



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

76th ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 13 -16, 2016

Including PRELIMINARY AGENDA



**COLONIAL PLAZA AT WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA**



Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests,

Welcome to Williamsburg and the Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia! This year's meeting coincides with the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on October 15, 1966. Because of NHPA, we have the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Offices, and Section 106 Review process. Together, and with later amendments, these re-shaped cultural heritage preservation practice in the United States. Every event you attend this weekend has been touched in some way by NHPA. It is fitting that we are together in Williamsburg, where archaeology continues to reframe our understanding of Virginia's colonial past, to commemorate NHPA's anniversary and develop a deeper understanding of the law that is the cornerstone of American historic preservation.

I also hope that as you meet ASV members from across the state, you'll find the time to talk with them about archaeology in their areas. It's been a busy year since we last gathered to celebrate the ASV's 75th Anniversary. The papers, workshops, and field trips for this weekend attest to the unending commitment of our organization to Virginia's archaeological resources -- whether they be submerged or at the summits of our highest peaks, in urban settings or rural landscapes, threatened or protected. Make it a meeting goal to expand your horizons. You'll leave here re-energized to go back to your own communities with new purpose.

Finally, I want to extend thanks to the Middle Peninsula Chapter, our sponsor, whose members have worked for a year to make this meeting a reality. Program co-chairs, Dr. Michael Barber and Dr. David Brown, have put together a rich offering of presentations and events, and I ask that you share your appreciation with them.

Enjoy our meeting!

Carole Nash, President

Archeological Society of Virginia Officers

President: Carole L. Nash
(Massanutten Chapter)

Vice-President: Forrest Morgan
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Secretary: Stephanie Jacobe
(Northern Virginia Chapter)

Treasurer: Carl Fischer
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Recent-Past President: Elizabeth Moore
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Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Web Master: Lyle Browning
(Col Howard MacCord Chapter)

Newsletter Editor: E. Randolph Turner (Nansemond Chapter)

Arrangements Chair: Forrest Morgan (Middle Peninsula Chapter)

Program Co-Chairs: Dave Brown (Middle Peninsula Chapter)
Mike Barber (DHR, Eastern Shore Chapter)

Hotel Logistics

Registration: Lobby
Book Room:
Meeting Rooms:
Banquet:



Note to Presenters and Moderators: Due to number of papers to be presented as well as the general rules of civility, 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 in order to load power points.

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PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Thursday afternoon, October 13, 2016

3:00 Field Trip to Jamestown Rediscovery

The Thursday field trip will be a behind-the-scenes tour of the Jamestown Rediscovery Project led by Dr. William Kelso. Jamestown Rediscovery has been excavating the original site of Jamestown for more than two decades and has made some amazing discoveries including the chancel burials, Jane, the original church, artifact-filled wells, and 1.5 million period artifacts. The Park Service and Preservation Virginia have waived the admission fees for ASV members who register beforehand for the tour. Since the site is only nine miles from Williamsburg, participants are asked to drive directly to Jamestown Island.

Registration is required beforehand via email to the Middle Peninsula Chapter at mpcasv@gmail.com. Go to ASV webpage (<http://archeologyva.org/News/NewsAM.html>)

Friday morning, October 14, 2016

Room:

Welcome:

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

Session 1: Approaches to Archaeological Data Gathering

Moderator: John Broadwater

- 8:10 – 8:30 Broadwater, John (Sprintsail Inc.)
Virginia's Submerged Cultural Resources: What's Down There and Why
Should We Care?**
- 8:30 – 8:50 Chapman, Ellen (The College of William and Mary)
Hidden Things Brought to Light: The Archaeological Archive of Richmond's
Urban Development**
- 8:50 – 9:10 Siegel, Rebecca (Alexandria Archaeology)
Field Methods at the Forensic Anthropology Center in Knoxville**
- 9:10 – 9:30 Policastro, Anatoly (University of Leceiter)
Civil War Crimean Ovens: Origins, Models and Modifications**
- 9:30 – 9:50 Gloor, James, and Carol Reynolds (The Fairfield Foundation)
Comparing Plowzone Systematic Surface Collection and Shovel Test Data at
the Morris Phillips Site (44GL0415)**
- 9:50 – 10:10 Peixotto, Becca (American University)
Archaeological Exploration in the Great Dismal Swamp**

10:10 – 10:30 Break

Session 2: Jamestown and 17th Century Archaeology

Moderator: David Givens

- 10:30 – 10:50 Givens, David S. (Jamestown Rediscovery)
Holy Ground: The 1608 Church and Chancel Excavations at James Fort**
- 10:50 – 11:10 Lavin, Michael D. (Jamestown Rediscovery)
Thinking Inside the Box**
- 11:10 – 11:30 Chartrand, Robert (Jamestown Rediscovery)
Risk Assessment of Archaeological Sites Using Lidar - Sea Level Rise
Modeling at Jamestown Island, Virginia**

11:30 – 11:50 McDaid, Christopher (Fort Eustis)
Seventeenth Century Sites at Fort Eustis: Understanding Early Warwick County, Virginia

Friday afternoon, October 14, 2016

Room:

Session 3: Kittiewan Plantation

Moderator: Martha Williams

- 1:00 – 1:20 Turner, E. Randolph III (Archaeological Society of Virginia)**
Unearthing Artifacts of Paper: An Update on the ASV Library
- 1:20 – 1:40 Williams, Martha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)**
Diagnostic Documents: Essential Keys to Understanding “This Old House”
- 1:40 – 2:00 Rubin, Nancy (Archaeological Society of Virginia)**
If these Walls Could Talk: An Archeological Perspective on Kittiewan’s 18th c. Manor House Walls
- 2:00 – 2:20 O’Neill, Patrick (Archaeological Society of Virginia)**
This Old House: Architectural Archaeology at Kittiewan
- 2:20 – 2:40 Atkins, Marsha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)**
Trees are Artifacts Too—Discovering Kittiewan’s Horticultural Landscape

Friday afternoon, October 14, 2016

Room:

Session 4: Plantation Archaeology

Moderator: Lauren McMillan

- 1:00 – 1:20 Sanford, Douglas W. (University of Mary Washington), and Lauren K. McMillan (St. Mary’s College of Maryland)**
Archaeological and Architectural Research at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615)
- 1:20 – 1:40 Saffos, Kara (University of Mary Washington)**
Genealogical Studies of Plantation Workers at Sherwood Forest
- 1:40 – 2:00 Adams, Elyse (University of Mary Washington)**
Buttons, Buckles, and a Bayonet: Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia

- 2:00 – 2:20** **McMillan, Lauren K. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)**
The University of Mary Washington's Ongoing Research and Excavations at
Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia
- 2:20 – 2:40** **Heath, Barbara J. (University of Tennessee – Knoxville)**
Archaeology at Coan Hall, Northumberland County, Virginia
- 2:40 – 3:00** **Betti, Colleen (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)**
“They Gave the Children China Dolls”: Toys and Enslaved Childhoods on
Virginia Plantations
- 3:00 – 3:20** **Break**

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

Room:

3:20 – 5:00

Friday evening, October 14, 2016

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

Hidden Histories: Taverns, Burial Grounds, and the James River: New Discoveries and
Shifting Perspectives in Tidewater Archaeology

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

- 7:00 – 7:30** **Terrestrial Archaeology Beyond Jamestown: A View from the Water**
E. Randolph Turner, III (Department of Historic Resources {retired})
- 7:30 – 8:00** **Thinking Inside the Box: Micro CT & Jamestown’s Hidden Past**
David Givens (Jamestown Rediscovery)
- 8:00 – 8:30** **Williamsburg’s Raleigh Tavern Revisited**
Mark Kostro (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
- 8:30 – 9:00** **Question and Answer Session**
- 9:00 – 11:00** **COVA Reception**

Saturday morning, October 15, 2016

Room:

Session 5: Prehistoric Archaeology

Moderator: Mike Barber

- 8:00 – 8:20** Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)
The Higgins Site in Clarke County, Virginia
- 8:20 – 8:40** Gunter, Madeline (The College of William and Mary), Christopher M. Stevenson (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and Laure Dussubieux (Field Museum of Natural History)
The Acquisition of Native Copper in Late-Prehistoric Virginia
- 8:40 – 9:00** Nash, Carole L. (James Madison University)
Acoustic Archaeology in the Virginia Blue Ridge
- 9:00 – 9:20** Clem, Michael (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Pottery from the Great Neck Site (44VB0007), Virginia Beach, Virginia
- 9:20 – 9:40** Barber, Michael B. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
The Hatch Site (44PG0051), Prince George County, Virginia: Past, Present, and Future
- 9:40 – 10:00** Makin, Michael, and Martin D. Gallivan (College of William and Mary)
The Hatch Site: Preliminary Assessment of Weyanoke Old Town

Room:

Session 6: Historical Archaeology I

Moderator: Laura Galke

- 8:00 – 8:20** Galke, Laura J. (George Washington Foundation)
Imagined English Landscape in the American ‘Wilderness:’ The Washington Family’s Stafford Home, 1738-1772
- 8:20 – 8:40** Hatch, Brad D., and Kerry S. Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)
The Archaeology of African American Life at Greenfield (44BO0514) from 1840 to 1900
- 8:40 – 9:00** Brown, David A., Thane Harpole, Anna Rhodes, and Stephen Fonzo (DATA)
Death from a 1000 Cuts: Recovering the History and Archaeology of Gloucester Town from Five Different Projects Over Thirty-Three Years
- 9:00 – 9:20** Schwartz, Erin S. (The College of William and Mary)
On Uneven Ground: Preliminary Archaeological Excavations at Buffalo Forge

9:20 – 9:40 Break

ASV Chapter Presentations

Moderator: ASV President Carole L. Nash

9:40 – 9:50 Nansemond (Wayne Edwards)
9:50 – 10:00 Massanutten (Cindy Schroer)
10:00 – 10:10 Northern Virginia (Diane Shug-O’Neill)
10:10 – 10:20 Eastern Shore (Mike Clem)
10:20 – 10:30 Col MacCord (Len Blasiol)
10:30 – 10:40 James River (Hanna Short)
10:40 - 10:50 Underwater (John Broadwater)

11:00 – 12:00 ASV Membership Meeting (Carole L. Nash, President)

Saturday afternoon, October 15, 2016

Field Trip: Werowocomoco, Rosewell, and Fairfield: Sites on the Middle Peninsula
Intrepid leaders: Dave Brown and Thane Harpole
12:01 – 5:30

Field Trip

(Sponsored by Middle Peninsula ASV Chapter)

Saturday, October 15, we will offer an exclusive guided tour of three of the Middle Peninsula’s most distinctive archaeological sites. The tour will depart by bus from Williamsburg at 12pm, and arrive first at **Werowocomoco**, Powhatan’s capitol village when the English arrived in Virginia. Werowocomoco, which was recently acquired by the National Park Service, underwent substantial archaeological investigation between 2003 and 2010. You will receive an exclusive tour of the property, which is currently closed to the public while the NPS begins planning for how to open it as a park. The next stop will be **Rosewell**, Virginia’s most icon 18th-century ruin. This massive house of the Page family has seen a variety of excavations that have uncovered important clues about its construction and formal landscape. The final stop will be **Fairfield** where ongoing excavations since 2000 have revealed details about the house, slave quarter, gardens, and other landscape elements of this extensive colonial plantation. The tours will be led by Dr. David Brown and Thane Harpole, who have been involved in excavations at all three sites, and will provide an insider’s view of each property. The tour will cost \$10 per participant, which helps offset the bus costs. Lunches will be available for pre-order. The bus will return to the hotel at approximately 5:30.

Saturday evening, October 15, 2016

Banquet:

6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception

7:00 – 10:00 – Banquet

Awards

Banquet Speaker: Ashley Atkins Spivey (Director, Pamunkey Tribal Museum)

Making Pottery and Constructing Community: Colonoware Production on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation

Ashley Spivey is a PhD candidate at the College of William and Mary with the Department of Anthropology studying both Historical Anthropology and Archaeology. Ashley graduated from James Madison University with Honors and earned a B.A. in Anthropology in 2007. In 2009 she received her M.A. from the College of William and Mary. Her thesis research focused on material culture, specifically Pamunkey pottery and its importance as a traditional practice imbued with multiple values associated with continuity, economy and cultural persistence. Her primary focus is on Virginia's Chesapeake Natives centering on both Virginia Indian archaeology and contemporary Virginia Indian communities, including the community of which she is a member, the Pamunkey Tribe. Being both Pamunkey and an archaeologist, Ashley is dedicated to the practice of collaborating with Native communities in archaeological and anthropological research. This dedication was developed through her participation in two collaborative archaeological projects including the King William Reservoir Project and the College of William and Mary affiliated Werowocomoco Research Project. Currently, Ashley is working to complete her dissertation, entitled "Knowing the Land, Working the River and Digging for Clay: Pamunkey Indian Subsistence Practices and the Market Economy 1800-1900." Combining archaeological evidence, archival sources, and oral testimony from Pamunkey Tribal members, Ashley's dissertation traces the history of Pamunkey responses to and engagement with an expanding capitalist economy in nineteenth century Tidewater Virginia. Ashley has received several awards for her dissertation research including the Society for American Archaeology's Native American Graduate Archaeology Scholarship. In 2010 Ashley was appointed Director of the Pamunkey Indian Museum and has begun the process of renovation with generous help from the museum's partners including the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary's Department of Anthropology and Muscarelle Museum of Art.

Sunday morning, October 16, 2016

Room:

Session 7: Survey and Inventory

Moderator: Richard Guercin

**8:20 - 8:40 Romo, Sean (James River Institute for Archaeology)
Recent Excavation of a Woodland Camp and a Slave Quarter in York
County**

- 8:40 – 9:00** Proebsting, Eric, Jennifer Ogbourne, Jack Gary (Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest), and Daniel Druckenbrod (Rider University)
Archaeological and Environmental Discoveries along the New Parkway at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest
- 9:00 – 9:20** Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)
Accomack and Northampton County Virginia Coastal Surveys: A Summary and Conclusions
- 9:20 – 9:40** Bates, Brian, Walter Witschey, Craig Rose, Mary Farrell and Erin West (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
Hurricane Sandy Shoreline Survey Update
- 9:40 – 10:00** Guercin, Richard (AARC); Scott D’Zurilla, Kelli Farris, Michell Gilman, Jeanette Koczwarra, Deanna Megginson, Russell Reed, and Benjamin Royster (Longwood Institute for Archaeology)
A Central States Influence During the Late Archaic in Wise, VA

10:00 – 10:20 Break

Room:

Session 8: Military Archaeology

Moderator: Chris Sperling

- 10:20 - 10:40** Madden, Michael J. (Dead Guys Books)
Concrete, Steel and Sand... What are these large ugly constructions buried amongst the coast and the bay? “Or” why it’s important to record and document coastal defense and related military sites of the early 20th century
- 10:40 – 11:00** Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)
Civil War Resources in Fairfax County: Modern Technologies and Historic Landscapes
- 11:00 – 11:20** Higgins, Thomas F., III (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
The Archaeology of Civil War Military Occupation and Adaptive Modification of Civilian Sites: Examples from Williamsburg and James City County, Virginia
- 11:20 – 11:40** Kiser, Taft (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
“Ah doan know nuthin’ ‘bout bringin’ babies:” Digging into Confederate Context

Room:

Session 9: Historic Archaeology II

Moderator: David Fuerst

10:20 – 10:40 Mullin, John (Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia)

Public Outreach at “The Trap” – Army Archaeology and History in the Former Community of Delos at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

10:40 – 11:00 Fuerst, David N. (National Park Service) and L. Daniel Pezzoni (Historic Landmark Associates)

Beckley Grist Mill: A Significant Example of the Water-Powered Industry in Western Virginia

11:00 – 11:20 Ptacek, Crystal (Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello)

Preliminary Analysis of an Enslaved Laborers’ Quarter at Monticello

11:20 – 11:40 Larsen, Eric L. (The Germanna Foundation)

Update on Recent Excavations at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site, Orange County, Virginia

Room:

Session 10: Certification

**8:00 – 10:00 Certification Presentation: Native American Ceramics
(Carole L. Nash, JMU)**

Room:

12:00 – 1:00 ASV Board Meeting

Archaeological Society of Virginia
2016 Annual Meeting Abstracts

ABSTRACTS
SESSIONS AND WORKSHOPS

Reinterpreting Jamestown through Archaeology, History, and Technology

Organized by Givens, David M. (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Since the beginning of the *Jamestown Rediscovery* project in 1994, archaeologists have established the location of James Fort's palisades, major buildings, and many significant features. The team has also recovered more than two million artifacts, many from tightly-dated contexts. The project has resulted in important new insights into the settlement's early years and has cast doubt on many conventional interpretations of Jamestown's history. Even after two decades, archaeologists are still making significant discoveries, not just through the excavation process but also through the application of new methods not imaginable at the project's start. Re-analysis of the extensive data, new scientific approaches, and cutting-edge technologies are opening new opportunities for re-examining previously-held assumptions and for exploring new questions. This session will present some examples of recent research projects expanding the frontiers of multidisciplinary archaeology at Fort James and will also examine future directions for recording, presenting, studying, and interpreting the site.

Beyond Screens and Dirt: Other Archaeologies at Kittiewan Plantation

Organized by Martha Williams

Participants: E. Randolph Turner, Martha Williams, Nancy Rubins, Patrick O'Neill, and Marsha Atkins (ASV – Kittiewan Plantation Committee)

PAPERS

Adams, Elyse (University of Mary Washington)

Buttons, Buckles, and a Bayonet: Union Encampment of Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia

Archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Mary Washington during the summer of 2015 at Sherwood Forest, an Antebellum plantation in Stafford County Virginia, focused on the ca. 1845 standing wooden duplex slave quarter and brick kitchen quarter. While original research focused on the lives of the enslaved laborers on the plantation, ample evidence of Union encampment emerged, generating another topic of research that continued to be studied throughout the 2016 summer field season. Through archival research and material culture analysis, a preliminary history of the Civil War-era encampment is developing. The material evidence gathered during the past two field seasons continues to reveal the history of the encampment of Sherwood Forest plantation and its role during the Civil War.

Atkins, Marsha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

Trees are Artifacts Too—Discovering Kittiewan’s Horticultural Landscape

Diaries, letters, agricultural censuses, Department of Agriculture archives, Shurcliff’s 1931 plan, Thomas Jefferson’s books, recipe books and of course, the Cropper archives—all of these resources are helpful for discovering the plants that provided beauty, aroma, flavoring and edibles for man and beast alike at Kittiewan during the 18th, 19th, 20th centuries. On-site landscape analysis also has revealed the useful trees and shrubs that still exist at Kittiewan Plantation. This paper will discuss the on-going efforts to understand and interpret the botanical history of the property.

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

The Hatch Site (44PG0051), Prince George County, Virginia: Past, Present, and Future

The Hatch Site in Prince George County, Virginia, was excavated under the direction of Mr. Lefty Gregory from 1975 through 1986. Lying on a low flood plain of Powell’s Creek, a tributary of the James River, the site measured 800’ x 1600’ and was occupied extensively from Middle Woodland through Late Woodland times and into the Contact period. It also was the site of an early 17th century colonial earthfast structure. Known for its 122 dog burials which constitute the largest canine cemetery in North America (Blick 2016), the extensive excavations have yielded a complete array of prehistoric artifacts including complete pots, a broader range of projectile points, thousands of animal bones, shell beads, colonial trade goods, and evidence of ceremonial practices. The Virginia Foundation for Archaeological Research, under the leadership of Mrs. Eve Gregory, recognized the high research potential for the collection and donated it to Virginia Department of Historic Resources. With the aid of ASV volunteers, the ca. 500 boxes of artifacts were rehoused and moved to DHR Headquarters in Richmond. Currently, the vast collection is being inventoried by students at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary with a comprehensive research strategy being developed.

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

Hurricane Sandy Shoreline Survey Update

The Longwood Institute of Archaeology has been engaged in a shoreline survey of Middlesex, Mathews, Lancaster and Northumberland counties for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as part of the Hurricane Sandy projects funded by the National Park Service. The purpose of the survey is two-fold: first, to investigate the locations of known sites and determine the extent to which they have been impacted by storm activity (Hurricane Sandy) and shoreline change, and second, to develop a predictive model to assist in the location of previously undiscovered archaeological sites. This paper presents the methods that were employed by the Institute in advance of the fieldwork with an emphasis on determination of shoreline change rates and predictive model development as well as preliminary information on the field data collection.

Betti, Collen (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

“They Gave the Children China Dolls”: Toys and Enslaved Childhoods on Virginia Plantations

The meaning of childhood and treatment of children dramatically shifted over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries from the 17th century view that children were incomplete adults, or even evil and sinful creatures, to the more modern understanding that childhood is a distinct stage of life and that children are innocent and playful. Historical studies of childhood have been largely focused on white, Northern, middle-class children and enslaved children in particular have been ignored. This paper uses toys in the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) database from thirty-three sites in Virginia to examine how adult perceptions of childhood, especially enslaved childhood, shifted during the 18th and 19th centuries in the South and how these changes compare to the historically documented shifts in white, Northern, middle-class childhoods.

Broadwater, John (Spritsail Inc.)

Virginia’s Submerged Cultural Resources: What’s Down There and Why Should We Care?

Virginia’s historical connections to the sea are numerous and significant, yet relatively little attention has been paid to Virginia’s maritime past by historians or archaeologists. Several studies, including a recent one, are beginning to define the potential for Virginia’s submerged cultural resources and to suggest specific topic for research. Significant topics have been identified for all major periods of maritime exploration and commerce from prehistoric to modern times.

Brown, David A., Thane Harpole, Anna Rhodes, and Stephen Fonzo (DATA)

Death from a 1000 Cuts: Recovering the History and Archaeology of Gloucester Town from Five Different Projects Over Thirty-Three Years

The Gloucester Point Archaeological District is one of Virginia’s most fascinating and complex historical landscapes. Largely beneath the campus of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, the state and federally-listed district encompasses the western third of colonial and antebellum Gloucester Town, in addition to earlier 17th-century settlements (including a tobacco warehouse and fortifications), Revolutionary and Civil War earthworks, and Woodland period encampments. Plans by the College of William and Mary to build the Consolidated Scientific Research Facility (CSRF) within the district led to an evaluation of the prior archaeology undertaken in the project area, which included salvage excavations by David Hazzard (1983), a field school directed by Dr. Ted Reinhart (1986), archaeological survey and monitoring of a sewer line installation (WMCAR, 1989 & 1994, respectively), monitoring of a sea water force main (CRI/Santec 2010), and preliminary testing for the CSRF (DATA Investigations 2016). With the Phase III mitigation of the site currently underway, the project provides us with the opportunity to evaluate how best to overlay the past archaeological work, how it effects our ongoing excavations, and how we can plan for future site testing and mitigation within the district.

Chapman, Ellen (The College of William and Mary)

Hidden Things Brought to Light: The Archaeological Archive of Richmond's Urban Development

Collections associated with urban archaeology, predominantly created by legal requirements associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, face unique challenges of curation, conservation, and accessibility. Despite unique assemblages from a considerable Reconstruction Era incarcerated skeletal population; rare 19th century industrial and commercial contexts; numerous sunken bateaux and canal boats; a Late Archaic site of substantial regional importance; and multiple collections associated with slave jails and slave trader residences, extremely little research is currently undertaken on Richmond collections. This research studies the archaeological archive of Richmond through historic map analysis, an inventory of existing collections, and a geographic analysis of recorded sites within the city.

Chartrand, Robert (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Risk Assessment of Archaeological Sites Using Lidar - Sea Level Rise Modeling at Jamestown Island, Virginia

Jamestown Island contains low-lying terrain with archaeological sites, known and unknown, threatened by sea level rise. Using data acquired from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was created using a light Detection and Ranging Remote Sensing technique (LIDAR) to identify cultural sites and assist in planning for cultural remediation. Four scenarios of sea level rise modeling were created based on historic trends and projected environmental events compiled by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). A timeframe to demonstrate land submergence beginning in 2020 was conducted in four 20-year-cycles. Using the most extreme VIMS scenario, submergence of Jamestown Island by 90.43% in the year 2100 was demonstrated. LIDAR proved to be an essential tool for risk assessment of cultural sites due to sea level rise.

Clem, Michael (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Pottery from the Great Neck Site (44VB0007), Virginia Beach, Virginia

This paper is a brief introductory look at the Middle Woodland pottery from the Great Neck Site (44VB0007). While the cataloguing effort is underway we have a sizable sample of the pottery identified. The primary type is net-impressed Mockley Ware but some other varieties and surface treatments have also been identified. This paper is intended to provide a basic look at the collection and to help others in the identification of the pottery of the outer coastal plain. The talk will include a look at temper, surface treatment and vessel form. Samples of the collection will be on-hand for viewing.

Fuerst, David N. (National Park Service) and L. Daniel Pezzoni (Historic Landmark Associates)

Beckley Grist Mill: A Significant Example of the Water-Powered Industry in Western Virginia

The historic Beckley Grist Mill exemplifies the water-powered industry that developed in the lower New River region during the early 19th century. The mill was built by Alfred Beckley in 1837 along Piney Creek in what was then Fayette County, Virginia. This paper describes the nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places. It focuses on the historic context that has been created to address the significance of the water-powered industry in the lower New River region. The paper also describes plans to make the mill site a destination for heritage tourism in southern West Virginia.

Galke, Laura J. (George Washington Foundation)

Imagined English Landscape in the American ‘Wilderness:’The Washington Family’s Stafford Home, 1738-1772

Extensive, block excavations at the childhood home of George Washington in Stafford Virginia are steadily revealing how the Washingtons organized their home and its surrounding yard during the mid-1700s. George’s mother managed this property between 1743 and 1772. Mounting evidence indicates that she participated in the region-wide paradigm – among British colonists – of constructing her landscape by appropriate English standards of organization and notions of self-sufficiency. The Washingtons’ home and yard, a highly-visible landmark from both the Rappahannock River and the town of Fredericksburg, was a testament to the family’s dominion over the American wilderness.

Givens, David S. (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Holy Ground: The 1608 Church and Chancel Excavations at James Fort

During the 2010 and 2013 field seasons, *Jamestown Rediscovery* archaeologists excavated the remains of the site’s first substantial church (1608 – 1617) and the remains of four individuals buried within the chancel. The dimensions and location of this “pretty chapel” as noted by secretary of the colony William Strachey matched the post-in-ground structure found by Rediscovery archaeologists in 2010. Additionally, the location of the building closely aligns with a cross-like symbol drawn on a ca. 1608 Spanish map outlining the Fort and the landscape in which it is situated. The four individuals were identified through historic documents, forensics, chemistry, and science. The identification – of both the structure and the individuals contained within – highlights the process of discovery and contextualizes these finds adding to the greater narrative of early James Fort. This paper will provide a context for much of the subsequent presentations in the session.

Givens, David S. (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Thinking Inside the Box: Micro CT & Jamestown’s Hidden Past (COVA SESSION)

Since 2010, the Jamestown Rediscovery team has discovered three of the top ten archaeology finds in the world as defined by *Archaeology Magazine*. These finds, evidence of cannibalism, the first protestant church, and four burials of the “founding fathers” of the colony were all located within fifty feet of each other in the center of the 1607 James Fort. In each case, the use of advanced digital mapping and collection of forensic information, including chemical and biological data, would ultimately tell a complex story of James Fort’s tumultuous, early years.

The most recent forensic project involved the newly found 1608 church, the earliest Protestant church in North America. Within the body of the church, archaeologists found four graves in the eastern end of the church in a defined area known as the chancel. The graves were excavated in November of 2013, revealing four high-status colonists prominent in Jamestown's history. Artifacts found within the graves presented a complex conservation challenge – one that high-tech imaging would help solve and ultimately lead to the identification of the four individuals. This talk will highlight the advance techniques used including digital modeling, radiographic techniques, and isotopic information that all aided in the identification of these first settlers.

Gloor, James, and Carol Reynolds (The Fairfield Foundation)

Comparing Plowzone Systematic Surface Collection and Shovel Test Data at the Morris Phillips Site (44GL0415)

In 1998, David Brown and Thane Harpole inventoried a domestic farmstead in Gloucester County dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries, with Archaic and Woodland Indian components. They directed a formal investigation of the plowzone using systematic surface collection, shovel test pit and test unit excavation. The purpose of this paper is to compare the performance of the systematic surface collection with shovel test pit excavation in the characterization of the site. Cluster analysis of recovered artifacts by systematic surface collection unit suggested two potential architectural structures, while shovel test results were not informative. The systematic surface collection was also superior to shovel test pit excavation in characterizing the type and number of recovered plowzone artifacts and defining site boundaries. While admittedly both methods proved worthwhile in identifying evidence of past human activity, surface collection was ultimately the more effective of the two.

Guercin, Richard (AARC); D'Zurilla, Scott; Farris, Kelli; Gilman, Michell; Koczwara, Jeanette; Megginson, Deanna; Reed, Russell; Royster, Benjamin (Longwood Institute for Archaeology)

A Central States Influence During the Late Archaic in Wise, VA

During Phase I testing of the Nettle Patch Timber Sale this summer, a five acre lithic reduction station was recorded. Within the site, numerous unfinished Late Archaic projectile points were recorded. Of particular these points were predominately Merom, which is more closely associated with the Late Archaic and Early Woodland in the Central States and more specifically the East North Central States. This paper will present the preliminary results from the field and discuss the movement of cultural from the Central States to far Southwest Virginia.

Gunter, Madeline (The College of William and Mary), Christopher M. Stevenson (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) and Laure Dussubieux (Field Museum of Natural History)

The Acquisition of Native Copper in Late-Prehistoric Virginia

At the time of first European contact with the Powhatan chiefdom of the lower Chesapeake Bay, Native American polities across the Virginia Tidewater considered copper to be a highly rare and valuable trade material. Scholars suggest that the Monacan mined copper from the Blue Ridge Mountains throughout the Late Woodland Period and controlled its distribution to the coastal Powhatan chiefdom. This study suggests an alternate model where Monacan Indians served as “middlemen” within a much larger trade network who manipulated the flow of copper to serve political goals. Laser-Ablation Inductively-Coupled Plasma Mass-Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS)

analysis of copper source material and cultural artifacts from late prehistoric sites in Virginia indicates that native copper originated from distant deposits in Pennsylvania and Michigan rather than from Monacan controlled areas in Middle Atlantic region.

Hatch, Brad D., and Kerry S. Gonzalez (Dovetail Cultural Resource Group)

The Archaeology of African American Life at Greenfield (44BO0514) from 1840 to 1900

In December 2015 and January 2016, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted archaeological investigations and archival research at Greenfield (44BO0514) in Botetourt County, Virginia. This paper focuses on the work conducted around the standing antebellum kitchen/dwelling and slave quarter, prior to their move from the site. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of six 3 x 3-foot test units, the mechanical stripping of topsoil around the two buildings, and the sampling, through excavation, of 23 out of 65 identified features. A total of 3,124 artifacts was recovered during excavations, representing a primary occupation dating from circa 1840 to the early-twentieth century. Excavations in and around these buildings provided important evidence for better understanding the lives of African Americans who lived at the site, the shift from enslaved labor to tenant farming, and the process of racialization in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

Heath, Barbara J. (University of Tennessee – Knoxville)

Archaeology at Coan Hall, Northumberland County, Virginia

Stephen Potter discovered the site of Coan Hall, one of the earliest English settlements on Virginia's Northern Neck, in the 1960s and recorded the site while conducting research associated with his dissertation in the 1970s. In 2011, my graduate students at the University of Tennessee Knoxville and I initiated excavations at the site as part of a multi-year project to investigate the impact of early colonial settlement on this portion of the Potomac Valley. In this paper, I will summarize architectural, landscape, and artifactual findings from survey and two seasons of excavation at the circa 1640s-1720s site, and discuss future directions.

Higgins, Thomas F., III (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

The Archaeology of Civil War Military Occupation and Adaptive Modification of Civilian Sites: Examples from Williamsburg and James City County, Virginia

More than half-a-century of archaeological investigations in the City of Williamsburg and James City County, Virginia have contributed to a remarkable, perhaps unparalleled picture of colonial and post-colonial life in Virginia. Until recently, this extensive body of work has traditionally focused on civilian, domestic landscapes; military components, particularly those dating to the Civil War (i.e., Union Army occupation of Williamsburg), have often been investigated and interpreted as discrete sites or components apart from and/or intrusive upon other occupations. As recent investigations or reinterpretation of previously recovered data suggest, however, it was often the case that Civil War military occupation of civilian sites and resources involved co-opting certain elements of the surroundings to best serve alternative military and/or strategic purposes; enough for subtle and not-so-subtle indications to have become a part of the archaeological record. This paper will explore the archaeology, and the implications, of Union Army and/or Confederate Army occupations at three sites: the Shields Tavern parcel in the Historic Area of Colonial Williamsburg, initially explored in the 1930s and re-investigated in the mid-1980s; and more recently, the Brafferton Yard in the Historic Campus at the College of William and Mary (2012), and at the Kingsmill development (2014), southeast of the City.

Hranicky, Wm Jack (RPA)

The Higgins Site in Clarke County, Virginia

The Higgins site is located on the western side of the Shenandoah River. It is on high terrace, but is subject to flooding. The surface artifacts that were recovered are all made from jasper and represent a micro-industry occupation. This paper argues that these artifacts are pure blade technology as no bifacially-flaked specimens were recovered. The site contains no projectile points. The implements are not definable in terms of the standard Clovis toolkit and several tools are unique to eastern archaeology. Structural and functional axes are discussed and illustrated. The site contains numerous utilized specimens with microflaking retouch. Analysis of wear patterns is presented. The closest jasper source is over five miles away in Warren County. No chronology for the site can be determined presently.

Kostro, Mark (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Williamsburg's Raleigh Tavern Revisited (COVA SESSION)

The Raleigh Tavern stands out as both a pioneering excavation in the history of archaeology in Williamsburg, and as one of Colonial Williamsburg's earliest reconstruction efforts. First excavated in 1928, the foundations recorded at the site formed the basis of a tavern reconstruction that when completed in 1932, marked the official opening of Colonial Williamsburg to the public. In summer 2016, Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists revisited the iconic tavern site with the hopes of reexamining the site's archaeological record with fresh eyes and different questions. The current paper considers how this second look at the Raleigh has impacted our understanding of the tavern's architecture, appearance, and use over time.

Kiser, Taft (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

"Ah doan know nuthin' 'bout bringin' babies:" Digging into Confederate Context

The Civil War is one of North America's most deadly chapters - and most misunderstood, with fictions like "Gone with the Wind" frequently mistaken for actual history. Documents pre-dating the creation of "The Lost Cause" contain detailed daily records of news and conversation created by participants such as Edmund Ruffin and Mary Chesnut. Analysis of these materials finds significant conceptual differences with later and better-known narratives. Presenting a reconstruction of the events in which a small group of politicians gained control of 18 percent of the United States population, this paper argues Civil War contexts require particular emphasis on contemporaneous primary documents.

Larsen, Eric L. (The Germanna Foundation)

Update on Recent Excavations at the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site, Orange County, Virginia

The Germanna Foundation, with the help of Dr. Bernard Means and students from Virginia Commonwealth University, restarted excavations at the Enchanted Castle Site. This past season's primary goal was locating additional remnants of the 1714 Fort Germanna palisade. A segment was uncovered by University of Mary Washington Field School in 1992, but since then no other portions of the palisade have been located. In hopes of better delineating the Fort, Germanna Archaeology began testing along the known line of the 5-sided fort. Archaeology has yet to find more of the palisade, but encountered new evidence of the wider uses of the landscape surrounding the Fort Germanna/Enchanted Castle Site.

Lavin, Michael D. (Jamestown Rediscovery)

Thinking Inside the Box

Modern science is helping to solve mysteries from 400 year old contexts at Jamestown. Micro Computed Tomography allows conservators and archaeologists to analyze artifacts in 3D without disturbing the integrity of the object. A high tech investigation was performed on a silver box, recovered from atop a coffin, which revealed the objects held within. Another artifact, a metallic fringe, was discovered inside an anthropomorphic coffin. This object had been placed on the individual's upper torso, between the left humerus and ribs. Too fragile to disarticulate, the artifact was removed in block and examined in the lab. These unique finds started us on a 20 month journey utilizing multiple micro CT equipment and was instrumental for the identification of two of the chancel burials.

Lowery, Darrin (Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research)

Accomack and Northampton County Virginia Coastal Surveys: A Summary and Conclusions

The coastal surveys conducted in Accomack and Northampton counties over the past two years, analyzed and assessed over 200 previously recorded nearshore archaeological sites. Given all the creeks coves and islands, the survey examined over 1,200 linear miles of coastline. The presentation will outline the results of the fieldwork and make suggestions for the future of archaeology in the nearshore coastal zone.

Madden, Michael J. (Dead Guys Books)

Concrete, Steel and Sand... What are these large ugly constructions buried amongst the coast and the bay? "Or" why it's important to record and document coastal defense and related military sites of the early 20th century

Starting in 1910 and continuing throughout the 1940s the United States army and navy embarked on a program to combat the threat of world war and invasion aimed at our shores. The German military machine under both the Kaiser (WW1) and the Nazi regime (WW2) had both targeted the Atlantic coast of America and its shipping under the terms of "total war". Any ship was considered fair game as were the coastal communities, ports, cities and, installations supplying aid to Germanys declared enemies or quite simply our friends and future allies. To combat this threat the US military started large construction projects fortifying the coast, barrier islands, shoals and other points of land of the Chesapeake Bay (as well as the rest of the Atlantic Coast). Since the end of WW2 the majority of these sites have been dismantled, buried in sand or just ignored and forgotten. The remains of these structures are something that archaeologists are having to come to terms with as our coast line becomes increasing disturbed by storm, sea level rise and other phenomena and, as the public turns to us to define what these structures are, what the history is associated with them and what was their purpose along these lonely beaches and islands.

Makin, Michael, and Martin Gallivan (College of William and Mary)

The Hatch Site: Preliminary Assessment of Weynoke Old Town

The Hatch Site is a large, multicomponent site in Prince George County excavated in the 1970s and 80s by Leverette Gregory and colleagues. Mr. Gregory's meticulous excavations uncovered a Native settlement with hundreds of intact features, pits, human interments, dog burials, house patterns, and midden deposits dating from Middle Woodland period through seventeenth

century. This paper summarizes a new effort by William and Mary archaeologists to assess, organize, and interpret the hatch site collection. Working in partnership with VDHR we have begun to assemble evidence of site connected to zone-incised pottery used in Middle Woodland feasting, Late Woodland dog burials, and early colonial trade relations.

McDaid, Christopher (Fort Eustis)

Seventeenth Century Sites at Fort Eustis: Understanding Early Warwick County, Virginia

Mulberry Island's seventeenth century sites at Fort Eustis sit on land that used to be Warwick County which was established in 1634 as one of Virginia's original counties. Archaeology is very important to understanding the history of Warwick County since most of the county's colonial records were destroyed in the American Civil War. At Fort Eustis we are re-examining our 13 sites that were occupied during the seventeenth century. We are using data developed from the National Register of Historic Places evaluations to explore how site structure changed during the century. A special emphasis will be placed on identifying domestic spaces and how many are on each site. This is part of our larger research project examining how the transition from indentured labor to enslaved labor modified the landscape of Mulberry Island.

McMillan, Lauren K. (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

The University of Mary Washington's Ongoing Research and Excavations at Sherwood Forest Plantation, Stafford County, Virginia

Since May 2015, the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington has been conducting archaeological and historical research on Sherwood Forest Plantation, in conjunction with and support from the property owners, the Walton Group. Located just outside of Fredericksburg, Sherwood Forest was home to not only the Fitzhugh family who owned the plantation during the Antebellum and Postbellum periods, but also a large enslaved workforce. The main focus of our research has been to explore and document the lives of the African American people, who before and after emancipation, occupied the two surviving slave quarters in the historic curtilage and those buildings found archaeologically the past two summers. Other goals of the project include understanding changes in the landscape throughout the plantation's 175 year occupation and exploring the 1862-1863 Union Army encampment on the property. In this paper, I will present the results of this past year's intensive archaeological survey in the historic core and the resulting excavations and analyses.

Mullin, John (Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia)

Public Outreach at "The Trap" – Army Archaeology and History in the Former Community of Delos at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

The establishment of the A.P. Hill Military Reservation in 1941 resulted in the displacement of numerous small communities in Caroline County, Virginia. The former community of Delos was one such hamlet. Known as "The Trap" in the 18th and 19th centuries, Delos was situated on the old Rolling Road between the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal. The Delos area was the site of a tavern, post office, church, store, and several farms, and reportedly served as the temporary location of the second Caroline County Courthouse in the late 1700s. Today, Delos is part of an active range complex. In recognition of the 75th anniversary of Fort A.P. Hill, the Army conducted archaeological investigations at Delos and held public tours of the

archaeological sites. The archaeological investigations included volunteers from the Certification program and the Boy Scouts of America. The tours gave the descendants of former residents a rare opportunity to visit the area and see the archaeological remains of this lost community.

Nash, Carole L. (James Madison University)

Acoustic Archaeology in the Virginia Blue Ridge

As permanent landmarks, waterfalls and their associated plunge pools are documented among hunter-gatherers as liminal, sacred spaces (Taçon 1999). The symbolic character of these features may be in evidence in the Virginia Blue Ridge, where a small number of Middle and Late Woodland sites near named waterfalls are outside the topographic parameters of settlement model site settings. Found on north-facing, steep slopes, small ceramic-bearing sites have been documented in the Dark Hollow Falls, Rose River Falls, Big Rock Falls, and White Oak Canyon Falls areas. Decibel readings indicate that the sites correspond to locations where the sound of the waterfalls is most highly magnified by the hollow walls. An example of Feld's (1996) 'acoustemology,' which takes into consideration sensory experience and memory as central to place identity, these Blue Ridge sites may represent locations where Native peoples paused to prepare themselves to prior to approaching spaces that required reverence.

O'Neill, Patrick (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

This Old House: Architectural Archaeology at Kittiewan

Kittiewan's present restoration efforts have become an exercise in "architectural archeology." Removing two late 18th century exterior louvers and 19th and 20th century wallpapers from the original hallway and second best room at Kittiewan has exposed many important construction details. Consultations with architectural historians and restoration experts have resulted in a much better understanding of the original fabric and building of the manor house. Intricate details on decorative paneling, closets, windows, stairs, and picture rails are contributing to our knowledge of mid to late 18th century Virginia architectural techniques and practices, and demonstrate how Kittiewan's owners transformed the manor house into the 20th century.

Peixotto, Becca (American University)

Archaeological Exploration in the Great Dismal Swamp

Thousands of marginalized people lived in the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina, circa 1680-1860. Enslaved laborers built canals and harvested timber for lumber companies. Deep in the Swamp's interior, maroons, people of African descent fleeing the oppressive conditions of slavery, sought a measure of freedom. For the last 15 years, the Great Dismal Swamp Landscape Study has investigated maroon and enslaved labor sites in North Carolina and along the Swamp's western edge leaving the archaeology of Virginia Swamp largely unexplored. Guided by information gleaned from LiDAR data and archival research, current research employs targeted exploration and archaeological survey to identify possible maroon sites on small islands deep in the Swamp's interior in Virginia. Locating these remote sites will enable us to chart shifting land-use and material culture patterns and begin to answer questions about how maroons dealt with changes that accompanied canal and timber development and threatened their place of refuge. This paper discusses the results of recent exploration and excavation supported by an ASV Graduate Student Scholarship.

Policastro, Anatoly (University of Leceiter)

Civil War Crimean Ovens: Origins, Models and Modifications

This paper examines a U.S. Civil War feature called a Crimean Oven or California Plan, why they were named such and what was their basic design, along with modifications that developed. Union field tent hospitals utilized these subterranean, trenchlike, covered heating systems which ran down the center of tent floors, marking a definite improvement in generally muddy and unsanitary camp conditions. The appearance of the Civil War heating system varied due to the availability of materials or the terrain encountered when first building it, making this an important and sometimes less well-known feature for archaeologists to recognize. I trace their ancient Asian origins, possibly traveling via Chinese immigrants to the West Coast of America during the Gold Rush of 1849, or resulting from Florence Nightingale's nursing efforts during the Crimean War of 1853-1856, or the Ottoman, forced-air bathhouse floors also found in Crimea. I plan to cite descriptive records from the Civil War, as well as archaeological field reports of Crimean Ovens found in Virginia.

Proebsting, Eric, Jennifer Ogbourne, Jack Gary (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest), and Daniel Druckenbrod (Rider University)

Archaeological and Environmental Discoveries along the New Parkway at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

This paper presents findings from the archaeological survey and evaluation of a new 1.7 mile entrance parkway at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. The parkway's road and trail system will traverse approximately 600 acres of undeveloped land that once composed part of Jefferson's original Bedford County plantation. In addition to identifying archaeological sites for avoidance, the research design for this survey incorporates larger research themes related to exploring the plantation's layout, roadways, and associated outbuildings. In addition, the survey has examined the property's current forest composition and past episodes of field clearing and soil erosion. The application of multiple research methods, including close interval shovel tests, unit excavation, GPS data collection, ArcGIS and Surfer mapping, radiocarbon dating, and dendrochronology has located numerous archaeological sites, which range in date from the Early Archaic Period to the mid-20th century, including a previously unknown antebellum slave quarter. In addition, this ongoing research will provide the basis for new public interpretations related to the broader landscape history of Poplar Forest.

Ptacek, Crystal (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello)

Preliminary Analysis of an Enslaved Laborers' Quarter at Monticello

Archaeologists at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello first identified Site 6 (44AB469) at the Home Farm Quarter in 1997 and further investigated the area over multiple seasons during summer field schools. The site is an early-19th-century domestic site for enslaved African Americans that likely worked in the nearby wheat fields. This paper presents preliminary analysis of findings, including the artifact assemblage and the discovery of a subfloor pit. These data are helping us better understand how enslaved African Americans were investing in their present reality by surrounding themselves with fashionable ceramics and personal items they purchased.

Romo, Sean (James River Institute for Archaeology)

Recent Excavation of a Woodland Camp and a Slave Quarter in York County

In 2015 and 2016, the James River Institute for Archaeology excavated a large, multicomponent site along Carter Creek in York County. The site, 44YO0797, was home to a slave quarter with at least five dwellings, as well as a Native American encampment occupied at various times during the Woodland Period. The slave quarter was likely a part of Capahosic Plantation, and was in use during the 19th century. There were no structures at the Woodland site, but several other features, including roasting pits and a multiple interment, were found. Excavation of both occupations had yielded a great deal of information about habitation on Carter Creek in both the historic and prehistoric periods.

Rubin, Nancy (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

If these Walls Could Talk: An Archeological Perspective on Kittiewan's 18th c. Manor House Walls

Uncovering Kittiewan's eighteenth century plastered areas has revealed new and important historical interior changes. Preparations required removal of wallpaper for this project. This process exposed layers of paper that span approximately 100 years. Surprisingly, beneath those layers lay even more of the historical life of the house: from wall pattern impressions and handwriting to pigmented distemper and structural changes. These discoveries opened a historical window that has led to questions, consultations with experts, and paint analysis as well as additional research. The results have allowed us a glimpse into Kittiewan's former visitors, residents, their style and common practices.

Saffos, Kara (University of Mary Washington)

Genealogical Studies of Plantation Workers at Sherwood Forest

In this paper, I will present the results of genealogical research funded through a Council of Virginia Archaeologists research grant. Through primary source research, I have traced the genealogy of Postbellum employees that resided at Sherwood Forest Plantation in Stafford County, Virginia. The purpose of this project is not only to discover more about the lives of those who inhabited the plantation in the late-19th century, a subject of ongoing archaeological research on the property, but also to gather enough information to conduct oral history interviews with the living descendants. An additional goal of research is to establish whether or not these individuals were formerly enslaved by the Fitzhugh family, as previously only one enslaved African American has been named by records. One of the most fruitful results of this study was the identification of several enslaved individuals who self-emancipated from Sherwood Forest Plantation before the close of the Civil War.

Sanford, Douglas W. (University of Mary Washington), and Lauren K. McMillan (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Archaeological and Architectural Research at Sherwood Forest Plantation (44ST615)

Sherwood Forest Plantation, located outside Fredericksburg in Stafford County, primarily consists of the former antebellum complex for the Fitzhugh family and a large enslaved workforce. During the Civil War, Union troops occupied the plantation, using it for a field hospital. This paper addresses recent research on the property conducted by the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington, including that associated with two summer field schools. Our studies have focused on the landscape surrounding the mansion

complex, which encompasses the main house, related outbuildings, and two slave quarters. Archaeological investigations at Sherwood Forest have revealed several periods of landscape modifications, reflecting trends in antebellum plantation design and the similar concerns of later owners to combine modern farming with elite estate styles. Recent studies of Virginia slave housing offer a means to contextualize the domestic and work-related structures for enslaved African Americans on the property.

Siegel, Rebecca (Alexandria Archaeology)

Field Methods at the Forensic Anthropology Center in Knoxville

The Forensic Anthropology Center at the University of Tennessee has the William Bass skeletal collection and body donation program that is well known around the world. This paper will give some background information about the FAC and its mission. I will describe the archaeological process that is used to recover surface remains and buried remains within the facility. The paper will end with a comparison of other Forensic Anthropology Research Facilities in the country and how environments and different soils can impact what Forensic Archaeologists find when they do a recovery.

Sperling, Christopher (Fairfax County Park Authority)

Civil War Resources in Fairfax County: Modern Technologies and Historic Landscapes

At first glance, Fairfax County is highly developed and continually expanding. It would seem that archaeological resources would be scant. However, because the nature of much of this development has been additive, with land being built up, in some instances development has preserved heritage resources. In the past two years, Fairfax County archaeologists have investigated three Civil War resources, two corduroy roads and an artillery emplacement, all of which retain remarkable degrees of integrity. Furthermore, these discoveries placed in broader spatial context utilizing evolving technologies, offer the opportunity to appreciate and understand landscapes thought long lost.

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

On Uneven Ground: Preliminary Archaeological Excavations at Buffalo Forge

Situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo Creek outside of Glasgow, VA, the Buffalo Forge iron complex occupies a unique geographical and cultural place in Virginia's history. This antebellum "industrial plantation," run first by William Weaver and later by his nephew-in-law Daniel C. E. Brady, relied on hired and purchased enslaved labor to man its forge-related, agricultural, and domestic support structures scattered throughout the hilly terrain. As part of a larger dissertation project exploring enslaved women's lives at Buffalo Forge, archaeological testing covered a large hillside encompassing known spaces of women's occupation as well as some still-standing agricultural and domestic buildings. This paper synthesizes the work accomplished and the new questions raised over this summer project, analyzing the recovered material culture and the unusual geological features and stratigraphy encountered. In briefly analyzing the physical and social landscape of Buffalo Forge, potential avenues for expanded archaeological investigation will also be discussed.

Turner, E. Randolph III (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

Unearthing Artifacts of Paper: An Update on the ASV Library

Five years ago, a volunteer effort was initiated to inventory the ASV library located at our Kittiewan headquarters. With approximately 1,000 items inventoried each year, we now have a formal listing of over 5,000 books, journals, and newsletters which is estimated to represent approximately ½ of all our holdings. While not generally recognized, the ASV library is one of the most comprehensive in Virginia for items related to Virginia and eastern North America archaeology and history. This listing will soon be posted on the ASV website, with updates provided on an annual basis. The library is open by appointment for all ASV members. Also recently initiated is the establishment of an ASV archives at Kittiewan to document the history of the ASV from its founding in 1940 to the present. We are actively soliciting donations from ASV members, with special focus currently being on obtaining sets of past chapter newsletters and photographs documenting ASV activities over the past 76 years.

Turner, E. Randolph III (Virginia Department of Historic Resources {retired})

Terrestrial Archaeology Beyond Jamestown: A View from the Water (COVA SESSION)

With such a recent focus on the archaeological resources associated with Jamestown, one can easily overlook nearby Native American sites spanning well over 10,000 years. The same is true of more recent Euro-American and Afro-American sites from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries A.D. found along the James River both above and below Jamestown. This remarkable diversity of archaeological sites is reviewed, focusing on their significance for the history of Virginia as well as the nation. Discussion here is presented not merely from the land perspective but from the water as well, with emphasis placed on the importance of using riverine viewsheds to better understand land sites and the histories associated with them.

Williams, Martha (Archaeological Society of Virginia)

Diagnostic Documents: Essential Keys to Understanding “This Old House”

Thanks to the efforts of Kathleen Baker and the late Cindy Daus and Eddie Bottoms, nearly all of Kittiewan’s massive archival collection has been subjected to basic organization and analysis. Now, the task becomes one of selecting out those diagnostic “artifacts” that illuminate various questions that continue to surface about the history of the property. This paper will present a few of the “snippets” that have aided the Kittiewan Committee as it seeks to interpret the manor house and move forward with its renovation.