



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

77th ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 26-29, 2017



**NATURAL BRIDGE HISTORIC HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER
NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA**



Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests,

Coming Soon....

Enjoy our meeting!

Carole Nash, President

Archeological Society of Virginia Officers

President: Carole L. Nash
(Massanutten Chapter)

Vice-President: Forrest Morgan
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Secretary: Stephanie Jacobe
(Northern Virginia Chapter)

Treasurer: Carl Fischer
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Recent-Past President: Elizabeth Moore
(Patrick Henry Chapter)

Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Web Master: Lyle Browning
(Col Howard MacCord Chapter)

Newsletter Editor: E. Randolph Turner (Nansemond Chapter)

Arrangements Chair: Mike Barber (Eastern Shore Chapter)

Program Chair: Dave Brown (Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Hotel Logistics

Registration: TBD

Book Room: TBD

Meeting Rooms: TBD



Note to Presenters and Moderators: Please closely adhere to the 20-minute limit on papers presentations. In addition, please show up for the session at least 10 minutes prior to its onset to load power points.

Note: Authors enrolled in the Student Papers Competition are marked with a *.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:
77th ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 26-29, 2017**

**NATURAL BRIDGE HISTORIC HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER
NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA**

.....



DRAFT AGENDA

Thursday evening, October 26, 2017

7:30 Archaeology, Education, and Outreach Informal Session

The Annual Meeting will begin informally on Thursday, October 26 at 7:30 p.m. with a session on ASV outreach and education at the K-12 level. The goals of this moderated session are to gauge interest in promoting archaeology to a younger audience and to learn from each other about programming ideas that work. We will have examples of teaching materials to share.

Friday morning, October 27, 2017

Room: TBD

Welcome:

8:00 – 8:10 ASV President Carole L. Nash

Room: TBD

Session 1: 18th-century Archaeology in Virginia

Moderator: TBD

**8:10 – 8:30 Macbeth, Adam (Millersville University of Pennsylvania)
Results of the 2017 Excavations to Locate the “Mansion House” at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest**

- 8:30 – 8:50** Nash, Carole L. (James Madison University)
Re-Thinking Harrisonburg with Archaeology: Preliminary Findings from the Thomas Harrison House
- 8:50 – 9:10** Brauckmann, Katie (James Madison University/DATA Investigations, LLC)
A "Hallmark" of Mathews County: Preliminary Report on the Hall Site
- 9:10 – 9:30** Larsen, Eric L. (The Germanna Foundation)
Renewed Archaeology at the Enchanted Castle/Fort Germanna Site, Orange County, VA
- 9:30 – 9:50** Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority)
A Box and Some Rocks: Data Recovery of a Rural Domestic Complex
- 9:50 – 10:10** Rhodes, Anna, David A. Brown, Thane Harpole, and Victoria Gum (DATA Investigations LLC)
A Port Town in Conflict and Peace: Gloucester Town and the Forty-Third Year of Increasingly Complex Archaeology at Gloucester Point, Virginia

10:10 – 10:30 Break

Room: TBD

Session 2: The Archaeology of Slavery in Virginia

Moderator: TBD

10:30 – 10:50 McIlvoy, Karen E. (Poplar Forest)
“Take heede when ye wash”: Laundry and Slavery on a Virginia Plantation

10:50 – 11:10 Ptacek, Crystal, and Beatrix Arendt (Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello)
Excavating Monticello’s First Kitchen and South Wing

11:10 – 11:30 Coughlan, Katelyn M., and Elizabeth Clites Sawyer (Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello)
“We Gather Together:” Access, Consumption, and Community amongst Monticello's Enslaved Laborers

11:30 – 11:50 Edwards, Kyle W. (University of Virginia)
Reevaluating the History and Use of the “Service Yard” at James Monroe’s Highland

Room: TBD

Session 3: Sea Level Rise and the Destruction of Archaeological Resources: Predictive Modeling, Planning, and Taming the Beast

Moderator: Bates, Brian (Longwood University) and Michael B. Barber (Department of Historic Resources)

- 10:20 – 10:40 Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Time and Tide Wait for No Man: Sea level Rise and the Loss of
Archaeological Resources**
- 10:40 – 11:00 Bates, Brian, Walter Witschey, Craig Rose and Mary Farrell (Longwood
Institute of Archaeology)
The Longwood Vulnerability, Potential, & Condition (VPC) Assessment
Method: A Powerful Tool for Making Data-Driven Threatened Resource
Management Decisions**
- 11:00 – 11:20 Farrell, Mary (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
Assessment of Vulnerability: Quantifying the Threat to Cultural Resources
Along the Chesapeake Bay**
- 11:20 – 11:40 Rose, Craig (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
Assessment of Potential: Predictive Modelling to Determine Shoreline Site
Locations**
- 11:40 – 12:00 Williams, Martha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
Virginia’s “Back Door:” The Albemarle Sound, Pasquotank River, and
Dismal Swamp Canal**

Friday afternoon, October 27, 2017

Room: TBD

Session 4: Prehistoric Archaeology in Virginia

Moderator: TBD

- 1:00 – 1:20 Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)
PaleoAmerican Archaeology in Virginia**
- 1:20 – 1:40 Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
Paleoindian Lifestyles of the Delmarva Coastal Plain: A Deviation from the
Normal**
- 1:40 – 2:00 Moore, Elizabeth A. (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
“In somer no place affordeth more plenty of Sturgeon...”: Food procurement
at the Great Neck Site**
- 2:00 – 2:20 Mehalko, Olivia and Cameron Reuss (Longwood University)
Corncobs in the Campfire: Evidence for Cultivation of *Zea mays* at 44CH62
– The Randy K. Wade Site.**
- 2:20 – 2:40 Reynolds, Carol (ASV), James Gloor (ASV), and Michael Clem (DHR)
Looking for Quiyough, “the place of gulls”, in the 21st Century**

2:40 – 3:00 Makin, Michael (College of William and Mary)
The Materiality of Feasting: Abbott Zoned Incised Ceramic at the Hatch Site
*Winner of the 2017 Sandra Speiden Scholarship

Friday afternoon, October 27, 2017

Room: **TBD**

POSTER SESSION

Session 5: Uncovering and Exploring the Fragments that Assemble Virginia's History

Moderator: Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)

1:00 – 3:00 Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU) and Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
Exploring Virginia: Using 3D Printing to Present Virginia's Past

1:00 – 3:00 Trickett, Mark A. (The Germanna Foundation)
A Series of Small Walls: Digital Humanities, Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle," and Virtual Museums

1:00 – 3:00 Bedwell, Hannah (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Patterns of Enslavement and Economic Oppression in Central Virginia

1:00 – 3:00 Blanchard, Brittany (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Keys to the Past

1:00 – 3:00 Griffin, Isabel (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Intersections: When Art and Archaeology Collide

1:00 – 3:00 Knighting, Madelyn (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Exhibiting Dietary Patterns of Enslaved People in Virginia through Zooarchaeology

1:00 – 3:00 Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU) and Kristen Egan (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Visualizing Slavery in Virginia and *Encyclopedia Virginia*

1:00 – 3:00 Larsen, Eric (Germanna Archaeology)
Making Stories Out of Archaeology's Broken Bits: Working with Historic Trades to Build Context

Council of Virginia Archaeologists Membership Meeting (Jack Gary, President)

Room: **TBD**

3:20 – 5:00

Friday evening, October 27, 2017

Council of Virginia Archaeologists – *Public Education Forum*
(ASV Members encouraged to attend)

Examining Contemporary Notions of Race and Racism through Recent Archaeological and Historical Research in Western Virginia

One fundamental goal of modern historical archaeology is to expose connections between the past and the present that might be obscured in other avenues of history-making. There has been a disciplinary effort to investigate how artifacts provide not only evidence of where we have been, but how we got to where we are today. With heated debates about race, racism, and heritage occurring on the national stage, we find the pursuit of this goal to be more relevant than ever. This session will explore the role that archaeology can play in understanding race and racism in the development of western Virginia's history. Speakers will present on recent archaeological and historical research in the region, including plantation and institutional settings; the involvement of descendant communities; and how to apply knowledge of the past to the discourse of today.

Room: Jefferson Ballroom

Organizer/Chair: Christopher Shephard (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

7:00 – 8:30 Speakers (TBD)
8:30 – 9:00 Question and Answer Session
9:00 – 11:00 COVA Reception

Saturday morning, October 28, 2017

Room: TBD

Session 6: 19th-century Archaeology in Virginia

Moderator: TBD

8:00 – 8:20 Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)
An Embankment, a Culvert, and a Corduroy Road: Archaeology of the Civil War at Lake Accotink Park

8:20 – 8:40 Kehoe, Michael K. (President NSVC-ASV), Mark Michael Ludlow (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria), and Marcus Lemasters (Past President NSVC-ASV)
On Finding an Ephemeral Civil War Union Cavalry Position on Clermont Farm in Berryville, Virginia: A Collaborative Avocational/Professional Metal Detecting Strategy

- 8:40 – 9:00 Hyche, John (University of Maryland College Park)
Shanties on the Mountainside: A Look at Labor on the Blue Ridge Railroad
- 9:00 – 9:20 Klein, Mike, and Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
Excavation at the Huntley House (44FX1740/029-0117)
- 9:20 – 9:40 Rainville, Lynn (Sweet Briar College)
Paupers and Lunatics: Locating the Ruins of Virginian Poor Farms
- 9:40 – 10:00 Schwartz, Erin S. (The College of William and Mary)
Spaces and Places: An Archaeological Analysis of "Front Yards" at Buffalo Forge

Room: **TBD**

Session 7: 17th-century Archaeology in Virginia

Moderator: TBD

- 8:10 – 8:30 Gloor, James (ASV), Carol Reynolds (ASV), and Michael Clem (DHR)
A Preliminary Analysis of Ceramic Artifacts Recovered from Newport House (44NH0507) During the 2017 Excavation at the Eastern Shore Field School.
- 8:30 – 8:50 Kiser, Taft (Col. Howard MacCord Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)
Locally-Made Clay Tobacco Pipes of the 17th-Century American Colonies
- 8:50 – 9:10 McMillan, Lauren K. (University of Mary Washington)
A Look at "Bookbinder" Pipes in the 17th-century Chesapeake
- 9:10 – 9:40 Fesler, Garrett (Alexandria Archaeology and JRIA)
The Legend and Legacy of Ivor Noël Hume as Told by His Colleagues and Friends
- 9:40 – 10:00 Break

Room: **TBD**

ASV Chapter Presentations

Moderator: ASV President Carole L. Nash

- 10:00 – 10:10 Col MacCord (Joe Corley)
10:10 – 10:20 Nansemond (Wayne Edwards)
10:20 – 10:30 Northern Virginia (Rich Eilers)
10:30 – 10:40 Eastern Shore (Mike Clem)
10:40 – 10:50 Blue Ridge Plateau (David Rotenizer)
10:50 – 11:00 Upper James River (Hanna Short)
11:00 – 11:10 Banshee Reeks (Hayden Mathews)
11:10 – 11:20 Massanutten (Cynthia Schroer)

11:20 – 11:30 Middle Peninsula (Thane Harpole)
11:30 – 11:40 Northern Shenandoah Valley (Mike Kehoe)
11:40 – 11:50 Maritime Heritage (John Broadwater)
11:50 – 12:00 Peter Francisco (Brian Bates)

12:00 – 1:00 ASV Membership Meeting (Carole L. Nash, President)

Saturday afternoon, October 28, 2017



Field Trip: Monacan Indian Living History Exhibit and Pottery-making Workshop

<http://www.naturalbridgeva.com/education/monacan-indian-living-history/>

Leader: Victoria Ferguson, Director

Time TBD

Monacan Exhibit

Over 20 years of research and thousands of hours of labor have gone into authentically reproducing the Monacan Exhibit using regional archaeology, ethno-history, primitive technology, and oral traditions from the Monacan Indian people. Garbage pit analysis helps to explain the food practices, tool production, and types of pottery. The structures are reconstructed using post mold patterns from archaeological digs. The Monacan Exhibit staff shares the knowledge and respect for the daily life ways of the Monacan people from a historical perspective. The Monacans were sedentary foragers who established their settlements along the James and Roanoke River water systems between present day Richmond and the Roanoke Valley. Most of their food came from hunting and gathering, along with gardens to supplement their daily foraging practices. The arrival of the Europeans presented many challenges to Virginia's Indian populations. By the early to middle 1700s, trade, disease, and warfare began to take their toll.

Natural Bridge

To quote Thomas Jefferson, the first owner of the bridge, The Natural Bridge was described as, "the most sublime of nature's creation." It was purchased for 20 shillings in 1774 by Mr.

Jefferson, who owned the bridge and the adjoining 157 acres. He maintained the property until his death in 1826 and since that time, the bridge has hosted 19 private owners. The limestone which makes up the bridge is estimated to be at least one half billion years old. When standing underneath the Natural Bridge one can imagine a subterranean world of caverns connected by tunnels and all subject to the changing forces of nature. An ancient river spills into a sink hole, and slowly the dynamics of erosion reduces the mineral salts to sand and washes into what is now the James River. The last major American Indian groups to occupy the Piedmont and Valley and Ridge portions of Virginia were the Siouan speaking people who consider the Bridge as sacred.

Ceramic Technology

The ability to create pottery is a very important component of Eastern Woodland culture. The Monacans possessed the knowledge to take the earthen clay and mold it into vessels for cooking, storage, and more. The entire process, from beginning to end, can take days to complete and starts with digging the clay. Victoria Ferguson will be on hand with local clay to demonstrate the process and show some finished products.

Saturday evening, October 28, 2017

Banquet

6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception

7:00 – 10:00 – Banquet, Certification Graduation, & Awards

Banquet Speaker: Darla Spencer MA, RPA (West Virginia University) *The Fort Ancient Culture in West Virginia*

Ms. Spencer, a specialist in the Native American cultures of West Virginia, is retired from Cultural Resource Analysts and now a part-time instructor at West Virginia University. Her recently published book, *Early Native Americans in West Virginia: The Fort Ancient Culture* (History Press, 2016), considers the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric peoples who made the rich bottomlands of southern West Virginia their home. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicates that Fort Ancient territory in West Virginia was an interface between Fort Ancient people to the west and Siouan-speaking people to the east.

Ms. Spencer is secretary and treasurer of the West Virginia Archaeological Society and a member of the Board of Directors of the Council for West Virginia Archaeology.

Awards: Speiden Scholarship, Student Sponsorships, and Student Paper Competition

Through the generosity of Mrs. Sandra D. Speiden, each year the Archeological Society of Virginia awards research scholarships to graduate students focusing on Virginia or Middle Atlantic archaeology. In 2017, we had one winner: Michael Makin, College of William and Mary. The Sandra D. Speiden Scholarship, which is awarded each year from an endowment established by Mrs. Speiden, is our most prestigious award. Given to a promising student undertaking research into Virginia archaeology, it supports graduate studies.

Beginning last year, the Archeological Society of Virginia is offering Annual Meeting Scholarships to cover the cost of registration and banquet for any student who gives a presentation at the meeting. In addition, presenting students will receive a year's membership in the ASV, which provides them the Quarterly Bulletin and Newsletter. A goal of this initiative is to increase student participation in our organization and offer young archaeologists the opportunity to develop networks among practicing archaeologists. Scholarships have come from chapters and individuals. We hope that you will consider a donation to support future students at the Annual Meeting! Contact Carl Fischer, ASV Treasurer, for details (flyfischn@aol.com).

The Annual Meeting scholarship program complements our already established student paper competition awards: Martha and Julian Williams Award for Best Historical Archaeology Paper; Ben C. McCary Award for Best Prehistoric Archaeology Paper; and Virginia Museum of Natural History Award for Best Collections-Based Paper.

Sunday morning, October 29, 2017

Room: TBD

Session 8: Public Engagement and New Technologies Solving Common Problems

Moderator: TBD

**8:40 - 9:00 Mullin, John (US Army, Fort A.P. Hill) and David N. Fuerst (NPS)
Archaeology Merit Badge Instruction at the 2017 National Scout Jamboree**

**9:00 – 9:20 Guercin, Richard (USDA – Forest Service)
When One Year Only Takes 13 Days: Volunteer Contributions at Eyreville**

**9:20 – 9:40 McCoy, Curtis, and Mike Klein (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
Prehistoric Archaeological Predictive Model of Fauquier County, Virginia**

**9:40 – 10:00 Neuhold, Benjamin (USDA - Forest Service)
Archaeology of the Virginia Wilderness Areas**

10:00 – 10:20 Break

**10:20 - 10:40 Ludlow, Mark Michael (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria) and Michael K. Kehoe (President NSVC-ASV)
On Finding Smoke Town, a Late-18th-to-Mid-19th-Century, Rural Free Black Community: How Metal Detecting Found a “A Hearth Within a Hearth.”**

**10:40 – 11:00 Peixotto, Becca (American University)
Peeling Back the Layers of the Dismal Swampscape through 3D Stratigraphic Modelling**

11:00 – 11:20 McCuiston, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)

Archaeology in the Palm of your Hand: Using Drones and 3D Printing to Bring Fairfield Plantation to Life

**11:20 – 11:40 Brown, David A., and Thane Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)
One Gram of Brick Means What? The Challenge of Interpreting Diffuse Patterns from Large Scale Survey at Rosewell Plantation (Middle Peninsula State Park)**

**11:40 – 12:00 Chapman, Ellen (The College of William and Mary)
Archaeological Sensitivity and Urban Planning in Richmond, Virginia
*Winner of the 2016 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

Room: TBD

Session 9: Certification Workshops

**8:00 – 10:00 Certification Presentation: TBD
(TBD, __)**

Room: TBD

12:00 – 2:00 ASV Board Meeting

Archeological Society of Virginia
2017 Annual Meeting Abstracts

PAPER AND POSTER SESSIONS

PAPER SESSION

Bates, Brian (Longwood University) and Michael B. Barber (Department of Historic Resources) (Co-Chairs)

Sea Level Rise and the Destruction of Archaeological Resources: Predictive Modeling, Planning, and Taming the Beast

With sea level rise inevitable, archaeologists can no longer cling to the “Preservation in Place” paradigm as there will no longer be a place. The “place” of the past will readily become the eroding beach and, eventually, the bottom of the ocean or bay. The Threatened Sites program of DHR anticipated the loss of shoreline sites in the early 2000s and funded a survey of the coastlines of both the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean on Virginia’s Eastern Shore. With the recent destruction brought on by Hurricane Sandy, funding was made available through NPS grants added survey work on both the Eastern and Western shores. On the Eastern Shore, sites were re-surveyed and damage over the 15-year period evaluated. On the Western Shore, a predictive model was developed by Longwood University’s Institute of Archaeology using a series of environmental attributes, historic cartographic data, and site survey to anticipate site locations and degree of threat. The model has predictive power in environmental settings and the immediate target is anticipated to be the entire Chesapeake Bay. This session will discuss the developed model and present strategies with which to preserve data on the past.

POSTER SESSION

Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)

Uncovering and Exploring the Fragments that Assemble Virginia’s History

We sometimes forget that not all archaeological research takes place in exotic far off places on the other side of the planet. Important archaeological investigations might be just a plane trip, a bus ride, and a bike ride away from the place we call home. Virginia played an integral role in the early development of the United States as a country, and as such, the opportunity to study that which is left out of history books is endless. This session showcases innovative technologies for preserving and presenting archaeological sites to collectively create a cohesive representation of Virginia’s rich heritage. We use different techniques for building a bridge of understanding between archaeologists and the public. Now more than ever, there is an urgent need for public engagement with archaeology to ensure that elements of the past are not lost forever.

PAPERS

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

Time and Tide Wait for No Man: Sea level Rise and the Loss of Archaeological Resources

Normal tidal action, sea level rise, catastrophic storm surge, sheet erosion, growing construction, and deep plowing are threatening numerous prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, particularly along the Atlantic Coast and Chesapeake Bay. As can be seen in the ongoing threat to the very existence of Tangier Island and the encroaching waters at Jamestown Island, sea level

is inundating and destroying remnants of our past. Sea level rise is bad enough as it inundates and erodes shorelines but the resurgent intensity of tropical storms, tornadoes, and hurricanes is taking its toll on increasingly exposed archaeological sites and the landforms which house and protect them. Significantly this impact threatens site from the earliest episodes of Native American occupation to the more recent eras of the history of the Commonwealth. Accordingly, DHR is bringing together various strategies to better understand the full scope of the threat and to combat data loss. Realizing these are only the beginning of needed mobilization, this paper outlines some of the initiatives that are under way.

Bates, Brian, Walter Witschey, Craig Rose and Mary Farrell (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)

The Longwood Vulnerability, Potential, & Condition (VPC) Assessment Method: A Powerful Tool for Making Data-Driven Threatened Resource Management Decisions

Where cultural resources are increasingly threatened by the effects of a changing climate, the old model of preservation in place is no longer sustainable. For resource managers charged with the preservation of our cultural heritage, effective stewardship demands that managers make data-driven decisions to prioritize the deployment of scarce financial resources to the most vulnerable resources. Nowhere in Virginia are the effects of climate change more apparent than along the shoreline of the Chesapeake Bay, and nowhere else is scientifically derived data on those impacts more urgently needed. To generate this data, the Institute of Archaeology developed the Longwood Vulnerability, Potential, and Condition (VPC) Assessment method and applied it to the Hurricane Sandy Shoreline Survey in Lancaster, Northumberland, Middlesex and Mathews Counties. By triangulating the data from site vulnerability to quantify annual shoreline change rates, potential for undocumented resources through predictive modeling of the study area and the observed condition of known sites, the Longwood VPC Assessment method provides resource managers with a powerful tool for making informed, data-driven management decisions about archaeological sites and the level of threat to which each may be subjected.

Bedwell, Hannah (Virginia Commonwealth University)

POSTER: Patterns of Enslavement and Economic Oppression in Central Virginia

I address how anthropologists can identify the patterns and development of slavery and economic oppression through archaeology and the visualization of Virginia enslavement. My focus is on the enslaved people of James Madison's, Montpelier and I will use 3D modeling as a foundation for integrating enhanced visuals. My goal is to present a tangible understanding of the enslaved individuals in relation to the artifacts and history of the archaeological sites. I intend to show a common theme in economic oppression by comparing modern themes in slavery and examining Fraser D. Neiman's synthesis of the evolutionary perspective of slavery, and how little has changed in economic practices.

Blanchard, Brittany (Virginia Commonwealth University)

POSTER: Keys to the Past

Archaeologists have recovered numerous keys ranging in size, shape, and function from different archaeological sites in Virginia and Maryland. These keys come from St. Mary's City, James Madison's Montpelier, George Washington's Ferry Farm and Libbey Prison in Richmond, Virginia. Keys indicate security measures taken to maintain access to objects and control

individuals. The keys I consider range from a humble cabinet key to one that locked slave shackles. Who was permitted access to these keys and why?

Brauckmann, Katie (James Madison University/DATA Investigations, LLC)

A "Hallmark" of Mathews County: Preliminary Report on the Hall Site

The Hall Site is a predominately 18th century site located in Mathews, Virginia, along the East River. Conrad Hall, former President and CEO of Dominion Enterprises, has done extensive research into his family's genealogy and wished to find his family's ancestral home, which he traced to the area in Mathews. Shovel testing and test units were excavated by DATA Investigations, LLC with the goal of determining the time of occupation, the nature of the occupation, and whether or not the site may be Conrad Hall's ancestral home. Answering these key questions would not only add to the archaeological record of Mathews County (there are few sites in Mathews that have been excavated to this degree), but also to the history of the surrounding Middle Peninsula and Chesapeake Bay at large.

Brown, David A., and Thane Harpole (Fairfield Foundation)

One Gram of Brick Means What? The Challenge of Interpreting Diffuse Patterns from Large Scale Survey at Rosewell Plantation (Middle Peninsula State Park)

Since 2012, The Fairfield Foundation has undertaken an archaeological survey of the as-yet undeveloped Middle Peninsula State Park. Situated within the bounds of historic Rosewell Plantation, home of the Page family in Gloucester County, the park lands are largely agricultural field and forest. Initial planning for park development proposed areas of construction associated with road improvements, visitor facilities, and staff housing. The archaeological survey incorporated ASV Certification Students in focused, two-day projects each year, expanding a systematic grid of shovel tests to identify cultural resources in the most sensitive areas. The survey identified several new sites, while dramatically expanding boundaries and occupation periods for previously known sites, confronting us with the challenge of re-interpreting this plantation landscape.

Chapman, Ellen (The College of William and Mary)

Archaeological Sensitivity and Urban Planning in Richmond, Virginia

Since the 2014 baseball stadium debate, the archaeological and historical importance of Virginia's capitol is receiving unprecedented national, regional, and local attention. This has resulted in increased public and governmental pressure to perform excavations within the city, plan interpretive projects, enhance archaeological protections, and educate the public about their shared archaeological resources. All these objectives are currently stymied by the historical and current lack of any cohesive archaeological planning within the city. This research presents a methodology for synthesizing cultural resource management reports, ASV surveys, historic documents, a 1985 planning survey, and environmental data to create sensitivity maps that can be integrated into the city's Master Plan. This model could be used in other American cities to raise awareness of archaeological sensitivity within city government and provide a basis for future city projects and conversations.

**Coughlan, Katelyn M., and Elizabeth Clites Sawyer (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)
"We Gather Together:" Access, Consumption, and Community amongst Monticello's
Enslaved Laborers**

Despite their bonded status, enslaved individuals participated in communal activities by gathering for tea and meals. This paper explores how enslaved residents of Monticello Plantation, particularly members of the Hemings family, took part in these activities. Previous work at Monticello analyzed rim lengths at the household of Elizabeth Hemings, the family matriarch, which exposed a pattern of fashionable tableware and less fashionable tea wares, suggesting an emphasis on communal meals. Using rim lengths of individual sherds, this study examines the different proportions of table and tea forms at Buildings r, s, and t along Mulberry Row. These homes were likely occupied by several of Elizabeth Hemings' children, including John, Critta, and Sally. By incorporating additional sites on Mulberry Row, this paper broadens the discussion of access to goods and their use in communal dining, enhancing our understanding of gatherings among enslaved households at Monticello.

Edwards, Kyle W. (University of Virginia)

Reevaluating the history and use of the "Service Yard" at James Monroe's Highland

At James Monroe's Highland, an area known as the service yard had long been understood and interpreted as the focal point of the plantation landscape, serving as both the main work yard and a dynamic social space. This interpretation was due to its proximity to the alleged plantation house and the presence of several plantation outbuildings that frame its western edge. However, the recent discovery of the original 1799 Monroe House has re-contextualized the service yard within the broader plantation landscape. Furthermore, it has highlighted the need for further archaeological research to better document how this yard functioned during Monroe's ownership and how it was restructured by subsequent plantation owners. Relying on documentary research, architectural analysis, and new archaeological data, this paper attempts to redefine the complex history of the "service yard" as well as interpret its shifting social significance as part of the plantation landscape.

Farrell, Mary (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)

Assessment of Vulnerability: Quantifying the Threat to Cultural Resources Along the Chesapeake Bay

Globally, coastal zones support high population densities that account for approximately 25 percent of industrial production and 50 percent of the world's total population as of the early 2000s. Because of this significant concentration along the world's coasts, movement of shorelines has directly impacted economies and communities around the world dating back several millennia. In response to the severe consequences of erosion and sea-level rise, researchers have developed methods for tracking shoreline movement and, in some cases, predicting future shoreline position. In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy in 2012, the National Park Service and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) turned their attention to the relationship between erosion/sea level rise and cultural resources along the Chesapeake Bay. Following an approach outlined by resource managers in Georgia, the Institute of Archaeology employed a GIS-based method (AMBUR) to quantify the threat posed to archaeological sites along the banks Mathews, Middlesex, Lancaster, and Northumberland Counties. The results provide cultural resource managers at DHR with tools to understand shoreline movement trends, focus resources on highly threatened sites, and create management plans that can mitigate the

impact of inland shoreline movement, thereby salvaging or preserving important cultural resources.

Fesler, Garrett (Alexandria Archaeology and JRIA)

The Legend and Legacy of Ivor Noël Hume as Told by His Colleagues and Friends

This past year we lost Ivor Noel Hume, one of the archaeological giants of our time. Noel Hume's legacy will last many lifetimes. And for those of us lucky enough to be in his orbit, his impact on a personal level has been deep and profound. Most everyone who knew Noel has at least one "Noel story," if not many. In an effort to begin to assess his influence on archaeology, I have collected stories, impressions, and comments about him from Noel's friends and colleagues, those who worked closely with him over the course of his career. Some of the stories are funny—the time a young Nick Lucchetti accidentally drenched Noel with a garden hose—some are more serious—coming to terms with "High heels and low décolletage"—but all are heartfelt and hopefully allow us to gain perspective on this towering figure in the archaeological world.

Gloor, James (ASV), Carol Reynolds (ASV), and Michael Clem (DHR)

A preliminary analysis of ceramic artifacts recovered from Newport House (44NH0507) during the 2017 excavation at the Eastern Shore field school.

This paper presents an analysis of ceramic artifacts obtained during ASV, CBAC, USDA-Forest Service, and VDHR field school held in May of this year. Fifty-three 2.5x2.5-foot test units were excavated, from which 328 ceramic sherds were recovered. These sherds were classified according to type, number, and intra-site distribution. Ceramic sherds were found to group into three distinct clusters across the site. Our analysis indicates distinct spatial variations in periods of occupation that are helping us to better understand the layout and evolution of the site. While the relative paucity of ceramic sherds may impact the accuracy of this determination we feel that the evidence clearly points to some general conclusions that will hold up with further study of the site. Future investigations, including an analysis of other categories of artifacts already recovered as well as more extensive excavation will provide more complete insight into the nature of this important archaeological resource.

Griffin, Isabel (Virginia Commonwealth University)

POSTER: Intersections: When Art and Archaeology Collide

In this age of 3D printing and scanning, where does the archaeological illustrator fit in? In the past, we relied on illustrators to bridge the gap between the past and the public. Now that we have easily accessible virtual replicas, will the need for illustration cease? If not, how will the creation of such illustrations change? This poster presents archaeological case studies including that of the early 17th-century Fort Germanna. I worked with Dr. Eric Larsen of Germanna Archaeology to reconstruct Fort Germanna using SketchUP. Using this 3D modeled reconstruction of the fort, we were able to choose a perspective that best describes the fort for road-side signage and other public purposes.

Guercin, Richard (USDA – Forest Service)

When One Year Only Takes 13 Days: Volunteer Contributions at Eyreville

In May of 2017, the joint ASV/USDA – Passport in Time/Virginia Department of Historic Resources combined field school convened at a 17th Century site near Cheriton, VA. Site

44NH0507, also known as the Eyreville site, drew approximately 60 volunteers from across the nation including Virginia and far flung lands such as Nevada and the Upper Mid-West. During 13 days of excavations the volunteers contributed over a year's work of work. Thanks to their efforts we are beginning to gain a greater understanding of early to mid-17th Century settlement on Virginia's Eastern Shore. This paper will focus on the hard work by all who volunteered over those 13 days.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)

PaleoAmerican Archaeology in Virginia

This illustrated paper presents over ten years of early American research in Virginia and Maryland. It covers 12 pre-Clovis sites, a summary of hundreds of Pleistocene/Early Holocene artifacts, and relies on various professional papers on this topic. It discusses the change over from blade/core technology to biface/core technology around the Younger-Dryas geological event. The paper shows artifacts that have not been seen in the archaeological literature. Several ongoing site investigations are shown showing volunteers. A prehistoric calendar is suggested which argues for a 10,000 years Pleistocene occupation in Virginia which starts with the now famous Cinmar bipoint. There are six sites in the Middle Atlantic area with date around or older than 16,000 years.

Hyche, John (University of Maryland College Park)

Shanties on the Mountainside: A Look at Labor on the Blue Ridge Railroad

From 1850 to 1860, the Blue Ridge Mountains were home to roughly 1,900 Irish laborers as they worked on the construction of the Virginia Central Railroad. Upon its completion, the railroad stretched from Norfolk, Virginia, to the Ohio River. Along the Blue Ridge Mountains, several cuts and tunnels were constructed by the Irish immigrants including the 4,263ft Blue Ridge Tunnel. In 2011, a local non-profit organization, focused on pinpointing the remains of Irish shantytown homes, contacted the University of Maryland to see if an archaeological survey could aid their search. Over the course of two years, archaeological research shed light on the material culture of transient labor and reinforced strong community ties related to the surrounding cultural landscape. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the archaeological evidence collected and determine if the data conclusively points to the existence of shantytowns at the two sites investigated.

Kehoe, Michael K. (President NSVC-ASV), Mark Michael Ludlow (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria), and Marcus Lemasters (Past President NSVC-ASV)

On Finding an Ephemeral Civil War Union Cavalry Position on Clermont Farm in Berryville, Virginia, by the Application of Two Different Metal Detecting Strategies & the Use of Avocational Archaeological Metal Detectorists Working in Conjunction with a Professional Archaeologist.

A Civil War Union Army cavalry picket position was found on a height overlooking an historic road outside of Berryville, Virginia, by the application of two different archaeological metal detecting strategies and through the successful employment of avocational archaeological metal detectorists under the supervision of a professional archaeologist particularly trained in the archaeological use of magnetometers. This project was part of the anticipated comprehensive archaeological assessment of the entire 360 acres of the historic Clermont Farm in Berryville,

Virginia, which is managed by the Clermont Foundation and owned by the Department of Historic Resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia (VDHR). In advance of a Silvopasture project on circa 17 acres, a metal detecting survey was deemed advisable by their Archaeological Advisory Committee. Little was anticipated, the field was distant from the historic house and farm curtilages. Two metal detecting strategies were devised, first a reconnaissance metal detecting survey and secondly a systematic, gridded, metal detecting survey. Avocational archaeological metal detectorists from the Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (NSVC-ASV) conducted the surveys which were planned and supervised in partnership with a professional archaeologist.

Kiser, Taft (Col. Howard MacCord Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)

Locally-Made Clay Tobacco Pipes of the 17th-Century American Colonies

Dan Mouer's 1993 "Chesapeake Creoles" describes local pipes as: "the most intriguing surviving examples of folk art in the early Chesapeake." Since J.C. Harrington reported them in 1951, they have featured in at least four doctoral dissertations and countless other research, most of which has examined the identity of the makers and inspiration for their decorative grammar. Combining with experimental archaeology with comparative research, the author has come to view these pipes as an American Indian tradition which experienced varying degrees of adaptation and appropriation in the European colonies. After the Lost Towns Project found Maryland pipe maker Emanuel Drue, the author's collaborative work with Al Luckenbach identified several other pipe production centers. Their findings included "schools" replicating specific decorative grammars, and demonstrated pipes could reveal otherwise undocumented connections between sites, sometimes hundreds of miles apart.

Klein, Mike, and Kerry Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

Excavation at the Huntley House (44FX1740/029-0117)

Thomson Francis Mason, the mayor of Alexandria, D.C. from 1827-30 and a grandson of George Mason, built the National Register-listed Huntley House around 1825 to use as summer retreat. Huntley (029-0117), the Federal-style manor house flanked by two-story brick pavilions, sits atop a high ridge with extensive views of the surrounding landscape. Associated architecture includes a root cellar, privy, ice house, spring, and a tenant house. During the 1970s, a study by Wrenn (1971) and the NRHP nomination of the Huntley House property indicated that the Huntley tenant house, like the manor house and adjacent structures, was constructed during the early-nineteenth century. In contrast, recent reports cite a circa 1880 construction date for the tenant house, later than the circa 1825–1862 Mason family ownership and the period of National Register significance for the main house and property. None of the previous studies provide specific sources to support the estimated dates. However, Dovetail's 2017 work in and adjacent to the tenant house, primarily the excavation of the builder's trench in the southwest room of the tenant house, indicates the building potentially dates to the Mason family ownership of the Huntley House property.

Knighting, Madelyn (Virginia Commonwealth University)

POSTER: Exhibiting Dietary Patterns of Enslaved People in Virginia through Zooarchaeology

This poster is an exhibition of dietary patterns associated with enslaved contexts from throughout Virginia, including those at Poplar Forest, Montpelier, Mount Vernon, Ferry Farm, and Oak Hill

Plantation. 3D-scanning and 3D-printing of faunal remains associated with enslaved contexts is ongoing by the Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University. These artifacts become helpful teaching tools for the public while also assisting in telling the story of enslaved individuals.

Larsen, Eric L. (The Germanna Foundation)

Renewed Archaeology at the Enchanted Castle/Fort Germanna Site, Orange County, VA

The Germanna Foundation continues in its search for the palisade walls of Alexander Spotswood's 1714 Fort Germanna. With the help of VCU's Field School and several Interns, the Foundation has begun efforts of confirming and better defining this early structure in the Virginia piedmont's settlement. The first season provided us with evidence of where the fort was not and an area of disturbance that hampers attempts at defining the palisade. This second season tested two possible locations for the fort wall. One held a tantalizing "mystery trench." However, it ultimately proved to be (at least in part) a modern utility. Questions still remain. The second test location uncovered the foundations for a previously unknown structure.

Larsen, Eric (Germanna Archaeology)

POSTER: Making Stories Out of Archaeology's Broken Bits: Working with Historic Trades to Build Context

Archaeology attempts to weave together a sense of the past from the broken, discarded and forgotten bits of earlier activities. It's in our best interest to share these stories with as wide an audience as possible. Virginia has a long history of preserving and presenting its past. While there are terrific new technologies with which to connect people to archaeology, we would be well served not to discard and forget older methods. Practitioners of historic trades and even historic reenactors can provide valuable context for public archaeologies. Several case studies using Virginia archaeology and trades exemplify the continued utility of this approach.

Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)

Paleoindian Lifestyles of the Delmarva Coastal Plain: A Deviation from the Normal

Recent research indicates that Paleoindian settlements were focused near the developing Chesapeake Bay circa 13,000 years ago. Though data are currently lacking, these focused settlements, which are located in the uplands near the mouth of the modern bay, imply that estuarine resources may have been of importance during this early period. Excavations and stone tool analyses at a Clovis-era site (44NH233) indicate the possibility of birch bark canoe manufacture. The movement of piedmont-based exotic lithic materials into the coastal plain is extremely limited. Secondary lithic materials, as well as primary coastal plain lithic resources dominate tool assemblages. Collectively, the regional data imply relatively restricted movement patterns, which are analogous to later periods in prehistory. The geoarchaeological record indicates periods of upland erosion augmented by aeolian deposition. These topics will be discussed in the summary presentation.

Ludlow, Mark Michael (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria) and Michael K. Kehoe (President NSVC-ASV)

On Finding Smoke Town, a Late-eighteenth, to Mid-nineteenth Century, Rural Free Black Community Populated in Circa 1791 by Some of the 452 Manumitted Slaves of Robert Carter III: Found with the Application of Multiple Archaeological Metal Detecting

Methodologies and the Use of Avocational Archaeological Metal Detectorists. Below the Historic Elements were Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Prehistoric Elements. “A Hearth Within a Hearth” – better stated: A Prehistoric Fire Ring, In, Under, and Around an Historic Period Chimney and Fireplace Foundation.

Discussed is the finding and initial excavation of a portion of the elusive rural free black community cartographically known as Smoke Town or Leeds Town, situated on the Shenandoah River in Warren County, Virginia. This community was populated by some of the 452 slaves initially manumitted (an estimated 511 ultimately), by Robert Carter III by his Deed of Gift of 1791. Robert Carter III was an affluent grandson of Robert ‘King’ Carter. The Robert Carter III Deed of Gift was the largest single manumission of slaves in America until the American Civil War – An extraordinary event, of which few are aware. The excavated portion of Smoke Town dates from late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, there are prehistoric components, both artefactual and featural, to the excavated site from the Late Archaic, and the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods: In some amazement, an Early Woodland prehistoric hearth was found partially within the historic period fireplace and below the historic period chimney foundation. The physical evidence of the site is introduced and the excavation procedures and results used in the interpretations are presented. Discovery came as the result of two archaeological metal detecting surveys, both reconnaissance and systematic. Excavations illuminate manners in which newly freed slaves of African descent conducted their lives, in contrast to plantation slave lifeways. The Smoke Town project is also the result of a partnership between a professional archaeologist and an avocational group of metal detectorists/archaeologists – The Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (NSVC-ASV), at the request of a group of historically minded concerned local citizens and property owners – The Smoke Town Concerned Citizens Consortium (STCCC).

Macbeth, Adam (Millersville University of Pennsylvania)

Results of the 2017 Excavations to Locate the “Mantion House” at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest

In 1781 Thomas Jefferson escaped capture by the British by traveling to his Bedford County plantation, Poplar Forest. Accompanied by his family and a small retinue of enslaved people, Jefferson stayed at the house of one of the plantation’s white overseer’s. This structure, referred to on maps as the “Mantion House” or “Overseer’s House”, has never been located archaeologically. Using historic map projections the participants of the 2017 Poplar Forest field school sought to locate this 18th century structure. Data was recovered from twenty-six STP’s and seven 5’ by 5’ test units covering a half acre lot. This project aimed to not only locate the structure but also show the daily life and material culture of a possible overseer’s cabin from the late 18th and early 19th century, providing comparative material with enslaved people’s quarters previously excavated at Poplar Forest. The results have provided insight into the depositional history of Poplar Forest and suggest new directions for future research associated with understanding the lives of the plantation’s overseer’s.

Makin, Michael (College of William and Mary)

The Materiality of Feasting: Abbott Zoned Incised Ceramic at the Hatch Site

The Hatch site (44PG51) sits in Prince George County in a marshy area along Powell’s Creek, a tributary of the James River. Archaeological excavations in the 1970s and 80s proved Hatch to

be among the richest Native American sites in the Commonwealth. When examining the abundant archaeological data, it becomes clear that the Hatch site was an important ceremonial center to the people of precolonial Virginia. My research at Hatch focuses on questions about Native American feasting practices and potential links to Abbott Zoned Incised (AZI) ceramics, an elaborately decorated ware found at Hatch and a handful of other sites in the Mid-Atlantic. Pit features at Hatch containing AZI show evidence of ritual activities that included feasting. My research compares the age, size, shape, and artifact content of AZI and non-AZI features to better understand the ceramic's ritual function at Hatch. This paper discusses my analysis of these features which includes radiocarbon dates funded by the ASV's graduate student scholarship.

**McCoy, Curtis, and Mike Klein (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
Prehistoric Archaeological Predictive Model of Fauquier County, Virginia**

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group prepared a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based predictive model for the location of prehistoric sites within Fauquier County, Virginia. The predictive model relied on background research and the environmental attributes of previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within Fauquier County and portions of the surrounding Piedmont counties. The work identified areas amenable to subsurface testing through shovel test pit (STP) survey, rather than investigating the potential for deeply buried resources in different settings. Statistically significant variables determined to correlate with the presence of prehistoric sites included distance from streams, soil quality, and slope. Based on grouped values of the three environmental attributes selected, Fauquier County was divided into areas of high, medium, and low probability for encountering near surface prehistoric archaeological deposits.

**McCustion, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)
Archaeology in the Palm of your Hand: Using Drones and 3D Printing to Bring Fairfield Plantation to Life**

The Fairfield Foundation is using new technology to reimagine public archaeology and historic preservation on Virginia's Middle Peninsula. Using drone-based photogrammetry and 3D printing technology, the organization is working to develop an interactive 3D printed model of Fairfield Plantation, a significant 17th century site in Gloucester, Virginia. By recording and printing each excavated layer at the site individually, archaeologists with the Fairfield Foundation are creating a comprehensive model that not only accurately represents the site, but the process of discovering it. This model brings archaeology from the field to the classroom, and has the potential to inspire new interest in the past by allowing members of the public to view it from an archaeological perspective.

**McIlvoy, Karen E. (Poplar Forest)
"Take heed when ye wash": Laundry and Slavery on a Virginia Plantation**

Before the invention and spread of the modern washing machine, the task of laundry was an arduous process that took days to complete and usually fell to the women of the household. However, despite the ubiquity of their task, enslaved washerwomen generally have been disregarded in the historical study of plantation labor. During the recent reanalysis of the archaeological collection from the Wing of Offices at Poplar Forest, archaeologists have used architectural and archaeological evidence to reassess the long-standing supposition that the third room in the structure was used as a laundry facility. By exploring the historical context and

material traces of washing clothes, archaeology can help develop a better understanding of the role of this oft-overlooked chore in female labor on Southern plantations.

McMillan, Lauren K. (University of Mary Washington)

A Look at "Bookbinder" Pipes in the 17th-century Chesapeake

Locally-made pipes produced in the Chesapeake colonies of Virginia and Maryland have fascinated archaeologists for decades. In this paper, I will investigate the technical side of the production of a specific type of mold-made, local pipes and explore regional trade networks as revealed through their distribution among sites in the Chesapeake. I will mainly focus on the production and distribution of the elaborately decorative pipes known among Chesapeake archaeologists as the "Bookbinder." These Bookbinder pipes are the most widely distributed locally-made material culture found archaeologically from 17th-century Virginia and have been found on sites all over the Chesapeake region, and as far north as Newfoundland, Canada.

Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU) and Kristen Egan (Virginia Commonwealth University)

POSTER: Visualizing Slavery in Virginia and *Encyclopedia Virginia*

The Virtual Curation Laboratory is working with the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities on a collaborative project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to expand the online component of *Encyclopedia Virginia* related to slavery in Virginia. This includes 3D scanned archaeological objects, including models that can be downloaded and integrated into school lesson plans. The junior author is developing a series of painting guides for teachers who chose to use 3D printed replicas in the classroom.

Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU) and Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

POSTER: Exploring Virginia: Using 3D Printing to Present Virginia's Past

At their invitation, the Virtual Curation Laboratory at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) teamed with the Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH) to create an exhibit entitled *Exploring Virginia*. This exhibit drew on over 120 3D printed artifacts from archaeological sites across Virginia as well as a few sites across the globe. VCU students in the inaugural *Visualizing and Exhibiting Anthropology* course taught by the senior author selected the objects to be 3D printed in consultation with the junior author. These students also helped design text to teach museum visitors about the length and diversity of human habitation of Virginia and the Commonwealth's natural setting. How archaeologists approach the past, and how they address complicated issues, such as Virginia's sordid history of enslavement, were themes integrated into the exhibit. During the exhibit's run from September 2015 to June 2017, 93,389 individuals visited the exhibit and learned how archaeologists contribute to our understanding of humanity's place in a changing world. In addition, nearly 27,000 people viewed 360 degree photos of the exhibit on Google Street View, enabling the exhibit to reach a broader audience.

Mehalko, Olivia and Cameron Reuss (Longwood University)

Corncocks in the Campfire: Evidence for Cultivation of *Zea mays* at 44CH62 – The Randy K. Wade Site.

In 20 years of excavation, the Randy K. Wade site (44CH62) has produced indirect evidence of the cultivation of corn (*Zea mays*) in the Late Woodland village. This indirect evidence consists

primarily of corncob impressions on Dan River pottery. In the summer of 2017, an intact hearth was excavated which contained the preserved remains of multiple charred corncobs- the first direct evidence of corn cultivation at this site. The hearth also contained remains of other organic materials such as charred corn kernels, bark, sticks, bone fragments, and acorns. This paper will examine the direct evidence for corn cultivation at the Wade site and how this fits into the broader context of Dan River sites in the southern piedmont of Virginia.

Moore, Elizabeth A. (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

“In somer no place affordeth more plenty of Sturgeon...”: Food procurement at the Great Neck Site

Salvage excavations conducted in 2015 and 2016 at the Great Neck Site (44VB7) were led by the Department of Historic Resources with assistance from the ASV, JMU, VMNH, and many others. These excavations uncovered dozens of features, some lithics, a moderate amount of ceramics, a series of postmolds from a small structure, and a radiocarbon date of A.D. 400, all of which point to a Middle Woodland occupation. Several of the features contained large amounts of shell, resulting in excellent preservation of plant and animal remains. Analysis of the faunal material provides evidence of a diet containing a variety of terrestrial and aquatic species; in particular, large number of fishes and shellfish. This paper will describe the animal resources recovered from these excavations and provide interpretations for diet, environment, and resource exploitation.

Mullin, John (US Army, Fort A.P. Hill) and David N. Fuerst (NPS)

Archaeology Merit Badge Instruction at the 2017 National Scout Jamboree

With support from the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), a team of professional archaeologists from the public and private sectors worked as Archaeology Merit Badge (AMB) counselors at the 2017 National Scout Jamboree. The AMB program allowed Scouts to complete the merit badge by participating in one of 27 two-hour-long sessions held during the 10-day Jamboree. Working as Patrols (groups of about eight Scouts, led by one of the Scouts), Scouts were directed through discussions that included: comparison of archaeology with other fields of study, examples of archaeological sites and information gained from those sites, and hands-on artifact analysis and site interpretation at a simulated archaeological site. Scouts completed their requirements by presenting the results of their artifact and site analyses to groups of Jamboree visitors at the simulated site. The AMB program was a big success with 359 Scouts completing all of the requirements for the merit badge and, as a result, the Boy Scouts of America have invited the SAA to help improve the merit badge requirements and book with recommendations from the 2017 Jamboree AMB program.

Nash, Carole L. (James Madison University)

Re-Thinking Harrisonburg with Archaeology: Preliminary Findings from the Thomas Harrison House

The Thomas Harrison House, constructed by the founder of Harrisonburg in the late 18th century, is one of the oldest standing structures remaining in the city. A stone house with a modified hall and parlor plan, the structure will be restored by the City as a meeting and exhibit space. Archaeological investigations funded by the City were undertaken in May 2017 in the cellar where a large, open hearth and walled spring are evidence of a mixed German and English architectural form. The purpose of the archaeology was to find evidence of the date of

construction, examine the evolution of the structure, gain information on the Harrisons and later households, and develop hypotheses of cellar use. Archival research, coupled with archaeological findings, indicate that the house was a center of commerce moreso than a residence, and was constructed in a prominent location to take advantage of the burgeoning road system of the Shenandoah Valley.

Neuhold, Benjamin (USDA - Forest Service)
Archaeology of the Virginia Wilderness Areas

The archaeology of the Virginia wilderness areas has been neglected due to personnel constraints, being considered low priority, and accessibility issues. Over the course of a few months, pedestrian surveys were conducted in high probability areas in nine of the twenty-four Virginia wildernesses. Most surveys were conducted in a non-invasive manner, relying on what could be found on the surface to minimize the impact to the wilderness areas. Wherever sub-surface verification was deemed necessary, a minimum number of test pits were dug. Some of the wildernesses yielded no cultural resources, yet in others several sites were found. The majority of sites encountered are tied into the Virginia iron industry, with a few prehistoric sites, as well as one farmstead. The information gathered from these surveys could potentially result in ensuring more surveys are conducted in wilderness areas in the future. The information could also potentially be used to help in the establishment of other wilderness areas or to help expand some of the current wilderness boundaries.

Peixotto, Becca (American University)

Peeling Back the Layers of the Dismal Swampscape through 3D Stratigraphic Modelling

Maroons, Native Americans, enslaved laborers, and others occupied the Great Dismal Swamp, an expansive wetland in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina, circa 1607-1863. The Great Dismal Swamp Landscape Study and its Swampscape subproject investigate their lives and the landscapes they created. Shovel testing and excavations during the 2015-2016 field seasons revealed numerous fire pit and postmold features as well as historic period and pre-contact artifacts pointing to extensive use of pockets of dry land in the Swamp by real people over hundreds of years. Of course, these peeks beneath the root mat only give us a small window onto the stratigraphy leaving many questions unanswered about the formation of the islands and their long-term topographic shifts. This paper combines data from low-tech soil probes with the high-tech tools of GIS and 3D modelling to examine the subsurface topography of two recently identified islands in the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. By creating three dimensional visualizations of the stratigraphy observed in a grid of soil probes across the islands, it may be possible to peel back the layers of the islands to better understand their geology, relationship with the surrounding soggy spaces, and interactions with people in the past.

Ptacek, Crystal, and Beatrix Arendt (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)

Excavating Monticello's First Kitchen and South Wing

Archaeologists at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello conducted excavations in the bottom floor of the South Pavilion and part of the South Wing this past winter. Completed in 1770, the South Pavilion is the oldest brick building on the Mountaintop. Jefferson occupied the upper room of this two-story brick building during the construction of the main house, and the lower level served as the main kitchen for forty years. In 1808, enslaved African American laborers dumped

about 1,000 cubic feet of dirt into the Kitchen as part of Jefferson's plan to change the space into a Wash House. This leveling was part of the construction of the South Wing, which also included a Dairy, the Smokehouse, and two heated rooms for enslaved workers. Unfortunately, most Jefferson-period features in the South Wing were destroyed by installation of 20th-century restrooms, but in the fill of the South Pavilion, archaeologists discovered thousands of domestic artifacts. This paper details our recent work and how excavation of these spaces gives us an exciting opportunity to learn about Jefferson's plan for reorganization of his landscape and the enslaved individuals who lived and worked in these spaces.

Rainville, Lynn (Sweet Briar College)

Paupers and Lunatics: Locating the Ruins of Virginian Poor Farms

For over two centuries, rural Virginian communities sponsored "workhouses" or "town farms" that housed a wide range of dependent people. The goal was to provide room and board for individuals who were deemed socially or morally "unworthy" by their peers. Most of these facilities were closed by World War II; today the architectural and archaeological remains are hard to find. In this paper I analyze the material and archival clues that reveal the original distribution of poor farms throughout the Commonwealth. And I conclude with an analysis of the artifactual evidence from the everyday lives of the Overseers of the poor and the inmates of this public institution.

Reynolds, Carol (ASV), James Gloor (ASV), and Michael Clem (DHR)

Looking for Quiyough "the place of gulls" in the 21st Century

In the Summer of 2014, members of the Patawomeck Tribe requested an evaluation of artifacts recovered from a field which they believed may have represented Quiyough, a village identified during John Smith's 1608 voyage exploring the Chesapeake. Based on the artifact assemblage, Michael Clem, of the VDHR and members of the Patawomeck Tribe systematically surface collected the farm field (44ST1164) on Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia. In January 2017, this initial site and a second site (44ST1216) consisting of a wooded ridge lying adjacent to the southwest border of 44ST1164 were investigated with shovel test pits. A total of 325 artifacts were recovered from the two surveys. The majority of artifacts date to the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. While 44ST1164 appears to have been predominantly in use from the Early Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, diagnostic artifacts recovered from 44ST1216 were limited to the early Middle Woodland period. Neither site yielded artifacts that indicate a Late Woodland or Contact Period occupation which leaves us asking; where is Quiyough?

Rhodes, Anna, David A. Brown, Thane Harpole, and Victoria Gum (DATA Investigations LLC)

A Port Town in Conflict and Peace: Gloucester Town and the Forty-Third Year of Increasingly Complex Archaeology at Gloucester Point, Virginia

Gloucester Town was a colonial port town on the York River, with a rich and complex history starting in the 1630s with a tobacco warehouse and the first land grants, the creation of the town in 1680, and encompassing the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Archaeological interest in Gloucester Point largely began in the mid-1970s with the Gloucester County Archaeology Project and large-scale salvage excavations on the campus of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This talk is devoted to looking at the

most recent excavation within the district and what past and future challenges of Gloucester Town can teach us about the history of this complex landscape. Working in advance of the construction of the Consolidated Scientific Research Facility, archaeologists from DATA Investigations uncovered and excavated hundreds of features, providing a detailed glimpse at the patterns of occupation and town layout of early 18th-century Gloucestertown, late 18th-century efforts to clean up and restructure the post-Revolutionary War landscape, and mid-19th-century camp life during Union occupation of Gloucester Point, to name a few. Excavations also revealed an impressive array of domestic and war-related artifacts from the two military occupations which allow us to tell new stories about the individuals and communities that inhabited this complex landscape over time.

Rose, Craig (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)

Assessment of Potential: Predictive Modelling to Determine Shoreline Site Locations

The earliest accounts of regional settlement patterning are found in the writings and illustrations of Virginia's seventeenth century European explorers, such as Capt. John Smith. These descriptions provide a glimpse into what at that time, was a thriving cultural landscape in Eastern Virginia, comprised of numerous Algonquian-speaking tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy. However, by the second half of the seventeenth century, disease and conflicts had decimated native cultures and by the end of the eighteenth century nearly all above-ground evidence of the Late Woodland/Contact period inhabitants had been erased. In the absence of visual evidence of prehistoric settlement locations, predictive models are commonly employed by archaeologists to identify locations with an increased probability of containing archaeological sites. During our investigation of the effects of shoreline migration on coastal archaeological resources, site potential models for Lancaster, Middlesex, and Northumberland Counties were prepared using weights of evidence analysis. For the purposes of this investigation, we attempted to identify locations where prehistoric archaeological sites are likely, or are unlikely, to exist based on eighteen environmental variables found at known site locations. Attributes determined to have a positive correlation, i.e. those that are commonly found at site locations, or negative correlations, those rarely associated with site locations; were then used to develop predictive prehistoric settlement models for the three-county area.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

An Embankment, a Culvert, and a Corduroy Road: Archaeology of the Civil War at Lake Accotink Park

Present-day Lake Accotink Park in Fairfax County witnessed extensive activity during the American Civil War. Recent archaeological investigations in Lake Accotink Park revealed tangible aspects of this Civil War history. Road maintenance exposed a corduroy road. Separately, an original, dry lain, stone masonry culvert was failing to keep up with storm water loads intensified by a century and half of expanding impermeable surfaces. The culvert passed under the former embankment of the strategic Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Archaeological monitoring of the culvert removal resulted in detailed scale drawings of the structure as well as recovery of a limited number of artifacts. Collectively, the data generated by and materials recovered during these investigations offer excellent opportunities for interpreting the Civil War in Fairfax County to the interested public.

Schwartz, Erin S. (The College of William and Mary)

Spaces and Places: An Archaeological Analysis of "Front Yards" at Buffalo Forge

What is a “front yard”? In what ways did antebellum enslaved individuals define and divide space? Where might yards intersect or overlap, and how might we identify such points in the archaeological record? This paper uses recent archaeological and architectural research to explore these questions on the Buffalo Forge iron plantation in Rockbridge County, Virginia. In analyzing artifacts recovered from the “front yards” of two extant slave quarters on the property, this research engages previous scholarship on historic yards, places, and spaces, builds on accomplished archaeological testing, and refines prior understandings of past creations and uses of space at Buffalo Forge. In addition, as part of a broader project aiming to illuminate the enslaved women who worked and lived at Buffalo Forge, this paper examines possibilities for continued research around the property and the surrounding region.

Trickett, Mark A. (The Germanna Foundation)

POSTER: A Series of Small Walls: Digital Humanities, Spotswood’s “Enchanted Castle,” and Virtual Museums

British comedian Eddie Izzard noted that archaeologists always seem to find a “series of small walls.” This statement doesn’t represent the totality of the archaeological record, of course, but it does address a key problem in public archaeology: archaeologists spend their careers visualizing the past from foundations and ‘stains in the ground.’ The public do not necessarily share this ability, so when descendant stakeholders and members of the local community visit the Enchanted Castle/Fort Germanna site (44OR0003), they are presented with a “series of small walls” and sediments of different colors, and are asked to envision what it would have looked like in the past. This presentation explores: (1) how opensource software coupled with the research of Doug Sandford and Kerri Barile can be used to “grow” those small walls into a three-dimensional representation of the Enchanted Castle within its historic landscape thereby bridging this visual gap; and (2) the potential archaeological and digital humanities applications.

Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority)

A Box and Some Rocks: Data Recovery of a Rural Domestic Complex

Patriot Park North, located in the western side of Fairfax County, is a 67-acre park in which the Fairfax County Park Authority is planning to construct a baseball complex. Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB) conducted a comprehensive Phase I and II survey in summer 2016, and began Phase III excavation in Fall 2016. An area in the northeastern section of project area contained artifacts from the late third quarter of the eighteenth century. A large feature, Feature 5, a 25 foot by 10-foot cellar, contained artifacts ranging from black glazed earthenware to green shell-edged pearlware and brass buttons. Other artifacts and features in the vicinity are suggestive of associated outbuildings. With further testing and continued analysis of the artifacts recovered, archaeologists can reconstruct the areas of use within the structure, and shed more light on the inhabitants of Fairfax County in the eighteenth century.

Williams, Martha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
Virginia's "Back Door:" The Albemarle Sound, Pasquotank River, and Dismal Swamp Canal

This overview will explore the maritime history of the Albemarle Sound, emphasizing the role of the Pasquotank River and the Dismal Swamp Canal that provided an early nineteenth century commercial link between northeastern North Carolina and Hampton Roads. The presentation will highlight the ongoing excavations at the River Bridge site (PQR0043), a submerged archeological site on the upper Pasquotank River near the southern end of the canal. Artifacts from the River Bridge collections, which are housed at the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City, will be featured.