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2006 An Analysis of Fabric Impressions on the Surfaces of Early Mockley Sherds from Point Lookout State Park, Maryland (18ST728 and 18ST729). *Maryland Archaeology* 42(1):1-8.

Prominently located at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay, Point Lookout has been occupied for thousands of years. Based on the recovery of over 3,300 shell-tempered Mockley ceramic sherds from 18ST728 and 18ST729, along with projectile points and debitage, there was a strong Middle Woodland period presence in the area. This collection was recovered by the authors of this article, two amateur archaeologists who individually beach-collected along the Chesapeake Bay side of the peninsula. This article specifically details the surface treatments found on the Mockley sherds from the two sites.

The authors were assisted in their analysis by the professional archaeologists at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory, where the collection has been curated. Replication experiments with indigenous clays and local materials to make cords were conducted, as were casts of sherds with visible surface treatment. A number of sherds were found to be fabric-impressed, and three varieties of fabric structure were noted: Interlaced Unequal Elements, Twined Fabric, and Accessory Stitches in Fabric. Fabric-impression is not widely recognized as a surface treatment on Mockley, making this collection somewhat unusual. The earliest recorded radiocarbon date for a Mockley sherd in Maryland was also recovered from this site, at 2030 ± 40 B.P., or 155 B.C. - A.D. 65.