



BULLETIN
of the
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

NUMBER 74

**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ANNUAL ESAF MEETING**

**81st Annual Meeting
October 30 - November 2, 2014
Solomons Island, Maryland**

**Editor
Roger Moeller**

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WEBLISTINGS FOR MEMBER SOCIETIES

Connecticut	www.connarchaeology.org
Delaware	www.delawarearchaeology.org
Maine	www.mainearchsociety.org/
Maryland	www.marylandarcheology.org/
Massachusetts	www.masarchaeology.org/
New Hampshire	www.nhas.org/
New Jersey	www.asnj.org
New York	http://nyarchaeology.org/nysaa/
Ohio	www.ohioarchaeology.org/
Pennsylvania	www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.org/
Rhode Island	www.archaeolink.com/rhode_island_archaeology.htm
Vermont	www.vtarchaeology.org/
Virginia	www.asv-archeology.org/
West Virginia	http://wvarch.org/

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**EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION (ESAF)
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MINUTES**

The 81st meeting of the Executive Board was held in the Mill Creek room of the Holiday Inn in Solomans, Maryland on Friday, October 31, 2014.

President Amanda Valko called the meeting to order at 11:39 and requested a roll call.

OFFICERS PRESENT: President Amanda Valko, President-Elect Kurt Carr, Correspondence Secretary Martha Potter Otto, Recording Secretary Dick Doyle, Treasurer Timothy Abel, Immediate Past President Dean Knight, Business Manager, Webmaster and Bulletin Editor Roger Moeller and AENA Editor Authur Spiess.

STATE SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT: Ernie Wiegand for Connecticut, Fuzzy Carlson for Delaware, Dick Doyle for Maine, Stephen Israel for Maryland, Alan Smith for Massachusetts, David Mudge for New Jersey, Timothy Abel for New York, Martha Potter Otto for Ohio, Amanda Valko for Pennsylvania, and Jack Hranicky for Virginia.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT: New Hampshire, Vermont and West Virginia. President Valko declared that we had a quorum, thanked everyone for attending and moved on to the reports and past minutes.

80TH EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MINUTES: Knight moved that we accept the past minutes as circulated, Moeller seconded the motion and with no further discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT: Otto reported that the 2014 Directory of Member Societies is still being updated. Late arriving information will be incorporated into the report and circulated to the Board after the ESAF meeting. Otto also reported that she has contacted the Michigan Archaeological Society regarding rejoining ESAF since they were quite active at one time. They replied that they are in the process of re-organizing and will consider this at their next meeting. Spiess moved to accept the report as presented, Doyle seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Abel reported that our beginning balance as of January 1, 2013 was \$64,483.94. We had income of \$16,920.58 and expenses of \$23,712.85 leaving us with a balance of \$57,691.67. Abel noted that we had \$600 in the Student Award Reserve and that we had a cash-on-hand balance of \$57,556.02 leaving a difference of \$135.65 that is unrealized capital gains from our Wells Fargo account.

Abel noted that all member societies had paid their dues except New York and Maryland, and he would be addressing both delinquent accounts. President Valko asked if the signature card for the checking account had been addressed with Recording Secretary Doyle. Abel responded that it had been accomplished that very day. Doyle moved to accept the Treasurer's Report as presented, Mudge seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

AENA EDITOR'S REPORT: Spiess reported that this year's AENA was mailed in September and through mutual agreement, Spiess did the mailing which saved about \$300. Spiess noted that printing costs were down about \$200 from last year and that we have enough, or nearly enough, articles for the 2015 edition of AENA.

Regarding our agreement with JSTOR, ESAF received a payment of \$3,258.41 in May which includes \$1,258.41 for our share of download traffic and \$2,000 bonus for having a “moving wall” of three years or less. President Valko noticed that the report stated the payment was received in 2013. Spiess responded that it was an error and should be 2014.

President Valko inquired about the status of JPASS, which Roger reported that due to a complete lack of interest, it is no longer available. Mudge moved that we accept the AENA Editor’s report, Hranicky seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

BULLETIN EDITOR’S REPORT: Moeller reported that having the bulletin on the website is a huge advantage. It is easily updatable, searchable and can be published without cost. The only difficulty that he can see is getting the member societies to respond to the corresponding secretary in a timely manner. Right now the Bulletin is not available until we approve the past minutes, which we have done, so it can be made available. President Valko reminded state reps to please get their reports to Roger as soon as possible. Spiess moved to accept the Bulletin Editor’s Report, Mudge seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

WEB MASTER’S REPORT: Moeller reported that the site recorder has five years of history, but it stopped working as of July 1st due to Java code updates. However, a pattern has emerged. There are about fifty visitors per month, and they are mostly from the mid-Atlantic region with a few from Canada, and some scattered all over the world. The upcoming meetings page is most visited and some places are never visited. Most visitors get there from search engines as opposed to links. There are many complaints regarding incompatibility of various search engines and devices. Moeller further noted that some state governments block the ESAF website. Spiess moved and Mudge seconded to accept the Web Master’s Report. The motion passed unanimously.

BUSINESS MANAGER’S REPORT: Moeller reported that memberships are the life blood of ESAF and they are declining. We have 336 paid members for 2014.

Moeller explained the difficulties in dealing with our online Google Docs and PayPal system through our website. Because Google Docs is blocked by many state agencies and larger corporations, and there are too many options for people to deal with gracefully, Moeller suggests that it be eliminated. After discussing MAAC’s system and whether or not to have the paper mail-in version, it was decided to remove the online ESAF registration, but keep the down-loadable PDF for mail in registration. Spiess moved and Mudge seconded to accept the Business Manager’s Report. The motion passed unanimously.

THE BRENNAN AND RONALD A. THOMAS AWARD: Spiess reported that there were no applications for either award this year. During discussion, Kurt Carr indicated that the book, partially funded by a 2011 Brennan Award to the Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology, is proceeding and may go to the printer soon. In 2013 we did have a query about the Brennan Award from the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program, but they did not follow up with a 2014 application. Carlson moved and Hranicky seconded to accept The Brennan and Thomas Award’s Report. The motion passed unanimously.

STUDENT PAPER COMMITTEE REPORT: Otto reported that there were three student entries for the Award this year and invited those of us who could to attend their presentations. Otto indicated that her report had the current guidelines on one side and the proposed updated guidelines, largely based on the MAAC model, on the reverse.

The discussion that followed revolved around the following: 1) striking the three year rule, 2)

whether or not presenters should be ESAF members, 3) sponsorship for presenters by State societies or by various firms, 5) the amount of money of sponsorships and awards, 6) how many categories of awards.

Otto summarized the Board consensus: 1) Participants must be enrolled as full-time students, 2) Limit the Award to a single category, with no graduate or undergraduate categories.

Spiess will aid in the final write up for publication. Otto will send out the final version via email for review and comments.

Spiess moved that we accept the report as discussed, Mudge seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

OLD BUSINESS

2015 ESAF Meeting Host: President Valko announced that first and foremost, we need to decide what we are going to do for the 2015 Meeting since we do not have a host lined up. In the discussion that followed, we talked about co-hosting with other organizations, the timing of the annual meeting, the passport issue with Canada, and the possibility of self-hosting in a central location such as Pennsylvania. State Societies that have not hosted ESAF as yet were discussed, as well as a more Midwest location, but it was noted that 50% of the presenters are from the hosting State. Various locations were discussed such as Hagerstown and White Plains. Valko offered to look into Cranberry Township just outside of Pittsburg. And Mudge offered to look into Langhorn, just north of Philadelphia. Knight noted that a meeting with the OAS and the Waterloo, Ontario chapter joint meeting might be possible, but it was noted that the joint meeting was in 2016. There was additional discussion regarding the 2016 meeting locations as well.

CURRENT MEETING: Isreal reported that there were 72 papers presented in ten sessions, 189 people were registered as of noon today and 87 people attending the Banquet. Also, the hotel and staff were excellent to work with. Mudge moved to accept Isreal's report with thanks, Abel seconded. A unanimous vote for approval followed.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS: President Valko indicated that she, Spiess and Knight were the nominating committee and asked if everyone was willing to continue on in their current positions, except of course, herself as President, and Knight as immediate past President. Everyone acknowledged their willingness to stay on, and Stocum nominated Dean Knight as President-Elect and Knight accepted. Spiess moved that we accept the slate of officers as decided, Hranicky seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

LIST OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE SOCIETY REPS: Otto and Knight. Knight reported that nothing had been accomplished and requested that we table it for this meeting, and he would address it for the next meeting.

BY-LAWS REVISIONS' COMMITTEE: Valko, Knight, Stocum and Mudge. Stocum reported that she had worked with Kapches and Hranicky on the revisions and has the notes from this past work and include adding student membership, electronic voting, and emergency Executive Board meetings.

It was noted that the new constitution is not posted on our website. Stocum will get Moeller a digital copy to post.

ALICE NOECKER BEQUEST: Moeller reported that he has heard nothing to date. Given the amount of assets and the amount of organizations listed in her will, thirty or so, there would likely be very little

left. Moeller will check with the lawyer. Stocum asked if Moeller had checked with the Estate to see if there was any chance of obtaining photographs of ESAF events and people. Moeller replied that he would check with the lawyer regarding this as well.

New Business

2015 ESAF Meeting Host: It was decided that Knight would pursue a joint meeting with the Ontario Archaeological Society venue for 2015. Mudge would contact Ed Otter regarding the Langhorn, PA location. If that does not work out, then Mudge will get back to Valko to look into the Cranberry Township, PA location.

Valko asked if there was any additional new business. Stocum asked if we (ESAF) could send out thank you letters to the various sponsors of this meeting. Otto responded that she would take care of this provided she had the contact information. It was noted that that information was in the back of the meeting brochure.

Mudge suggested that the President propagate a list of action items mid- year to help remind people of responsibilities that sometimes get forgotten.

Mudge moved to adjourn, Knight seconded. Unanimously approved.

Minutes of the 81th Eastern States Archeological Federation General Business Meeting

The meeting was held in the St. Leonard Creek Room of the Holiday Inn, Solomons, Maryland, on the 30th of November 2014. President Valko called the meeting to order at 4:00pm.

The first order of business was the election of officers. The nominating committee presented the following slate of officers: President, Kurt Carr, President-Elect, Dean Knight, Corresponding Secretary, Martha Potter Otto, Recording Secretary, Dick Doyle, Treasurer, Tim Abel, Immediate Past- President, Amanda Valko, Business Manager, Roger Moeller, Bulletin Editor, Roger Moeller, Web Master, Roger Moeller, AENA Editor, Art Spiess.

President Valko asked if there were any nominations from the floor. Hearing none, Mudge moved to close the nominations, and have the President cast one vote for the slate as presented. Smith seconded the motion and the vote was cast.

Recording Secretary's Report: Smith mover to accept the Secretary's report as circulated, Knight seconded, and the motion passed.

The following reports were summarized here and presented yesterday at the Executive Board Meeting: The Corresponding Secretary's Report, Treasures Report, AENA Editor's Report, Bulletin Editor's Report, Webmaster's Report, Business Manager's Report, The Brennon and Ron Thomas Award's Report, and the Student Paper Award Report.

Old Business

2015 ESAF Host: Knight reported that things have changed since the Executive Board Meeting on Friday and would like to invite ESAF to Midland, Ontario, Canada on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of October 2015. It will be a joint meeting with the Ontario Archaeological Society. Mudge moved to accept the invitation, Spiess seconded it. The motion passed. Knight stressed the fact that Americans would need passports to get into Canada and back into the States.

2016 ESAF Host: Mudge announced that the Archaeological Society of New Jersey would host the 2016 ESAF meeting at a location to be determined. Stocum moved to accept Mudge's invitation and Knight seconded it. The

motion passed.

List of Duties and Responsibilities of State Society Representatives: Knight reported that he and Otto are still working on this and would report back next year

By-Law Revision: Stocum reported that the revisions are ongoing. She said she would incorporate the changes and circulate them six months ahead of a vote to amend them.

Alice Noecker Bequest: Moeller reported that we have received no word from the estate's attorney regarding any conclusion to these matters. He would also check with the estate regarding the possibility of obtaining any of her ESAF related photographs.

Current Meeting Update: Israel reported that as of this afternoon there were 169 preregistered and 29 walk-ins totaling 198 attendees. There are 85 registered for the banquet and 110 people attended the Social Event at the Calvert Marine Museum. Israel further noted that with a grant, the Maryland Archaeological Society was able to pay for 16 students and teacher to attend this ESAF meeting.

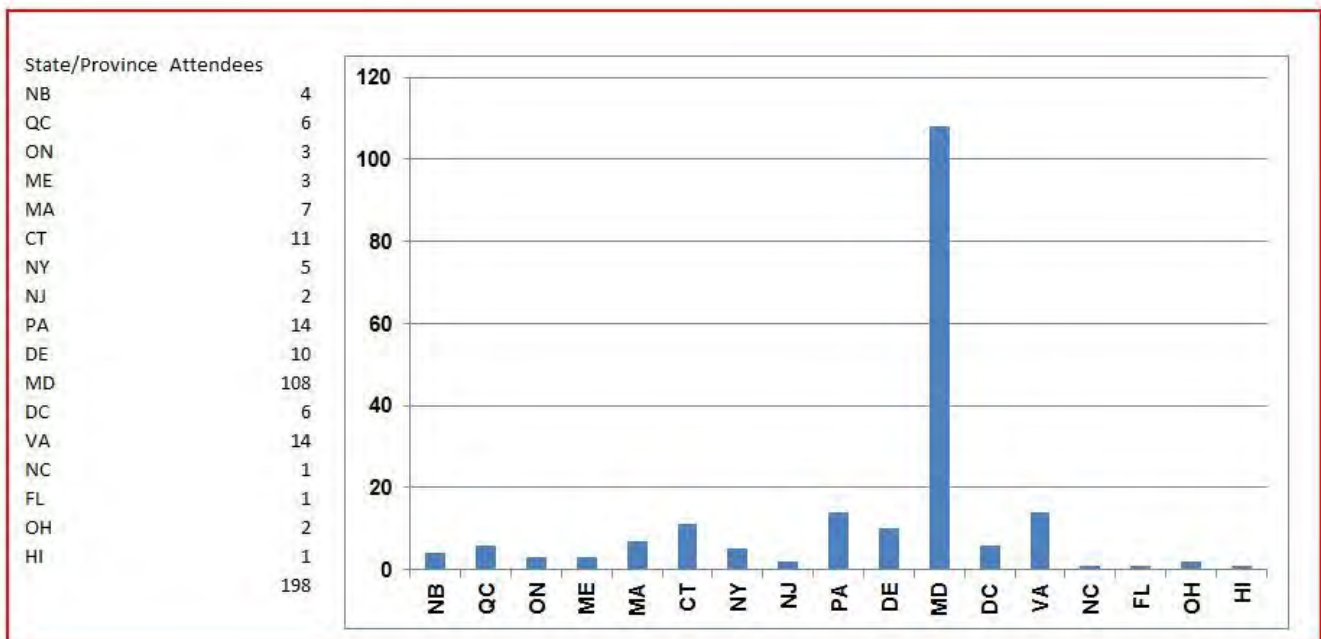
New Business

Making Archaeology Public: Stocum commented on the request that individual states create a fifteen minute video on important and exciting archaeological discoveries within their borders. Discussion revolved around pushing for support, a general decline in funding, and the Archaeological Channel. They are looking for one contact in each state, not necessarily the SHPO officer, to spearhead this effort. It was suggested that our State Representatives go back and work on making this happen.

ESAF Member Society Reports: President Valko stressed that due to a lack of time available for the use of this room, an effort should be made to be brief and to summarize the reports. Reports were given by the following states; Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The State Society reports concluded the general meeting, and Stocum moved to thank President Valko for her work for ESAF over the last two years. (Applause.)

Mudge moved to adjourn and Smith seconded the motion. Unanimously approved at 5:03 pm.



TREASURER'S REPORT

Balance on 1/1/2014		
Savings	\$ 19,213.08	
Student Award Fund		\$600
Checking	\$ 375.11	
PayPal	\$ -	
Dreyfus	\$ 1,295.51	
Wells Fargo	\$ 43,600.24	
TOTAL	\$ 64,483.94	

Income	
Annual Meeting	\$ 4,780.00
Book Sales	\$ 1,310.60
Digital Sales	\$ 3,418.41
Dividends (Dreyfus)	\$ -
Dividends (Wells Fargo)	\$ 228.28
Individual Membership	\$ 5,889.00
Institutional Membership	\$ 3,120.00
Student Membership	\$ 300.00
Interest Income (Savings)	\$ 3.98
Sales Tax & Misc.	\$ -
State Society Membership	\$ 580.00
Sudent Award Fund	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 19,630.27

Expenses	
Annual Meeting	\$ 5,992.05
Bank Charges	\$ -
Business Rep Stipend	\$ 4,800.00
AENA Editor Stipend	\$ 500.00
Membership Expenses	\$ 11,765.94
AENA Printing	\$ 9,915.60
Bulletin Printing	\$ -
Postage	\$ 1,274.89
Renewal Mailing	\$ 575.45
Awards	\$ 200.00
Refunds	\$ -
PayPal Expenses	\$ 287.42
Sales Taxes Paid	\$ -
Business Taxes Paid	\$ 75.00
Web Expenses	\$ 320.35
Misc.	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 23,940.76
Balance	\$ 60,173.45

Balance on October 29, 2014		
Savings	\$ 13,989.99	
Student Award Fund		\$400
Checking	\$ 445.37	
PayPal	\$ 57.66	
Dreyfus	\$ 1,851.91	
Wells Fargo	\$ 43,574.25	
TOTAL	\$ 59,919.18	
Difference	\$ (254.27)	

The difference between the Balance and Cash on Hand of \$(254.27) represents unrealized capital gain/loss in the Wells Fargo investment account.

STATE SOCIETY REPORTS

Connecticut
None received

Delaware
None received

Maine Archaeological Society: Richard Doyle

The Maine Archaeological Society is now in its 58th year. We continue to see a slight drop in membership, and we now stand at 260 members, down from a high of well over 300.

Our society continues the long tradition of holding two public membership meetings a year; one in the spring and the other in the fall. Our spring meeting was held at The Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor. The fall meeting was held at the Osher Map Library on the University of Maine campus in Portland. Our speakers included Arthur Spiess, of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, who spoke on the history and prehistory of Mt. Desert Island. Nathan Hamilton, of University of Southern Maine, spoke on Public Archaeology and Cultural Heritage on the Maine Coast. Robert Sanford, also of the University of Southern Maine, spoke on The Interpretation of Landscapes in New England. Lastly, Dennis Robinson, a local author, spoke on the Archaeology of the Isle of Shoals.

Our publication, The Bulletin, is published twice a year, to coincide with our membership meetings, which are issued in the spring and the fall. The Bulletin's new format, with perfect binding and color covers, has been well received. Although it is sometimes a struggle for our Editors, we still manage to get enough articles to round out The Bulletin.

Volunteer efforts for this year and next year, will be concentrated on a Paleo-Indian site in the Auburn Airport area. This is a great opportunity for amateurs to work with professionals on an important Paleo site.

Archeological Society Of Maryland, Inc.: Claude Bowen, President

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM) was established in 1964. ASM has a current membership of **285** individuals and institutions. Currently, the Society has nine active chapters throughout the State of Maryland. For the first time, these include chapters in institutions of higher learning and a high school chapter. The officers for the 2014-2016 were elected at the 2014 fall meeting. They are: Claude Bowen, President; Dr. Laura Cripps, Vice-President; Dr. James Gibb, Treasurer; Barbara Israel, Secretary; Jo Boodon, Membership Secretary; Lynn Bulhack, Elaine Hall, Thomas Forhan, Annetta Schott, Belinda Urquiza, and Jamie Wilder At-Large-Trustees. Rounding out the Board of Trustees committees are Dennis Curry (outgoing) Editor of the Journal, Myron Beckenstein (Newsletter Editor) and State Terrestrial Archeologist, Dr. Charles Hall. ASM sponsored, co-sponsored and participated in many archeology related activities in 2014. These included: the **23rd Annual Workshop in Archeology** – March 22; the **48th Spring Symposium on Archeology** – April 5; **Maryland Archeology Month 2014** - April; the **43rd Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session in Maryland Archeology** at the Biggs Ford Site, May 23 – June 2; the first **Fall Classic Field School in Maryland Archeology** held at Shaw's Folly in Anne Arundel County in mid-October and the **50th ASM Annual Meeting** that took place on October 18, 2014.

The **23rd Annual Workshop in Archeology** was co-sponsored with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). The Workshop offered presentations by: James Delgado on "Baltimore Privateer and Plunder? An Early 19th Century Deepwater Wreck in the Gulf of Mexico," Tim Horsley on "Remote Sensing: Archeological Prospection in Maryland," Al Luckenbach on "Pig Point: A Sacred Place Revealed," Kim Popetz on "JPPM's Traveling Trunks," Becky Morehouse gave a "CAT Session: Basic Laboratory Procedures." Mike Lucas & Emily Swain on "We Found this Place Completely Deserted:" The Nottingham Project," Roy Brown on "Atlats and Spears," and Charlie Hall on the "Annual Field Session Preview: The Biggs

Ford Site,” The **48th Spring Symposium on Archeology** was held at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville. Presentations included Dan Sayer, from American University who spoke on the “Great Dismal Swamp Lands.” Beth Pruitt, University Maryland spoke on recent excavations in Annapolis. Peter Quantock spoke on the results of non-invasive surveys in Maryland, Megan Myers and Angel Howell spoke on Teaching of Archaeology and Dr. Howell from Morgan State University delivered the Iris McGilliray Memorial Lecture on the Significance of Anthropology and Archaeology to students of historically black colleges and universities.

The 2014 theme for **Maryland Archeology Month** was “To Endure To World’s End: Exploring Maryland’s Indian Landscapes.” The poster for the April celebration featured articles on exploring a number of Maryland’s Indian Landscapes. It should be noted that the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs, the Piscataway Nation, and the Maryland Indian Tourism group were co-sponsors of Maryland Archeology Month. 2014 was the third year for ASM’s Silent Auction at the Winter Workshop, Spring Symposium and Annual Meeting for raising funds for the Society’s Analysis Fund.

The **2014, 42nd ASM Annual Tyler Bastian Field Session** was held at the Biggs Ford Site in Frederick County, from May 23 to June 2, lead by Dr. Richard J. Dent, Jr. The Biggs Ford site is a multi-component Native American village site that was occupied by peoples of the Montgomery Complex and the Keyser/Luray Complex in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. **ASM sponsored a second 2014 field session at the 17th Century Shaw’s Folly at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, in Edgewater, in Anne Arundel County, from October 10 to October 20, lead by Dr. James Gibb and Scott Lawrence.** The **50th ASM Annual Meeting** took place on October 18, 2014 and was held in the Schmidt Conference Center at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center. Dr. Richard J. Dent, Jr. of American University was the 2014 William B. Marye Award recipient. This year’s annual meeting was abbreviated to allow for CAT Workshop on a Prehistoric Overview and the continuation of the Fall Field Session. Individual ASM Chapters offered a wide array of field opportunities and lectures throughout the year at various locations throughout the state on such diverse topics as workshops on Prehistoric Overview, Archeological Ethics and Preservation Law.

ASM and other archeological organizations in Maryland continued to work on improving its relations with the Maryland Indian communities. In March 2008, the MHT issued a Consultation Plan for initiating a dialogue between the Native American communities and the Maryland archeology community. In 2008, a consultation group made up of representatives of the indigenous peoples and the archeological community was given the goal of reaching a mutually acceptable decision on an appropriate place of repose for human remains that were in the custody of the State of Maryland.. In 2013 and 2014, discussions continued on identifying appropriate locations on State of Maryland park lands for returning the remains to the ground. ASM President Claude Bowen served as ASM’s representative to this group. In November 2014, the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs awarded certificates of appreciation to Claude Bowen (ASM), Dr. Charles Hall (MHT), Richard Hughes (MHT), Thomas Bodor (The Ottery Group), and Maureen Kavanagh (retired MHT) for their five years of effort in this endeavor.

On February 4, 2014, The Maryland Historical Trust awarded ASM a Maryland Preservation Award for building partnerships with the Crum family and State of Maryland universities and private institutions pursuant to initiating the first formal excavations on the Biggs Ford Site since the late 1960s-early 1970s.

In late October, ASM hosted the **81st Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation in Solomons, Maryland.** The conference boasted more than seventy papers and one hundred and ninety-eight paid participants. The hard work of Stephen Israel, Jim Gibb, Dan Coates, Valerie Hall, Emily Swain, and Kate Birmingham is thankfully recognized.

ASM has two excellent publications; [ASM Ink](#), The Society’s monthly newsletter and [Maryland Archeology](#), its biannual journal. The ASM Webpage located at www.marylandarcheology.org is the Society’s electronic outreach vehicle. This website averages 1230 visits per month. Several ASM Chapters also have newsletters and websites listing events for their local areas.

Massachusetts
None received

New Jersey
None received

New York
None received

New Hampshire
None received

Ohio Archaeological Council
None received

Society For Pennsylvania Archaeology: Amanda Valko

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology held their 85th annual meeting on April 4-6, 2014 in Greensburg, PA with Westmoreland Archaeological Society Chapter #23 as hosts. The Archaeology Booth was part of the Pennsylvania Farm Show this year so the SPA was once again a sponsor and members assisted in manning the booth. Archaeology Month was held as usual in October this year. The poster design this year focused on petroglyphs in Pennsylvania and tied into an educational pamphlet on petroglyphs produced by the PHMC and others including the SPA. Many activities were scheduled throughout the state by various chapters and institutions.

The SPA still produces its two publications. The SPA Newsletter is published in March, September and December. Editor of the SPA newsletter is Judy Duritsa. The *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* is published twice a year in the spring and fall. Our editor is still Bill Tippins, of Allegheny Chapter #1. Our web site at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com is currently being maintained by our new webmaster Roger Moeller. The web address is still the same at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com. We are also now on Facebook.

The SPA currently has 16 active chapters throughout the state. Our officers are:

President – Dr. Sarah Neusius
First Vice President – Dr. John Nass
Second Vice President – Vacant until elections
Secretary – Judy Duritsa
Treasurer – Kenneth Burkett

The SPA has a total of 429 members. There were five deaths this year from the SPA membership: Tom Fridy, Conejohela, Chapter # 28, Edythe Gozdiskowski, President, Frances Dorrance Chapter #11, Frank Kalkbrenner, Frances Dorrance Chapter #11, Virginia Lopresti, Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 and Jim Oszeyczik, Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14.

Our 86th annual meeting will be hosted by the Forks of the Delaware Chapter #14 and Hawk Mountain Chapter #31 in Bethlehem, PA and will be held April 10-12, 2015.

Rhode Island
None received

Vermont
None received

Archeological Society of Virginia: Jack Hranicky

The Archeological Society of Virginia has had a great year in 2014. Our membership has stayed at approximately 600 members. This year, we have produced four Newsletters and Quarterly Bulletins. We are divided into 15 active chapters. Our Annual Meeting was held in Richmond, Virginia where we had three days of speakers which included prehistoric, historic, and general Virginia archeology around the state. Our big activity was the 150th Anniversary Event at our Kittiewan Plantation. We had reenactors, good food, entertainment, and tours of the mansion and civil war fortifications. Our amateur certification program has graduated nearly 200 people over the last 10 years. We have had opportunities for lab and field work with the Department of Cultural Resources. We hold three ASV Board meetings annually at which we maintain Society activities. The new officers for 2015 are:

ASV President: Carole Nash (Term: 2015-2016)
ASV Vice President: Forrest Morgan (Term: 2015-2016)
ASV Secretary: [Stephanie Jacobs](#) (Term: 2015-2016)
ASV Treasurer: [Carl Fischer](#) (Term: 2015-2016)

The ASV continues its membership in the Society for American Archaeology, the Virginia Association of Museums, the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, and the Preservation Alliance of Virginia.

West Virginia
None received

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order by last name of the (first) author. Paper title, abstract, and author's contact information follows.

Abel, Timothy

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

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

Anderson, Brad (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

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

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

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

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

See: Rick, Torben

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

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

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

Bello, Grace (Bridgewater State University)

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

In the town of Dighton, Massachusetts along the Taunton River there are a series of archaeological sites that tell the story of Natives dating back to 12,000 BP. The purpose of my project was to inventory a collection of artifacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brown, Erin E. (USDA – Forest Service)

See: Guercin, Richard

Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

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

Developments in shell biomineralization and improvements in micro-sampling methodology for geochemical analysis (stable isotopes and trace elements) have brought new insights into the analysis of shell from freshwater

and marine settings. By applying more precise sampling methodologies, specifically high-resolution stable isotope sclerochronology in association with the knowledge of shell crystal fabrics, archaeologists can increase the analytical and interpretive capacity of shells recovered from shell midden sites. These advances can be applied not only to increase the precision of seasonality and climate reconstructions, but also be extended to address questions of seasonality, subsistence, settlement and trade.

Burchell, Meghan (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

See: Betts, Matthew W.

Burrow, Ian (Hunter Research, Inc.)

Morven: 25 years of Landscape Archaeology

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

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

Busby, Virginia R. (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

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

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

Busby, Virginia R. (Hillside Consulting, LLC)

See: Griffith, Daniel R.

Butchko, Joshua (Hunter Research, Inc.)

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

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

Carey, Mia (University of Florida)

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

Vertebrate faunal remains recovered from four Maryland CRM projects provide an opportunity to explore dietary patterns of African Americans in the late- 18th to early-20th centuries. As a result of Maryland's geographical and

social standing on chattel slavery and the fluctuation of European markets, nearly 87,000 African Americans gained their freedom and could pursue non-agricultural occupations by 1860. Faunal assemblages were analyzed and compared to assess whether dietary patterns were impacted by the broad and sustained cultural, social, and economic changes that occurred during this period. Though the samples are relatively small, preliminary results indicate that the data closely resembles other enslaved and free African American assemblages in the Chesapeake region. Domestic cow and pig dominate the samples and supplementation with wild species such as rabbit and squirrel is suggested. Despite a variation in beef and pork meat cut qualities, the samples seem to demonstrate stable consumer choice patterns.

Carr, Kurt (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

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

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

Carty, Frederick

See: Singer, Zachary

Cherkinsky, Alexander (University of Georgia)

See: Hadden, Carla S.

Clemens, Joseph (EAC/A, Inc.)

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

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

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

Introduction

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

Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)

The Barney Circle Freeway Modification Archaeological Investigations

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

Curry, Dennis C. (Maryland Historical Trust)

The Piscataway Indian Fort on Heater's Island

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

Davenport, Bryce (CSRM, Inc.)

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

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

Dent, Richard J. (American University)

Late Woodland Village Life in the Middle Potomac Valley

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

Ervin, Richard (Maryland State Highway Administration)

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

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

Eshelman, Ralph

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

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

Farley, William (University of Connecticut)

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

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

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

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

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

Forloney, Robert (Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum)

Navigating Freedom: Integrating New Research on The War of 1812

This presentation will be about the various ways in which original research was integrating into Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum's most recent special exhibition: Navigating Freedom: The War of 1812 on the Chesapeake. We used a number of case studies about slaves as well as information about shipwrights, tavern owners and other locals in the show to emphasize personalities and specific individuals and how they were impacted during the conflict. We worked with the MD State Archives and their Legacy of Slavery in MD project on generating many of the slave pieces and in-house scholarship for others. In addition, Dr. Alan Taylor's work, "The Internal Enemy," which was later published and won the Pulitzer Prize this past year, served as a basis for aspects of the conceptual framework. Findings from archaeological excavations in "the Hill," a free black community in Easton, MD are also integrated into the show. This presentation will include visuals of the exhibition and demonstrate some of the interactives that have been created for the show.

Gollup, Jasmine (Lost Towns Project)

Temporal Variability in Delmarva Adena Copper Beads at Pig Point.

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

shape of copper beads associated with the ritual mortuary pits suggests the shifting use of native copper over several centuries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term Fluctuations in $\Delta 14C$ in Near-shore Environments of the Northern Gulf of Mexico: Implications for Dating Marine Shell

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

term and species-specific variations in radiocarbon in a near-shore environment, which complicate attempts to quantify terrestrial/marine offsets in this environment.

Hall, Charles (Maryland State Trust)

The Strange Case of the Bald Friar Petroglyphs

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

Hammerstrom, Michael (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Hellman, Gail (Hunter Research, Inc.)

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

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

Henkes, Greg (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Hoffman, Curtiss (Bridgewater State University)

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

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

Hoffman, McKayla (Bridgewater State University)

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

This paper explores the issue of cooperation between Native Americans, the archaeological community, and museums of Southern New England. The goal of the project is to determine the optimum models that the

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

Hranicky, Jack (Virginia Rockart Survey)

Early American Middle Artforms

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

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

Hrynicky, M. Gabriel (University of Connecticut)

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

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

Hrynicky, M. Gabriel (University of Connecticut)

See: Leslie, David E.

Israel, Stephen (Archeological Society of Maryland)

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

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

Johnson, Janet (The State Museum of Pennsylvania)

Contributions to the Archaeological Record

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

Jones, John G.

See: McKnight, Justine W.

Katz, Gregory (Louis Berger)

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

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

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

The Piscataway Landscape Survey: Collaborative Archaeology

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

Knight-Iske, Geri (Monmouth University/Stantec)

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

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

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

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

This paper examines the historical and archaeological manifestations of and dynamic pressures related to identity construction and maintenance among the Delaware Valley's rural elite between the late Colonial and Early

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

Levinthal, Aaron (Maryland State Highway Administration)

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

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

Liebeknecht, William (Hunter Research, Inc.)

The Meadowood Culture in Delaware

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

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

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

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

Leslie, David E. (University of Connecticut) and **M. Gabriel Hrynich** (University of Connecticut)

Shellfishing, Seasonality, and Stable Isotopes: A View From the Maritime Woodland

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

Lombardi, Kathryn (Michael Baker International)

See: Grantz Bastianini, Denise

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

Geoarchaeological Proxies for Late Holocene Sea Level Rise: A Test of Middle Atlantic Marine Transgression Models

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

Lowery, Darrin (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

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

See: Rick, Torben

Luckenbach, Al (Anne Arundel County, MD)

The Patterning of Ritual Behavior at Pig Point

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

Luckenbach, Al (Anne Arundel County, MD)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

Madden, Michael J. (USDA-Forest Service)

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

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

Madden, Michael J. (USDA-Forest Service)

See: Rick, Torben

Marine, James (Tetra Tech Geo)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

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

25 years of Archaeobotany and the Morven Gardens

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

McKnight, Matthew (Maryland Historical Trust)

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

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

Millis, Heather (TRC Environmental Corporation)

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

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

Moeller, Roger (Archaeological Services)

Applying Anthropology

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

Mullis, Don (Tetra Tech Geo)

See: Sperling, Stephanie

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

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

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

O'Neill, Patrick (Archeological Society of Virginia)

War of 1812 Archaeological Sites on the Potomac

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

Otter, Edward (Edward Otter, Inc.)

A Context for Eastern Shore Archaeology

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

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

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

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

Poulos, Anastasia (Lost Towns Project)

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

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

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

The Marshfield Airport Site: A Terminal Archaic Lithic Workshop

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

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

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

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

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

Tavern Archaeology and the Socioeconomic Approach

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

Reid, Chardé (DC Historic Preservation Office)

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

Geoarchaeological investigations are an important tool for Phase I investigations in highly-urbanized areas. GIS Cut-and-Fill Analysis is a new tool that increases our ability to identify deeply buried sites. These techniques are

used in a GIS to identify locations where Paleoindian-era living surfaces may still exist, buried under layers of fill and wind-blown deposits.

Rick, Torben (Smithsonian Institution), **Michael B. Barber** (Virginia Department of Natural Resources), **Darrin Lowery** (Smithsonian Institution and Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research), **John Wah** (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants), and **Michael J. Madden** (USDA-Forest Service)

Early Woodland Coastal Foraging at the Savage Neck Shell Midden (44NH478), Chesapeake Bay, Virginia

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

Rick, Torben (Smithsonian Institution)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Robinson, Brian (University of Maine)

Shell middens, Subsistence and Oral Traditions in Machias, Maine

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

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

See: Belcher, William

Seibel, Scott (URS Corporation)

See: Regan, Pete

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

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

The Catoctin African American Cemetery is the resting place of approximately 100 individuals who labored at Catoctin Furnace from the 1770s to the 1840s. Many of these men and women were enslaved African American workers, while others were possibly part of a free black population that lived and worked at the furnace. A joint research project involving the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, EAC/Archaeology, the Smithsonian Institution, Ancestry.com, and the Silver Oak Academy has begun investigating the lives of these hitherto unknown workers. Using a combination of documentary research and forensic analysis of skeletal remains previously excavated in the 1970s/80s, the team is examining the geographical origins and living conditions of the cemetery population. The goal of this project is to provide data-grounded interpretations for public presentation that highlight the role of African Americans in the early industrial history of the United States.

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

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

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

Sonnemann, Till (Universiteit Leiden)

See: Wanner, Rob

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

The Geomorphology of the Pig Point Site

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

Spiess, Arthur (Maine Historic Preservation Commission)

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

Relatively few shell midden sites around the Gulf of Maine have been excavated and analyzed with one goal being the quantification of shellfish incorporated into the site. How many shellfish were collected and incorporated into a midden, and how heavy was the shellfish harvesting pressure on nearby shellfish beds? Moreover the relative amounts of protein contributed to diet by shellfish and vertebrates based on the remains discarded in the midden, when such analyses have been done, indicate that shellfish may have provided the majority of the protein. We have now to sort out seasonal factors and food storage issues and perhaps reconsider bone stable isotope values in dietary reconstruction. It seems that shellfish, in particular the soft-shell clam *Mya*, was of primary importance to regional coastal subsistence, not just a bad-weather last-resort food.

Spiess, Arthur (Main Historic Preservation Commission)

See: Singer, Zachary

Spohn, Catherine A. (Pennsylvania Department of Transportation)

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

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

Stewart, Benjamin (URS Corporation)

Finding our Quarry: Managing and Processing a Quartz Quarry Assemblage

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

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

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

From 2011 to 2013, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission conducted Phase I and Phase II investigations at Nottingham, Prince George's County, Maryland. The town and its outskirts served as the site of a British encampment on August 21, 1814. With over 4,000 troops along for the march, detritus from the encampment was plentiful, as was evidence of the nearby colonial town. Preliminary archaeological and geophysical testing revealed the extent of the encampment within a remarkably undisturbed agricultural field. Additional testing at the town revealed several structures dating to the early nineteenth century, as well as the changes the town saw over its 200-year existence. This paper will discuss the role of Nottingham in the War of 1812 as well as the findings of the archaeological project.

Thompson, Victor (University of Georgia)

See: Turck, John A.

Trevaud, Geneviève (Musée des Abénakis)

See: Plourde, Michel

Troccoli, Ruth (DC Historic Preservation Office)

Cemeteries in City Parks? Yikes!

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

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

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

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

van Deusen, Kevin (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Wah, John (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

See: Reeder-Myers, Leslie

Wah, John (Matapeake Soil and Environmental Consultants)

See: Rick, Torben

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

Mapping the Edges: Ground-penetrating Radar Survey at the Catoctin African American Cemetery

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

Webb, W. Jesse (University of New Brunswick)

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

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

Westernhoff, Linda (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

White, Helen (James Madison University)

See: Nash, Carole

Worthington, Michael (Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory)

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

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

DIRECTORY OF ESAF STATE SOCIETY MEMBERS-2014
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By Martha Potter Otto

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Amount of annual dues: Individual: \$25; Institutional \$40; Life \$300

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Number of Chapters: 3
Annual Meeting: May
Board Meetings are held the second Monday of every month in Dover
Amount of Annual Dues: Individual, \$15; Student, \$10; Family, \$20; Institution, \$30; Contributing, \$30;
Sustaining, \$50; Lifetime \$300

The Maine Archaeological Society, Inc.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 982, Augusta, Maine 04332-0982 Society website: www.mainearchsociety.org
Contact: info@mainearchsociety.org
President: Nathan Hamilton Vice-President: Dave Backman Secretary: Nancy Asch Sidell Treasurer: Orman Hinds Editor: Stuart Eldridge
Representative to ESAF: Richard Doyle
Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Arthur Spiess Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: Spring and fall Membership number: 300

Date of annual meeting: Spring and Fall

Amount of annual dues: Student \$8, Individual \$20, Family \$25, Sustaining \$30; Benefactor \$75, Life \$250.

Archaeological Society of Maryland

Society website: www.marylandarcheology.org

President: Claude Bowen; clauder.bowen@comcast.net

Vice-President: Laura Cripps; LCripps@howardcc.edu

Recording Secretary: Barbara Israel; baisrael@verizon.com

Membership Secretary, Robin Martin; martin5@umbc.edu

Treasurer: Jim G. Gibb; JamesGGibb@verizon.net

Journal Editor, Dennis Curry; curry@mdp.state.md.us

Newsletter Editor: Myron Beckenstein; myronbeck@verizon.net

Representative to ESAF: Stephen Israel; ssisrael@verizon.net

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Stephen Israel

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: ASM Ink newsletter published monthly; the ASM Journal published once or twice a year.

Membership number: 285

Amount of annual dues: Individual: Active, \$25; Supporting, \$35; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100, Life, \$1000

Family: Active, \$30; Supporting, \$40; Contributing, \$50; Donor, \$100

The Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.

P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

Society website: www.massarchaeology.org

Contact: info@massarchaeology.org

President: Philip Graham; philip.graham@uconn.edu

Vice-President: Frederick A. Robinson; dbdlt52@verizon.net

Clerk: Susan Jacobucci; Schlammell1@aol.com

Treasurer: Dan Lorraine; DWLorraine@aol.com

Corresponding Secretary: Jane Lopes; janelopes@comcast.net

Bulletin Editor: Curtiss Hoffman; teximus@comcast.net

Representative to ESAF: Alan F. Smith; al.smith1127@gmail.com

Museum Coordinator: David DeMello; demello.d@gmail.com

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Massachusetts Archaeological Society, Inc.

Robbins Museum of Archaeology, P. O. Box 700, Middleborough, MA 02346

Mailing dates for bulletins, newsletters: April and October

Membership number: 370

Date of annual meeting: October

Amount of annual dues: \$30

New Hampshire Archeological Society

PO Box 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Society website: <http://www.nhas.org>

Contact: nhasweb@gmail.com

President: Mike Malburne

First Vice-President: George LeDuc Second Vice-President: Richard Boisvert Treasurer: Mark Greenly

Secretary: Linda Fuerderer Curator: Sheila Charles Editor: David Starbuck

Representative to ESAF: Society President or designated representative

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Curator, NHAS, POBox 406, Concord, NH 03302-0406

Mailing dates: Newsletters: Spring and Autumn of each year; "The New Hampshire Archeologist" once a year

Membership number: 165

Number of Chapters: 1

Date of annual meeting: October of each year

Amount of annual dues: Individual, \$25; Senior, \$18; Student, \$18; Institutions, \$35

Archaeological Society of New Jersey

c/o Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ 07764-1898

Society website: www.asnj.org

President: Gregory D. Lattanzi; glattanzi@icloud.com

1st Vice President, Education/P.R.: David Mudge; arkydave@aol.com

2nd Vice President, Membership: Kimberly Keene

3rd Vice President, Programs: Darryl Daum; ddaum3@gmail.com

Treasurer: Michael J. Gall; mjgall@yahoo.com

Recording Secretary: Rich Veit; rveit@monmouth.edu

Newsletter Editor/Corresponding Secretary: Ilene Grossman-Bailey; asnjnewsletter@gmail.com

Bulletin Editor: James Lee

ESAF Representative: David C. Mudge

Current membership, approximately 300; 4 active chapters

Four meetings per year (Jan, March, May, Dec); 4 newsletters and 1 bulletin (journal) per year

Amount of annual dues: Active, \$25; Institutional (non-profit), \$30; Family, \$30; Student, \$20; Sustaining, \$35;

Corporate, \$100; Life, \$1000

New York State Archaeological Association

c/o Abigail Herilhy, 111 Queens Ave., Apt. D, Hudson Falls, NY 12839

Society website: NYSarchaeology.org

Contact: <http://nysarchaeology.org/contact/>

President: Sherene Baugher

Vice-President: Lisa Marie Anselmi Corresponding Secretary: Abigail Herilhy Recording Secretary: Lori Blair

Treasurer: Ann Morton Editor: Charles F. Hayes III Representative to ESAF: Timothy Abel

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for mailing: ESAF Representative

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: The Bulletin, annual

Membership number: 446

Number of chapters: 16

Date of annual meeting: April-May

Amount of annual dues: Life: \$250.00 (paid once, state share: \$150.00); Sustaining: \$ 50.00; Institutional: \$ 30.00

Dual: \$ 30.00 (receives one bulletin per issue); Individual: \$ 20.00; Student: \$ 10.00; Junior: \$ 5.00 (receives no bulletins); Associate: \$ 0.00 (receives no bulletins)

Ohio Archaeological Council

PO Box 82012, Columbus, OH 43202

Society website: www.ohioarchaeology.org

President: Bob Genheimer; bgenheimer@cincymuseum.org

President-Elect: Anne Lee; alee@hardlinesdesign.com

Secretary: Erica Schneider; elschneider@gmail.com

Treasurer: Joni Manson; jonimnson@ecologyfund.net

Website Editor: Brian Redmond; bredmond@cmnh.org

Representative to ESAF: Martha Potter Otto; fm3542@aol.com

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for mailing: Martha Otto, 7700 New Delaware Road, Mount Vernon, OH 43050

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership: 157

Dates of semi-annual meetings: usually third Friday in May and November

Amount of annual dues: \$25.00

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc.

P.O. Box 213, New Bethlehem, PA 16242

Society website: www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

President: Sarah Neusius; sawn@iup.edu

First Vice-President: John Nass; nass81@atlanticbb.net

Secretary: Judy Duritsa; jmduritsa@comcast.net

Treasurer: Ken Burkett; kenburkett@comcast.net

Editor: Bill Tippins; wtippins@verizon.net

Representative to ESAF: Amanda Valko; avalko@mbakerintl.com

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Secretary

Mailing dates for your bulletins, newsletters: March, September, December Membership number: 429

Date of annual meeting: April

Amount of annual dues: Active - \$25; Institutional - \$35; Family - \$30; Student - \$18; Sustaining - \$35; Life - \$450; Benefactor - \$500

The Vermont Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 663, Burlington, Vermont 05402-0663

Society website: www.vtarchaeology.org

Contact: info@vtarchaeology.org

President : Brennan Gauthier; brennan.gauthier@state.vt.us

Vice-President: Alden Oliver; aloahsi8@aol.com

Secretary: Christie Ertel; christie.ertel@gmail.com

Treasurer, Georgeana Little; rgtle@stoweaccess.com

Journal Editor: Niels Rinehart; niels_rinehart@hotmail.com

Officer to receive bulletins for re-mailing: Georgeana Little

Society's mailing dates: Newsletters, as needed, but no less than quarterly

Journal, as prepared, but normally sent every fall

Number of members: approximately 125

Number of Chapters:

Dates of annual meeting: Two meetings every year; a fall and a spring meeting.

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$25; Student, \$10; Senior (65 yrs +), \$10; Life, \$250; Institutional, non-profit, \$25; Institutional, for profit, \$50; Contributing, \$50

Archeological Society of Virginia

PO Box 70395, Richmond, VA 23255 Society

website: www.asv-archeology.org

President: Carole Nash nashcl@jmu.edu

Vice-President: Forrest Morgan; le_x227@gmail.com

Secretary, Stephanie Jacobe; stephaniea.t.jacobe@gmail.com

Treasurer, Carl Fischer; flyfischn@aol.com Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole;

Thane@Fairfieldfoundation.org

ASV Newsletter Co-Editors: Randolph Turner erturner48@cox.net and Laura Wedin;

laura.wedin@gmail.com

ASV Webmaster: Lyle Browning; lebrowning@att.net

ESAF Representative: Annual meeting: October

Number of Chapters: 15

Annual dues: Active, \$35, Senior Citizen (65+), \$25; Student, \$15 (full-time, under age 30); Junior (under 17), \$15; Sustaining, \$65; Life, \$450

West Virginia Archeological Society

PO Box 70395, Hurricane, WV 25526

Society website: www.wvarch.org

President: Michael Anslinger; manslinger@crai-ky.com

Secretary/Treasurer: Darla Spencer; dispencer@crai-ky.com

Editor: Bob Maslowski; bobwincellar@yahoo.com

Representative to ESAF: Darla Spencer

Officer to receive bulletins, etc. for remailing: Darla Spencer

Society's mailing dates: Variable

Membership number: 150

Number of chapters: 11

Date of annual meeting: October or November

Annual dues: Individual, \$15; Family, \$20; Institutions, \$20; Life, \$200