



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

78th ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 11-14, 2018



Hampton Inn Winchester North/Conference Center

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

DRAFT PROGRAM

Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests,

Welcome to Winchester and the 78th Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Thank you joining us in the northwestern corner of our state to celebrate Virginia archaeology. Regular participants know the Annual Meeting is always a highlight, and this year's event promises to continue that tradition. The quality of the presentations and camaraderie we enjoy reinforce a core mission of the ASV: to spread archaeological knowledge. We especially welcome our first-time attendees and invite you to join us for other activities throughout the year.



The ASV Annual Meeting always takes place during Virginia Archaeology Month, a program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources that is approaching its 30th anniversary. Raising awareness of archaeological resources with compelling themes and photos, the poster that accompanies Archaeology Month provides catalyst for action. This year's poster promotes the underwater heritage of our rivers and coasts while reminding us of their vulnerability. The Maritime Heritage Chapter was instrumental in assisting with this year's poster, and its members are glad to talk with you about their work. Please take copies of the poster back to your chapters and public libraries or anywhere that the work of this good program will be appreciated.

2018 saw the creation of a new ASV chapter in the Williamsburg area: the Historic Triangle Chapter. We are very pleased to have an active chapter in this part of the state, where so much archaeological work has shaped our understanding of Virginia's past. We look forward to working with the chapter as its membership grows, and we welcome its members to the Annual Meeting.

I want to extend thanks to our host chapters, Northern Shenandoah Valley and Banshee Reeks, for being our boots on the ground. We are especially grateful to Hayden Mathews and Mike Kehoe for their work as Arrangements Chairs. In the months leading up to this event, they scouted the area for field trip opportunities and took care of details at our host hotel. Program Co-Chairs Dr. David Brown and Dr. Stephanie Jacobe joined to organize another grouping of presentations from all corners of the Commonwealth and organized our important Student Paper and Poster Competitions. I also want to acknowledge the constant work of ASV Treasurer, Carl Fischer, who rides herd on all the moving pieces that make up the annual meeting. Please let all of these folks know how much you appreciate their efforts.

Enjoy our meeting and share your experiences with your chapters!

Carole Nash, President

Archeological Society of Virginia Officers

President: Carole L. Nash
(Massanutten Chapter)

Vice-President: Forrest Morgan
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

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(Northern Virginia Chapter)

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Arrangements Chair: Hayden Mathews (Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter)

Mike Kehoe (Northern Shenandoah Valley Chapter)

Program Co-Chairs: Dave Brown (Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Stephanie Jacobe (____ Chapter)

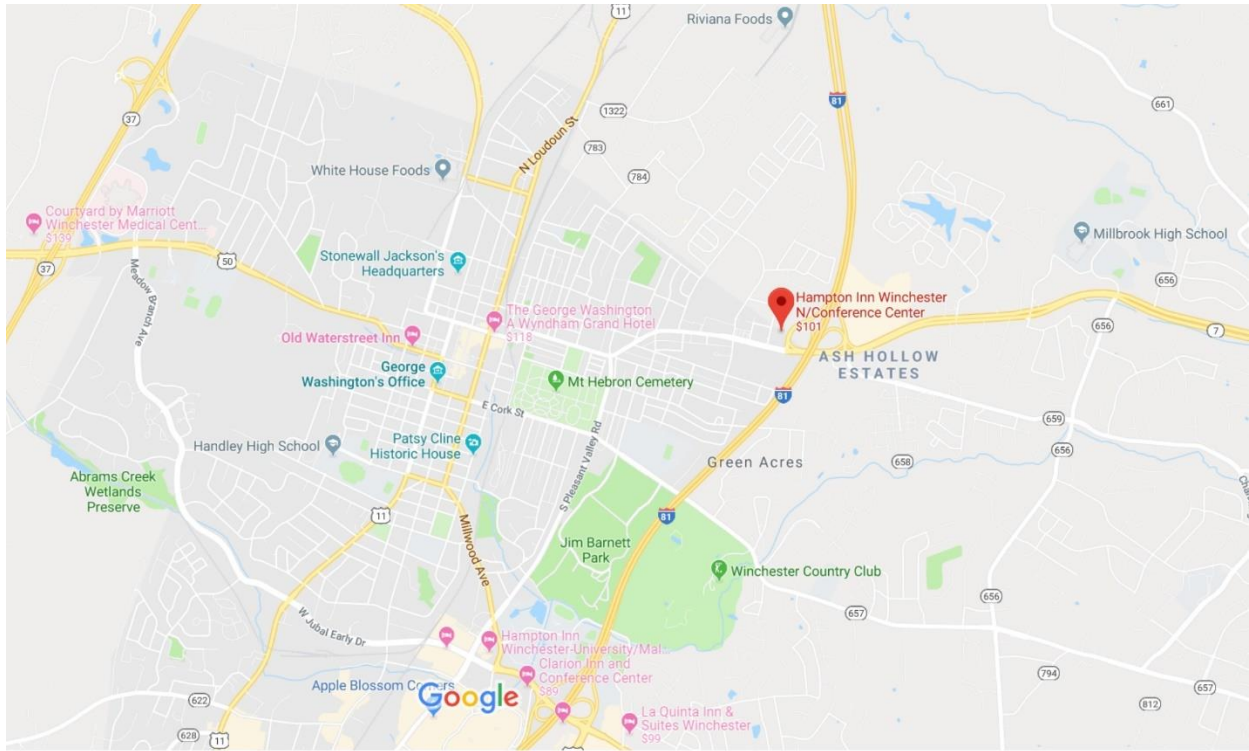
Hotel Logistics (see map on Page 4)

Registration:

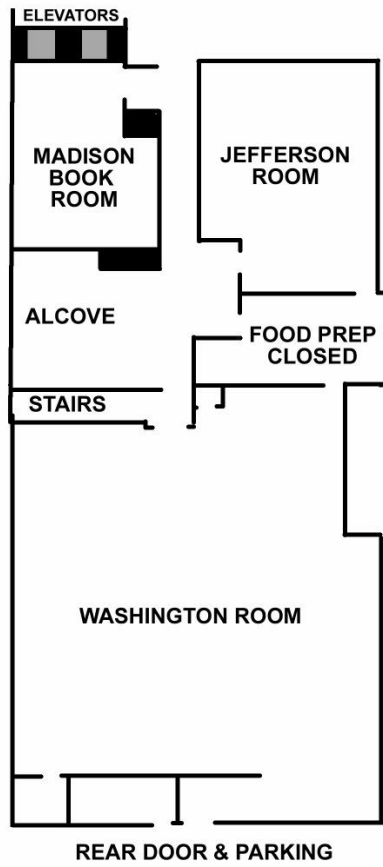
Book Room: Madison Room

Meeting Rooms: Washington Room and Jefferson Room





Map data ©2018 Google 2000 ft



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 *.

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WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA**



DRAFT AGENDA

Thursday evening, October 11, 2018

Room: Washington

7:30 Archaeology, Education, and Outreach Informal Session

Awaiting a new description: (this is last year's text) The Annual Meeting will begin informally on Thursday, October 11 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.

NOTE: For certification students, this will count towards your public outreach hours.

Friday morning, October 12, 2018

Room: Washington

Welcome:

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

Room: Jefferson

Session 1: *Forty Years of Archaeology in Fairfax County: Looking Back and Moving Forward*

Moderator: *Elizabeth Crowell*

- 8:10 – 8:30** Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Archaeology in Fairfax County: A Retrospective and a Roadmap for the Future.
- 8:30 – 8:50** Marciniszyn, Kayla, and Jon Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Collections, Cartography and Context: Organizing Old Data with New Technology
- 8:50 – 9:10** Pettitt, Alisa (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Resurrecting Heritage Sites: Bringing Fairfax County's Past to Life through Augmented and Virtual Realities
- 9:10 – 9:30** Cascardi, Jean (RK&K Cultural Resources)
Reinterpreting a Nineteenth Century Dairy Agricultural Landscape
- 9:30 – 9:50** Sperling, Chris (Fairfax County Park Authority)
What These Ruins Can Say: Deconstruction and Archaeology of an Early-Nineteenth Century Log House in Centreville, Virginia.
- 9:50 – 10:10** Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Further Examination of Colchester's Continuing Mysteries
- 10:10 – 10:30** Mullen, John (Thunderbird Archaeology)
Don't Ignore History: Data Recovery Excavations at a Plantation House in Fairfax County
- 10:30 – 10:50** TBA ()
Discussant
- 10:50 – 11:00** Break

Room:	Jefferson
Session 2:	<i>The Archaeology of the Civil War in Virginia and the Years that Followed</i>
Moderator:	TBA

- 11:00 – 11:20** Kiser, Taft (Col. Howard MacCord Chapter, ASV)
The 'Old Cheesebox' off Jordan's Point, Virginia: U.S.S. Monitor on July 9, 1862
- 11:20 – 11:40** Jolley, Robert (DHR)
Camp Russell: Sheridan's Intended 1864 Winter Encampment in the Shenandoah Valley
- 11:40 – 12:00** Browning, Lyle (Lyle Browning and Assoc.)
Using Initially Sparse Cartographic Information To Portray Demographics

Room:	Washington
Session 3:	<i>The Rappahannock Indigenous Cultural Landscape Project: Archaeological Survey, Collections-Based Research, Oral History, and Documentary Records</i>
Moderator:	Julia King

- 8:10 – 8:30** King, Julia (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
The Rappahannock River Valley Survey
- 8:30 – 8:50** Dye, Catherine (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Preliminary Findings from the Baylor Site (44EX0005)

- 8:50 – 9:10 Nieves, Josue (The College of William & Mary)
***Winner of the 2016 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**
 The Search for Post-Contact Native House Sites Along the Rappahannock River: An Overview of Summer 2018 Excavations at Camden Farm
- 9:10 – 9:30 McMillan, Lauren (University of Mary Washington)
 The Tobacco Pipe Trade in the 17th-century Rappahannock River Valley
- 9:30 – 9:50 Strickland, Scott (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
 Landscapes and Communication in the Rappahannock
- 9:50 – 10:10 Richardson, Chief G. Anne (The Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia)
 The Importance of Traditional Stories and Oral Histories
- 10:10 – 10:30 Lecorchick, Nicholas, Travis Hanson, and Julia King (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
 Archaeological Investigations at the Chief Otho Nelson House of the Rappahannock Tribe
- 10:30 – 10:50 Clem, Michael (DHR)
 Discussant
- 10:50 – 11:00 Break

Room: Washington
Session 4: *The Archaeology of 17th-century Virginia*
Moderator: *TBA*

- 11:00 – 11:20 Rourk, Sierra* (UNC Chapel Hill)
 Encountering the Trees of the English New World: A Look at the Benefits of Wood Charcoal Analysis
- 11:20 – 11:40 Williams, Martha (ASV)
 Safe Haven on Aquia Creek: the Brent Site (44ST130)
- 11:40 – 12:00 O'Meara, Lizzie* (University of Mary Washington)
 The Prevalence of Wine Bottle Seals at Nomini Plantation, Westmoreland County, VA (44WM12)
- 12:00 – 12:20 Rhodes, Anna (The Fairfield Foundation)
 Slow and Steady: A Model for Small-Scale Community-Based Archaeology in Mathews County

12:20 – 1:20 LUNCH

Friday afternoon, October 12, 2018

Room: Washington
Session 5: *1619-2019: The Archaeology of Diversity and Democracy at Jamestown*
Moderator: *TBA*

- 1:20 – 1:40 Givens, David (Jamestowne Rediscovery)
 The Angela Site: Exploring Race and Diversity in Early Jamestown

- 1:40 – 2:00 Chartrand, Bob (Jamestowne Rediscovery)
A Varying Perspective: Applied Surveying and Mapping Methodology in Jamestown's Excavations
- 2:00 – 2:20 Lavin, Michael (Jamestowne Rediscovery)
The Knight's Tomb
- 2:20 – 2:40 Hartley, Mary Anna (Jamestowne Rediscovery)
Three in One: New Archaeological Investigations on the Site of Jamestown's Last Three Churches
- 2:40 – 3:00 Reid, Charde* (The College of William & Mary)
The Place Where Angela Lived: Archaeology, Community, and Commemoration at the "Angela Site" on Jamestown Island, Virginia.

Room: Jefferson

Session 6: The Archaeology of 19th-century Virginia

Moderator: TBA

- 1:20 – 1:40 Reynolds, Carol, and James Gloor (ASV)
A Preliminary Analysis of Ongoing Excavation at Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264), Gloucester County, Virginia
- 1:40 – 2:00 Sawyer, Elizabeth, Allison Mueller, and Craig Kelley (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)
Linking People to Places on Monticello Plantation
- 2:00 – 2:20 Sanford, Doug (University of Mary Washington)
Antebellum Slavery and Slave Housing in the Shenandoah Valley
- 2:20 – 2:40 McIlvoy, Karen (Poplar Forest)
These Walls Can Talk: Recent Research into the Archaeology and Architecture of the Antebellum Tenant Houses at Poplar Forest
- 2:40 – 3:00 McDaid, Chris (Joint Base Langley-Eustis)
Four Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads on Mulberry Island Virginia

Friday afternoon, October 12, 2018

Room: Madison (Bookroom)

POSTER SESSION

- 1:00 – 3:00 Parrow, Emily, and Rebecca Lair (Liberty University)
Around the Hearth: Where Archaeology and Public History Intersect at Mead's Tavern

Council of Virginia Archaeologists Membership Meeting (Eleanor Breen, President)

Room: Washington

3:00 – 5:00 (-ish)

Friday evening, October 12, 2018

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

Shenandoah Valley Consumers and Communities Before and After the American Civil War

In what would become known as the “Breadbasket of the Confederacy,” the creation of plantations and towns transformed the landscape of the lower Shenandoah Valley region throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The American Civil War brought conflict into the midst of these Valley communities, again transforming not only the landscape, but the lives of those who lived there. In this moderated session, we explore these changes, starting with a discussion of findings from recent excavations and historical research at Belle Grove Plantation. Investigations of the enslaved workers at this historic home illustrates elements of the economic development of the Valley, as well as the way slavery came to operate in the region, providing context for the outbreak of War. Moving forward in time, we will focus on the nature of the immediate impact of the Civil War on Valley communities, including initial responses and initiatives towards recovery in the later 19th century.

Room: Washington

- 7:00 – 7:10** **Opening Remarks (Beth Sawyer)**
7:10 – 7:35 **“*Buying Crocks and Making History: Enslaved Consumers and the Development of the Shenandoah Valley*”** Mr. Matthew Greer, *Ph.D Candidate in Anthropology, Syracuse University*
7:35 – 8:00 **“*The Shenandoah Valley After the War*”** Dr. Clarence Geier, *Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, James Madison University*
8:00 – 8:30 **Discussion with Moderator** Dr. Warren Hofstra, *Stewart Bell Professor of History, Shenandoah University*
8:30 – 11:00 **COVA Reception**

Saturday morning, October 13, 2018

Room: Washington

Session 7: The Archaeology of 18th-century Virginia

Moderator: TBA

- 8:00 – 8:20** **Ludlow, Mark Michael (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria), Michael ‘Mike’ Kelly Kehoe (NSVC-ASV), Marcus Lemasters NSVC-ASV, Jane Ailes (Professional Researcher), and Robert ‘Bob’ Stieg (The Clermont Foundation)**
Finding the Thomas Wadlington Store of Circa 1756 and ‘The Old Road of Circa 1740’ on Audley Farm, Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia: An Eighteenth-Century Small Scale Rural Commercial & Agra-Industrial Complex (Formerly a Portion of the Historic Clermont Plantation)
8:20 – 8:40 **O’Neill, Patrick (Northern Virginia Chapter, ASV)**
Archaeology at the Ball-Sellers House

- 8:40 – 9:00** Lewis, Sara (Historic Triangle Chapter, ASV)
Merging Archaeology and Documents to Rewrite the History of a York County Park
- 9:00 – 9:20** Lichtenburger, Randy (Hurt & Proffitt, Inc.), and Dan Pezzoni (Landmark Preservation Associates)
A Colonial Tavern in the Virginia Backcountry: Archaeological and Architectural Findings from the Mead’s Tavern 2018 Field Season
- 9:20 – 9:40** Larsen, Eric (Germanna Foundation)
Letting Fallen Bricks Lie: Germanna Archaeology and Stories of a Less Than “Enchanted Castle”
- 9:40 – 10:00** Brown, David (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)

Room: Jefferson

Session 8: The Archaeology of 20th-century Virginia and Innovative Methods in Archaeological Preservation

Moderator: TBA

- 8:20 – 8:40** Patton, Justin (Prince William County)
Grayson Family Tomb Stabilization Project
- 8:40 – 9:00** McCuiston, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)
Fairfield Rising: Using 3D Technology to Record and Recreate a 17th-Century Plantation
- 9:00 – 9:20** Moore, William (VDOT)
Assessment of National Register-Eligible and National Register-Listed Archaeological Resources within the Richmond District of the Virginia Department of Transportation
- 9:20 – 9:40** Betti, Colleen (UNC Chapel Hill)
"Go Ahead and Erect the Building Themselves": A Preliminary Survey of the Woodville School
- 9:40 – 10:00** Fitzsimons, Chandler* (The College of William & Mary)
20th-Century Community Displacement in Virginia's Historic Triangle: A Brief Overview

Room: Washington

ASV Chapter Presentations

Moderator: ASV President Carole L. Nash

- 10:10 – 10:20** Nansemond (Wayne Edwards)
10:20 – 10:30 Northern Virginia (Patrick O’Neill)
10:30 – 10:40 Eastern Shore (Ed Otter)
10:40 – 10:50 Historic Triangle Chapter (Chris McDaid)
10:50 – 11:00 Upper James River (Carole Nash)
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 MacCord (Ken Tuley)**

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

Saturday afternoon, October 13, 2018



Saturday afternoon field trips: Choose Your Own Adventure. This year, the sponsoring chapters have combed the lower Shenandoah Valley to bring you a variety of field trips to locations with either free or reduced locations. These range from Cedar Creek National Historical Park to George Washington's Headquarters to the Museum of the Shenandoah Valley to Clermont Farm. Be on the lookout for full details as we get closer to the meeting.

Saturday evening, October 13, 2018

Banquet – Washington

6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception

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

Banquet Speaker: Dr. Eleanor Breen (Alexandria Archaeology)
‘Upon an Arc of this Bay:’ The Archaeology of Maritime Alexandria

In 2012, City Council approved a plan to revitalize Alexandria’s historic waterfront. Just as Alexandrians sought to transform their sleepy tobacco town into a prosperous port, so too do today’s residents envision an economically viable and vibrant waterside destination. Because of the unique, 30-year old Archaeology Protection Code requiring excavation prior to certain development projects, Alexandria Archaeology geared up for a period of intensive focus on some of the most historically significant areas within the National Register Old and Historic District. Block by block, project by project, the remains of wharves, warehouses, dwellings, industries,

privies, and of course four ships (at the time of this writing) have begun to emerge from the waterlogged depths at the river's edge. Even as individual features and artifact assemblages, these finds are highly significant, but when taken together along with a wealth of historical documentary data, a maritime cultural landscape is taking form. This presentation offers a tour of the archaeological evidence of the diverse neighborhoods, bustling wharves, and massive land making efforts that characterized the Alexandria seaport at the turn of the eighteenth century.

Dr. Eleanor Breen is a historical archaeologist with two decades experience on sites in the mid-Atlantic region. As City Archaeologist, Eleanor currently directs the renowned public archaeology program that preserves and interprets Alexandria's history. She holds three degrees in Anthropology, a BA from the College of William and Mary, an MA from the University of Massachusetts, Boston, and a PhD from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Most recently, Eleanor partnered with Drs. Barbara Heath and Lori Lee to publish the edited volume, *Material Worlds: Archaeology, Consumption, and the Road to Modernity*. Eleanor lives with her family in a historic neighborhood of Alexandria, Virginia.

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

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: Josue Nieves, 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@gmail.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. This year's student paper competition includes Chandler Fitzsimons (The College of William and Mary), Sierra Rourk (UNC Chapel Hill), Lizzie O'Meara (University of Mary Washington), and Charde Reid (The College of William and Mary).

2018 Student Sponsorship Program: Continuing the ASV's Commitment to Up-and-Coming Archaeologists

We are grateful for those who contributed to the ASV's Student Sponsorship Fund (see list below). With their donations, they have covered the cost of meeting registration and banquet

tickets for student presenters. The ASV is also offering a year's free membership in the organization. In supporting our student presenters, we are creating pathways to the future for Virginia archaeology. Please consider donating to this fund for next year's meeting!

Rich Eilers
Carole Nash
James Tuite
James Gloor
Chris McDaid

Jim Glanville
Sonja Ostrander
Eric Larsen
Dead Guys Books
Mary E. Green

Brad Hatch & Lauren McMillen

Sunday morning, October 14, 2018

Room: Washington

Session 9: Extending Archaeological Research Through Professional-Avocational Partnerships

Moderator: Carole Nash

- 8:00 - 8:20 Barber, Mike (DHR), and Mike Clem (DHR)
Current Excavations at Eyreville (44NH0507), Northampton County, Virginia: The 1682 Brick Structure and Interpretive Opportunities**
- 8:20 - 8:40 Gum, Victoria (DATA Investigations LLC/Fairfield Foundation)
Community Engagement at the Brooks Cemetery (44MT0172)**
- 8:40 - 9:00 Poole, Meredith (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Public Archaeology in an Age of Declining Museum Attendance: Colonial Williamsburg's DIG! Program**
- 9:00 – 9:20 Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)
Making it Happen: Volunteers at VMNH**
- 9:20 – 9:40 Ptacek, Crystal, and Bea Arendt (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)
An Update on Public Outreach Programs at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello**
- 9:40 – 10:00 Reeves, Matt, Terry Brock, and Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier)
Who are we Digging with this Week?: The Joys of Working with Multiple Constituent Groups in Developing a Robust Research Program**
- 10:00 – 10:20 Nash, Carole (James Madison University)
Tidal Creeks and the Cultural Landscape of Late Woodland James River Towns: The View from Kittiewan**

Room: Washington

Session 10: Prehistoric Archaeology in Virginia

Moderator: TBA

- 10:30 - 10:50 Paulos, Judith (George Washington's Mount Vernon)
Historic Dig Exhumes Prehistoric Artifacts**
- 10:50 – 11:10 Makin, Michael (The College of William & Mary)**

**Zone-decorated Pots at the Hatch Site (44PG51): A Late Woodland
Manifestation of an Ancient Tradition**

- 11:10 – 11:30** Glanville, Jim (Wolf Hills Chapter - ASV)
Mississippian Smyth and Washington Counties: The Evidence
- 11:30 – 11:50** Hranicky, Jack (ASV)
Archaeology's Last Twelve Artifacts in Virginia
- 11:50 – 12:10** Howard, Matthew (ASV)
**Great Serpent Mountain Archaeological Site, Hampshire County, West
Virginia 46HM285: Pleistocene Period American Indian Ceremonial site**

Room: Jefferson

Session 11: Topics in Maritime Heritage

Moderator: John Broadwater

- 8:00 - 8:20** Utley, William (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)
Maritime History and Virginia: A Historical Overview
- 8:20 - 8:40** Madden, Mike (USDA-Forest Service), Richard Guercin (USDA-Forest
Service), and Mike Barber (DHR)
**Sea level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and Tidal Erosion: Where have All
the Archaeological Resources Gone?**
- 8:40 - 9:00** Broadwater, John (Sprintsail Enterprises)
A Glimpse into the North Atlantic Coastal Trade: The Schooner Esk, 1888
- 9:00 – 9:20** Hayes, Robert (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV) and John Broadwater
(Sprintsail Enterprises)
**Results of Wood Analysis for the British Schooner Esk, with a Discussion on
Specific Wood Types Used in Nova Scotia Ship Construction**
- 9:20 – 9:40** Hayes, Robert (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)
Establishing a Mid-Atlantic Dugout/Log Canoe Registry
- 9:40 – 10:00** Break
- 10:00 - 10:20** Johnson, Mike () and Rich Eilers ()
A Multi-disciplinary Approach to Locating Capt. John Smith's Tauxenent
- 10:20 – 10:40** Balcom, Bob (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)
A Preliminary Report on an Unidentified Structure at Kittiewan Landing
- 10:40 – 11:00** Nusbaum, Michael (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV), and William
Waldrop (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)
CSS Richmond and the James River Squadron 1865 to Present
- 11:00 – 11:20** Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
**Now You See It; Now you Don't: A Coastal Survey of the Honga River in
Dorchester County, Maryland Twenty-Two Years Later**

Room: Washington

12:10 – 2:00 ASV Board Meeting

Archeological Society of Virginia
2018 Annual Meeting Abstracts

PAPER SESSIONS

Broadwater, John (Sprintsail Enterprises)

Topics in Maritime Heritage

This session will explore current issues and activities relating to Virginia's rich maritime heritage. Developed by ASV's Maritime Heritage Chapter, the session will open with an overview of maritime history and archaeology in Virginia, followed by an important update on the increasing threats to our coastal resources as a result of sea level rise. The remaining papers will highlight chapter projects, including a preliminary survey report on the schooner, *Esk*; the rollout of a chapter initiative, the Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry; a plan for locating Capt. John Smith's *Tauxenent*; preliminary results from a survey of a yet-identified shoreline structure at ASV's *Kittiewan*; and ongoing mapping activities of the Confederate ironclad *CSS Richmond*.

Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Forty Years of Archaeology in Fairfax County: Looking Back and Moving Forward

In 1978, Fairfax County established an archaeological program at the County level. At that time, the Fairfax County History Commission recognized that development in the County was threatening both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. They lobbied the County successfully, which allowed for the hiring of a County archaeologist. Many of the early projects were triage, documenting and saving the archaeological resources, just ahead of the bulldozers. As time went on, County archaeologists have worked on a whole series of prehistoric and historical archaeological projects in the County that have contributed to our understanding of past lifeways. As part of our efforts, archaeologists at the County have enlisted the assistance of members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, including certification students and other volunteer staff to help conduct these studies. As a result, we have been able to identify nearly 4000 archaeological sites in the County. This symposium includes papers on past and future studies and looks at our foundation and how we are building upon it.

Givens, David (Jamestowne Rediscovery)

1619-2019: The Archaeology of Diversity and Democracy at Jamestown

2019 will mark the four-hundredth anniversary of the first representative assembly in the western hemisphere and the arrival of the first Africans in mainland English America. In July of 1619, Virginia's first General Assembly was met in the parish church at Jamestown. Nearly a month later, over two dozen Angolans were forcibly transported to Virginia and were bought and distributed amongst the early plantations, including landowners at Jamestown. Ongoing archaeological excavations are examining the remains of the 1617 church and the site where one of the first Africans lived, contextualizing lost landscapes of both events. This session will present some of the findings from this new research highlighting the events of 1619 and examine Jamestown's colonial entanglement.

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

The Rappahannock Indigenous Cultural Landscape Project: Archaeological Survey, Collections-Based Research, Oral History, and Documentary Records

Despite a rich Native history, the Rappahannock River valley remains relatively undocumented, especially when compared with other river valleys on the Chesapeake's western shore. The Rappahannock Indigenous Cultural Landscape Project is using archaeological survey, artifacts found in private and public collections, oral histories, and historical documents to develop a framework for refining and expanding the history of the Rappahannock Indians, in the deep and recent past. The papers in this session describe some of the preliminary findings from the project's first field season.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University) (Chair)

Extending Archaeological Research Through Professional-Avocational Partnerships

Once only the purview of universities, archaeological field programs and laboratories in Virginia are being opened to members of the public with an interest in our practice. Following the old tradition of training students in archaeological method and theory, the multi-generational work environments characteristic of these settings uniquely match the enthusiasm of youth with the experience of the long-lived. While having a trained workforce at the ready has allowed field and laboratory research to proceed at a more rapid rate, another result of the collaborative process is the extension of archaeological research into new, promising areas that derive, in part, from the participants' interests and commitment. Presenters in this session will provide examples of the impacts of public participation on the research questions and methods that enrich Virginia archaeology today.

POSTERS

Parrow, Emily, and Rebecca Lair (Liberty University)

Around the Hearth: Where Archaeology and Public History Intersect at Mead's Tavern

For the public historian, a historic structure's functional evolution invites the study and interpretation of related eras, events, and figures. Similarly, archaeological contributions provide tangible evidence of a site's changing use. Together, these two sub-fields allow for the placement of a site into a more complete historical context. Abundant archaeological evidence at Mead's Tavern in New London, Virginia not only speaks to the structure's changing purposes, but prompts a conversation about how best to interpret this evolution and share its story with the public at large. This idea is evidenced in the tavern's newly-excavated basement, where 18th-Century domestic artifacts and features reveal that the space, previously assumed to be primarily used for storage, almost certainly acted as a place where people lived and worked, perhaps including enslaved people. Thus, archaeology can make significant contributions to a deeper understanding of underrepresented aspects of history. Mead's Tavern itself exists as a material testament to the effects of broad changes in American history on rural Virginia and proves that historic sites, no matter how relatively obscure, hold the key to a comprehensive appreciation of history. At Mead's Tavern, this prompts archaeologists and public historians alike to reconsider how unexpected discoveries change the direction and goal of the site's interpretation and invite further exploration into its fascinating story.

PAPERS

Balcom, Bob (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)

A Preliminary Report on an Unidentified Structure at Kittiewan Landing

An unknown structure, on ASV property adjacent to the shoreline of Kittiewan Creek was noted by several ASV members during low tides. It lies near the site of a recent ASV excavation (44CC0404). Dr. Broadwater was contacted about the structure and assembled a team composed of volunteers from the Maritime Chapter of the ASV to explore it with professional oversight. A survey plan for the site was made and methodology and equipment needs were defined. The plans were based primarily on April/2018 photos of the structure at low tide. The photos showed at least two notched longitudinal timbers with spikes and eroded remains of cross timbers held by spikes. On site analysis began June 12/2018 after steady rains and higher than normal tides. Work commenced on the 13th of June. One part of the team cleaned the site of debris and suited up to get in the water for measurements while the “land team” mapped the site in order to record N end and submerged S end position and dimensions via trilateration. The dive team’s preliminary assessments found several more modern objects at NW corner of site, thought not to be affiliated with the structure. Preliminary sketches were drawn by two of the team’s divers. They both showed the main longitudinal Timber (A) and another timber running parallel to it. Also, a profile view of Timber A showed an iron flat bar apparently supporting the Timber. The dimensions of the iron brackets were recorded. Additionally, the iron flat bar appears to curve at its offshore end. The site was revisited within a week of the initial assessment by one of our team who made measurements and took overlapping photos at a more favorable tide. From multiple sketches, a composite sketch was done of the exposed elements. Preliminary assessment shows some elements of a watercraft including cross frames and iron fastened along the bottom. However, it does not fill other criteria for being a watercraft; particularly it lacks the structure for a scow and appears to be flat. Future plans include assessment of all photos; attempt at drone surveillance of site, return to site in Fall/Winter (when less vegetation present) and further evaluation at extreme low tides. The goals are to complete reconnaissance level documentation of the structure, prepare a final measured drawing, and provide a description and interpretation of the site.

Barber, Mike (DHR), and Mike Clem (DHR)

Current Excavations at Eyreville (44NH0507), Northampton County, Virginia: The 1682 Brick Structure and Interpretive Opportunities

One of the foci of the 2018 Spring Field School at the Eyreville Site was a 17th century brick foundation, the corners of which were isolated the previous season. Thinking a simple structure and a simple task to uncover and interpret, the foundation and associated cellar provided many surprises and competing hypotheses. For example, how does this structure interface with the 1698 inventory, which lists an “Old House” and a “New House?” Is this the old house, the new house, or some combination of the two? Why is the bulkhead entrance on the seaside and what does the cellar’s slate floor indicate? Using the earlier 1636 structure, the 1682 brick house, and the material culture, DHR is planning to use the site as the lynchpin for an interpretive theme of cultural inclusion beginning in the 17th century.

Betti, Colleen (UNC Chapel Hill)

"Go Ahead and Erect the Building Themselves": A Preliminary Survey of the Woodville School

The Woodville Rosenwald School in Gloucester County was built in 1923 on the site of an earlier school and was in session until 1938. Rosenwald Schools were built using a combination of funds from the Rosenwald Foundation, school boards, and local communities to build better schools for African American children across the American South. During the summer of 2018, 64 shovel tests were dug across the site and historical research into the locations of schools in Gloucester County was conducted. As of 2018, this is only the second Rosenwald School in the country to be excavated. This paper presents the results of this survey along with contextualizing Woodville within the larger school landscape of Gloucester County.

Broadwater, John (Sprintsail Enterprises)

A Glimpse into the North Atlantic Coastal Trade: The Schooner Esk, 1888

The 148-ton schooner Esk was bound from Maracaibo, Venezuela to Providence, Rhode Island, when it ran aground on September 7, 1888, about two miles south of the Paramore's Beach Lifesaving Station. The crew of seven was rescued but the ship began breaking up almost immediately and was declared a total loss, along with its cargo of dyewood. The wreck has covered and uncovered numerous times over the years and has been smashed and broken in into pieces by countless storms. The wreck, in at least two sections, lies on Parramore Island, which is owned by The Nature Conservancy. On November 14, 2017, an all-volunteer team from the ASV Maritime Heritage Chapter conducted a survey of the remains of a shipwreck believed to be the Esk. The team made overlapping digital images of the bow and disarticulated hull section and also recorded digital video. Several trenches were dug within the bow in order to expose frames and permit the recording of profiles along the hull, but they quickly filled with water and sand. One profile was recorded across the port side but limited time and high water made prevented the recording of further profiles. The arrangement of heavy longitudinal timbers inside the bow was complex, requiring quite a bit of time to document. The team recorded most of the major hull components and fasteners, along with a series of iron support knees. On November 20, another one-day survey was conducted, employing a laser line scanner operated by Longwood University. The combined data have made it possible to create an accurate picture of the Esk and its role in the North Atlantic coastal trade.

Brown, David (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.

Browning, Lyle (Lyle Browning and Assoc.)

Using Initially Sparse Cartographic Information to Portray Demographics

Using the J. F. Gilmer Civil War county maps combined with USGS 15' Quad Sheets and US Decennial Census Tabulations to arrive at approximations of where target populations lived is the focus of this paper. Combining separate data sources with slave schedules, decennial census tabulations and placing them onto earlier 20th century USGS quadrangle sheets, it is possible to map out where population concentrations existed in the past. Parsing the information shows classes of data mappable in relation to one another and by extension to the unmapped groups. A Cumberland County, Va case study illustrates the potential.

Cascardi, Jean (RK&K Cultural Resources)

Reinterpreting a Nineteenth Century Dairy Agricultural Landscape

Site 44FX0543, located in western Fairfax County at Ellanor C. Lawrence Park in the Piedmont physiographic region of Virginia, has had a long-debated function by archaeologists and historians. A problematic interpretation of site function as an enslaved African American dwelling dating to an unknown temporal period of ownership was the result of misinterpretation of landscape, previous archaeological investigations, and the likely misinformation gained through second-hand oral histories of the park. Research conducted in 2017 challenged previous site interpretations through background research, primary documentary sources, previous artifact assemblages, and new artifact collections to conclude that the building did not serve as an enslaved laborers dwelling. In addition, the 2017 archaeological study argues that the Machen family built the structure in the third quarter of the nineteenth century as a feeding house to support their growing dairy agricultural operation.

Chartrand, Bob (Jamestowne Rediscovery)

A Varying Perspective: Applied Surveying and Mapping Methodology in Jamestown's Excavations

The ongoing excavations in Jamestown's memorial church have entailed several advanced techniques. The archaeological team has utilized drone-based aerial imagery, total-station digital mapping, GIS based photogrammetry, and non-invasive geophysical methods to record the lost 17th-century landscapes. This presentation summarizes the applications of technology to advance and enhance the team's capability of collecting and interpreting spatial information.

Crowell, Elizabeth (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Archaeology in Fairfax County: A Retrospective and a Roadmap for the Future.

In 1978, Fairfax County established an archaeological program at the County level. At that time, the Fairfax County History Commission recognized that development in the County was threatening both prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. They lobbied the County successfully, which allowed for the hiring of a County archaeologist. Beginning in the 19th century, archaeology had been undertaken in the County by archaeologists from the Smithsonian, avocational archaeologists, Virginia Research Center for Archaeology staff, university professors, and other archaeologists. The Fairfax County Park Authority hired its own staff archaeologists in 1987, and in 1996, both groups came under the administration of the Park Authority. Archaeologists in the County worked with members of the ASV, including certification students and with other volunteer staff. The formation of the County program

allowed for nearly 4000 of sites to be identified. Most recently, we have been working on the upgrade and reanalysis of archaeological collections. The adoption of emerging technologies in combination with information from old collections has allowed us to refine the interpretation of certain sites. In addition, we have used these technologies to interpret newly discovered sites. This, in combination with, our planning processes, provide guidance for future archaeology in the county.

**Dye, Catherine (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
Preliminary Findings from the Baylor Site (44EX0005)**

The Baylor site (44EX0005) is a late 17th-century Native site located on the south side of the Rappahannock River along Portobago Bay in Essex County. This summer, shovel test pits and test units were excavated at the site as a part of the ongoing Rappahannock Indigenous Cultural Landscape project. This presentation discusses preliminary findings from the work.

**Fitzsimons, Chandler* (The College of William & Mary)
20th-Century Community Displacement in Virginia's Historic Triangle: A Brief Overview**
During the 20th century, a number of African American communities were displaced throughout Virginia's Historic Triangle—roughly defined as the area around Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown. Displacements of these communities largely took place to make way for institutions such as parks, military facilities, and tourist destinations. This paper will provide an overview of the phenomenon of 20th century displacement in the Historic Triangle, including specific case studies, and discuss past and present archaeological, archival, and artistic work on these sites.

**Givens, David (Jamestowne Rediscovery)
The Angela Site: Exploring Race and Diversity in Early Jamestown**
While many would recognize Jamestown's historical figures such as John Smith and Pocahontas, few know of "Angela" and the "twenty and odd" Africans who arrived in the English colony in 1619. The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park is excavating the site where one of the first Africans who arrived and lived in the colonial town. Although records are sparse, the current archaeology builds on nearly a century of excavations on the site adding the complex narrative of colonial entanglement in early Virginia.

**Glanville, Jim (Wolf Hills Chapter - ASV)
Mississippian Smyth and Washington Counties: The Evidence**
Virginia's Smyth and Washington Counties have yielded vast quantities of Mississippian Period Indian goods — mostly from flood plains and caves. Almost all of this material went into the private holdings of Indian relic collectors. This presentation shows images of much of that material drawn from the author's personal photographs taken during visits to private collections, from the relic collectors literature, and from contemporary newspaper accounts. In aggregate, the evidence is overwhelming.

**Gum, Victoria (DATA Investigations LLC/Fairfield Foundation)
Community Engagement at the Brooks Cemetery (44MT0172)**
For years, DATA Investigations, LLC, and the Fairfield Foundation have built a strong presence engaging communities in Eastern Virginia with a variety of archaeological and preservation

activities. One recent event was an especially resounding success. With the help of a grant from the DHR's Threatened Sites program, DATA Investigations and the Fairfield Foundation hosted a community event to clean up the neglected Brooks cemetery (44MT0172) in Mathews County. Over 160 volunteer hours were donated during this event, over 4,000 square feet of the cemetery was cleared of brush, and several gravestones were relocated. This paper will discuss the success of this clean-up as a community event, the documentation it made possible, and the archaeological testing that provided more insight into the history of the site.

Hartley, Mary Anna (Jamestowne Rediscovery)

Three in One: New Archaeological Investigations on the Site of Jamestown's Last Three Churches

In the 1890s, the women of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities conducted excavations around the Jamestown church tower and churchyard. Their excavation records describe foundations, tile and brick floors, tombstones, and burials associated with three churches. Jamestown Rediscovery's recent excavations focus primarily on the 1617 Church, the site of the first General Assembly meeting in 1619. Modern archaeological methods, new analysis of the building fabrics, and the putative discovery of the burial of an early Governor are providing evidence to produce a new interpretation of this earliest church and the subsequent iterations.

Hayes, Robert (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)

Establishing a Mid-Atlantic Dugout/Log Canoe Registry

The practical and economic importance of dugout and log canoes for Native Americans and European settlers in North America is well established. Canoes were constructed and fashioned based on their intended use. In some instances, such as in North Carolina and Florida, the discovery of large caches of canoes has indicated the presence of long-term settlements and major centers of commerce. At the current time there is no established, consolidated Mid-Atlantic dugout/log canoe registry. State-specific documentation of dugout/log canoe finds exist in varying degrees, either in spreadsheet form or embedded in a larger state archaeology database. Dugout/log canoe documentation has also been found as part of student theses, dissertations, and with museum collections. Many discoveries remain undocumented, with recovered canoes existing as private collections (individual and organization) or displayed in businesses. Discovered canoes are in various degrees of deterioration, with recovered canoes requiring extensive restoration efforts. In December 2017 the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia launched a project to establish a Mid-Atlantic Dugout/Log Canoe Registry, with the primary goal of establishing a centralized, uniform and accessible data registry to allow for a comparative study of dugout/log canoe discoveries in Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. Additional goals include standardizing canoe terminology and data collection efforts, and providing a resource for prioritizing data needs and recovery/restoration efforts. Registry development will be coordinated with state agencies, museums, and private collectors. This presentation will discuss the status of registry efforts since December 2017 to include: project goals (short and long term); registry development and centralization concepts; status of coordination efforts; identification of data needed for comparative study; current status of data form development and access; and barriers that must be overcome to make the registry a reality.

Hayes, Robert (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV) and John Broadwater (Spritsail Enterprises)

Results of Wood Analysis for the British Schooner Esk, with a Discussion on Specific Wood Types Used in Nova Scotia Ship Construction

On September 7, 1888 the 148-ton British schooner, Esk, ran aground on the ocean side of Parramore Island, VA, approximately two miles south of the Lifesaving Station. At the time of the grounding the schooner was documented to be carrying a cargo of dyewood bound for Rhode Island. On November 15, 2017 a six-member team of the Maritime Heritage Chapter (MHC) of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted an initial one-day survey of ship remnants and structures believed to be the Esk exposed just above the mean water line, two miles south of the north end of Parramore Island. A follow-up laser line survey of the wreckage was conducted on November 20, 2017 by Longwood University's Institute of Archaeology with assistance provided by the MHC. During these surveys, preliminary wood samples were collected for the purpose of identifying the wood species used in the construction of the vessel. Sample results indicate that larch (*Larix* sp.) and spruce (*Picea* sp) were used in the vessel construction.

Historical information indicates that the Esk was likely constructed in a Lunenburg, Nova Scotia shipyard. This presentation will discuss the wood sample collection, analysis efforts/results, and the historical use of *Larix* sp. and *Picea* sp. in Nova Scotia ship construction. The presentation will also discuss additional wood analysis studies that should be considered a part of the overall research on the ship remains when exposed on the Parramore Island beach.

Howard, Matthew (ASV)

**Great Serpent Mountain Archaeological Site, Hampshire County, West Virginia
46HM285: Pleistocene Period American Indian Ceremonial site**

The Great Serpent Mountain Archaeological Site is comprised of a thirty acre Ceremonial site owned by Mr. Howard. However, the entire complex extends over a five mile area that encompasses three mountain ridges. On the thirty acre Ceremonial site there are twenty four ground cairns, six base stone cairns, one Serpent wall effigy that is ninety two yards long, six feet tall and has a tail and head of a rattle snake. In front of the head of the Serpent is an circular rock pile effigy of the Sun. There is also a "standing stone" that connects the head to the body of the Serpent. On this "standing stone" there is a petroglyph. There are also six split stones. Some of which have been intentionally plugged with smaller rocks. Two of the split stones act as pointer stones. One for the Winter Solstice event and one for the Summer Solstice event. Another of the double split stones act as a ancient time keeper rock for solar noon indicator. This site contains over a dozen petroglyphs, pictographs and outline glyphs of lions, bears, fish, mastodons, serpents, and humans. There are also several carved altar rocks with small carved effigies of animals left as gifts.

Hranicky, Jack (ASV)

Archaeology's Last Twelve Artifacts in Virginia

This illustrated paper presents 12 absolutely eloquent prehistoric artifacts that have been found in Virginia over the last hundred years. They were selected from the author's 50-years of artifact studies. These artifacts are basically unpublished and rarely seen by the archaeological community. With the effort of the author, most of the presented artifacts are now under memorandum of agreement to enter the public domain. Hopefully, they will be displayed so that the general public can see the outstanding workmanship that went into the ancient manufacture

of the artifacts. A discussion of each's ceremonial or high-level societal significance is presented. These artifacts represent a sample of the various technological class/types of artifacts that are found in prehistoric Virginia. As most of the artifacts are unique, high-quality forms, their importance to become part of Virginia's heritage cannot be overly emphasized in this paper. The artifacts range from an axe, to a Clovis, to an ivory sculpture, Cinmar, and others. And since field surveys are a thing of the past in non-contract archaeology, finding more unique artifacts is probably a rare event. Thus, these artifacts may be Virginia's last "best" twelve to go into the public domain.

Johnson, Mike () and Rich Eilers ()

A Multi-disciplinary Approach to Locating Capt. John Smith's Tauxenent

Captain John Smith's 1612 map of the Chesapeake indicates that the Tauxenent "King's House" should be located on the west side of Mason Neck in southern Fairfax County. It and other contact sites have been one of the top two research goals in Fairfax County's archeology program for almost 40 years. For much of that time the prevailing wisdom was that the site was still on dry land. In fact the Hartwell site (44FX 1847) was initially hoped to be Tauxenent. Fairfax County extensively excavated the partially submerged, stratified Hartwell site shell midden and other areas of the site in the late 1980s. The results of that work showed Hartwell not likely to be Tauxenent. This presentation offers hypothetical 30,000 years of geological processes coupled with 17th and 18th century historical documentation to support an alternative working hypothesis that Tauxenent is now submerged in Belmont Bay, adjacent to Mason Neck. The authors will present a research design as a model for assessing that working hypothesis.

Jolley, Robert (DHR)

Camp Russell: Sheridan's Intended 1864 Winter Encampment in the Shenandoah Valley

Preliminary investigations of a large, fortified Union winter encampment in the Shenandoah Valley is beginning to yield information on site structure, material culture and interaction between soldiers and civilians. The encampment complex encompasses three different Corps consisting of over 150 regiments and stretches for almost five miles. Preliminary survey and historical research indicate differences in the construction of earthworks between different Corps and different types of camp architecture albeit the site was occupied during a short period of time by the same army.

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

The Rappahannock River Valley Survey

This paper introduces the Rappahannock River valley survey, a project focused on assembling archaeological evidence through field and collections-based research as well as documentary and oral history in an effort to trace Native history in the river valley from ca. 200-1800 CE. With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Park Service, the project is affirming oral histories, assessing earlier archaeological findings, and generating an extraordinary database for addressing new questions about the Rappahannock Indians and their history in the deep and recent past.

Kiser, Taft (Col. Howard MacCord Chapter, ASV)

The ‘Old Cheesebox’ off Jordan’s Point, Virginia: U.S.S. Monitor on July 9, 1862

John Erickson’s Monitor, with a round turret on a low deck, spent three months up the James River in the Peninsula Campaign. After the Seven Days Battles, she typically sat off Jordan’s Point, and she was there on one of the most important days in U.S. history, July 9, 1862. The day Abraham Lincoln began writing the Emancipation Proclamation, the Monitors were jolted out of bed by a surprise visit from the President. After Lincoln’s departure, James Gibson appeared and took the only known photos of Monitor. This paper examines his eight glass negatives and analyzes their evidence.

Larsen, Eric (Germanna Foundation)

Letting Fallen Bricks Lie: Germanna Archaeology and Stories of a Less Than “Enchanted Castle”

Continued efforts to find remains of the palisade wall for the 1714 Fort Germanna have turned up additional evidence of Alexander Spotswood’s 1720s Germanna mansion (“The Enchanted Castle”). Evidence from this structure provides new insights into its architecture and Spotswood’s desire to inhabit the Virginia Colonial frontier. But there are also clear stories of destruction, ruin, and fading from memory. Germanna Archaeology feels called to re-conceptualize the Enchanted Castle and make it understandable to visitors. At the same time, the ruinous state is very much part of the buildings story and significance.

Lavin, Michael (Jamestowne Rediscovery)

The Knight’s Tomb

In 1901, archaeologists excavating the 1617 Jamestown church uncovered a large, black ledger stone engraved with the silhouette of knight in armor. The stone held evidence for once having monumental brasses inscribed with the deceased’s identity, coat of arms, and death date, yet these have never been recovered. Now, over a century after its discovery, recent archaeological investigations and research have revealed new clues confirming the identity of this interred individual. This paper outlines the research developed from this public conservation, restoration, and exhibition project, and reveals how central the entombed was to the direction that democracy, diversity, and race took in English America. As the earliest known ledger stone in America, the Knight’s Tomb provides tangible connections to the country’s first representative government, the development of racial slavery, and shifts in English-Virginia Indian relations as Jamestown evolved from Fort to Port.

Lecorchick, Nicholas, Travis Hanson, and Julia King (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)
Archaeological Investigations at the Chief Otho Nelson House of the Rappahannock Tribe

The Chief Otho Nelson House is the 20th-century home of two Rappahannock Indian chiefs (father, then son) and the childhood home of a third (granddaughter). Now a standing ruin this house contained a school for Rappahannock children, served as the center of Rappahannock governance from the 1920s through the 1980s, and was the center of the Rappahannock struggle to preserve its identity in the face of Jim Crow laws and Virginia’s Racial Integrity Act of 1924. During the Spring of 2018, archaeologists from St. Mary’s College of Maryland undertook archaeological investigations at the Chief Nelson House as part of an effort to nominate the house to the National Register of Historic Places. In this paper we discuss the results of the

archaeological investigation and the importance of the site within Rappahannock and Virginia history.

Lewis, Sara (Historic Triangle Chapter, ASV)

Merging Archaeology and Documents to Rewrite the History of a York County Park

In 1976, a 500-acre neck of land was given to York County. Surveyors found prehistoric and 17th- through 19th- century sites there. A report to county planners mentions the 1782 Desandrouin map of the Williamsburg area where ten structures were noted on the soon-to-be park property. The label “New Quarter” appears on the historic map across a creek from them. Since the prominent Burwell family once owned the surrounding land, planners named the new county property New Quarter Park. In 2006, 2007, and 2010, 2-hour programs for the public were presented at the park by an archaeologist during archaeology month. Ceramics, metal, glass, and architectural materials excavated suggested primary use of the site in the first quarter to half of the 18th century. Beginning in 2013, the Fairfield Foundation held twice-yearly 2 and 3-day public archaeology programs at the site. It was rich with artifacts and features dating to the earliest days of European settlement on the York River, not to mention earlier occupations by Virginia Indians. In the fall of 2015, the cellar of a substantial brick dwelling with plaster walls was found. I started piecing together land patents and York County records to discover the property’s colonial occupants. Robert Booth stood out as the 1652 grantee of 400 acres on a neck of land on Queen’s Creek. His descendants paid quit rents on the property through 1777. In this presentation, I will discuss key documents that substantiate new interpretation and will show a variety of artifacts related to the Booth-Armistead occupancy. The property wasn’t acquired by Nathaniel Burwell of Carter’s Grove until 1777 and he collected rents from white and free black (mulatto) tenants. During the same period as our park archaeology programs, Navy archaeologists working on neighboring Cheatham Annex found Burwell’s New Quarter right where Desandrouins map said it would be, across a creek and wide wetland from the county park. The merger of archaeology and documentary research adds to our understand of the life of ordinary people – small European-American farmers, professionals, and tradespeople; indentured and enslaved people; and free African-Americans – living between the Historic Triangle’s more storied cities and prominent citizens.

Lichtenburger, Randy (Hurt & Proffitt, Inc.), and Dan Pezzoni (Landmark Preservation Associates)

A Colonial Tavern in the Virginia Backcountry: Archaeological and Architectural Findings from the Mead’s Tavern 2018 Field Season

Mead’s Tavern, a 1763 building in the Campbell County community of New London, is undergoing intensive archaeological and architectural investigation ahead of a planned restoration by Liberty University. Archaeologists studying the tavern’s basement have uncovered evidence of a colonial-era hearth and extensive floor deposits containing domestic artifacts. These findings paint a vastly different picture of this now cramped and dingy space. Mead’s Tavern also affords an opportunity to study the building that goes with the archaeology. Careful examination of revealed structure in the “piano room,” a main first-floor space, and various attic spaces has provided insights into the construction, use, and evolution of the building.

**Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
Now You See It; Now you Don't: A Coastal Survey of the Honga River in Dorchester
County, Maryland Twenty-Two Years Later**

Between 1994 and 1996, a coastal shoreline survey was conducted within the Honga River; a small tributary of the Chesapeake Bay encompassing 91 linear miles of coastline. During this survey, 36 archaeological sites were located and documented. In 2018, the same watershed was resurveyed. Of the 36 previously documented sites; 8 (22%) have been destroyed as a result of erosion. Continued shoreline erosion over the ensuing two decades has resulted in the exposure of an additional 34 previously unknown sites; a net gain of 94%. However, the lessons learned from this survey indicate that EROSION is the primary enemy to all nearshore coastal sites; NOT sea level rise! "Preservation through protection" mandates are impractical and illogical along a 91 linear mile front, which contains 62 extant eroding coastal archaeological sites. The only plausible method to securely address the coastal archaeological site erosion issue is to episodically re-survey watershed areas, establish good relationships with landowners, and test-excavate "significant" features as they appear along exposed/eroding bank profiles. Modelling potential or future coastal archaeological site erosion simply DOES NOT address the issue.

**Ludlow, Mark Michael (Archaeological Commission of the City of Alexandria), Michael
'Mike' Kelly Kehoe (NSVC-ASV), Marcus Lemasters NSVC-ASV, Jane Ailes (Professional
Researcher), and Robert 'Bob' Stieg (The Clermont Foundation)
Finding the Thomas Wadlington Store of Circa 1756 and 'The Old Road of Circa 1740' on
Audley Farm, Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia: An Eighteenth-Century Small Scale
Rural Commercial & Agra-Industrial Complex (Formerly a Portion of the Historic
Clermont Plantation)**

In 1750 a young George Washington surveyed a parcel of land for John Vance in order for Vance to obtain a parcel patent from Lord Fairfax. Vance subsequently sold that c. 353-acre parcel patent to Thomas Wadlington, who caused to be constructed on it the extant Clermont House in c. 1755-1756. That land became known as the Clermont Plantation, located adjacent to what would become Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia. Thomas Wadlington was believed to also have had a rural store: A portion of one of his store ledgers survives. The location of that store had remained unknown but was assumed to have some association with his desire to acquire a curiously odd shaped parcel: A c. 36-acre parcel of land adjacent to his c. 353-acre parcel. That c. 36-acre parcel is now part of the adjacent Audley Farm. In order to locate the store, if it existed within the c. 36-acre parcel, a number of archaeological methodologies were employed. All were first based upon multiple archaeological metal detecting strategies and a comprehensive 'reading of the subtle land forms'. In the process of discovering the Thomas Wadlington store - an eighteenth century small scale rural commercial & agra-industrial complex – a number of previously unknown roads were also discovered. The most important of which was the 'Old Road' of c. 1740'. Known from obscure references in disjointed sections in old Road Orders, a section of that road was archaeologically discovered and then archivally confirmed to be on the Audley/Clermont Farm. That 'Old Road of c. 1740' was confirmed both logically, fore the newly discovered store complex of Thomas Wadlington was found to be strategically positioned along that road. Hence why Thomas Wadlington wanted that curiously odd shaped parcel of land.

Madden, Mike (USDA-Forest Service), Richard Guercin (USDA-Forest Service), and Mike Barber (DHR)

Sea level Rise, Catastrophic Storm Surge, and Tidal Erosion: Where have All the Archaeological Resources Gone?

In recent years, the USDA-Forest Passport in Time Program has focused on threatened sites along the Chesapeake Bay. Justified in part by the George Washington-Jefferson National Forests functioning as the largest federal land mass draining into the Chesapeake Bay, the field school also offers the opportunity to educate the public as to the ecosystems of the east, the environmental importance of regional patterns, and the dedication of the Forest Service to the protection of cultural resources. In cooperation with Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeological Society of Virginia, and other local organizations, major concerns have been the erosion of archaeological resources on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Several threatened sites have been studied with the PIT Program bringing it 15 to 25 volunteers from across the country to aid in the process. This paper will described recent efforts to salvage significant data on the past as well as discuss future preservation plans.

Makin, Michael (The College of William & Mary)

Zone-decorated Pots at the Hatch Site (44PG51): A Late Woodland Manifestation of an Ancient Tradition

Excavated in the 1970s and 80s by Lefty Gregory, the Hatch site is arguably among the most significant precolonial archaeology sites in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Though the collection sat in storage for decades, it recently became accessible to researchers. The thorough excavation combined with abundant radiocarbon data allow the historical narrative of this magnificent site to come into focus. An unusual place, hidden in a remote location, the Hatch site witnessed at least 600 years of regularly occurring ritualized gatherings. These gatherings involved the sacrifice and internment of dogs as well as elaborate feasts on both estuarine and terrestrial resources. My current research focuses on the ornate Abbott Zone-decorated pottery found at the Hatch site. This unusual ceramic type originated in the Delaware River Valley during the second half of the Middle Woodland period. It appeared at the Hatch site during the Late Woodland period when Native people used it in the largest and most elaborate of these feasting rituals. This paper presents the precolonial history of the Hatch site and discusses the place of zone-decorated pots within this narrative.

Marciniszyn, Kayla, and Jon Mayes (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Collections, Cartography and Context: Organizing Old Data with New Technology

Collections of archaeological artifacts and site records from years past have the potential to provide significant insight into current research and projects. Oftentimes archival records of previous excavations, including field forms, lab records, and site drawings and maps, are either lacking contextual information or have become disorganized over time. This paper will focus on the analysis and cataloging of a collection from a site that has undergone multiple excavations over the past two decades, to organize the archived data in a more compact and systematized manner. Using modern technologies such as database programs and geographic information systems (GIS) we can organize collections data in a more efficient manner to provide easier and more functional access to that data.

McCuistion, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)

Fairfield Rising: Using 3D Technology to Record and Recreate a 17th-Century Plantation

In 2017 the Fairfield Foundation began using new technology to document and recreate archaeology at Fairfield Plantation in Gloucester County, Virginia. Using drone-based photogrammetry and 3D printing, the organization is developing three-dimensional models of every stratigraphic layer excavated, then printing replicas of each layer that connect seamlessly to form an interactive model of the site. This model brings archaeology from the field to the classroom, allowing students and the public to experience the process of excavation while learning about the history and architecture of the site. As the Foundation enters the next phase of the project they are focused on digitally reconstructing and 3D printing the Fairfield manor house, which introduces new goals, challenges, and visions for the future, including the development of virtual and augmented reality tours.

McDaid, Chris (Joint Base Langley-Eustis)

Four Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads on Mulberry Island Virginia

Fort Eustis is located on land formerly called Mulberry Island, has 234 archaeological sites, and is exploring multiple research topics. This presentation will focus on the spatial arrangement of archaeological sites that were occupied in the nineteenth century. Four sites, 44NN31, 44NN119, 44NN178, and 44NN202 will be examined using data recovered during National Register of Historic Places evaluations. Site 44NN178 was occupied from the late-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Site 44NN31 was occupied throughout the nineteenth century. Both sites have indications of two domestic spaces, one for the landowner and one most likely for enslaved peoples. Sites 44NN119 and 44NN202 were created after emancipation and were the homes of two African-American families. The archaeological and limited documentary data will be explored to examine the transition from slavery to either tenants or landowners and the issues of site selection for African-American members of the Mulberry Island community.

McIlvoy, Karen (Poplar Forest)

These Walls Can Talk: Recent Research into the Archaeology and Architecture of the Antebellum Tenant Houses at Poplar Forest

Located just over two hundred feet southeast of Thomas Jefferson's retreat house lay two unassuming mid-nineteenth-century brick structures. Evidence suggests that these buildings, now called the North and South Tenant Houses, were constructed in the 1850s to house an overseer's family and enslaved workers respectively. While Jefferson's architectural showpiece often overshadows these two relatively humble buildings, they both have a powerful story of their own to tell about the men, women, and children who lived in them and worked the land of Poplar Forest plantation during the final years of slavery and the decades that followed emancipation. Though analyses and interpretations are still preliminary, excavations by the 2018 Poplar Forest Field School have yielded significant information that can be used in combination with recent architectural investigations to better understand and help preserve these important buildings.

McMillan, Lauren (University of Mary Washington)

The Tobacco Pipe Trade in the 17th-century Rappahannock River Valley

The Rappahannock is the least archaeologically studied of the major river valleys in the Chesapeake region; a concern recently addressed through the NEH funded research project, Indigenous Borderlands of the Chesapeake: The Lower Rappahannock Valley Landscape: 200-

1850 CE. In this paper, I will examine local, regional, and trans-Atlantic trade networks within the Rappahannock River Valley through the analysis of locally-made and imported clay tobacco pipes recently excavated. Additionally, these pipe assemblages from the Rappahannock sites will be compared to networks revealed through previous studies of the James and Potomac River Valleys. Both historic Native Virginia and Maryland and English Colonial sites will be considered in this analysis to understand differential trade access and consumer choice in the 17th century.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Making it Happen: Volunteers at VMNH

The Virginia Museum of Natural History archaeology program hosts research, outreach, public education, exhibit support, and is the home of over a million artifacts. Staff for this program includes one full-time curator and two days per week of technician support. How does the work of housing, cataloging, archiving, photographing, inventory, data capture, specimen prep, working with the public, and more get done? With the support of a skilled team of volunteers of course. Many of our volunteers are retired from productive careers and bring a variety of skills to the museum, from engineering and project management to DNA testing. This paper will discuss how we train and incorporate volunteers, how we identify and utilize their strengths, and how we aim to make these relationships productive and rewarding.

Moore, William (VDOT)

Assessment of National Register-Eligible and National Register-Listed Archaeological

Resources within the Richmond District of the Virginia Department of Transportation
Whether or not an archaeological resource is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has wide-ranging implications on the cost and schedule of federally- and state-funded construction projects administered by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). While the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System is a powerful statewide database for locating previously recorded archaeological resources and assessing effects on a project-to-project basis, there is currently no easily accessible, comprehensive reference describing the frequency and nature of archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The purpose of this paper is to initiate an assessment of all National Register-eligible and National Register-listed archaeological sites that are located within the City of Richmond and 14 surrounding counties, administered by VDOT as the Richmond District.

Mullen, John (Thunderbird Archaeology)

Don't Ignore History: Data Recovery Excavations at a Plantation House in Fairfax County

Site 44FX2429 was initially recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter site in 1999 during a road-widening project. No further work was recommended, and the site was deemed not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the site limits were reinvestigated during a subsequent Phase I investigation of the surrounding property and was found to contain historic artifacts dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. A remnant stone dwelling foundation and cellar, a sub-floor pit and foundation and/or hearth remnants likely associated with a detached kitchen, and a shallow pit feature possibly associated with a smokehouse were documented during the subsequent Phase II and III investigations. Archival research suggests that site 44FX2429 was first occupied shortly before 1766; archeological evidence supports an interpretation that the site was abandoned shortly after 1810, but prior to 1820.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

Tidal Creeks and the Cultural Landscape of Late Woodland James River Towns: The View from Kittiewan

The 2018 ASV Certification Field School at Kittiewan allowed the study of a little known, but potentially significant, Native American site associated with the Weyanoke people and their precursors. 44CC0404-10, documented by ASV members who found artifacts eroding out of the bank of near the confluence of Mapsico and Kittiewan Creek, was believed to hold Woodland Period components. 2018 test excavations into the site revealed a thick (60 cm) buried midden associated with the Late Woodland and possibly Contact periods. Located 1.5 miles downstream of the historic Indian town of Weyanoke, the site's function is not yet well understood but may represent a hamlet that supported the larger town.

Nieves, Josue (The College of William & Mary)

***Winner of the 2016 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

The Search for Post-Contact Native House Sites Along the Rappahannock River: An Overview of Summer 2018 Excavations at Camden Farm

This paper presents the preliminary findings pertaining to the 2018 summer excavations of Camden Farm's Post-Contact (A.D. 1650-1720) Native American Village (locally identified as "Middle Town"). The goal of the project, partially funded by the Archaeological Society of Virginia's Graduate Student Scholarship, was to seek out a single, previously unexcavated house site from within the Village complex in order to identify structural morphology and the suite of artifact assemblages relating to domestic practices. When compared to similar cases dating to the Contact (A.D. 1607-1650), Protohistoric (A.D. 1500-1607), and Late Woodland II (A.D. 1200-1500) periods from the Chesapeake, Camden's house sites hold the potential to offer invaluable insight into how past indigenous Rappahannock communities negotiated English colonial expansion through the creation of new homes that simultaneously embraced old traditions and novel innovations.

Nusbaum, Michael (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV), and William Waldrop (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)

CSS Richmond and the James River Squadron 1865 to Present

In the evening and early morning hours of April 2-3, 1865 the vessels of the James River Fleet were scuttled at Richmond, Drewry's Bluff and at Chaffin's Bluff, Virginia. These vessels which included three ironclads and numerous wooden military and support vessels had been one of the primary defenses on the James River defenses protecting the water approach to Richmond. Their destruction was a result of General R.E. Lee withdrawing his army from Richmond and concern for the possible capture of those vessels by the advancing Union forces both naval and land. After the war, the vessels of the Squadron, to a large extent, were salvaged or destroyed in order to open the James River up for safe river commerce and trade. By the 1870s this salvage and clearing effort had been completed and the wreckage of those vessels which had not been completely removed disappeared into the riverbed of the James River. In 1982 the National Underwater Marine Agency (NUMA), founded by Mr. Clive Cussler, in conjunction with Underwater Archaeological Joint Ventures (UAJV), a Virginia based archaeological research firm conducted a survey to determine the location of the vessels of the James River Squadron in the James River. During this investigation remote sensing and diver reconnaissance identified

wreckage or several wooden vessels associated with the James River Squadron and its three ironclads. In 1993 and 1998 Dr. Gordon Watts, under contract between Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers carried out more extensive remote sensing investigations and diver reconnaissance of identified targets located in the vicinity of Chaffin's and Drewry's Bluff. The TAR effort expanded and affirmed many of the NUMA findings and performed a more substantial survey of the wreckage which was possibly identified as that of the C.S. S. Richmond or C.S.S. Virginia II. From 2012 to the present, Dr. Mike Nusbaum and Mr. Bill Waldrop in conjunction with several volunteers to include Dr. John Broadwater and Mr. Taft Kiser have completed numerous environmental site surveys and varied scans of the wreckage site of the C.S.S. Richmond, located in the vicinity of Chaffin's Bluff. This presentation will present the results of these site surveys, scans and research.

O'Meara, Lizzie* (University of Mary Washington)

The Prevalence of Wine Bottle Seals at Nomini Plantation, Westmoreland County, VA (44WM12)

Nomini Plantation (44WM12), located in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was just one component of a 17th-century community known as Appamatucks. Despite the difficulties and obstacles faced by the people of the early colonial Chesapeake, this community flourished. The focus of this paper is on the late 17th-century occupation of Frances Gerrard and her fifth husband, William Hardidge II. Using wine bottle seals recovered from Nomini Plantation, I will explore how entertaining and alcohol consumption was used to maintain social status and community connections. Several of these seals were marked with Hardidge's initials, including one dated to 1686. This paper also explores early Chesapeake society and the social and community connections revealed through bottle seals and how these objects were used to physically exemplify social rank, illustrating one's merit on the socio-cultural stage during this transitional time in the region.

O'Neill, Patrick (Northern Virginia Chapter, ASV)

Archaeology at the Ball-Sellers House

The Ball-Sellers House is the oldest standing structure in Arlington County, consisting of a 1743 log home with the original clapboard roof still intact (yes, original 1743 roof). The property is owned by the Arlington Historical Society and archaeology was needed ahead of a rain garden project. Patrick O'Neill was the principal investigator of the project, which also included ASV members and over 100 local people and students over four months. Portion of a razed 18th century addition were uncovered, as well as three drain systems, chimney base, porch post, work areas, and a thick midden of artifacts thrown out the kitchen window! The presentation will illustrate property background, archaeology, and the reconstructed landscape.

Patton, Justin (Prince William County)

Grayson Family Tomb Stabilization Project

In 2013, the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation requested assistance from Prince William County in stabilizing the Grayson Family Tomb (Tomb). The Tomb was thought to contain the remains of William and Spence Grayson, both of whom served in the Continental Army. William Grayson was one of Virginia's first Senators. Initially, the project's goals included stabilization and restoration of the Tomb. Archaeological testing became necessary to inform the stabilization and restoration effort. The goals of archaeological testing were to test for unmarked burials,

better understand how the Tomb was built, if possible identify previous episodes of repair, repair methods and materials, and, if possible, identify a timeline of construction and repairs. Two tasks were added to the project: 1) re-identification of burials exterior to the Tomb (a previous cemetery delineation study identified five burials in close proximity to the Tomb, and 2) create public access to the Tomb. This is the story of that effort.

Paulos, Judith (George Washington's Mount Vernon)

Historic Dig Exhumes Prehistoric Artifacts

In 2014, Mount Vernon's archaeologists began a multi-year project to learn more about the cemetery for the enslaved community at George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate. Between May 2014 and the fall of 2017, archaeologists, students, interns and volunteers excavated a total of 211 5x5 test units in the African American cemetery. Excavation work has taken place during the summer months and has continued through the summer of 2018. Processing and cataloguing of artifacts began in July 2014 and, to date, we have catalogued over 46,000 artifacts. We have noted that the majority of these artifacts (approximately 98%) are not historic but are, instead, prehistoric, Native American, artifacts. This paper will summarize the current state of analysis of these artifacts and propose some possible directions for future analysis.

Pettitt, Alisa (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Resurrecting Heritage Sites: Bringing Fairfax County's Past to Life through Augmented and Virtual Realities

Emerging augmented (AR) and virtual (VR) technologies provide powerful opportunities for altering how we understand and experience our surroundings. In particular these tools can be harnessed for archaeologists, historians, and other cultural heritage practitioners in crafting narratives that bring the past to life through exciting and innovative perspectives. This research explores the creation of AR and VR applications for several archaeology sites in Fairfax County, Virginia. Through the incorporation of different data types, available technologies, and working with regional experts and descendants ties to these sites this research explores developing customizable AR and VR applications that aid users in understanding ever-changing landscapes and connect them to the history through fun, interactive, and educational technologies.

Poole, Meredith (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Public Archaeology in an Age of Declining Museum Attendance: Colonial Williamsburg's DIG! Program

In 2015 Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists were asked to develop an excavation program for children as a way to enliven the museum experience for young families. An idea that might have been a non-starter at a time of greater institutional stability, "DIG! Kids, Dirt & Discovery", has recently wrapped up its fourth season in the disturbed cellar of the 1717 Archibald Blair Storehouse. Developing and presenting this daily summer program has challenged archaeologists on many fronts. This paper takes an honest look at what has gone right, what we would do differently, and how we have negotiated the intersection between museum visitors and archaeological resources.

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

An Update on Public Outreach Programs at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello

Archaeologists at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello have engaged with the public since the Department's inception in 1979, educating guests about recent excavations, plantation life, and the landscape. Over the last decade, however, the Archaeology Department has expanded their offering of public programs, participating in already-established Monticello events such as Home Educators' Day and the Heritage Harvest Festival. Other public events take the form of children's workshops, including the use of a mock excavation. Day-long workshops include both a field and a lab component and are intended for teachers and descendants of Monticello's enslaved African American laborers. We also give presentations to the public both at Monticello and in the Charlottesville community. Our goals include explaining the archaeological process, research questions, and methodology in a way easily digestible by the public. This paper will explain our mission to provide scope and context for the people and places of the entire plantation and describe the range of programs and activities our Department offers.

Reeves, Matt, Terry Brock, and Mary Furlong Minkoff (James Madison's Montpelier)
Who are we Digging with this Week?: The Joys of Working with Multiple Constituent Groups in Developing a Robust Research Program

Over the past decade, the Montpelier Archaeology Department has developed public programs that involve participants in a wide range of research, survey and excavation work. A key feature of these programs are their being residential week-long immersive experiences where members of the public who might not otherwise take part in archaeology projects can get an in-depth experience with working one-on-one on an archaeological team. This public participation has drawn in a broad set of constituent groups that have influenced how we think about our research and how these groups see archaeology intersecting with their own lives. This presentation will discuss the goals of these programs and how we have used such public outreach to not only teach the public about archaeology but shows how archaeology can facilitate wider ranging goals from site preservation to social justice. One of the keys to the success of our programs is being co-creative where everyone is seen as a potential stakeholder. Such applications of archaeology move the public perception of archaeology beyond an academic pursuit to one helping to push for broader public service and relevance.

Reid, Charde* (The College of William & Mary)

The Place Where Angela Lived: Archaeology, Community, and Commemoration at the "Angela Site" on Jamestown Island, Virginia

August 2019 will mark the four-hundredth anniversary of African presence in English North America. Currently, Jamestown Rediscovery, in partnership with the National Park Service Colonial National Parks, is excavating the "Angela Site" to explore the life and contextualize the world of one of these first Africans forcibly brought to English North America. Angela and the other "twenty and odd Negroes" were the founding generation of African-American culture in English-speaking North America, but a sparse archival record tells us little about their life and experiences in 17th-century Virginia. The archaeological examination of the site where Angela once lived allows for diverse stories that have been silenced in the documentary record to be illuminated, but these stories cannot be fully told without the community's support, involvement, and recommendations. Thus, a variety of community engagement efforts are now taking place in order to solicit recommendations and feedback from descendant community members on short-

term and long-term interpretations. This presentation will provide an overview of the methods and results of the community engagement efforts to date.

Reynolds, Carol, and James Gloor (ASV)

A Preliminary Analysis of Ongoing Excavation at Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264), Gloucester County, Virginia

Toddsbury is a 17th- to 18th-century historic plantation located on the Middle Peninsula along the west bank of the North River in Gloucester County, Virginia. Thomas Todd established Toddsbury in 1652 on land granted to him by the King of England, and it has been continuously occupied since that time. In 1982, a utility trench excavated east of the present manor house uncovered brick foundations to two 18th-century buildings. Although two test units were excavated at that time, the findings are unavailable for study, and no formal report of the project is on record at VDHR. In June 2015, Fairfield Foundation carried out a public archaeology project consisting of a shovel test pit survey and two test unit excavations, to study the foundations identified in 1982 and the surrounding area east of the manor house. During that project, an additional three brick foundations were discovered, located on an east/west line running from near the east face of the manor house toward the North River. In October 2017 and April 2018, volunteers and staff of Fairfield Foundation began a multi-year project to study Toddsbury, with funding partially provided by a grant from the Archeological Society of Virginia. The project consists of sequentially excavating each of the five brick foundations, to determine the function and period of use for each building. This paper presents a preliminary report of the project and consists of two parts: (1) the results of the analysis of the 2015 shovel test pit survey, and (2) the results of the excavations of two buildings performed in October 2017 and April 2018. The findings of both these investigations provide intriguing information regarding an important 17th-18th-century cultural resource. Future investigation, including comprehensive evaluation of the three remaining buildings, is likely to provide significant insight into the history and culture of an important element of colonial and post-colonial Gloucester County.

Rhodes, Anna (The Fairfield Foundation)

Slow and Steady: A Model for Small-Scale Community-Based Archaeology in Mathews County

At the Bailey Site in Mathews County, ten years of small-scale archaeology have helped paint a picture of a small Tidewater tobacco farm in the 17th century. Originally identified through surface collection of artifacts across a plowed field by the property owners, the site exists now in a flat lawn bounded by a small creek on the east. Decades of collection resulted in an assemblage that consists of thousands of artifacts including over 600 imported pipe stem fragments, along with delFTWARE, North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, German brown stoneware, and other material culture common in the second half of the 17th century. Beginning in 2008, local archaeologists teamed up with the property owners and with volunteers (including members of the Middle Peninsula Chapter of the ASV) to embark on an excavation schedule which they intentionally limited to a handful of days each year. Following this method, excavations slowly but manageably uncovered a number of potential 17th-century features, as well as artifacts that suggest another occupation in the latter part of the 18th century, which likely focused on other agricultural pursuits rather than the tobacco farming that was so prevalent in the prior century.

Richardson, Chief G. Anne (The Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia)

The Importance of Traditional Stories and Oral Histories

I hope to speak to you on the importance of traditional stories and oral histories. These stories have laid the foundation for documentary and archaeological research by Dr. Ed Ragan and now St. Mary's College, with all three merging together and validating the importance of oral histories. Early on in my work in the Tribe, however, we would tell scholars our stories, but they often dismissed them. After many years of experiencing this rejection of what we knew to be true, we stopped telling our stories to outsiders. But keeping this information closed to the outside world and not speaking about it also caused harm, as we began to question what we had been taught from the elders. Yet every story I have relayed from my elders to Dr. Ed Ragan and St. Mary's has been validated. Please don't discount traditional stories and oral histories because it does much more than just keep truth from being written; it destroys truth in the minds of tribal people and removes the confidence we are taught to have in the knowledge of our elders.

Rourk, Sierra* (UNC Chapel Hill)

Encountering the Trees of the English New World: A Look at the Benefits of Wood Charcoal Analysis

Upon their arrival colonists encountered the inhabitants of the New World. Aside from Native Americans, these encounters also involved contact with both recognizable and alien flora and fauna. Using archaeological evidence and historical accounts from naturalists exploring the English colonies, this paper aims to highlight what insights archaeological wood charcoal can provide. By reviewing case studies of contact period wood charcoal analysis, I intend to highlight how wood charcoal data can yield information regarding resource selection and strategies. Furthermore, this paper will address how colonial human-environmental relationships are framed in educational settings and how specifically archaeobotanical data can improve that dialogue.

Sanford, Doug (University of Mary Washington)

Antebellum Slavery and Slave Housing in the Shenandoah Valley

Along with expanded archaeological efforts, the study of primary sources and standing quarters is contributing to understanding slavery in the Shenandoah Valley. This research focuses on the antebellum period and first draws upon U.S. Census records to develop a context for slavery's influence upon the Valley's white and black communities, both rural and urban. Patterns of slave and slave house ownership also inform the nature of enslaved African Americans' living conditions and their opportunities to foster families and a distinct culture. Second, surviving slave-related buildings offer critical examples of a once-common vernacular, architectural expression and points of reference for the African Diaspora in the Valley. Additionally, these structures reinforce the biased nature of physical and cultural preservation. These two data sets help to develop archaeological implications for scholars addressing the sites and assemblages of enslaved African Americans in the Shenandoah Valley.

Sawyer, Elizabeth, Allison Mueller, and Craig Kelley (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)

Linking People to Places on Monticello Plantation

Archaeological research and investigation at Site 6, a home for enslaved field laborers on Thomas Jefferson's Monticello Plantation, identifies two main areas where cabins likely once stood. Thousands of artifacts recovered over the course of eight field seasons provide insights

into what types of goods enslaved field hands acquired and discarded. We can use this archaeological data to explore how enslaved workers were grouped into units for living arrangements and how they were organized across the broader plantation landscape. To corroborate this evidence, we draw on Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book and research from the Getting Word project, an oral history initiative started in 1993 to preserve the histories of the African American families at Monticello. In this paper we will utilize the DAACS database to analyze household assemblages, including ceramics and small finds, in an attempt to connect our archaeological findings with possible enslaved family groups living on the plantation in the early 19th-century.

Sperling, Chris (Fairfax County Park Authority)

What These Ruins Can Say: Deconstruction and Archaeology of an Early-Nineteenth Century Log House in Centreville, Virginia

In spring of 2016, the County Archaeological Research Team of the Archaeology and Collections Branch, Fairfax County Park Authority began archeological investigations at Patriot Park North in Centreville, Virginia. A log house occurred on the property with a ca. 1820 construction date based on archival research and assessment by architectural historians. Initial excavations around the structure found only limited early-nineteenth century materials. However, careful, monitored deconstruction of the house and follow-on excavations have begun to reveal the story of the building and the people who lived there.

Strickland, Scott (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Landscapes and Communication in the Rappahannock

Early colonial accounts of the Rappahannock River and its people detail events in which the landscape was efficiently utilized to respond to perceived threats from English invaders. Captain John Smith recounts two events in which the Rappahannock used the landscape to mount two assaults and maintain a strategic advantage. This paper explores the potential methods in which the people of the Rappahannock effectively made use of the landscape to communicate and protect their communities. The role of settlement placement and location of monuments are also discussed for their roles in everyday communication throughout the river valley.

Utley, William (Maritime Heritage Chapter - ASV)

Maritime History and Virginia: A Historical Overview

Virginia is a land of waters, with thousands of miles of shoreline - ocean, bay, river, streams and lakes. The history of the North America and the history of Virginia are intimately intertwined, and water was the super-highway that served Native Americans, Europeans, and later Americans. Until 1989, Virginia was a national leader in recognizing its maritime heritage. All that abruptly ended, with the abolishment of Virginia's Underwater Archaeology Program and for almost thirty years, that heritage was served only by a handful of volunteers and archaeologists who sought to keep the search for and preservation of that history alive. The efforts of these individuals resulted in some small victories for historic knowledge, and some of those efforts are noted below. Over the course of 25 years, some maritime archaeological surveys were undertaken in Virginia through volunteer efforts and through limited contracts by individual State archaeologists. The first effort, in the Chickahominy River, was undertaken in 1994, and it verified the remains to the only two Revolutionary War Row Galleys known to exist. There was little or no State interest in the site even though it was unique to the history of

the Revolution. Also found were partial remains of the shipyard that built them, along with a Native American Contact site. In 1995, a large wreck washed up on Croatan Beach in Virginia Beach. Archaeologists and volunteers, some from Maryland, recorded the site, with support from the Lifesaving Museum of Virginia (now the Virginia Beach Surf and Rescue Museum). 2006 saw a survey conducted by the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) on some of the Civil War vessels at White House Landing on the Pamunkey River. Another 2006 survey located the remains of a major wreck abandoned at an old dock in the Elizabeth River. This project is still being worked, and it may represent the most intact vessel still existing from the 1918 WW I wooden merchant fleet. 2006, 2013 and 2014 saw volunteer efforts to locate a cemetery at Church Point thought to contain the remains of Adam Thoroughgood. Efforts to locate the site are ongoing. One of the most significant surveys took place in 2010 at the urging of State archaeologist Dave Hazzard. The survey of two seemingly insignificant wrecks at Newington Plantation on the Mattaponi River uncovered the two oldest shipwrecks yet discovered in Virginia. A survey at City Point, the large Civil War Union base visited by Abraham Lincoln, solved the mystery of three wrecks thought to be from the Civil War. All three wrecks were found to be from the early 20th century, lying next to an early 20th century dock. However, the same survey located the remains of the Civil War dock that was being hidden by the 20th century dock. In 2013, several Native American ceramic vessels were recovered intact from the Nottaway River. A diving survey of the site was undertaken to determine if any more remained, and while none were found, ancient whale vertebrae were recovered. Organized Virginia maritime archaeology ended with the Yorktown Shipwreck Project. Unfortunately, the archaeological potential of Yorktown was only barely touched at the time, and the excavated site was only the tip of the iceberg. Fast forward to 2018 and that effort is seeing signs of restarting, again through volunteer efforts aided by professional archaeologists. While there is still no existing position for a state maritime archaeologist, the new Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, with the help of Virginia State Archaeologists and the Maryland State Maritime Archaeologists, is taking up the gauntlet to preserve Virginia's maritime heritage.

Veness, Megan (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Further Examination of Colchester's Continuing Mysteries

Located in the center of Old Colchester Park and Preserve in southern Fairfax County, Virginia are one brick and one stone chimney bases with artifacts dating to no later than the mid-eighteenth century. Evidence of these two structures was revealed during excavations in 2012 and 2013: a teardrop shaped brick hearth and foundation and a second structure with a four foot by four foot sub-floor pit. These buildings are approximately one mile from the historic center of Colchester, a colonial tobacco port town ca. 1754-1830 located on the Occoquan River. The Fairfax County Archaeology and Collections Branch, County Archaeological Research Team (CART) returned to Site 44FX0704 in early 2018 to expand around the sub-floor pit to determine the structure's size and overall function, exposing the extent of the stone chimney base. Further analysis of the artifacts and the physical footprint of the buildings will provide a better understanding of the inhabitants of Fairfax County in the eighteenth century.

Williams, Martha (ASV)

Safe Haven on Aquia Creek: the Brent Site (44ST130)

Between 1995 and 2002, ASV's Northern Virginia Chapter conducted archeological investigations at the Brent Site (also known as the Aquia Cemetery or Woodstock), located in Stafford County. The Diocese of Arlington owns this 16.89 ac property; the project was undertaken at the request of the George Brent Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Trinity Assembly, a group affiliated with the local St. William of York Roman Catholic Church. Investigations entailed pedestrian reconnaissance and site mapping, limited remote sensing, systematic Phase I shovel testing, and targeted Phase II test unit excavations. The project originally was designed to assess the National Register eligibility of the cemetery itself, but later was expanded to include areas of the property around the cemetery site. Although both prehistoric and historic elements were recovered from the site, this paper will focus primarily on its historic component. Colonel George Brent, a Roman Catholic whose family is interred at the site and who was allied with Maryland's powerful Calvert and Sewall families, developed Woodstock Plantation in the mid-seventeenth century. The features and the 20,000+ artifacts recovered from the site reflected not only the general lifestyle enjoyed by upper-class seventeenth century Virginia families, but also its occupants' distinctive political and religious affiliations.