



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

79th ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 24-27, 2019

DRAFT



Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests,

Welcome to Williamsburg and the 79th Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Text TBD – Coming Soon!

Enjoy our meeting and share your experiences with your chapters!

Forrest Morgan, President



Archeological Society of Virginia Officers

President: Forrest Morgan
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Vice-President: Mike Barber
(Eastern Shore Chapter)

Secretary: Stephanie Jacobs
(Northern Virginia Chapter)

Treasurer: Carl Fischer
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Recent-Past President: Carole Nash
(Massanutten Chapter)

Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole **Web Master: Teri Aigner**

(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Newsletter Editor: E. Randolph Turner (Historic Triangle Chapter)

Membership Secretary: Patrick O'Neill (Northern Virginia Chapter)

Facebook: David Rotenizer (Blue Ridge Plateau Chapter)

Arrangements Chair: Christopher McDaid (Historic Triangle Chapter)

Chandler Fitzsimons (Historic Triangle Chapter)

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

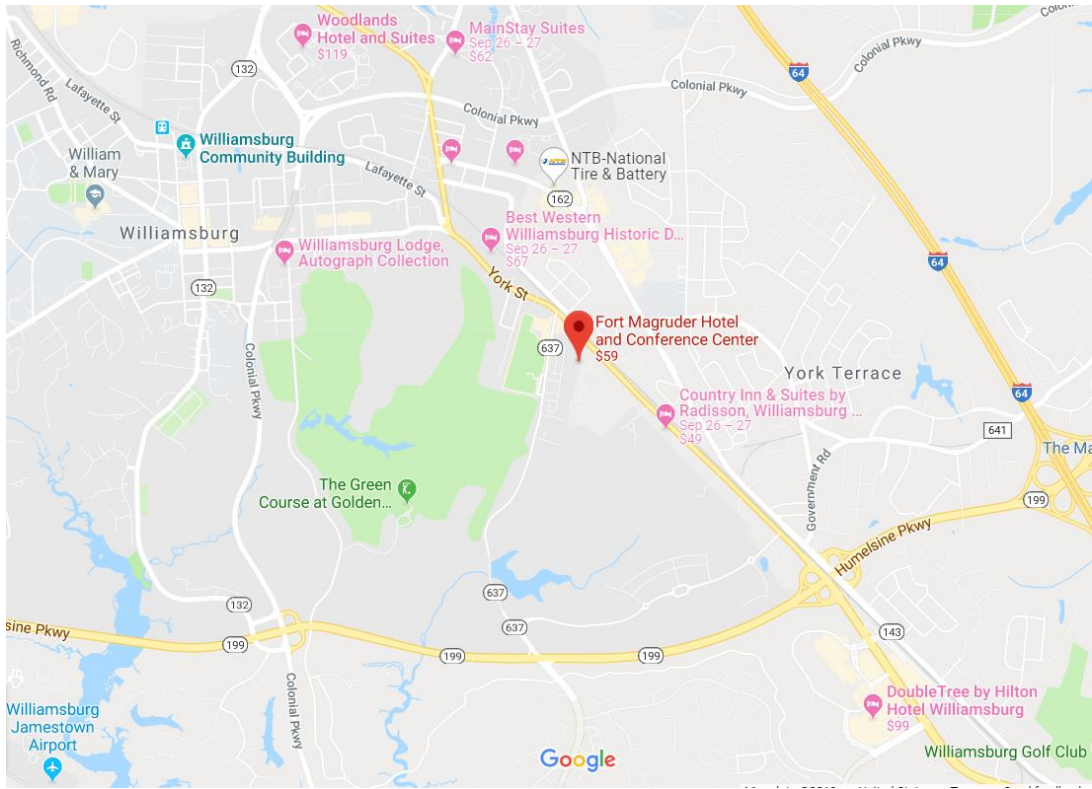
Stephanie Jacobs (Northern Virginia Chapter)

Hotel Logistics (see map on Page 4)

Book Room: Kearney's Room

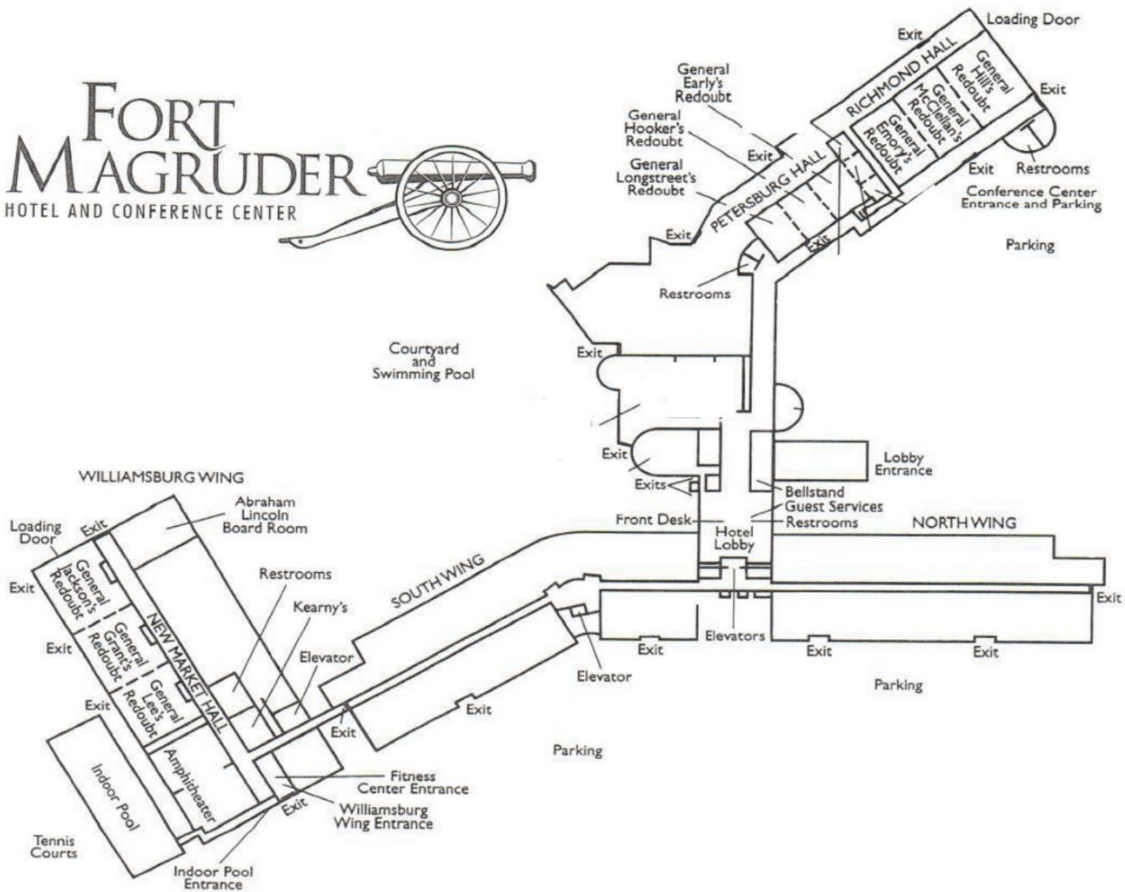
Meeting Rooms: General Lee's and General Grant's Redoubt (combined room) and Amphitheatre; General Jackson's Redoubt combined with General Grant's Redoubt or the reception/buffet Saturday night





FORT MAGRUDER

HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER



Site and Dining Information

1. **COMING SOON**
- 2.

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 *. **NOTE: this will appear in the final draft.**

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:
79th ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 24-27, 2019**

**Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA**

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DRAFT AGENDA

Thursday, October 24, 2019

Visitation and Workday at Kittiewan, ASV Headquarters. Come a day early to visit Kittiewan and/or help out with small projects. **Contact information and list of projects available soon!**

6:00 – 7:30 Registration Desk is open!

Friday morning, October 25, 2019

Room: Amphitheatre

Welcome:

8:00 – 8:10 ASV President Forrest Morgan

Room: Amphitheatre
Session 1: <i>Topics in Maritime Heritage</i>
Moderator: TBD

8:30 – 8:50 Broadwater, John

In search of Virginia’s Maritime Heritage: A New DHR Initiative

8:50 – 9:10 Nusbaum, Charles “Mike”, and William Waldrop

C.S.S. Richmond and the James River Squadron: 1865 to 2019

9:10 – 9:30 Hayes, Robert

- Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry Update**
- 9:30 – 9:50** Tuite, Jim
Teaching Archaeology Underwater
- 9:50 – 10:10** Hobbs, Kermit
Historical Highlights of the Nansemond River, Virginia
- 10:10 – 10:30** Burke, Brendan
Explorations of the Nansemond Ghost Fleet
- 10:30 – 10:40** Break

Room:	Amphitheatre
Session 2:	<i>The Archaeology of 17th-century Virginia</i>
Moderator:	<i>TBD</i>

- 10:40 – 11:00** Roark, Sierra
Culinary Continuity and Change: Plant Foods and Subsistence Risk
Aversion in the Contact Period Piedmont
- 11:00 – 11:20** Guercin, Richard
The Dutch, the English, Eyreville (44NH0507), and its Place in the World
System
- 11:20 – 11:40** Planto, Rebekah
Before the Brick House and Beyond the Castle: Toward a Critical
Archaeology of a Forgotten Historic Site
- 11:40 – 12:00** Schweickart, Eric
Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship
The Imperial Implications of Smoking Pipe Residues at the Coan Hall Site in
Northumberland County, Virginia

Room:	General Lee's Redoubt and General Grant's Redoubt (combined)
Session 3:	<i>The Archaeology of 19th-century Virginia</i>
Moderator:	<i>TBD</i>

- 8:10 – 8:30** Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Consumers, Tanners, and Butchers: Animal Remains from the Great
Turning Basin of the James River and Kanawha Canal
- 8:30 – 8:50** Reynolds, Carol, and James Gloor
Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264), Building 2: Ongoing Investigation of an
Early Gloucester County Historical Site
- 8:50 – 9:10** Ludlow, Mark Michael
Vivat Sus Scrofa Domesticus & Oh, What a Fire Pit! The Archaeologies of the
Extant Smokehouse of c. 1803 on Clermont Farm (1750) (44CK0152),
Berryville, Virginia
- 9:10 – 9:30** Jones, Joe B. and Christopher Shephard
A Possible Example of "Bottle Magic" Identified During Archaeological
Investigations of a Confederate Fort Turned Union Encampment on the
Williamsburg Line
- 9:30 – 9:50** O'Neill, Patrick

Hampton Cole's Land

- 9:50 – 10:10** Pawelski, Matt, and Chandler Fitzsimons
“An Old House on Union Road”: Archival Research and Troubled Sources
in the Recent Past
- 10:10 – 10:30** Betti, Colleen
Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship
Beads, Shoes, Desks and Pencils: The Personal and Educational Artifacts
from Two Gloucester County, Virginia Schools
- 10:30 – 10:40** Break

Room: General Lee's Redoubt and General Grant's Redoubt (combined)
Session 4: <i>The Archaeology of Custis Square, Williamsburg, Virginia</i>
Moderator: TBD

- 10:40 – 11:00** Gary, Jack
The Archaeological Exploration of Custis Square, Past and Present
- 11:00 – 11:20** Zimmerman, Emily
Home Remedies with Strange Ingredients: An Exploration of John Custis
IV's Medical Interests
- 11:20 – 11:40** Lovejoy, Aaron
The Role of GIS in Archaeology at Custis Square, Williamsburg, Virginia
- 11:40 – 12:00** Veness, Megan
John Custis IV, Williamsburg's Gentleman Gardener: Recent Excavations at
Custis Square

12:00 – 1:00 LUNCH

Friday afternoon, October 25, 2019

Room: General Lee's Redoubt and General Grant's Redoubt (combined)
Session 5: <i>The Archaeology of 18th-century Virginia</i>
Moderator: TBD

- 1:00 – 1:20** Lewis, Sara
STP Artifact Concentration Analysis, the Armistead Site (44YO0025), York
County
- 1:20 – 1:40** Kostro, Mark
Household Archaeology at Williamsburg's Robert Carter House
- 1:40 – 2:00** O'Connor, Crystal
Excavations on Monticello's North Slope
- 2:00 – 2:20** Sperling, Christopher
Excavations at 44FX3789: Data Recovery of a Slave Quarters in Fairfax
County
- 2:20 – 2:40** Higgins, Tom

2:40 – 3:00 **Piecing Together a Tidewater Town: The Archaeology of Colonial Newtown on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River, City of Norfolk, Virginia**
Smith, Kirby
An Archaeological Journey through Time

Room: Amphitheatre
Session 6: Archaeological Methods and Historic Preservation
Moderator: TBD

1:00 – 1:20 **Turner, E. Randolph, III**
Archaeological Site Preservation in Virginia: Do We Have a Crisis...or Not?

1:20 – 1:40 **Jolley, Robert**
An Overview of the Archaeological Survey Program at the Northern Regional Preservation Office (NRPO), Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

1:40 – 2:00 **Browning, Lyle**
Applied LiDAR for Cultural Resources Analysis

2:00 – 2:20 **Kerr, Alexander**
Developing Historic Preservation Methods: A Case Study of Mount Vernon’s Mansion Furnace

2:20 – 2:40 **Mullin, John, Cassandra Mullin, and Madeline Mullin**
Bringing Archaeological Sites to the Public – How we Created a Simulated Archaeological Site that Brought Monticello to Richmond

Friday afternoon, October 25, 2019

Room: Kearney’s (Bookroom)
POSTER SESSION

1:00 – 3:00 **Young, Mary Lawrence**
Native Harvesting Practices and the Sustainability of the Chesapeake Oyster Fishery: A York River Study

<u>Council of Virginia Archaeologists Membership Meeting (Eleanor Breen, President)</u>
Room: Amphitheatre
3:00 – 5:00 (-ish)

Friday evening, October 25, 2019

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

Forum Topic: 1619 and the first arrival of enslaved Africans in Virginia, its ramifications, and engaging with difficult history.

Room: Amphitheatre

- 7:00 – 7:10** **Introductions and Opening Remarks (Chris Shephard)**
- 7:10 – 7:30** ***“The Place Where Angela Lived: A Community-Based Archaeological Exploitation of Virginia’s First Africans”*** L. Charde Reid, The College of William & Mary, and David Givens, The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation
- Abstract:* The Jamestown Rediscovery Foundation in cooperation with the National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park is investigating the life of one of the first African women forcibly brought to English North America in 1619. Archaeologists and heritage professionals at Jamestown are engaging the local descendant African American community in collective knowledge production centered around Angela, one of the first African women that lived at Jamestown in the 1620s. Here, the Angela Site is foregrounding the life and influences of one of the first “invisible” African women to have lived and labored in the colony. The current archaeology project builds on nearly a century of excavations at Historic Jamestowne adding to the complex narrative of colonial entanglements in early Virginia. This paper explores how archaeologists are shedding new light on the narrative of Virginia’s First Africans and complicating Virginians collective memory of the colonial past.
- 7:30 – 7:50** ***“The Ship Treasurer’s Africans: A Quest for the Truth”*** Martha McCartney, Independent Researcher
- Abstract:* In 2007, historians John Thornton and Linda Heywood’s seminal work on Virginia’s first Africans was published. They relied upon a secondary source when contending that the Africans aboard the *Treasurer* did not arrive in Virginia until 1620. More recent research, utilizing primary sources, has corrected this mistaken assumption which until recently was widely accepted.
- 7:50 – 8:05** ***“Overview of Fort Monroe Research and Engaging with Difficult History”*** Terry Brown, Superintendent of Fort Monroe National Monument
- 8:05 – 8:30** ***Roundtable Discussion, Q & A***
- 8:30 – 11:00** **COVA Reception – Drink tickets will be issued to those in attendance, with cash bar to follow**

Saturday morning, October 26, 2019

Room:	Amphitheatre
Session 7:	<i>Prehistoric Archaeology in Virginia</i>
Moderator:	<i>TBD</i>

- 8:00 – 8:20** **Hranicky, Jack**
Clovis Came from Where?
- 8:20 – 8:40** **Nash, Carole**
Archaeology Without (Good) Stratigraphy: What we can Learn from Compressed Mountain Sites
- 8:40 – 9:00** **Wertz, Gail W.**
Assessing Reliability of Private Lithic Collections as Archaeological Proxy for Demography
- 9:00 – 9:20** **Clark, Wayne**
The Migration of the Piscataway and Related Algonquian-Speaking Indians of the Potomac Creek Complex
- 9:20 – 9:40** **Barber, Mike**

Making Animal Bone Speak: Prehistoric Bone Tools across Southern Virginia – Chronology, Ceremonialism, Clans, and Material Culture Change

9:40 – 10:00 Triplett, Taylor

Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship

The Hand Site (44SN0022) Reassessment Project: Preliminary Findings, Future Directions

Room: General Lee’s Redoubt and General Grant’s Redoubt (combined)

Session 8: *Hands on Heritage*

NOTE: this is a non-traditional session and welcomes one-on-one engagement with the presenters who will have hands-on activities for the length of the presentation period.

Organizers: *Bernard Means and Ashley McCuiston*

8:00 – 10:00 Castleberry, Crystal

From Discarded to Discovered

8:00 – 10:00 Laura Galke and Elizabeth Moore

The Arks of the Commonwealth

8:00 – 10:00 McCuiston, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)

Archaeology in the Classroom: K-12 Lesson Plans for Virginia Schools

8:00 – 10:00 Kim, Jane (The Fairfield Foundation)

The Fairfield Model Project: Discovering the Past through a 3D-Printed Archaeological Site and Reconstructed Manor

8:00 – 10:00 Smith, Mason

It’s A-boot Time: A Pair-able in Paint

8:00 – 10:00 Means, Bernard

Teach the Children Well: Object-Based Inquiry and Story Telling using Replicated Artifacts

8:00 – 10:00 Krushelnisky, Milena

Test your Munskills

Room: Amphitheatre

ASV Chapter Presentations

Moderator: ASV President Forrest Morgan

10:00 – 10:10 MacCord (____)

10:10 – 10:20 Nansemond (____)

10:20 – 10:30 Northern Virginia (Patrick O’Neil)

10:30 – 10:40 Eastern Shore (____)

10:40 – 10:50 Historic Triangle Chapter (____)

10:50 – 11:00 Upper James River (____)

11:00 – 11:10 Banshee Reeks (____)

11:10 – 11:20 Massanutten (Cindy Schroer)

11:20 – 11:30 Middle Peninsula (Thane Harpole)

11:30 – 11:40 Maritime Heritage (Lisa Jordan)

11:45 – 1:00 ASV Membership Meeting (Forrest Morgan, President)

Saturday afternoon, October 26, 2019



Saturday afternoon field trips: Choose Your Own Adventure! This year, we offer three field trips to locations with either free or reduced admission. These range from Fort Eustis to Colonial Williamsburg to the Mariners' Museum's Monitor Center.

The staff of the Fort Eustis Archaeology Program will share with visitors what they do and how they manage, protect and preserve over 200 archaeological sites on an active US Air Force installation. There will be site visits to the 18th-century Matthew Jones House, Civil War fortifications, Fort Crafford and The Minor Farm Line, and others. Tour limited to 45 people. Fort Eustis is a limited access post. Participants will provide personal information which includes birthday and driver's license number to the installation prior to 1 October. Contact Dr. Christopher L. McDaid for more information and the register for the program (757-878-7365; Christopher.l.mcdaid.civ@mail.mil). **NOTE: The Fort Eustis tour is now FULL.**

Colonial Williamsburg's archaeology program will host an open house event on the Saturday of the ASV conference from 1:00 to 4:00. They will have the Custis collection out on display. The archaeology staff will be on hand as well to talk with folks, show off the materials and the project, and answer questions. **For more information...**

The Maritime Chapter of the ASV is also offering a guided tour of the Monitor Center at the Mariners' Museum. **The timing of this tour has not been and may be moved to a more convenient time based on interest. For more information contact John Broadwater john.broadwater@dhr.virginia.gov.**

Saturday evening, October 26, 2019

Banquet – General Grant's Redoubt and General Jackson's Redoubt (combined room)

6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception

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

**Banquet Speaker: Dr. Michael B. Barber, RPA (Longwood University)
Twelve Years as State Archaeologist: Lessons to be Learned**

As with any job, the job of State Archaeologist was humbling, boring, exhilarating, amazingly satisfying, and downright scary all at once. So, it was not unlike other jobs with the title of ‘archaeologist.’ Prior to becoming SA, I was Forest Archaeologist for the 1.2 million-acre George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. I figured, “What could go wrong.” The missteps began before I even started with the state and were obviously a part for the overall job description through time. I would however, like to begin earlier in my life in order to point out some of the baggage one might carry into a position which some confused with having some vague authority. I will summarize the life and times of one State Archaeologist.

Mike Barber was Virginia State Archaeologist from 2006 to 2019. He is currently Senior Archaeologist with DHR as well as a Research Fellow with Longwood University. Prior to working for DHR, Dr. Barber served for 30 years as USDA-Forest Service Archaeologist for the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in the western part of the Commonwealth. He holds a BA from College of William and Mary, an MA from Kent State University, and a Ph.D. from UVA, all in Anthropology. Barber has published over 100 papers and made over 300 presentations on archaeology. He is a Past-President of Archaeological Society of Virginia, Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference and is currently ASV Vice President. His main interests are lithic and ethnozoological studies. He has been involved in one form or another with such sites as Camden, Eyreville, Flowerdew Hundred, Great Neck, Hand, Hatch, Jamestown, Keyser Farm, Maycock, Patawomeke, Shannon, Trigg, Wade, and Werowocomoco as well as others.

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 2019, we had three winners: Colleen Betti, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Eric Schweickart, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Taylor Triplett, 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 two years ago, 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; Virginia Museum of Natural History Award for Best Collections-Based Paper, and the award for best poster presentation.

2019 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!

Carole Nash

Massanutten Chapter (x2)

Michael Barber

Wayne Edwards

Charlie Grymes

Tony Burke

Linda Jacobs

Thomas Karow

Carol Reynolds and James Gloor

Sunday morning, October 27, 2019

Room: Amphitheatre

Session 9: *Certification Lecture*

Lecturer: *TBD*

10:00 – 11:30 Archaeological Laws and Ethics

Room: Abe Lincoln Board Room

12:00 – 2:00 ASV Board Meeting

Archeological Society of Virginia
2019 Annual Meeting Abstracts

PAPER SESSIONS

Means, Bernard K. (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU) and Ashley McCuiston (Fairfield Foundation)

Hands on Heritage

Unless we communicate our discoveries to the public, archaeologists will lose the public's support and interest in our work. Waning support is a challenge to cultural heritage institutions, as well as making sure an informed public helps when heritage is challenged on local and national levels. Fortunately, there are individuals and institutions across Virginia who are actively engaging public audiences, and this hands-on workshop will give you a chance to interact with different approaches to public archaeology.

POSTERS

Young, Mary Lawrence

Native Harvesting Practices and the Sustainability of the Chesapeake Oyster Fishery: A York River Study

This research project considers evidence of Native oyster harvesting practices within a Middle to Late Woodland settlement on the York River. Previous research indicates that Native fishers harvested Chesapeake oysters sustainably on a millennium timescale, due in part to harvesting practices centered on oysters collected from shallow water. Other studies indicate that Native fishers were capable of harvesting deep-water oysters and did so on occasion. For this analysis, I examined 2000 oyster shells from 14 hearth features excavated at a resource procurement camp. The results of this analysis align with those of previous research indicating that Native Americans primarily harvested nearshore oysters and left deep-water oysters for collection by special task groups.

PAPERS

Barber, Michael B. (Longwood University)

Making Animal Bone Speak: Prehistoric Bone Tools across Southern Virginia – Chronology, Ceremonialism, Clans, and Material Culture Change

While the zooarchaeological study of excavated assemblages has become common place, the analysis of prehistorically recovered bone tools has remained limited to high description at best. This has primarily been a function of only small numbers of such tools recovered at most sites as well as a lack of any regional approach to analysis. As data increase, several assemblages have yielded information relating to past cultural nuances: chronology at the Great Neck (44VB007) and Maycocks's Point (44PG0040), ceremonialism at Hatch Site (44PG0051), clans at Shannon Site (44MY0008), and cultural evolution associated with the deer skin trade at Trigg (44MY0003). This paper will discuss these cultural reconstructions.

Betti, Colleen (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

***Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

Beads, Shoes, Desks and Pencils: The Personal and Educational Artifacts from Two Gloucester County, Virginia Schools

The literature on schoolhouse archaeology is very thin, but what does exist suggests that schoolhouse excavations only really produce architectural material, with few personal items. Excavation at two schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia during the summer of 2019 seem to contradict this. Numerous beads, buttons, pieces of jewelry, and shoes were found, along with educational items such as pencils, writing slate, and desks. This paper looks at the variety of small finds and educational artifacts recovered from these excavations to determine what they might be able to tell us about the people who attended the school, the type of education being offered, and why this is so different from the schoolhouse excavations in the literature.

Broadwater, John (DHR)

In Search of Virginia's Maritime Heritage: A New DHR Initiative

Virginia's past includes a rich and varied maritime component that begins with the earliest inhabitants and continues to the present day. Yet a review of scholarly literature reveals that this aspect of our past has been conspicuously ignored or under-represented. Likewise, for many years Virginia's state historic preservation office has lacked expertise in underwater archaeology. In February 2019 the Department of Historic Resources created an initiative designed to correct that deficiency and restore Virginia's underwater archaeology program. An underwater archaeologist was hired on a temporary, part-time basis to head this effort. In order to involve the public in this process DHR conducted a maritime heritage seminar on August 24, funded by Virginia Humanities and hosted by The Mariners' Museum and Park. DHR is also working closely with the ASV Maritime Heritage Chapter and others in order to locate, study, and preserve underwater archaeological sites in Virginia.

Browning, Lyle (Lyle Browning and Assoc.)

Applied LIDAR for Cultural Resources Analysis

Using field examples from past work to identify cultural resource locations and layouts, this paper examines the interpretative potential for LIDAR for sites and features. The potential for viewshed analysis is also explored.

Burke, Brendan (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program)

Explorations of the Nansemond Ghost Fleet

This presentation discusses a unique assemblage of historic watercraft located near downtown Suffolk in the Nansemond River. Believed to represent Suffolk's late-nineteenth century industrial development, several types of vessel are present and in various states of preservation. A collaborative project, funded by a grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, brings researchers from Longwood University, the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, and the Archaeological Society of Virginia's Maritime Heritage Chapter together to study what is believed to be a vessel abandonment area that may reveal much about watercraft of the lower Chesapeake Bay.

Castelberry, Crystal (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

From Discarded to Discovered

Several years ago, Colonial Williamsburg Archaeology revisited an archaeological site in an open lot next door to the still-standing Prentis Store. The department approached the site

knowing that it was once the location of a storehouse owned by local merchant and doctor, Archibald Blair, and that it had been disturbed in 1947 by activities associated with the restoration of the historic area. Most of the site's artifacts were discarded as backfill at the time and its strata were no longer intact, leaving the site with little research potential. Rather than look past the storehouse site because of its challenges, archaeology staff explored how it could represent an opportunity to get visitors excited about archaeology as a research process that helps us to understand and interpret the past. This exhibit showcases Colonial Williamsburg's youth archaeology program, *DIG! Kids, Dirt, and Discovery*, started in 2014. The program was started when the archaeology department looked at the disturbed nature of the Archibald Blair Storehouse and saw its advantages. The department began inviting young people, ages 5-16, to the site to participate in excavations, recovering, identifying, and analyzing all of the artifacts left behind after the 1947 excavation of the storehouse. Over the next five summers, more than 20,000 young people joined this unique program, learning that, in archaeology, digging is only the first step in a research process that can tell us about life in Williamsburg from the early 18th century right up through today.

**Clark, Wayne E., (Archaeology & Museum Consultancy, Little Plymouth, VA)
The Migration of the Piscataway and Related Algonquian-Speaking Indians of the Potomac Creek Complex**

The Eastern Algonquian-speaking Indians of the Middle Atlantic region arrived here as a result of a series of migrations from the Northeast over the past three thousand years. The most recent migrations are associated with the appearance of the people who produced the Potomac Creek complex in the riverine portions of tidal rivers in the Western Shore, Chesapeake Bay region. The Potomac Creek complex's key artifact indexes include Owasco style pottery cord designs and grit temper, long term palisaded villages, lack of storage pits, and ossuary style burial ceremonialism. The Potomac Creek occupations replaced/absorbed Algonquian-speaking people of the Townsend complex whose key artifact indexes included Townsend style incised/cord designed pottery with shell temper, single use palisaded villages or non-palisaded hamlets, use of storage pits, and primary individual burials. The tribes that produced the Owasco complex sites in the Upper Susquehanna Valley are the primary source for the migrations between 1100 to 1350 A.D. Other local movements included the migration of people of the Montgomery complex to the tidewater region of the Potomac from A.D. 1350 to 1450. The historical polities of the Potomac Creek complex include the five chiefdoms of the Piscataway paramount chiefdom, the Patawomeck, Doege, and Mattawoman II. Chiefdoms of the Townsend complex include the Patuxent, Choptico, and many of the chiefdoms of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom.

**Galke, Laura (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
The Arks of the Commonwealth**

Archaeological Resource Kits (ARKs) inspire young minds about Virginia heritage at no cost to teachers, museums, and educational organizations. Engaging games, site plans, drawings, and objects inspire young minds about the material culture of our ancestors. Visitors to this hands-on demonstration will have the chance to try out the ARK resources, see the updated Standards of Learning, and to make recommendations for additional components and improvements.

Gary, Jack (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

The Archaeological Exploration of Custis Square, Past and Present

Archaeological excavations of Custis Square in the 1960s began to reveal one of the most famous houses and gardens from Williamsburg's early 18th century history. Home to the fantastically wealthy John Custis IV (1678-1749) from 1717 to 1749, the site has great potential to further the understanding of early American ornamental gardens, the material culture of the gentry class, and cast new light on the lives of enslaved people in the town of Williamsburg. In early 2019 a long-term archaeological research project was begun by Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeology to fully explore this important resource. This paper will introduce John Custis, describe the 1960s excavations through the examination of artifacts and features, and discuss the research design and future plans for the project.

Guercin, Rich (USDA - Forest Service / Eastern Shore Chapter)

The Dutch, the English, Eyreville (44NH0507), and its Place in the World System

Since the start of excavations of 44NH0507 in 2017, the presence of Dutch material culture on an early English Colonial site on Virginia's Eastern Shore has been a quandary. By standard conventions, it is reasonable to expect that England rules and supplies its colonies for her own benefit. To allow others access to the market would diminish the home country's position in the hierarchy between state and colony. Yet, Eyreville is demonstrating that English control on the markets, at least in Northampton County, is weak, and another colonial power, the Dutch, are better positioned. To gain an understanding to the power structure that is underlying the formation of 44NH0507, it is best to place in the context of systems theory. In particular, the site is best addressed through the sociological – macroeconomic lens of Wallerstein's world system theory, at least for the Dutch presence, and the lens of Gunder Frank's development of underdevelopment to explain English failure to control the market at the time.

Hayes, Robert (ASV Maritime Heritage Chapter)

Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry Update

In December 2017 the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) launched an ambitious project to create a registry of known logboats (both single-log dugout canoes and multi-log hulled boats) in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Called the Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry, the project's goal is to create a searchable database of historical information and technical data (i.e., dimensional measurements, wood type, construction/preservation methods, etc.) to allow for comparative studies on how these vessels evolved over time in the Mid-Atlantic region. Additional goals include standardizing canoe terminology and data collection and providing a resource for prioritizing data needs and recovery/restoration efforts. The registry is endorsed by the ASV, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Maryland Historical Trust. A grant from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology provides financial support. Since early 2019, the registry team has been busy finding and documenting logboats. Efforts have included searching state and national data repositories, visiting museums and private collections, reviewing published works, and providing field evaluations of logboats reported by public citizens. To date, almost 80 vessels have been catalogued. The team has developed data entry fields and is currently documenting logboats using an Excel spreadsheet format that will serve as the template for the registry database. This presentation will provide a detailed update on the various components of the project, to include spreadsheet development, data entry efforts, registry vs. state-specific documentation, data shortfalls and needs, and a

comparison of the various logboats based on physical data, such as length, shape, wood type, age, possible modes of construction and location where found or built.

Higgins, Tom (WMCAR)

Piecing Together a Tidewater Town: The Archaeology of Colonial Newtown on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River, City of Norfolk, Virginia

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological data recovery at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 in the City of Norfolk, Virginia from December 3, 2015 through May 27, 2016. This work was carried out under contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and was associated with the proposed I-64/I-264 Interchange Improvements project in the City of Norfolk, Virginia. Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 represent the remains of eighteenth-century warehouses and slave quarters on the outskirts of historic Newtown, a once flourishing community established along the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River at the close of the seventeenth century. Fueled by brisk maritime trade, and subsequently commercial and residential development, Newtown flourished during the first half of the eighteenth century, but as other economic and political centers emerged, the town's prosperity waned during the third quarter of the century; by the century's close, the town and its outlying Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were largely abandoned. Meticulous excavation at these sites during the winter and spring of 2016 uncovered rich archaeological evidence little more than a foot below surface, giving researchers important clues about material culture and the cultural landscape along this portion of the Elizabeth River in the eighteenth century. The emerging picture of life here, though far from complete, helps us to better understand the socioeconomic dynamics that played out at Newtown over generations, between enslaved African-Americans, merchants, and property owners.

Hobbs, Kermit (Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society; ASV Maritime Heritage Chapter)
Historical Highlights of the Nansemond River, Virginia

In 1608, Captain John Smith and twelve Jamestown colonists sailed their shallop up the Nansemond River and "traded" with the Nansemond Indians. The supplies they took back to Jamestown would help ensure the survival of that colony for some time afterward. In the years that followed, the river became an important commercial artery for colonists who settled in the surrounding areas to ship their goods to distant markets. As the Revolutionary and Civil Wars raged, the river's important strategic location made it a site of military action costing lives and property to local residents. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the river once again became an important artery for commerce. This presentation will touch on each of these events.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA) (ASV)
Clovis Came from Where?

This illustrated paper argues the origin of the Clovis Paleoindian projectile point in the East. It defines how to identify the point's sources, where it is found and the various stones from which it was made. Also, there is a discussion on the differences between blade and biface technology in Clovis. There is a brief presentation on the Williamson and Thunderbird Paleoindian sites. Overall, it discusses how the Clovis point was made in relation to the point's lithic ancestry. With artifacts shown, the paper amplifies how complicated the study of Paleoindian archaeology is. Concluding, a short history of the archaeological investigations on pre-Clovis sites in the Middle Atlantic area is presented.

Jolley, Robert L. (Northern Regional Preservation Office, DHR)

An Overview of the Archaeological Survey Program at the Northern Regional Preservation Office (NRPO), Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

When DHR regional preservation offices were established, one of the primary missions was to promote/conduct cultural resource surveys. Proactive survey increases the chances that a site may be protected and if the site is destroyed, the archaeological survey record may be the only information obtained for the site. This presentation emphasizes the importance of proactive survey as a management tool for local governments, property owners and cultural resource specialists. The NRPO survey strategy has focused on 1) sites of importance to the local community including thematic surveys of historic potteries, industrial sites, historic cemeteries, prehistoric mounds and Civil War military sites, 2) survey of threatened sites in and along the banks of the Shenandoah River by watercraft 3) those areas of the NRPO service area that are archaeologically underrepresented and 4) site stewardship surveys at the request of the property owner. Thus far, over 900 sites have been surveyed by the NRPO Archaeologist by employing these strategies.

Jones, Joe B. (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and Christopher Shephard (Virginia Department of Transportation)

A Possible Example of “Bottle Magic” Identified During Archaeological Investigations of a Confederate Fort Turned Union Encampment on the Williamsburg Line

In 2016, the William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted archaeological data recovery at Redoubt 9 (44YO0051), a Confederate fortification and Union encampment in York County, Virginia, in coordination with the Virginia Department of Transportation. The fortification was one of 14 redoubts constructed along a line between the James and York Rivers just east of Williamsburg to counter the threat of a federal assault on Richmond via the Peninsula. Following the Battle of Williamsburg in May 1862, the town was occupied by Union forces for the rest of the war, and it’s clear that occupation included periodic encampment within Redoubt 9, likely associated with efforts to hold and/or repair the fortification whenever they had reason to expect Confederate assault. A small bottle filled with cut nails was recovered adjacent to a brick-lined hearth associated with one of these Union encampment episodes within Redoubt 9. Given the context, it’s possible this unusual artifact represents a form of ritual protection known as a witch bottle.

Kerr, Alex (George Washington’s Mount Vernon)

Developing Historic Preservation methods: A case study of Mount Vernon’s mansion furnace

Due to the history of George Washington’s Mount Vernon and its mansion house as not only a historic landmark but also as one of the first of such sites to be set aside for preservation purposes it provides a record of the development of technologies and methodologies in the field of historic preservation. Since 1858 when the property was first purchased by the MVLA Mount Vernon has continued to implement new technologies in an attempt preserve the historic fabric of the home of George Washington. The installation, subsequent repairs and adjustments, and eventual removal of the furnace that once stood in the cellar of the mansion is an excellent case study that provides insight into the learning process of the then new field of historic preservation.

Through examining documentary and archaeological evidence this paper assesses the impact of the furnace on the state of preservation at Mount Vernon.

Kim, Jane (Fairfield Foundation)

The Fairfield Model Project: Discovering the Past through a 3D Printed Archaeological Site and Reconstructed Manor

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

Kostro, Mark (Longwood University)

Household Archaeology at Williamsburg's Robert Carter House

Built around 1727 next door the Governor's Palace, the Robert Carter House survives as one of the eighteenth-century Williamsburg's most prestigious homes. Among the half-dozen outbuildings that would have also populated the property in the eighteenth century, the only extant one is the so-called "Brick Quarter" – a multipurpose building that likely functioned as both a kitchen and living quarters for enslaved laborers. Between 2018 and 2019, the archaeological excavation of an artifact-rich ravine adjacent to the "Brick Quarter" resulted in the recovery of well-stratified deposits of discarded oyster shell and animal bone alongside fragments various ceramic plates, bowls, cast iron cooking pots, utensils, glass wine bottle and other glass tablewares that has provided an abundance of new information on the variety of tasks being carried out within the yard spaces that linked the outbuilding and main house. This paper reviews the ongoing analysis of the excavated artifacts, including what they reveal about work and life for the enslaved at the "Brick Quarter", in addition to what they reveal about changes in elite consumption patterns in eighteenth and early nineteenth-century Williamsburg.

Krushelnisky, Milena (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)

Test your Munskills

I am demonstrating the Munsell process by creating an interactive scaled up version of a few Munsell book pages. Children and adults can test their ability to identify soil color and type this activity increases understanding of the scientific aspects of archaeology and helps create a full and encompassed picture of the past.

Lewis, Sara (Historic Triangle Chapter, ASV)

Shovel Test Pit Artifact Concentration Analysis, the Armistead Site (44YO25), York County

Public archaeological programs at York County's New Quarter Park were originally focused on finding evidence of relationship to the Burwells' namesake plantation quarter. But the excavation of intriguing 17th-century artifacts and the discovery of a substantial brick dwelling with plaster walls has redirected research and interpretation during programming at the site. Fairfield

Foundation archaeologists oversaw the collection of data from seventy-five shovel test pits excavated during twice-yearly two-to-three-day public archaeology programs between 2013 and 2015. Working with park staff and volunteers, the artifacts have been processed and explored using Surfer visual imaging software to aid in seeing patterns and developing insights and hypothesis to guide future work and interpretation. Concentrations reveal the possibility of multiple occupations at the 2-acre site, located on a bluff overlooking Queen's Creek and the York River. More than 50 test units have been excavated from 2013 to present and public archaeology will continue at the park: excavation and data analysis involve the public in understanding family and community life on outlying farms between Williamsburg and Yorktown. This STP analysis is a first step. Future concentration analysis of Test Unit artifact data will further illuminate site development through the 17th and 18th centuries as well as use of the property and relationships between European- and African-American occupants.

Lovejoy, Aaron (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

The Role of GIS in Archaeology at Custis Square, Williamsburg, Virginia

In recent years, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have been adopted by many disciplines in scientific communities, proving particularly useful to archaeological investigations. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology employs GIS as a powerful tool to understand the historic landscape, analyze archaeological data, and present information to the public. This presentation explores the GIS tools and methods employed by Colonial Williamsburg to augment lab and field work associated with the multi-year Custis Square Archaeology Project. GIS analysis proceeds in three broad stages: Planning, Analysis, and Presentation. During planning, overlays of historical and geophysical data give archaeologists insight into locations of subsurface deposits. In the analytical phase a multitude of tools are used to analyze a site's artifact distribution and relation to the greater historical landscape. Finally through the use of 3D models and web applications, the Department of Archaeology's research can be presented to the public in an accessible manner.

Ludlow, Mark Michael (The Clermont Foundation, Berryville, VA)

***Vivat Sus Scrofa Domesticus* & Oh, What a Fire Pit! The Archaeologies of the Extant Smokehouse of c. 1803 on Clermont Farm (1750), Berryville, Virginia: Archaeological Excavations at Site 44CK152**

Within the curtilage of The Clermont House of c. 1755, the extant smokehouse of c. 1803, was excavated in 2018 and 2019. This previously unexcavated, infilled, robust, wooden, early 19th century smokehouse revealed a surprisingly large, consciously constructed, firepit at a substantial depth, as well as a multiplicity of in ground and above ground artifacts.

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

Teach the Children Well: Object-Based Inquiry and Story Telling using Replicated Artifacts

The Virtual Curation Laboratory works with numerous cultural heritage institutions across Virginia and neighboring states to create three-dimensional (3-D) digital scans of heritage from the first presence of humans in the New World to the recent past. These 3-D scans are then replicated using 3-D printers and painted to resemble the original scanned object. Unlike the original objects, these replicas can be readily shared with public groups and students both at the cultural heritage sites where they have been 3-D scanned, as well as directly to Virginia schools.

This demonstration will consider the results of recent efforts to teach the past through 3-D replicas, working with partners such as Virginia Humanities, the Virginia Museum of History and Culture and the National Park Service, among many others.

McCustion, Ashley (Fairfield Foundation)

Archaeology in the Classroom: K-12 Lesson Plans for Virginia Schools

The Fairfield Foundation is dedicated to involving the community in our efforts to discover and preserve local history. We offer hands-on activities to people of all ages who want to experience an archaeological dig, get their hands dirty in the lab, or help to preserve and restore historic structures. Fairfield also offers educational programming to schools across the Middle Peninsula. Our goal is to offer place-based learning experiences that integrate archaeology into class curriculum and demonstrate how subjects like math, science, history, and geography are applied in our field. We have regular programs in nearly every school in Gloucester, Mathews, and Middlesex counties, and are working to expand our programming to reach every school in the Middle Peninsula. Visitors to this demonstration will have the opportunity to try out some of our most popular hands-on classroom activities.

Moore, Elizabeth (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Consumers, Tanners, and Butchers: Animal Remains from the Great Turning Basin of the James River and Kanawha Canal

In 1785, led by George Washington, the James River Company was chartered with the purpose of improving navigation on the James River from Richmond to Botetourt County to allow nearly 200 miles of improved access for the movement of goods and people. In 1835, the incorporation of the James River and Kanawha Company expanded on this work, constructing locks, docking facilities, and other features, with remnants of many of these still visible today. In the mid-1980s, the construction of the James Center at the former location of the Great Turning Basin led to archaeological salvage and excavation of several canal boats and over 130 boxes of artifacts that are currently housed at ASV's own Kittiewan Plantation. The faunal remains are being used to examine animal consumption in 19th century Richmond as well as to look for evidence of animal processing from nearby tanners and butchers.

Mullin, John, Cassandra Mullin and Madeline Mullin (ASV Members, Richmond, VA)

Bringing Archaeological Sites to the Public – How We Created a Simulated Archaeological Site that Brought Monticello to Richmond

In August 2019, the Public Education Committee of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists sponsored a public archaeology event at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The event was coordinated with the Heart of Virginia Council of the Boys Scouts of America and gave Scouts an opportunity to earn the Archaeology Merit Badge. During the event, participants learned the basics about archaeology field and laboratory work using a simulated archaeological site based on archaeological features at Monticello. The simulated site was created by copying portions of a feature plan drawing onto a large dropcloth. As part of the event, the participants were given bags containing actual artifacts from Monticello and asked to identify the materials. They were then asked to place the artifacts on the dropcloth site plan and explain how their interpretation of the artifacts changed once they saw the artifacts in context. This type of simulated site proved to be a relatively simple method to teach the importance of provenience in

archaeology and can be duplicated for use in places where it is not possible or feasible to visit an actual archaeological site.

Nash, Carole L. (School of Integrated Sciences, James Madison University)

nashcl@jmu.edu

Archaeology Without (Good) Stratigraphy: What We Can Learn from Compressed Mountain Sites

Multi-component archaeological sites in mountain settings are subject to processes of extensive weathering and erosion, resulting in net deflation over time and a concentration of weather-resistant artifacts and natural rocks within near-surface contexts. The shallow profiles of compressed O/A and E/B soil horizons are also impacted by various biogenic and cultural disturbances over millennia (tree roots, frost heave, burrowing, plowing, etc.). Together, these processes can contribute to an apparent lack of easily discernable vertical cultural stratigraphy, which removes the temporal framework necessary for the evaluation of findings. A recent excavation of Virginia Blue Ridge sites with cultural components dating from the PaleoIndian through Late Woodland periods demonstrates that, despite the presence of lagged, mixed surfaces, it is possible to identify spatially discrete activity areas through the horizontal distribution of artifacts. The patterning of diagnostic artifacts in these areas allows for general statements regarding re-occupation across millennia. Archaeologists working in mountainous settings are encouraged to consider the possibility that compressed site conditions may require new approaches to data analysis and a shift in the kinds of research questions asked of the archaeological record.

**Nusbaum, Charles "Mike", and William "Bill" Waldrop (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
C.S.S. Richmond and the James River Squadron: 1865 to 2019**

In the early morning hours of April 4th, 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's Army evacuation of Richmond and the possible capture of these 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 much of the NUMA findings of the wreckage associated with Drewry's Bluff 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. In 2012, Mike Nusbaum and several volunteers began environmental site surveys of the wreckage sites at Drewry's and Chaffin's Bluff. Since that time the focus of this survey has shifted to the wreckage site of the C.S.S. Richmond, located in the vicinity of Chaffin's Bluff. In cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency a side scan survey, magnetometer scan and acoustic sonar scan have been conducted of the James River Squadron wreckage sites from 2015 to the present. It is the purpose of this presentation to present the recent results of the C.S.S. Richmond site survey and others as applicable as of the date of the presentation.

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

Hampton Cole's Land

Hampton Cole was a free black man who purchased 16 acres of land on Bull Run Mountain in 1856. He built a house, cleared some of the land, almost lost it during the Civil War, and finally lost the tract by 1877. In the 1890s, a former enslaved man named Alfred Robinson worked the old Cole tract, with one of his sons later buying some of the land and lived on it until the 1950s. Today, several of the features from both the Cole and Robinson occupations can be seen on the surface, including foundations, fence lines, spring heads, and a cemetery.

Pawelski, Matt (The College of William and Mary), and Fitzsimons, Chandler (The College of William and Mary)

“An Old House on Union Road”: Archival Research and Troubled Sources in the Recent Past

Slabtown, Virginia (also known as Uniontown) was an African-American settlement established in 1863 on the site of Yorktown, Virginia's Revolutionary War battlefield; the community went on to become an important center of African-American life in the area. The community was displaced in the late 1970s as part of an expansion of Colonial National Historical Park. Today, emerging partnerships between stakeholders seek to conduct research on both the history of the community and the contentious process of its displacement. In a summer 2019 research apprenticeship, Matt Pawelski investigated census and newspaper sources relevant to Slabtown. This process could be a complex one: situated in the Reconstruction and Jim Crow South, the town is called various names, referred to elliptically, or omitted altogether, and meta-questions arise regarding biases of sources. The purpose of this paper is to provide an example of the kinds of documentary sources that we can utilize in researching the recent past in the aid of archaeology, and how those sources can be useful but troubled.

Planto, Rebekah L. (The College of William & Mary)

Before the Brick House and Beyond the Castle: Toward a Critical Archaeology of a Forgotten Historic Site

Despite its proximity to Virginia's Historic Triangle, and implication in the 1676 rebellion that shares its name, the site called Bacon's Castle in Surry County has been all but forgotten by scholars. Brief references treat the 1665 house as an isolated artifact—either an exemplar or an anomaly among elite colonial houses—or as a stage set for the drama of Bacon's Rebellion. For the visiting public today, it frequently evokes as many questions about ghosts and paranormal activity as about the lives of its historical occupants. While easy to dismiss empirically, this may speak to the heterotemporality (following Dawdy 2016) and distributed character of the site, manifest in the material and archival records. This paper presents research drawing on both the

fragmentary, often contradictory evidence for the earliest phase of the plantation household, while also considering the unique, palimpsest materiality of the site as it persists in the present.

O'Connor, Crystal (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)

Excavations on Monticello's North Slope

In 2015, archaeologists at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello excavated an area 300 feet north of the main house ahead of construction of utility lines. The documentary record shows Jefferson envisioned this area as part of an ornamental farm, although specifics including whether the plan was ever implemented are absent. An earlier shovel test pit survey indicated the possible presence of a domestic site, so we returned to explore the area prior to the construction work. Initially using a stratified random sample, we excavated forty-seven five-foot-by-five-foot quadrats, digging two five-by-fives in every twenty-foot block and then concentrated on an area with a high density of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts. Using correspondence analysis, we analyze ceramics along with other artifacts to determine the site usage. Based on the artifact assemblage, this paper establishes whether the artifacts are from a primary or secondary discard event.

**Reynolds, Carol, and James Gloor (Fairfield Foundation/Middle Peninsula Chapter ASV)
Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264), Building 2: Ongoing Investigation of an Early
Gloucester County Historical Site**

This paper presents the results of an on-going investigation of Toddsbury (44GL0246), a 17th-18th century plantation located in Gloucester County, Virginia. We investigated Building 2, the second in a row of five brick foundations running east/west between the North River and the main manor house. The excavations discovered the external wall of the foundation measuring 17 feet x 31 feet, two poorly constructed internal walls dividing the foundation footprint into thirds, each measuring 10 feet x 17 feet, and a second, separate foundation measuring 8 feet x 11 feet occupying the easternmost third of the main building foundation. No evidence of a hearth was found associated with either foundation. The analysis of dateable artifacts places the period of use of Building 2 in the first half of the nineteenth century. Based on the results of this investigation, we conclude that Building 2 contained three rooms with no hearth and was possibly used as a warehouse. Building 2 was constructed around the foundation of a second, smaller, and earlier structure whose purpose and period of use remain undetermined.

Roark, Sierra S. (UNC Chapel Hill)

**Culinary Continuity and Change: Plant Foods and Subsistence Risk Aversion in the
Contact Period Piedmont**

Archaeological and historical evidence acknowledges that many Native communities experienced instability and change after Europeans settled along the Atlantic Coast. Archaeological excavations conducted by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and by members of the Patrick Henry Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia have focused on documenting sites associated with Native occupations before and during the Contact Period in the Piedmont of North Carolina and Virginia. The resulting scholarship has worked toward understanding how elements of the Contact Period affected indigenous lifeways. Epidemic disease, changing economic priorities, and intertribal conflict were all experienced by a Native group historically known as the Sara, or Saura. The Sara inhabited the land surrounding the Dan River and established trading alliances with the English in the seventeenth century before disbanding and migrating in the eighteenth

century. This paper identifies Sara plant foods and subsistence practices before and during contact. Additionally, I address how macrobotanical remains can shed light on Sara attempts to mitigate subsistence risk.

Schweickart, Eric (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

***Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

The Imperial Implications of Smoking Pipe Residues at the Coan Hall Site in Northumberland County, Virginia

In this presentation, I discuss an analysis of the chemical residues associated with 12 tobacco pipes recovered from 17th-century contexts at the Coan Hall site. Coan Hall served as the political and economic center of Chicacoan, the first British colonial settlement on the Northern Neck of Virginia. Excavations by Barbara Heath and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville field school over the last several years have uncovered the remains of a large domestic structure and several associated features dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries. The purpose of this analysis is twofold. First, to examine the processes of imperialism as they played out in the smoking practices of 17th-century colonists in the Potomac River Valley. Second, to determine the best methodology to use when excavating and taking pipe residue samples for chemical residue analysis. In this presentation I discuss the process of pipe residue analysis, from excavation to data analysis, using gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) for compound identification. I then discuss the results of my analysis and their implications about colonist-native interactions at this particular site and British colonial lifeways in the larger Chesapeake region. Finally, I present some recommendations for archaeologists and archaeological chemists regarding the best excavation, sample selection and sample processing methodologies to use when investigating smoking residues from 17th-century British colonial tobacco pipes.

Smith, Kirby (Howard MacCord Chapter)

An Archaeological Journey through Time

This is the Rock Castle farm site in Hanover County, Virginia, formerly own by French protestant Episcopal Peter Fontaine, Junior, from 1750 to 1780. There were three buildings based on maps in Official Records of the Civil War. The stone foundation of the main river cottage was in the tongue of land sticking out from the woods with a possible kitchen to the north, English basement structure to the west and a possible slave quarter to the east. The cottage had first been a log cabin with stone fireplace and had been expanded to clapboard with a rotated brick fireplace and an English basement with an east entry when Fontaine married Elizabeth Winston to live there and have six children. The kitchen to the north was then added. They had slaves and one may have lived in the earthfast "slave quarter" to the east. Soil features mark the structures and a slot-fenced garden area to the south where Peter, Junior, and two small-pox children were buried based on a black and white photograph with note. They used Rhenish Westerwald salt-glaze stoneware, delftware, white salt-glaze stoneware, Chinese export porcelain and wine bottles; with white clay pipe stems dating the site to the 18th century. After Peter, Junior, died in 1780, the family moved to Beaverdam Farm a few miles west until 1840 when grandson William returned to build Rock Castle II, which is extant on the farm to the south. The Civil War affected the land in 1864 when the river cottage served as a field hospital; it was abandoned until 1915 as the land passed through 6 ownerships and was then purchased by Mr. C. G. McKinney

and family until recently when it was sold to the Civil War Trust and the old home site came under the protection of the National Park Service.

Smith, Mason (Virtual Curation Laboratory @ VCU)

It's A-boot Time: A Pair-able in Paint

Among the interesting discoveries found at Salubria- the home of Alexander Spotswood's wife, Anne Butler Brayne- were several pairs of shoes found in the attic of the 18th century home. One of the more impressive specimens found was a nineteenth century boot. Creating a 3D model of this artifact allows the public to interact with it on a level that would not be otherwise possible due to the boot's delicate nature. The more the print looks like the actual object, the more impactful the illusion; therefore, painting the print accurately is an important step in this form of public outreach.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Excavations at 44FX3789: Data Recovery of a Slave Quarters in Fairfax County

At various times between Spring 2016 until Summer 2018, staff and volunteers from the Archaeology and Collections Branch of the Fairfax County Park Authority conducted Phase I, II, and III level investigations at Patriot Park North. Located east of the town of Centreville, the FCPA plans to construct a youth baseball complex. The Phase I identified a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century site. Phase II and III excavations resulted in the recovery of colonoware and a large number of glass beads and revealed several intact cultural features. As the ACB analyzes the artifacts we are learning more about slave life in western Fairfax and about the individuals who lived on the site. Continued research may have even allowed for something rare in the archaeology of slavery, putting peoples' names to a place.

Triplett, Taylor (The College of William & Mary)

***Winner of the 2019 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

The Hand Site (44SN22) Reassessment Project: Preliminary Findings, Future Directions

In this paper, I will discuss the ongoing work on the Hand Site Reassessment Project, made possible in part, by the Sandra Speiden Graduate Student Research Scholarship. The Hand site is a dense, multi-component site located on the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. Intensive excavations in the 1960s revealed over 600 features, including house remains, hearths, pits, dog burials, and a large cemetery. Initial evaluations placed the site primarily within the proto-historic period (1580-1630). However, recent reexaminations of the Hand site archaeological collection have dramatically expanded the site's known temporal breadth. Ceramic analysis and radiometric dating of the Hand site collection continue to reveal new insights about indigenous placemaking in the Middle Atlantic and provides a material perspective on the deep history of ancestral Nottoway, Meherrin, and Nansemond peoples.

Tuite, James J., III (ASV Maritime Heritage Chapter)

Teaching Archaeology Underwater

This paper will review the challenges and methods used in teaching archaeologists and non-archaeologists to conduct archaeological surveys underwater in Virginia. This review addresses search techniques; diving skills; the laws; safety and communications equipment; photogrammetry, geospectral, and acoustic imaging; remotely-operated and autonomous vehicle

technologies; navigating in a silent environment with limited to no visibility; and setting up an underwater environment in which to teach these skills.

Turner, E. Randolph, III (Historic Triangle Chapter)

Archaeological Site Preservation in Virginia: Do We Have a Crisis...or Not?

While we daily see archaeological sites being lost in Virginia, never has an estimate been proposed on just how many sites actually still survive state-wide. Based on extensive archaeological survey data compiled in the 1980s and later, such an estimate is presented here for the first time. This in turn is compared to the approximate number of archaeological sites currently receiving some form of long-term protection through legal means such as easements or ownership by conservation groups or governmental entities. Available data suggest that a total of ca. 5,000,000 archaeological sites still surviving in Virginia is a reasonable estimate, with perhaps ca. 725,000 of these being on lands managed for public benefit. This information then is used to provide recommendations on just where our efforts as archaeologists should focus in promoting programs of archaeological stewardship or when all else fails data recovery through efforts such as the state's Threatened Sites program. And, for the first time we should have an assessment as to whether or not a meaningful sample of archaeological sites will still be around for future generations.

Veness, Megan (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

John Custis IV, Williamsburg's Gentleman Gardener: Recent Excavations at Custis Square

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology began a five-year extensive archaeological research project in March 2019 on Custis Square, a four-acre lot on the southern side of Colonial Williamsburg along Francis Street. John Custis IV (1678-1749) was a prominent landowner, politician and gardener in Colonial Williamsburg and the surrounding areas from 1717-1749. This large-scale project will investigate Custis Square for evidence of outbuildings, planting beds, pathways and other garden features using a combination of traditional excavation methods and remote sensing techniques such as ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, and Lidar. This paper will discuss the results of the remote sensing and the preliminary interpretations of the 2019 excavations.

Wertz, Gail (The College of William & Mary)

Assessing Reliability of Private Lithic Collections as Archaeological Proxy for Demography

Characterization of long-term human demographic fluctuations and their causes is key to understanding cultural change. The dynamics of Indigenous Archaic Period culture are underexplored, especially in Virginia's mid-coastal plain, and lithic collections are a substantial source of durable information for these periods. However, quantities of diagnostic lithics from many professional surveys are too limited to provide broadly interpretable information. This paper evaluates use of private landowner collections from the Rappahannock River Valley. The study assesses independent collections from the same site with regard to abundance and composition as a measure of the reliability of the collections. Based on reliability analyses, selected collections are analyzed as proxy for relative human population over time and space and interpreted in conjunction with GIS analysis of site characteristics.

Zimmerman, Emily (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Home Remedies with Strange Ingredients: An Exploration of John Custis IV's Medical Interests

John Custis IV (1678-1749) was a member of the elite and wealthy class of 18th century Williamsburg. He was considered a businessman with interests in both gardening and medicine but was not a professional “doctor of physick”. Like many elite men, Custis kept a commonplace book where he recorded notes on a variety of topics that he might need later. Contained in the Custis commonplace book (CPB) is a collection of over 180 home remedies for various ailments of the time. This research will contextualize the CPB by looking at how the field of medicine operated during the 17th and 18th centuries. What ingredients did he most frequently use, and from where or how was he obtaining them? What maladies was he prepared to treat? What materials were being used? And most importantly, how will evidence of his medical interests manifest itself archaeologically? Ultimately this presentation will discuss specific material types and forms, as well as botanicals we might come across after conducting soil, phytolith and pollen sample analysis.