ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

84th ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 4-6, 2024

Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Welcome from ASV President

Dear ASV Members and Guests attending the
84th Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia:

Welcome to the 2024 Annual Meeting of the ASV!

Having an opportunity for the ASV membership to meet with colleagues and friends is essential to the continued success of the organization. Exploring the diversity of history, bringing to light the forgotten, the underrepresented, all of those humans who came before us, is what makes our time doing archaeology and research so rewarding. Sharing that knowledge with others is just as fulfilling, and needed, to help others understand the meaning and context of history. Listen to the presentations, ask questions, talk with others, then take this knowledge back and share it with your chapter, your community, your friends. Write an article! Each of us can be a disciple of history in many ways! Again, welcome to the 2024 Annual Meeting of the ASV!

Enjoy,

Patrick O'Neill
ASV President

Archeological Society of Virginia Officers

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

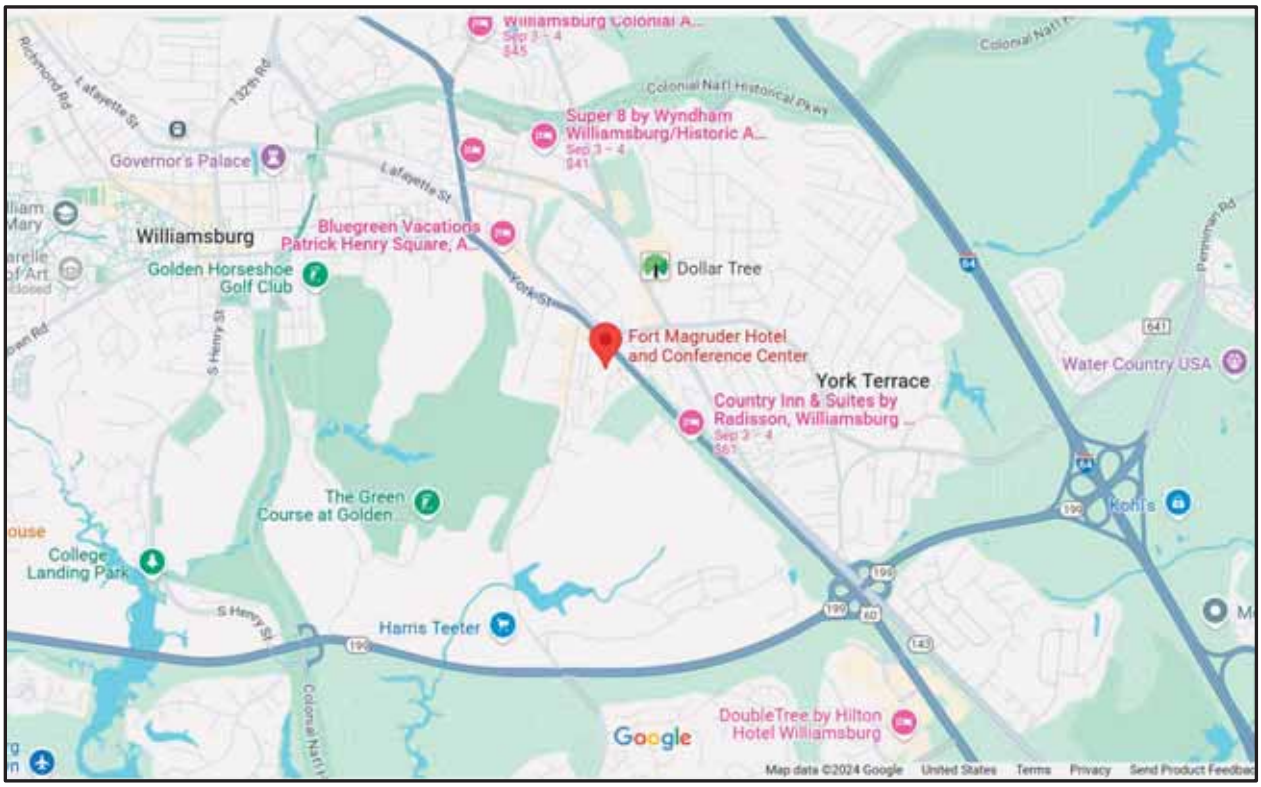
Secretary:	Acting Treasurer:	Acting Assistant Treasurer:
Stephanie Jacobe	Carl Fischer	Beth Gunn
(At-large)	(Historic Triangle Chapter)	(MacCord Chapter)

Recent-Past President: Mike Barber
(Roanoke Chapter)

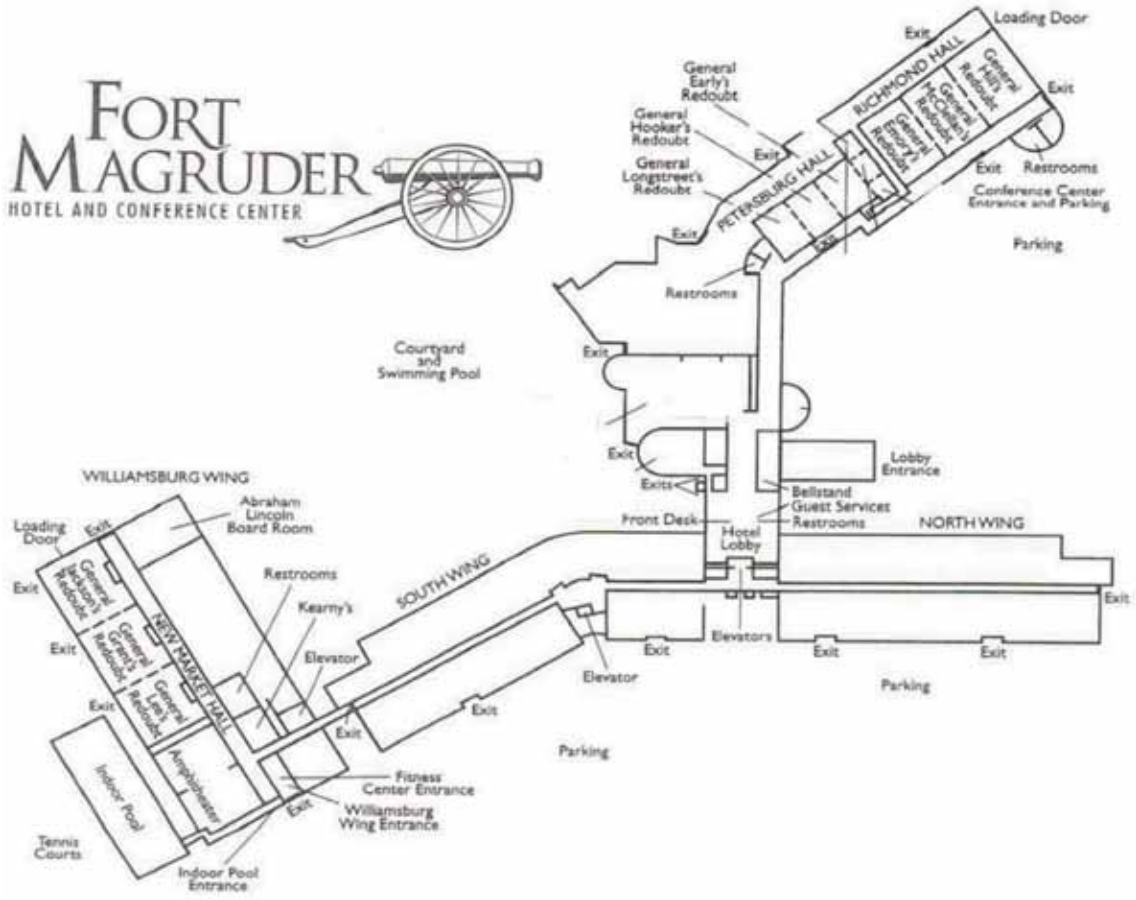
Quarterly Bulletin Editor:	**Thane Harpole (Middle Peninsula Chapter)** **Web Master: Teri Aigner**
Newsletter Editor:	**E. Randolph Turner (Historic Triangle Chapter)**
Membership Secretary:	**Patrick O'Neill (Northern Virginia Chapter)**
Facebook:	**David Rotenizer (Blue Ridge Plateau Chapter)**
Arrangements Chair:	**Christopher McDaid (Historic Triangle Chapter)**
Program Co-Chairs:	**Mike Barber (Roanoke Chapter)** **Stephanie Jacobe (At-Large)**

Hotel Logistics (see map on Page 4)
Book Room: Petersburg C
Meeting Rooms: Richmond A, B & C
Poster Session: Hallway

Location Map



Hotel Map


FORT MAGRUDER
HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER
Loading Door
Exit
RICHMOND HALL
General Early's Redoubt
General Hooker's Redoubt
General Longstreet's Redoubt
PETERSBURG HALL
Restrooms
Conference Center Entrance and Parking
Parking
Courtyard and Swimming Pool
Lobby Entrance
Bellstand
Guest Services
Front Desk
Hotel Lobby
NORTH WING
SOUTH WING
WILLIAMSBURG WING
Abraham Lincoln Board Room
NEW MARKET HALL
Kearny's
Elevator
Elevators
Amphitheater
Indoor Pool
Tennis Courts
Fitness Center Entrance
Williamsburg Wing Entrance
Indoor Pool Entrance

Nearby Dining Information

1. Old City Barbeque 700 York St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (0.2 miles)
2. Los Paisanos 7103 Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (0.4 miles)
3. Shorty's Diner 627 Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.8 miles)
4. Hong Kong Chinese 701 Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.9 miles)
5. Second Street American Bistro 140 2nd St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.1 miles)
6. Taqueria Maria Bonita Bar & Grill 351 York St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (0.6 miles)
7. La Tolteca 135 2nd St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.1 miles)
8. South of the Border 322 2nd St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.3 miles)
9. Case Pearl 722 Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.9 miles; dinner only)
10. McDonald's 329 2nd St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.4 miles)
11. Hardee's 538 2nd St, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.5 miles)
12. Capital Pancake House 802 Capitol Landing Rd, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.3 miles; Breakfast and Lunch only)
13. Antonio's 801 Merrimac Trail E, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.9 miles)
14. Dominion Dogs Hot Dogs and Cold Beer 701-K Merrimac Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.9 miles)
15. Subway 701-F Merrimac Trail Unit 15, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (1.9 miles)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:
84th ANNUAL MEETING
OCTOBER 4-6, 2024

Fort Magruder Hotel & Conference Center
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Friday morning, October 4, 2024

Room: **Richmond BC**
8:00 – 8:10 **ASV President Patrick O'Neill**
Welcome

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 1:	***Recent Work and New Directions in Native Archaeology of the Chesapeake Part 1***
Moderators:	Martin Gallivan (William & Mary) and Jesssica Jenkins (Flagler College)

8:15 – 8:20 Martin Gallivan (William & Mary)
Introduction: ***Recent Work and New Directions in the Native Archaeology of the Chesapeake***

8:20 – 8:40 Martin Gallivan (William & Mary), Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College), Jeffrey Hantman (University of Virginia)
Frameworks: ***Ancestral Monacan and Ancestral Chesapeake Societies***

8:40 – 9:00 Mike Makin (Naval Weapons Station Yorktown)
Collaborative Stewardship: ***Anchors Aweigh: Setting the Stage for Future Research and Collaboration Onboard Naval Weapons Station Yorktown***

9:00 – 9:20 Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College), Martin Gallivan (William & Mary), Mike Makin (Naval Weapons Station Yorktown)
Shell Midden Archaeology ***A Dispersed Creekside Village on the Lower York: Fieldwork at 44YO800***

9:20 – 9:40 Jack White (William & Mary)
Shell Midden Archaeology: ***Shell We Dig Deeper? The Role of Shell Middens in Understanding Life along the Lower Potomac River***

9:40 – 10:00 David Brown (Fairfield Foundation), Anna Rhodes (Fairfield Foundation), Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College)
Shell Midden Archaeology: ***"A Tract of Land Convenient to Fish and Oysters": Archaeological Excavation at Poropotank Island (44KQ176)***

10:00 – 10:20 Neya Alper and John Henshaw (William & Mary)
Terrestrial Faunal Studies: ***To Hunt, or Not to Hunt? Bone Fusion in White-Tailed Deer and the Implications for Late Woodland Hunting Patterns***

10:20 – 10:30 Break

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 1:	***Recent Work and New Directions in Native Archaeology of the Chesapeake Part 2***
Moderators:	Martin Gallivan (William & Mary) and Jesssica Jenkins (Flagler College)

10:30 – 10:50 Brooke Spencer, Taylor Callaway, Rowan Lockwood (William & Mary)
Terrestrial Faunal Studies: ***Investigating Hunting Pressures of White-Tailed Deer in the Middle Woodland at Maycock's Point (44PG40)***

10:50 – 11:10 Simon Levine, Eliza Fernandez, John Henshaw (William & Mary)
Ceramic Traditions and Analysis: ***Tying Together Loose Threads: Cordage Twist Analysis for the Great Valley***

11:10 – 11:30 Robert Chartrand (Chartrand Geoarchaeological Solutions)
Geophysical Methods and Spatial Data: ***A Geophysical Approach to Defining Space within the Shelly Site (44GL318)***

11:30 – 11:50 Sydney Tamsett and John Henshaw (William & Mary)
Geophysical Methods and Spatial Data: ***Putting Them on the Map: Spatial Data in Late Woodland Communities***

11:50 – 12:10 Abigail Maher (William & Mary)
Geophysical Methods and Spatial Data: ***Where Worlds Meet: A Preliminary Analysis of Potomac River Rock Art***

Room:	**Richmond A**
Session 2:	***The Archaeology of 18th-Century Virginia***
Moderator:	***Doug Sanford***

8:00 – 8:20 Doug Sanford (Virginia Slave Housing Project)
A Comparative Approach to Ceramic Acquisition by Enslaved African Americans in the Mid-18th-Century Chesapeake

8:20 – 8:40 Mike Clem (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Salvage Excavations at an 18th Century Enslaved Person's Home in Charles City County

8:40 – 9:00 Eric Larsen (Historic Germanna)
You Can and Can't Get There from Here…: Germanna During the First Half of the Eighteenth Century

9:00 – 9:20 J. Mark Wittkofski and Robin Randolph Lind (Goochland County Historical Society)
The First Archaeological Documentation of the Earliest Anglican Church Sites (Dover, Beaverdam, and Lickinghole) in Goochland County, Virginia

9:20 – 9:40 Aileen Kelly (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
"Who Wore What? Personal Adornments at the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, VA"

9:40 – 10:00 Elizabeth Moore (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
"For God sake send off Pork; or our troops will be greatly distressed for want of provisions, and may mutiny & desert to the enemy.": The Golden Ball Tavern and the Provisioning of Revolutionary Virginia.

10:00 – 10:20 Questions and Comments

10:20 – 10:30 Break

Room:	**Richmond A**
Session 3:	***The Archaeology of 19th and 20th Century Virginia***
Moderator:	**Richard J. Guercin**

10:30 – 10:50 Thomas F. Higgins, III (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
"...Comfortable things that were left behind": A Glimpse of Civil War Life and Landscape at Gloucester Point, Virginia, 1861-1865

10:50 – 11:10 Richard J. Guercin and Jonathan Mayes (USDA – Forest Service)
Terrace Farming and Marginalized Communities in the Blue Ridge

11:10 – 11:30 Patrick O'Neill (Northern Virginia Chapter)
Cemeteries in the Preserve on Bull Run Mountain

11:30 – 11:50 Lauren McMillian (Virginia State Parks)
Cultural Resource Management at Virginia State Parks

12:00 – 1:00 LUNCH

Friday afternoon, October 4, 2024

Room:	**Richmond A**
Session 4:	***Mulberry Island Moments: Selected Topics from the Archeology of Fort Eustis Virgina***
Moderator:	***Chris McDaid***

1:00 – 1:20 Chris McDaid (Historic Triangle Chapter
It really is more interesting than you think: Archeological Management at Fort Eustis Virginia

1:20 – 1:40 Courtney J. Birkett (Fort Eustis)
44NN91: An Early Woodland Knapping Site

1:40 – 2:00 L. Chardé Reid (William & Mary)
A 'Land Abounding:' Insights from the Mulberry Island Archaeological Collections

2:00 – 2:20 Sophie Thacker-Gwaltney (Historic Triangle Chapter)
Non-Site Archaeology through GIS Analysis at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and Fort Eustis, Virginia

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 5:	***The Archaeology of 17th Century Virginia***
Moderator:	***E. Randolph Turner, III***

1:00 – 1:20 E. Randolph Turner, III (Historic Triangle Chapter)
Where have all the Deer gone: Long-time passing? Native American Deer Exploitation in the Virginia Coastal Plain

1:20 – 1:40 Ethan Maher* (James Madison University)
A Study of the Degree of Alignment Between the Documentary Data of the Virginia Muster of 1624/25 and the Archaeological Data Recovered from the Virginia Company Period Sites of Martin's Hundred and The Maine

1:40 – 2:00 Taft Kiser, Maritime Heritage Chapter
Clay-Stemmed American Pipes on the James River, circa 1650

2:00 – 2:20 Martha McCartney (Independent Researcher)
Too Little, Almost Too Late: The Governor's Land's Archaeological Resources

Room: **Richmond Hallway**
Session 6: ***Poster Session***
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 pm

1. Megan Veness (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
   Revealing Garden Features: John Custis IV's Garden at Williamsburg Virginia
2. Genevieve Frissell, Gabriella Marcucci, David Kleppinger, and Lacy McLain (USDA – Forest Service)
   44SM0344: An Example of a Reused Archaic Site
3. Evan Cabral and Nancy Rubin (Fairfield Foundation)
   Unearthing the Past: "Exploring the Pamunkey Indian Reservation through Archaeological Survey and Community Engagement"
4. Vincent Guercin (Eastern Shore Chapter) and Richard Guercin (USDA – Forest Service)
   Glowy Glass: UV Reactive Glass as a Site Dating Tool

<u>Council of Virginia Archaeologists Membership Meeting</u> (David Brown, President)
Room: Richmond BC
Time: 3:00 – 5:00 (-ish)

Friday evening, October 4, 2024

Commemorations and Forward Thinking: Virginia Archaeology in 2025

As we approach the 85th Anniversary of the founding of the ASV, the 50th Anniversary of the founding of COVA in 2025, the upcoming 60th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the 250th Anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Declaration of Independence in 2026, this session provides a look at the development of Virginia archaeology, the role it plays in re-framing the Commonwealth's past, and its place in the history of a national program for archaeology. Papers will reflect on contributions, assess current issues, and consider future paths.

Room: Richmond BC

7:00 – 7:10 **Opening Remarks (Chris McDaid)**

7:10 – 7:30 Victoria Ferguson (Monican Nation and Virginia Tech) and Carole Nash (James Madison University)
Full Circle: Commemorations and Re-Tellings of Virginia Native American Archaeology

7:30 – 7:50 Airlie House 2.0 Working Group; Presenter Elizabeth Moore, (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Airlie House Revisited: Envisioning New Directions for CRM Archaeology

7:50 – 8:10 Mike Barber (Longwood Institute for Archaeology)
Fifty Plus Years in Virginia Archaeology: Progress and Change

8:10 – 8:30 **Discussion**

Saturday morning, October 5, 2024

Room:	**Richmond A**
Session 7:	***The Archaeology of Virginia's First Peoples***
Moderator:	***Carole Nash***

8:20 – 8:40 Mike Madden**,** Genevieve Frisell, David Kleppinger, Gabriella Marcucci, and Lacy McLain **(**USDA – Forest Service)
Reexamination of the Lithic reduction Station in Scott County, Virginia: A Potential Paleo Waystation or Just Another Crytocrystalline Mess?

8:40 – 9:00 Lacy McLain, David Bartlett Kleppinger, Gabriella Reina Marcucci, Genevieve Kainani Frissell (USDA – Forest Service)
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: The Staley Creek Complex

9:00 – 9:20 Robert Maslowski **(**Council for West Virginia Archaeology)
Fort Ancient, the Moneton, and Virginia Siouan

9:20 – 9:40 Chris Stevenson, Mary Gurnick, Alex Misiats, David Hurst Thomas, Ana Semon, Rachael Cajigas (Virginia Commonwealth University)
Another Look at Ceramic Rehydroxylation Dating

9:40 – 10:00 Elena Lee* and Alison Bell (Washington and Lee University)
"Hammerstone Dug Up from a Grave": Working toward Repatriation of Native American Artifacts Rediscovered at Washington and Lee University

10:00 – 10:20 Question and Answer period

10:20 – 10:30 BREAK

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 8:	***Williamsburg at War: Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Sites of Conflict in Williamsburg, Virginia***
Moderator:	***Jack Gary***

8:00 – 8:20 Ashley McCuistion (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
The Revolutionary War in Williamsburg

8:20 – 8:40 Aaron Lovejoy (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
"Casernes Bruleés": Unearthing the Williamsburg Continental Army Barracks with GIS

8:40 – 9:00 Tamara Stulen (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Rock me like a Wagon Wheel: Wagons and Ruts at the Revolutionary War Barracks in Williamsburg

9:00 – 9:20 Adam Macbeth (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Flints for Frizzens: Igniting Gunflint Research

9:20 – 9:40 Eric Schweickart (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
The Magazine before the Magazine: Finding the 17th-century Middle Plantation Barracks Complex

9:40 – 10:00 Evan Bell (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
Identifying Civil War Soldiers Excavated at the Powder Magazine of Colonial Williamsburg

10:00 – 10:20 Question and Answer Period

10:20 – 10:30 Break

10:30 – 11:30am
ASV Membership Meeting (Patrick O'Neill, President)

Room: **Richmond BC**
ASV Chapter Presentations
Moderator: ***ASV President Patrick O'Neill***

11:30 – 11:40 MacCord
11:40 – 11:50 Northern Virginia
11:50 – 12:00 Massanutten
12:00 – 12:10 New River Chapter
12:10 – 12:20 Blue Ridge Plateau
12:20 – 12:30 Middle Peninsula
12:30 – 12:40 Maritime Heritage

Room: **Richmond A**
Certification Workshop
Moderator: ***Carole Nash***

11:30 – 1:00 Carole Nash (James Madison University)
Certification Workshop: Archaeological Law and Ethics

Saturday afternoon, October 5, 2024

Saturday afternoon field trips: Choose Your Own Adventure!

Kittiewan, the ASV's home, and the new *Sandra and William Speiden Laboratory* are open and waiting for you to visit. Please take some time to go out to Kittiewan and see our updated exhibits and new Lab facility. Kittiewan is located at 12104 Weyanoke Rd, Charles City, VA 23030 about 45 minutes from the hotel

The Department of Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 170 Lafayette Street. The archaeological laboratory of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation will host an Open House. This is a rare chance to visit a world-class archaeological research facility. 2:00 to 4:00 the lab is 10 minutes from the hotel.

Saturday evening, October 5, 2024

Banquet – Richmond BC

6:00 – 7:00 – Cash Bar Reception

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

Banquet Speaker:

Jack Gary – Executive Director of Archaeology, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

What Lies Ahead… And Beneath: The Future of Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg

Archaeology has been an integral part of the research, interpretation, and reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg for almost a century. With so much work completed, and a collection of over 60 million artifacts, what can possibly be left to discover? Over the past five years Colonial Williamsburg's archaeology department has embarked on numerous projects that are answering that question and proving that there is still an enormous amount to learn about life in 18th and 19th century Virginia. By asking new questions, employing new techniques, and incorporating the voice of the community, archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg is more relevant than ever. This talk will cover everything from the community engaged work being conducted on the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg to new discoveries at the iconic powder Magazine in the center of town. With 100 years of work almost behind us, it's time to chart the course for the next 100 years of archaeological discoveries.

Sunday morning, October 6, 2024

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 6:	***John Broadwater's Contributions to Virginia***
Moderator:	***Brendan Burke***

8:30 – 8:50 Brendan Burke (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
Covering a Broad Water: John Broadwater's Contributions to Virginia's Archaeological and History Communities

8:50 – 9:10 Bruce Terrell (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
From YSAP to NOAA: Fieldwork Memories with Dr. John Broadwater from Yorktown and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Underwater Archaeology Program

9:10 – 9:30 William Waldrop, (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
Yorktown Wreck Number 11: An Avocational Underwater Archaeologist's Remarkable Discovery

9:30 – 9:50 Joshua Daniel (Seafloor Solutions)
From the Revolution to the Great War: A Tale of Two Archaeologists

9:50 – 10:10 Mary K. Hayes and Robert Hayes (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
The Maritime Heritage Chapter: An ASV Success Story

10:10 – 10:20 John Broadwater (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
Comments

Room:	**Richmond A**
Session 6:	***Site Data and Modeling***
Moderator:	***Martha Mihich***

10:30 – 10:50 Martha Mihich (USDA – Forest Service)
Modeling for 106: The Development and Assessment of a Predictive Map for Currin Valley Vegetation Management Project, a Section 106 compliance survey in Southwest

10:50 – 11:10 Mary K. Hayes and Robert Hayes (Maritime Heritage Chapter)
Assessing Safety and Health Hazards at Archaeological Field Sites

11:10 – 11:30 Lyle Browning (Browning and Associates)
Armor Your Oxen Or How To Gore Them

Room:	**Richmond BC**
Session 9:	***The Archaeology of Jasper Ridge 44WR506***
Moderator:	***Mike Barber***

10:30 – 10:50 Mike Johnson (Northern Virginia Chapter)
Jasper Ridge (44WR506) Phase I – A Preliminary Overview

10:50 – 11:10 Robert D. Richards Jr. (Northern Shenandoah Chapter)
Jasper Ridge Experimental Flintknapping Project

11:10 – 11:30 Kurt N. Fredrickson (Northern Virginia Chapter)
An archeological investigation of Clovis blade technology at Thunderbird (44WR11), a Paleolithic stratified site of the Flint Run Complex, Warren County, Va

11:30 – 11:50 Yvonne French (Northern Viginia Chapter)
Using GIS Software to Map Tool and Stone Types at Jasper Ridge (44WR506) in the Flint Run Complex near Front Royal, Virginia

11:50 – 12:00 Darius Roby (ASV)
Jasper Ridge (44WR506): Lab and Field Experience

12:00 – 12:10 Matt Windt (Northern Shenandoah Chapter)
Jasper Ridge Public Outreach

12:10 – 12:20 Craig Nedrow (Northern Virginia Chapter)
Computational Photography for Lithics Analysis

12:20 – 12:30 Mike Barber (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)
Comment

Room: Richmond A
1:00 – 2:30 ASV Board Meeting

Archeological Society of Virginia
2024 Annual Meeting Abstracts

Individual Abstracts

An Analysis of the Sanders Site, an Exploitive Camp on the Cove

Patrick Berry, Longwood Institute of Archaeology

The Sanders Site (44HA375), located along a bend of the Staunton River in Halifax County Virginia, was the subject of a Longwood University excavation over the past three Summers. This Late Woodland site is suspected to be an exploitive camp utilized by several known village sites up and down river from it. This paper discusses the results of Sanders' previous excavations including an artifact analysis, interpretation of the Cove, and future investigative steps.

Armor Your Oxen Or How To Gore Them.

Lyle Browning, Browning and Associates

The concentration on domestic sites archaeology in VA has led to a serious under-representation of industrial sites, prehistoric sites re-analysis, historic cartography with GIS, Agricultural and Industrial Census analysis and most importantly to a distinct lack of "Big-Picture" analysis of existing data and a concomitant lack of investigation of the gaps, as yet also analyzed. A review of the sad state of affairs as well as suggestions for future research are provided.

Poster: Unearthing the Past: "Exploring the Pamunkey Indian Reservation through Archaeological Survey and Community Engagement"

Evan Cabral and Nancy Rubin, Fairfield Foundation/Data Investigations, LLC

This poster serves as a visual guide highlighting the benefits of prioritizing collaboration with Indigenous communities at all stages. It showcases some preliminary findings from our archaeological survey with the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, which sheds light on the Tribe's early presence on their reservation and continuous occupation since then.

A comprehensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted across the entire Pamunkey Indian Reservation from May 2023 to Fall 2024 by a collaborative team from the Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations LLC, ASV volunteers, Pamunkey citizens, and other members of the Virginia Indian community. This project prioritizes the active participation of Pamunkey citizens at all stages, including data collection in the field, artifact processing in the lab, and interpretation of the findings. Through tribal outreach initiatives, i.e. regular wash days, support from Tribal Staff, and a sustained presence in the community, we have attempted to foster a sense of trust, reciprocity, and accountability that has strengthened the bond between the archaeologists

and the Pamunkey community. This project underscores the profound impact such collaborative efforts can have on both the archaeological and Indigenous communities.

Salvage Excavations at an 18th Century Enslaved Person's Home in Charles City County
Mike Clem, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

In late March of this year, I was informed that, while delineating a small cemetery, archaeologists had exposed some subsurface features that likely predated the mid-19th century burials. Only one artifact was observed in the machine stripping of the area. This was a tobacco pipe bowl that appeared to be from the later half of the 18th century. The features included post holes and two larger square pit features. The owners of the property were under no legal obligation to conduct archaeology since no permits were involved triggering Section 106 and no local ordinances required the excavations. I had a week to excavate as much as possible on short notice and recover as much info as possible. This presentation will detail the work and the findings.

Poster: 44SM0344: An Example of a Reused Archaic Site
Genevieve Frissell, Gabriella Marcucci, David Kleppinger, and Lacy McLain, USDA - Forest Service

The Staley Creek complex is a large group of precontact sites located on Staley Creek in the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in Smyth County. This poster will exemplify the characteristics of a reused Archaic site through visual aids from the site 44SM0344 such as site and artifact photographs and site maps.

Assessing Safety and Health Hazards at Archaeological Field Sites
Mary K. and Bob Hayes, Maritime Heritage Chapter

Each terrestrial and maritime archaeological site presents unique challenges for controlling and protecting the health and safety of the field crew. Physical, biological, and (in some instances) chemical hazards are present at each site, either as a consequence of the site itself, or as part of the field investigation tasks and discovery methods/tools/equipment to be used. Project hazards require proper identification and a method for properly assessing the risk to field workers, as well as a system for controlling or eliminating the hazard, and properly training the field crew to reduce the possibility of exposure, accident, or injury. This presentation will present a straight-forward, decision-based method for assessing the safety and health hazards at any archaeological site (terrestrial or maritime), to include how to quickly and effectively identify and document project hazards, evaluate and assign risk level, and determine the proper controls (safer work approaches/methods, use of personal protective equipment, project training) to create a safe work environment for your field crew.

Terrace Farming and Marginalized Communities in the Blue Ridge

Richard J. Guercin, USDA – Forest Service and Jonathan Mayes, USDA – Forest Service

During the late 19th Century, and well into the 20th Century, marginalized populations in portions of the Blue Ridge found means of survival living on mountain side slopes and hollows. To make these poor agricultural lands provide for the families, the households had to terrace the landscape. Numerous terraced farmstead sites in Amherst and Rockbridge Counties have been identified on the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests; however, heavy vegetation and ground cover often obscure such sites and make identification difficult. In this paper, the authors will discuss the use of LiDAR hillshades for the detection and mapping of such sites, and the use of historic documentation to interpret and understand the marginalized peoples that created and utilized these sites.

Poster:Glowy Glass: UV Reactive Glass as a Site Dating Tool

Vincent Guercin, Eastern Shore Chapter and Richard J. Guercin, USDA – Forest Service

In the early 20th Century, glassmakers used many additives to color and decolor glass. The use of uranium, manganese, cadmium, or selenium left a traceable marker. These elements have a special property since they glow in the presence of UV light. Some of the elements become limited due to historical events making it useful for dating early 20th Century sites. This poster will discuss the glass types, the effects of UV light wavelengths to identify which elements are present in the glass, and the historical events that makes UV reactive glass useful for dating sites.

"...Comfortable things that were left behind": A Glimpse of Civil War Life and Landscape at Gloucester Point, Virginia, 1861-1865

Thomas F. Higgins, III, William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research

The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research (W&MCAR) conducted archaeological investigations at several sites at the location of the new Chesapeake Bay Hall (CBH) on William & Mary's Virginia Institute of Marine Science campus at Gloucester Point Virginia in 2021 and 2022. This paper discusses the results from two of these sites, Civil War-period Sites 44GL0356 and 44GL0358. Site 44GL0356 is comprised of distinctive bombproofs and other military-related features. The main bombproof figures prominently on military plans of the fort at Gloucester Point but had never been identified archaeologically. Site 44GL0358 was part of a Federal camp, or quarters area, along the interior of the southwest wall of the fort. The camp was comprised of rows of winterized (i.e., stockade walled) Sibley tents that fronted company streets and was connected to other parts of the fort. Within the camp, the streets converged onto a service way that provided soldiers with a streamlined access route to the parade, kitchen(s), and bombproofs (Site 44GL0356) that were located just to the north. In addition to information about the layout and composition of the camp, archaeologists recovered hundreds of military artifacts and personal items of soldiers. Considering these discoveries, the results of the archaeology for the CBH project provides a whole new dimension to interpretation of the Civil War at Gloucester Point.

"Who Wore What? Personal Adornments at the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg, VA"

Aileen Kelly, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Between September 2020 and March 2023, archaeological excavations at the site of the Historic First Baptist Church in Williamsburg recovered a significant number of artifacts relating to clothing and personal adornment from the 18th and 19th centuries. The variety and number of these artifacts recovered, which includes sewing-related items, then raised the question, who wore what? How did men, women, and children dress while at church for worship and community events? This presentation will focus on the variety of objects recovered that congregation and community members may have used and worn to adorn themselves while on the historic Church property.

Clay-Stemmed American Pipes on the James River, circa 1650

Taft Kiser, Maritime Heritage Chapter

Almost 50 years ago, James Deetz' *In Small Things Forgotten* argued that tiny details can illuminate broad vistas. In Northeastern North American historical archaeology, American-made clay-stemmed tobacco pipes are one of the most-forgotten of all small things. Between about 1607 and 1680 they are found on most British colonial sites, but they were made, used, broken, and disappeared with only faint traces in the records. They remained forgotten until archaeologists began encountering them at Jamestown, but were not published by J.C. Harrington in 1951. As

unknown new finds, a major problem is a name. Many have been proposed and used, but often proved problematic, such as the common "Chesapeake," used for examples found as far north as New England. This paper proposes "17th-century American Clay-Stemmed tobacco pipes." In the 2006 *Ceramics in America*, Al Luckenbach and the author described a simple but pivotal new idea. These pipes can often be assigned to a specific workshop, making them diagnostics. So little is known that each new assemblage adds significantly to our understanding, but this paper proposes a basic framework for these "small things forgotten." Native American pipes from the Roanoke River valley apparently led to the creation of the European clay tobacco pipe after 1585. For the next century, British colonists sometimes used pipes acquired in encounters with the Siouan, Iroquoian, and particularly Algonquian Natives. From about 1640 until about 1680, colonists also made their own pipes, and this paper names two common types, "James River" bowls and "Pasbehey heels." About 1680, these colonial makers ultimately failed in competition with British and Dutch products.

You Can and Can't Get There from Here…: Germanna During the First Half of the Eighteenth Century

Eric L. Larsen, Historic Germanna

The landscape approach taken up by Historic Germanna for its Archaeology Project, has provided new perspectives on Germanna's Past. This doesn't replace or remove the legacy work done at these sites since the late 1960s. The current project, begun in 2016, works to build upon this previous work, setting Spotswood's "Enchanted Castle" into a larger context of change. The archaeology taps into stories of movements and migrations of peoples through the norther piedmont of Virginia. At the same time, we see cultural constraints common to this period of time in colonial Virginia. The small, short-lived community of Germanna provides an opportunity explore the interplay of movements and constraints during the colonial period of Virginia.

"Hammerstone Dug Up from a Grave": Working toward Repatriation of Native American Artifacts Rediscovered at Washington and Lee University

Elena Lee and Alison Bell, Washington and Lee University

For an indeterminate amount of time, boxes and bags of precolonial artifacts "donated to W&L" were stored and largely forgotten in a shed, basement, and a farmhouse darkroom designated as the archeology lab at Washington and Lee University. With attention to the newly updated NAGPRA regulations, effective January 2024, we set out to locate and gather these artifacts, aiming to identify and categorize them by provenience and potential Tribal affiliation. We found that these collections contained thousands of flaked points and tables full of ground stone tools, steatite bowls, beads, and gorgets, alongside implements made from whelk and bone. The task seemed overwhelming but benefitted from consultation with members of Tribal Nations, archaeologists, and anthropologists. Colleagues in Special Collections identified catalogs created

by two collectors who had donated artifacts to W&L in the early twentieth century. These catalogs number each artifact and document the region and circumstances of its removal. Between the 1880s and 1910s, artifacts were taken from Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Florida, New Mexico, New Jersey, and other states across the country. Labels currently on the artifacts, however, do not correspond to those in the historic catalogs – indicating that the collections were likely relabeled upon the University's acquisition of the artifacts. Unfortunately, that hypothesized "new" catalog, from the early twentieth century, seems to have been lost. As the collectors' notes make clear, a wide range of objects – not only the modified shells and pipestems but also hammerstones and axes – were often funerary offerings. Our efforts to determine the provenience of each object comes as attempted institutional movement towards toward identifying the Native American Nations and Tribes to whom these objects belong and to whom they should be returned.

Reexamination of the Lithic reduction Station in Scott County, Virginia: A Potential Paleo Waystation or Just Another Crytocrystalline Mess?

Mike Madden, Genevieve Frisell, David Kleppinger, Gabriella Marcucci, and Lacy McLain, USDA - Forest Service

In 1991, Phase II testing was implemented at the Pine Bluff lithic reduction site and quarry (44SC0094 & 44SC0095) located on the Jefferson National Forest, Clinch Ranger District, Scott County, Virginia. This presentation is a review of the diagnostic artifacts recovered and an attempt to show the recovery of potential Paleoindian tool forms from the site. Furthermore, the recovered artifacts will also reflect the frame of use of the quarry materials at an end point sometime during the Middle and Late Archaic time frames.

A Study of the Degree of Alignment Between the Documentary Data of the Virginia Muster of 1624/25 and the Archaeological Data Recovered from the Virginia Company Period Sites of Martin's Hundred and The Maine

Ethan Maher, James Madison University

The Virginia Muster of 1624/25 was an inventory of "peoples and provisions" undertaken by the English crown after it took over management of the Virginia Colony in 1624, and arguably represents one of the most comprehensive overviews of material culture of the period. The Muster itself presents a unique opportunity to answer an important question in archaeological research. In the absence of documentary data, how effective is archaeological sampling among Virginia Company Period sites? By analyzing the degree of alignment between data from the muster with archaeological data recovered from two Virginia Company Period sites, Martin's Hundred, and The Maine, this pilot study allows for the testing of the representativeness of archaeological sampling among Virginia Company Period sites. In this pilot study, only two out of the twenty-nine sites listed on the muster were considered, and the Results demonstrate the value of further comparative analysis between documentary and archaeological datasets.

Fort Ancient, the Moneton, and Virginia Siouan

Robert F. Maslowski, Council of West Virginia Archaeology

This paper defines Fort Ancient as a regional culture composed of several ethnic and linguistic groups. One of these ethnic groups was the Moneton, a Siouan-speaking village with sequentially occupied sites on the Guyandotte and Kanawha rivers. The identification of the Moneton is established by a reinterpretation of the 1671 Batts and Fallam Expedition based on the topography described in Fallam's journal, the regional archeology, and the Gabriel Arthur narrative. The Moneton share many of the attributes of Virginia Siouan, but differences in housing construction and pottery attributes separate eastern Fort Ancient from Virginia Siouan. A preliminary history of the Moneton is constructed using the concept of communities of practice, including landscapes, burial orientation, house construction, pottery attributes and cordage twist. The distribution of these attributes suggests that much of Appalachia was occupied by Siouan speakers during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: The Staley Creek Complex

Lacy Bishop McLain, David Bartlett Kleppinger, Gabriella Reina Marcucci, Genevieve Kainani Frissell, USDA – Forest Service

The Staley Creek complex is a large group of precontact sites located on Staley Creek in the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in Smyth County. This presentation will review sites that displayed signs of reoccurring use within Currin Valley throughout the archaic period and assess the likely drivers of such reuse within this area. Secondarily, the presentation will assess the likelihood of potential influence and/or presence of other cultures within the project area. This reoccurring use will be demonstrated through settlement pattern models, artifact data tables, and contemporary resource analysis. This presentation also provides a suitable argument for Phase II research in this area.

Too Little, Almost Too Late: The Governor's Land's Archaeological Resources

Martha W. McCartney, Independent Researcher

Fifty years ago, when extensive archaeological excavations were undertaken on the Governor's Land in James City County, no funding was set aside for documentary research. A recent examination of the archival sources associated with that property has yielded some interesting - and unexpected – discoveries. That work also underscores the important role that archival research can play in archaeological projects. Unfortunately, today, many of the Governor's Land's cultural resources have been sacrificed to urbanization or lost to sea level rise.

Cultural Resource Management at Virginia State Parks

Lauren McMillian, Virginia State Parks

The first six Virginia State Parks were opened in 1936; over the past 88 years the system has grown to 43 parks and many more managed areas. Throughout nearly nine decades, there has never been a dedicated Cultural Resource Manager, or anyone solely devoted to overseeing the parks' historic and cultural resources. In 2023, I was hired to start to build a new program focused on the parks' historic architecture, archaeological sites and collections, cemeteries, cultural landscapes, and museum collections. I also serve as the Virginia State Parks Tribal Liaison and assist interpretive staff with historical research. This presentation will be a summary of the new cultural resource management program, high level initiatives, and a look at the wide-ranging types of resources you can expect to find in our commonwealth's beautiful parks.

Modeling for 106: The Development and Assessment of a Predictive Map for Currin Valley Vegetation Management Project, a Section 106 compliance survey in Southwest Virginia

Martha Mihich, USDA - Forest Service

Predictive modeling has received increasing attention in academic archaeology as GIS technology improves and becomes more available. This important tool is being used to support Section 106 surveys and other Cultural Resource Management work, but publications on this use is lacking. A predictive map that supports the needs of Section 106 survey is broad enough to identify sites through multiple timeframes, yet specific enough to identify areas of low probability more effectively than a visual map review, while being efficient enough to produce during a normal project workflow. This presentation will detail a case study of a predictive model generated to support the Section 106 compliance survey of the Currin Valley Vegetation Management project in Smyth and Wythe Counties, Virginia.

"For God sake send off Pork; or our troops will be greatly distressed for want of provisions, and may mutiny & desert to the enemy.": The Golden Ball Tavern and the Provisioning of Revolutionary Virginia.

Elizabeth Moore, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The Golden Ball Tavern was constructed ca. 1764 by prosperous tobacco merchant, Richard Hanson. Originally a dwelling, the building was used as a tavern after Hanson, a fervent Loyalist, fled Virginia in 1776. The building was enlarged by 1820, utilized as a hotel until after the Civil War, and demolished in 1944. In 2008, Dr. Chris Stevenson, then at DHR, in partnership with the ASV and others, excavated portions of the site of the former tavern, identifying intact mid-18th century deposits. An examination of letters from Delegates to Congress 1774 to 1789 provides a view into the difficulties acquiring meat and other foods to provision the Army, Navy, and civilians. Beef, pork, chicken, lamb, and salt were in increasingly short supply throughout the

colonies as the war progressed. These provisioning challenges provide important context with which to interpret the faunal data from the site.

Cemeteries in the Preserve on Bull Run Mountain

Patrick O'Neill, Northern Virginia Chapter

Eight cemeteries containing as many as 150 individuals have been discovered on the South Half of the Virginia Outdoor Foundation's (VOF) Preserve in northern Prince William County. Early documentation has tentatively classified two of these cemeteries as African American, four as white landowner, one as possible white landowner/Civil War soldiers/tenants/enslaved people, and one as possible Civil War soldiers/enslaved people. Archival research, oral histories, along with solid rod probing, GPR, and future forensic tests, may enable the VOF to uncover who has been interred in these burying grounds.

A Comparative Approach to Ceramic Acquisition by Enslaved African Americans in the Mid-18th-Century Chesapeake

Douglas W. Sanford, Virginia Slave Housing Project

The presented research derives from the goal of developing a regional interpretive context for the Oval Site (44WM080) at Stratford Hall Plantation, a ca. 1725 to 1775 farm quarter and overseer's complex located in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Two earthfast dwellings associated with enslaved people, along with that for a white overseer's household, allow for a comparison of ceramic access and use during the mid-18th century. Most of the site's occupation occurred prior to the "ceramic revolution" of the late 18th and early 19th century, commonly observed in ceramic assemblages dominated by refined British earthenwares. Comparing the Oval Site's slave-related ceramics with those from other, similarly dating sites in the Chesapeake region enables a more nuanced understanding of how enslaved African Americans' ceramics reflected issues of availability and a mixed strategy of acquisition.

Another Look at Ceramic Rehydroxylation Dating

Christopher Stevenson, Mary Gurnick, Alex Mistias, David Hurst Thomas, Ana Semon, Rachael Cajigas, Virginia Commonwealth University

Ceramic rehydroxylation dating has the potential to provide direct dates on archaeological ceramics based upon the amount of accumulated (surface diffused) hydroxyl (OH) within the fired ceramic matrix. We propose a new experimental approach to establish the three critical parameters necessary for age estimation which include the activation energy, pre-exponential, and the amount of OH gain over the centuries. Within a single 9-hour experiment using infrared diffuse reflectance spectroscopy, we dehydroxylate (dry out) the ceramic under nitrogen to 500ºC and calculate the amount of accumulated OH. The ceramic is then rehydroxylated under moist air to 900ºC at a rate

of 2ºC per minute and the OH increase is monitored. Using non-isothermal modeling, the activation energy and pre-exponential are calculated. We date a Late Mississippian Irene Complicated Stamped sherd from a shell midden deposit at St. Catherines Island, Georgia, with the new method and compare it to the radiocarbon results from the same context.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE DEER GONE, LONG TIME PASSING? NATIVE AMERICAN DEER EXPLOITATION IN THE VIRGINIA COASTAL PLAIN

E. Randolph Turner, III, Historic Triangle Chapter,

This paper explores the Native American exploitation of deer in the Virginia Coastal Plain during Archaic and Woodland times and consequences seen by the early Contact period. It is argued that by the Late Woodland period there had been a drastic decline in deer due to overexploitation and thus reliance on other sources of terrestrial animal protein along with a continuing focus from earlier times on the exploitation of riverine and marine resources. By European contact this scarcity of deer can be further observed and is reflected in differences in status and social values within the Powhatan chiefdom. During the early Contact period the scarcity of deer also required the Powhatan to develop alternate schemes for trade with Europeans in contrast to further inland where deer skins frequently were a primary focus of such trade.

Poster: Revealing Garden Features: John Custis IV's Garden at Williamsburg Virginia

Megan Veness

Ongoing archaeological excavations 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. Many of our excavation units have focused on the portion of the garden directly south of the manor house, an area of 204' by 160'. Custis notes a variety of plants within this garden during his multi-decade correspondence with Peter Collinson in England. I present an analysis of plant root structure and feature characteristics criteria to interpret the location and variety of plants within the Custis Garden.

The First Archaeological Documentation of the earliest Anglican Church Sites (Dover, Beaverdam, and Lickinghole) in Goochland County, Virginia

J. Mark Wittkofski and Robin Randolph Lind (Goochland County Historical Society)

In 1720, as western Henrico County surged with settlers, the Anglican Church under the direction of Commissary James Blair in Williamsburg, began to expand on the frontier. The vestry of the newly created Saint James Parish contracted with Thomas Randolph of nearby Tuckahoe Plantation for the construction of a church 50' long by 24' wide at a cost of nearly 55,000 lbs. of tobacco and the contract was altered two years later at an additional cost of 17,000 lbs. of tobacco.

In September 1724, the vestry accepted the completed building from Mr. Randolph and paid him an additional 7,239 lbs. of tobacco for “church ornaments” which likely referred to furnishings as paneling, benches, pulpit and lectern. The church served a growing population until about 1777 and following the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Virginia. Mostly likely the church either fell into disrepair or was used for other purposes associated with the adjacent Dover Coal Mines and Ironworks. One way or another, its location was lost over time.

In early 2023 Robin Lind, president of the Goochland County Historical Society, approached the senior author who was a retired archaeologist about some foundations that he observed in a wooded area within the County. Using scant historical documentation and early maps, he thought these ruins might be the long-lost Dover Church, the first Anglican Church in what was shortly to become Goochland County. There were three churches founded in the first quarter of the eighteen century that were then part of St. James Northam Parish (Dover Church being the first, followed by Beaverdam and Lickinghole churches). The above ground stone ruins as initially examined now appear to have been part of the later Dover Coal and Iron Works, however a large depression with considerable fragments of brick nearby seems to match the description of the dimensions of the Dover Church. The other two churches were pinpointed based on historical maps and ground sleuthing. This paper will examine our findings and offer suggestions for future archaeological study.

Session Abstracts

Friday Evening Session

Commemorations and Forward Thinking: Virginia Archaeology in 2025

As we approach the 85th Anniversary of the founding of the ASV, the 50th Anniversary of the founding of COVA in 2025, the upcoming 60th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the 250th Anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Declaration of Independence in 2026, this session provides a look at the development of Virginia archaeology, the role it plays in re-framing the Commonwealth's past, and its place in the history of a national program for archaeology. Papers will reflect on contributions, assess current issues, and consider future paths.

Full Circle: Commemorations and Re-Tellings of Virginia Native American Archaeology
Victoria Ferguson, Monican Nation and Virginia Tech, and Carole Nash, James Madison University

Authentic commemoration, a call to remembrance, challenges us to consider the histories and contexts that frame the stories we tell. As we recognize the anniversary milestones of the ASV and COVA, we also acknowledge that archaeological studies of Virginia Native American sites emerged during the time of the Racial Integrity Act, which has an anniversary of its own in 2024, having been passed by the General Assembly a century ago this year. Denying the identify of Native American communities, the law created a climate in which the Virginia Tribes existed only as relicts of the past. This presentation provides a general overview of the archaeology of Virginia Native American cultures from 1940 to the present, demonstrating the powerful role of social norms in shaping scientific practice. Such a re-telling is a catalyst for educating ourselves on the meaning of tribal sovereignty as we look to create an archaeology of collaboration.

Airlie House Revisited: Envisioning New Directions for CRM Archaeology
Airlie House 2.0 Working Group; Presenter Elizabeth Moore, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

In 1974, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the National Park Service (NPS) organized a series of seminars held at the Airlie House retreat in Warrenton, Virginia. These seminars examined and provided guidance for the future of CRM archaeology in response to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) and other cultural resource legislation of the time. The Airlie House report presented the results of the seminars and helped shape federal archaeology and CRM archaeology over the next four decades. However, since that time, our world has changed, and there are new challenges facing archaeology today.

Over the past year, SAA, NPS, and representatives from the archaeological community worked to develop the 2024 Airlie House Revisited workshop. Participants included individuals from CRM firms; federal, state, and local agencies; Tribes; universities and colleges; and archaeological organizations such as the Society of Black Archaeologists. The conference was structured around four broad themes: Workforce Training and Careers; Decolonization/Engaging Descendent Communities/Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion; Archaeological Collections, including Digital Records; and CRM Archaeology Compliance. During the week of meetings,

challenges within these themes were discussed and action plans to address them were identified. This presentation will provide an overview of this work, including strategies and next steps.

Fifty Plus Years in Virginia Archaeology: Progress and Change

Michael B. Barber, Ph.D., RPA, Research Fellow, Longwood Institute of Archaeology

Not surprisingly, archaeology in the 2020s is not the same as it was in the 1970s. Not only has the landscape changed, both literally and figuratively, but the players have become quite different as well. An in-depth examination reveals not an evolution of a quintessential archaeologist but more of a complete substitution of mindset, looking at archaeology in different ways with different goals in mind. The result has been mixed with ever more resources recorded in the database, employability for archaeologists, more scientific approaches, and more interface with the public and descendent communities. To paraphrase Steven Jay Gould, "All change is not progress." This paper will address issues in archaeology in the past, the present, and consider what the future might hold.

Symposium: *Recent Work and New Directions in the Native Archaeology of the Chesapeake*

Introduction

Recent Work and New Directions in the Native Archaeology of the Chesapeake

Martin Gallivan (William & Mary) and Jesssica Jenkins (Flagler College)

This symposium highlights recent research and emerging directions in the Native archaeology of the Chesapeake region, centering on projects organized by the Chesapeake Archaeology Laboratory and its partners. Through diverse studies our session showcases new frameworks, collaborative projects, and methodological advancements that contribute to a deeper understanding of Native histories and cultural landscapes. The presentations cover topics including alternative cultural historical models, preservation efforts on military installations, and analyses of shell middens, faunal assemblages, ceramic traditions, and geospatial data. By emphasizing collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches, this session underscores the dynamic nature of archaeological research in the Chesapeake and its potential to uncover new narratives of the region's past.

Frameworks

Ancestral Monacan and Ancestral Chesapeake Societies

Martin Gallivan (William & Mary), Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College), Jeffrey Hantman (University of Virginia)

Archaeologists in the Chesapeake region use phase-based models of cultural change, applying terms like Albemarle and Mockley to geographical and temporal segments of the archaeological record. While these categories help describe broad patterns, they also imply distinct spatial boundaries, internal social homogeneity, and abrupt cultural breaks that do not accurately reflect the region's cultural history. Additionally, these terms disconnect the deep past from the histories of Native peoples and from contemporary tribal nations. In this paper, we propose an alternative framework for the Virginia Piedmont and Tidewater regions inspired by Kirch and Green's (2001) study of Ancestral Polynesian Society. Their research emphasized the continuity of Polynesian identity despite significant differentiation among islands, suggesting that diversity can emerge within societies that share common roots and maintain an ancestral identity. Existing alongside archaeological phases, the *Ancestral* framework offers an alternative perspective for considering archaeological phases in the Middle Atlantic. Currently, these phases are marked by transitions linked to migration, hierarchy, economic change, population growth, and increased sedentism. We suggest that cultural variation, rather than homogeneity, can emerge in societies with common roots, even in the face of transformative social change.

Collaborative Stewardship

Anchors Aweigh: Setting the Stage for Future Research and Collaboration Onboard Naval Weapons Station Yorktown

Mike Makin (Naval Weapons Station Yorktown)

Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY) is creating unique opportunities for collaboration among descendent communities, sovereign tribal nations, and academic researchers. The thousands of forested acres within NWSY and the adjacent Cheatham Annex exhibit remarkable preservation that is unseen elsewhere in Virginia. The 400+ known archaeology sites within the boundary fences represent thousands of years of the region's history. From Precolonial shell middens to early twentieth century domestic and agricultural sites, NWSY contains an abundance of archaeological data. Through partnerships across invested communities, NWSY can more efficiently manage its cultural resources and ensure they are preserved for future generations. This presentation will discuss some of the cultural resources onboard NWSY and the partnerships that are increasing shared knowledge and making the base a better steward of its historic properties.

Shell Midden Archaeology

A Dispersed Creekside Village on the Lower York: Fieldwork at 44YO800

Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College), Martin Gallivan (William & Mary), Mike Makin (Naval Weapons Station Yorktown)

This paper presents the results of the 2024 William & Mary/Flagler College field school, which investigated site 44YO800 at the Naval Weapons Station Yorktown. This site is part of a Woodland period dispersed creekside village with extensive shell midden deposits on the bluffs surrounding Felgates Creek, a York River tributary. The fieldwork involved excavating nine 2-x-2 m test units on both the sloping and upland portions of the site and conducting a systematic soil probe survey to determine the extent of shell midden deposits within the site's boundaries. We discuss the results of the 2024 archaeological testing, including unit profiles, identified features, and recovered artifacts. Additionally, we examine how this work contributes to the principal investigators' broader multi-year research design, which aims to decipher evidence of forest and fishery management by past inhabitants along the lower York River.

Shell We Dig Deeper? The Role of Shell Middens in Understanding Life along the Lower Potomac River

Jack White (William & Mary)

Over the past two centuries, coastal and riverine shell middens located along the Chesapeake Bay's many estuaries have been of keen interest to archaeologists, geologists, and historians alike. This paper contributes to broader studies of shell middens in the region by using archaeological oyster shells excavated from midden deposits to illuminate the deep histories of Indigenous communities dwelling in Virginia's coastal and riverine environments. Specifically, a comparison of oyster shells excavated from the Pope's Creek and Lower Brambly sites located along the Lower Potomac River offers an opportunity to explore the variability of Native American lifeways and environmental interactions within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. As

part of this research, morphological characteristics of oyster shells excavated from both sites are analyzed and compared to discern past harvesting strategies. This study demonstrates the value of examining long-term histories through (re)evaluation of museum collections.

"A Tract of Land Convenient to Fish and Oysters": Archaeological Excavation at Poropotank Island (44KQ176)

David Brown (Fairfield Foundation), Anna Rhodes (Fairfield Foundation), Jessica Jenkins (Flagler College)

Virginia is the number one oyster producer on the East Coast, and the history of oyster exploitation in the state extends thousands of years into the past. In the late nineteenth century, Lieutenant Baylor mapped the extent of viable oyster reefs in Virginia, documenting several large reefs in the York River. According to VCRIS, over 45 shell midden sites have been identified on the river's banks. While several of these shell middens have been extensively researched, most have not been and are currently at risk of inundation due to sea level rise, land subsidence, and coastal erosion. Here we present the results of fieldwork and oyster shell analysis at one such site, Poropotank, in the context of the history of the area and broader cultural and natural landscape. We also highlight the value of historic research in interpreting the archaeology of the site and the York River more generally.

Terrestrial Faunal Studies

To Hunt, or Not to Hunt? Bone Fusion in White-Tailed Deer and the Implications for Late Woodland Hunting Patterns

Neya Alper and John Henshaw (William & Mary)

Research over the past several decades has pointed toward complicated hunting patterns in the Late Woodland and Protohistoric periods. As the deerskin trade emerged in Virginia, strategies for hunting white-tailed deer changed drastically. Recent research has suggested that these strategies emerged earlier than anticipated in the Late Woodland period. In this paper, we investigate the remains of white-tailed deer recovered from several sites in the Great Valley that are tied into key social developments after AD 1400. Preliminary data is presented and initial conclusions about the strategies guiding white-tailed deer exploitation are discussed.

Investigating Hunting Pressures of White-Tailed Deer in the Middle Woodland at Maycock's Point (44PG40)

Brooke Spencer, Taylor Callaway, Rowan Lockwood (William & Mary)

White-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) were widely utilized during the Middle Woodland period (500 BC - 900 AD) due to their use for tools, food, and clothing. Researchers have demonstrated that deer hunting practices varied across Eastern Woodland societies as hunters sought to meet political obligations, fulfill economic demands, and feed fluctuating populations. However, little research has been conducted on deer hunting strategies in the Middle Woodland Chesapeake. At Maycock's Point (44PG40), a Middle Woodland site in eastern Virginia, the occupants relied heavily on the white-tailed deer as a source of nutrition.

The site contains abundant faunal remains from a stratified shell midden, making it optimal for looking at changes in hunting practices through time. Faunal remains of white-tailed deer from midden contexts were measured and analyzed in order to determine if hunting was preferential to age, sex, or relative body size through time. In this paper, initial data and conclusions are presented, and the importance of hunting and population studies are discussed.

Ceramic Traditions and Analysis

Tying Together Loose Threads: Cordage Twist Analysis for the Great Valley

Simon Levine, Eliza Fernandez, John Henshaw (William & Mary)

Over the past year, students in the Chesapeake Archaeology Laboratory have been generating cordage twist data for key sites from the Late Woodland period (AD 900 - 1600). Analysis of cordage impressions on Native ceramics is a useful method for identifying communities of practice that link groups of people across a landscape through time. The advent of a visual detection method for cordage twist analysis drastically increases the efficiency of this line of research. In this paper, we describe our ongoing effort and explain some preliminary data from the Great Valley of Virginia and Maryland.

Geophysical Methods and Spatial Data

A Geophysical Approach to Defining Space within the Shelly Site (44GL318)

Robert Chartrand (Chartrand Geoarchaeological Solutions)

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) provides a favorable noninvasive approach for archaeological inquiries of Native American societies in the Chesapeake. GPR data can assist with defining the provenance of buried cultural resources, allowing archaeologists to maintain site integrity by targeting specific areas using traditional survey methods. Ongoing research at the Shelly Site (44GL0318) by the Chesapeake Archaeology Laboratory (CAL) and Chartrand Geoarchaeological Solutions (CGS) has successfully demonstrated the identification of archaeological features filled with oyster shells from preliminary geophysical and ground truthing data. While the intention of this research was to test the detectability of shell-rich features, the groundwork for a refined geophysical survey could delineate other subtle archaeological features associated with the Native American communities who inhabited the Shelly Site.

Putting Them on the Map: Spatial Data in Late Woodland Communities

Sydney Tamsett and John Henshaw (William & Mary)

Recently, students in the Chesapeake Archaeology Laboratory have undertaken efforts to create digital versions of existing site maps based on existing records and reports for a number of sites in the Great Valley and Piedmont of Virginia and Maryland. This GIS-based project is facilitating spatial investigations of ceramic and faunal distributions across sites. In this paper, we describe this project and make some initial assessments of the spatial distribution of ceramic data for several sites throughout the region. The analyses described allow for comparing the activities across sites associated with different ceramic complexes.

Where Worlds Meet: A Preliminary Analysis of Potomac River Rock Art

Abigail Maher (William & Mary)

Rock art has long been a subject of intrigue and research within archaeology, but the ability to make evidence-based conclusions on the topic has been called into question. Is it possible to understand the true "meaning" of a set of petroglyphs? To avoid this impossible question, this paper instead examines the ways rock art along the Potomac River has been placed and situated within a turbulent environment. Employing geospatial, ethnohistorical, and classification-based approaches, the placement of petroglyphs within the Potomac landscape reveals attempts to mitigate an unstable spiritual space, where the lines between Algonquian cosmological worlds become increasingly volatile and blurred.

Mulberry Island Moments: Selected Topics from the Archeology of Fort Eustis, Virgina

Mulberry Island, now Fort Eustis, has a long and complex history starting over 10,000 years ago. This session will examine several of the fascinating aspects of that deep history. The often asked question of why a military base has archeologists and what do the do will be addressed, a detailed look at one moment in the early woodland period will be explored, the beginnings of the American experience and the rise of slavery will be considered, and new approaches to the concept of archeological sites will provide new insights into how the land was used.

It really is more interesting than you think: Archeological Management at Fort Eustis Virginia

Chris McDaid, Historic Triangle Chapter

Fort Eustis is an 8,000-acre military installation in Tidewater Virginia. It has been inhabited for over 10,000 years and those inhabitants have left behind evidence of their lives on over 230 archeological sites. As a Department of Defense facility, Ft. Eustis is required by law to identify, evaluate and manage the significant archeological sites on the installation. The Fort has done much more than meet the legal requirements. By having qualified experienced archeologists on staff, partnering with universities, and hosting student interns the Fort Eustis Archeology Program has been a leader in archeology among military installations, conducted innovative research, and fostered young scholars. This presentation will highlight the successes of the Fort Eustis archeology program over the last several decades.

44NN91: An Early Woodland Knapping Site.

Courtney J. Birkett, Fort Eustis

Fort Eustis has over one hundred sites containing prehistoric components. Most of these sites yielded no diagnostic artifacts when identified at the survey level. They were subsequently labeled as camps of indeterminate time period and assumed to have little research potential. Reinvestigation of one of these supposedly insignificant sites yielded a large quantity of debitage, along with ceramic sherds, concentrated within a very small area. Based on these results, it was possible not only to date the site to the Early Woodland period but even to determine the likely locations where knappers sat.

A 'Land Abounding:' Insights from the Mulberry Island Archaeological Collections

L. Chardé Reid, College of William & Mary

In 1629, Captain William Pierce, an ancient planter of 20 years, published a brief account about the Virginia colony while in England. Pierce paints a landscape of plenty and a social environment of uncertainty. Captive Africans, Native Americans, and indentured European servants lived and worked in close proximity at 44NN18, 44NN34, 44NN70, and 44NN120, early-to-late 17th-century domestic sites on Mulberry Island associated with Peirce and other elites. Originally collected during phased compliance surveys from 1984 to 2000, what might these legacy collections reveal about everyday life during this period of fluidity? Focusing on imported and locally-made coarse earthenwares and tobacco pipes, I apply updated methods to the assemblages to refine and better understand site chronologies, how items were used, and

what patterns reveal about who used them. This analysis sheds light on the changing dynamics and social relations of labor, and colonial anxieties about changing aesthetics of the Atlantic World.

Non-Site Archaeology through GIS Analysis at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown and Fort Eustis, Virginia

Sophie Thacker-Gwaltney, Historic Triangle Chapter

Legacy Phase I archaeological survey data from the Naval Weapons Station Yorktown (NWSY) and Fort Eustis offers archaeologists a unique opportunity to analyze artifact distribution across more than 18,800 acres of mostly undisturbed land on the York and James Rivers in Virginia. The shovel test survey data from both installations has been compiled with the assistance of cultural resource management professionals in order to georeference and map all positive shovel tests on the NWSY and Fort Eustis properties. Attached to each positive shovel test is information about the type, count, and weight of associated material culture. Through spatial analyses afforded by GIS, we can determine artifact distribution and density across the landscape, free from imposed site boundaries. This analysis has allowed for a comparative, landscape-based approach to the archaeology of the James and York Rivers, including tracing the development of Archaic- and Woodland-period settlements and shifting land use through time.

Williamsburg at War: Recent Archaeological Discoveries at Sites of Conflict in Williamsburg, Virginia

The Revolutionary War in Williamsburg

Ashley McCuistion, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

The newly formed government of Virginia announced plans to build the Williamsburg Barracks in August of 1776, shortly after the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia. This military installation, which was designed to house up to 2,000 troops and 100 horses, was the first to be constructed by the American government for the American military in Virginia. Construction began in October on a prominent but defensible location just outside of the city, on a tract of land formerly owned by the British Royal Government and within sight of the Governor's Palace. Continental troops were stationed at the barracks by the fall of 1777, and it remained an active and important location throughout the Revolutionary War. Recent excavations near the Colonial Williamsburg Visitor Center uncovered the brick foundations of the Williamsburg Barracks, inspiring archaeologists to take a deep dive into the history and material culture of Williamsburg during the Revolution.

"Casernes Bruleés": Unearthing the Williamsburg Continental Army Barracks with GIS

Aaron Lovejoy, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

This paper presents the methodologies employed by Colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeology to locate the foundations of the Williamsburg Barracks during the 2023 excavation of land tracts surrounding the Visitor Center. Spatial analysis played a key role in integrating initial excavation results with historical documentation and maps. This discussion highlights how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) facilitated the rapid modelling of field data and precise investigation of potential foundation locations. This approach enabled the successful confirmation of intact barracks-related cultural layers during the exploratory phase of the excavation.

Rock me like a Wagon Wheel: Wagons and Ruts at the Revolutionary War Barracks in Williamsburg

Tamara Stulen, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

While excavating at the Williamsburg Barracks site in Williamsburg, our team discovered a set of wagon wheel ruts traveling across a portion of the site. Based on our excavations, these ruts were likely made by some of the many wagons that were headed towards the barracks during the war. Wagons were an important logistical component of fighting the Revolutionary War. Large systems of transportation were created to move people and supplies during this time. This paper

will examine the wagon wheel ruts in the context of the barracks site as well as the wider Revolutionary War.

Flints for Frizzens: Igniting Gunflint Research
Adam Macbeth, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Three assemblages of gunflints, previously excavated across Williamsburg, were reanalyzed to learn more about the people and groups who aided in the procurement and refurbishment of small arms during the Revolutionary War. This project led to the development of new cataloguing procedures for gunflints which facilitated new questions and challenged old assumptions relating to colonial armaments. This research not only facilitated a better understanding of the deposits of gunflints in Williamsburg, but also provided more insights into the interpretive value of gunflints on archaeological sites.

The Magazine before the Magazine: Finding the 17th-century Middle Plantation Barracks Complex
Eric Schweickart, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

During excavations around the Williamsburg Powder Magazine in 2021-2022, portions of a late-17th century post-in-ground structure predating the brick magazine building were identified. In this presentation, I will describe our current understanding of this structure and analyze the artifacts affiliated with it. I will present the argument that this building is most likely a portion of the barracks complex which was constructed at Middle Plantation in the aftermath of Bacon's Rebellion. The Middle Plantation Barracks played an important role in diplomatic exchanges and was the location where the Treaty of Middle Plantation was negotiated and signed in 1677.

Identifying Civil War Soldiers Excavated at the Powder Magazine of Colonial Williamsburg
Evan Bell, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

After the Battle of Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, Williamsburg was filled with over a thousand Union and Confederate wounded spread across the city in temporary hospitals. Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists discovered human remains while excavating at the Magazine in the spring of 2023. We focused our research on the history of the Magazine and adjacent Williamsburg Baptist Church as a military hospital, and on the patients and surgeons inside of it. By synthesizing the archaeological, historical, and osteological data, I will provide an argument that these individuals were not only Confederates, but that their identities could be revealed.

John Broadwater's Contributions to Virginia

Covering a Broad Water: John Broadwater's Contributions to Virginia's Archaeological and History Communities

Brendan Burke, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Maritime archaeology in Virginia has benefited from the efforts of many individuals during the past several decades. However, few have contributed to the field like Dr. John Broadwater. His zeal for Virginia's maritime past led him to the depths of the York River, to offshore waters to find and repatriate portions of USS *Monitor* to the Mariners' Museum, and many other projects across the Commonwealth. His leadership formed the first professional office in the state to take archaeological inquiry into regional waters. This paper introduces Dr. Broadwater's role in establishing an Underwater Archaeology Program at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and segues into other papers contributing chapters of Dr. Broadwater's career.

From YSAP to NOAA: Fieldwork Memories with Dr. John Broadwater from Yorktown and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Underwater Archaeology Program

Bruce Terrell, Maritime Heritage Chapter

My professional career as a marine archeologist has intersected with Dr. Broadwater at several times. I will discuss my experiences as a graduate student at East Carolina University's Program in Underwater Archeology, and later as an excavator at the Yorktown Shipwreck Archeological Project in the 1980s. I continued to collaborate with John as a colleague in various professional capacities. In the 1980s, I was the senior maritime historian and marine archeologist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries where John became the Superintendent of the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, and later the Director of NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program. In this role, I was able to collaborate with Dr. Broadwater in the excavation and exploration of the remains of the USS Monitor and the development of the Monitor Center. of Rather than give a history of these projects, I will provide my personal observations on Dr. Broadwater's development and organization of these projects.

Yorktown Wreck Number 11: An Avocational Underwater Archaeologist's Remarkable Discovery

Bill Waldrop, Maritime Heritage Chapter

Fleet action of the French Navy, under the command of Admiral Comte de Grasse, was critical to the Continental Army's victory at the Battle of Yorktown in October of 1781. British General Charles Cornwallis established a fortified port for British troops there. Supporting him were four warships and a large fleet of transport vessels. Cornwallis moved ordnance from several vessels, including from warships, to reinforce shore batteries. In a desperate attempt to prevent an invasion force from attacking by water, he ordered the intentional sinking of most of his fleet. Ultimately, the French Navy closed off the mouth of the York River, making re-supply and escape by Cornwallis impossible. Trapped and under heavy pressure from Continental and French land forces, the British Army capitulated on October 19th. At the end of the conflict, the

York River was littered with scuttled and burned ships from the battle. Since the 1970s, Dr. John Broadwater, former VDHR Underwater Archaeologist, Chief Archaeologist with JRS Explorations, Inc., and founder of the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the ASV, has researched, surveyed, and excavated within the battlefield. To date, eleven confirmed wrecks have been located, and 26 additional underwater sites have been identified. This presentation focuses on the past few field seasons of work at Yorktown with Dr. Broadwater to locate and identify additional ships from this historic battle. Special focus is placed on the eleventh wreck to have been identified associated with the Battle of Yorktown.

From the Revolution to the Great War: A Tale of Two Archaeologists
Joshua Daniel, Sea Floor Solutions

In 2010, a team of archaeologists gathered to investigate a new wreck at Yorktown, Virginia. Among the participants was Dr. John Broadwater, who had studied the various shipwrecks in this section of river with other early pioneers in the field of nautical archaeology, including Dr. George Bass, Mr. Dick Steffy, and Dr. Gordon P. Watts. In addition to completing a successful project, a friendship was formed that would lead to the cooperative study of additional archaeological sites that covered the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and Great War. This paper aims to present the outcomes of those projects, and highlight the relationship between Dr. Broadwater and the author.

The Maritime Heritage Chapter: An ASV Success Story
Mary K and Bob Hayes, Maritime Heritage Chapter

The Maritime Heritage Chapter (MHC) of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) was established in 2016. We are the only "statewide" chapter of ASV. Our membership is a diverse group of volunteers, to include professional and avocational archaeologists, historians, divers, non-divers and members with varied professional and technical backgrounds and expertise, bound together by a keen interest in Virginia's rich maritime cultural heritage. The MHC has opened the door to successfully exploring Virginia's waterways, making significant historical and cultural discoveries, and documenting hard-earned successes in peer-reviewed publications and presentations throughout the state and Mid-Atlantic. Our work has been rewarded through grant support from several key sources and several of our members have been recognized by ASV as professional and avocational archaeologist of the year. This presentation will provide a brief history of the chapter, our goals, our successes, our "growing pains", and our challenges as we expand our membership, our research capabilities, and strive to be the premier chapter of the ASV!

Discussant: **Dr. John Broadwater, Maritime Heritage Chapter**

Jasper Ridge

Jasper Ridge (44WR506) Phase I – A Preliminary Overview

Mike Johnson, Northern Virginia Chapter

The first phase of research on Jasper Ridge involves preliminary analysis of site potential for yielding significant archaeological patterns related to updating Dr. Bill Gardner's 1989 seminal interpretation of the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex and the Thunderbird Site (44WR11). We are in the final stages of interpreting findings from the field, experimental and lab parts of that phase, which began in 2022. Those results will be discussed. They will provide the basis for more in-depth research on both old and new lithic technological, chronological, paleoenvironmental, and internal and external settlement pattern related contexts.

Jasper Ridge Experimental Flintknapping Project

Bob Richards, Northern Shenandoah Chapter

The objective of this study is to better understand the manufacturing processes used in the creation and dispersal of the jasper tool kit which played such an important role in the life of the Jasper Ridge Peoples. Numbers of experimental flake tools, points, and other debitage will be determined per pound of jasper that left the quarry as biface, flake or blade cores. Experimental flake characteristics will be collated by percussor type and thermal alteration used in its creation. These will be compared with cultural material recovered from Jasper Ridge, Thunderbird and the Flint Run Complex, and elsewhere as appropriate. Developing expert consensus for each stage of jasper Clovis point production, flake core and flake tool production and blade core and blade tool production will be an objective. Experimental channel flakes and mode of creation will be compared with cultural artifacts. Finally, "Dorsal Valley Flakes" and their potential use in reduction pathways, fluting, and camp tool production will be addressed.

An archeological investigation of Clovis blade technology at Thunderbird (44WR11), a Paleolithic stratified site of the Flint Run Complex, Warren County, Va

Kurt N. Fredrickson, Northern Virginia Chapter

The presence of Paleoindians in the Eastern United States at the end of the Pleistocene has been a focus of scientific examination for more than a century, resulting in the discovery of numerous sites. These sites, occupied more than ten millennia ago, are extremely rare, and even more so in an undisturbed context. The Flint Run Complex in Northern Virginia contains not one, but several Late Pleistocene and Holocene open-air stratified Paleoindian sites. This study reexamines the Thunderbird (44WR11) collection for the presence of a concerted Clovis blade technology where it was believed one did not exist. Through the examination of 324 lithic artifacts from the site, this study seeks to better understand the behaviors tied to blade

technology. The identification of blades at Thunderbird will provide an expanded understating of the Clovis toolkit, the spread of blade technology, and a deeper understanding of Paleoindian lifeways in the Middle-Atlantic region.

Using GIS Software to Map Tool and Stone Types at Jasper Ridge (44WR506) in the Flint Run Complex near Front Royal, Virginia

Yvonne French, Northern Virginia Chapter

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can help archaeologists visualize information about tool and stone types used by Indigenous peoples. But how does GIS help analyze these data? This talk by a certified GIS mapper (2024) and archeological technician (2018) will describe the process of mapping artifacts from 20-foot interval shovel test pits on Jasper Ridge. It will include plain-language descriptions of the necessary logic and statistics and the importance of collaborating with trained archaeologists to analyze geospatial information, ask questions of it, and plan for the future.

Jasper Ridge (44WR506): Lab and Field Experience

Darius Roby, Archeological Society of Virginia

A synopsis of the lab and field experience that the Jasper Ridge project (44WR506) has offered through the eyes of an ASV certification student. Topics range from an overview of fieldwork consisting of perc test spoil pile clean-up; the sieving and identification of possible artifacts, to unexpected growing pains and best practices learned. Fieldwork ties into weekly lab sessions where the project team engages in the washing, sorting, identification, and cataloguing of artifacts. This presentation highlights the opportunities that the Jasper Ridge project provides for certification students to learn and reinforce archaeological best practices while providing a historical and geological context into the Shenandoah Valley during the Paleo and Early Archaic periods.

Jasper Ridge: Public Outreach

Matt Windt, Northern Shenandoah Chapter

One of the resounding themes that you've heard about JR is that the site had been farmed and picked over heavily. As a resident of the area, I had learned private collections of artifacts could still exist within Warren County & were held by local families passed down through generations. If the JR archaeologists could locate and examine these caches, it could lead to an exciting new discovery of previously unknown artifacts from this area. Many of the school children in Warren County visited the old Thunderbird Museum on field trips, so 40 years later we're renewing the publics' interest through Education programming & by working through the Front Royal Library

and Warren Historical Society to share details of our progress at JR. And with the hope that artifact collections still exist locally.

Computational Photography for Lithics Analysis
Craig Nedrow, Northern Virginia Chapter

This paper looks at RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) and what it might bring to the analysis of Jasper Ridge lithic artifacts such as flakes, blades, scrapers, and points. RTI might be able to support Jasper Ridge lithics analysis, such as: flake pattern analysis, sequence of knapping; tool markings, scratches, or unusual features, and discover traces of edge use-wear. RTI uses multiple digital photographic images (50-100) taken while illuminating a single side of a mostly flat object. The object under study must be lit by a strong light source at multiple glance angles, 360 degrees around its surface. The model created by the RTI software allows a user, using a standard web browser to interactively "move" the light source on the object to observe surface textures and features. In addition to interactive models, RTI may have value in creating detailed graphical images of artifact textures. Such images could augment or replace hand-drawn graphics or graphics generated by rubbings.

DISCUSSANT: Michael B. Barber, Ph.D., RPA, Research Fellow, Longwood University, Institute of Archaeology