

54<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting  
FINAL PROGRAM

March 7-10, 2024  
Ashore Resort and Beach Club | Ocean City, Maryland

## Table of Contents

MAAC Officers and Executive Board	2
President's Message	3
Conference Committee	3
Meeting Information	5
Conference Floor Plan	5
Conference Events	6
2024 MAAC Student Sponsors	7
Student Events	8
Friday Evening Keynote Address	9
Conference Schedule	10
Tour	12
Chillville	12
Conference Agenda	13
Friday Morning, March 8	13
Friday Afternoon, March 8	16
Saturday Morning, March 9	21
Saturday Afternoon, March 9	25
Sunday Morning, March 10	32
Abstracts	34

## MAAC Officers and Executive Board

### **PRESIDENT**

*Lauren McMillan*

lauren.mcmillan@dcr.virginia.gov

### **TREASURER**

*Elizabeth Moore*

elizabeth.moore@dhr.virginia.gov

### **RECORDING SECRETARY**

*Sean McHugh*

Smchugh@monmouth.edu

### **BOARD MEMBER AT LARGE/ STUDENT COMMITTEE CHAIR**

*Linda Seminario*

linda.seminario001@umb.edu

### **PRESIDENT-ELECT**

*Crystal O'Connor*

coconnor@monticello.org

### **MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY**

*John Mullen*

JMullen@wetlands.com

### **BOARD MEMBER AT LARGE**

*David Mudge*

arkydave@aol.com

### **JOURNAL EDITOR**

*Roger Moeller*

SixLF21@netscape.net

## President's Message

Greetings All!

Welcome to the 54th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) in Ocean City, Maryland. The Executive Board and I are very excited for our wonderful agenda.

Thanks to the hard work of our Conference Program Co-Chairs, Dr. Zac Singer and Dr. Matt Greer, and many others, we have a full schedule including a pre-conference tour, paper presentations, poster presentations, Student Committee events, and panel discussions. I am very excited to hear from our Plenary Speaker on Friday evening, Dr. Jane Eastman from Western Carolina University. Dr. Eastman is an Associate Professor and the Director of the Tali Tsisgwayahi Archaeological Collections Facility. She will be discussing her collaborative research with Cherokee citizens focused on the archaeology of mound sites in western Carolina. The business meeting and reception will be held on Saturday evening. All conference presentations and events will be located on the second floor of the hotel.

After the successful launch of *Chillville* last year, we will continue to provide a quiet place for folks to collect their thoughts and get away from the bustle of the conference. You can find more information about *Chillville* on page 12 of the conference program.

We held our first ever online voting for the Officers of the Executive Board this year! I am very proud of this initiative and I hope this method of soliciting nominations prior to the annual meeting will encourage and increase participation in the organization's leadership.

I would like to invite you all to a listening session hosted by the MAAC Executive Board on Friday at 1:30pm in Ballroom 2B. We would like to hear from the membership about where you want to see MAAC in the future, what you think works well, and what needs to be rethought. Additional information about this session can be found on page 19.

The Executive Board is continuing to work on a Code of Conduct initiative. While we have not adopted a policy yet, I do ask that everyone consider the following thoughts: Treat everyone with respect and civility. Let's maintain a healthy and safe environment to engage in good archaeological scholarship. Additionally, while the Executive Board continues to consider a policy regarding the display of human remains, we ask that you consider carefully before doing so and state if you have consulted with and if you have received permission from descendants to display images of human remains and burial contexts. And we ask that you notify the audience at the beginning of your presentation that you will display these images.

The past four years as President-Elect and President have been truly rewarding and I have been honored to be a part of this organization's leadership. I would like to thank the Executive Board for all of their support and guidance. I am excited to see what happens next under the leadership of Crystal O'Connor, in whose more than capable hands I will pass the gavel to Saturday evening.

Thank you,

Lauren K. McMillan  
President, Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

## **Conference Committee**

### **Program Co-Chairs**

Matthew Greer (University of Missouri Research Reactor)  
Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust)

### **Program Assistance**

Paige Mervine (West Chester University)  
Carole Nash (James Madison University)

### **Advertisements and Book Room**

Elyse Adams (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, George Mason University)

### **Registration**

Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)  
Christopher Pasch (The Montpelier Foundation)

### **Social Media**

Colleen Betti (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

### **Student Paper/Poster Competition**

Elizabeth Crowell (Fairfax County Parks Authority)  
Chris Sperling (Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning)

### **Webmaster**

Greg Lattanzi (New Jersey State Museum)

### **Tour**

Aaron Levinthal (Maryland Department of Transportation)

### **Chillville**

Montpelier Archaeology Department

## Meeting Information

Registration: **Terrace Lobby**, open Thurs., March 7<sup>th</sup> from 12:00 PM – 6:00 PM; Fri., March 8<sup>th</sup> from 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM; and Sat., March 9<sup>th</sup> from 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Book Room: **Conference Room 1-3**

Poster Session: **Conference Room 1-3**

Student Room: **Conference Room 5/6**

Paper sessions: **Ballroom 1, Ballroom 2A, Ballroom 2B**

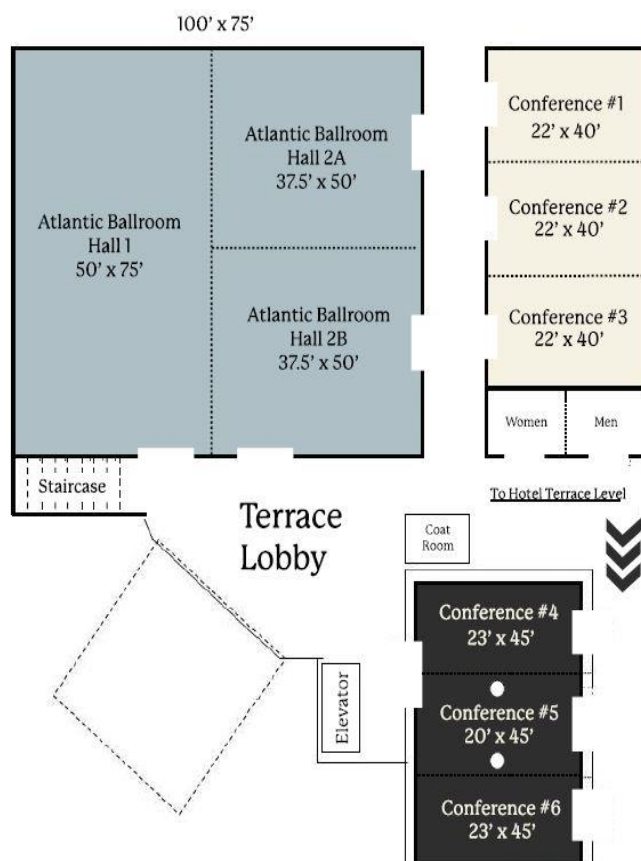
Chillville: **Conference Room 4**, see page 12 for hours

We have lanyards for the name tags this year! To help save MAAC some money, please return your lanyard to the registration table before you leave.

\*= undergraduate student paper/poster competition

\*\*= graduate student paper/poster competition

## Conference Floor Plan



## Conference Events

### **Thursday, March 7**

#### **Tour of the Rackliffe House (Advanced Registration Required)**

When: 1:00-3:00 PM | Where: [Behind the Visitor Center on Assateague Island](#)



### **Friday, March 8**

#### **Student Committee Professional Speed Dating**

When: 4:30-6:00 PM | Where: Conference Room 5/6

#### **Plenary Session with Keynote Speaker - Dr. Jane Eastman**

When: 7:30 PM | Where: Ballroom 1

### **Saturday, March 9**

#### **Resume Workshop**

When: 12:00-1:00 PM | Where: Conference Room 5/6

#### **Past Presidents Reception**

When: 4:30-6:00 PM | Where: Conference Room 5/6

#### **MAAC General Business Meeting**

When: 7:30 PM | Where: Hall 1

#### **Reception with Awards Presentation**

When: 8:30-10:30 PM | Where: Terrace Lobby

### **Sunday, March 10**

## **2024 MAAC Student Sponsors**

The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference and its Executive Board express their deep appreciation to the following individuals and organizations that generously have supported the undergraduate and graduate students presenting papers at the conference, including those participating in the student paper competition.

Archaeological Society of Delaware (2)  
Archeological Society of Maryland (3)  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (4)  
Archeological Society of Virginia (2)  
Archaeological Society of Virginia, Massanutten Chapter  
Council of Virginia Archaeologists (2)  
Brad Hatch on behalf of Patawomek Indian Tribe of Virginia  
Eric Larsen  
Lauren McMillan  
Glen Mellin  
Elizabeth Moore  
David Mudge  
Carole Nash  
New South Associates, Inc. (3)  
Crystal O'Connor  
Becca Peixotto  
Dennis Pogue (4)



## Student Events

*You are invited to attend our*

*MAAC Student Committee*

# EVENTS



**Friday**

March 8th

**Professional Speed Dating**

Location: Rooms 5 and 6

Time: 4:30-6pm

**Saturday**

March 9th

**Resume Workshop**

Location: Rooms 5 and 6

Time: 12 - 1:00 pm

**Saturday**

March 9th

**Past Presidents Reception**

Location: Rooms 5 and 6

Time: 4:30-6pm

## Friday Evening Keynote Address

### What Watauga Town is Teaching Us About Cherokee Astronomy

*Jane Eastman, Ph. D.*

*Associate Professor*

*Director Tali Tsisgwayahi Archaeological Collections Facility*

*Western Carolina University*

The site of Watauga, once an important Cherokee Middle Town, is located in the Appalachian Mountains of southwestern North Carolina. During the Mississippian period, mound-top public buildings there were aligned with solar and stellar phenomena that marked inflection points in annual cycles. These alignments are also evident when one examines Watauga's location in relation to two neighboring mound sites, Cowee and Nikwasi, indicating the importance of astronomy and calendrics in the ancestral Cherokee world. Our understandings of the archaeological record at Watauga are directly informed by collaborations with Cherokee knowledge holders, first-language speakers of Cherokee, and other Cherokee language scholars. These partnerships are making possible a rediscovery of ancestral Cherokee scientific systems, and have helped reveal the celestial events that undergird cycles of contemporary cultural practice.

Dr. Jane Eastman is a North Carolina native. She attended UNC-Chapel Hill and received her Bachelors, Masters, and Doctorate from the Anthropology Department there. She did her archaeological training through the Research Labs of Archaeology and was mentored by Roy S. Dickens, H. Trawick Ward, R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., and Vincas P. Steponaitis. During grad school Jane worked for Coastal Carolina Research, a cultural resources management firm, and she taught part-time for East Carolina University's Anthropology Department. Jane joined Western Carolina University's Anthropology and Sociology Department's faculty in 2001 as Associate Professor. Since joining the faculty and participating in the Cherokee Studies program, Dr. Eastman's work has focused on Cherokee Heritage sites and cultural traditions. Most of her work includes the study of pottery (manufacture, use, chronology, reconstruction), and she is interested in foodways, gender and spatial patterning, and cultural landscapes. She is fascinated by the Cherokee's understanding of the Southern Appalachians and how cosmology shapes how people interact with their physical world.



## Conference Schedule

### Thursday, March 7

#### Tour

1:00-3:00	Tour of Rackliffe House (advanced registration required)
-----------	---

### Friday, March 8

#### Ballroom 1

8:50-10:10	Using Artifacts to Write Chesapeake Histories, 1500-1720
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-11:50	Using Artifacts to Write Chesapeake Histories, 1500-1720
11:50-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:30-2:50	General Session: Plantation Archaeology
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:30	General Session: Plantation Archaeology

#### Ballroom 2A

8:30-10:10	General Session: Public Engagement and Memorialization
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-11:50	Archaeologies of Germanna
11:50-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:30-2:50	North Brentwood Heritage Project
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:10	North Brentwood Heritage Project

#### Ballroom 2B

8:50-10:10	
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-11:50	
11:50-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:30-2:50	Executive Board Listening Session
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:30	Professional Development Committee Listening Session

4:30-6:00 PM Student Committee Professional Speed Dating, **Conference Room 5/6**

7:30 PM Plenary Session with Keynote Speaker Dr. Jane Eastman, **Ballroom 1**

## Saturday, March 9

### Ballroom 1

8:30-10:10	General Session: Historical Archaeology 1
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-12:10	General Session: Historical Archaeology 1
11:50-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:10-2:50	Environmental Archaeology at SERC
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:30	Environmental Archaeology at SERC

### Ballroom 2A

8:50-9:50	Since Sandy: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Responses to Climate Change
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-11:30	Since Sandy: Middle Atlantic Archaeological Responses to Climate Change
11:30-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:30-2:50	Cultural Heritage Laws and Policies, Political Economy, and the Community Importance of Archaeological Sites
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:10	Cultural Heritage Laws and Policies, Political Economy, and the Community Importance of Archaeological Sites

### Ballroom 2B

8:00-9:50	Recent Archaeology at James Madison's Montpelier
10:10-10:30	<u>Break</u>
10:30-12:10	Recent Archaeology at James Madison's Montpelier
12:10-1:30	<u>Lunch</u>
1:30-2:50	Panel: Removing Barriers Within Archaeology
2:50-3:10	<u>Break</u>
3:10-4:30	

1:30-2:50 Poster Session I, **Conference Room 1-3**

3:10-4:30 Poster Session II, **Conference Room 1-3**

12:00-1:00 PM Resume Workshop, **Conference Room 5/6**

4:30-6:00 Past President's Reception, **Conference Room 5/6**

7:30 MAAC General Business Meeting, **Hall 1**

8:30-10:30 PM Reception, **Terrace Lobby**

## Sunday, March 10

### Ballroom 1

8:30-10:10	General Session: Native American Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic
------------	---

### Ballroom 2A

8:50-10:10	Archaeology and Community Engagement in Herring Run Park, Baltimore City
------------	--

### Ballroom 2B

8:30-10:30	Historical Archaeology 2
------------	--------------------------

## Tour

**Thursday, March 9**

Rackliffe House

Join Aaron Levinthal, Rackliffe House Trust Board Director, for a tour of the 1740s Rackliffe House and grounds. The tour will also include details of excavations that explored two recently discovered, early cellars on site. Admission to the house and its exhibits will be free for tour members and donations are accepted. You must be registered for the 2024 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference to attend. Space is limited to 30 guests. ***Advanced registration is required.***

Parking is very limited at the site. We highly encourage you to carpool. The tour will meet at **12:45pm at the Assateague Island National Seashore Visitor Center** ([11800 Marsh View Ln, Berlin, MD 21811](https://www.nps.gov/assateague/index.htm)) and carpool to Rackliffe House.

## Chillville

## Conference Room 4

We're excited to once again offer Chillville at this year's MAAC. Networking, socializing, and listening to papers can be draining, so we are offering a calm space for those that might need a break from "conferencing". This room is intended to provide a quiet, calm space where attendees can spend time away from noise, light, motion, and other stimuli of other conference spaces. You'll find a few activities spread around the room, such as coloring books, QR codes to guided meditations (please use headphones!), tactile objects, poems, mind puzzles, art books and more. In order to provide the best experience for others using the space, please refrain from phone calls, conversations, and laptops, but expect low-level activity resulting in a bit of noise. You are welcome to bring your own book to read, listen to music, or do a meditation with headphones only. We want to make certain the space is relaxing for everyone.

Chillville will be in Conference Room #4 and will be open Friday (9:00 AM – 11:15 AM; 1:45 PM – 4:30 PM; and 7:00 PM – 9 PM) and Saturday (9:00 AM – 11:15 AM; 1:45 PM – 4:30 PM, and 7:00 PM – 10:00 PM), and Sunday (8am to 11am).

If you use the space, we'd love to hear from you in a confidential survey that can be accessed using this QR code:



## Conference Agenda

**Friday Morning, March 8**

**Ballroom 1**

### **ORGANIZED SESSION:**

### **USING ARTIFACTS TO WRITE CHESAPEAKE HISTORIES, 1500-1720**

**8:50 AM – 11:50 AM**

*Session Organizer: Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)*

*The papers in this session, representing current research by students, staff, and faculty at St. Mary's College of Maryland, zero in on one or more artifact types from a range of archaeological landscapes to write new histories about life in the region between 1500 and 1720. These new histories also reflect the importance and value of community-based collaboration.*

8:50 **Impressed Identity and Incised Communication: Ceramic Decoration at the DeShazo Site (44KG0003)**

Matthew Borden (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

9:10 **A Late 16th-/Early 17th-Century Native Settlement in Middlesex County, Virginia**

Rebecca J. Webster and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

9:30 **"...we have determined to make our residence:" Archaeological Investigations at the Potapaco I site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**

Travis Hanson (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

9:50 **A 17th-Century Shipyard on the Potomac: Recent Investigations at the Henry Brooks Site (44WM0205)**

Garrett Ternent (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

10:10 **Break**

10:30 **Firearms in the Potomac River Valley, 1500-1720**

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

10:50 **An Unexpected Discovery: A Pre-1703 Site at Historic Sotterley**

Sarah Entner (St. Mary's College of Maryland)


11:10 **Dairying, Cidering and Sewing: Investigating Women's Work in the Colonial Chesapeake**

Laura McCarty (St. Mary's College of Maryland)\*

11:30 **Contextualizing Public Lands within Community Histories: African American and Indigenous Histories of Chapman State Park and Charles County, Maryland**

Edward H. McMullen (Project Archaeologist, St. Mary's College)





# A **NATIONALLY** RECOGNIZED GRADUATE PROGRAM IN APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY

This two-year master's program prepares you to meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Standards, enabling you to work in cultural resource management, historic preservation, and heritage planning and tourism.

#### **BENEFITS:**

- Small class sizes, hands-on coursework, research opportunities, and graduate assistantships.
- Professional and supervisory experience through the Archaeological Services Center.
- An advisory board of practicing Federal, State, Tribal, and Industry Professionals.
- Core courses in cultural resource management, laws and ethics, and data analysis.
- Specialized courses in zooarchaeology, forensics, geophysical and geospatial technologies, geoarchaeology and environmental archaeology, and historic preservation and public archaeology.
- Optional certification in Geographic Information Science (GIS) and Geospatial Technologies.



**ACRA** Member, American Cultural Resources Association

**ROLLING APPLICATION DEADLINE.  
FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

Visit us: [IUP.edu/appliedarch](http://IUP.edu/appliedarch)

Email us: [graduate-admissions@iup.edu](mailto:graduate-admissions@iup.edu)



## Friday Morning, March 8

## Ballroom 2A

### **GENERAL SESSION: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND MEMORIALIZATION**

**8:30 AM – 10:10 AM**

*Session Chair: Chandler Fitzsimons (The College of William & Mary)*

- 8:30     **Supporting Communities Through Archaeology and the Continued Exploration of Herring Run Park in Baltimore**  
Jason Shellenhamer (Stell Environmental Enterprises) and Lisa Kraus
- 8:50     **Forensic Archaeology: Scenario Based Training for Law Enforcement**  
Dana D. Kollmann (Towson University) and Jennifer Anderson (Baltimore City Police Department/Towson University)
- 9:10     **"Hand a bunch of 12-17 year-olds spears...sure, what could go wrong?" Creative Solutions to Public Engagement in Archaeology**  
Stephanie Soder (Maryland Historical Trust), Julia Berg (Archeological Society of Maryland), and Sarah Mason (Archeological Society of Maryland)
- 9:30     **Researching and Interpreting Sites of Difficult Heritage from the Recent Past: Strategies from Yorktown, Virginia**  
Chandler Fitzsimons (The College of William & Mary)
- 9:50     **Remembering Reno City: Memorializing Extinguished Towns through Archaeology**  
London Booker (University of Maryland-College Park)

## Friday Morning, March 8

## Ballroom 2B

### **ORGANIZED SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF GERMANNA**

**10:30 AM – 11:50 AM**

*Session Organizer: Eric L. Larsen (Historic Germanna)*

*This session provides an update of recent findings by the Germanna Archaeology Project run by Historic Germanna in Orange County, Virginia. Project archaeologists have been examining the community of Germanna that arose in the 1710s and fell away after 1750. From Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle," through the municipal buildings of Spotsylvania's county seat, to the Gordon plantation after the American Revolution, archaeologists are committed to the larger goals of Historic Germanna -- to focus on the people, the places, and their stories.*



- 10:30 **Worked Bottle Glass from Historic Germanna's Courthouse Site**  
Katherine Lawrence (Historic Germanna)
- 10:50 **Cowrie Shell Found at Spotswood's Home**  
Constance Shofi (Historic Germanna Foundation)
- 11:10 **Merging and Overlap of Culture at Historic Germanna**  
Kelly Arford-Horne (Historic Germanna)
- 11:30 **Movement, Constraint, and Landscapes from Germanna**  
Eric L. Larsen (Historic Germanna)

## Friday Afternoon, March 8

## Ballroom 1

### GENERAL SESSION: PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGY

#### 1:30 PM – 4:10 PM

*Session Chair: Linda Seminario (Heritage Consultants, LLC)*

- 1:30 **30 Year Old Soil Samples: Are They Still Useful?**  
Lily Carhart
- 1:50 **Factory-Made Slipware at George Washington's Mount Vernon**  
Alice Keith (George Washington's Mount Vernon)
- 2:10 **"The Lands whereon I now live:" Summary of Findings from the Data Recovery at Barnesfield Plantation (44KG0171)**  
Kaitlin LaGrasta (JMT) and Lauren Gryctko (JMT)
- 2:30 **Preserve-Making and Basket Weaving: Enslaved Women's Domestic Production and Influence on Local Economies**  
Linda Seminario (Heritage Consultants, LLC)
- 2:50 **Break**
- 3:10 **Re-Examining the 1957 Pi Sunyer and 1958 Markotic Legacy Collections at Monticello**  
Corey Sattes (Monticello) and Dr. Christine Devine (Monticello)
- 3:30 **Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington and Her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility (AKA – Why These Aren't Just Fancy Dishes)**  
Mara Kaktins (The George Washington Foundation) and Judith Jobrack (The George Washington Foundation)
- 3:50 **Beyond Site Boundaries: Exploring Colonoware Distribution Across Mount Vernon**  
Bailey, Angela (Mount Vernon) and Tess Ostoyich (Mount Vernon)



# Cultural and Heritage Resource Management

*An online graduate program at the  
University of Maryland for CRM professionals*

The graduate program in **Cultural and Heritage Resource Management** at the University of Maryland is dedicated to providing rigorous training in the skills needed to advance a career in cultural resources management.

## **Program Features:**

- Offered through an **online distance learning** platform
- **Designed for working professionals** in CRM to pursue graduate education while continuing their employment
- Master's degree provides an **applied and affordable** option for meeting educational requirements of 36 CFR 61 federal qualification standards

## **Two Degree Options**

**Master's Degree (Master of Professional Studies) (36 credits)**

**Graduate Certificate (12 credits)**

## **Courses:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • Introduction to Cultural and Heritage Resource Management | • Collections, Data Management & Materials Preservation |
| • Advanced Methods  | • Applied Archaeological Theory                         |
| • Business of CRM   | • International Heritage Management                     |
| • Project Management  | • Introduction to GIS for CRM (elective)                |
| • Community Engagement & Consultation                       | <b>Plus</b> an Internship & Thesis sequence             |



**Contact:** [CHRM@umd.edu](mailto:CHRM@umd.edu)

*Calibrate your CRM Career*

**SET YOUR DEC @ UMD**



**ORGANIZED SESSION:****NORTH BRENTWOOD HERITAGE PROJECT: LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINED COMMUNITY HERITAGE IMPACTS****1:30 PM – 4:10 PM***Session Organizers: Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland, Historic Preservation Program)*

North Brentwood is a historically Black community that is the second to be Incorporated in the State of Maryland. Its history is tied to racialized housing practices and planning policy of the late 19th and early 20th century. This year, the town is celebrating 100 years since incorporation. Our project has begun to support heritage research and interpretation while we have begun to build out tools to disseminate the towns' histories to a wide array of audiences across age and geography. This session will outline the history of the town and how it has shaped its built environment and material culture. We will then describe our research and documentation projects, as well as the way we have brought community members into the classroom to inform discussions and guide the selection of active learning projects that support current heritage goals of the community.

- 1:30    **Examining Racialized Landscapes: A Historical Overview of North Brentwood, Prince George's County, Maryland**  
Justin Mohammadi (University of Maryland)
- 1:50    **Activist Roots and the Shaping of North Brentwood**  
Evan Dame (Town of North Brentwood)
- 2:10    **Digital Documentation for Digital and Tangible Heritage Preservation**  
Olivia Meoni (University of Maryland)
- 2:30    **Digging into North Brentwood's Entrepreneurial Foundation and the Memorialization of that Legacy at the Randall Family House Site**  
Stefan Woehlke (University of Maryland, Historic Preservation Program)
- 2:50    **Break**
- 3:10    **A 3-D Hypothetical Reconstruction of the Henry and Isabella Randall House - North Brentwood, Maryland**  
Rhys Burns
- 3:30    **Look, Listen, and Be Humble: A Thought or Two on Building, and Sustaining, a Community-University Partnership in North Brentwood, MD**  
Quint Gregory (University of Maryland)
- 3:50    **Digital Interpretation in North Brentwood using Game Engine Technology**  
Amir King (direct dimensions)

**Friday Afternoon, March 10**

**Ballroom 2B**

**PANEL:  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LISTENING SESSION**

**1:30 PM – 2:50 PM**

*Panel Chairs: Lauren McMillan (Virginia State Parks - Department of Conservation and Recreation) and Crystal O'Connor (The Thomas Jefferson Foundation)*

Join the Officers of the MAAC Executive Board to discuss what works well within the organization, challenges, and future directions. This listening session will prioritize conversation about MAAC as an organization, not just the annual conference. As we are in the midst of a generational shift taking place both at the leadership level and with membership, the MAAC Executive Board wants to make sure that the conference stays true to its founding tenants (e.g., that its purpose continues to encourage and serve as a forum for archaeologists to exchange knowledge on the archaeology of the mid-Atlantic) while recognizing that members want different conference formats? and opportunities than they did even 25 years ago. Parts of this conversation will inform topics in a membership survey the MAAC Executive Board will issue before the 2025 conference to help guide future conference programs.

**Friday Afternoon, March 10**

**Ballroom 2B**

**PANEL:  
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE LISTENING SESSION**

**3:10 PM – 4:30 PM**

*Panel Chairs: Heather A. Wholey (West Chester University) and John W. Martin (Delaware Department of Transportation)*

This session follows on the 2023 panel discussion Flux: Middle Atlantic Archaeology in Transition. That panel debated challenges for the field that are endemic across the U.S.: declining numbers of credentialed archaeologists relative to predicted needs in the CRM industry and university programs that are seeing declines in enrollment while facing constraints from administrations to delivering curricula. Concurrently, regulatory demands for new technologies, need for skilled workers in labs and the field, and emphasis on consultation place the needs of employers at odds with the typical academic program. The complex, integrated issues at play present challenges for a unified solution. This session offers an opportunity for attendees to provide input as how to address the needed restructuring of archaeological education. The contributions from both last year and this will help to provide the foundation for a committee formed for the MAAC to address these issues.



**A Full-Service, Woman-Owned  
Cultural Resource Management Company  
with Offices in:**



- Fredericksburg, Virginia**
- Wilmington, Delaware**



**Now Accepting Applications for Archaeologists,  
Historians, and Architectural Historians!**  
See [www.dovetailcrg.com/us/employment-opportunities](http://www.dovetailcrg.com/us/employment-opportunities)  
for details.

**GENERAL SESSION:  
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 1****8:10 AM – 12:10 PM***Session Chair: Nikki Grigg (University of Chicago)***8:10 Changing Land Use at Monticello Plantation: Insights from Site 30**

Fraser Neiman (Monticello), Crystal O'Connor (Monticello), Derek Wheeler (Monticello), and John Jones

**8:30 The Archaeology of Citizenship in the Nation's Capital: Reconsidering Consumption**

Nikki Grigg (University of Chicago)

**8:50 The Baldwin's Gap Site: The Archaeology of Race and Class at a Multi-Generational Farmstead**

Matthew C. Greer (University of Missouri Research Reactor) and Erica G. Moses (Independent Researcher)

**9:10 Conical Homes: Collier Huts as Rural African- American Housing in Southeastern Pennsylvania in the 19th Century**

Benjamin Carter (Muhlenberg College)

**9:30 "A Disgrace to this County:" The Stability of Black Schoolhouse Structures as a Destabilizing Force in Gloucester County, Virginia**

Colleen Betti (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

**9:50 "A tract of Land Called the Bohemia Three Sisters...formerly in Cecil County": A CRM success story along the Mid-Peninsular Divide in New Castle County, Delaware**

Bill Liebeknecht (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Wade P. Catts (South River Heritage Consulting), and Lucy Bianchi (New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)

**10:10 Break****10:30 "The Nose Knows" Utilization of Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs (HHRDD) in the Ongoing Search and Investigation of Existing, Lost, or Unknown Burials at Historic Kittiewan**

Kevin C. McCurley (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

**10:50 Multimethod/Multicomponent: Looking for the 18th Century and Beyond at White Hill Mansion**

Olivier Vansassenbrouck (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), Cayla Cannon (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), and Meagan Ratini (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)

- 11:10 **The Danceys Corner Site: Archaeology of a Pioneer Farmstead in Colonial South Jersey**  
Richard Adamczyk (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)
- 11:30 **A Preliminary Analysis of Imported and Locally Made Tobacco Pipes at the Kippax Site (44PG62)**  
Katie Gill (University of Maryland), Caitlin Hall (University of Maryland), and Rachel Bissett (University of Maryland)
- 11:50 **Cottagers and their Homes: Archaeology of Tenant Farm Laborers at the Area Y Site**  
Michael J. Gall (Richard Grubb & Associates)

## Saturday Morning, March 9

## Ballroom 2A

### ORGANIZED SESSION:

### SINCE SANDY: MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

#### 9:10 AM –11:30 AM

*Session Organizers: Carole Nash (James Madison University) and Heather Wholey (West Chester University)*

In 2012, Superstorm Sandy—with catastrophic climate change-induced impacts on cultural heritages sites—issued a wake-up call to Middle Atlantic archaeologists. Agency-generated vulnerability models, innovative uses of federal monies, and organized research programs quickly emerged. Over the past decade, our region, which may experience some of the greatest sea level rise/subsidence threats in North America, has seen work shift to include tangible and intangible heritage, partnerships with descendant communities, and archaeological adaptation strategies in coastal and interior settings. We are expanding our thinking about cultural heritage to include place-based identity. Together, these responses reinforce the position of archaeology at the climate change research table, demonstrate the flexibility of our practice, and acknowledge the imperative of engaging contemporary communities. However, is it enough? This session provides a narrative of response through descriptions of their work and consider the need for long-term, regionally organized responses guide current and future practice.

- 9:10 **Multidisciplinary Response Strategy to Shoreline Loss and Sea Level Rise at the Colonial Town of Calverton (18CV22)**  
Kristen Browne (Applied Archaeology and History Associates), Matthew D. McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust), and W. Brett Arnold (Applied Archaeology and History Associates)
- 9:30 **Wood-Fired: Planning for and Assessing Impacts of Wildfire on Upland Cultural Heritage**  
Carole Nash (James Madison University)
- 9:50 **Jamestown in the Face of Climate Change**  
David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery)
- 10:10 **Break**

- 10:30 **River Deep, Mountain High: Baseline Data and Modeling the Effects of Climate Change**  
Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and Sean Tennant (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
- 10:50 **Under the Radar: Climate Impacts on the Delaware Estuary's Tributaries and Uplands**  
Heather A. Wholey (West Chester University) and Daria Nikitina (West Chester University)
- 11:10 **Before We're Beneath the Waves**  
John W. Martin (Delaware Department of Transportation)

## Saturday Morning, March 9

## Ballroom 2B

### ORGANIZED SESSION:

### RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY AT JAMES MADISON'S MONTPELIER: THE OVERSEER'S HOUSE SITE AND MEMORIALIZATION OF THE ENSLAVED BURIAL GROUND

#### 8:00 AM – 12:10 PM

*Session Organizers: Christopher J. Pasch (The Montpelier Foundation), Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation), and Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation)*

In 2019 the Archaeology Department at James Madison's Montpelier embarked on a comprehensive multi-year survey within the Home Farm, a 70 acre plantation complex adjacent to the main house grounds. This survey included the identification of an overseer's house, two blacksmith shops, tobacco barns, sheds, homes of the enslaved, roadways, and much more. This project was bookended by a survey of the Overseer's house site from 2019 through 2020, and phase 3 excavations of the Overseers House in 2023. This session will serve to provide an update on the latest excavations at the Overseer's House site, an initial analysis of the materials and features recovered, present on questions proposed by the community, and provide an initial set of interpretative results. Finally, looking towards the future, this session will provide an update on The Memorialization Project, surveys of the Burial Ground of the Enslaved, and the archaeology of memorialization.

#### 8:00 **Introduction**

Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation) and Christopher J. Pasch (The Montpelier Foundation)

#### 8:10 **Doors are the Windows to the Past: Architectural Hardware, Nails, and Window Glass at the Montpelier Overseer's House**

Miranda Leclerc (Montpelier Foundation)

#### 8:30 **What Makes a House a Home: An Analysis of Masonry Materials from Montpelier's Overseer's House Excavation**

Korie Rowell (The Montpelier Foundation)

#### 8:50 **Gritty Fields: A Grit Analysis at the Overseer's House**

Alyssa Baker (The Montpelier Foundation)



- 9:10 **An Analysis of the Ceramics Assemblage from the Principal Overseer's House at James Madison's Montpelier**  
Alexander G. Michnick (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:30 **Small but Mighty: Small Finds Analysis from the Overseer's House at James Madison's Montpelier**  
Maclaren A. Guthrie (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 9:50 **Should We Always Look to the Stars? Interpreting a Recurring Star and Star Like Motif from Artifacts at the Overseers' House Site**  
Steven Billy (James Madison's Montpelier)
- 10:10 **Break**
- 10:30 **Dig in: Faunal Findings and Foodways at the Overseer's Household**  
Gabriela Marie Bombino (The Montpelier Foundation)
- 10:50 **The Economic Relationship Between Enslaved Blacksmith and Overseers on James Madison Montpelier Plantation**  
Cairo Harrell
- 11:10 **"for the purpose of shoeing his horses": A Study of Horseshoes Recovered from the James Madison's Montpelier Home Farm**  
Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation & University of Maryland, College Park)
- 11:30 **Pulling it all together: Summary and Results of Excavations at the Overseer's House Site at James Madison's Montpelier**  
Christopher J. Pasch (The Montpelier Foundation), Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation), Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation), and Terry P. Brock (Wake Forest University)
- 11:50 **The Archaeology of Memorialization: Community-Based Archaeology at a President Plantation Site**  
Rebecca Davis (James Madison's Montpelier & UC Santa Cruz) and Matt Reeves (James Madison's Montpelier)



- Archaeology
- Architectural History
- History
- Artifact Analysis
- GIS & Data Services



Now hiring an  
archaeologist for  
our Nashville office.



**Saturday Afternoon, March 9**

**Ballroom 2B**

**ORGANIZED SESSION:  
ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT SERC**

**1:10 PM – 4:30 PM**

*Session Organizer: James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)*

Papers in this session address a range of research subjects from the perspective of environmental archaeology as practiced at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center. Topics include Archaic settlement in Southern Maryland, copper mining on the Maryland piedmont, shell-button making on Delmarva, modelling late 19th-century agricultural practices, pollen analysis, Colonial dietary patterns, and development of a 3D bone identification website.

**1:10 Westwood North (18CH884): A Single-Component Brewerton Complex Site on Maryland's Mattawoman Creek**

James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

- 1:30 **3D Osteological Reference Guide Website - North American Mammal, Avian, and Shell Species**  
Moriah Brotherton (Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab) and Kaydee Anderson (Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab)
- 1:50 **Shell Button Industry in 20th Century Delmarva**  
Emily Allen (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 2:10 **Mollusks on Button Making Sites: Declining Resources and Species Diversity**  
Ember Horn (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 2:30 **Colonial Dietary Patterns from Southern Maryland Faunal Data**  
Abigail Kennedy (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Aidé Coyle (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 2:50 **Break**
- 3:10 **Copper Mining in Colonial through Early Republic Periods in Maryland**  
Tate Stevens (Volunteer at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), Mike Eybel, Jorge Gracia, Barbara Israel (SERC Archaeology Lab), and William Sears
- 3:30 **Reconstructing Vegetation Regime at Woodlawn House through Palynology**  
Sarah Florido (SEAL)
- 3:50 **Agricultural Strategies and Economic Outcomes for Archaeological Context: A Case Study of late 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Farming in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**  
Ray Sarnacki and James G. Gibb (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)
- 4:10 **A Late 18<sup>th</sup>/Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Summer Kitchen at Sellmans Connection (18AN1431)**  
Barbara Israel (SERC Archaeology Lab)

**Saturday Afternoon, March 9**

**Ballroom 1**

**ORGANIZED SESSION:**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE LAWS AND POLICIES, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND THE COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

**1:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

*Session Chair: Ellen Chapman (Cultural Heritage Partners)*

*A significant portion of archaeology within the Mid-Atlantic is now conducted because of cultural heritage laws, policies, and regulations, and is funded not by passionate researchers or stakeholder communities, but by proponents who are required to pay for it to complete their projects. This session will explore the challenges and opportunities of archaeological investigations that occur within a process that is regulated or influenced by government policy, considering the roles of archaeological researchers and companies; descendant communities; project proponents; tribes; consulting parties; and local, state, and federal government agencies. Papers in the session will explore the political economy of these dynamics, exploring*

*how archaeological outcomes are influenced by financial capacity, political access, and legal systems. The session will also explore how groups with heightened connections to these archaeological places, such as tribes, consulting parties, and descendant families and communities, navigate these dynamics when working to interpret and preserve their heritage.*

**1:30 25 Years of the District's Archaeology Guidelines**

Christine Ames (DC HPO) and Ruth Troccoli (DC HPO)

**1:50 Collaborate or Litigate: Local Struggles Over Development at Community Heritage Sites**

Matthew Palus (University of Maryland) and Lyle C. Torp (The Ottery Group)

**2:10 How Financial Settlements Can Transform the Perceived Value of Archaeological Work and Sites**

Ellen Chapman (Cultural Heritage Partners)

**2:30 Q&A Session**

**2:50 Break**

**3:10 Tribal Engagement in Virginia: Lessons Learned from Section 106 Consultation**

Erin Cagney (New South Associates, Inc.) and Kevin Bradley (New South Associates, Inc.)

**3:30 Climate Change and Tribal Historic Preservation on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation**

Kendall Stevens (Pamunkey Indian Tribe) and Shaleigh Howells (Pamunkey Indian Tribe)

**3:50 Q&A Session**

**Saturday Afternoon, March 8**

**Ballroom 2B**

**PANEL:**

**REMOVING BARRIERS WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGY**

**1:30 PM – 2:50 PM**

*Panel Chair: Ashley Himmelstein (Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)*

*Last year's panel on Removing Barriers Within Archaeology was a success that brought forward voices and awareness of how we need to restructure to make the field accessible to individuals to a broader range of lived experience. The purpose of this panel is to bring together professionals throughout the field to discuss the current barriers that affect archaeology. New panelists will be participating this year, in order to better bring in a variety of voices and accessibility concerns. This panel will cover barriers for individuals with disabilities, for people from various ethnic, social, and economic backgrounds, for both new and experienced archaeologists in professional and avocational settings. Special attention will be paid to methods for making the field more welcoming to all and allowing further progress within these efforts.*

*Panelists: Ashley Himmelstein (Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), Tammie Gillums (Archaeology in the Community), and Olivia Ayers (Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)*

# TRC Companies, Inc.



## Cultural Resource Services

As one of the region's largest cultural resource firms, TRC has worked with a broad range of public and private sector clients to identify and address vital cultural resource concerns. We have maintained long-standing relationships with local, state, tribal, and federal regulatory agencies, which allow us to guide our clients' projects through the review process swiftly and successfully.

Our cultural resource services include:

### Management Services

- Cultural Resource Compliance Planning
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluations
- Historic Preservation Plans
- Agency Consultation
- Tribal Consultation
- Memoranda of Agreement and Reburial/Repatriation Agreements

### Field Studies

- Archaeological Surveys
- Site Evaluation and Mitigation
- Historic Structures Surveys
- Cemetery Delineations
- Traditional Cultural Properties and Ethnographic Studies
- HABS/HAER Documentation
- Construction Monitoring

### Archival & Laboratory Studies

- Historic Background Studies
- Ceramic Analysis
- Lithic Analysis
- Faunal Analysis
- Historic Artifact Analysis
- GIS Mapping and Data Analyses
- Curation Services



For more information, please contact:

TRC Companies, Inc. — 4425-B Forbes Blvd, Lanham, MD 20706

Tim Sara — [tsara@trccompanies.com](mailto:tsara@trccompanies.com)

Erin Steinwachs — [esteinwachs@trccompanies.com](mailto:esteinwachs@trccompanies.com)



**POSTER SESSION I**

**1:30 PM – 2:50 PM**

**Anatomical, Archaeological, Contemporary, Unprovenanced and Comingled: A Bioarchaeological Conundrum with Possibilities**

Katherine Brueck (Towson University)

**Public Archaeology in Prince George's County**

Macie Clerkley (M-NCPPC, Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince George's County)

**Using the Built Landscape to Signal Status at George Mason's Gunston Hall: An Animated 3D Map**

Yvonne French (Northern Virginia Community College)\*

**Historic Stoneware Patterns in a Kitchen Context: A View from Mount Vernon's South Grove**

Naomi Jones (George Washington University, George Washington's Mount Vernon)

**Not Just Playing with Toys: Enculturation and Identity in an Historic Village in Northeast Pennsylvania**

Amarah Karlick (Kutztown University)\*

**Magnetometry Survey of a 19th-Century Plantation Landscape**

Erica G. Moses (Independent Researcher), Zachary McKeeby (University of Virginia), Matthew C. Greer (University of Missouri Research Reactor)

**"Mystery Fort": Origins of the Jolliff Road Earthwork**

Madison Ramsey (JMT)\*\*

**Working with Descendant Communities to Investigate the Dorsey Site: An 1874 African American Farm in Sugarland, Maryland**

Tara L. Tetrault (Sugarland Ethno History Museum) and Suzanne Johnson (Sugarland Ethno History Museum)

**Iron, Charcoal, the Underground Railroad, and the Dehart House in Southeastern Pennsylvania During the Nineteenth Century**

Michaela Zahner (Muhlenberg College)

**POSTER SESSION II:**

**3:10 PM – 4:30 PM**

**The Wade Site Collection: Managing Data from a Longitudinal Research Project Spanning 24 Years**

Patrick Berry (Longwood University), Delaney David (Longwood University), Coleman Saunders (Longwood University), Mary Sears (Longwood University), and Alicia Godwin (Longwood University)

**Business at Barwick's: Wax Seals and Courtly Deals**

Amy Cannon (Washington College)\*

**Ceramics Converge at Chapel Branch West**

Katherine Esposito (Washington College)

**Prehistory at Langdale Farm, District of Columbia**

James J. Krakker (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History)

**Exploring the Social Geography of the Late Woodland Period Upper Choptank River, Maryland**

Dr. Julie Markin (Washington College)

**Gaining Insight into Lithic Technology in Eastern Pennsylvania through the Study of an Amateur Collection**

Khori Newlander (Kutztown University) and Linda Zúñiga (Kutztown University)

**Half-A-House is Better Than None: Clarifying Mason Island (Page) House Patterns in the Upper Potomac Region, Maryland**

Robert Wall

**Forging Identity: Learning about Craft Production and Agency through the Analysis of Hand-Made Nails**

Linda Zúñiga (Kutztown University)\*





MONMOUTH  
UNIVERSITY

HISTORY *and*  
ANTHROPOLOGY

M.A.  
in

ANTHROPOLOGY



Monmouth University's 30-credit MA program in Anthropology prepares students for doctorate programs and careers in cultural resource management and historic preservation. The program develops your skills as an archaeologist or anthropologist by combining fieldwork opportunities with excellent theoretical grounding.

For more information visit

[www.monmouth.edu/graduate/ma-anthropology](http://www.monmouth.edu/graduate/ma-anthropology)

or contact: Veronica Davidov, Ph.D., Director of Graduate Program in Anthropology

Email: [vdavidov@monmouth.edu](mailto:vdavidov@monmouth.edu)



**Sunday Morning, March 10****Ballroom 2A****ORGANIZED SESSION:****ARCHAEOLOGY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN HERRING RUN PARK, BALTIMORE CITY****8:50 AM – 10:10 AM**

*Session Organizers: Katherine Sterner (Towson University) and Mikala Hardie (Towson University)*

*Beginning in October 2023, the Baltimore Community Archaeology Lab at Towson University undertook a comprehensive survey of Herring Run Park, funded by a Non-Capital Historic Preservation grant from the Maryland Historical Trust. This project has resulted in 1) greater public valuation of cultural resources in Baltimore City parks; (2) public support for future documentation and preservation efforts in Baltimore City parks as a result of greater exposure; (3) identification of new archaeological sites and establishment of a plan for future investigations of those sites; and (4) establishment of an ongoing, habitual dialogue between archaeologists, the public writ large, and descendant communities of the people who lived in the area that is now Herring Run Park and the surrounding region.*

9:10 **Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Search for Deeply Buried Features in Baltimore, MD**

Mikala Hardie (Baltimore Community Archaeology Lab)

9:30 **The Utility of a Lithic Scatter Site from Herring Run Park, Baltimore**

Robert E. Ahlrichs (Chronicle Heritage, Towson University)

9:50 **Visibility, Accessibility, and Engagement with Archaeology in Herring Run Park**

Katherine Sterner (Towson University)

**Sunday Morning, March 10****Ballroom 1****GENERAL SESSION:****NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC****8:30 AM – 10:10 AM**

*Session Chair: Matthew Bielecki, MA (Stony Hill Archaeological Research, LLC)*

8:30 **"A Tract of Land Convenient to Fish and Oysters": Archaeological Excavation at Poropotank Island (44KQ176)**

Jessica A. Jenkins (Flagler College), Sean Restivo (Macalester College), David A. Brown (Fairfield Foundation), and Martin D. Gallivan (William & Mary)

- 8:50 **An Update of Ongoing Research Toward Prehistoric Mining with Fire**  
Jack Cresson, Steve, Michael and Everett Nissly, Barry Keegan, Darryl Daum, Dick Doyle, Andre Francois Bourbeau, Mike Bradshaw, Anthony Gambardello, Blaise Colasante. Dave and Cedar Brill, and John Phillips
- 9:10 **A Monkey's Uncle: Utilizing Punctuated Equilibrium as a Theoretical Framework in Interpreting Lithic Artifacts with Discontinuous or Absent Typological Antecedents**  
Matthew Bielecki, MA (Stony Hill Archaeological Research, LLC)
- 9:30 **The Analysis of Bone Tools Recovered from the Crab Orchard Site (44TZ0001), Tazewell County, Virginia: A Late Woodland Village on the Frontier**  
Michael B. Barber (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
- 9:50 **An Update on Recent Test Excavations at the Shoop (36Da0020) Paleoindian Site: Preliminary Thoughts Concerning Site Function, Chronology, Community Patterning, and Paleoindian Settlement Patterns in the Middle Atlantic Region.**  
Kurt W. Carr (The State Museum of Pennsylvania, retired), Joseph P. Vitolo (Friends of Fort Halifax Park), Robert Ronngren (Friends of Fort Halifax Park), Sharon McDonald (Friends of Fort Halifax Park), Kim Sebestyen (The State Museum of Pennsylvania), and Brian Harrison (Big Blue Archaeological Research, Inc.)

## Sunday Morning, March 10

## Ballroom 2B

### GENERAL SESSION:

### HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 2

#### 8:30 AM – 10:30 AM

*Session Chair: Danielle Arens (The George Washington Foundation)*

- 8:30 **Unearthing the Maryland Monster: Thomas Cresap's 18th-Century Fort in Allegany County, Maryland**  
Matthew D. McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust) and Zachary Singer (Maryland Historical Trust), and Stephanie Soder (Maryland Historical Trust)
- 8:50 **The Archeology of a Sinking Island – Race, Climate and Landscape at The Travis Site, (44JC0900), Jamestown, Virginia**  
David Gadsby (National Park Service), Cam Walker (University of Maryland), and Dwayne Scheid (National Park Service)
- 9:10 **TD or Not TD: The Question of the Man Behind the Mark**  
Danielle Arens (The George Washington Foundation)
- 9:30 **Two Wharves and Two Wells: Archaeological Highlights from The Yards, Washington, D.C.**  
Gregory Katz (WSP USA)

- 9:50 **Back Buildings and Kitchen Dwellings: Mutual Assurance Society Policies in Alexandria**  
Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)
- 10:10 **Fashioning a New Reality: Black Consumerism, Social Life, and a Rising Middle Class in 19th-Century New Jersey**  
Will M. Williams (CUNY Graduate Center)

## Abstracts

**Adamczyk, Richard (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)**

The Danceys Corner Site: Archaeology of a Pioneer Farmstead in Colonial South Jersey

Between 2021 and 2023, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. identified, evaluated, and conducted data recovery excavations at the Danceys Corner Site (28-Sa-240) in Carneys Point Township, Salem County, New Jersey. Intact archaeological deposits date to the circa 1705–1761 period of ownership by the Dutch- and Swedish-descended Vanderveer family, including the 1705–1729 occupation by Jacobus Vanderveer (II) and his family, the 1729–1743 potential occupation by tenant farmers, and the 1743–1761 occupation by Henry Vanderveer and his family. The Vanderveers lived a pioneer lifestyle of moderate self-sufficiency, engaging in a variety of economic pursuits and utilizing the environment to supplement their diet. Evidence suggests the Vanderveers were of moderate economic status and site activities included agriculture, husbandry, hunting, textile manufacture, and alcohol production. The archaeological investigation of the Danceys Corner Site has provided significant new information and insights into early eighteenth-century settlement of southern New Jersey.

**Ahlrichs, Robert E. (Chronicle Heritage, Towson University)**

The Utility of a Lithic Scatter Site from Herring Run Park, Baltimore

Small lithic scatter sites, marking the temporary occupation and passage of small groups of precontact indigenous peoples, are ubiquitous in the archaeological record (Reith 2008). These sites are commonly written off in terms of scientific value and NRHP eligibility during CRM archaeology projects (Reith 2008). However, the utility of this type of site has been reassessed in recent years and valuable information reflecting on raw material choices, mobility, settlement system/network landscape studies, and access to an ancient individual's behavior have been demonstrated (Reith 2008). One such site was recently identified during Phase I shovel test survey of Herring Run Park in urban Baltimore, Maryland. Subsequent investigation at this location produced a moderate lithic assemblage and identified several probable features. Even at this early stage this site has useful implications for the precontact archaeology of Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay region more broadly as well as the efficacy of archaeological methods.

**Allen, Emily (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

Shell Button Industry in 20th Century Delmarva

Before the introduction of plastic and automation, the 20th century Delmarva peninsula was a center of shell button manufacture. Shells were cut, sorted, and finished in dozens of button factories throughout the region. Sites include Denton, MD, Federalsburg, MD, and Milton, DE. Archaeological investigations by the Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab recovered shell waste that revealed the international scope of the industry; some shells found are native to North America, while others were imported from the distant South Pacific. Button shops supported local families throughout the region, providing steady income for men and women for nearly 40 years before closing. Through the analysis of census records, local historical documents, and evidence at the factory sites, the SEAL Team pieced together the stories of the button workers and the story of this nearly forgotten American industry.

**Ames, Christine (DC HPO) and Ruth Troccoli (DC HPO)**

25 Years of the District's Archaeology Guidelines

The Guidelines for Archaeological Investigation in the District of Columbia were issued in 1998. The DC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) adopted its archaeological standards and guidelines as part of our State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) program as we serve as both the local preservation office and SHPO. Guidelines are a "living" document, and we are starting the update process, a much-needed revision as ours are outdated with regards to method, technology, and topic coverage. In addition, we recently opened a federally-compliant (36CFR79) curation facility and have identified unforeseen weaknesses in the guidelines. As required, this update will be a robust and collaborative process involving input from the professional community, interest groups, residents, and the Historic Preservation Review Board. In this paper we reflect on some of the success stories and some of our challenges while ensuring adherence to these Guidelines and outline the revision process.

**Arens, Danielle (The George Washington Foundation)**

TD or Not TD: The Question of the Man Behind the Mark

With its long range of production, and less than exact accreditation to a specific maker, TD-marked pipes are a common, yet enigmatic artifact gracing many archaeological sites. Theories surrounding the original maker of these pipes have been circulating since the 1930s suggesting an interest and mystery nearly as old as the profession itself. Throughout the last sixty years, many scholars have combined findings from both the archaeological and historical records to conclude that English pipe-maker Thomas Dormer is the likely originator of these pipes. In this paper, these theories and conclusions will be reexamined to explore their progression, as well as illustrate the importance of revisiting past theories using new information gleaned through today's increased access to information.

**Arford-Horne, Kelly (Historic Germanna)**

Merging and Overlap of Culture at Historic Germanna

Recent excavations at Historic Germanna have yielded finds which provide evidence of the "frontier" experience of its early 18th-century inhabitants. These finds support the idea that Germanna was a place of cultural merging and overlap (voluntary and involuntary) for a number of individuals and groups including Indigenous people, Africans, English, Germans, other Europeans, and others born within the Virginia Colony. Relationships between these groups were complicated and heavily influenced by those in power and the archaeology reflects, and even mimics, that complexity. However, as archaeologists dig through the rubble of collapsed structures, small remnants from across this spectrum of experiences present themselves. Artifacts like worked glass and a cowrie shell bring to the forefront not only the distinctiveness of these diverse groups, but also the problems that can arise when attempting to separate one experience from another.

**Bailey, Angela (Mount Vernon) and Tess Ostoyich (Mount Vernon)**

Beyond Site Boundaries: Exploring Colonoware Distribution Across Mount Vernon

This presentation will analyze the distribution of all Colonoware fragments excavated across the Mount Vernon estate. Past Colonoware analysis at Mount Vernon has focused on assemblages from the South Grove Midden and House for Families features. This study incorporates consideration of temper, time and location, offering a nuanced perspective on Colonoware from legacy collections and current excavations. We seek to establish correlations between Colonoware excavated from contexts across the estate and distinct ownership periods. This comprehensive approach allows us to explore potential shifts or consistencies in temper use over time. This analysis will yield valuable insights into the utilization of

Colonoware by distinct groups of enslaved Africans and African Americans trafficked to Mount Vernon by successive slave owning members of the Washington Family.

**Baker, Alyssa (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Gritty Fields: A Grit Analysis at the Overseer's House

Hidden underneath open fields at James Madison's Montpelier are the remnants of an Overseer's house. Applying a process known as grit analysis may help us understand how this landscape may have been utilized by the overseers and the enslaved individuals living at the Overseer's house site. Previous research suggests that multiple individuals and family members may have lived at this site, as such this analysis may show changes in yard spaces over multiple occupations. This process analyzes pebble concentrations across the excavated area, with aims at providing insights into yard spaces: such as swept yards, gardens, workspaces, and the location of structures. Understanding past peoples' interactions with the landscape and the context of their lives may shed light on how these yard spaces were distinguished from each other and ultimately utilized from day to day.

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

The Analysis of Bone Tools Recovered from the Carb Orchard Site (44TZ0001), Tazewell County, Virginia: A Late Woodland Village on the Frontier

The Carb Orchard bone tool assemblage is similar to that of the other Late Woodland villages in southwestern Virginia. Dominated by bone awls, beamers, and antler tools, the assemblage mirrors the recovered tools from Trigg, Shannon, Hall, Sawyer, Graham-White, RAAP #2, and Stroubles Creek. The major anomaly is the barrel bead fashioned from deer metapodials which are common on Fort Ancient sites to the west. Holland (1970) described the cultures of southwestern Virginia as at the crossroads of numerous regional influences. Within a holistic view of various elements of culture, the Crab Orchard Site is evaluated as an indigenous site with many borrowed traits from Fort Ancient and east Tennessee producing a unique cultural amalgam on the Virginia frontier.

Holland, C. G. 1970 An Archaeological Survey of Southwest Virginia. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology Number 12, Washington D.C.

**Patrick Berry (Longwood University), Delaney David (Longwood University), Coleman Saunders (Longwood University), Mary Sears (Longwood University), and Alicia Godwin (Longwood University)**  
The Wade Site Collection: Managing Data from a Longitudinal Research Project Spanning 24 Years

The Wade site (44CH62) - the focus of a longitudinal research project from 1997 to 2021 - produced a large quantity of Late Woodland artifacts. The focus of the project has shifted exclusively to ongoing post-field analysis, curation and management of the data, and Longwood University undergraduate students have re-visited the site catalog. This poster presents the steps taken and challenges encountered in the process of refining the catalog to ensure its accuracy and to identify steps to move toward digital curation of the catalog through the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR).

**Betti, Colleen (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)**

"A Disgrace to this County:" The Stability of Black Schoolhouse Structures as a Destabilizing Force in Gloucester County, Virginia

Schools and schoolhouses have become ubiquitous across the American landscape since the nineteenth century. In the American South, it has been specifically since 1870s when public schooling was part of the new state constitutions required by the US Federal Government to end Reconstruction. Using archaeological and historical evidence of three Black schoolhouses from Gloucester County, Virginia spanning from 1883 until 1951, this paper looks at how the physical schoolhouse structure affected community perceptions, community use, and daily life of these schoolhouses. It looks at how physical structures simultaneously

stabilize and destabilize society and how archaeology can provide greater insight into the impact of the material world on the politics and activism around Black education during the Jim Crow period.

**Bielecki, Matthew MA (Stony Hill Archaeological Research, LLC)**

A Monkey's Uncle: Utilizing Punctuated Equilibrium as a Theoretical Framework in Interpreting Lithic Artifacts with Discontinuous or Absent Typological Antecedents

In 1972, Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge published Punctuated equilibria which explored why phylogenetic gradualism could not always be seen in the fossil record. Their new and controversial model proposed that sexually reproducing organisms maintained a long-term level of homeostasis or stability once speciation had taken place. Evolutionary change occurred through rapid episodes of speciation initiated as a response to abrupt and considerable environmental catastrophe. This theoretical model can be applied to the study of lithic artifacts, particularly the development of distinctive typologies.

**Billy, Steven (James Madison's Montpelier)**

Should We Always Look to The Stars? Interpreting a Recurring Star and Star Like Motif from Artifacts at the Overseers' House Site

Over the last three years, excavations conducted at the Overseers' House Site at James Madison's Montpelier have uncovered a variety of artifacts that contain star or star-like decorative motifs. This paper will discuss the nature of the various objects containing these motifs, and will review where they were found on the site. This paper will also look at whether examinations of the identities of the known overseers at Montpelier can provide any insight into the appearance of these types of artifacts in the assemblage. Finally, any possible connection between the motifs and the enslaved community, as well as between the motifs and the Madison family, will be discussed.

**Bombino, Gabriela Marie (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Dig in: Faunal Findings and Foodways at the Overseer's Household

The production, preparation, and consumption of food are all largely social processes which are often reflective of one's means as well as an expression of agency within an oppressive system. Research conducted based on data from documentary records and past excavations at James Madison's Montpelier have provided insights into the foodways of the Madison household and that of the enslaved community. Previous research found that culinary practices were heavily influenced by socio-economic status, trends, social activities, and desires for dietary diversity. The goals of this paper are to gain an understanding of dietary practices in the Overseer's Household through preliminary analysis of recovered faunal remains[c][d], as well as to compare these findings to those from contexts associated with the Madisons and the enslaved community's households. This study will contribute towards further developing an understanding of the Overseer's social identity, relations, and interactions with the Madisons and those enslaved at Montpelier.

**Booker, London University of Maryland-College Park**

Remembering Reno City: Memorializing Extinguished Towns through Archaeology

Fort Reno Park is within an NPS unit that contains the invisible remains of a diverse community once known as "Reno City" (ca. 1870-1950). Built on a former Civil War fort site, the community thrived until pressure from nearby segregated/red-lined neighborhoods lobbied for its demolition and conversion into parkland. Archaeological investigations demonstrated that intact deposits are present suggesting that Reno City is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The deposits contain significant information that could inform on topics such as post-Civil War development of a free Black and multiethnic community, and the use by the federal government of eminent domain to displace minorities and erase their well-established communities. This research sheds light on this forgotten town and demonstrates the

power of archaeology to yield information unavailable in traditional historic documents—specifically; on the expulsion and destruction of a whole community of Black homes.

**Borden, Matthew (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Using Artifacts to Write Chesapeake Histories, 1500-1700

The DeShazo Site (43KG0003), identified with the Cuttatawomen II group, is a conundrum that defies most regional trends. In addition to being dominated by Townsend ceramics in an area where Potomac Creek Series ceramics are more common, the site's ceramic assemblage had a higher percentage of decorated sherds than most other sites in the Rappahannock Valley. Highly visible decoration could reflect intra- and intergroup communication about status and group identity. Thus, it seems that DeShazo's potters were especially eager to communicate something. Curiouser still, they used decorative techniques from both the Townsend and Potomac Creek traditions, so this community's potters were communicating something unique. In this paper, I document specific decorative motifs and their distributions, both within the DeShazo assemblage and in comparison to other contemporary sites in the Rappahannock Valley.

**Breen, Eleanor (Alexandria Archaeology)**

Back Buildings and Kitchen Dwellings: Mutual Assurance Society Policies in Alexandria

Historical and archaeological research on the lives of enslaved and free African American people in Alexandria, Virginia has been a robust part of the City's community archaeology program for decades. Archaeologists have studied housing, demographics, material culture, labor, the growth of the domestic slave trade, Contrabands and Freedmen during the Civil War, and more. This paper considers old sources of data to strive for new insights on the living spaces of Alexandria's Black residents by creating a digital and spatial index of Mutual Assurance Society policies. The index will serve as both a preservation and research tool. The dataset is comprised of 630 policies from at least 180 individual properties dating from 1796 to 1860. Though not without limitations, the policies provide an important way to refocus on the study of African American communities living and working in non-plantation contexts.

**Brotherton, Moriah (Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab) and Kaydee Anderson (Smithsonian Environmental Archaeology Lab)**

3D Osteological Reference Guide Website - North American Mammal, Avian, and Shell Species

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

**Browne, Kristen (Applied Archaeology and History Associates), Matthew D. McKnight (Maryland Historical Trust), and W. Brett Arnold (Applied Archaeology and History Associates)**

Multidisciplinary Response Strategy to Shoreline Loss and Sea Level Rise at the Colonial Town of Calverton (18CV22)

The Calverton site (18CV22) is a multicomponent site consisting of a seventeenth- and eighteenth-century town, a precontact occupation, and a twentieth-century field scatter near Prince Frederick, Maryland. Shoreline erosion data from the vicinity of Calverton suggest that severe weather events and sea level rise continue to pose a major threat to invaluable archaeological resources. Archaeological investigations at Calverton in response to destruction during Superstorm Sandy in 2012 demonstrate the necessity of adaptability and ingenuity in archaeology in response to the changing climate. By implementing remote sensing techniques coupled with intensive ground truthing excavations at the Calverton site, archaeologists

have been able to efficiently allocate limited time and grant funding to salvage site data that is at risk of being destroyed as sea levels continue to rise.

**Brueck, Katherine (Towson University), Jennifer Anderson (Baltimore City Police Department/Towson University), Lauren Asbury (Towson University), Ave Boghossian-Jame (Towson University), Carolyn Crawford (Towson University), Janaya Mowlana (Towson University), Victoria Pastor (Towson University), Nicole Scott (Loyola University), and Dana Kollmann (Towson University)**  
Anatomical, Archaeological, Contemporary, Unprovenanced and Comingled: A Bioarchaeological Conundrum with Possibilities.

What information can be recovered from human remains when their temporal age is unknown, the skeletal elements are comingled, and there is evidence they were affiliated with at least three sites located in two states? This was the case regarding the recent submission of human remains from the Boonsborough Museum of History located in Frederick, Maryland. While acknowledging the research limitations presented by issues of provenience, this poster focuses on the need for a multi-disciplinary research team approach and the information that can be gleaned through a collaborative research agenda.

### **Burns, Rhys**

A 3-D Hypothetical Reconstruction of the Henry and Isabella Randall House - North Brentwood, Maryland  
In 1892, Henry and Isabella Randall, a free African American couple, moved their family from Anne Arundel County to the newly platted Holladay Company's Addition to Highland in Prince George's County. Soon other free African Americans would follow in their footsteps and move to the area. This area would soon come to be known as Randalltown, due to many Randall family members living there. This family land would blossom into what is now North Brentwood. The first home built by the Randalls in 1892 would tragically burn down in 1996. Following years of vacancy, the site opened for archaeological excavation during the Summer of 2022. The evidence and interpretations from this excavation fueled the desire to know what kind of home Henry originally built for his family. This presentation dives into historical, architectural, and archaeological context to understand what exactly the Henry and Isabella Randall House looked and felt like.

### **Cagney, Erin (New South Associates, Inc.) and Kevin Bradley (New South Associates, Inc.)**

Tribal Engagement in Virginia: Lessons Learned from Section 106 Consultation

The erasure of Indigenous American tribal communities from the historical record on the East Coast has had long-reaching impacts on the interpretation and perception of Indigenous heritage in Virginia. The relatively recent federal recognition of seven tribes in Virginia presents an opportunity for Virginia Indians to finally have a seat at the table for Section 106 consultation. This is also an opportunity for archaeology consultants to engage in meaningful tribal consultation that not only incorporates the perspectives of Virginia Indian communities, but also welcomes their participation in archaeological excavations. This paper will discuss the lessons learned during the recent excavation of a precontact site in Stafford County, Virginia, including how tribal engagement with both state and federal tribes influenced a multi-factored landscape approach to the methodologies and interpretation of the site.

### **Cannon, Amy (Washington College)**

Business at Barwick's: Wax Seals and Courtly Deals

The Barwick's Ordinary (18CA261) site on the Choptank River on Maryland's Eastern Shore provides a glimpse into 18th century tavern activities on this side of the Chesapeake Bay. Travelers of the time recounted the pleasantries, or lack thereof, of their stays at urban and rural colonial taverns. Less is known about the local people who frequented such establishments. In the case of Barwick's, the tavern was situated near the county courthouse and likely saw individuals conducting court business stop in for a quick meal,



beverage, or conversation. Identifying individuals in the archaeological record can be difficult, but the recovery of a uniquely engraved wax seal stamp from excavations of the Barwick's tavern cellar provides such an opportunity and challenge.

### **Carhart, Lily**

#### 30 Year Old Soil Samples: Are They Still Useful?

Over the past 35 years of archaeological excavation at George Washington's Mount Vernon, thousands of individual soil samples have been collected for chemical analysis. These have the potential to reveal how people used the land over time. However, only a fraction of them have ever been tested, raising the question of whether these samples will provide the same information now as they would have when they were first excavated, or if their chemical compositions have changed or degraded. With the goal of aiding us, and others, in making curation decisions regarding similar collections, this study will explore the longevity of our oldest soil samples by conducting new tests on samples collected from excavations on Mount Vernon's historic core in the 1990s and 2000s that were originally tested in 2007 as well as samples collected in the past two years from sites that were first excavated in the 1980s and 90s.

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

#### An update on recent test excavations at the Shoop (36Da0020) Paleoindian site: preliminary thoughts concerning site function, chronology, community patterning, and Paleoindian settlement patterns in the Middle Atlantic region.

Witthoft's 1952 publication of the Shoop site identified eleven artifact concentrations. Unfortunately, these were not mapped and were primarily recovered via uncontrolled surface collections from plowed fields. Approximately 98% of the artifacts have been identified as Onondaga chert sourced to the quarries in western New York. Although additional artifact loci have been identified, artifact provenience has been problematic. Do these concentrations represent separate visits as speculated by Witthoft or do they represent activity areas within a more limited number of visits? New artifact concentration have been discovered in a wood lot that has not been plowed for at least 90 years if ever. This testing program has identified activity areas that can be used to better interpret community patterning at Shoop and clarify the role of this site in a regional settlement pattern during the early Paleoindian adaptation of the Middle Atlantic region.

### **Carter, Benjamin (Muhlenberg College)**

#### Conical Homes: Collier Huts as Rural African- American Housing in Southeastern Pennsylvania in the 19th Century

Collier huts were temporary structures built by charcoal burners (i.e., colliers) who lived in the woods for up to eight months out of the year producing large quantities of charcoal to power Pennsylvania's iron furnaces. Generally speaking, these conical huts made of wood and earth were intended for a single season. But these deserted structures provided a safe haven for people escaping enslavement prior to the Civil War. In Hand Boards, a reclusive (and oft denigrated as "criminal") Black community in the Welsh Mountains of Southeastern Pennsylvania, people who escaped slavery used collier huts for long term housing, even building finer variants. This presentation describes these structures and their archaeological remains since it is likely this type of housing leaves a trace different than most housing and may be present in other areas of Pennsylvania and the Middle Atlantic.

**Chapman, Ellen (Cultural Heritage Partners)****How Financial Settlements Can Transform the Perceived Value of Archaeological Work and Sites**

This presentation explores the potentially transformative impact of financial settlements on the perceived value of the quality of archaeological work and archaeological sites themselves. In cases where project proponents do not value archaeological quality and have caused irreparable harm to sites and communities, financial settlements can mitigate harm and promote long-term behavioral change. Such settlements can hold proponents accountable for illegal activities, inadequate consultation, and/or project impacts while empowering stakeholders and descendant communities with resources to bolster capacity, research, and preservation outcomes. This presentation will provide examples of settlements that have included financial mitigation, describe which factors affect the feasibility of this approach, and discuss key considerations for stakeholders in tough negotiations over the value of archaeological sites.

**Clerkley, Macie (M-NCPPC, Department of Parks and Recreation, Prince George's County)****Public Archaeology in Prince George's County**

As a public-facing entity, the M-NCPPC Archaeology Office in Prince George's County, Maryland, is dedicated to creating engaging spaces for community members. Offered programs provide a variety of hands-on experiences in the archaeological process. Recently, the Archaeology Office conducted a case study for its new "Community Archaeology Project" program. This research evaluates the program's strengths and weaknesses along with identifying why community members registered. Data gathered will assist with program redevelopment and demonstrate how the "Community Archaeology Project" can build restorative relationships between community members and historic sites.

**Cresson, Jack Nissly, Steve Nissly, Michael Everett Nissly, Barry Keegan, Darryl Daum, Dick Doyle, Andre Francois Bourbeau, Mike Bradshaw, Anthony Gambardello, Blaise Colasante, Dave Brill, Cedar Brill, and John Phillips****An Update of ongoing research toward Prehistoric Mining with Fire**

Since 1970's this research has documented and experimented with fifteen (15) different prehistoric toolstones quarried and procured throughout the Eastern and Southeast Regions of North America. Five (5) examples have been prehistorically confirmed and tested; five (5) have been prehistorically confirmed but remain inconclusive; three (3) are prehistorically confirmed but untested; one (1) has been tested and one (1) has been prehistorically confirmed and being tested. These include two kinds of Southern NJ orthoquartzites, (Cuesta and Cohansey), Upper Chesapeake Herring Island silicified sandstone and Magothy orthoquartzite from Maryland, two kinds of orthoquartzites from the lower Atlantic Bight and Gulf Coast (Daltonite and Tallahatta), Mistassini orthoquartzite from Sub Arctic Canada, Cheshire quartzite from Vermont, rock quartz clasts from Shield volcanics, Berlin, Mass. South Mountain rhyolite (two varieties) from Adams Co. Pennsylvania, Mt. Kineo rhyolite from Somerset Co. Maine, Jasper Ridge jaspers, (Flint Run) from Warren Co. northern Virginia, New York Hudson Valley dolomitic cherts, Washington Co. and Hudson Valley glacial erratic's (quartzites).

**Dame, Evan (Town of North Brentwood)****Activist Roots and the Shaping of North Brentwood**

The activist roots of North Brentwood, Maryland, were planted by its founders. The Randall Family purchased the first lot in 1891 to dodge the racial housing covenants that were spreading through neighboring developments. Decades later, North Brentwood became the first incorporated Black town in Washington D.C.'s metropolitan area, and the second such town in the State of Maryland. Jeremiah Hawkins, the first mayor, fought for levees to keep flood waters at bay. Rev. Perry Smith III organized Freedom Rides and community members rode those buses south. Rev. Smith also worked to break up local White Citizens Councils. This small sample of examples from North Brentwood represents a legacy of activist practice that

is the community's heritage and shaped its built environment. The NBDHP works to learn this history from the community, answer new questions about the past, and amplify these narratives to a broad multigenerational audience.

**Davis, Rebecca (James Madison's Montpelier & UC Santa Cruz) and Matt Reeves (James Madison's Montpelier)**

The Archaeology of Memorialization: Community-Based Archaeology at a President Plantation Site

The end of the 2023 field season at Montpelier signals a 'turning of the page' to reveal new challenges and exciting changes in how archaeology will be conducted at this former site of enslavement. At the close of the Overseer's site excavations, archaeological efforts will turn toward the Montpelier Burial Ground of the Enslaved as part of the Montpelier Descendants Committee's (MDC) Memorialization Project, which seeks to acknowledge ancestral presence on the landscape and their contribution to the nation's founding. To accomplish this goal, and to reflect broader commitments to structural parity between The Montpelier Foundation (TMF) and the MDC, the Montpelier Archaeology department will use the Clientage Model and community-based praxis to navigate this new chapter of archaeology as a form of memorialization. This paper will outline the theoretical and methodological next steps in the process of "Archaeology of Memorialization", where Descendants and museum institutions proceed as equitable partners.

**Entner, Sarah (St Mary's College of Maryland)**

An Unexpected Discovery: A Pre-1703 Site at Historic Sotterley

Sotterley Plantation, located on the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County, Maryland, has been traditionally dated to 1703. In 2022, a sinkhole formed in the West Yard, revealing a buried feature. While previous shovel test pits (STPs) in the area had pointed to a possible earlier date, they did not indicate this feature. The feature found in the sinkhole was documented and STPs were excavated north of the sinkhole. A majority of the artifacts recovered in the sinkhole date between the 1670s-1690s, indicating that there was occupation in the 17th century. This occupation is not apparent within the STPs other than white clay pipe stems with large bore holes. Additionally, there is a concentration of Native artifacts within the sinkhole that also does not appear in the STPs. This paper adds a new chapter to Sotterley's history through a review of the findings from the shovel tests and sinkhole excavation.

**Esposito, Katherine (Washington College)**

Ceramics Converge at Chapel Branch West

The co-occurrence of ceramic types at the Chapel Branch West (18CA270) site offers an opportunity to ask questions about the social and economic landscape of the Upper Choptank River during the Woodland period. The ceramic assemblage includes Early Woodland Wolfe Neck (700 – 400 BC), Vinette (1200 – 100 BC), and Coulbourn (500 BC – AD 1) types. The Late Woodland assemblage includes Minguannan (AD 1200 – 1650) and Townsend (AD 950 – 1600) wares. Expected Middle Woodland types, such as Mockley, are absent. An unusual, untyped quartz-tempered Middle Woodland ware was recovered, however. Exhibiting a cord-marked surface treatment, the ware resembles Nomini and Prince George types from Northern Virginia. Additionally, the vessels contain holes drilled through to the interior, a decorative technique that is rarely seen. Could the overlapping nature of ceramic types across the Woodland period suggest that the site was an important crossroad of trade or migration for millennia?

**Fitzsimons, Chandler (The College of William & Mary)**

Researching and Interpreting Sites of Difficult Heritage from the Recent Past: Strategies from Yorktown, Virginia

Sites of difficult heritage can pose substantial research, outreach, and interpretation challenges; these challenges can increase dramatically when dealing with sites of the recent past. This paper outlines these

challenges and potential approaches through a case study of early-stage research from Yorktown, Virginia, where the National Park Service waged and won a forty-year war of attrition to remove a black community from the Revolutionary- and Civil-War battlefield. The town known as Slabtown or Uniontown was founded in 1863 as a 'contraband' community of recently-emancipated people and displaced by the National Park Service in the 1970s in the name of preserving the Revolutionary War landscape. NPS is now committed to acknowledging and reckoning with this past. This paper discusses early research into the site and the complexities of negotiating various lines of evidence, including community outreach, in a palimpsest history that is marked by the pain of removal within living memory.

**Florida, Sarah (SEAL)**

Reconstructing Vegetation Regime at Woodlawn House through Palynology

The Smithsonian's historic Woodlawn House underwent various alterations to its surrounding environment due to the introduction of exotic and non-native trees, and the construction and resulting soil erosion from various housing projects throughout the 20th century. While the effects of this erosion can be seen in the stratified soils of a downslope unit, anthropogenic changes in the land's vegetation are unseen to the naked eye. Thus, Palynology was used to investigate the ecological shift of the house's environment, before and after human occupation. Soil samples were collected from the aforementioned unit at various depths within the strata and prepared into microslides. Microscopy confirmed a shift and increase in vegetation and erosion through the identification of pollen, spores, and non-pollen palynomorph indicators.

**French, Yvonne (Northern Virginia Community College)**

Using the Built Landscape to Signal Status at George Mason's Gunston Hall: An Animated 3D Map

George Mason (1725-1792) in 1776 wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the basis for the Bill of Rights. His buildings and landscape were built by people he enslaved on the land of the Algonquian-speaking Tauxenent people. To emphasize his house, he had those he enslaved build terraces above a bluff overlooking the Potomac River on the south side and install two double avenues of cherry trees on the north side (Dunn 2004). The avenues are "known as a 'goose's foot.' . . . No other goose's foot avenue involving trees is known from colonial America" (Shonyo 2009). The purpose of this project is to provide an animated 3D map of both approaches to show how Mason used and altered the landscape to signal status.

**Gadsby, David (National Park Service), Cam Walker (University of Maryland), and Dwayne Scheid (National Park Service)**

The Archeology of a Sinking Island – Race, Climate and Landscape at The Travis Site, (44JC0900), Jamestown, Virginia

Jamestown Island contains numerous archeological sites dating from the early Archaic through the New Deal Era, including sites formative to the history and identity of the United States. In the coming decades, however, many sites are likely to be damaged or destroyed by rising river levels and a subsiding landform. The Travis site, a 17th and 18th- century plantation that once occupied roughly a third of the island, is one such resource. Since 2022, Colonial National Historical Park has undertaken excavations at Travis with the goals of 1) recovering critical data about the site before it is damaged by climate change and 2) understanding the entangled landscape in which the island's occupants lived and performed labor. These excavations, funded by the NPS Civil Rights initiative aim to illuminate where enslaved people worked and lived through a multi-disciplinary investigation of features related to the 18th-century service and outbuildings at the site.

**Gall, Michael J. (Richard Grubb & Associates)**

Cottagers and their Homes: Archaeology of Tenant Farm Laborers at the Area Y Site

Between 2021 and 2023, Richard Grubb & Associates identified and archaeologically documented a tenant farm laborer household at the Area Y Site that stood from roughly the 1830s to 1849 in the Clarksville area of West Windsor, Mercer County, New Jersey. Among the site's occupants in 1840 were the young, Black Brister family, composed of Charles and Eliza. A later family may have included the white Roland family around 1849, consisting of Samuel and Elizabeth. Tenant farm laborers, also known as cottagers, were an important and poorly-documented element of the local economy and labor force. Their homes were seldom recorded on historic maps. Archaeology at the Area Y Site offered an opportunity to examine the site's layout, dwelling size, and material culture associated with early to mid-nineteenth-century cottagers in the county.

**Gibb, James G. (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

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

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

**Gill, Katie (University of Maryland), Caitlin Hall (University of Maryland), and Rachel Bissett (University of Maryland)**

A Preliminary Analysis of Imported and Locally Made Tobacco Pipes at the Kippax Site (44PG62)

Located in Hopewell, Virginia, the Kippax site (44PG62) demonstrates a place of continuous occupation from the Archaic period to present day. The land progressed from one of seasonal occupation, to a plantation context in the late 17th to mid-19th centuries, to finally a private residence from the early 20th century up to the present day. Kippax is uniquely situated at the edge of the 17th-century colonial frontier and acted as a center of exchange between all occupants, including Indigenous peoples, colonists, and people of African descent. This trade resulted in a large assemblage of tobacco pipes. These local and imported pipes denote a convergence of manufacturing and decorative practices. This paper will present a preliminary overview of the data and analysis of manufacture and decorative variation to demonstrate the expansive exchange networks facilitated at the Kippax site through analysis of over 230 unique imported and locally made tobacco pipes.

**Givens, David (Jamestown Rediscovery)**

Jamestown in the Face of Climate Change

On May 4th, 2022, the National Trust listed Jamestown Island as one of our Nation's eleven most endangered historic places. Although Jamestown has suffered many catastrophic hurricanes and coastal lows have flooded the site, the reoccurring flooding and inundation the team is experiencing at the site is now happening three to five times a year, resulting from increased rain, aging infrastructure, and a changing climate. This paper will address the climate change challenges that Jamestown faces and his team's efforts to preserve and protect this critical site, as well as discuss some recent exciting finds related to past and modern-day climate change that will make us rewrite American history.

**Greer, Matthew C. (University of Missouri Research Reactor) and Erica G. Moses (Independent Researcher)**

The Baldwin's Gap Site: The Archaeology of Race and Class at a Multi-Generational Farmstead

In Spring 2023, archaeological investigations at the Baldwin's Gap site (44FK848) in southern Frederick County, Virginia, identified three dwellings, the possible location of several outbuildings/farm-related structures, and evidence of a substantial blacksmith shop. Test units were excavated at two of these dwellings—a late-18th to early 19th-century home inhabited by William Morrison and an early- to mid-19th-century home inhabited by Morrison's son James Morrison. This paper summarizes the results of these excavations and discusses how they are being used in a larger study of race and class in the Shenandoah Valley during the antebellum era.

**Gregory, Quint (University of Maryland)**

Look, Listen, and Be Humble: A Thought or Two on Building, and Sustaining, a Community-University Partnership in North Brentwood, MD

In recent years, universities have become quite eager to "do" community engagement. What might seem laudable – doing good in a community – quickly can become problematic if pursued as an intervention that happens along an academic institution's timeline and to meet its needs, with members of a community feeling more or less a laboratory for experimentation or site for experiential learning rather than partners in an ongoing relationship that benefits the community first and foremost. This short talk will examine North Brentwood's evolving relationship with members of the University of Maryland community, particularly Stefan Woehlke, whose careful and intentional relationship building, one that centers community needs and desires in ideation and decision-making, has resulted (so far!) in a community-centered course in which community members collaborated with members of Art History and Archaeology and Historic Preservation to produce a walking tour of North Brentwood focusing on the town's entrepreneurial history.

**Grigg, Nikki (University of Chicago)**

The Archaeology of Citizenship in the Nation's Capital: Reconsidering Consumption

Over the late 19th century, the U.S. redeveloped restrictions on birthright and naturalized citizenship. Washington, DC, served as a testing ground even though none of its residents held full citizenship because they lived in the city. Depending on the issue at stake, definitions of good citizenship increasingly integrated private consumption – from cleanliness to childrearing - with public consumption like trash in front yards or visits to beer gardens. This paper revisits archaeological collections from late 19th century domestic sites across D.C. to compare the consumption of working-class District-born, migrant, and immigrant Washingtonians. I argue that attending to how goods were used allows us to understand citizenship not only through a set of objects indexing political participation, but as material practices that can change the terms of that participation. How did Washingtonians fashion alternative forms of power and belonging after the end of Reconstruction?

**Guthrie, Maclaren A. (The Montpelier Foundation)**

Small but Mighty: Small Finds Analysis from the Overseer's House at James Madison's Montpelier

"Small finds" a broad category of artifacts recovered from archaeological sites—including, but not limited to, personal adornment, sewing implements, and toys—have been shown to be significantly informative of behavior, consumption patterns, labor practices, and identity. Recent excavations at James Madison's Montpelier have focused on the Home Farm Complex, which includes the Overseer's House. Recent excavations at the Overseer's House site within the Home Farm of James Madison's Montpelier, have generated a diversity of small finds. The analytical goals of this paper are to assess the small finds recovered from these excavations, in order to enhance our understanding of identity, social markers, and the materiality of daily life associated with those that occupied this domestic site.

**Hanson, Travis (St. Mary's College Of Maryland)****"...we have determined to make our residence:" Archaeological Investigations at the Potapaco I site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**

In the winter of 2023, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland conducted a survey of a portion of Chapel Point State Park as part of a study of Piscataway Indigenous landscapes. The investigation revealed a multicomponent site that includes Archaic, Woodland, and early colonial occupations, likely the town of Potapaco shown on John Smith's 1608 Map of Virginia. This included an unplowed layer containing oyster shell, lithics, and ceramic types associated with the Early and Late Woodland periods. Located in the same area within the site, the colonial component likely represents the beginning of the Jesuit occupation of the site as a base for their missionary efforts along the Potomac Frontier. The analysis of the site and a comparison of these two components seeks to provide insights into how the sites use changed over time and how those changes contributed to the ever-evolving landscape of the Colonial Potomac Valley.

**Hardie, Mikala (Baltimore Community Archaeology Lab)****Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Search for Deeply Buried Features in Baltimore, MD**

From as early as circa 9500 B.C.E groups of people occupied the banks of Herring Run on land that is presently known as Herring Run Park. Over time, the land was developed by farmers, millers, and country estate holders whose industries supported the economy of Baltimore city and its surrounding areas. When the park was developed in the early 1900s, the remains of these diverse settlements were buried under 2-4 feet of fill. Given the depth of these probable archaeological features, a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was chosen as the primary method to investigate these fill areas. Two locations were chosen for the survey, measuring 12 acres in total and located near previously surveyed sites. The results of this GPR survey give a greater understanding of the landscape surrounding Herring Run before park development and will allow future archaeological investigations to ground truth GPR anomalies.

**Harrell, Cairo****The Economic Relationship Between Enslaved Blacksmith and Overseers on James Madison Montpelier Plantation**

Enslaved blacksmiths were crucial to the economic developments of the Montpelier plantation. This paper will discuss the labor of the enslaved blacksmiths that were forced to work on the James Madison's Montpelier plantation between 1799 to 1844. I will explore the economic advantages and the interplay of the Overseers and the enslaved in regards to smithing. Previous research has thoroughly explored the relocation of the primary blacksmithing operation from the main house yard to the Home Farm complex during massive landscape redesign in the early 19th century. This paper will analyze blacksmithing related artifacts recovered from the Overseer's House site at Montpelier, focusing on notions of surveillance and aesthetic design of the plantation landscape. How the enslaved and the Overseer navigated this role would give a better understanding of the interactions, navigations, and acts of compliance, resistance, and persistence within the power structure of the plantation.

**Horn, Ember****Mollusks on Button Making Sites: Declining Resources and Species Diversity**

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

**Israel, Barbara (SERC Archaeology Lab)**

A Late 18th/Early 19th Century Summer Kitchen at Sellmans Connection (18AN1431)

Sellman's Connection, A discussion of a Summer Kitchen attached to a manor house from the late 18th to early 19th century (18AN1431).

**Jenkins, Jessica A. (Flagler College), Sean Restivo (Macalester College), David A. Brown (Fairfield Foundation), and Martin D. Gallivan (William & Mary)**

"A Tract of Land Convenient to Fish and Oysters": Archaeological Excavation at Poropotank Island (44KQ176)

Virginia is the number one oyster producer on the East Coast, and the history of oyster exploitation in the state extends thousands of years into the past. In the late nineteenth century, Lieutenant Baylor mapped the extent of viable oyster reefs in Virginia, documenting several large reefs in the York River. According to VCRIS, over 45 shell midden sites have been identified on the river's banks. While several of these shell middens have been extensively researched, most have not been and are currently at risk of inundation due to sea level rise, land subsidence, and coastal erosion. Here we present the results of field work and oyster shell analysis at one such site, Poropotank, in the context of the history of the area and broader cultural and natural landscape. We also highlight the value of historic research in interpreting the archaeology of the site and the York River more generally.

**Jones, Naomi (George Washington University, George Washington's Mount Vernon)**

Historic Stoneware Patterns in a Kitchen Context: A View from Mount Vernon's South Grove

This project analyzed approximately 2,000 (n = 1,954) sherds of stoneware pottery excavated from the South Grove Area at George Washington's Mount Vernon (44FX762/17), using typological frequencies to examine food-production and serving activities. What kind of stoneware was being used at Mount Vernon? What was it being used for? Did ware preferences change with time? Of the 1,700 sherds that were identifiable, the majority were English and belonged to categories that peaked in use during the 18th-century. Despite an initial hypothesis that utilitarian wares would dominate the sample, White Salt-Glazed serving-wares make up 44% of typed sherds, reflecting its use in the near-constant hosting of guests during George and Martha Washington's period in the mansion. The utilitarian pottery, meanwhile, includes 19th-century stoneware from producers in nearby Alexandria, Virginia, as well as opportunities for use-wear analysis related to kitchen activities like dishwashing.

**Kaktins, Mara (The George Washington Foundation) and Judith Jobrack (The George Washington Foundation)**

Appearance is Everything: Mary Washington and Her Specialized Ceramics of Gentility (AKA – Why These Aren't Just Fancy Dishes)

Mary Washington, mother to George, was widowed young. Her decision not to remarry meant she faced an uphill battle raising five children to be successful adults and members of the Virginia gentry class. Consequently, it was important that she cultivate a refined household with appropriate table and teawares. Excavations at her Ferry Farm, her longtime home, reveal a woman who carefully selected ceramics to perform very specific tasks while at the same time not overextending her budget, one that had decreased significantly following the death of her husband. These items contributed to her goal of remaining of the gentry class and giving her children a good head start to do the same, a task she overwhelmingly succeeded in.

**Karlick, Amarah (Kutztown University)**

Not Just Playing with Toys: Enculturation and Identity in an Historic Village in Northeast Pennsylvania

The archaeology of early industrial communities can yield material evidence of the pervasive, interrelated impacts of industrialization on work and domestic life. Archaeologists and historians investigating industrial



communities have increasingly pivoted from a focus on great men and firsts in technological development to the local sociocultural contexts and consequences of industrialization. Here, I use the study of toys from Stoddartsville, a milling village in northeast Pennsylvania, to examine the lived experiences of children during the mid-nineteenth century. I suggest that children learned powerful lessons about identity, especially gender, as they played with toys at Stoddartsville. These lessons cemented the social formations and identities that emerged within early industrial communities in the Middle Atlantic.

**Katz, Gregory (WSP USA)**

Two Wharves and Two Wells: Archaeological Highlights from The Yards, Washington, D.C.

Nestled near Nationals Park, Washington, D.C., The Yards has been developed over recent years and converted from industrial space to a modern, thriving, neighborhood. WSP has conducted archaeological studies for Brookfield Properties as part of the redevelopment, and has documented two of the earlier waterfront structures in the District of Columbia. One is a wharf and the other is a wharf/dock, and both date to the turn-of the nineteenth century. Two wells dating 100-years later were also recently excavated, revealing a wealth of artifacts related to the houses and light industry of the Navy Yard area. An overview of these finds is presented.

**Keith, Alice (George Washington's Mount Vernon)**

Factory-Made Slipware at George Washington's Mount Vernon

Factory-made slipware is one of the lesser understood ceramics at Mount Vernon. These wares were produced from the 1770s into the early 20th-century and encompass a variety of decoration types using applied slips, engine-turned lathes, and dendritic elements. Over 200 fragments have been found across the estate, yet only a few examples exist in the study collection. My project undertakes an inventory and analysis of all factory-made slipware fragments excavated at Mount Vernon, with two main goals. First, to update our study collection with a more thorough and representative sample. Second, and more significantly, to better understand who was using these wares and when. Were they present during George Washington's lifetime (d. 1799) or introduced later? Were they used by the enslaved community, the Washington family/descendants, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association (c. 1858), or some combination thereof? Understanding this overlooked ceramic will provide a fuller picture of the plantation landscape.

**Kennedy, Abigail (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center) and Aidé Coyle (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)**

Colonial Dietary Patterns from Southern Maryland Faunal Data

Eight 17th and 18th-century plantation sites in Southern Maryland yielded faunal materials. These sites demonstrate a variety of environmental settings with different ranges of resources. This preliminary analysis evaluates a sample of faunal materials from several of these sites in terms of species diversity.

**King, Amir (direct dimensions)**

Digital Interpretation in North Brentwood using Game Engine Technology

The North Brentwood Digital Heritage and Archaeology Project aims to create a community-driven digital heritage interpretation application. Our team has gathered digital data from North Brentwood using a combination of laser scanning, photogrammetry, GPS and GIS data. This information has been integrated into a digital interpretive environment using the Unreal game engine. Our pilot project focuses on the interpretation of a segregation-era roadblock known as the Windom Road Barrier, which will soon be removed and replaced with a memorial park. Our aim is to enable users to learn about the town's history and development by exploring the environment as the town's founders, Henry and Isabella Randall. This innovative approach not only preserves history but also invites individuals to immerse themselves in a

dynamic and interactive exploration of North Brentwood's rich cultural heritage, bridge the past and the present, explore past landscapes, and inspire a deeper appreciation for North Brentwood's legacy.

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

Firearms in the Potomac River Valley, 1500-1720

Firearms played a key role in the spread of European colonialism throughout North America. Although heavy and unwieldy, firearms and their destructive power nonetheless forged new relationships between settlers and Indigenous communities and between humans and the environment. This paper describes firearms-related artifacts from the Potomac River valley, including more than 3700 artifacts from 37 sites occupied between 1500 and 1720. Almost every English household had access to at least one firearm. Still, not all households were equally armed, with variations in the distribution of gun and gun-related artifacts linked to site chronology, class, race, and confessional identity. By 1660, settlements associated with Indigenous leaders were increasingly well-armed as these nations became important players in colonial defense, particularly in Maryland. In Virginia's Northern Neck and probably in southern Maryland, guns facilitated the emerging trade in Indigenous slaves and animal skins carried out by Europeans and Native partners.

**Kollmann, Dana D. (Towson University) and Jennifer Anderson (Baltimore City Police Department/Towson University)**

Forensic Archaeology: Scenario Based Training for Law Enforcement

The Mara Salvatrucha (MS13) was formed in the 1980's by undocumented El Salvadoran youths in Los Angeles. The gang quickly spread eastward and by the early 2000's, was firmly established in Maryland, Virginia and Washington, DC. Today, MS13 is considered one of the largest, openly violent street gangs with an estimated 30,000 - 50,000 members operating throughout North America and Europe. The increasing number of law enforcement requests for assistance in the identification, documentation, and exhumation of clandestine graves associated with MS13 gang violence has underscored the need for archaeological training in the forensic sciences. Over the past decade, Towson University anthropology faculty have worked to equip police investigators with fundamental archaeological skills through a robust, multi-day classroom and scenario-based field training program. This paper traces the development of this program from its modest inception to a traveling course that is designed to reach the maximize the number of law enforcement participants.

**Krakker, James J. (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History)**

Prehistory at Langdale Farm, District of Columbia

The Langdale Site in the District of Columbia is located near the headwaters of a small tributary of Rock Creek. It provides evidence of occupation throughout prehistory.

**LaGrasta, Kaitlin (JMT) and Lauren Gryctko (JMT)**

"The Lands whereon I now live:" Summary of Findings from the Data Recovery at Barnesfield Plantation (44KG0171)

This paper summarizes the results from the Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson/Parsons Brinkerhoff Joint Venture (JMT/PB JV) Phase III data recovery at Barnesfield Plantation (44KG0171) in Dahlgren, King George County, Virginia. 44KG0171 is a multicomponent site comprised of a Woodland shell midden and an eighteenth to nineteenth century plantation house and associated outbuildings. The data recovery explored the following themes: Architecture, Socio-Political Status, Subsistence, Civil War, and Woodland Shell Midden. As over 60,000 artifacts were recovered and analyzed, we highlight objects that yield important information about 44KG0171, including pre-contact pottery, lithics, historic ceramics, personal items, military objects, archaeobotanical remains, and faunal remains. Overall, this paper analyzes pre-contact and

eighteenth- and nineteenth-century lifeways apparent at 44KG0171 to interpret the site within the general pre-contact and historic context of the region.

**Larsen, Eric L. Historic Germanna**

Movement, Constraint, and Landscapes from Germanna

Since 2016, Archaeology of the Enchanted Castle Site (Orange County, Virginia) has come to view the colonial community of Germanna as a crossroads. Renewed excavations at the site, took up a landscape approach that has informed current research. Germanna as a place reflects Indigenous lives, German Immigrants, English colonizers, and enslaved Africans and African Americans. Germanna was a crossroads. Located in the Virginia Piedmont, near the center of a natural north-south corridor created by the Blue Ridge Mountains (to the west) and the channel of the Potomac River (to the east). At the same time, Germanna sits next to the east-west flowing Rapidan River. The different peoples of Germanna organized their worlds in different and unique fashions. This paper intends to explore relationships between the different cultural landscapes across space and time.

**Lawrence, Katherine (Historic Germanna)**

Worked Bottle Glass from Historic Germanna's Courthouse Site

The "Courthouse" at Historic Germanna is an eighteenth-century archaeological site located close to the Enchanted Castle (ca.1720) which was Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood's house. The Courthouse is believed to have been built in 1724 under the direction of Spotswood; this season archaeologists continued their excavations there. During excavations, a possible flaked glass tool was sitting on the surface of what is believed to be the floor. This small artifact can help shape the important stories happening at this site. Many people from different cultures were living in this space including enslaved African and African Americans, indentured German servants, the English, and Native Americans. However, for many years the story presented at this site suggested that Native American people were not living in the area during Spotswood's time, artifacts like this one open up this story.

**Leclerc, Miranda (Montpelier Foundation)**

Doors are the Windows to the Past: Architectural Hardware, Nails, and Window Glass at the Montpelier Overseer's House

Nineteenth and twentieth century documents often considered overseers' houses on Virginia plantations as outbuildings. Thus, despite the integral role these buildings and their occupants played in the economic, social, and racial systems of plantations, they are simplified into a symbolic drawing or brief mention. Montpelier is no exception, as the 1844 map created for Dolley Madison's sale of the property depicts a rough sketch of a one and a half story house with two chimneys and a central door. This paper examines nails, window glass, and hardware recovered through archaeological excavation to understand the architectural design and function of the Overseer's House. Archaeological evidence of windows and doors, such as hinges, keys, locks, and pintles, offers insight into how occupants navigated the space. Furthermore, the type and condition of nails elucidates how and when the structure was built and adapted through the 1790 to 1848 occupations.

**Liebeknecht, Bill (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), Wade P. Catts (South River Heritage Consulting), and Lucy Bianchi (New Jersey Historic Preservation Office)**

"A tract of Land Called the Bohemia Three Sisters...formerly in Cecil County": A CRM success story along the Mid-Peninsular Divide in New Castle County, Delaware

New Castle County preservation ordinances allow for the development of preservation plans for not only historic buildings but landscapes. A test case for the new guidelines is ongoing for a residential subdivision near Middletown, Delaware. Review of the project by the State and the County's Historic Review Board

recommended that archaeological survey be completed as part of the preservation plan. The project area's location along Back Creek offers a strong potential for precontact resources. Research revealed that the parcel was originally in Maryland and settled as early as the 1680s, and while a brick house, initially built circa 1780, is extant, the story of this parcel is much older. A Phase IA study identified five areas selected for further survey. The Phase IB fieldwork identified three multicomponent sites containing artifacts spanning the full range of human occupation. This project highlights how successful local regulations can concurrently achieve preservation and development goals.

**Markin, Julie (Washington College)**

Exploring the Social Geography of the Late Woodland Period Upper Choptank River, Maryland

The Choptank River is the longer river on the Delmarva Peninsula, flowing from headwaters in Delaware to its mouth at the Chesapeake Bay. Upper stretches of the river provided Indigenous Late Woodland (1100 – 400 BP) period inhabitants with arable land, spawning grounds for anadromous fish, and access to edible freshwater plants. Historical accounts indicate semi-permanent settlements were scattered along the shores of the region's creeks and rivers. The distribution of recorded Late Woodland sites on the Upper Choptank and its tributaries, however, is scanty. Uniting archaeological data with geographic information, environmental reconstruction, and historical accounts enables a better understanding of the social geography of the Late Woodland/Contact period in the Upper Choptank watershed. From a robust database we can explore how "empty" areas relate to assumptions about indigenous land use, whether settlements are clustered or widely dispersed, and if there is evidence for centralization or nodal points within exchange networks.

**Martin, John W. (Delaware Department of Transportation)**

Before We're Beneath the Waves

Being the lowest-lying state and on a peninsula, climate change and sea level rise in Delaware is up close and personal. DelDOT's projects are largely restricted in the scope and nature of what we undertake viz., federally funded projects and the within the APE. We do have a section on Transportation Resiliency and Sustainability that reviews projects to determine what efforts are necessary to ensure the project will address the effects of climate change or is not worth the investment based on modelling. At present projects focus on historic bridges and dams that cannot be sufficiently modified and roads that must be raised in elevation. Efforts need to assess historic resources impacts on a program scale rather than per project. The effects of climate change within Delaware already include impacts to resources and communities. Additionally, as more land is inundated, the consideration of landforms with archaeological potential needs updating.

**McCague, Elizabeth (The Montpelier Foundation & University of Maryland, College Park)**

"For the purpose of shoeing his horses": A study of horseshoes recovered from the James Madison's Montpelier Home Farm

Horseshoes and horse related hardware are commonly recovered yet understudied objects in the archaeological record. This may be due to uncertainties about how to extract data from these seemingly mundane objects. On the Montpelier plantation in central Virginia, there has been a continuous equestrian history through multiple periods of ownership of agriculture, industry, and racing from the 18th century to present day that allows for an opportunity to better understand the changes and continuities in the manufacturing of horseshoes and shoeing of the plantation horses. As part of a wider study on the expertise of enslaved horsemen and blacksmiths, this paper explores the craftsmanship and labor required to produce and use horseshoes that have been recovered at the Home Farm complex and Overseers site at James Madison's Montpelier.

**McCarty, Laura (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

Dairying, Cidering and Sewing: Investigating Women's Work in the Colonial Chesapeake

In a 1991 study examining specialized activity areas on three colonial archaeological sites in southern Maryland, Gibb and King determined that these areas were most visible in the wealthiest household. The historical record indicates that elite plantations had more women and greater resources than smaller planters, allowing them to perform tasks such as dairying and cider production. Since the 1991 study, research into the archaeology of gendered labor practices in the Chesapeake region has been limited. This paper tests Gibb and King's finding by expanding the sample of sites to six to reveal how wealth-based labor patterns for women are reflected in the remains of the Maurice Clark, Newman's Neck and Mattapany sites. All three of these households included women, and represented a small, middling, and elite plantation respectively. This research involves identifying artifacts associated with specific tasks and mapping the artifacts to identify activity areas at each site.

**McCurley, Kevin C. (Archeological Society of Virginia)**

"The Nose Knows" Utilization of Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs (HHRDD) in the Ongoing Search and Investigation of Existing, Lost, or Unknown Burials at Historic Kittiewan.

This presentation summarizes an ongoing project at the 720+ acre property owned by the Archeological Society of Virginia known as "Historic Kittiewan" in Charles City County, VA. An ongoing investigation continues to locate and confirm probable existing historic and pre-contact burial sites through the use of Historic Human Remains Detection Dogs (HHRDD). Dogs trained in the recovery of modern human remains have exhibited the ability to locate much older burials and have proven a viable asset in confirming known and locating previously unknown human remains burials. A properly trained canine in conjunction with expert handlers can provide a valuable, non-invasive role in the investigation of such sites. These dogs are rapidly building a reputation in archaeological circles for their accuracy in identifying locations that might hold human remains. Training details, search protocols, and initial data gathered to date through our fieldwork at Historic Kittiewan will be outlined in this presentation.

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

Unearthing the Maryland Monster: Thomas Cresap's 18th-century Fort in Allegany County, Maryland

From November 16th-19th, 2020, the Maryland Historical Trust and volunteers from the Archeological Society of Maryland carried out a tri-partite geophysical remote sensing survey in a hayfield within C & O Canal National Historical Park. Magnetic susceptibility survey within this hayfield defined a roughly 1.5 acre area of anomalous soils consistent with intense anthropogenic activity. Fluxgate Gradiometer and Ground Penetrating Radar survey of 1.1-1.3 acres within this area revealed the presence of discrete anomalies consistent with at least two structures, clusters of postmolds and potential palisades, trenches, pits, and expansive activity areas. The pattern of anomalies is remarkably congruent with historic descriptions of Thomas Cresap's fortified dwelling. What's more, archaeological ground-truthing of these anomalies in October of 2023 suggests an occupation date of ca. 1750-1800, directly overlapping with the occupation of this landscape by Cresap, the so-called "Maryland Monster".

**McMullen, Edward H. (Project Archaeologist, St. Mary's College)**

Contextualizing Public Lands within Community Histories: African American and Indigenous Histories of Chapman State Park and Charles County, Maryland

Chapman State Park is located in Charles County, Maryland and includes a nineteenth century plantation known as Mount Aventine, hiking trails, and sandy beaches and wetlands along the Potomac River. While previous historical research has focused on the Chapman family of Mount Aventine, the greater narrative of the park history does not reflect the centuries of Piscataway and African American heritage within the

landscape. Through engagement with local communities surrounding the park, this study contextualizes the land that is now Chapman State Park by examining Black and Indigenous heritage through oral histories, documentary research, and limited archaeological fieldwork. The results of this study have illuminated overlooked and neglected histories and presents a critique by community members regarding representation and accessibility within public lands.

**Meoni, Olivia (University of Maryland)**

Digital Documentation for Digital and Tangible Heritage Preservation

The town of North Brentwood is a historically Black community in the suburbs of Washington, D.C. In the face of damage from flooding & gentrification, the Digital North Brentwood Heritage Project seeks to document North Brentwood's unique history & cultural heritage using 3-D documentation techniques. In our methodology, we combine the technologies of both laser scanning & digital photogrammetry, processing data with FARO SCENE and RealityCapture software, to create models of historic sites such as juke joint Sis's Tavern & segregation-era Windom Road Barrier. We plan to extend beyond our current site-based documentation strategy and develop a digital twin of the town, functional for planning & building interpretations using game engine technology. Additionally, high-resolution landscape data will be used to model & test resilient stormwater mitigation strategies, helping reduce risk to today's North Brentwood community. Ultimately, our digital documentation of North Brentwood will be publicly accessible, principally to the town's residents & its wider diasporic community.

**Michnick, Alexander G. (The Montpelier Foundation)**

An Analysis of the Ceramics Assemblage from the Principal Overseer's House at James Madison's Montpelier

Ceramics offer insight into how a household constructs and reinforces elements of agency such as stylistic preferences, culinary practices, or domestic activities. Ceramics therefore are useful in examining the identity of diverse demographics within the plantation landscape. This paper provides a foundational analysis of the ceramics assemblage recovered during recent investigations at the Overseers' House—a late 18th and early 19th century component of the Home Farm at Montpelier. Consequently, this paper will apply the ceramic assemblage from the Overseer's House site to explore possible evidence for identity, social dynamics, and space among Overseer's House occupants dwelling within Montpelier's larger space. In addition to a base analysis, this ceramic assemblage may provide insights into consumerism preferences for style and function, dietary practices evidenced by vessel types, and lastly, how ceramics can indicate demonstrations of wealth or status within Montpelier and the broader plantation landscape.

**Mohammadi, Justin (University of Maryland)**

Examining Racialized Landscapes: a Historical Overview of North Brentwood, Prince George's County, Maryland

Following the Civil War, the landscape of the United States underwent dramatic political, social, and geographic changes. As migratory populations sought opportunity elsewhere, segregational efforts took new form incorporating themselves into the foundations of landscape policy. Stemming from the presence of racially restrictive housing covenants on safer lands, the residents of North Brentwood in Prince George's County, Maryland were confined to a floodplain along the southern bank of the Northern Branch of the Anacostia River. In spite of this environmental hurdle, the community would endure through traditions of community solidarity, land ownership, entrepreneurialism, activism, and self governance. However, the landscapes and effects of de jure segregation continue to persist and shape the cultural and built environment of the community.

**Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and Sean Tennant (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)**

River Deep, Mountain High: Baseline Data and Modeling the Effects of Climate Change

Hurricanes Sandy, Florence, and Michael impacted Virginia's coast and inland rivers with disastrous results. The effects of increased storm surge and energy resulted in flooding, erosion, and site loss rarely seen and recorded in Virginia. Funding received by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources from the National Park Service's Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund associated with these storms has provided the opportunity to gather baseline data of site conditions along sections of Virginia's rivers across the Commonwealth, from the mountains to the Chesapeake Bay, and for the development of a predictive model for site loss in several eastern counties. The results of this work, current efforts to test this model, and how these data can be used in future modeling efforts will be examined.

**Moses, Erica G. (Independent Researcher), Zachary McKeeby (University of Virginia), and Matthew C. Greer (University of Missouri Research Reactor)**

Magnetometry Survey of a 19th-Century Plantation Landscape

Recent archaeological excavations at Belle Grove Plantation in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley have revealed an extensive enslaved quartering site along with evidence for skilled trade and agricultural activities, but many unanswered questions remain about these and other elements of the more than 280-acre plantation landscape. A multi-method remote sensing project is currently in progress to help understand the layout of the manor house environs, quartering site, and suspected agricultural complex. This poster presents preliminary results from a magnetometry survey conducted in May 2023 and compares this new evidence to previous archaeology.

**Nash, Carole (James Madison University)**

Wood-Fired: Planning for and Assessing Impacts of Wildfire on Upland Cultural Heritage

The increased frequency of wildfire in the Middle Atlantic uplands necessitates revised approaches to impact assessment for cultural heritage resources. 25,000 acres in 156 wildfires burned in the Virginia uplands during the 2023 fall fire season, one of the worst years on record. A combination of severe drought and seasonal conditions fed both ground and crown fires. The reality of climate change reinforces the critical need for partnerships between upland archaeologists and agency fire teams, who together must respond to wildfire threats and impacts in areas where cultural heritage documentation is often lacking. This presentation provides examples of such partnerships and the ways in which archaeological research both changes and is changed by wildfire response.

**Neiman, Fraser (Monticello), Crystal O'Connor (Monticello), Derek Wheeler (Monticello), and John Jones**

Changing Land Use at Monticello Plantation: Insights from Site 30

In this paper we use data from pollen and phytoliths to chart patterns of change in agricultural land use and the labor and material lives of enslaved people at Jefferson's Monticello Plantation. Our primary focus is the statistical analysis of change in the frequencies of pollen and phytolith taxa in 14 sediment samples taken down a stratigraphic column through a subfloor pit at Site 30, a late 18th-century domestic site that was home to enslaved agricultural laborers. We show how the pollen and phytolith data offer evidence for land use and labor at different spatial scales. We evaluate how the patterns identified at Site 30 fit into the larger pattern of landscape change that accompanies European settlement in the early 18th century and agricultural diversification in the late 18th century.

**Newlander, Khorl (Kutztown University) and Linda Zuniga (Kutztown University)**

Gaining Insight into Lithic Technology in Eastern Pennsylvania through the Study of an Amateur Collection

The farm fields of east-central Pennsylvania contain an abundance of artifacts that span much of regional prehistory. Not surprisingly, many of these artifacts have been collected by local amateurs. Here, we analyze an assemblage of projectile points collected from the Kramer Farm in Kutztown, Pennsylvania. We explore how morphometric attributes (e.g., size, shape), indices of retouch, and raw material vary in relation to projectile point type. Our analysis provides insight into projectile point design, lithic resource preferences, technological organization, and land use. Despite the imperfections that often characterize amateur collections and the controversy that surrounds their study, our analysis demonstrates that collaboration between archaeologists and collectors can be beneficial, as archaeologists gain access to artifact assemblages that expand our understanding of the past.

**Palus, Matthew (University of Maryland) and Lyle C. Torp (The Ottery Group)**

Collaborate or Litigate: Local Struggles Over Development at Community Heritage Sites

Consultation is a key element of historic preservation that affords consideration of multiple viewpoints in regulatory decisions. Litigation is an adversarial process that produces a winner-take-all outcome that usurps the viewpoints of other involved parties. Two cases are related by their approaches to bring pressure to stop development projects that had obtained significant local regulatory support. The first case is an effort to develop part of the Princeton Revolutionary War battlefield, in which long-term litigation eventually found resolution and partnership among the parties involved in the legal struggle. In a comparable case, Moses Cemetery in Bethesda, Maryland focused conflict over the erasure of African Americans during suburban development in the 1960s. Opponents and descendants took legal action and prevented the sale of the cemetery, however, it was reversed on appeal, with significant repercussions for the legal ability of descendants to intervene and oppose developments permitted by county agencies.

**Pasch, Christopher J. (The Montpelier Foundation), Elizabeth McCague (The Montpelier Foundation), Matthew Reeves (The Montpelier Foundation), and Terry P. Brock (Wake Forest University)**

Pulling it all together: Summary and Results of Excavations at the Overseer's House Site at James Madison's Montpelier

In this paper we will synthesize information presented throughout this session on the material assemblage and documentary research conducted to date in order to present some preliminary hypotheses about the Overseer's site, its inhabitants, and implications for our overall understanding of the larger Montpelier Landscape. Additionally, we will review the collaborative research questions developed with descendants and public program participants, and present how we will begin to answer these questions moving forward.

**Ramsey, Madison (JMT)**

"Mystery Fort": Origins of the Jolliff Road Earthwork

The poster presents the results of Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson's (JMT) research and survey of site 44CS007/131-0045, a well-preserved Civil War earthen fort in Chesapeake, VA. Due to the lack of historical documents referencing the fort, its origins have been debated. The City of Chesapeake contracted JMT to investigate the construction and use of the fort and the role it played in the Civil War. Metal detection and STP survey recovered artifacts including lithic debitage and diagnostics from both pre- and post-Civil War. JMT's survey indicated long-term use of the area both before and after the Civil War, however, background research indicated the fort was constructed by the 148th New York Infantry in 1863 as part of a picket line established in response to the Confederate's Siege of Suffolk.



**Rowell, Korie (The Montpelier Foundation)****What Makes a House a Home: An Analysis of Masonry Materials from Montpelier's Overseer's House Excavation**

The current project investigating the Home Farm at James Madison's Montpelier concluded with an excavation of the hypothesized location of the primary overseer's house. The exact location, layout, and materials used for this structure continue to be researched. While the site contains brick, daub, and mortar, much of these materials have been affected from decades of plowing. Such materials are often not the primary subject of analysis, but by comparing the materials recovered from the overseer's site with known history of similar materials at Montpelier, a more refined context can be established. This paper aims to take a closer look at these masonry materials recovered from this field project in order to elucidate the form and function of the structure. This will help with Montpelier's understanding of the overseer's position and social standing on the plantation, the structure's relationship to surrounding buildings, and guide future excavations of this site.

**Sarnacki, Ray and Jim Gibb****Agricultural Strategies and Economic Outcomes for Archaeological Context: A Case Study of late 19th - Century Farming in Anne Arundel County, Maryland**

Rural archaeology projects aim to reconstruct land-use histories of local places. Through the integration of historical maps, agricultural census data, land records, and soil data using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), this research examines the intricacies of farm production within the First Election District of Anne Arundel County during the late 19th Century. In the process, we uncover production strategies employed by farmers and uncover the intricate relationship between these strategies, the principal factors of production, and the ecological and environmental conditions that shaped their choices. By doing so, we illuminate the economic outcomes of these strategies in this historic agricultural landscape, including implications for future archaeological explorations, particularly in terms of the remains of outbuildings, fences, and other landscape features that gave physical form to production strategies.

**Sattes, Corey (Monticello) and Dr. Christine Devine (Monticello)****Re-Examining the 1957 Pi Sunyer and 1958 Markotic Legacy Collections at Monticello**

In 1957 and 1958, two Harvard graduate students—Oriel Pi Sunyer and Vladimir Markotic—undertook respective archaeological investigations at Monticello. They exposed building foundations on Mulberry Row as well as the garden wall and pavilion. Pi Sunyer and Markotic collected large and diverse artifact assemblages, including an array of fascinating architectural, metal, and ceramic artifacts associated with the lives of those on the mountaintop. For decades, archaeologists refrained from analyzing the assemblages, which had been boxed together and labeled ambiguously. However, the fortuitous discovery of fieldwork records and subsequent investigations have provided the keys necessary to undertake a re-organization and re-examination of these two projects. This paper will outline the history of these excavations, the methods by which we parsed out their resulting artifacts, and the ways these assemblages will contribute to our historical interpretation of the mountaintop as well as our efforts to curate a collection for educational programming.

**Seminario, Linda (Heritage Consultants, LLC)****Preserve-Making and Basket Weaving: Enslaved Women's Domestic Production and Influence on Local Economies**

The contributions of enslaved African Americans to local formal economies have often gone unrecognized in previous historical and archaeological research; this is especially true concerning the actions of enslaved women. Black Feminist Theory allows researchers to consider the ways that Black women viewed and affected the world around them. This paper uses this theoretical lens in conjunction with macrobotanical

remains recovered from Belle Grove Plantation's 19th-century enslaved quarters to explore how the archaeobotanical record can reflect the actions that enslaved women took when producing domestic goods and the ways this production contributed to the overall economy of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In addition, this analysis considers the ways participation in the economy granted individuals agency as an avenue towards self-emancipation.

**Shellenhamer, Jason (Stell Environmental Enterprises) and Lisa Kraus**

Supporting Communities Through Archaeology and the Continued Exploration of Herring Run Park in Baltimore

The Eastwood Site (18BC184) in Herring Run Park is important as one of few documented Native American sites in Baltimore City, and as an example of how community-based archaeology programs can benefit the people they serve. The Herring Run Archaeology Project has been working with residents and organizations in Northeast Baltimore for ten years to connect people of all backgrounds to the park and its past. This paper will discuss the ways in which the communities surrounding the park became catalysts for archaeological discovery and interpretation as a result of a long-term commitment to collaborative and cooperative archaeology.

**Shofi, Constance (Historic Germanna Foundation)**

Cowrie Shell Found at Spotswood's Home

Learning more about the culture of the enslaved people who inhabited and maintained Governor Alexander Spotswood's Orange County home, is a priority for Historic Germanna. Many hundreds of handmade bricks and cut stone, used by the enslaved to build the house, have been found. Until very recently, only court documents, probate lists and account records provided evidence that this group of people inhabited and worked this property. During the 2023 season, the excavation of a subfloor pit, within the remains of an outbuilding provided many utilitarian artifacts, supporting the theory that the structure was a workspace. In addition, a cowrie shell was found. These were often used as currency in Africa and worn as charms by the enslaved in Virginia, as is shown by their discovery at other sites known to have housed and sold slaves in Virginia. The cowrie shell is an important find, as it represents a personal, material link to enslaved individuals living and working on Spotswood's property.

**Soder, Stephanie (Maryland Historical Trust), Julia Berg (Archeological Society of Maryland) and Sarah Mason (Archeological Society of Maryland)**

"Hand a bunch of 12-17 year-olds spears...sure, what could go wrong?" Creative Solutions to Public Engagement in Archaeology

In response to the ever-present dilemma of public engagement within the field of archaeology, the Maryland Historical Trust has endeavored to revamp their outreach efforts. This process started by collaborating with external partners who are experts in public engagement, which led to new ideas that allowed for flexibility and ease for the archaeologist performing the outreach, while increasing the engagement and retention of the participants. Traditional outreach tactics, such as weekly lab days, combined with more creative solutions, like grab-and-go materials, has led to a year of increased outreach, positive feedback, and many lessons learned.

**Sterner, Katherine (Towson University)**

Visibility, Accessibility, and Engagement with Archaeology in Herring Run Park

In October 2023, the newly established Baltimore Community Archaeology Lab commenced an extensive survey of Herring Run Park in Baltimore City, funded by a Non-Capital Historic Preservation grant from the Maryland Historical Trust. The project employed two students and a project manager to conduct a Phase I survey of previously unsurveyed parts of the park, and to engage in regular community outreach. Since the

dissolution of the Baltimore Center for Urban Archaeology in 2001, there has been no institutionally supported local archaeology program in Baltimore. Despite the efforts of grassroots public archaeology groups, looting has flourished in a city where the general public has no comparative to distinguish archaeology from relic hunting. The BCAL work to date demonstrates how successful providing an alternative narrative can be in garnering public interest in and support for archaeology.

**Stevens, Kendall (Pamunkey Indian Tribe) and Shaleigh Howells (Pamunkey Indian Tribe)**

Climate Change and Tribal Historic Preservation on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation

For riverine Virginia Indian communities, climate change presents an immense threat to tribal historic preservation and cultural continuity. As sea levels continue to rise, important Native archeological sites are increasingly at-risk. Despite the unfortunate circumstances that arise from these events, natural disasters have the potential to offer unique opportunities for Tribes to access funding that is typically inaccessible or incompatible with principles of Tribal sovereignty. Following Hurricane Florence, the Pamunkey Indian Tribe received funding from an ESHPF Disaster Assistance Grant to complete a Phase I survey of their Reservation in King William County, Virginia. This project is especially timely, as the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's (VIMS) projections completed the same year predict that the entire Pamunkey Reservation will be underwater within the next 80 years. This survey, expected to be completed in 2024, is not only the most complete archeological documentation of one of the oldest Indian Reservations in the country to-date, but has offered education, engagement, and capacity-building opportunities to Tribal Citizens and staff. In this paper, Pamunkey Tribal staff will discuss the intersection of natural and cultural resources, key goals of Tribal historic preservation, and provide suggestions for increasing Tribal access to archeological research and funding.

**Stevens, Tate (Volunteer at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), Mike Eybel, Jorge Gracia, Barbara Israel, and William Sears**

Copper Mining in Colonial through Early Republic Periods in Maryland

The history of copper mining in Maryland currently lacks a database of resources despite numerous mines located throughout the Liganore district of Fredrick and Carroll counties operating throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. These mines are threatened by redevelopment. This paper gathers and organizes documentation of Maryland's copper mines, supplying details such as years of operation, exact locations, general history, ownership, and other important details, and it presents initial fieldwork on the Mineral Hill mine. The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center uses these data to build a foundation for future archaeological work.

**Ternent, Garrett (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

A 17th-Century Shipyard on the Potomac: Recent Investigations at the Henry Brooks Site (44WM0205)

In 1650, Henry Brooks, a shipwright from Maryland, obtained a patent for 658 acres near Bridges Creek in Virginia, an area today part of George Washington's Birthplace National Monument. Brooks, along with fellow colonists Nathaniel Pope and John Washington, was one of the earliest English settlers in the area. Archaeological investigations at the Brooks Site (44WM0205) traditionally focused on an eighteenth-century house belonging to Brooks' descendants, while the site of Brooks' seventeenth-century dwelling remained unknown. Recent investigations into a little-studied portion of 44WM0205 have since identified a mid-seventeenth century component. Rather than the site of Brooks' dwelling, the archaeological features and artifacts, including nails and iron hardware, indicate the area was used as Brooks' boatyard. This discovery marks one of the earliest boatyards known in the Chesapeake region. This paper focuses on the reinterpretation of 44WM0205 as a small-craft boatyard and the archaeological and landscape features which support this conclusion.

**Tetrault, Tara L. (Sugarland Ethno History Museum)**

Working with Descendant Communities to Investigate the Dorsey Site- An 1874 African American Farm in Sugarland, Maryland

We have seen an increase in partnership, collaboration, and incorporation of descendant voices and perspectives into the practice of archaeology. Towards that end, in 2020 the Sugarland Ethno-History Project (SEHP) leadership initiated the investigation of the Basil and Nancy Dorsey's 1874 smallest farm in Sugarland. Sugarland, Maryland is one of the best-documented historic African American communities in the county. Founded in 1871, Sugarland once had a church, a community hall, a U.S. Post Office, a grocery store, and a school. In 2021 we began archaeological work testing the Dorsey house. Working closely with the SEHP Board and Sugarland Descendants, I was able to incorporate their voices into the reports and curriculum we produced. In the past two years, we also tested the barn, privy, and trash pit, and expanded the testing of the house Addition. This year working on the faunal collection, and on expanding what we know about the Dorsey women.

**Vansassenbrouck, Olivier (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), Cayla Cannon (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.), and Meagan Ratini (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.)**

Multimethod/multicomponent: Looking for the 18th Century and Beyond at White Hill Mansion

Situated on a bluff over the Delaware River, White Hill Mansion (28-Bu-738) in Fieldsboro, NJ, has a complex history which stretches from Pre-Contact times to the 21st century. The core of the house itself was built in the 1750s and has gone through many changes over the centuries. Following up on previous archaeological work on the site, Richard Grubb & Associates conducted an extensive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry study of the mansion's grounds and one remaining open field seeking evidence of additional archaeological features, including outbuildings, rumored tunnels, and a Hessian encampment. While some elements remain elusive, the study provided a more holistic understanding of the landscape around the mansion.

**Wall, Robert**

Half-A-House is Better Than None: Clarifying Mason Island (Page) House Patterns in the Upper Potomac Region, Maryland

An early Late Woodland Mason Island (Page) structure from the Barton site (18Ag3) is described as a clear example of house patterns associated with Late Woodland village sites in western Maryland. The partially delineated structure is represented by an arc of posts that border a shallow-semi subterranean floor. Features found within the structure include a hearth and midden deposits that vary in size and depth. Outside of the house pattern are larger midden features that are tentatively associated with household activities related to the structure. A description of the house itself, feature associations, and associated Mason Island (Page) artifact assemblages are provided along with comparative early Late Woodland house pattern data from the nearby Cresaptown site (18Ag119).

**Webster, Rebecca J. and Julia A. King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**

A Late 16th-/Early 17th-Century Native Settlement in Middlesex County, Virginia

In 1608, when Captain John Smith mapped the Rappahannock River, he identified only one Native town on the river's south side: Opiscopank, possibly where modern-day Urbanna is located. Opiscopank is not mentioned again in the records although the Native town of Nimcock is mentioned mid-century. Archaeological investigations east of Urbanna has revealed a rich Native settlement that may have been associated with Opiscopank. Limited testing at the site has yielded hundreds of Townsend fabric-impressed, Townsend plain, and Roanoke simple-stamped ceramics, a few red and white tobacco pipe fragments, several wrought nails, and a blue faceted glass bead. This paper describes these findings and places the site in the greater context of the Indigenous Rappahannock landscape.

**Wholey, Heather A. (West Chester University) and Daria Nikitina (West Chester University)**

Under the Radar: Climate Impacts on the Delaware Estuary's Tributaries and Uplands

In addition to long-term sea level rise, the Delaware Bay's coastal zone experiences frequent minor and extreme coastal flooding due to storm surges. Along the shoreline, storm surges over wash and compromise dune systems and intensify marsh disintegration. Areas without a protective dune system, or a dune system less than two meters in elevation should be considered at immediate risk from coastal flooding. However recent analysis implementing probabilistic sea levels and the National Weather Service's SLOSH model indicate that locations further away from the shoreline are under more immediate threat. The models reveal that by the year 2030 sites and landscapes located up to ten kilometers along major tributaries are at more even more immediate risk, with notable impacts by the year 2030. This presentation will compare the impacts to known sites and landscapes along the shoreline and major tributaries of the estuary.

**Woehlke, Stefan (University of Maryland, Historic Preservation Program)**

Digging into North Brentwood's Entrepreneurial Foundation and the memorialization of that legacy at the Randall Family House Site

Archaeological Excavations in North Brentwood began in the summer of 2022 on an empty lot slated for demolition to clear the way for the construction of a new park dedicated to the community's entrepreneurial history. What started as a test excavation intended to determine the archaeological integrity in North Brentwood developed into an excavation of the first home constructed in the town, home to Henry and Isabella Randall, who were entrepreneurs in their own right. This ongoing project is informing the interpretation of the future park and getting community members and officials to engage with archaeological preservation in a way that may impact long-held plans for site development.

**Zahner, Michaela (Muhlenberg College)**

Iron, Charcoal, the Underground Railroad, and the Dehart House in Southeastern Pennsylvania During the Nineteenth Century

The Dehart house was one of approximately nine houses within the Six Penny Creek community, one of multiple small, rural Black communities in southeastern Pennsylvania. Founded in 1842, the community peaked around 1870 with approximately 40 residents but by 1900 a single family remained. This community developed next to charcoal lands used by Hampton and Hopewell Furnaces. These "common" lands were used to aid people escaping enslavement in the south and to access important resources. We believe many of these communities were founded as components of the Underground Railroad. Initially located in 2022, the small structure was cleared and mapped during the summer of 2023. Although largely composed of a partially collapsed stone foundation roughly nine feet by twelve feet, additional features suggest the house may have had additions. Occupied from c. 1850-1870, this structure represents a rare opportunity to study and preserve a poorly-understood aspect of Pennsylvania history.

**Zúñiga, Linda (Kutztown University)**

Forging Identity: Learning about Craft Production and Agency through the Analysis of Hand-made Nails

Nails may not seem exciting. After all, their function is self-evident: nails hold things together. On closer examination, however, nails are quite useful. They can help to determine a site's chronology, reveal variability in commodity consumption, and reflect the economic activities that occurred in an historic village. Here, I present the analysis of nails from Stoddartsville, a 19th century milling village in northeast Pennsylvania. Different blacksmiths introduce subtle variability into the finished form of a nail, yielding differences in attributes such as nail head length, nail head thickness, and number of head facets. I used these attributes to determine the number of blacksmiths that made the nails used at Stoddartsville and to examine how the blacksmith(s) responded to the changes that occurred in eastern Pennsylvania as

industrialization unfolded. My analysis draws attention to specific individuals who, though often absent in historic texts, played fundamental roles in building an industrial America.