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1988 A Rose by Any Other Name: Questions on Mockley Chronology. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 4:85-98.

In this statistics-laden article, the author used available radiocarbon dates to re-think the temporal distribution of Mockley pottery. His overriding question is, do separate types of Mockley need to be recognized based on where they fall in the broad 200 – 900 A.D. time span? A total of 21 <sup>14</sup>C dates from 13 sites spread across Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware are used in the study. He concedes that while this sample size is large enough to allow for interpretation, it is also small enough to make the results “less than certain” (p. 90).

Gleach concludes that there are two distinct types of Mockley. The first appears ca. 200-250 A.D. and is gone from Delaware by about 350 A.D. and disappears from the James River area of Virginia by about 450 – 500 A.D. There is a hiatus in the ware, until ca. 750 – 800 A.D., when a Mockley/Townsend hybrid, referred to as “Clagget”, comes to dominate, until about 1000 A.D. The Luce Creek site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland produced a radiocarbon date in the “gap” at 580 A.D.±120, but Gleach states that this falls in a time of “atmospheric fluctuations” in <sup>14</sup>C levels, where it is not possible to obtain an accurate age estimate (p. 94).