



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

81st ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 22-24, 2021



VIRTUAL/ZOOM

Supposed to be in...WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA



AGENDA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2021: 9:30 AM TO 12 PM

Colonial Williamsburg Archaeology

- **ONGOING EXCAVATIONS AT CUSTIS SQUARE, COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG VIRGINIA.**

Megan Veness (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

- **REVISITING THE CUSTIS TEABOWLS.**

Victoria Gum (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

- **RESCUING TIMMY FROM THE WELL: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHILDREN'S ARTIFACTS FROM THE CUSTIS SQUARE WELL.**

Tamara Stulen (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

- **MILITARY BUTTONS OF CUSTIS SQUARE AND HOW THEY GOT THERE.**

Adam Macbeth (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

- **FINDING FIRST BAPTIST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A HISTORIC BLACK CHURCH.**

Katherine Wagner (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

- **RE-FINDING FORGOTTEN BURIAL GROUNDS: SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION'S HISTORIC CEMETERY SURVEY EXPERIMENT.**

Eric Schweickart (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

COVA MEETING 1 PM TO 3 PM

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2021: 3:30 PM TO 5 PM

Research Under the Yellow Flag: Maritime Archaeology in the Commonwealth During Quarantine

- TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

Brendan Burke (DHR)

- SITE SURVEY UPDATE OF THE C.S.S. RICHMOND AND THE JAMES RIVER SQUADRON.

Mike Nusbaum (ASV)

- SURVEY OF A DUGOUT CANOE FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER MARSH, CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VA.

Robert Hayes, (ASV)



Dr. Henry M. Miller

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2021: 7 PM

Keynote Speaker

- **DISCOVERIES FROM 50 YEARS OF EXCAVATING THE BURIED CITY OF ST. MARY'S.**

Dr. Henry M. Miller (Maryland's Heritage Scholar, Historic St. Mary's City)

Maryland's founding site of St. Mary's City is, like Jamestown, a vanished city that can only be revealed by archaeology. It served as the capital of the colony from 1634 until 1695. Excavations to explore St. Mary's began in 1969 and have continued ever since. This presentation will discuss some of the major findings over those years, including an unanticipated Civil War fort and rare Lead Coffins, and briefly examine how archaeology has dramatically change our understanding of this 17th-century city. Maryland and Virginia shared many similarities during the colonial era but we have found there were also significant differences. Finally, an answer will be given to the longest running mystery of St. Mary's – Where was the 1634 Fort where Maryland Began?

Henry M. Miller received a B.A. in 1972 from University of Arkansas and an MA and Ph.D. in Anthropology from the Michigan State University in 1984. Dr. Miller served as Laboratory Director for the state museum of Historic St. Mary's City from 1977 to 1987 and its Director of Research from 1987 to present. He began teaching at St. Mary's College in 1974 and is an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology. In 1977, he served as President of the Society for Historic Archaeology. In 2011 and 2012, Dr. Miller taught and was a Visiting Scholar at the Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at Oxford, United Kingdom. Research interests include architecture, foodways, material culture, and symbolism. Long a crusader for public archaeology, Dr. Miller has presented numerous public lectures on St. Mary's City as well as creating numerous on-site exhibits, plus the reconstruction of six historic structures including the 1660s Brick Chapel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2021: 10 AM TO 12 PM

Historical Archaeology 1

- SELFIE-STICKS: NOT JUST FOR SELFIES, BUT ALSO FOR DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION.

Jane Kim (The Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations)

- INTO THE WEBIVERSE OF MADNESS: THE PROCESS OF CREATING A DIGITAL OUTREACH WEBSITE FOR THE VAARNG ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Kristina Donnally (DHR)

- ENSLAVED PEOPLE ESCAPING TO BRITISH WAR SHIPS ON THE POTOMAC IN 1814.

Patrick O'Neill (ASV)

- ROCK CASTLE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNEY THROUGH TIME.

Kirby Smith (ASV)

- POSTER PRESENTATION: HISTORIC SANDUSKY'S 2021 KITCHEN EXCAVATION.

Emma Coffey and Hailey Sabolcik (Lynchburg College)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2021: 2 PM TO 4:30 PM

The Archaeology of Virginia's First People

- MONUMENTAL STONE SERPENT EFFIGIES IN VIRGINIA.

Dan Pezzoni (Landmark Preservation Associates)

- HUMAN LONG BONE MEDICINE TUBES IN SOUTHERN VIRGINIA: THE POWER OF SHAMANISM.

Michael B. Barber (Institute of Archaeology, Longwood University)

- **NON-INVASIVE APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ACCRETIONAL BURIAL MOUNDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.**

Carole Nash (James Madison University)

- **THE PREHISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD OF EUSTIS LAKE.**

Courtney Birkett (Fort Eustis Cultural Resources)

- **PALISADED SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC: A BAYESIAN MODEL.**

John Henshaw (The College of William & Mary).

- **ANADROMOUS FISH, FRESHWATER MUSSELS, AND MAIZE: AN ISOTOPIC INVESTIGATION OF LATE WOODLAND FOODWAYS IN THE FRESH TIDAL REGION OF COASTAL VIRGINIA.**

Dane Magoon (University of Leicester)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2021: 10 AM TO 12 PM

Historical Archaeology 2

- **STITCHED TOGETHER: CLOTHES, LABOR, AND PLACE ON THE BUFFALO FORGE IRON PLANTATION.**

Erin Schwartz (The College of William & Mary)

- **COAL, VOLUNTEERS, AND MORE COAL: RESCUE EXCAVATIONS AT THE WOODVILLE ROSENWALD SCHOOL.**

Colleen Betti (UNC Chapel Hill)

- **MINING THE MAPS.**

Lyle Browning (Browning & Associates, LTD.)

- **PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS FOR STONEMASON'S MARKS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.**

Richard Guercin and Jonathan Mayes (USDA – Forest Service)

• PUBLIC OUTREACH AT FORT EUSTIS. CHRISTOPHER MCDAID

(Fort Eustis Cultural Resources)

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

Annual awards given out at the banquet include the Avocational Archeologist of the Year, Professional Archeologist of the Year, Out-of-State Award for outstanding service to Virginia archeology, Hall of Fame Award (posthumous award, awarded once every five years), Past President's Award, Site Survey Award, and Certificate of Longevity (for continuous ASV membership in five-year increments). The annual Council of Virginia Archaeologists (CoVA) awards are also presented, including the Hoffman and Sherman Awards for organizations and non-professional individuals (respectively) who have made significant contributions to archaeological site preservation or historical preservation within the Commonwealth.

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 2021, we had four winners: John Henshaw, College of William and Mary; Dane Magoon, University of Leicester; Sierra Roark, The University of North Carolina; and Rebecca Webster, The University of Tennessee Knoxville. Two students will be presenting their research at the 2021 Virtual Annual Meeting. 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 four 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!

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.

Archeological Society of Virginia
2021 Annual Meeting Abstracts

POSTERS

Coffey, Emma, and Hailey Sabolcik (Lynchburg College)

Historic Sandusky's 2021 Kitchen Excavation

Historic Sandusky is a plantation in Lynchburg, Virginia that was built in 1808. When the house was constructed, an additional outdoor kitchen was built and stood next to the house until the 1920's when it was torn down. This kitchen site is the current site of excavation on the Sandusky property. Kitchens are especially important sites for archaeological discovery because there is great potential for artifact and feature discovery, as well as a detailed look at the affairs of the household at the time of occupation. The most recent excavation of the kitchen at Sandusky unearthed 5,783 artifacts including various glass and ceramic vessels that give insight into the use of the kitchen and the time periods of most active use. Towards the end of the dig, a subfloor pit was discovered in the center of the kitchen building, and there are current plans to further excavate this subfloor pit and other areas of interest from the previous dig.

PAPERS

Barber, Michael B. (Institute of Archaeology, Longwood University)

HUMAN LONG BONE MEDICINE TUBES IN SOUTHERN VIRGINIA: THE POWER OF SHAMANISM.

In excavations in southern Virginia, two medicine tubes have been recovered in a Late Woodland context. One was found in a shaman burial at the Shannon site (44MY0008) in Montgomery County on the Roanoke River and one in a pit feature at the Lipes site (44BO0001) in Botetourt County on the James River. Both were fashioned from human long bones. This paper examines the relationship of shamanism and curative paraphernalia, particularly medicine tubes, and their relation to the supernatural, implementation performance, feasting, and Native American value systems. The Monacan Nation was consulted with regard to paper content.

Betti, Colleen (UNC Chapel Hill)

COAL, VOLUNTEERS, AND MORE COAL: RESCUE EXCAVATIONS AT THE WOODVILLE ROSENWALD SCHOOL.

After receiving word in June 2021 that a parking lot was in the works to be constructed over half of the Woodville Rosenwald School's lot at the end of August in 2021, a massive effort to conduct rescue excavations at the site was mobilized. With over 70 volunteers from across the country and 23 days of field work, over 50 units were excavated, providing an invaluable collection of data on a 19th and 20th century black school site. This paper looks at how the rescue excavation was organized and provides a basic overview of what was found and why it is so important.

Birkett, Courtney (Fort Eustis Cultural Resources)

THE PREHISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD OF EUSTIS LAKE.

Clustered around what is now Eustis Lake are a number of prehistoric sites, including approximately a third of the sites at Fort Eustis with more than one prehistoric component. Settlements in this area were exceptionally well-positioned to take advantage of a freshwater stream, the James River, uplands, and marshes, all within a convenient distance. The advantages of this location are probably what encouraged people to return to the area for years or even centuries.

Browning, Lyle (Browning & Associates, LTD.)
MINING THE MAPS.

Using Civil War and other maps as baselines, Digital Elevation Models downloadable from "The National Map" are used to identify and record military and other site types.

Burke, Brendan (DHR)
TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

In July of 2021 the Underwater Archaeology program was reinstated at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The program seeks to explore and document Virginia's unique submerged resources, assist the Department with its mission of resource preservation, and facilitate meaningful research. This presentation outlines current work and initiatives of the Underwater Archaeology program.

Donnally, Kristina (DHR)
INTO THE WEBIVERSE OF MADNESS: THE PROCESS OF CREATING A DIGITAL OUTREACH WEBSITE FOR THE VAARNG ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

The Virginia Department of Military Affairs curates its Virginia Army National Guard Archaeology Collection at its curation facility in Fort Pickett. In the Fall of 2020, I served as a collections intern at this facility through a project supported by an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) Inspire! Grant. As part of this internship, I selected specimens to create ceramic reference collections. In order to make these more accessible to the general public, however, I experimented with creating a digital type collection on a website. This idea expanded into creating a website that could house both the digital ceramic collections, but also other collections highlights, as well as a place for digital outreach for the VAARNG Archaeology curation facility. This presentation will discuss the process of choosing the artifacts to feature on the website, the process of 3D scanning and modeling them, and the process of creating the website itself.

Guercin, Richard, and Jonathan Mayes (USDA – Forest Service)
PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS FOR STONEMASON'S MARKS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

With migration brings the movement of cultural practices. One such example is the use of mason's marks by skilled trades people from Scotland and northeastern Ireland. In the first half

of the 19th Century, in what today is western Virginia, stonemasons and their traditions arrived to the region for the construction of large stone works such as canal locks and iron furnaces. During the late summer and early autumn of 2021 archaeology staff for the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests conducted a survey of stone structures from the first half of the 19th Century within Forest Service lands for stone mason's marks. In this presentation the authors will discuss the background of stone mason's marks, field results, tools and techniques for location, and limiting factors encountered during the study.

Gum, Victoria (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
REVISITING THE CUSTIS TEABOWLS.

This paper presents a method of dating and sourcing English delftware based on hand-painted decorations through analysis of five teabowls from Custis Square in Williamsburg. The teabowls, which were recovered from a well in 1964, are decorated with three distinct chinoiserie designs. These designs were broken down into specific components and compared to catalogs of English delftware in museum and private collections. Almost 100 extant vessels with similar decorative characteristics were identified and used to estimate the date of the Custis teabowls to c.1720-1740.

Hayes, Robert (ASV)
SURVEY OF A DUGOUT CANOE FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY RIVER MARSH,
CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VA.

In January 2012 a Charles City County farmer discovered approximately 4 feet of a dugout canoe protruding through the mud at low tide in a feeder marsh creek of the Chickahominy River near the dock on his property. The dugout canoe was removed by the farmer and placed in a small pond owned by a relative living adjacent to his farm. Approximately one year later members of the Virginia Maritime Heritage Society and Conservation Association, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and Sprintsail Enterprises removed the canoe from the pond for an initial survey and photographs, and re-sunk the canoe until further disposition could be determined. In early August 2020 the Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry (MALR) Team contacted the farmer and found out that the canoe was still submerged in the pond. In Mid-August the MALR Team, along with members of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation (JYF), removed the canoe from the pond to perform a more detailed survey and analysis, and determine if it was an artifact of significance for preservation. The canoe is slightly over 13 feet in length with a maximum width of 25 inches and a maximum depth of 12 inches. It is about 90% intact. It is of single-log construction, most likely from a young cypress tree. The hull is shaped with a noticeable rocker keel, with the bow and stern demonstrating the rocker from a profile view. Unique features of the canoe include: a flattened and carved out "platform" on the blocked, square-ended stern; holes through the center of the bow and stern, packed with what appears to be fabric netting material; holes in the bottom of the hull that may have been for the builder to determine thickness of hull at various stages, and later plugged; nails along the length of the canoe's port and starboard sides/gunwales (inside and outside); outlines indicating the possible location of interior ribs; and, construction marks that appear to be made from iron tools. All characteristics indicate the canoe is of post-European contact construction. The canoe is lightweight, even when waterlogged, and can easily be moved and lifted by two people. Based on the

canoe's characteristics, and comparison with similar canoes documented in the registry, this presentation will discuss the possible origins of the canoe, how it may have been built and modified over time for specific uses, the status (to date) of preservation activities, and areas for further research and study.

Henshaw, John (The College of William & Mary)

***Winner of the 2021 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

PALISADED SETTLEMENT CHRONOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC: A BAYESIAN MODEL.

Recent studies trace histories of migrations, violence, abandonment, coalescence, and megadroughts across large portions of the Eastern Woodlands between AD 1300 and 1600. Utilizing Bayesian chronological modelling and paleo-climatological data, this paper considers how similar historical processes unfolded in the Chesapeake region. Initial analysis of palisaded settlements in the middle Potomac and upper Roanoke drainages point to three interconnected historical processes: population movements related to the late Mississippian diaspora, inter-group violence tied to Iroquoian population movements, and localized responses to climatological shifts. Efforts to unpack these historical processes bring us closer to a deep historical anthropology of Native North America.

Kim, Jane (The Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations)

SELFIE-STICKS: NOT JUST FOR SELFIES, BUT ALSO FOR DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION.

The Fairfield Foundation and DATA Investigations are developing new techniques for documenting complex archaeological features using easily accessible 3D technology. At the Basilica of Saint Mary of the Immaculate Conception in Norfolk, Virginia, we used an iPad mounted on a Selfie Stick to document three brick-lined crypts and one burial located within the church. Photographs taken in the field were processed into 3D models with Agisoft Metashape photogrammetry software, resulting in a detailed 3D archive of the excavation and features, which have since been sealed with new construction. This paper discusses documentation methods developed during the project and suggests how this technology may be beneficial at other archaeological sites.

Macbeth, Adam (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

MILITARY BUTTONS OF CUSTIS SQUARE AND HOW THEY GOT THERE.

Williamsburg, Virginia played a critical role in the Revolutionary War and the American Civil War. The analysis of military buttons found during excavations in Colonial Williamsburg provides an avenue for understanding how two major wars and many armies, foreign and domestic, impacted and utilized the town. Mapping the distribution of regimental buttons was undertaken to determine patterns which could provide better insight into troop movements or encampments throughout town. Additionally, specific regimental histories based on marked buttons found at Custis Square were researched in order to convey a more compelling and intimate story which would be accessible to a wider audience. ESRI's arcGIS StoryMaps program was then used to document and map the journey of a single button as it was carried

from the onset of the Civil War and eventually lost into the archaeological record at Custis Square in Williamsburg in 1862.

Magoon, Dane (University of Leicester)

***Winner of the 2021 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

ANADROMOUS FISH, FRESHWATER MUSSELS, AND MAIZE: AN ISOTOPIC INVESTIGATION OF LATE WOODLAND FOODWAYS IN THE FRESH TIDAL REGION OF COASTAL VIRGINIA.

Prior to the introduction of maize into coastal Virginia, researchers have depicted the Middle and Late Woodland inhabitants of the region as forager-fishers. This interpretation includes an assumed reliance upon locally and seasonally available fish and shellfish as regular staples of Native American diet. Prior stable isotope studies focused on palaeodietary reconstruction, however, have not given due consideration to two key resources found within the fresh tidal portion of the coastal plain region: anadromous fish and freshwater mussels. Both are conspicuously absent from prior baseline studies. This study provides stable isotope data for Atlantic sturgeon, a variety of different shad and herring species, and three different species of freshwater mussels, and discusses the implications of this data in relation to our current understanding of the transition towards intensive maize cultivation within the region.

McDaid, Christopher (Fort Eustis Cultural Resources)

PUBLIC OUTREACH AT FORT EUSTIS.

The Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program works to protect and preserve significant historic and archaeological sites for benefit of the sites' owner, the American people. This requires people experience the sites in some meaningful way. Many of our sites are difficult to get to or are in portions of the installation that are closed to visitors. I will discuss some of the efforts our program has taken to get information about the cultural resources on Ft. Eustis out to the public. There are different sectors of the public and we strive to engage as many of them as we can. Our outreach ranges from traditional approaches such as site tours and interpretive signs to book reviews on social media and 3D computer modeling of sites. Our goal is to allow the public to experience the places on Ft. Eustis where American history happened.

Nash, Carole (James Madison University)

NON-INVASIVE APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ACCRETIONAL BURIAL MOUNDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Accretional burial mounds, the complex mortuary features associated with the Late Woodland period of western Virginia, have seen significant damage from historic-era agricultural practices. This loss, which began in the 18th century, was compounded by poorly controlled archaeological studies that resulted in poor documentation, non-curated artifact assemblages, and dispersed human remains. In an attempt to identify surviving portions of these sites, which are affiliated with the Monacan, Manahoac and other Eastern Siouan communities, the study described in this presentation combines remote sensing technologies and a close reading of the archaeological literature to evaluate site characteristics and current conditions. The goal of the project, which is in preliminary stages, is to demonstrate the efficacy of these techniques for site identification and

protection, in collaboration with the Monacan Nation. The Linville Mound in Rockingham County, Virginia, figures prominently in the discussion.

Nusbaum, Mike (ASV)

SITE SURVEY UPDATE OF THE C.S.S. RICHMOND AND THE JAMES RIVER SQUADRON.

In the early morning hours of April 4, 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 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 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 (UAVJ), 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 of several wooden vessels associated with the James River Squadron and the Squadron's 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 substantive survey of the wreckage. This effort possibly identified wreckage found at Chaffin's Bluff as that of either the C.S.S. Richmond or C.S.S. Virginia II. In 2012, Mike Nusbaum, Bill Waldrop and several volunteers began environmental site surveys of the wreckage sites at Drewry's and Chaffin's Bluff. Since that time the focus of their survey has shifted to the wreckage site of the C.S.S. Richmond. To date substantive site exploration and numerous scans, to include side scan, magnetometer, sonar and acoustic, of the C.S.S. Richmond wreckage have been completed. It is the purpose of this presentation to impart recent results of this ongoing site survey to the Society membership.

O'Neill, Patrick (ASV)

ENSLAVED PEOPLE ESCAPING TO BRITISH WAR SHIPS ON THE POTOMAC IN 1814.

Almost 70 enslaved people boarded British warships ascending the Potomac River in August 1814. The British promised freedom to slaves if they could get to British forces. This paper will discuss the locations and methods of these escapes, most of which were from recorded historic archaeological sites. These locations are being organized to be placed on the Network to Freedom of the National Park Service.

Pezzoni, Dan (Landmark Preservation Associates)

MONUMENTAL STONE SERPENT EFFIGIES IN VIRGINIA.

The mountains of western Virginia are home to stone structure complexes of Native American origin. The complexes typically consist of walls, piles, and cairns, sometimes numbering 100+ structures. The paper describes monumental stone serpent effigies at Cahas Mountain in Franklin County and Beagle Gap in Albemarle County. The effigies portray anatomical features such as heads, bodies, eyes, and possibly scales and a rattle. Other evidence suggests the effigies represent the serpent monsters common in native mythologies instead of ordinary snakes. The cultural affiliation of the effigies is currently unknown, though a growing body of chronometric dating for similar structures sheds some light, and evidence from other forms of material culture may point to a Mississippian association. As a relatively untapped and accessible body of material culture generated by Native American peoples, monumental serpent effigies and other stone structures have the potential to transform understanding of Virginia's past.

Schwartz, Erin (The College of William & Mary)

STITCHED TOGETHER: CLOTHES, LABOR, AND PLACE ON THE BUFFALO FORGE IRON PLANTATION.

This paper explores clothes and the enslaved women who made, wore, and cared for them on the Buffalo Forge iron plantation in Glasgow, Virginia. Although women did not work in the iron forge itself, their diverse roles in forge fuel production, in agricultural production, in the ironmaster's mansion, in domestic labor, and at home ensured the survival of the iron plantation community. Clothing production and maintenance in times of extreme weather and material shortages were especially critical, whether performed by women officially employed as washerwomen or seamstresses or women working at home. In this paper, I examine buttons, needles, and other material evidence of women's labor and clothing recovered from recent excavations around two standing quarters at Buffalo Forge (ca. 1830). This analysis also provides some insights into enslaved women's social and economic connections across and outside the plantation.

Schweickart, Eric (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

RE-FINDING FORGOTTEN BURIAL GROUNDS: SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION'S HISTORIC CEMETERY SURVEY EXPERIMENT.

In September 2020 the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archaeology Department conducted an archaeological investigation into an undocumented and unmarked cemetery located beneath a parking lot in Williamsburg's historic core. While we knew that human burials had been disturbed in the area in the early 20th century, we needed to precisely define the boundaries of the burial ground in order to re-configure the parking lot so that it no longer covered any portion of the cemetery. To do so, we conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey across the area before mechanically removing the asphalt and parking lot base and examining the soil for evidence of burials. In total, we identified 22 possible graveshaft features and outlined the historic boundaries of the cemetery. Based on our work, the parking lot has been reconfigured so that the area with the burials is now an enclosed, grassy field. Since we only excavated as far as necessary to define the graveshaft features, we have begun to use this site as part of an experiment to determine the ideal conditions for identifying unmarked historic burials using

ground penetrating radar. In this presentation we will draw upon our initial findings, as well as the results of GPR surveys of other cemeteries in the Williamsburg area, to identify the different environmental factors that effect the depth and clarity of GPR survey results.

Smith, Kirby (ASV)

ROCK CASTLE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNEY THROUGH TIME.

This is the Rock Castle farm site in Hanover County, Virginia, formerly owned by French Protestant Episcopal Peter Fontaine, Junior, from 1750 to 1780. There were three buildings based on maps of the Official Records of the Civil War. The stone foundation of the main river cottage was in the tongue of wooded land extending 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 with 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 1780, the family moved to Beaverdam Farm, a few miles west until 1840 when grandson William returned to build two story 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. The cottage 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 by the McKinney family to the Civil War Trust and the old home site came under the protection of the National Park Service.

Stulen, Tamara (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

RESCUING TIMMY FROM THE WELL: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHILDREN'S ARTIFACTS FROM THE CUSTIS SQUARE WELL.

Some of the most spectacular finds from Noel Hume's excavation of the Custis Square property in Williamsburg were recovered from an 18th-century brick-lined well. While the bottom two layers of the well contained many artifacts associated with John Custis IV, the original owner of the property, the rest of the well's layers date to the late eighteenth century when James McClurg's family occupied the house. McClurg, a doctor and professor at William and Mary, purchased the property in early 1779 and lived there until 1783 or 1784 when his family moved to Richmond. The McClurg family's move to Richmond seems to have coincided with the filling of the well. Multiple layers of well fill rich in preserved organic materials, such as leather and plant material, relating to McClurg's occupation were recovered. Within these layers were several unique finds related to children: two marbles, five wooden tops, a toy ceramic, and fragments of leather children's shoes. McClurg marries and has two children while living at Custis Square. Tax records also indicate that he has several enslaved children under the age of sixteen. The children's artifacts are a unique opportunity to learn about white and enslaved children within an urban household in late eighteenth-century Williamsburg. The history and

social significance of each toy was investigated and compared to other similar sites and time periods using the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS). The various features of the leather shoe fragments, including gender of the wearer, part of the shoe, and shoe size, were analyzed and personal information about the children wearing them was gleaned. These children's toys and shoes are significant in telling the story of enslaved and white children in the late eighteenth century not only at Custis Square, but also within Williamsburg.

Veness, Megan (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

ONGOING EXCAVATIONS AT CUSTIS SQUARE, COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG VIRGINIA.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Archaeology began a five-year extensive archaeological research project in March 2019 on Custis Square. John Custis IV (1678-1749) was a prominent land owner, politician and gardener in Colonial Williamsburg and the surrounding areas from 1717-1749. The archaeology team is half-way through the project and has revealed large landscape features associated with outbuildings and the gardens. This paper will discuss the most recent feature and artifact discoveries.

Wagner, Katherine (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

FINDING FIRST BAPTIST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A HISTORIC BLACK CHURCH.

Finding First Baptist: Archaeological Investigations of a Historic Black Church

The First Baptist Church is a historic Black church located in Williamsburg, VA that dates its founding to 1776, making it one of the earliest Black churches in the United States. The site of its occupation on Nassau Street from the early 19th century to 1956 consisted of two different structures, which are the subject of a current archaeological investigation by Colonial Williamsburg. Building off previous excavations in 1957, a Phase I survey was completed in the fall of 2020. After finding intact stratigraphy, intact brick foundations, and two graves, an open area excavation of the site began in January 2021 with the goals of finding evidence of the earliest church building for future reconstruction and determining the extent of the burials.