



**ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA**

**82<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL MEETING**

**OCTOBER 20-23, 2022**



**Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center**

**WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA**

## Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests attending the 82<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia:



It's hard to believe that our last in-person ASV annual meeting was two years ago. Although our zoom meetings were of high caliber, informative, and data packed, we all know that the fuel that powers the organization is the membership and being face-to-face with colleagues and friends is the key to what makes the ASV successful. The exchange of ideas, data, theory, and methodology in the paper presentations is wonderful but the handshakes, hugs, conversations, and general trash talk before, between, and after papers is just as important. It is at these meetings that we all follow the interest in our common goal – the reconstruction of past cultures through archaeology. Whether discussing the serrations on the blade of a Kirk point, the varied construction of 17<sup>th</sup> Century wells, the spacing between STPs for the best survey coverage, or how best to interpret plantation sites, the final outcome is a better understanding of the past of the Commonwealth. Beyond the thrill of unearthing an artifact which has not seen the light of day for hundreds, if not thousands of years, it is the contribution to the knowledge of the past which makes archaeology so meaningful. And the gathering of professionals and avocationalists together at our annual meetings is one of the things which make the ASV such a dynamic and successful organization. I welcome you to the 2022 Annual ASV Meeting.

Enjoy.

Michael B. Barber, Ph.D., RPA  
ASV President

**Archeological Society of Virginia Officers**

**President: Mike Barber  
(Eastern Shore Chapter)**

**Vice-President: Patrick O'Neill  
(Northern Virginia Chapter)**

**Secretary: Stephanie Jacobe  
(Northern Virginia Chapter)**

**Treasurer: Dr. Lisa Vaughan Jordan  
(Maritime Heritage Chapter)**

**Assistant Treasurer: Carl Fischer  
(Historic Triangle Chapter)**

**Recent-Past President: Forest Morgan  
(Middle Peninsula Chapter)**

**Quarterly Bulletin Editor: Thane Harpole**

**Web Master: Teri Aigner**

**(Middle Peninsula Chapter)**

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

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

**Facebook: David Rotenizer (Blue Ridge Plateau Chapter)**

**Arrangements Chair: Christopher McDaid (Historic Triangle Chapter)**

**Chandler Fitzsimons (Historic Triangle Chapter)**

**Sara Lewis (Historic Triangle Chapter)**

**Carl Fischer (Historic Triangle Chapter)**

**Lisa Vaughan Jordan (Maritime Heritage Chapter)**

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

**Stephanie Jacobe (Northern Virginia Chapter)**

**Hotel Logistics (see map on Page 4)**

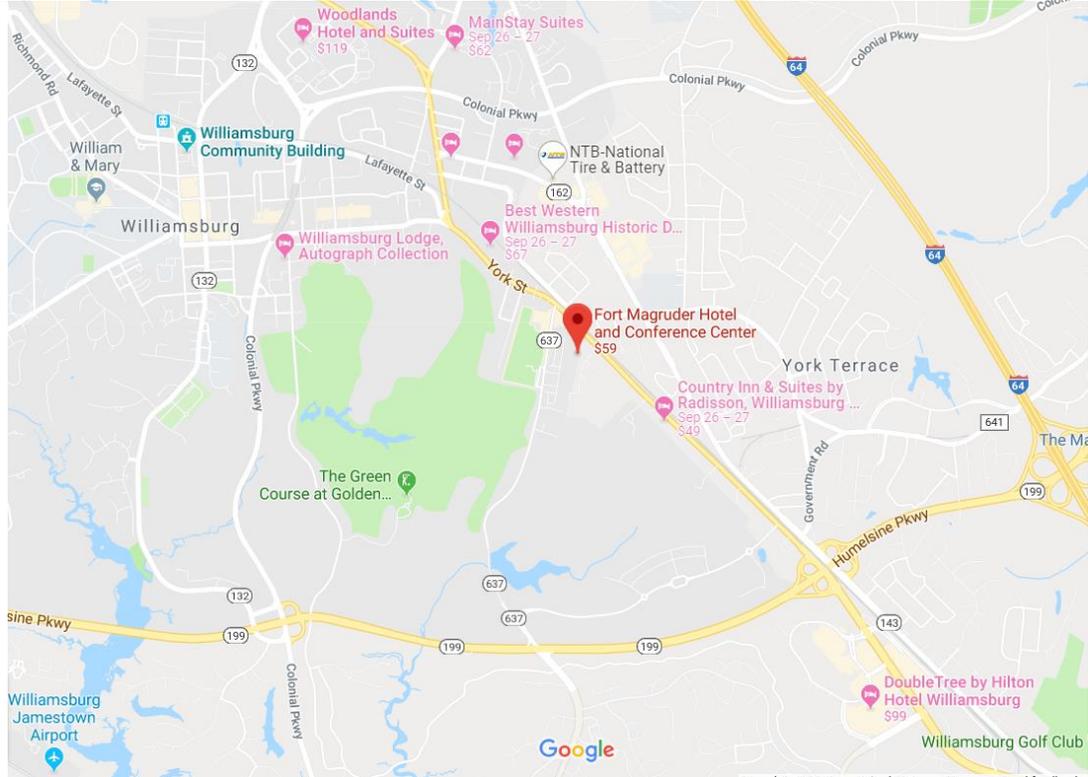
**Book Room: Petersburg C**

**Meeting Rooms: Richmond A**

**Richmond C**

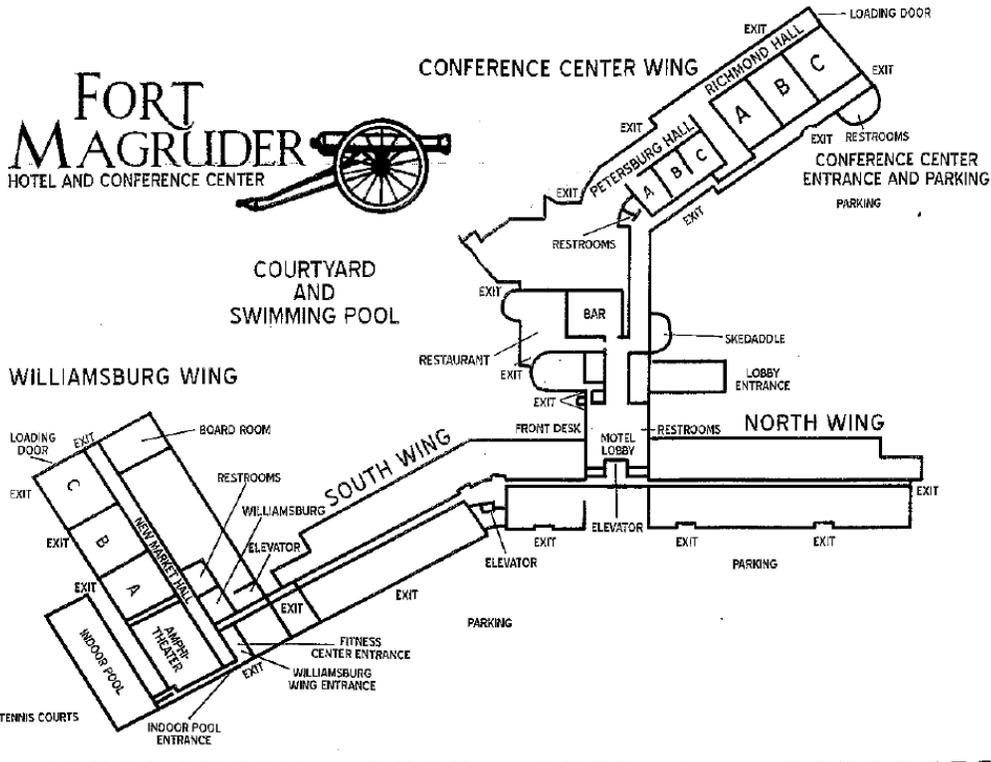
**Dinner Banquet: Richmond A & B**

**Board Meeting: Petersburg A & B**



# FORT MAGRUDER

HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER

## Site and Dining Information

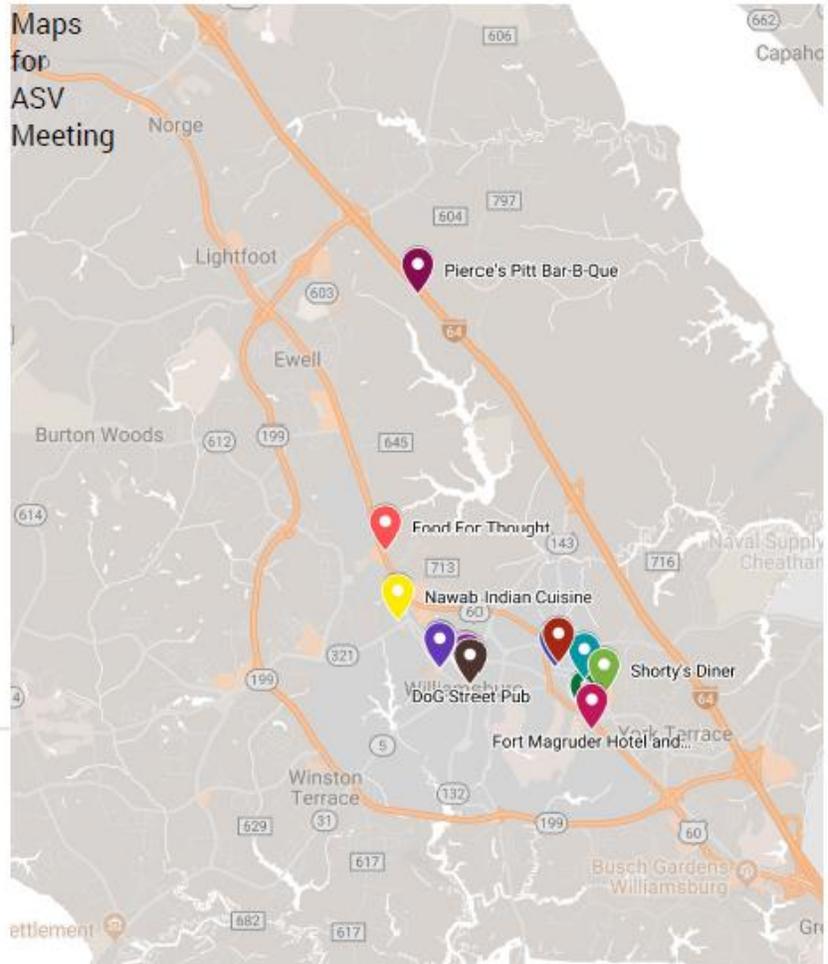
**Please note that there are limited food options available at the hotel**

1. Old City BBQ - 700 York Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-378-5125. Quality, Local Sustainably Sourced Ingredients. Old City Barbeque prides itself in the barbeque making process, by using smokers fueled by hardwood coals.
2. Virginia Beer Company VBC - 401 Second Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-378-2903. The Virginia Beer Company is a brewery + taproom + beer garden in Williamsburg, VA. The brewery was founded in 2016 by two graduates of nearby William & Mary, who were joined by a brewmaster out of SweetWater Brewing in Atlanta. Four year-round beers are complemented by a boundary-pushing rotation of limited edition beers including Experimental IPA's, Barrel-Fermented Brett Saisons, and Barrel-Aged Imperial Stouts, among many other diverse styles.
3. Food Trucks at VBC – The schedule changes check with VBC on the web, on facebook or at (757) 378-2903
4. La Tolteca on 2nd Street - 135 2nd Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; (757) 259-0598. Located by Colonial Williamsburg, La Tolteca has been a community favorite since 1996. Since day one, we've been a family business committed to the use of high-quality ingredients and hospitable service. Locals recognize us for our unique take on Mexican cuisine -- dishes that blend traditional concepts with creative spins for bold flavors you love.
5. Second Street - 140 Second Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185. In 2007 Second Street went through an "Extreme Makeover" and emerged as a modern American Bistro in every sense of the word. From the rich and vibrant decor inside to the Al Fresco dining offered on our patio complete with fire pit, Koi pond, and relaxing water features we've created an upscale, casual, and very comfortable atmosphere for patrons.
6. Food for Thought - 1647 Richmond Road, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Food For Thought's menu is as diverse as the great thinkers themselves. Our diner's choices vary from classic American dishes, to more ethnic dishes to healthier vegetarian or one of our nightly seafood specialties. We also provide a gluten-free menu, a kid's menu with healthy options, and our "Magic 55" senior's menu.
7. Retro's - 435 Prince George Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-253-8816. Retro's food is delicious, fast and affordable! Featured are fresh squeezed limeades, fresh cut French fries, grilled steak and chicken sandwiches, barbeque, frozen custard delights and The Best Hot Dogs in Town! Dine in or carry out; Retro's serves breakfast, lunch and dinner for people on the go!  
Pierce's - 447 East Rochambeau Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23188; 757-565-2955. Cooked over an open pit using hickory and oak wood. No additives, no preservatives. Winner of Readers' Choice Award, Southern Living Magazine! "A must stop!" says Bon Appetit! Proudly celebrating their 37th year in business. Casual atmosphere. MC and Visa accepted.

- 8.
9. Blue Talon - 420 Prince George Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-476-2583. Blue Talon Bistro offers a rare restaurant combination of casual comfort and quality that makes both newcomers and regulars feel completely at ease. With a focus on "serious comfort food," the menu features traditional favorites and original creations from Chef David Everett that demonstrate both his renowned culinary talent and his insight into modern dining.
10. DoG Street Pub - 401 W. Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-476-2583. An American Gastropub with an English accent. The most recent of Chef David Everett's restaurant, DoG Street Pub has been in the heart of Colonial Williamsburg since June of 2012 serving craft & elevated British influenced fare in a family friendly environment.
11. Paul's - 761 Scotland Street Williamsburg, VA 23185; 757-229-8976. At Paul's Deli, we offer a comfortable, sit-down atmosphere for you to relax with your friends and family. We have family pricing and groups are always more than welcome. Locally owned and operated, Paul's Deli has been a family tradition since 1977. We invite you to come and be a part of our family today. Pizza, Pasta. Subs. Fresh Seafood and more.
12. The Green Leafe - 765 Scotland Street, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185; (757) 903-2697 (757) 903-2713. Williamsburg's most enduring Pub and night spot in town, featuring 40 unique taps, is conveniently located at 765 Scotland Street, in Williamsburg, VA. The Green Leafe Cafe is right across the street from the College of William & Mary, and just a few blocks from the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area.
13. Shorty's Diner - 627 Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185; (757) 603-6674. We are a family owned and operated diner using our own family recipes. We offer homemade soups and salad dressings, fresh whipped cream on our French Toast and cakes and only the best quality meats and cheeses. Because we serve 100% all Beef hand pressed Burgers, our soon to be famous Shorty's fresh cut fries and Ms. Bonnie's special recipes, you're sure to see and taste the difference.

ASV Food

-  Blue Talon Bistro
-  DoG Street Pub
-  Food For Thought
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- Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference Center
-  Green Leaf Cafe
-  La Tolteca
-  Nawab Indian Cuisine
-  Old City Barbeque
-  Paul's Deli Restaurant
-  Pierce's Pitt Bar-B-Que
-  Retro's Good Eats
- 
- Second Street American Bistro
-  Shorty's Diner
-  The Virginia Beer Company



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

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**DRAFT AGENDA**

**Thursday, October 20, 2022**

Visitation and Tours at Kittiewan, ASV Headquarters. Come a day early to visit Kittiewan from 12 – 5 pm.

**6:00 – 7:30** Registration Desk is open in the Richmond Hall Foyer.

**Friday morning, October 21, 2022**

**Room:** Richmond A  
**Welcome:**  
**8:20 – 8:30** ASV President Mike Barber

<b>Room:</b> Richmond A <b>Session 1:</b> <i>Topics in Virginia Archaeology: 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century</i> <b>Moderator:</b> <i>TBD</i>
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**8:30 – 8:50** Brown, David, Anna Rhodes, and Thane Harpole  
**The 17th-Century Material Culture of Early Tenant Farmers and Enslaved Africans on the North Shore of the York River**

**8:50 – 9:10** Roark, Sierra  
**Seeds, Beads, and Archives: Preliminary Findings of Plant Use in the Colonial Chesapeake**  
**Winner of the 2021 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

- 9:10 – 9:30** Gloor, James, and Carol Reynolds  
**Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264): Investigation of an early Gloucester County Historical Site**
- 9:30 – 9:50** Gough, Jessica  
**Taking a Closer Look: Comparative Analysis of Two Privy Features on Alexandria's Waterfront**
- 9:50 – 10:10** O'Connor, Crystal  
**Preliminary Analysis of Excavations at Monticello's Site 30**
- 10:10 – 10:40** Break
- 10:40 – 11:00** Coffey, Emma  
**Material Memory of the Enslaved: Looking at Material Culture of the Enslaved at Historic Sandusky**
- 11:00 – 11:20** Sabolcik, Haley  
**Ceramics as Wealth in 19th-Century Central Virginia**
- 11:20 – 11:40** Smith, Kirby  
**The Rock Castle Farmsite: An Archaeological Journey through Time from Prehistory to the 19th Century**
- 11:40 – 12:00** Betti, Colleen  
**Preventing Smallpox and Screening for TB: Black Schools as Community Health Centers**

<b>Room:</b>	<b>Richmond C</b>
<b>Session 2:</b>	<b><i>New Technologies and Methodologies in Virginia Archaeology</i></b>
<b>Moderator:</b>	<b><i>TBD</i></b>

- 8:30 – 8:50** Browning, Lyle  
**Section 106: Is it Time to Revisit the Intent and the Procedures?**
- 8:50 – 9:10** Phaup, Nancy  
**Archival Research 101 for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia**
- 9:10 – 9:30** Bender, T. Michael, and Randy Lichtenberger  
**Is it Useful? Orthophosphate Mapping of an Excavated Cellar of a mid-1700's Tavern in New London, Virginia**
- 9:30 – 9:50** Fredrickson, Kurt  
**Reflectance Transformation Imaging Use in Grave Marker Examination**
- 9:50 – 10:10** Mihich, Martha  
**Polishing Old Shoes: A Guide to Leather Artifact Care and Conservation**
- 10:10 – 10:20** Break
- 10:20 – 10:40** Bassett, Hayden, and Madeleine Gunter-Bassett  
**Safeguarding Virginia's Archaeological Sites: A View from Space**
- 10:40 – 11:00** Mayes, Jon  
**Publicly Accessible LiDAR for Feature Detection at Catherine Furnace**
- 11:00 – 11:20** Guercin, Richard, and Jon Mayes  
**Utilizing LiDAR to Locate Collier Pits**
- 11:20 – 11:40** O'Neill, Patrick  
**The Brick Clamp and Hand Made Bricks**

**12:00 – 1:00 LUNCH**

**Friday afternoon, October 21, 2022**

**Room:** Richmond A  
**Session 3:** *The Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg*  
**Moderator:** TBD

- 1:00 – 1:20** Bell, Charles Evans  
**The Sawpits of Colonial Williamsburg**
- 1:20 – 1:40** Schweickart, Eric, and Megan Veness  
**“Inferior to Few”: An Archaeological Reconstruction of the First Garden Enclosure at John Custis’ Manor in Williamsburg**
- 1:40 – 2:00** McCuistion, Ashley  
**Slate Pencils, Clay Marbles, and Brass Rulers: New Investigations and Interpretations at the Williamsburg Bray School**
- 2:00 – 2:20** Wagner, Katie  
**From Buildings to Burials: Updates on the Excavations of the First Baptist Church**
- 2:20 – 2:40** Jones, Avery, and Aileen Kelly  
**Rounds from the Octagon: An Analysis of the Military Munitions Recovered at Colonial Williamsburg’s Powder Magazine**
- 2:40 – 3:00** Lovejoy, Aaron  
**New Territory from Old Maps: Creating Functional Landscape Models from Historic Topographic Lines with GIS**

**Friday afternoon, October 21, 2022**

**Council of Virginia Archaeologists Membership Meeting (David Brown, President)**  
**Room:** Richmond C  
**3:00 – 5:00 (-ish)**

**Friday evening, October 21, 2022**

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

**Room:** Richmond A & B  
***Old Collections in a New Light: Skiffes Creek Research Projects Updates***

NOTE: The session is open to the public, so no conference registration required.

**7:00 – 7:10** Introductions and Opening Remarks  
Beth Sawyer

- 7:10 – 7:25 “Colonoware Reanalysis from the Colonial Williamsburg Collections”  
Jack Gary, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
- 7:25 – 7:40 “Towards Food Independence: Faunal Remains from a Post-Starving  
Time Well at Jamestown”  
Emma Derry, Jamestowne Rediscovery
- 7:40 – 7:55 “Indigenous Textiles of the Chesapeake: An Overview of Recent  
Research”  
Buck Woodard and Beth Bollwerk
- 7:55 – 8:15 Roundtable Discussion, Q & A
- 8:15 – 10:30 COVA reception at Old City BBQ next door for drinks and snacks

## **Saturday morning, October 22, 2022**

**Room:** Richmond A  
**Session 4:** *The Archaeology of Indigenous Peoples in Virginia*  
**Moderator:** *TBD (but probably Carole Nash once I ask her)*

- 8:00 – 8:20 Nash, Carole  
Landscape of Diaspora: Interior Indigenous Communities and the Deerskin Trade
- 8:20 – 8:40 Magoon, Dane  
Driving the Wedge: An Exploratory Study of Marine Dietary Effects, Water Salinity Zones, and Palaeomobility in the Coastal Portion of the James River Drainage
- 8:40 – 9:00 Barber, Michael  
Keyser Farm (44PA0001), Page County, Virginia: Late Late Woodland Bone Tools and Their Implications
- 9:00 – 9:20 Webster, Rebecca  
A Preliminary Analysis of 17th Century Indigenous Community Formation along the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys
- 9:20 – 9:40 Borden, Matt (Winner of the 2022 Sandra Speiden Scholarship)  
Radiocarbon Chronology in the Late Woodland Potomac River Valley
- 9:40 – 10:00 Stevenson, Chris, Madeleine Gunter-Bassett, and Laure Dussubieux  
Copper in late 16th- and early 17th-Century Virginia: Results of an LA-ICP-MS Analysis of European Copper from James Fort and Fort San Juan

**Room:** Richmond C  
**Session 5:** *Virginia’s Maritime Heritage and Archeology*  
**Organizers:** *Brendan Burke (once I ask him to)*

- 8:00 – 8:20 Burke, Brendan  
Underway and Making Way: Results from the First Year of DHR’s Renewed Underwater Archaeology Program
- 8:20 – 8:40 Broadwater, John  
Still on the Move After 234 Years: The Saga of the Schooner Esk

- 8:40 – 9:00** Breen, Eleanor  
Archaeology from River to Pond in Alexandria
- 9:00 – 9:20** Nusbaum, Charles  
2022 Maritime Survey of the Wreck of the CSS Richmond (44CF0744) Using a New Method to Establish a Grid System that will Work in a Challenging Environment
- 9:20 – 9:40** Hayes, Robert  
Foreshore Survey of a late-19th Century Nine-Log-Constructed Bugeye Hull, Accomack County, Virginia
- 9:40 – 10:00** Daniel, Joshua  
York River Maritime Heritage Project

<b>Room:</b> Petersburg C (Bookroom) <b>POSTER SESSION</b>
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- 9:00 – 10:00** Birkett, Courtney  
Maps and Dogs: Increasing Knowledge of Cemeteries at Fort Eustis
- 9:00 – 10:00** Meyers, Maureen, and Kevin Bradley  
Re-Finding Building X: George Washington's Birthplace
- 9:00 – 10:00** Soltes, Vera, Dominick Ciruzzi, and Eric Schweickart  
Dual GPR Usage in Locating Unmarked Grave Shafts within P4 Parking Lot Cemetery
- 9:00 – 10:00** Planto, Rebekah  
Making Space: Building Deposits, Concealment, and Domestic Life at Bacon's Castle before and after Emancipation

<b>Room:</b> Richmond A <b>ASV Chapter Presentations</b> <b>Moderator:</b> ASV President Mike Barber
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- 10:00 – 10:10** Northern Virginia (Patrick O'Neil)
- 10:10 – 10:20** Middle Peninsula (Thane Harpole)
- 10:20 – 10:30** Massanutten (Cindy Schroer)
- 10:30 – 10:40** Maritime Heritage (Bruce Terrell)
- 10:40 – 10:50** Blue Ridge Plateau Chapter (Dave Rotenizer)

<b>Room:</b> Richmond A <b>10:50 – 12:00</b> ASV Membership Meeting <b>President Mike Barber</b>
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## **Saturday afternoon, October 22, 2022**

Two Colonial Williamsburg archaeological sites open for visitors:

- Custis Square, the home and gardens of early 18th-century resident, John Custis. Free flow exploration, character interpretation, and artifacts are on display throughout the day. Talk with archaeologists in the field about the history of Custis Square, earlier excavations that helped to inform our understanding of the Custis family, and current project goals.
- The First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, one of the nation's earliest African American churches. Talk to archaeologists working in the field, check out artifacts discovered at the First Baptist site during recent excavations, and meet Gowan Pamphlet, the church's first ordained minister. Site open for free-flow exploration from 10:00am to 4:00pm.

\*Consider visiting The Chesapeake American Indian Festival a family-friendly event featuring Native American music and dance performances, food, educational exhibitions plus arts and crafts! Grand Entry at 12 PM both days. Bring your lawn chairs or blankets.

Presented By: Nansemond Indian Nation and Chesapeake Parks, Recreation and Tourism

Dates: October 22, 2022 - October 23, 2022

Location: Chesapeake City Park

Address: 900 City Park Drive, Chesapeake, VA 23320

Time: Saturday - 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM; Sunday - 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

## **Saturday evening, October 22, 2022**

**Banquet – Richmond A & B**

**6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception**

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

### **Banquet Speaker:**

**Nicholas M. Lucchetti, M.A., RPA**

**Principal Archaeologist & Partner**

**James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.**

### **“50 miles into the Main” The Search for Sir Walter Raleigh’s Lost Colonists**

In July of 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh’s colony of 117 men, women, and children led by Governor John White arrived at Roanoke Island in North Carolina to establish a permanent English settlement in the New World. Months later, White sailed back to England to secure more supplies and colonists; however, his return to Roanoke Island was delayed until 1590 where he found the settlement abandoned and the colonists’ village and fort in ruins. Never to be seen again, Raleigh’s second expedition to Roanoke Island became known to history as the “Lost Colony.”

Since 1895, historians and archaeologists have endeavored to find the fort and village sites of the Raleigh’s 1585 and 1587 colonies on Roanoke Island, and more recently, where the 1587 “Lost Colonists” may have re-established their settlement up the Albemarle Sound. Mr. Lucchetti,

who has been an archaeologist on excavations at Roanoke Island in the 1990's and 2008-2010 as well as the co-director of the First Colony Foundation investigations that have discovered Site X and Site Y; the sites of two small groups of 1587 colonists in Bertie County along the Albemarle Sound and Chowan River, will review the previous archaeological work at Roanoke Island and present the findings of excavations at Site X and Site Y.

### **Awards including 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) and the President's Awards. 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. Recognition is also given to each of the graduating participants from the Archaeological Technician Certification Program.

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 2022, we had two winners, Jennifer Saunders and Matt Borden. 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.

The Archeological Society of Virginia offers Annual Meeting Scholarships to cover the cost of registration and banquet for any student who gives a presentation at the meeting. In addition, presenting students will receive a year's membership in the ASV, which provides them the Quarterly Bulletin and Newsletter. A goal of this initiative is to increase student participation in our organization and offer young archaeologists the opportunity to develop networks among practicing archaeologists. Scholarships have come from chapters and individuals. We hope that you will consider a donation to support future students at the Annual Meeting! Contact Lisa Vaughan Jordan, ASV Treasurer, for details ([lisa.jordan@southside.edu](mailto:lisa.jordan@southside.edu)).

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.

## **2022 Student Sponsorship Program: Continuing the ASV's Commitment to Up-and-Coming Archaeologists**

We are grateful for those who contributed to the ASV's Student Sponsorship Fund (see list below). With their donations, they have covered the cost of meeting registration and banquet tickets for student presenters. The ASV is also offering a year's free membership in the organization. In supporting our student presenters, we are creating pathways to the future for Virginia archaeology. Please consider donating to this fund for next year's meeting!

### **Sunday morning, October 23, 2022**

<b>Room: Petersburg A &amp; B</b> <b>9:00 – 12:00 ASV Board Meeting</b>
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*Archeological Society of Virginia*  
*2022 Annual Meeting Abstracts*

**POSTERS**

**Birkett, Courtney (Fort Eustis Cultural Resources; [cjbirkett@aol.com](mailto:cjbirkett@aol.com))**

**Maps and Dogs: Increasing Knowledge of Cemeteries at Fort Eustis**

Fort Eustis contains a number of historical cemeteries. Some are completely unmarked and others minimally so, to the point that occasionally questions arose about whether anyone was buried there. Fort Eustis Cultural Resources is in the midst of ongoing efforts to determine at least a basic idea of the location and extent of these cemeteries, aided in part by human remains detection dogs.

**Meyers, Maureen, and Kevin Bradley (New South Associates, Inc.;**

**[MMeyers@newsouthassoc.com](mailto:MMeyers@newsouthassoc.com) & [kbradley@newsouthassoc.com](mailto:kbradley@newsouthassoc.com))**

**Re-Finding Building X: George Washington's Birthplace**

George Washington was born at the Pope Creek estate in 1732, which is now the location of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument. Although we know Washington was born on this plot of land, the exact location of his house remains unknown. One of the most likely locations for Washington's birthplace is Building X. Researchers first identified Building X in 1930, and it was fully archaeologically excavated by NPS historians and architects in 1936. The soil from the 1936 excavation was not screened. Building X consists of four (possibly five) brick foundations or rooms sitting in some relation to each other and has remained a mystery since it was first discovered. Archaeological excavation in Spring 2022 included hand excavation of Building X to re-expose and record the foundations. Architectural historians with expertise in early colonial architecture analyzed mortar samples and the style of construction. Specialists extracted pXRF samples of foundation bricks and mortar to identify the chemical signature of each. This information will be used to interpret the building phases of Building X. Building X was also documented through various methods, including a 3D laser scan and photos that recorded exposed walls, features, and associated building remnants. This poster will present the results of the excavation work and ongoing analyses. This work is being conducted by New South Associates, Inc. as a consultant to the NPS.

**Soltes, Vera (College of William & Mary; [vsoltes@wm.edu](mailto:vsoltes@wm.edu)), Dominick Ciruzzi (College of William & Mary), and Eric Schweickart (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [eschweicka@cwf.org](mailto:eschweicka@cwf.org))**

**Dual GPR Usage in Locating Unmarked Grave Shafts within P4 Parking Lot Cemetery**

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is a geophysical tool commonly used to nondestructively locate grave shafts. Often only one GPR is present, but here we used two different GPRs (GSSI and Sensors & Software) with two different frequencies (350 MHz vs. 200 MHz) on the same day to better constrain the location of unmarked grave shafts associated with a cemetery in Williamsburg, VA. The location of anomalies varied with depth and antenna frequency. Locations of grave shafts identified during earlier excavations were overlaid onto the radargrams from the different GPRs. Some grave shafts aligned with hotspots on only one radargram, both radargrams, and neither radargram. The goal of this study is to understand the environmental conditions and experimental designs needed to readily locate unmarked graves.

Different soil and climate conditions can confuse interpretations of subsurface features, so further research will involve tying in soil moisture and composition to better account for these alterations.

## **PAPERS**

**Barber, Michael B., Ph.D., RPA (Longwood Institute of Archaeology; [archaeova@gmail.com](mailto:archaeova@gmail.com))**

### **Keyser Farm (44PA0001), Page County, Virginia: Late Late Woodland Bone Tools and Their Implications**

After the flood of 1924, the Keyser Farm Site on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in Page County, Virginia, was buried under three to six feet of alluvium. It was returned to its original level during the flood of 1936. By 1939, the topsoil had been eroded away exposing numerous Indian features and burials on ground surface. Observing the negative effects on the archaeological resource, Carl Manson and Howard MacCord undertook excavations in that year (Manson et al. 1944). The site was re-opened in the spring of 2003 by USFS archaeologists due to threats of erosion and looting. This paper documents a study of the bone tools recovered during those excavations. This report expands the data on the bone tool assemblage over the 1944 publication while bringing more acuity to the collection. The analysis expanded the understanding of the site's significance in the pre-colonial deerskin trade and its central role in a regional perspective. Metatarsal beamers, deer antler headdresses, and small disk shell beads are discussed. The study is not a comprehensive zooarchaeological analysis as only the tools manufactured from bone or antler were analyzed. No part of the analysis was destructive and no burials or grave goods were included in the study.

**Bassett, Hayden (Virginia Museum of Natural History; [hayden.bassett@vmnh.virginia.gov](mailto:hayden.bassett@vmnh.virginia.gov)), and Madeleine Gunter-Bassett (Virginia Museum of Natural History; [madgunter@gmail.com](mailto:madgunter@gmail.com))**

### **Safeguarding Virginia's Archaeological Sites: A View from Space**

The Cultural Heritage Monitoring Lab (CHML) is one of the Virginia Museum of Natural History's newest labs. The CHML is dedicated to monitoring cultural heritage sites around the world threatened by natural disaster and other forms of impact. The lab utilizes predictive modeling and high-resolution satellite imagery to rapidly identify destructive events and future threats to archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, historic buildings, museums, archives, and more. This paper will detail how the CHML is using satellites and predictive technology to model vulnerability and climate change-related impacts to over 45,000 archaeological sites in Virginia. In the study forming the basis of this talk, sites are assessed against new flood vulnerability models for Virginia's rivers, lakes, and coasts. The findings highlight the severe threat posed by expected levels and frequency of riverine flooding in years to come. The results of this state-wide analysis will be used to monitor the status of the Commonwealth's archaeological sites, identify site-level risk, and guide emergency measures to proactively document and/or focus finite resources for preservation.

**Bell, Charles Evans (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [cbell@cwf.org](mailto:cbell@cwf.org))**

**The Sawpits of Colonial Williamsburg**

In the winter of 2022, a sawpit was discovered at the Custis Square archaeological dig in Colonial Williamsburg. Based on the artifacts found deposited in the sawpit, it is estimated to date to the 1710s-1720s, during the construction of either the house or the garden enclosure of John Custis IV. The discovery of this sawpit led us to take a closer look at other sawpits discovered in Colonial Williamsburg and allowed us to identify the morphological characteristics of 18th century sawpits in the city. In this presentation I will examine five sawpits excavated in Colonial Williamsburg from 2002 to 2022: those at the James Wray site (2002), the Kendall Gardner site (2003), the James Anderson armoury (2013), the Wren South Yard (2014), and at the Custis Square site (2022). This comparison should provide valuable information about the morphology of 18th century sawpits and assist in the identification of future sawpits and their purposes.

**Bender, T. Michael (Liberty University; [TMBender@liberty.edu](mailto:TMBender@liberty.edu)) and Randy**

**Lichtenberger (Hurt & Proffitt; [nosquantz@hotmail.com](mailto:nosquantz@hotmail.com))**

**Is it Useful? Orthophosphate Mapping of an Excavated Cellar of a mid-1700's Tavern in New London, Virginia**

The partially backfilled cellar of Mead's Tavern (VDHR # 015-0120), a circa 1760's building in New London Virginia, was studied by orthophosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>) mapping of the recently exposed, culturally sterile, subsoil floor. Prior studies of the cellar had exposed a hearth along with features that were speculated to be wall partitions for subdivision of the cellar. The full intended purpose for those exposed features is unknown. To further probe that exposed subsoil prior to a major engineering stabilization of the tavern's foundation, a chemical mapping of surface PO<sub>4</sub> levels in the cellar was done. The PO<sub>4</sub> mapping technique is less frequently applied to excavated, or disturbed, sites but is known to sometimes correlate with human habitation impact. The cellar was found to have (a) strong indications of human impact on the Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike side (north side) of the structure, (b) no significant signs of impact near the hearth, and (c) a region of modest impact near a suspected storage shelf location. The observations along the old turnpike side of the tavern potentially may occur due to many years of excreta from beasts of burden on the adjacent turnpike or perhaps be a trivial result due to chemical fertilization that may have been done on flowerbeds near that foundation wall. The low PO<sub>4</sub> levels in the cellar hearth region, plus a lack of food remains found there during the prior excavation, suggest that the fireplace was primarily used for heating and not for cooking.

**Betti, Colleen (UNC Chapel Hill; [cmbetti@live.unc.edu](mailto:cmbetti@live.unc.edu))**

**Preventing Smallpox and Screening for TB: Black Schools as Community Health Centers**

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, small one and two room schools did not have school nurses. However, despite this, medicinal artifacts are commonly found on schoolhouse sites. This paper uses artifacts from three Black schools in Gloucester County, Virginia along with newspapers and oral histories to examine how schoolhouses functioned as centers of community health in rural areas, especially for the Black community whose access to doctors was often limited.

**Borden, Matt (College of William and Mary; [mborden7983@gmail.com](mailto:mborden7983@gmail.com))**

**Radiocarbon Chronology in the Late Woodland Potomac River Valley**

During the Late Woodland Period (900-1600 CE), the Potomac River Valley of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia was home to several different cultural complexes, possibly coexisting with or succeeding each other. Despite scholarly interest, a lack of reliable radiocarbon dates has impeded our understanding of this eventful history. This paper combines new radiocarbon dates with Bayesian chronological modelling to determine the temporal position of representative sites from different complexes. The intersection of new data and methods produces an improved chronology, allowing for more nuanced interpretations of demography, population movement, and interaction beyond a mechanistic description of ‘X Complex replaced Y Complex.’

**Breen, Eleanor (Alexandria Archaeology; [Eleanor.breen@alexandriava.gov](mailto:Eleanor.breen@alexandriava.gov))**

**Archaeology from River to Pond in Alexandria**

Beginning in 2015, new development along Alexandria’s historic riverfront triggered archaeological work in advance of construction. Through the implementation of the Alexandria’s Archaeological Protection Code, the remains of industrial activities, wharves, warehouses, dwellings and houses, wells and privies, and four ship hull remnants emerged from the waterlogged depths at the Potomac River’s edge. The size and scale of the ship remnants required outside the box preservation problem solving involving input from a variety of experts. This talk will examine how the City of Alexandria addressed the unique challenge of curating over 1,000 historic ship timbers within a community archaeology framework.

**Broadwater, John (Maritime Heritage Chapter; [john.d.broadwater@gmail.com](mailto:john.d.broadwater@gmail.com))**

**Still on the Move After 234 Years: The Saga of the Schooner *Esk***

The three-masted schooner *Esk* was built in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, in 1887. The following year *Esk* departed Maracaibo, Venezuela, bound to Providence, Rhode Island, with a cargo of fustic, a dywood tree of the mulberry family. On the morning of September 7, 1888, *Esk* grounded on the coast of Parramore Island, Virginia, two miles south of the Coast Guard Beach Station. The crew was saved but the cargo was declared a total loss. In 2017 the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted two brief surveys of the remains, which had recently reappeared after years of burial in the surf zone. Since then, research has shown that *Esk* has periodically been uncovered and moved south by strong coastal storms and currents. Its latest exposure proved disastrous, resulting in severe destruction to the bow, which had been remarkably well preserved until that time. Research continues to uncover new details on the never-ending voyage of the *Esk*.

**Brown, David A. (The Fairfield Foundation; [dave@fairfieldfoundation.org](mailto:dave@fairfieldfoundation.org)), Anna Rhodes (The Fairfield Foundation; [anna@fairfieldfoundation.org](mailto:anna@fairfieldfoundation.org)) and Thane Harpole (The Fairfield Foundation; [thane@fairfieldfoundation.org](mailto:thane@fairfieldfoundation.org))**

**The 17th-Century Material Culture of Early Tenant Farmers and Enslaved Africans on the North Shore of the York River**

Early European settlement along the north shore of the York River began in earnest during the 1630s. A new frontier for English expansion, this portion of the Chesapeake Bay experienced dramatic immigration through the second and third quarters of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, leading to Gloucester County’s status as the most populous region in Virginia by the time of Bacon’s

Rebellion in 1676. Settlements included all socio-economic classes, but little is known about the quarters for enslaved Africans or the sites of tenant farmers. This paper addresses this inadequacy in our understanding through the focused analysis of two significant archaeology projects heretofore left uncatalogued and underreported. These include Site 44GL0037 at the historic Timberneck property within Machicomoco State Park and Site 44GL0319 at the nearby Shelly property. Both were initially interpreted as mid-to-late 17<sup>th</sup>-century tenant farmer or enslaved African quarter occupations associated with the ownership of the Minifee/Mann/Page families. This project confirmed the periods of occupation for both while finding distinct differences between them that might shed light on the status of the occupants prior to the likely abandoning of both sites prior to 1680. This project also resulted in the proper curation and conservation assessment of the materials associated with each excavation, making the data associated with these excavations more accessible through this synthetic multi-site excavation analysis.

**Browning, Lyle (Lyle Browning and Assoc.; [lebrowning@att.net](mailto:lebrowning@att.net))**

### **Section 106: Is it Time to Revisit the Intent and the Procedures?**

Section 106t fieldwork procedures have remained static and in some cases regressed since the last overhaul about 1980. This paper has a bit of history and a set of suggestions to enhance the results.

**Burke, Brendan (VDHR; [brendan.burke@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:brendan.burke@dhr.virginia.gov))**

### **Underway and Making Way: Results from the First Year of DHR's Renewed Underwater Archaeology Program**

On July 11, 2022, the Underwater Archaeology Program at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources completed its first operational year in over three decades. During that inaugural period, the program established new partnerships, recorded and documented submerged sites, initiated outreach programming, and began meaningful stewardship of the Commonwealth's shared past. This presentation highlights the newly-established program through its programming and current research.

**Coffey, Emma (University of Lynchburg; [coffey777@lynchburg.edu](mailto:coffey777@lynchburg.edu))**

### **Material Memory of the Enslaved: Looking at Material Culture of the Enslaved at Historic Sandusky**

I intend to explore the contributions of the enslaved people of Historic Sandusky, a plantation in Lynchburg, during the mid-19th century to the material record. A common occurrence throughout history is the active exclusion of minority voices, particularly those of enslaved people because of their objectified status. In the case of Historic Sandusky, little to no written records exist of these enslaved people. However, recent archaeological excavations of the kitchen and smokehouse have revealed an assemblage of artifacts associated with these spaces and people. Based on the archaeological record and the methods used, I intend to delve into attempting to piece together what objects were associated with enslaved people. Questions I am asking include how did they use these objects? How did these objects allow enslaved people to contribute to Sandusky and its function as a plantation? Are there any objects that would have been seen as a form of resistance or taking agency? These are questions that are extremely important and need to be answered. This is an active part of Sandusky and Lynchburg's history that has not yet been explored or pieced together.

**Daniel, Joshua A. (Maritime Heritage Chapter; [jadaniel@gmail.com](mailto:jadaniel@gmail.com))**

**York River Maritime Heritage Project**

Between 2019 and 2021, both professional and avocational archaeologists conducted a series of field projects in the York River in the vicinity of Yorktown, Virginia in order to locate previously unidentified Revolutionary War shipwrecks and conduct assessments on those that were previously identified. The first part of the project utilized underwater remote-sensing equipment to survey the ten previously identified Revolutionary War shipwrecks and locate another which was known from historical accounts to have been set afire by the HMS Charon. Once the unidentified vessel was discovered, a week was spent documenting the exposed portions of that site as well as probing the extents of the wreck and excavating one test unit. Additionally, three of the shipwrecks on the southern side of the river were investigated for the potential for excavation in the future. This paper discusses the results of those three field seasons.

**Fredrickson, Kurt (Northern Virginia Chapter; [Kurt.N.Fredrickson@hotmail.com](mailto:Kurt.N.Fredrickson@hotmail.com))**

**Reflectance Transformation Imaging Use in Grave Marker Examination**

Items such as grave markers and petroglyphs pose a problem for researchers attempting to collect detailed data in the field. While artifacts such as these often contain a large amount of valuable information, they are highly immobile and often affected by erosion, surface debris and remote locations. This limits data collection to on-site interpretation, rubbings, or 2D photography. The purpose of this paper is to explore the application of reflectance transformation imaging (RTI) on in-situ artifacts for the purpose of extracting high quality data for interpretation. RTI is a relatively new technology that basically gives virtual or 3D quality to the artifact through a series of images from a 180-degree sphere around the object being examined. The main components of a RTI system are a digital camera, a small single board computer, lights fixed at various angles, and a lot of wiring. As the computer sequentially turns on the lights, it simultaneously triggers the camera and captures an image from directly above the object. Open-source software then enables the combination of these images to create a representation of the surface that can be manipulated to accentuate details unseen in a single image, or by the human eye. A process that once required complex and expensive systems can now be constructed and executed by a determined professional who is willing to invest the time in building the system by hand and learn the necessary operational skills. Here I present a case study using mobile RTI on two grave markers from two remote unrecorded late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century cemeteries in Prince Georges County, Virginia. Findings indicate portable RTI is a viable means of high detail non-destructive data collection in the field.

**Gloor, James (Middle Peninsula Chapter; [gloor.james@gmail.com](mailto:gloor.james@gmail.com)), and Carol Reynolds (Middle Peninsula Chapter; [reynolds.carolann@gmail.com](mailto:reynolds.carolann@gmail.com))**

**Toddsbury Plantation (44GL0264): Investigation of an early Gloucester County Historical Site**

We present the results of an investigation of Toddsbury, a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century plantation located on the North River in Gloucester County, Virginia. In October 2017 volunteers and staff of Fairfield Foundation began a multi-year project to study Toddsbury, with funding partially provided by a grant from the Archeological Society of Virginia. The project consisted of analyzing a shovel test pit survey of a lawn lying between the manor house and the North River performed in 2015, and sequentially excavating five brick foundations discovered prior to and at the time of that

survey. Between 2017 and 2020 we excavated four of the five foundations, and we have reported the results of these excavations at prior ASV annual meetings. In 2021 we excavated the foundation of Building 5, measuring 31 x 17 feet, located fifty feet east of the manor house, at the western end of the series of five foundations. Eleven five foot square and two 2.5 x 10 foot test units were excavated overtop the foundation. These excavations revealed a series of brick walls, paved areas, and robber's trenches suggesting that the site of Building 5 contains three separate and overlapping foundations. No defining physical characteristics identifying the specific use of these structures were found. While the complexity of the physical relationships between these foundations prevented accurately assigning artifacts to specific structures, analysis of the dateable artifacts recovered from the site places the period of use of the buildings to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is consistent with the findings of our previous investigations of Buildings 1-4 and suggests that the five buildings in the series were likely contemporary with each other.

**Gough, Jessica (Alexandria Archaeology; [jessicamgough15@gmail.com](mailto:jessicamgough15@gmail.com))**

### **Taking a Closer Look: Comparative Analysis of Two Privy Features on Alexandria's Waterfront**

Urban landscapes hold extensive records of the people who once inhabited them. While these records may be impossible to fully untangle, urban archaeology provides innumerable opportunities to reconstruct and interpret elements of the past. I focus my attention on two late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century privies located on the Alexandria, VA waterfront– with the goal of refining their spatial, temporal, and cultural contexts. Detailed analysis of each privy's ceramic assemblage generates a deeper understanding of the feature itself, as well as its place within the broader historical narrative of the city's waterfront. The two privy features were discovered during archaeological excavations conducted ahead a waterfront development project located at 220 S. Union St. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Union Street grew into a commercial corridor featuring a wide variety of businesses and economic endeavors. Taverns, stores, warehouses, blacksmiths, carpenters and more thrived in the growing city, using their proximity to the waterfront and trade along the Potomac River to their advantage. But intermixed between these economic establishments were residents, people living in houses and in apartments above the stores and businesses. Like the rest of Union Street, 220 S. Union was a mixed-use city block with residents and businesses existing side by side. Although the privies are spatially located quite close to each other, there is a great deal of variance between the two ceramic assemblages. Through the analysis of these differences, the dynamic nature of urban life is exemplified, and new information is gleaned about what it was like to live and work in Alexandria during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Guercin, Richard J. (USDA – Forest Service; [richard.guercin@usda.gov](mailto:richard.guercin@usda.gov)), and Jonathan Mayes (USDA – Forest Service; [jonathan.mayes@usda.gov](mailto:jonathan.mayes@usda.gov))**

### **Utilizing LiDAR to Locate Collier Pits**

In the 15 years since Forest Service archaeologists surveyed portions of William Weaver's Bath Ironworks in Rockbridge County technological advances have improved site identification. One such advancement is the availability of quality LiDAR data to create hillshades. With these hillshades we as archaeologists can locate difficult to identify landscape modification. This paper will demonstrate the benefits of this tool by comparing 15-year-old survey data of collier pits at

Bath Ironworks and the LiDAR guided survey results on the Elizabeth Furnace Lands in Augusta County.

**Hayes, Robert (Maritime Heritage Chapter-ASV; [asvcanoe@gmail.com](mailto:asvcanoe@gmail.com))  
Foreshore Survey of a late-19<sup>th</sup> Century Nine-Log-Constructed Bugeye Hull, Accomack County, Virginia**

During April and May of 2022 members of the Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry (MALR) teamed with the Virginia Department of Historical Resources (VDHR) to investigate and survey the hull remnants of a wooden vessel embedded in the sand and surf of Bull Cove located in Accomack County, VA. Low tide events, coupled with mostly clear water conditions, revealed it was a 9-log constructed boat hull. Initial sand probing and measurements indicated a possible hull length of 47 feet, 11 inches and an estimated beam of 11 feet, 6 inches. Log sizes ranged from 15 to 18 inches wide, and at least 4 inches thick. Wood analysis of the logs determined the wood type to be a *Pinus* sp. of the hard-pine group, which includes loblolly and longleaf pine. A centerboard casing (with centerboard remnant) measuring over 12 feet in length was prominent, along with remnants of what appear to be structural wooden knees and possible iron/wood trunnels. A barnacle-encrusted mast rigging block was found lying on top of hull logs and may be an artifact associated with the vessel. Beach probing revealed a hull of double-end design, characteristic of the oystering bugeye vessels which were dominant along the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries during the late 1890s. VDHR has logged the vessel hull as VCRIS 44AC0782. MALR has logged the vessel as VA-012 in the MALR spreadsheet. VDHR team members have attached tags to various portions of the hull as part of the VDHR Shipwreck Tagging Initiative.

**Jones, Avery (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [ajones@cwf.org](mailto:ajones@cwf.org)), and Aileen Kelly (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [akelly@cwf.org](mailto:akelly@cwf.org))  
Rounds from the Octagon: An Analysis of the Military Munitions Recovered at Colonial Williamsburg's Powder Magazine**

During recent excavations at the original 18<sup>th</sup>-century Powder Magazine, set in the heart of Colonial Williamsburg's historic area, it is unsurprising that a significant number of military munitions were recovered. The Magazine was built in 1715 and served as the sole military storehouse for Williamsburg until 1780; in its post- Revolutionary War state, it was repurposed for use as a meat market, meeting house, dance academy, and more. While it's unsurprising munitions from the Revolutionary War era were recovered during the excavations, the large number of munitions dating to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century and American Civil War period was an unexpected and delightful discovery, most notably the Merrill Carbine rounds used only by a select number of Union regiments. This paper will briefly explore the different types of munitions recovered during the Magazine excavations with a more specific focus on the Merrill Carbine rounds. This paper will also act as an introduction to a more extensive research project that will benefit the military interpreters at Colonial Williamsburg's Powder Magazine.

**Lovejoy, Aaron (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [alovejoy@cwf.org](mailto:alovejoy@cwf.org))  
New Territory from Old Maps: Creating Functional Landscape Models from Historic Topographic Lines with GIS**

Archaeological site analysis often requires interpretation of landforms which have been radically altered from their historic state. Commonly, this is done by overlaying early maps onto modern aerial imagery, a method which lends itself to a basic visual analysis of landscape variation. This

presentation will discuss the application of GIS tools which transform historic topographic maps into operational digital elevation models, recreating past landscapes for use in spatial analysis. Generation of modeled surfaces promotes a deeper understanding of landform development and site taphonomy. Also, this presentation demonstrates how these tools have been employed to reconstruct hydrologically accurate historic ground surface and subsurface models for Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeology.

**Magoon, Dane (University of Leicester; [dtmagoon@gmail.com](mailto:dtmagoon@gmail.com))**

**Driving the Wedge: An Exploratory Study of Marine Dietary Effects, Water Salinity Zones, and Palaeomobility in the Coastal Portion of the James River Drainage**

Strontium ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ) stable isotope studies focused on palaeomobility and isoscape development have tended to emphasize plant-based pathways for strontium uptake and local geological sources for establishing provenience, with some consideration provided to water and sediment mixing models. The initial use of strontium data in bioarchaeological research, however, was for palaeodietary reconstruction, which indicates that localized differences in diet, as well as differences in dietary focus, may affect the  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  values obtained from archaeofaunal materials, which would have significant implications for the study of human mobility with regards to both archaeological and forensic applications. While marine seaspray effects have been given consideration in recent strontium isotope studies, the potential effects associated with the actual consumption of marine food resources, which represents a much greater potential issue, have been mostly overlooked. To explore the presence and range of marine dietary effects in Virginia,  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  data obtained from terrestrial herbivore and omnivore dental enamel, primarily deer and raccoon, was analyzed from a series of archaeological sites located in different water salinity zones throughout the Coastal Plain physiographic province, focused upon the James River drainage.

**Mayes, Jonathan (USDA – Forest Service; [jonathan.mayes@usda.gov](mailto:jonathan.mayes@usda.gov))**

**Publicly Accessible LiDAR for Feature Detection at Catherine Furnace**

Heavily forested and topographically varied landscapes make archaeological feature detection and mapping difficult, especially for large sites. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technologies provide useful imagery tools for mitigating such issues. Formerly, LiDAR platforms and data were often unattainable for funding-limited archaeologists. Now, high-resolution LiDAR data is publicly accessible through programs like the USGS 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) and the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN). The goal of this research was to assess the usability of USGS 3DEP LiDAR data for identifying and mapping archaeological landscape features and related attributes, using the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Catherine Furnace complex, in Page County, Virginia, as a case study. Using LiDAR hillshade analysis in conjunction with field work, initial results of this project indicate that 3DEP LiDAR can assist archaeologists in identifying feature components, e.g., presence, aspect, and dimensions, as well as in mapping and interpretation of site extent and geographical feature relationships. This work also found that, for features with small surface area or those with extremely low relief, hillshade analysis was a less accurate method for feature identification. Additionally, conducting hillshade analysis did not provide insight into the physical makeup of features, e.g., whether features were stone or earthen constructed. Ultimately, this research determined that publicly accessible, high-

resolution LiDAR data can assist archaeologists with feature detection, site recordation, analysis, and overall management of Virginia's cultural resources.

**McCouston, Ashley (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [amccoustio@cwf.org](mailto:amccoustio@cwf.org))**

**Slate Pencils, Clay Marbles, and Brass Rulers: New Investigations and Interpretations at the Williamsburg Bray School**

Established in 1760 with support from a London-based philanthropy called The Associates of Dr. Bray, the Williamsburg Bray School was one of the earliest institutions dedicated to the education of free and enslaved African American children in America. The small building that housed the school from 1760 to 1765 still stands and is currently undergoing restoration by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists have conducted extensive excavations at the original site of the school to determine how the landscape surrounding the building was organized and utilized. This paper discusses how archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians at Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary are working together to use material culture and historic records to illuminate the stories of African American children in colonial Virginia.

**Mihich, Martha (Roanoke Area/ George Washington/Jefferson National Forests;**

**[martha.mihich@usda.gov](mailto:martha.mihich@usda.gov))**

**Polishing Old Shoes: A guide to leather artifact care and conservation**

Leather artifacts are rare; however, they can be present on archaeological sites given the right circumstances. As these artifacts are uncommon, it can be a challenge to determine how to approach them. Archaeologists unfamiliar with leather conservation might choose to wait, anxious their action might harm the artifact. Leather, like many organic artifacts, often requires quick intervention to prevent permanent damage. While there are some unique challenges to leather conservation, there are some useful guidelines that can clarify this process. Proper conservation and examination of leather artifacts can provide information inaccessible from other artifacts. This paper will present an introduction to leather artifacts and their conservation.

**Nash, Carole (James Madison University; [nashcl@jmu.edu](mailto:nashcl@jmu.edu))**

**Landscape of Diaspora: Interior Indigenous Communities and the Deerskin Trade**

The Chesapeake deerskin trade of the Colonial period is documented in historic monographs and primary records, beginning in the 1620s. These describe global economic networks based on shifting alliances between Indigenous communities and European traders. The rapidity with which the colonials established trading networks in the Potomac watershed and the familiarity of their Indigenous partners with the interior indicates already established relationships between coastal and interior Indigenous communities. Archaeological evidence from Keyser culture sites (late 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries) supports the hypothesis of surplus deerskin production as a basis of coastal trading relationships, confirmed with marine shell. By the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, the European invasion and an ever-increasing demand for deerskins fomented contested relationships between local and non-local tribes attempting to control both the deerskin trade and the Indigenous slave trade, creating a landscape of diaspora.

**Nusbaum, Charles "Mike" (Maritime Heritage Chapter; [kepi1917@gmail.com](mailto:kepi1917@gmail.com)) and**

### **2022 Maritime Survey of the Wreck of the CSS Richmond (44CF0744) Using a New Method to Establish a Grid System that will Work in a Challenging Environment**

In 2010, Mike Nusbaum along with several volunteers began conducting environmental site surveys of several Civil War sites at Drewry's Bluff and Chaffins Bluff. Since that time the focus of this survey has shifted to the site of the Confederate Ironclad Steam Ram, CSS Richmond, located in the vicinity of Chaffin's Bluff. In the early years of this survey, the team focused on trying to measure exposed features and attempting to photograph and video these features in a very challenging environment. In 2020, one of our mentors, Bruce Terrell, encouraged us to establish a site plan and explained the benefits of doing so. Given the site environment, we needed a new way of setting up a durable system of datums. During the winter of 2021, a new method was devised to define the perimeter of the wreck using removeable poles that served as control points from which all objects and features can be accurately measured and plotted.

### **O'Connor, Crystal (Thomas Jefferson's Monticello; [coconnor@monticello.org](mailto:coconnor@monticello.org)) Preliminary Analysis of Excavations at Monticello's Site 30**

This past summer field school students and ASV volunteers helped Monticello archaeologists begin the exploration of Site 30, located about a third of a mile east of Monticello mansion on what was the working farm. A 2005 shovel test pit survey indicated the presence of a domestic site likely occupied by enslaved agricultural laborers during the 1770 and 1780s when tobacco was still the sole cash crop at Monticello. Our major research goals this past summer were basic: to recover larger samples of artifacts that will allow us to date the occupation with greater confidence; explore spatial patterning in the density artifacts across the site; measure spatial patterns in artifact size that can tell us about the length and intensity of household occupations; discovering whether households were able to maintain economies independent of the plantation's basic food provisioning system and exploring variation in the means, motive, and opportunity that households may have had to participate in the local consumer economy. Using a stratified random sample, we excavated one five-by-five in every twenty-foot block across the site. This paper summarizes these early research questions.

### **O'Neill, Patrick L. (Northern Virginia Chapter; [patrickloneill@verizon.net](mailto:patrickloneill@verizon.net)) The Brick Clamp and Hand Made Bricks**

Do you know what a brick clamp is; how to locate them, how to excavate them? Do you know what type of soils most hand-made bricks were actually made with (note, I did not say made the best bricks)? This gripping analysis will discuss most levels of hand-made brick production from quarrying the soil, clamp construction, and the molding, drying, firing, and utilizing of bricks from clamps found in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia.

### **Planto, Rebekah ([rlplanto@wm.edu](mailto:rlplanto@wm.edu)) Making Space: Building Deposits, Concealment, and Domestic Life at Bacon's Castle before and after Emancipation**

This poster summarizes recent research on building deposits from Preservation Virginia's Bacon's Castle site in Surry County, Virginia. Recovered over several decades by preservation specialists, and documented separately from archaeological material, the finds remained in storage until 2019 when work to reassess and rehouse the site's legacy collections began. At that year's ASV meeting, I described several deposits from the brick house, highlighting the potential significance of things like shoes, bottles, and curated faunal remains in relation to literature on

“ritual concealments.” Since then, further research and discoveries by Preservation Virginia staff, especially from the site’s extant enslaved housing quarter, paint a fuller picture of domestic life for bound and free laboring households over multiple generations. In addition to artifact analysis, I compared dates and locations of finds to one another, and to what we continue to learn about the site, its residents, and their Southside neighborhood. The deposits index a range of quotidian activities, ordinary taphonomic processes, and symbolic practices both with and without ethnohistorical parallels. Taken together—and consistent with recent work by historians and descendant community members—this assemblage illuminates important ways people literally and figuratively *made space* for their own domestic and spiritual lives within (and despite) plantation structures.

**Phaup, Nancy ([Nphaup@gmail.com](mailto:Nphaup@gmail.com))**

**Archival Research 101 for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia**

The approach of an archaeological researcher to engaging with historical archives is one that is necessarily different from that of someone whose sole interest is family genealogy. This paper will focus on presenting concrete tips for persons conducting archaeological research with the kinds of materials that are available in Virginia. It will include sharing the various ways, online and in person, that these sources may be accessed. Specific examples will include discussing use of records associated with vital statistics (birth, death and marriage), court records (order books), “Free Negro” and slave records within Virginia and tax records.

**Roark, Sierra (UNC Chapel Hill; [ssr@live.unc.edu](mailto:ssr@live.unc.edu))**

**Seeds, Beads, and Archives: Preliminary Findings of Plant Use in the Colonial Chesapeake Winner of the 2021 Sandra Speiden Scholarship**

Plants played an integral role in North America's colonization and the well-being of its diverse population. The relationships between plants and humans were, and still are- deep, complex, and asymmetrical as plant use extends into health, ritual, physical protection, ecology, landscape design, and economic systems. In this talk, I will outline the framework, collections, and progress on my ongoing dissertation that funding from the ASV Sandra Speiden Scholarship has helped facilitate. I will share some compelling evidence and encountered challenges from my endeavor to better understand plant use among the inhabitants of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Tidewater.

**Sabolcik, Haley (University of Lynchburg; [sabolch362@lynchburg.edu](mailto:sabolch362@lynchburg.edu))**

**Ceramics as Wealth in 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Central Virginia**

Historic Sandusky was once a plantation in Lynchburg of almost 1600 acres with up to 12 enslaved individuals working on it. As such, it is an example of an upper-middle- or upper-class home in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in central Virginia. In the Summer of 2021, a miraculous discovery was made under the house. Hundreds of artifacts had been dumped underneath the floor of the archaeology lab. Current work is being done to attempt to tie the assemblage found under the house with the outdoor kitchen on the property, which is nearby and the most intact archaeological site so far on the property. The goal of this research is to utilize the sizeable collection from Sandusky to better understand materialism, class, and culture in Lynchburg and Central Virginia’s elite in a way that was not possible previously with other collections. This will give us valuable information about the way that the Hutter family themselves conducted their

lives, and how the upper class conducted themselves in the market economy in relation to the lower class.

**Schweickart, Eric (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [eschweickart@cwf.org](mailto:eschweickart@cwf.org)), and Megan Veness (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [mveness@cwf.org](mailto:mveness@cwf.org))**

**“Inferior to Few”: An Archaeological Reconstruction of the First Garden Enclosure at John Custis’ Manor in Williamsburg**

Over the last three years, ongoing archaeological investigations at Custis Square in Colonial Williamsburg have revealed a significant amount of evidence about the modifications made to the property during John Custis IV’s occupation from 1717 to 1749. The majority of our excavations up to this point have focused on the portion of the garden located within an approximately 200’ by 160’ fenced enclosure located directly south of Custis’ manor house. In this presentation we draw upon soil chemistry, pollen and phytolith datasets, as well as the size, shape and location of garden-related features within the enclosure, to interpret the layout and planting arrangements in this portion of Custis’ Garden.

**Stevenson, Christopher (Virginia Commonwealth University; [cmstevenson@vcu.edu](mailto:cmstevenson@vcu.edu)), Madeleine Gunter-Bassett (Virginia Museum of Natural History; [madgunter@gmail.com](mailto:madgunter@gmail.com)) and Laure Dussubieux (Field Museum of Natural History)**

**Copper in late 16th- and early 17th-Century Virginia: Results of an LA-ICP-MS Analysis of European Copper from James Fort and Fort San Juan**

When English colonists arrived in present-day Virginia in 1607, they brought with them large quantities of scrap copper to trade with the Virginia Indians of the lower Chesapeake Bay. Thousands of scraps of this “trade copper” have been recovered from archaeological contexts associated with James Fort. Scholars have long hypothesized that James Fort was the primary source of the European copper artifacts that have been found at Virginia Indian sites further inland. LA-ICP-MS analysis of copper artifacts from sites in central and western Virginia determined that some of the artifacts are compositionally similar to the European smelted copper found at James Fort. However, the analysis also revealed that some of the artifacts are compositionally similar to European copper alloy found at Fort San Juan (Joara), a 16th-century Spanish frontier fort in North Carolina. These findings suggest that interior Virginia Indian communities participated in multiple interaction spheres during the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

**Smith, Kirby (Colonel Howard MacCord Chapter; [kirbysmithva2gmail.com](mailto:kirbysmithva2gmail.com))**

**The Rock Castle Farmsite: An Archaeological Journey through Time from Prehistory to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

This is the Rock Castle farm site in Hanover County, Virginia, owned by French protestant Episcopal Peter Fontaine, Junior, in 1750 to 1780. There were three buildings based on maps in Official Records of the Civil War. The stone foundation main river cottage was in the tongue of land out from the woods with a possible kitchen north, an English basement structure west and a possible slave quarter east. The cottage had first been a log cabin with stone fireplace and had been expanded to clapboard with a rotated fireplace and an English basement with east entry when Fontaine married Elizabeth Winston to live there and have six children. The kitchen north was then added. They had slaves and one may have lived in the earth fast “slave quarter” east. Soil features had identified the structures, and a slot-fenced garden area south where Peter,

Junior, and two smallpox children were traditionally buried based on a black and white photograph note. They used Rhenish Westerwald saltglaze stoneware, delftware, white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese export porcelain and wine bottles; with white pipe stems dating the site in the 18th century. After Peter, Jr., died in 1780, the family moved to Beaverdam Farm a few miles west until 1840 when grandson William returned to build Rock Castle two, extant, to the south on the farm. The Civil War came to the land in 1864 to use the river cottage as a hospital and then it was abandoned until in 1915 the land passed through 6 ownerships to be purchased by Mr. C. G. McKinney family until recently and then was sold to the Civil War Trust and the old home site came under the NPS.

**Wagner, Katie (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; [kwagner1@cwf.org](mailto:kwagner1@cwf.org))**

### **From Buildings to Burials: Updates on the Excavations of the First Baptist Church**

The First Baptist Church is a historic Black church dating to the early 19th century found in Colonial Williamsburg. After almost two years of excavation, the project is nearing completion in preparation for construction to begin on the reconstruction of the early church. During this time, archaeologists have made several discoveries related to the church building and how the land was used around it. In the summer of 2022, archaeologists with the full support of the current First Baptist Church also began a test study of three of the burials on the property to assess the preservation and age of the burials. Through these discoveries, archaeologists have found new insights into the people and places that formed the First Baptist Church.

**Webster, Rebecca ([rwebste8@vols.utk.edu](mailto:rwebste8@vols.utk.edu))**

### **A Preliminary Analysis of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Indigenous Community Formation along the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys**

In recent years, Chesapeake archaeologists have placed more emphasis on the unique cultural landscape of the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys, including studies on sub-regional British community formation. However, one area that has been undertheorized in the sub-region is Indigenous community formation during the colonial period. In this paper, I compare attributes associated with Indigenous-manufactured ceramics from the Coan Hall (44NB11), Boathouse Pond (44NB111), Baylor (44RX5), Nanzatico (44KG6), and Camden (44CE3) sites in order to identify possible communities of practice throughout the Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys. Identifying these communities of practice may highlight evidence of coalescence of Indigenous populations thought to have disappeared. Identifying instances of coalescence has the potential to assist archaeologists in understanding Eastern Algonquian persistence during and after the colonial period.