, the removal of pre and post-contact Indigenous petroglyphs located on Alsig8ntegw (the St-Francis River). These petroglyphs discovered near Bromptonville more than 60 years ago, were removed from their archaeological site using dynamite, before being stored away for decades by archaeologists. A research project led by archaeologists from the Ndakina office of W8banaki, the territorial office of the W8banaki nation, is presented here. This ongoing project aims to produce a technological study of these petroglyphs using CT-scan and microscope technology to document the use of specific tools (rock or metal) and techniques. This is done to better understand the chronology of these carvings and highlight precontact W8banakiak petroglyphs. This project quickly evolved beyond research and is at the origin of a repatriation process of the petroglyphs from Quebec's Ministry of Cultures and Communications.

Leach, Peter (GSSI) and David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Integrating High-Frequency Ground-Penetrating Radar and Archaeological Excavation at James Fort

Continuing collaboration between the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeology team and Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. is redefining the relationship between archaeology and archaeo-geophysics. Initial forensic experiments on in situ EuroAmerican burials demonstrated that high-resolution and small form factor GPR antennas provide critical and otherwise unobtainable context prior to and during standard excavation efforts. As a non-invasive forensic method GPR can reveal anatomical positioning, presence or absence of skeletal elements, taphonomic impacts, and stratigraphic and depth information with no direct contamination of aDNA or other fragile evidence. This paper covers three GPR case studies tracing the team's efforts from theory to practice, culminating in an established methodology now implemented in many excavations at James Fort.

Leslie, David (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut), Andy Fallon (University of Connecticut), Zachary L. F. Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and John Pfeiffer (Town of East Lyme)

What Lies Beneath: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Inundated Liebman Site, an Early Paleoindian Site in Lebanon, Connecticut

The Liebman Site (71-31) is an Early Paleoindian Site preserved beneath Lake Williams, a ~270-acre lake initially created by 19th century milling operations of Bartlett Brook in Lebanon, Connecticut. Originally discovered by John Parkos and excavated by John Pfeiffer in the 1990s when water levels were reduced, the site is generally inaccessible to traditional investigations. These excavations yielded 85 artifacts including 15 tools, comprising endscrapers, pieces esquillees, utilized flakes, and a fluted point base. To better contextualize the stratigraphy and environmental setting of the site, we surveyed the general site area via ground penetrating radar (GPR) using a real-time kinematic (RTK) GPS encoded 350 MHz antenna and SIR-4000 with the antenna situated on a raft and surveyor on a paddleboard. Data were collected in transects perpendicular to relevant landforms, which revealed the presence of a stable floodplain and buried paleo-channel, as well as the 19th century channel of Bartlett Brook.

Levinthal, Aaron (Rackliffe House Trust)

Results That'll Leave You Clammy: Recent Excavations at a Seaside Merchant Planter's Farm in Worcester County, Maryland

A variety of archaeological investigations have been completed in the yards surrounding Assateague State Park's Rackliffe House (18WO230), a mid-18th century merchant planter's farm site on Sinepuxent Bay, an Atlantic Coastal Bay, in Worcester County, Maryland. Recently, Tim Horsley, using ground penetrating radar and magnetometry, detected several intriguing anomalies onsite. In October 2022, during a public archaeology project focused on ground truthing three anomalies, one feature, a cellar filled in the 18th and very early 19th centuries, yielded an interesting artifact collection reflective of the unquities of Colonial and early 19th century Atlantic coastal lifeways in Maryland.

Lothrop, Jonathan (New York State Museum), Noel Strobino (NYSAA), Tom Loebel (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Susan Winchell-Sweeney (New York State Museum), Alexandra DeCarlo (New York State Museum), Anna E. Arnn (NYSAA), Michael Beardsley (NYSAA), Mark L. Clymer (NYSAA), Virginia Sparks (NYSAA), and Jeffrey Terwilliger (NYSAA)

The Corditaipe Site Revisited: Early Paleoindian in the Mohawk Valley, New York

In 1975, Noel Strobino discovered the Corditaipe site on a broad outwash terrace in the upper Mohawk Valley of eastern New York. His systematic surface collection of a cultivated field revealed three extensive Paleoindian occupation areas, designated Loci 1, 2/3, and 4. By the mid-1980s, Strobino had recovered a large collection of Early Paleoindian fluted points, flaked stone tools, cores, and debitage, made mostly of local toolstone as well as Normanskill chert and Pennsylvania jasper. Funk and Wellman published a brief report on these discoveries in 1984 and in 1985, Strobino donated his collection to the New York State Museum. Noel Strobino's surface collection of Corditaipe continued in subsequent years with additional Paleoindian artifact recoveries. In 2019, Strobino identified another near-surface lithic scatter (Locus 5) in a wooded section to the west. Initially suspected to be a Paleoindian component in an undisturbed soil profile, NYSM testing in 2019 and 2020 and AMS dating revealed, however, that this small occupation area is Archaic in age. In 2019, we restarted controlled surface collection of the Corditaipe fluted point loci, with GPS recording of all surface finds. High-resolution mapping of these new discoveries has guided our 2022-2023 excavations, helping us to delineate and sample a high-density sector of Paleoindian Locus 1. Work to date shows this area is dominated by use and discard of endscrapers. A pilot micro-wear study of a sample of these tools indicates their use in hide-scraping and highlights a discrete activity area at this extensive early Paleoindian site.

McBride, Kevin (University of Connecticut)

The Battlefield Archaeology of the Pequot (1636-1637) and King Philip's (1675-1676) Wars: New Perspectives on Indigenous Social and Political Complexity, Warfare, Kinship, and Alliance Building

Battlefield Archaeology is concerned with the causes of conflict, sites where conflict took place, the archaeology of the event, and interpreting conflict in a wider cultural and historical framework. Conflict Archaeology examines the long-term evolution of societies and regions that existed in changing contexts of warfare - a cause of fundamental social change often resulting in the rise of sociopolitical and military complexity. Four Pequot and two King Philip's War battlefields were investigated with funding from the National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program. Battlefield surveys recovered thousands of battle-related objects and identified several domestic sites occupied at the time of the battle. Investigations of these sites have provided important contexts for understanding emerging social and political complexity, the ideology of warfare, and technological innovation.

McKee, Heather (Salve Regina University)

An Archaic Occupation at the Munsungun Lake Formation: Spatial Analysis of the Stevens Site

Red Munsungun chert is mostly closely associated with terminal Pleistocene fluted-point period sites however, recent excavations at the Munsungun Lake Formation have discovered an archaic period occupation associated with red chert outcrops (Kitchel & Rockwell, 2020). The Stevens site located just over 800 meters from the only known outcrop of prehistorically utilized red Munsungun chert contains diagnostic fluted points from the Early Archaic. This paper presents a spatial analysis utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze the artifact density and type relative to depth and location of the materials within the site. These results suggest that the Stevens occupation served as a residential camp.

McKnight, Matthew (Maryland Historical Trust) and Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust)

Remote Sensing the Home of a "Rattlesnake Colonel": Thomas Cresap's 18th-century Fort in Allegany County, Maryland

From November 16th-19th, 2020, the Maryland Historical Trust - Office of Archaeology, working with the Western Maryland Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland carried out a tri-partite geophysical remote sensing survey within the C & O Canal National Historical Park. The geophysical survey was conducted in a hayfield within the park, which had produced mid to late 18th-century artifacts during limited survey work sponsored by the National Park Service in 2009 and 2010. Magnetic susceptibility survey within this hayfield defined a roughly 1.5 acre area of anomalous soils consistent with intense anthropogenic activity. Fluxgate Gradiometer and Ground Penetrating Radar survey of 1.1-1.3 acres within this area revealed the presence of discrete anomalies consistent with at least two structures, clusters of postmolds and potential palisades, trenches, pits, and expansive activity areas. The pattern of anomalies is remarkably congruent with historic descriptions of Thomas Cresap's fortified home of Skipton.

McKnight, Matthew (Maryland Historical Trust) and Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust)

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Murdock, William (Heritage Consultants, LLC), Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; Terra Search Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

Paleoindian Activity along the Moose River: Excavations at the Dolly Copp Road Site, Randolph, New Hampshire

During the Section 106 process the Dolly Copp Road Site was identified by Archeological and Historical Services, Inc., in a Phase IB survey performed in 2017 and subsequently investigated through a Phase II investigation performed by Heritage Consultants, LLC in 2023. The site is situated on a fluvial terrace above the Moose River in Randolph, New Hampshire. The artifact assemblage collected from the Phase II investigation includes 322 lithic artifacts, 11 of which are flaked tools including one projectile point preform, as well as three channel flake fragments. This assemblage consists mainly of either Jefferson or Mount Jasper Rhyolites, two sources that are local to this region. The archeological data collected from this site heavily implies the presence of a Paleoindian component, especially considering the close proximity of this site to several previously identified Paleoindian sites. Here, we interpret the data collected from the Dolly Copp Road site.

Nolan, Kevin (Applied Anthropology Laboratories, College of Sciences and Humanities, Ball State University)

Tourism and Preservation at a 19th Century Mill: Geophysical Survey of Pioneer Village and Implications for Historic Preservation

Spring Mill State Park, Mitchell, Indiana stewards a gem of local history that draws large crowds and return visitors. The park and history tourism got a boost from the CCC building infrastructure, and rehabbing/reconstructing historic buildings. The CCC activities are the beginning of a complicated layering of preservation and tourism activities on top of a complicated archaeological record. The Applied Anthropology Laboratories, with Historic Preservation Fund support conducted a Phase I reconnaissance of 60 acres around the village with a GPR and magnetometry survey of select areas within and around the known settlement. We discovered the remnants of several 19th century structures, extensive 19th and 20th century landscape modifications, and very few artifacts. The setting is nearly ideal for Native settlement, and has a known history of intensive 19th century activity. The paucity of artifacts combined with the extensive park modifications bears implications for preservation within a heritage tourism setting.

Peterson, Cole (Heritage Consultants, LLC) and David E. Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC, TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

Best Practices for Collection and Imaging of Ground Penetrating Radar Data

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) has proven to be an effective geophysical technique for understanding archaeological sites. GPR can be applied to a wide variety of archaeological sites and data collection parameters and techniques vary accordingly. Because of this variety, GPR practitioners do not commonly act with reference to a set of best practices. Here, we join a body of literature attempting to establish these standards by examining transect intervals and collection direction. The survey was conducted at the New Storrs Cemetery in Mansfield, Connecticut. Data were collected in six ways: at 25, 50, and 100 cm intervals with unidirectional and bidirectional collection direction at each interval. The data collected unidirectionally at 25cm intervals produced the clearest images of subsurface targets. While these results have the most relevance for cemetery studies, the ability to more accurately detect and image small features in 3D is invaluable for any geophysical survey.

Pisanelli, Brenna (Heritage Consultants, LLC), Cory Atkinson (CT SHPO), and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC.; University of Connecticut)

An Exploration of Late-Terminal Archaic Domestic Architecture and Settlement Patterns in Southern Connecticut

Archaeological investigations have resulted in evidence that suggests a shift in settlement patterns occurred in Connecticut during the Late and Terminal Archaic periods from interior wetlands to large river drainages. While sites dating to the Late Archaic period are common throughout the New England region, the archaeological record concerning settlement patterns, occupational duration, and domestic architecture remains lacking. Archaeological data collected between 2021 and 2022 from the Tenmile River Native American Site, in Cheshire, Connecticut, provided compelling evidence for a large, round domestic dwelling structure likely dating to the Atlantic Phase of the Terminal Archaic period. This paper aims to explore Late and Terminal Archaic architecture, and how understanding the types and sizes of domestic dwellings as they relate to seasonal and longer-term occupations, may provide insight into shifts in technology and lifeways during these time periods.

Reed, Elizabeth (Institute for American Indian Studies; Archaeological and Historical Services), Paul Wegner (Institute for American Indian Studies), and Stephanie Scialo (University of Connecticut; Institute for American Indian Studies)

Reexamining Woodruff Cave, a Multicomponent Rockshelter Site in New Preston, Connecticut

Almost fifty years ago, the avocational Shepaug Valley Archaeological Society began the excavation of a rockshelter located on the southern tip of Lake Waramaug that overlooks the East Aspetuck River in western Connecticut. Woodruff Cave contained an unprecedented and exceptionally preserved faunal assemblage of about 20,000 bones, which the original researchers estimated to date to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The remainder of the site seemed to reflect consistent occupation from the Middle Archaic period to the Late Woodland. Preliminary results from the reanalyzing of the site's collection revealed potential occupations spanning the Late Paleoindian or Early Archaic periods to the Contact period. Additionally, ZooMS analysis of the faunal assemblage and land records suggest the area surrounding Lake Waramaug remained in control of the Weantinock people well into the 18th century. The discovery of these additional occupations provides a more complete picture of the settlement history of Woodruff Cave and the surrounding area.

Reinhart, Katharine (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.)

A Macrobotanical Analysis at the 18th-Century Ephraim Sprague House in Andover, Connecticut

Occupied from 1705 until the home burned in the 1750s, the Ephraim Sprague House Site in Andover, Connecticut is one of the best preserved historic colonial European domestic sites in New England. While the fire would have most certainly been a tragedy for the Sprague family, it preserved a rich assemblage of cultural material and ecofacts. This research utilizes the macrobotanical assemblage recovered from the site's hearth feature during the data recovery program executed at this site by Archaeological and Historical Services in 2000. The identified wild and cultivated plant taxa recovered from this feature vividly illustrate the dynamic agricultural and dietary shifts which took place throughout Southern New England during the latter half of the Colonial period.

Rockwell, Heather (Salve Regina University), David Leslie (Terraseach Geophysical), and Jesse Casana (Dartmouth College)

Of Grand Homes Forgotten: Ground Penetrating Radar at the Edgewater Estate

The Edgewater Estate, located in Newport, Rhode Island, was a large summer home built by the Kernochan Family in 1869. Despite being a grand estate occupied by northeastern elite, the home was demolished after less than 20 years, and was then largely forgotten by the community. In the fall of 2022 Drs. David Leslie and Jesse Casana conducted geophysical survey on the Salve Regina University Campus and were able to identify multiple foundations related to the forgotten mansion. This work enabled students from Salve Regina University, under the direction of Dr. Heather Rockwell, to conduct excavations within one foundation structure. The accuracy of the horizontal location and depth of the foundations provided a better understanding of the site formation processes and ensured that the project could be completed within the timeframe.

Scialo, Stephanie (University of Connecticut; Heritage Consultants, LLC.), Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

Early Archaic Occupations in Southern New England: Gulf of Maine Archaic Tradition Evidence at the Templeton Site in Washington, Connecticut

The Templeton Site (150-24), in Washington, Connecticut, has provided an extensive source of information regarding Paleoindian occupation of southern New England since excavations began in the late 1970s. Located on the terrace of a tributary to the Housatonic River, gradual sediment deposition from flood waters has preserved the landform's repeated use from the Paleoindian to modern era. While the lithic assemblage from Templeton's Paleoindian component consists almost completely of jasper and Normanskill chert, recent excavations have recovered significant quartz debris in the strata just above Paleoindian deposits. These quartz artifacts are consistent with the Quartz Core and Uniface Industry of the Gulf of Maine Archaic Tradition (GMAT), and recovery of a complete Early Archaic Corner Notched projectile point further indicates Early Archaic occupations. In this presentation we discuss the newly identified Early Archaic components at the Templeton Site, and implications for further understanding Early Holocene occupations of southern New England.

Seminario, Linda (Heritage Consultants, LLC), Brenna Pisanelli (Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; TerraSearch Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

A Preliminary Botanical Analysis of the Quinebaug Falls Site in Preston, Connecticut

During the Section 106 process, Heritage Consultants, LLC, personnel identified the Quinebaug Falls Site along the Quinebaug River in Preston, Connecticut. Phase II investigations of the site yielded diagnostic cultural materials indicating the presence of Middle and Late Woodland occupations, including a Fox Creek and potential Jack's Reef component. The excavations resulted in the identification of cultural features, which yielded botanical materials, as well as a radiocarbon date of $1,440 \pm 30$ BP (1,375 - 1,296 Cal BP). Middle Woodland sites are rarely preserved and recorded in archaeological literature throughout Connecticut and southern New England, in comparison to other time periods. As a result, this presentation will focus on the botanicals of the Quinebaug Falls Site and will provide a preliminary overview of the information this data adds to the archaeological record regarding Indigenous plant use during the Middle and Late Woodland periods in Southern New England riverine environments.

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

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey at Old Otterbein United Methodist Church (18BC218), Baltimore City, Maryland

In December 2022, the Maryland Historical Trust Office of Archaeology conducted a ground penetrating radar survey at the Old Otterbein United Methodist Church after congregants uncovered early 19th century artifacts from the surrounding gardens. Several anomalies were identified, including rectilinear pits and also likely grave shafts. Two rectilinear pits (not graves) were identified for further testing, and in June 2023, MHT archaeologists and volunteers conducted ground truthing excavations. This presentation will discuss the results of the GPR survey and the limited excavation, as well as initial interpretations and next steps for future survey.

Singer, Zachary (Maryland Historical Trust), Matthew McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust) and Stephanie Soder (Maryland Historical Trust)

Paleoindian Occupations of the Seneca Bluffs, Montgomery County, Maryland: Revisiting the Mill Keeper West and Pierpoint Sites

In the 1970s, avocational archaeologists conducting controlled surface collection surveys of the Seneca Bluffs area discovered fluted points, unifacial scrapers, and debitage of non-local toolstones suggesting a geographic cluster of Paleoindian sites. This presentation provides an overview of the Seneca Bluffs Paleoindian occupations and recent shovel test pit surveys organized by the Maryland Historical Trust to relocate the sites.

Spitzschuh, Sam (Heritage Consultants, LLC), Brenna E. Pisanelli (Heritage Consultants, LLC), and David Leslie (Heritage Consultants, LLC; Terra Search Geophysical, LLC; University of Connecticut)

Flowing from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland; An Archaeological Investigation along the Ten Mile River in Cheshire, Connecticut

Recent archaeological excavation at Site 25-20 in Cheshire Connecticut, conducted by Heritage Consultants, LLC, resulted in the recovery of over 1,200 artifacts of Native origin. Excavations indicated the presence of two separate occupations at the site that precede European contact. The earlier of these occupations is a Late Archaic occupation, as evidenced by a diagnostic Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point. In addition, the related lithic assemblage indicates Laurentian and Narrow Point type occupations. The latter of the two pre-contact components related to the Middle to Late Woodland periods, with an assemblage characterized by decorated ceramic shards, jasper debitage, and a cultural feature radiocarbon dated to 1160 ± 30 Uncalibrated BP. The change in raw lithic material and the addition of ceramics in the later occupation indicates a shift in how Indigenous communities utilized the local landscape, and the potential cultural and technological adaptations that resulted.

Sportman, Sarah (Connecticut Office of State Archaeology/State Museum of Natural History) and Brianna Rae-Zoto (University of Connecticut)

New Research at the Grannis Island Site, New Haven, CT

The Grannis Island Site is a multi-component Indigenous site located on a small island in the Quinnipiac River in New Haven, Connecticut. Initial investigations conducted in 1947 by Howard Sargent identified stratified occupations dating from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Subsequent excavations included decades of intermittent work carried out by the Greater New Haven Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut. The site contains numerous cultural features, including hearths, roasting platforms, pits, and a shallow, but extensive shell midden. In 2021, the Connecticut Office of State Archaeology, which curates the artifact collection and site documentation, began actively cataloguing and reanalyzing the collection to produce a comprehensive synthesis of the site. Our work included a new suite of radiocarbon dates from archived charcoal and bone samples, which provide further insight into the occupational history and subsistence strategies at the site.

Steinwachs, Erin (TRC) and Jordan Riccio (TRC)

Life on the River: Recent Investigations in the Lower Susquehanna River Valley

This poster will present the field methods, analyses, and results of recent archaeological investigations of a precontact-period site on Sicily Island (36LA69) within the Pennsylvania portion of the Lower Susquehanna River. A discussion of research themes including lithic sourcing and technology, chronology, settlement patterns, and subsistence temporally diagnostic artifacts, and interpretations of overall site function will be presented. The poster will highlight the research value of the site and its contribution to our understanding of the precontact period within the Lower Susquehanna River Valley.

Strickland, Scott, Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and Matthew McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust)

Geophysical Remote Sensing Surveys and Excavations at the 17th Century Melon Field Site (18CV169) in Calvert County, Maryland

The Melon Field Site was discovered in 1982 during a walkover survey of an agricultural field that is now part of Jefferson Patterson Park. Systematic mapping of surface artifacts in 1987 guided the placement of excavation units, which yielded 17th century artifacts and a complex of small features below the plowzone. During the winter of 2022, the Maryland Historical Trust - Office of Archaeology carried out a ground penetrating radar survey and a fluxgate gradiometer survey to prospect for additional sub-surface anomalies at 18CV169. The remote sensing survey identified several clusters of magnetic anomalies and discrete radar signals suggestive of buried historic features. The remote sensing survey has informed the subsequent excavations by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab's Public Archaeology Program, which have resulted in the discovery of buried 17th century historic features.

Wall, Robert (Towson University)

Revisiting Flint Run Jasper Quarry Use During the Early Archaic

The Lockhart site (44WR20) is one of several Paleoindian/Early Archaic sites in the Flint Run complex of the Shenandoah Valley. Located at the mouth of Flint Run across the river from the Thunderbird site, the site was test excavated as part of my Masters thesis project in the 1970s. It is a quarry-related site, which is one of the four principal Paleoindian site types originally proposed by Gardner. At Lockhart, jasper from nearby outcrops was initially processed and worked into large flake blanks and early stage biface forms. Materials recovered from site excavations revealed an array of large quarry blanks, flake blanks, and early stage bifaces derived from the local jasper. Initial testing on the Pleistocene terrace revealed an extremely dense deposit of quarry-related debris affiliated with the Paleoindian through Early Archaic occupations. Systematic augering off the edge of the Pleistocene terrace revealed more deeply buried early Holocene deposits that included a piece plotted Early Archaic living floor about two meters below surface. These materials are presently being re-analyzed.

Whitney, Landon (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.), Eric Heffter (Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc) and Logan Miller (Illinois State University)

Of Course it's Quartz: Preliminary Results and Lithic Analysis from Site 107-23 in Orange, CT

During 2021, Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. completed Data Recovery excavations at Site 107-23 in Orange, Connecticut. Located adjacent to a vein quartz outcrop, the site is multi-component with Middle and Late Archaic period occupations. Over 25,000 artifacts were recovered during the DRP, mostly consisting of quartz tools and debitage. Numerous projectile points were recovered, particularly Burwell points. Quartz cores, including some made on river cobbles, were also encountered at the site. Lithic use wear analysis determined that the Burwells were used in a variety of activities. Rather than serving exclusively as a raw material extraction site, the lithic assemblage, usewear data, and presence of dozens of cultural features point to repeated and longer-term occupations at the site during the Middle and Late Archaic periods.

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