ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis:	PRIVY PITS AND LOST TOYS: HAUNTOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY IN BASSETT, VIRGINIA
	Delaina Grace Hunter, Master of Professional Studies in Cultural and Heritage Resource Management, 2025
Thesis directed by:	Dr. Matthew Palus, Department of Anthropology

Many archaeologists experience a certain level of connection with the past when interacting with sites and artifact assemblages. Personal artifacts such as toys can be particularly captivating. This thesis is interested in the quotidian, unrecorded aspects of a twentieth century domestic site with multiple dwellings occupied by textile factory employees and their families and a hauntological interpretation of that site. How do this site, its artifacts, and its past haunt us?

Site 44HR0219 was excavated in two survey efforts during 2021 and 2022. The focus of this survey was the early twentieth century housing constructed by the Bassett-Walker textile factory for its employees and their families. Each house sat on piers and had a private privy. Some blocks of houses shared communal yard space. Sanborn insurance maps indicate that the houses encompassed by the site occupied a single street block, with dwellings facing the streets on all side and with communal yard space at the center of the ring of structures. Privies were located at the rear of each house, near the edges of the communal yard space. The houses represented in this site

were occupied between the 1920s and 1970s, after which they were demolished to make space for additional parking for the textile factory. The major feature type observed during Phase II-level survey was privy pits, containing primarily personal materials. Features like this – intact, sealed, and dense in artifacts – can teach us much about the private lives of the employees and their families, particularly the parts that are not commonly recorded by companies or government censuses.

Records from the early twentieth century – for example, insurance maps, company records, census records, and oral histories – are often available to a certain extent. There is a local historical society that keeps extensive archives. Many houses from the same construction event are still extant and occupied across the street from the site. The data and dwellings impart a certain sense that we already know what there is to know about the people who occupied this site. Despite this knowledge, sites like this one can be interpreted as *haunted* (metaphorically). The following thesis uses hauntology as a theoretical framework for discussion of 44HR0219, in order to fully understand how the Smith River Site and the intimate artifacts recovered there impact us in the present.

PRIVY PITS AND LOST TOYS: HAUNTOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY IN BASSETT, VIRGINIA

by

Delaina Grace Hunter

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Advisory Committee:
Dr. Matthew M. Palus, Chair
Dr. Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels
Dr. Paul A. Shackel

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my husband, parents, and sister for all their love and support. I could not have done it without you.

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I would like to sincerely thank my colleagues at Dutton + Associates for their support, resources, and wisdom. David Dutton and Dr. Hope Smith in particular have provided me with guidance over the course of hundreds of CRM projects, including this one. I would like to thank my D+A field crew for enduring gravel-filled shovel tests and privy feature fill while surveying 44HR0219.

I would like to thank Dr. Matthew Palus for his insight and guidance while producing this thesis. I also express sincere gratitude to my thesis committee for their time and input.

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A Haunting in Bassett, VA

Many archaeologists experience a certain level of connection with the past when interacting with sites and artifact assemblages. In the context of hauntology, we might consider ourselves metaphorically haunted by the ghosts of a site's former occupants, possessed and compelled to tell their story. This thesis is specifically interested on the quotidian, intimate aspects of a twentieth century domestic site with multiple dwellings occupied by textile factory employees and their families and the perspective that the lens of hauntology can provide this site. That is to ask: if we consider a haunting as the way the past affects the present, then how does this site haunt us? How do we experience it, and what about the site produces the haunting? Over the course of this thesis, I will explore how intimate artifacts, dramatic economic change, and capitalism manifest as ghosts at 44HR0219.

Site 44HR0219 (also referred to in this thesis as the Smith River Site) is located in central southern Virginia, a few miles north of the North Carolina border and on the southern banks of the Smith River. The lot it occupies is vacant, bounded on one side by steep slopes and on another by a crumbling factory (Figure 1). This site consists of

the archaeological remnants of a handful of workers housing from the twentieth century, built for employees of the many manufactories in the area. The factory that borders this project area was a part of the Bassett-Walker Knitting Company. Each small dwelling stood on brick piers, with private privies in the rear and a communal yard space in the center of the block of residences. Records say that the dwellings located within our project area were demolished for additional parking space in the mid-1980s (D+A 2022). Because each house was on piers, and because parking lot construction usually is not very invasive, the most intact archaeological deposits were anticipated to be primarily privy pits.

Figure 1: Occupied workers housing (top) and the abandoned Bassett-Walker Knitting factory (bottom) to the north and east of 44HR0219. Photos by the author.

Dutton + Associates (D+A) conducted Phase I and Phase II cultural resource survey on this project in the springs of 2021 and 2022. The first phase was to determine

if there were intact archaeological deposits. The second phase sought to evaluate the eligibility of the site for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). I served as field supervisor during both efforts, acting under the direction of the senior D+A staff. On both occasions my team consisted of myself and three field technicians, though a senior archaeologist joined us to monitor the mechanical trenching while we completed the final few test units of the Phase II survey.

Thesis Summary

Chapter two discusses the theoretical background that informs analysis and consideration of the results of the Phase I and II archaeological survey of this site. The theories that form a framework for the analysis in this thesis have been thoroughly discussed by other researchers. The theoretical focuses explored in this chapter include industrial and contemporary archaeology; company towns and employee housing as archaeology and as a phenomenon; hauntology as a framework for archaeological thought; and patterns of marginalization, erasure, and untold stories. Additionally, this chapter will introduce object histories and autoethnography as methods for discussing my experience at this site.

Chapter three discusses the historical background that contributed to the industrial and social setting of 44HR0219. This chapter focuses on the industrial history of Virginia and Bassett, the Bassett-Walker Textile company, and labor law in the twentieth century. Because of the breadth and depth of these topics, this chapter is

limited to history and events after the beginning of the industrial revolution. This chapter also considers the relevant developments in labor law over the course of the twentieth century.

The fourth chapter will detail the methods and data collection followed over the course of the two archaeological field surveys and the writing of this paper. In order to collect as much data as possible, it is necessary to follow a previously established and specific procedure for all aspects of the field survey. Historic maps were used to plan excavations, shovel test pits and test units were a certain distance apart and a specific size, artifacts were managed to retain their provenience, the laboratory cataloged artifacts according to a specific vocabulary and system, and finally artifacts were prepared for long term storage following the guidelines laid out by VDHR.

Chapter five will describe the results of the field surveys and of research for this paper. It will discuss historic topographic maps of the area surrounding 44HR0219 and historic aerial photography in the map review section. It will also summarize the artifacts recovered during both the Phase I and Phase II surveys, the soils and subsurface archaeological deposits observed.

The final chapter will bring together the previous chapters to form the analysis of this thesis. It will consider 44HR0219 in the context of hauntology as a framework for an exploration into the past and present of the site. It will engage with

autoethnography and with object histories. This chapter will answer the question: how is this site haunted and haunting?

Following these chapters, you will find three appendices. These are the complete artifact inventories for both phases of excavation and the VDHR site file for 44HR0219.

Figure 2: Two women stand in front of the old Bassett-Walker Knitting Factory. Courtesy of Andrew Doss.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Background

Introduction

This chapter will discuss the theoretical framework that will inform a hauntological discussion of the Smith River Site. The following discussion explores theory on several key topics in an attempt to understand the site and its ghosts. That is to say, how does this site haunt us?

The first of these topics is industrial and contemporary archaeology of twentieth century Virginia. While this topic has primarily involved factory machinery and structures traditionally, space has been made for a nuanced view of the Industrial Revolution and its effects. The industrial revolution did not reach this part of Virginia until the beginning of the twentieth century, with the construction of several railway systems through the region. It also had significant impacts both socially and economically.

Also explored below is the establishment of company towns. Bassett was not truly a company town. There was no single company that dominated economic opportunity and access to goods. However, there were several major corporations that employed many in this area, and some corporations also provided housing for employees. At a certain point in the last half a century, several of these companies were relevant on a global scale. The families that owned these corporations were very wealthy and may have held significant influence in the community.

It is important to understand marginalization, erasure, and untold stories in the context of this site and the thesis question. Untold stories are where intact

archaeological deposits like those at 44HR0219 are the most valuable. Untold stories are omitted from recorded history, and sometimes the only way to uncover those parts of life are through archaeology. The same may be said about some aspects of marginalization and erasure. Considering 44HR0219 and the topics of marginalization and erasure in the context of hauntology can reveal much of its impact on the community at Bassett, Virginia. This chapter will also define autoethnography and object histories as methods for exploring the data discussed in Chapter 5.

Finally, I will introduce hauntology and discuss how the metaphor of a haunting can be used to open a discourse for sites with complex emotional contexts and dialogs.

Industrial archaeology and the twentieth century

Industrial archaeology may be defined as a study of the intersections of factory production, capitalism, large scale economic development, and increasingly global societies in the recent past through the lens of material culture. It is most commonly concerned with the nineteenth and twentieth century and the working class, though the industrial revolution began in the eighteenth century, and industrialization affects all levels of society (Symonds 2005). This interest in the very recent past often leads industrial archaeologists to significant overlap with other disciplines, including architectural history – in their survey of extant structures – and ethnology, and especially oral history – conducting projects that include living communities and interviews (Sande 1977).

Its existence as a subdiscipline of archaeology has been fraught with debate (Vogel 1969, Palmer 2005, Symonds 2005). Is it a temporal or regional study; what is its value in our modern age of record keeping, photographs, and literacy; is it even archaeology if you do not have to dig for it (Palmer 2005:60, Symonds 2005: 34)? These questions have been debated for decades and resist simple answers. I would argue that industrial archaeology is a necessary and multi-disciplinary realm of study with significant uses for contemporary research. Regardless of disagreements, our fascination with it and its applications to heritage studies persist.

There are several possible uses for industrial archaeology in heritage studies and management. For some, it is considered a preservation movement (Palmer 2005:59). Considering the disciplinary overlap, industrial archaeologists often have the unique opportunity to advocate for the protection of their sites: the structures may be standing, there are often living or descendant communities that have ties to their sites, and there are often records involved (Palmer 2005:60). These factors are helpful when convincing non-archaeologists of the value of a project. An archaeologist might argue that preservation will be both more meaningful and more affordable at this point in time, rather than waiting for the site to become old enough to be *interesting*.

For much of its history, industrial archaeology has focused on factories, technical accomplishment or prowess, and corporations while ignoring labor (Veit 1999, Moates et al. 2010, Shackel 2004). Some scholars see the potential for an ethical use for industrial archaeology in a more political sense. They argue for a stronger connection between archaeology and participation in politics (Leone 1995, Duke and Saitta 1998, Saitta 2014). Archaeology is entrenched in culture and lived experience,

and industrial archaeologists, whose studies include contemporary life, are positioned at a promising point in the conversation. Duke and Saitta discuss the ideal result of this unity as "emancipatory archaeology" for the working class; to serve an "activist agenda" (1998:1,7). "To emphasize class struggle is radical liberal politics … These difficult histories are important stories that need to be installed at national public places to make people more aware of the many inequities that still exist today" (Shackel and Palus 2006b:831). In this way, industrial archaeology, in the context of the twentieth century, becomes a study of ourselves. It provides insight into our modern society and how we got here. As stated by James Deetz, "We are at the same time the students and the studied… The past is unknowable in all of its complexity, and our construction of it is shaped largely by our own place in the contemporary world…" (Deetz 1988:15).

An investigation into industrial archaeology often leads to considerations of the impacts of company towns, paternalism, and capitalism. There are many reasons for this, from the outright social manipulation of the working class they achieved to the dehumanizing ideology of paternalism embraced by many corporations.

Company towns and employee housing

Company towns are communities where some or all resources and opportunities are provided by the primary employer of that community (Sunseri 2024). The owners of a mine, for instance, may provide housing, grocery stores, apothecaries, and other shops for their employees.

In some cases, the company pays their employees in credit only accepted by shops owned by that company, effectively trapping their employees in that community (Sunseri 2024:4). The original intention was to keep employees close to their place of work, limit mobility as a significant source of worker agency (Sunseri 2024). Virginius Island in Harper's Ferry provides an excellent example of a company town. After the consolidation of the community under the ownership of Abraham Herr in the 1850s, both private and work life happened under the watchful eye of Herr and labor became increasingly deskilled (Shackel and Palus 2006a:55). This is only one small phase of the island's history, and interpretations over the last decade have not maintained a memory of the manipulation and neglect of the laborers and inhabitants of the island prior to its abandonment in 1936 (Shackel and Palus 2006a:56). Following its transformation into a nationally recognized site, archaeology focused on locations of industry rather than places of habitation (Shackel and Palus 2006b). This turn towards the experiences of the workers and away from the site of factories and industry is an aspect of the new industrial archaeology of the last few decades.

Company towns largely died out by the mid-twentieth century; cars bring greater mobility, federal laws protected unions and rights to unionize, and global competition (and shipping of jobs overseas) obliterated the practice (Singh 2023). The Smith River Site witnessed the end of company towns as a whole.

Naturally the arrangement of company towns has led to complex power dynamics. Many wealthy classes considered it their responsibility to impose certain morals on their working-class employees, an ideology known as paternalism (Shackel and Palus 2006b). Essentially, paternalism treats corporate entities as parental figures

and the employees as their children, or "subaltern subjects" (Sunseri 2024:6), a frankly depersonalizing sentiment. Some company towns weren't run with the same misguided benevolence, and were instead a straightforward way for the corporations to trap and financially abuse their employees without ideological pretense of improvement (Sunseri 2024, Shackel 2004, Shackel and Palus 2006b). Shackel and Palus (2006b) emphasize in particular the *consequences* of industry for the working class, namely for financial manipulation in the name of increased production and profit for the corporations. The consequences were most commonly a loss of agency and a lack of safety.

A loss of employee agency in exchange for profit often manifested as a lack of choice. This might mean that the only general store in town was owned by one's employer, and goods were limited to what the corporation thought the working class needed. This benefitted the corporation both by making money off of their employees and by blocking easy access to alcohol. This could also mean simply that company towns were isolated and that, once there, it was difficult for someone to leave the town and find work elsewhere – that is, for a competing corporation. The loss of agency also applies to a lack of bargaining power. Simply the threat of termination can influence workers to accept their conditions, to an extent. Shackel and Palus state that some corporations leveraged racial tensions against their employees, excluding African Americans from the workforce in exchange for fewer demands, as is one meaning of white privilege, a psychological wage as described by W. E. B. Du Bois (Shackel and Palus 2006b:833).

The sacrifice of employee safety for profit is fairly simple: a safer, more sanitary environment costs both money and time to maintain: money and time for cleaning, training, updating equipment, changing practices, etc. Even when employers provided health care, they often profited off of these programs (Sunseri 2024:15).

Sunseri (2024) argues that we can view these power dynamics and the ways that individuals reacted to them in the archaeological record. Shackel and Palus (2006a, 2006b) show how consumer behavior at Virginius Island, West Virginia can be discussed through archaeological assemblages. While Bassett, Virginia is not a company town in the strictest sense -there are other corporations nearby and resources not controlled by the Bassett-Walker company – the site discussed in this paper may contain evidence for similar reactions to industry control of employees.

Marginalization, Erasure, and Untold Stories

A discussion of marginalization and erasure, in the context of twentieth century archaeology and the Smith River Site, is primarily a discussion of those whose narratives have been ignored, neglected, or suppressed by modern considerations of the past. Marginalization may be defined as the exclusion of certain groups, whether social, regional, etc., from society as compared with other groups. The Encyclopedia Brittanica defines marginalization by the powerlessness it imposes on groups (2025). These groups exist on the *margins* of the mainstream. In terms of archaeology, it can be perpetuated by our focus on certain data. There seems to be a reflex to attend to the more "interesting," aesthetically pleasing artifacts that are remnants of the upper class.

Data that tell a harder, sadder, less glamorous story may be passed over in favor of those that showcase fame and fortune.

Erasure, while similar, seems to be a more complete and malicious process. The Cambridge Dictionary defines erasure as "the act of causing a feeling, memory, or period of time to be completely forgotten" (2005). In archaeology, erasure may occur as a result of the destruction of a landscape without adequate data recovery.

Untold stories are the gaps left in our knowledge of groups, individuals, and lifeways. They have become a major part of archaeological thought within the past few decades as interest in the supporting roles of society has grown. This is to say, the spaces occupied by women, servants and enslaved groups, the impoverished, illiterate, subjugated ethnicities, or even simply quotidian roles that have not been recorded in their own words or adequately by others. The great advantage of archaeology is that the remnants left behind become data from which to coax evidence of individuality and agency.

An example of erasure can be found in Shannon Dawdy's (2016) discussion of the Maginnis Cotton Mill in New Orleans, Louisiana. This cotton mill was well known and highly regarded as advanced manufacturing technology at the time, but the women and children employed there are invisible in historic accounts of this factory (Dawdy 2016). In memories of the cotton mill site, the unpleasant and thankless human component is swept away while the capitalist enterprise endures. Dawdy's work (2016) points to nostalgia; perhaps we would rather forget the more problematic parts of economic ventures.

Buchli and Lucas (2001) are interested in an archaeology of the present, and of the recent past, which is well-documented in many ways, but nonetheless leaves out many voices. They argue that there is a strange, uncomfortable reaction to studying the recent past: both in a reactionary "nausea" and an unease with "the uncanny" (2001:11). Uncanniness is a concept popularized by Sigmund Freud in 1919, and revolves around our discomfort with certain topics. Nausea is common in discussions of our response to the uncanny. Nausea is produced from both physical refuse and the othering of oneself that occurs with the study of something so relatable and temporally close, and making it into something uncanny and strange (Buchli and Lucas 2001). Sterilization and distancing of the past, metaphysical or otherwise, comes with time.

> Archaeology…is by definition an uncanny act which reveals that which should have remained invisible. … This does not mean it is not visible, not experienced, but all too often the experience is crowded out by other, hegemonic discourses. The feelings of abjection and the uncanny arise precisely because we are suddenly faced with no words to articulate the experience. (Anthony Vidler 1992:48 cited in Buchli and Lucas 2001:11-12).

It seems that we as researchers shy away from studying ourselves and a past we can identify with or even remember.

There are many who are optimistic about the use of archaeology to combat erasure: Van Dyke (2019) discusses archaeology's "utility for social justice" and as "a tool with which to confront…trauma" (2019:209). Our work as CRM archaeologists "has everything to do with the sociopolitical interests of the present" (Tilley 1989:279).

These thoughts very clearly echo those about the archaeology of the industrial era, and play a significant role in the use of hauntology and ghostly presences as a tool for theoretical discourse.

Methods of Analysis: Autoethnography, Object Histories, and Hauntology

Autoethnography, in its broadest sense, is cultural writing that uses the author's experience as its data. When an author writes an autoethnography, they use their emotions and experiences as their primary dataset (Adams and Hermann 2023; Adams, Ellis, and Holman Jones 2017; Jackson and Mazzei 2008). Autoethnography is a method that focuses on feelings, empathy, and compassion (Adams and Hermann 2023; Adams, Ellis, and Holman Jones 2017; Jackson and Mazzei 2008). It "humanizes research by focusing on life as "lived through" in its complexities…and demonstrating to others who are involved in or implicated by our projects that they matter, too" (Adams, Ellis, and Holman Jones 2017:8). An autoethnography attempts to "articulate insider knowledge of cultural experience" (Adams, Ellis, and Holman Jones 2017:3). The purpose of autoethnography is not to provide quantitative, objective, sterile data; rather it serves as an exploration of the author's experiences with the goal of providing insight and connection for the author and readers. There are arguments against using autoethnography in academic writing, and these are focused on ethics, self-obsession, and power dynamics (Delamont 2007). Jackson and Mazzei warn that "in an attempt to engage the crises of representation by transgressively blurring genres and writing *against* the disembodied voice of objectivism, autoethnographers run the risk of simply

replacing one privileged center with another" (2008:299, emphasis original). These warnings are of critical importance, but no different from those we have for anthropology as a whole. They are factors we consider as social scientists regardless of our methods.

Object histories are a method of storytelling; rather than considering an entire assemblage, object histories address the use, value (economic, social, spiritual, etc.), and "experiences" of a single artifact (Appadurai 1986, Drazin 2021, Friberg and Huvila 2019, Gibb 2000). These histories may not be factual, but they are constructed critically, after consideration of the data and the artifact's context (Gibb 2000). Writing an object history is an "intellectual exercise" and "deliberate tool" to explore the cultural meaning behind an artifact (Drazin 2021:61). Appadurai's (1986) oft-quoted push to "follow the things" forms something of a backbone of this methodology: he states, "their meanings are inscribed in their forms, their uses, their trajectories. It is only through the analyses of these trajectories that we can interpret the human transactions and calculations that enliven things" (Appadurai 1986:5). Drazin suggests that "culture does not reside only in humans," but also in things and their interactions with them (2021:61). In this thesis, I will use object histories in tandem with a hauntological approach to discuss a few select artifacts and the haunted nature of the Smith River Site.

My primary analytical lens for this thesis will rely on hauntology. Hauntology was coined as a philosophical concept in 1994, and is the idea that we are haunted by the past (Derrida 1994): "If I am getting ready to speak at length about ghosts […] which is to say about certain *others* who are not present, nor presently living, either to

us, in us, or outside us, it is in the name of *justice*." (Derrida 1994:xviii, original emphasis). Hauntology is not a supernatural endeavor. Rather, it is a theoretical tool in which to more easily discuss our emotional responses to a context (Gordon 1997). Hauntology can be used in a variety of disciplines, though I will be focusing on archaeology here.

Hauntology is relevant to this discussion of industrial archaeology because of the way it makes us consider our role as archaeologists. Gordon (1997), Sterling (2021) and Good, Chiovenda, and Rahimi (2022) are interested in hauntology as a tool to be turned to ethical goals, as in Derrida's (1994) quote above. They consider it as a more active form of heritage and social memory in the way that it emphasizes the "haunting" or affect that the past has on us today (Gordon 1997; Sterling 2021; Good, Chiovenda, and Rahimi 2022). Sterling suggests that one way to view these hauntings, rather than by their effect *on* us, is as "a projection on the part of the haunted individual" (2021:71). If, as Sterling suggests, hauntings are "discerned tangentially" and by the absence of a thing, a discussion of hauntology might be one of internal cultural conflict and what disturbs us about ourselves (Sterling 2021:69).

Haunting is inherently intimate and individual. How much more so might it be with the inclusion of intimate artifacts? Surface-Evans and Jones (2020) use hauntology in association with a few key artifacts – from toothbrushes to beads to pencils – associated with the traumatic landscape of the Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School to provide context and promote multivocal and community-driven discourse. These artifacts become conduits for communication with the ghosts. One of the goals of addressing this particular site with hauntology is to promote community

healing. They explain, "we use haunting, not in a literal sense, but as a social framework for understanding the impact of the past on the present. Perspectives of haunting provide a way of conceptualizing the murkiness that is inherent to complex and intersubjective histories. In other words, by invoking the concept of haunting we are attempting to develop a sensitive and nuanced practice for engaging with complicated heritage marked by settler colonialism, racism, and oppression" (Surface-Evans and Jones 2020:111). Hauntology is more deeply felt, it seems, when interacting with artifacts that are personal in nature.

Hauntological theory is also heavily influenced by discussions of liminality and the uncanny, touched on above. Much of Freud's (1919) essay includes questionable ideas, but his popularization of the uncanny has become a useful point of discussion. The uncanny can be defined as a thing or place that triggers feelings of "dread and creeping horror" through its unfamiliarity and through "intellectual uncertainty" (Freud 1919:1, 2). Liminality was introduced to discuss transitional periods in sociology, and has taken off in a similar way and in similar discussions to those of the uncanny (Ahlrichs, Riehle, and Sultanalieva 2015). Liminality triggers our sense of the uncanny; a thing in transition has a sense of wrongness to it. These places are transitioning between decay and destruction and reuse. They are between periods of use, perhaps; what incites a feeling of the uncanny may be their "absence of constant and continuous service, which points at the social and spatial estrangement of these places from the structured life" (Ahlrichs, Riehle, and Sultanalieva 2015:208).

Nausea and uncanniness are well established sensations associated with hauntology. Shame – whether related to nausea and the uncanny or not – also plays a

significant role in a haunting (Surface-Evans and Jones 2020). This shame may be a generational experience or generalized, and may be caused less by guilt than by loss of agency (Surface-Evans and Jones 2020). Traumascapes can be generated from a range of sources (from forced assimilation to gentrification of a community) and appear to be the most haunted (Surface-Evans and Jones 2020; Surface-Evans, Garrison, and Supernant 2020). In a way, "ruin and decay" become an analog for "cultural decline and loss; the remains of the past as a core to one's identity, personal and cultural" (Shanks 2012:25). Acknowledging a haunting is a way to metaphorically lay ghosts to rest, become empowered, and reclaim a dialog (Surface-Evans and Jones 2020). It becomes a way to revive what "only a vague memory or a bare trace was visible to those who bothered to look" (Gordon 1997:22).

Hauntology can easily be used for ethical archaeology (Paphitis 2020; Surface-Evans and Jones 2020; Surface-Evans, Garrison, and Supernant 2020; Gordon 1997). Surface-Evans, Garrison, and Supernant state that "erasure is resisted through haunting, where the ghosts refuse to be forgotten and insert themselves, sometimes forcefully, into the present" (2020:5-6). Hauntology becomes a tool in the hand of the living for activism: "spectres of the past can be conjured to specifically build ideologies of the present for the future" (Paphitis 2020:3). Ghosts and being haunted are often associated with fear: "The rot and ruin, the debris of humanity in the decaying garbage heap that is history, may mean that we may never know, that no sense may ever be established. The ruin and loss may even tend to nausea, an aspect of the abject: the loss of the past may be sickening; mortal flesh rots; and, without a past, we may never know who we were, or worse, who we *are*" (Shanks 2012:93, original emphasis). Despite this visceral

fear, there is hope to be found here: using hauntology to bring context and compassion to discussions of the past and its impact on the present can help archaeologists open a path for multivocal and diverse dialogs.

Conclusion

In this chapter I have introduced several key theoretical topics critical to our understanding of the Smith River Site. From industrial archaeology and company towns to marginalization, erasure, and hauntology – the thread of archaeology as social memory and activism has been consistent. The following chapter will lay out the historical events and settings that formed the site as we observe it today. It will focus on Virginia state and local history, provide corporate background, and list important legal developments in labor law over the course of the twentieth century.

Chapter 3: Virginia and Labor in the Twentieth Century

Introduction

This chapter will explore the various historical backgrounds that inform an investigation into Bassett, Virginia's industrial past and the (metaphorically) haunted nature of the site. These backgrounds include that of the state of Virginia broadly as well as of central and southern Virginia, industry and labor in the region, the town of Bassett itself, and of the factories that established themselves there. The Bassett-Walker textile company will have obviously had a significant effect on the Smith River Site, as well as their eventual abandonment of the factory. Labor law in the twentieth century will have had a notable effect on the lives of the employees living at this site as well. For the sake of brevity, this section will be limited to post-industrial revolution history (starting in the mid-eighteenth century).

Virginia's Industrial History

The State Broadly

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain during the mid-eighteenth century and spread around the world. It was thoroughly established in the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century (Blanton et al. 2009:26). This transitional period was characterized by changes to life that centered around increasingly mechanized production methods and access to fuel. Mechanization meant cheaper and greater availability of products to the average person. People flocked to cities for factory jobs.

Railways connected more and more cities for the transport of goods and fuel. In Virginia, one of the biggest blows to the economy came with the emancipation of the enslaved black workforce, which had been a massive part of the tobacco industry (Blanton et al. 2009:31). Though this did not spell the immediate end for Virginia's reliance on tobacco, it may have played a part in the diversification of industry. The businesses that flourished in Henry County in the next few decades illustrate this.

Henry County, Virginia

Henry County was founded in 1776, and tobacco dominated the economy from day one. Industrialization was slow to catch on in Henry County. Tobacco farming remained the predominant industry in the area until the turn of the twentieth century (Dorsey 2018). Blanton et al. states that by the mid-nineteenth century there were many who processed tobacco in order to sell a finished product rather than sell raw tobacco (2009:26). This process may have been helped by technological advancements taking place.

A high percentage of the population of this county consisted of enslaved individuals until the end of the Civil War, a steady 40% across the second half of the nineteenth century (Blanton et al. 2009:17). In addition to working in tobacco fields, this group was commonly compelled to participate in the processing of the raw tobacco into a more valuable finished product (Blanton et al. 2009).

In the 1890s two substantial railway systems were installed through Henry County, the Norfolk & Western Railway and the Southern Railway (Blanton et al.

2009:11; Figure 3, Figure 4). This development significantly boosted the county's tobacco-based economy, and likely made it possible for the more diverse businesses to take hold. One of the first large furniture companies, Bassett Furniture, was started as a lumber mill with the intention of producing railroad ties and bringing the railroads into Henry County (Blanton et al. 2009). The B.F. and R.P. Gravely Company was started in 1906 to provide materials for telephone lines along the railways (Blanton et al. 20019:36). Bassett Furniture began manufacturing wooden furniture in 1902, and the Gravely Company followed suit in the 1920s (Blanton et al. 2009:36).

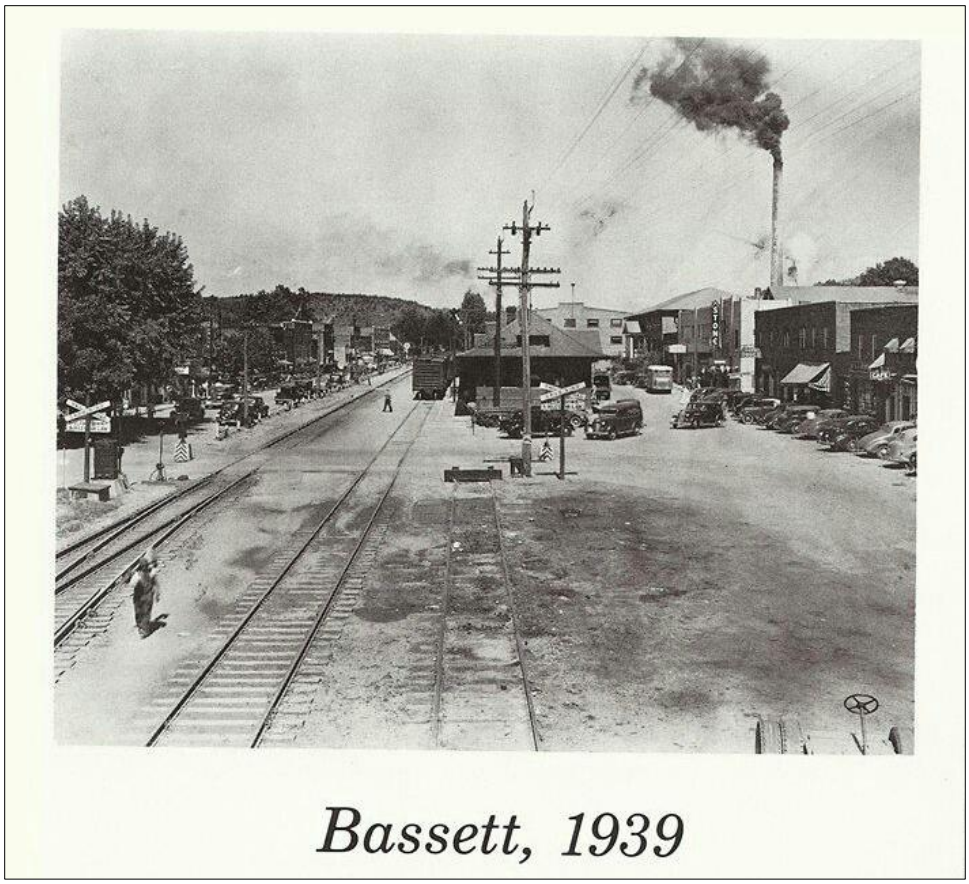

Figure 3: Bassett, VA train station (center), ca. 1939. Courtesy of Pamela Rakes via Pinterest.

Figure 4: Modern view of the Bassett, VA train station. Courtesy of Jimmy Wayne (2007).

Additional furniture and textile manufacturers were established over the next few decades, some occupying vacant tobacco processing plants (Blanton et al. 2009:50). Textiles, furniture, and tobacco were by this point the leading industries of Henry County (Blanton et al. 2009:44). By the mid-twentieth century, Bassett Furniture employed over 3,000 and was the largest producer of wooden furniture globally (Blanton et al. 2009:48). This region's textile production was increasing as well, and later gained a reputation for being the "Sweatshirt Capital of the World" (Dorsey 2018). Blanton et al. reports that, "the lumber industry employed white and black male laborers but few or no women, while the textile industry, at least until the 1950s, employed white men and women but few or no blacks" (2009:44). I mention this because we know little about the individuals that rented the workers housing included in 44HR0219, but this suggests they could be a predominantly white community. It seems that there must be gendered influences at play.

Henry County continued to produce furniture, tobacco, and textiles until the twenty-first century. By the turn of the millennia, most companies were either unable to compete globally and went bankrupt or moved their production facilities offshore (Dorsey 2018). Currently, the economy primarily revolves around education, healthcare, and industrialized agriculture (Dorsey 2018).

Bassett-Walker, Inc.

Bassett Knitting Corporation was founded in 1936 and rebranded in 1941 as Bassett Walker Knitting Company (Fentress year). It was renamed Bassett-Walker, Inc. in 1980 (Fentress). It purchased other large manufacturing companies, VF Corporation in 1984 and Modern Globe in 1993 (Fentress). This is the company that employed the residents at 44HR0219 (Figure 5). Visible in Figure 5 below is a church and parsonage in front of the factory. Both are still in use, and the church has been converted into an adult care facility.

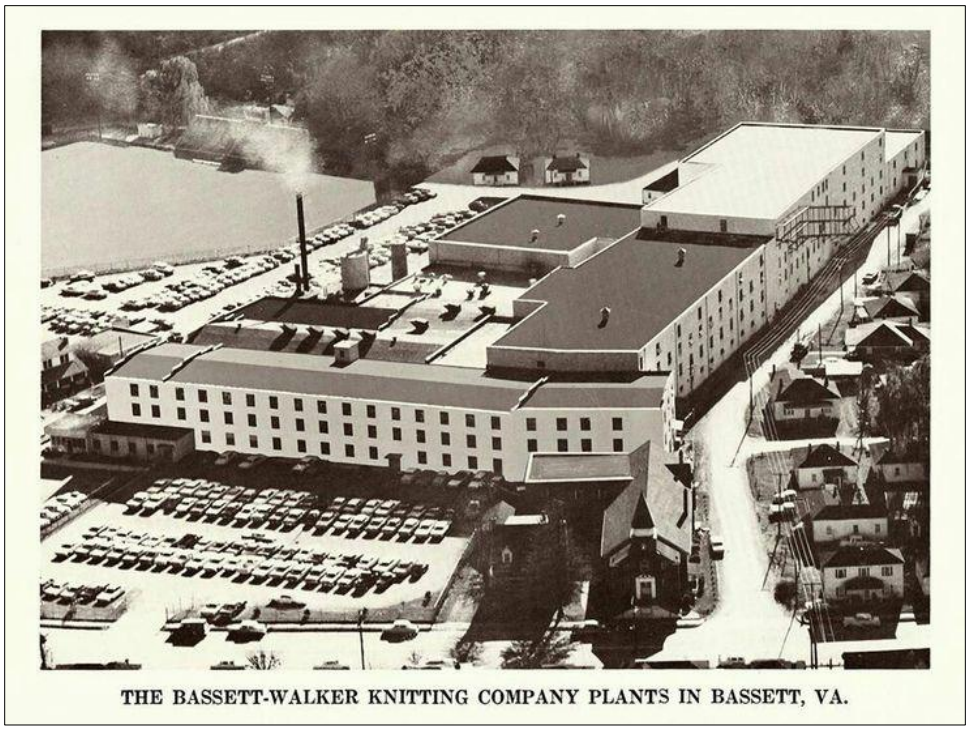

Figure 5: Bassett-Walker Knitting Company Plant immediately adjacent to 44HR0219. Courtesy of Pamela Rakes on Pinterest.

Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the Bassett-Walker Knitting Factory in the 1980s, after the employee housing west of the factory was torn down. Site 44HR0219 is circled red. Photo courtesy of Andrew Doss.

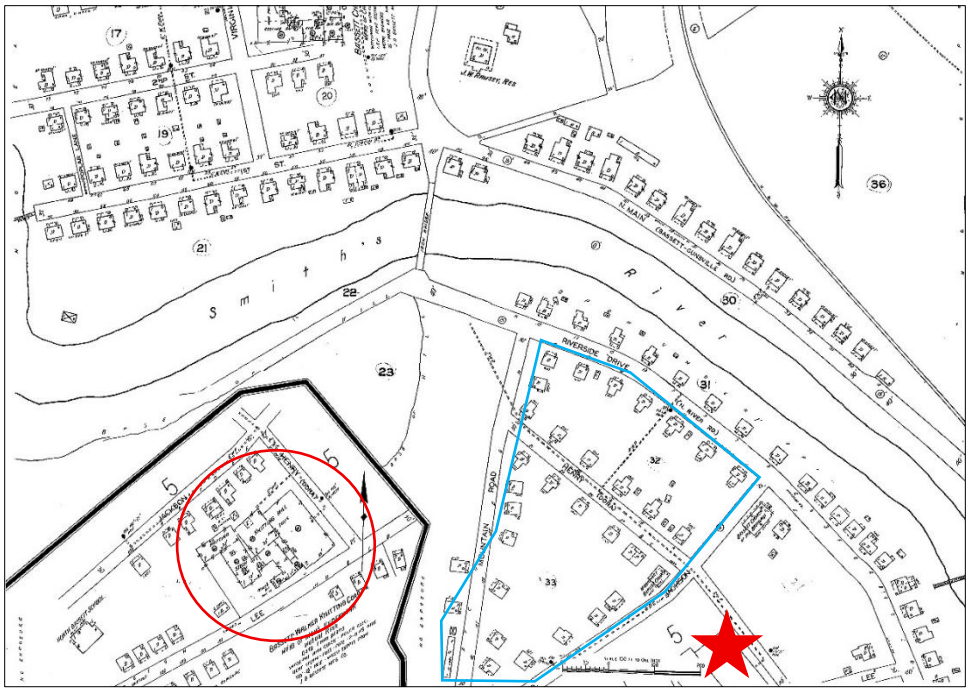

Figure 7: 1943 Sanborn fire insurance map, showing the project area and with an insert showing the knitting factory (circled here in red, with a red star to indicate actual location. Approximate project area shown here in blue). Courtesy of ProQuest, graphic by the author.

Blanton et al. report that the factory worker housing in Bassett typically consisted of "a ca. 1920 one-story brick, square-shaped house with a three-bay façade and a front porch. Twin brick chimneys rise from either hipped or pyramidal hipped roofs that are sheathed with standing-seam metal. The windows are typically two-over-two wood sash windows" (2009:57; Figure 8, Figure 9). Oral history reports that none of these workers houses had plumbing, and all had their own privies (Turner 2018, D+A 2022). Construction of the workers housing in this area was done over the course of the 1920s by furniture companies in Bassett. The houses that were demolished are those within the project area, south of Fairystone Park Drive (or Riverside Drive) and along Mountain Road, Henry Drive, and Jackson Drive (as in Figure 7 above). These were removed to make space for a gravel parking lot for knitting factory employees in the

mid-1980s. The fact that the dwellings were on piers indicates that they would have minimal archaeological footprints.

Figure 8: Worker housing near 44HR0219, VDHR #044-5180-0018. This and neighboring dwellings retain much of their historic character described by Blanton et al. 2009. Courtesy of D+A (2021:7-16).

Figure 9: Overview of project area, facing north from its southernmost point. Note the proximity of the workers housing to the site. Courtesy of D+A (2021:7-30).

In 1965, the textile company launched *The Bassett-Walker Pacesetter*, a company newsletter (Fentress). The *Pacesetter* included announcements about the company, retirements, births, engagements, sympathies, bonuses, safety awards, and others (Fentress). The newsletter is indexed in the collections of the Bassett Historical Center (Fentress). A sample of newsletter entries discussed by Fentress gives a sense of employee appreciation, rapid company growth and regular construction of new plants, and an inclination towards new technology. An overview of the *Pacesetter* indicates overall optimism before a sudden and rapid decline at the turn of the millennium.

Labor Law in the Twentieth Century

The second half of the nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century saw significant upheaval concerning labor law, particularly where workers rights were concerned. Struggle between corporations, unions, and employees were constant and occasionally violent (Lipold and Isaac 2009, Walker 2003, Shackel and Palus 2006b). Bennett and Earle report that 14,455 strikes were reported in the northeastern United States between 1881 and 1894 (1982:66). Deaths at strikes were not unheard of, and occasionally the state backed the corporations during strikes in order to force production to continue, and violence was more common in extractive sectors (Lipold and Isaac 2009:168). In 1897 in Pennsylvania the Lattimer massacre ended a coal strike with 25 strikers dead at the hands of the local sheriff and others (Shackel 2013). The Ludlow Massacre ended the Colorado Coal Strike of 1913-1914

(Walker 2003). The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company enlisted militias to attack the strikers at their camp at Ludlow, resulting in an estimated 25 dead, including twelve children (Walker 2003). This massacre brought attention to the conditions of the coal mines and the conflict between employees and employer (Walker 2003). In 1921 a five-day battle was fought between coal miners and a corporate-backed private army at Blair Mountain in West Virginia (Nida and Adkins 2011). This was the culminations of decades of class tension and corporate abuse of their employees and a 28-month strike (Nida and Adkins 2011). Thorough manipulation of publicity and a removal of this site from the NRHP by coal industry pressure have kept this particular strike from common memory (Nida and Adkins 2011). Conflict between workers, unions, and corporations exist to this day, though on a smaller scale as unions are intentionally weakened (Shackel 2013).

Legal framework for protections of employees, including safety regulations, compensations, the right to unionize, and the creation of a minimum wage were instituted sporadically throughout the twentieth century and were vigorously fought by corporations. It is also important to keep in mind that labor law was primarily for and by whites, and non-white groups were usually not considered. Below is a sample of labor law milestones that would have influenced the life of a factory employee.

Limits to shift length were first instituted in 1917 with the eight-hour workday specifically for railway employees (Terrell 2020). The concept of the eight-hour workday was originally proposed in 1866 (Terrell 2020). The maximum workweek of 40 hours was instituted in 1938 for other manufacturing employees (MacLaury 1998).

Minimum wages were introduced and managed with the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 (MacLaury 1998).

Workers' compensation – the assistance an employee receives after an injury in the workplace – were sporadically adopted at the state level across the first half of the twentieth century (Boone 2015). While Virginia enacted a Workers Compensation Act in 1918, the last state to embrace workers compensation did so in 1948 (Holdsworth 2016, Boone 2015). Safety continued to be a contentious topic, however, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration was formed in 1970 (Boone 2015).

Nationally, child labor was common, with children between 10 and 15 years old making up about 6 percent of the workforce in 1900 (Boone 2015). It was not banned successfully until 1938, after an unsuccessful attempt in 1916 (Boone 2015).

The National Industrial Recovery Act was passed in 1933 as a response to the Great Depression and included the first codified rights of employees to unionize (Boone 2015). This act lacked teeth, however, and was replaced by the National Labor Relations Act in 1935 (Boone 2015, NLRA 1935, as amended). The right to unionize and negotiate with corporations was supported by the federal government to minimize the manufacturing and economic stagnation that can come as a result of strikes (NRLA 1935, as amended). The act also included protections against "employer intimidation, coercion, and reprisal" for workers participating in unions and strikes (Boone 2015).

1963 saw the codification of gender equality in the workplace with the passage of the Equal Pay Act (Boone 2015). The concept of financial equality between genders

had been introduced in 1898, and the act attempted to ensure that women were paid the same rates as their male counterparts (Boone 2015).

The series of Civil Rights Acts – in 1866, 1964, and 1991 – theoretically provided equal access to employment for black workers, but issues in workplace equality persist to the present day (Boone 2015). The first Civil Rights Act was "toothless" and lacked "enforcement mechanisms" (Boone 2015). The following Civil Rights Acts and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which was formed in 1965, built on the act passed in 1866 (Boone 2015).

Conclusion

Hauntology and the question of how the Smith River Site haunts us is a theory-driven and intangible topic. To explore the fullness of this question, however, we must understand the concrete historical facts that provide the setting for the site to exist in. We cannot remove the site from its historical place. The following chapter will describe the methods followed in order to collect data during the Phase I and II survey efforts undertaken at 44HR0219.

Chapter 4: Methods and Data Collection

Introduction

In order to discuss hauntology, intimate objects, and the Smith River Site, a variety of data must first be gathered. There were two periods of excavation at the site that recorded soil data, collected artifacts, and amassed photos of the site and its surroundings. A map review was conducted in advance of field survey. Artifacts and soil data were synthesized and analyzed. This chapter details the methods followed for field survey, laboratory processing, and research that D+A followed during the Phase I and II level surveys of Site 44HR0219.

The cultural resources survey was conducted by Dutton + Associates (D+A) during both phases of investigation, which took place during 2021 and 2022. I served as field supervisor during both efforts, acting under the direction of the senior D+A staff. On both occasions my team consisted of three field technicians, though a senior archaeologist joined us to monitor the mechanical trenching while we completed the final few test units of the Phase II survey.

Field Survey

Setting

The project area is located in Basset, Virginia, in Henry County. This part of the state is in the Outer Piedmont physiographic subprovince. Rolling hills surround

the project area, which is nestled between the Smith River to the north and steep slopes to the south and west. The project itself is located on the river's floodplain. Vegetation within project boundaries consists primarily of grasses, with vines and trees on the slopes beyond.

A row of small single dwellings sits between the project area and the Smith River, contemporary to those represented in 44HR0219. The abandoned Basset-Walker Factory occupies the majority of the eastern boundary. A tall chain-link fence splits the project into a northern and southern portion. Access was provided by a paved drive associated with the church northeast of the project. A map review was conducted using United States Geological Survey (USGS) historic topographic maps, historic aerial imagery on Google Earth, and historic Sanborn fire insurance maps. This map review informed field survey, provided a time line for construction of roads and employee housing, and the eventual demolition thereof.

Phase I Field Survey

Before the field investigations could begin, research was conducted into the soil types in the region and into previously recorded archaeological and architectural resources with VDHR's Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS). Conditions of the area at the time of survey, including surface features and vegetation, were documented with photographs and descriptive notes taken by the field supervisor. The Phase I field survey included a series of shovel tests to determine the presence or absence of intact archaeological deposits and examination of soil stratigraphy to determine the likelihood for the presence of subsurface features. Systematic shovel

testing was conducted at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals across the entire project area. Representative shovel tests were photographed for reporting purposes and to record disturbance.

Phase II Field Survey

The Phase II field investigations included both unit excavation and machine excavation. Test units were excavated 1 x 1 meter (3.2 x 3.2 feet) square and excavated to culturally sterile subsoil or to a maximum depth of 90 cm for safety. Test units were oriented with walls facing cardinal directions. Placement of each test unit was chosen based on artifact concentration from the Phase I results and according to data provided by Sanborn maps from 1925 and 1943. Test units were labeled numerically and consecutively. They were excavated according to natural soil stratigraphy. Each stratum was recorded, mapped, and photographed as they were encountered and before resuming excavation. Soil profiles were recorded with Munsell color charts.

Four trenches were mechanically excavated in order to expose culturally relevant subsurface features. They were oriented diagonally northeast to southwest across the project area, with the intent to investigate the central, communal yard shared by this block of dwellings. This yard contained privies for each dwelling, and is evident on contemporaneous insurance maps. Artifacts were not collected from this excavation technique as provenience could not be established, though artifacts were observed during the trenching. Features observed as a result of machine excavation were mapped, photographed, and recorded with the aid of Munsell color charts.

Artifact Collection and Laboratory Analysis

Soil removed from shovel test pits and test units was sifted through 0.6-centimeter (1/4-inch) wire screen. Artifact collection during both phases of field investigation was systematic: considering the age of the site, synthetic materials were anticipated, as well as other modern material. This material was collected. Gravel was not collected, as it had been imported to the site for parking lot construction and was known to be non-native. Brick, charcoal, and mortar were not collected. Rather, these materials were discarded during phase I-level survey or weighed and discarded during phase II-level survey. They were noted on field documentation in both cases. Artifact samples were to be collected in the event that a high concentration of a single type of artifact (for example, undecorated colorless bottle glass) be encountered, at the discretion of the field supervisor.

Artifacts recovered from both phases of field investigation were carefully labeled with their provenience. On arrival to the lab, they were washed, inventoried with Excell, labeled, and stored according to the guidelines laid out by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). Some artifacts were photographed for inclusion in the final reports. Artifacts that were diagnostic of discrete time periods were noted, and the range of dates and artifact types informed the results and analysis of the survey overall.

Conclusion

This chapter has detailed the methods for data collection followed by the Phase I and II-level surveys of 44HR0219. This includes the setting of the site at the time of survey, excavation methods and standards, and artifact treatment and management. A hauntological lens will be applied to the data in Chapter 6, along with an autoethnographic exploration of the haunting. The following chapter will detail the results of those methods, and summarize the data recovered during both phases of survey.

Chapter 5: Results

Introduction

This chapter details the results of the Phase I and II-level field surveys at Site 44HR0219 in 2021 and 2022. Data discussed in this chapter consists of the results of the map review, systematic shovel testing, excavation of test units, and the mechanical excavation of several trenches in order to expose features. The artifacts and other data described below will be used in combination with the theoretical and historical backgrounds above to answer the question: how does the Smith River Site haunt us?

Map review

Review of historic topographical maps of the area and satellite imagery show steady development of both the project area and the surrounding town. Many of the dwellings indicated on these maps are employee housing. These maps confirm the data provided by Sanborn insurance maps cited by D+A (2021, 2022) (Figure 11, Figure 13). The earliest available topographic map showing dwellings within project area boundaries is from 1925, followed by another in 1927 (Figure 10, Figure 12). A topographic map from 1965 shows the factory structure next to these dwellings, extant today (Figure 14).

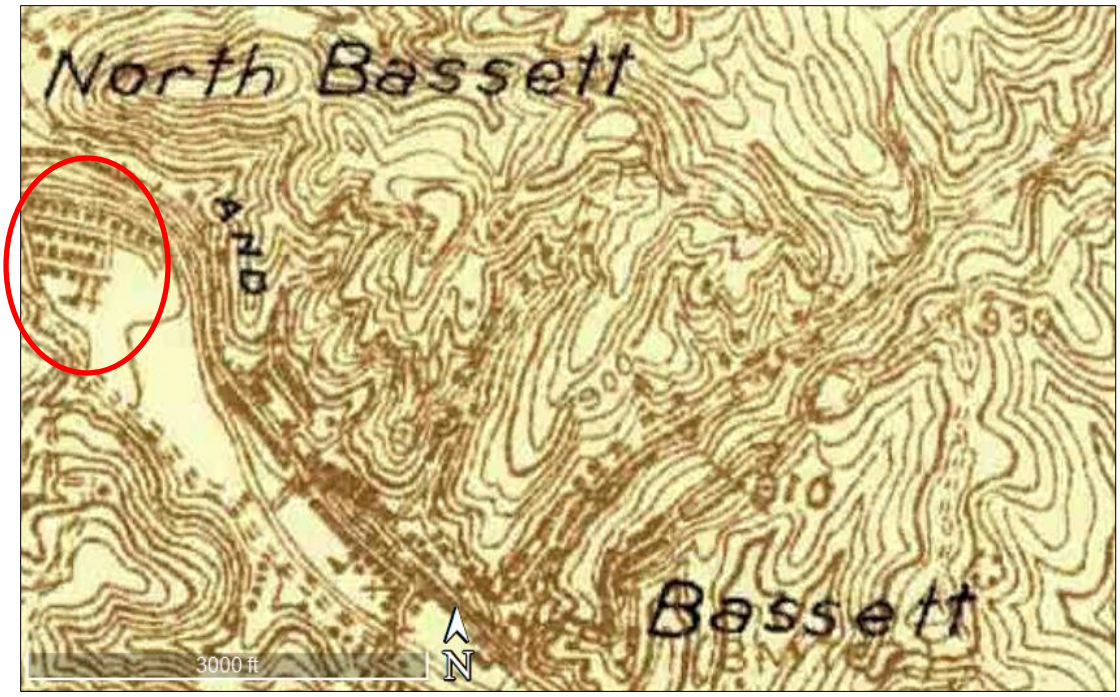

Figure 10: Approximate location of the project area shown on a 1925 topographical map. Source: USGS, graphic by the author.

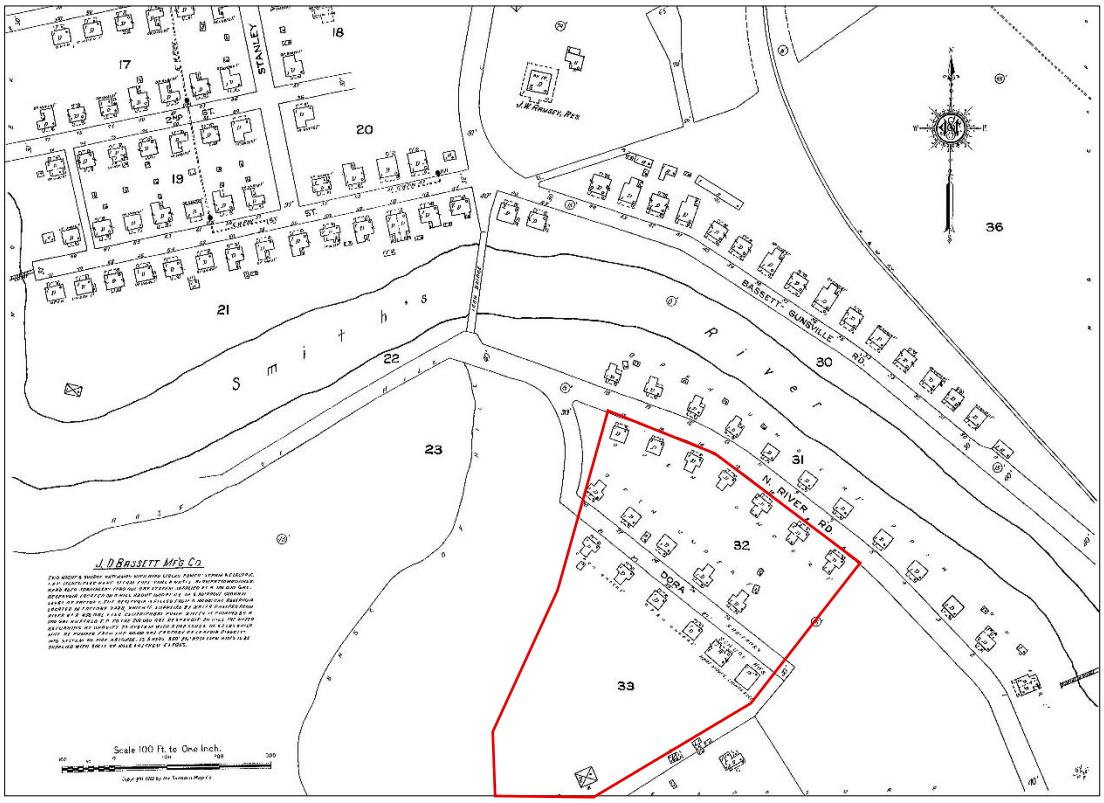

Figure 11: 1925 Sanborn fire insurance map showing approximate project area (red) Courtesy of ProQuest, graphic by the author.

Figure 12: Location of the project area shown on a 1927 project area. Source: USGS, graphic by the author,

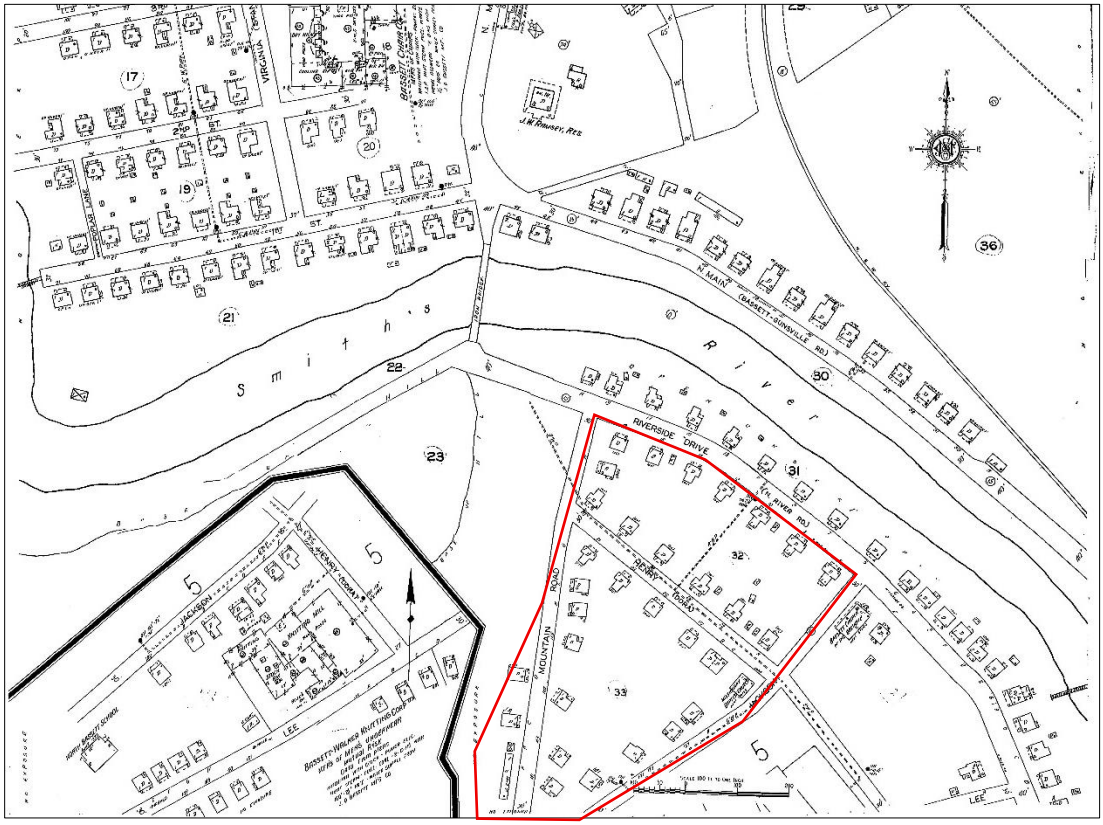

Figure 13: 1943 Sanborn fire insurance map with approximate project area (red). Courtesy of ProQuest, graphic by the author.

Figure 14: Project area (red, center) shown on a 1965 topographical map. Source: USGS, graphic by the author.

Aerial photography from 1995 shows empty lots where the dwellings had been demolished for parking space (Figure 16). Cars and parking rows are visible in the southern half. Imagery from 2021 show disused space, but dead grasses echo the parking rows of the 1995 photograph (Figure 17). Notably, several of the historic maps show a series of roads crisscrossing the project area: Riverside Drive (now Fairystone Park Highway) forms the northern boundary of the project area, while Mountain Road and Jackson Drive bound the west and east, respectively. Henry (previously Dora) Drive crosses through the project area, but it and Mountain Road are no longer marked on maps.

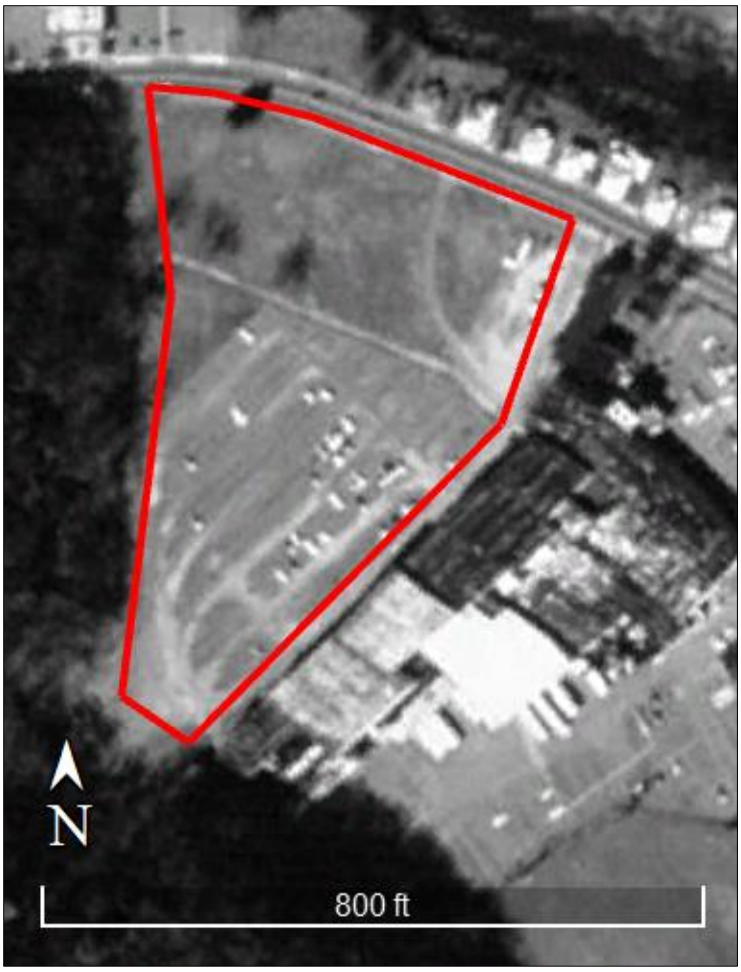

Figure 15: Aerial view of the project area (red) in 1995. Note the use of the southern portion as a parking lot. Source: Google Earth 1995, graphic by the author.

Figure 16: Aerial view of the project area, showing factory immediately east and extant workers housing across Fairystone Park Highway from the project area. Source: Google Earth 2021, graphic by the author.

2021: Phase I

Excavation

This level of survey was conducted in order to determine the presence or absence of cultural material. Sanborn insurance maps clearly indicate the presence of historic dwellings within project area boundaries, though at the time it was unclear if intact subsurface deposits remained after the demolition of these blocks of houses (see map review above).

A tall chain-link fence bisected the 2.9-hectare (7.18-acre) project area. A grid of shovel test pits was laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in fourteen transects along the western boundary. These transects were excavated from west to east. Of the total 63 shovel tests excavated, 29 contained cultural material and many contained culturally altered soils. There were many shovel tests left unexcavated in the southern half of the project area due to thick layers of gravel. This gravel was so compacted and thick that it was difficult to excavate shovel tests by hand. Several tests were excavated through this layer in order to confirm depth. Artifacts collected are representative of twentieth century domestic activity, with a total of 200 artifacts form the 29 positive shovel tests. The boundaries of this site align with the block of dwellings that sat between Fairystone Park Highway and Henry Drive. Seventeen dwellings are indicated on the most recent topographical map showing this block of workers housing. There is a possibility of intact archaeological features south of 44HR0219, considering the depth of those observed within the site itself and the number of dwellings observed on maps and aerial imagery that are not contained within site boundaries.

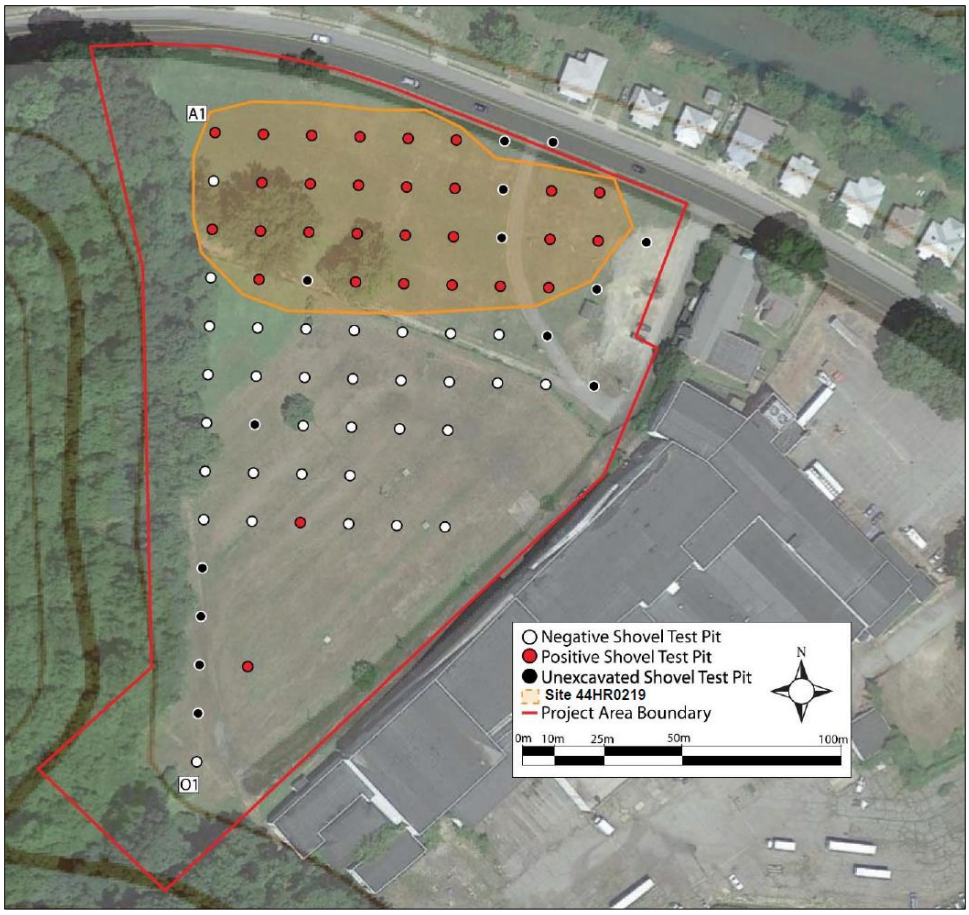

Figure 17: Aerial and topographic view of the project area showing locations of shovel tests. Courtesy of Dutton + Associates (2021:7-32)

Artifact Summary

A total of 209 artifacts were collected over the course of shovel testing. Many of these artifacts were architectural, such as wire nails and brick fragments. Fragments of lime, anthracite coal, asphalt, and structural stone were also observed. The most common artifact type was related to foodways, such as vessel glass, porcelain, and refined earthenware. There were also many personal items, including a plastic comb, a marble, and shoe leather. Table 1 summarizes the Phase I assemblage from the Smith River Site, denoting personal items with italics; personal items are considered here not

as a functional category of material culture, but as intimate objects associated with individuals formerly occupying the location associated with this factory housing. When dating was possible, artifacts were consistent with domestic activity during the first half of the twentieth century.

Table 1: Summary of artifacts recovered from the Phase I testing of 44HR0219. Artifacts that could be interpreted as personal or intimate have been italicized.

Artifact Type	**Quantity**	**% of Assemblage (by Quantity)**
Anthracite coal	7	0.6
Asphalt	2	0.1
Brick, fragment	31	2.7
Earthenware, terra cotta flower pot	1	0.05
Glass, amber vessel	1	0.05
Glass, aqua vessel	15	1.0
Glass, aqua window	5	0.4
Glass, brown vessel	2	0.1
Glass, colorless vessel	68	6.0
Glass, colorless window	7	0.6
Glass, green vessel	1	0.05
Glass, marble. White.	1	0.05
Glass, pink vessel	*1*	*0.05*
Iron, tool fragment	1	0.05
Iron, unidentifiable	3	0.2
Leather, shoe	*1*	*0.05*
Lime	6	0.5
Aluminum can	1	0.05
Metal, iron, screw	2	0.1
Mortar, sand based	1	0.05
Nail, machine cut	2	0.1
Nail, unidentifiable	9	0.8
Nail, wire	19	1.7
Plastic, unidentified	3	0.2
Plastic, comb	*1*	*0.05*
Plasticized ribbon, pink	*1*	*0.05*
Porcelain	3	0.2
Refined earthenware	8	0.7
Slag	1	0.05
Stone	1	0.05
Wire	3	0.2

Artifact Type	Quantity	% of Assemblage (by Quantity)
Wood, pencil	1	0.05
Phase I Total	**209**	**18.7% of Total Assemblage**
Total Across Both Phases	**1,115**	**100% of Total Assemblage**

2022: Phase II

Excavation

The Phase II-level excavations at the 44HR0219 were implemented with the intention of locating and identifying intact archaeological deposits. D+A states that the footprints of the individual dwellings and the front yards are unlikely to have left such deposits, as the dwellings were built on piers and the lawns landscaped (D+A 2022:6-1). For this reason, excavations were focused within the communal back yard space.

During this phase of survey, seven 1x1 meter square test units were excavated. These units were excavated according to natural stratigraphy and to a maximum depth of 90 centimeters below surface. Once each new stratum was reached, the unit was photographed, thoroughly documented, and artifacts recovered were stored to maintain their provenience. Sterile subsoil was not reached in any of the test units; instead, Stratum II was observed in several units to be lacking artifacts and believed to be associated with a significant flood in 1937 (Figure 18) (Turner 2018). Because of its lack of artifacts and the unsafe depths necessary to reach true sterile subsoil, Stratum II (the flood deposited soil) served as the base of excavations for all following test units. Soils across the site were consistent with those observed in Test Unit 1 (Figure 19). The

stratigraphy of this unit consisted of 5YR 4/6 compact micaceous silty loam. It was excavated to 90 cm below surface, where a fragment of colorless vessel glass confirmed that excavations had not yet reached sterile subsoil. Excavations were ceased at 90 cm below surface to avoid unsafe depths.

The original Bassett High School, shown in the right of this image, was not immune to the flooding Smith River. Notice the woman under an umbrella and men sitting on top of railroad cars while inspecting the rising waters before the Philpott Dam regulated the flow of the river. (Courtesy of C. M. Stafford.)

This image of the flooding Smith River shows the company houses of Bassett Industries at the location today of the Bassett Historical Center. John D. Bassett High School, at the left of this image, still stands at this location, owned today by EMI Imaging. When complete, the expansion of the center will fill this photograph. (Courtesy of Avis Turner.)

Figure 18: A scan from an unknown volume showing the flooding of Bassett, VA in 1937. Courtesy of Pamela Rakes on Pinterest.

Figure 19: Closing photos of Test Unit 1 of the Phase II survey of 44HR0219, showing typical soils at this site. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-3)

Following completion of the test units, four mechanically excavated trenches were laid in. Each trench was approximately 1 meter (3 three feet) wide, though Trench 1 was widened to expose several features. This 11-meter (36-foot) section of the trench was excavated 4.5 meters (14.7 feet) wide to expose Feature 2, 3, 4, and 5. The trenches were at most 28.7 meters (94 feet) long and excavated diagonally across the site, running northeast to southwest. The trenches were excavated no deeper than 1.5 meters (5 feet), the maximum safe depth. Artifacts were collected during machine excavations, though they could not be associated with individual features due to the difficulty in maintaining provenience.

Over the course of this testing, six separate features were observed (Figure 20 through Figure 23). One of these, Feature 1, was first encountered in Test Unit 7 and again in Trench 3. All other features were recorded in trenches. Only Feature 5 was uncovered in its entirety, and measured 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) wide by 2.1 meters (6.8 feet) long and bordered by 20-centimeter packed soil (D+A 2022:6-31). These trenches did not reach culturally sterile subsoil.

Figure 20: Map of excavations conducted during the 44HR0219 Phase II survey. Courtesy of D + A (2022:6-1).

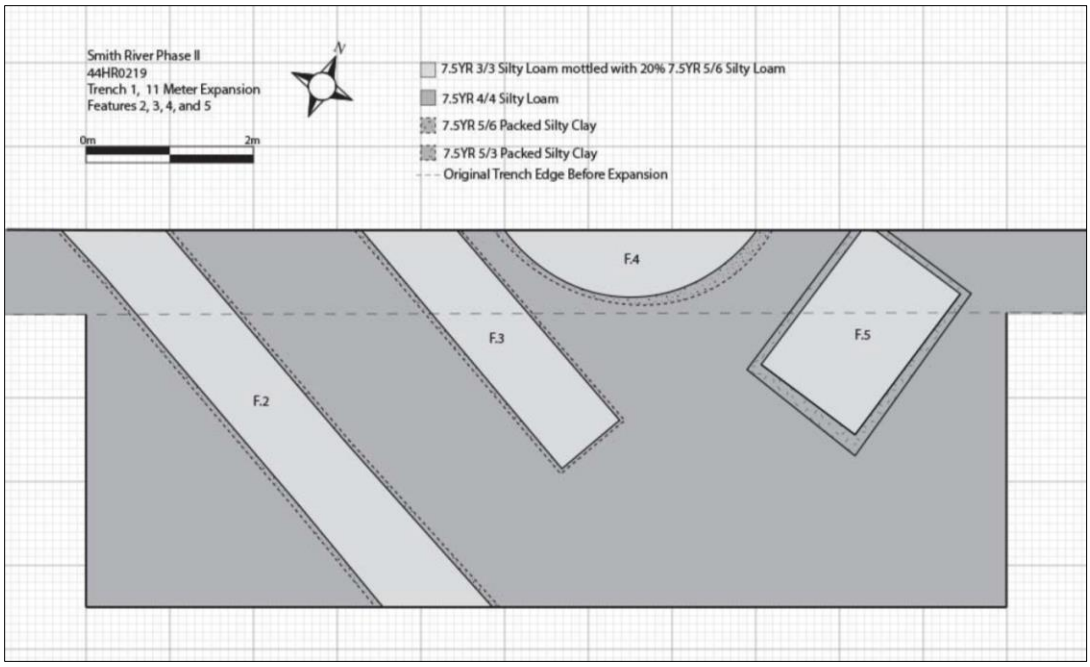

Figure 21: Planview of Features 2 through 5 exposed by Trench 1. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-29).

Figure 22: Photograph of Features 3 and 4. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-30)

Figure 23: Photo of Feature 5. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-30).

All features except for Feature 4 were interpreted as privy pits (Table 2) (D+A 2022:6-31). The type of feature represented by Feature 4 was not determined during this phase of survey; it does not match the others, being a rounded pit rather than rectangular, though it does contain similar soils and has the same packed earth border. Due to the difficulty of maintaining artifact provenience during mechanical excavations, only Feature 1 and 6 could be dated by artifacts and stratigraphy together.

Table 2: Summary of features observed during excavation (D+A 2022).

Feature ID	Interpretation	Location	Date
Feature 1	Privy	Test Unit 7, Trench 3	Closed in early 1980s
Feature 2	Privy	Trench 1	
Feature 3	Privy	Trench 1	
Feature 4	Indeterminate	Trench 1	

Feature ID	Interpretation	Location	Date
Feature 5	Privy	Trench 1	
Feature 6	Privy	Trench 2	1968

Artifact Summary

Artifacts recovered during the Phase II survey are clearly representative of domestic occupation between 1920 and 1970 (D+A 2022:6-31). Of the 906 artifacts collected, 217 were architectural (including brick, window glass, and nails) and 419 were related to foodways (soda bottles, undecorated whitewares, "Geisha Girl" porcelain, etc.) (Figure 24, Figure 25, Table 3) (D+A 2022:6-32, 6-33). Other artifacts recovered included toys, cosmetic jars, fragments of a vinyl record, coal, and textile fragments. Table 3 summarizes the Phase II assemblage from the Smith River Site, denoting personal items with italics.

Figure 24: Sample of artifacts recovered from Test Unit 7. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-21).

Figure 25: Sample of artifacts recovered during mechanical trenching across the entire site. Courtesy of D+A (2022:6-34).

Table 3: Summary of artifacts recovered during the Phase II survey.

Artifact Type	**Quantity**	**Weight (g)**	**% of Assemblage (by Quantity)**
Aluminum or tin fragment, pie shaped	1	0.5	0.1
Aluminum, Bottle cap liner	2	1.5	0.2
Aluminum, Can	13	146	1.1
Aluminum, Can, beer	4	6	0.3
Aluminum, Can, Budweiser	1	91	0.1
Aluminum, Can, SPAM container	2	21	0.2
Aluminum, Foil	3	6.5	0.2
Aluminum, Fragment	2	10	0.2
Aluminum, Pull tab	2	5.5	0.2
Bone, fragment	23	42	2.0
Brick	14	481	1.2
Porcelain, chicken figure	*1*	*13*	*0.1*
Porcelain, teacup, "geisha girl"	*1*	*15*	*0.1*
Porcelain, transfer print	*1*	*7*	*0.1*
Porcelaneous light socket	1	248	0.1
Prehistoric pottery	2	13	0.2
Refined earthenware, ironstone with gold rim	*1*	*2*	*0.1*
Stoneware, Albany slip	2	31	0.2
Whiteware	33	147.5	2.9

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% of Assemblage (by Quantity)
Whiteware, cream-colored glaze, hand painted	*1*	*3*	*0.1*
Whiteware, decal	*3*	*54*	*0.2*
Whiteware, gilded	*1*	*6*	*0.1*
Whiteware, molded, scalloped	*1*	*7*	*0.1*
Whiteware, transfer print	*2*	*6.5*	*0.2*
Anthracite Coal	32	312	2.8
Coal, Clinker	16	109	1.4
Asphalt	1	36	0.1
Composite, Electrical wire, copper with plastic insulation	1	26	0.1
Composite, Iron sheet with burned, fused material around exterior	1	25	0.1
Composite, Metallic concretion, melted together	1	4	0.1
Composite, Pencil, eraser	3	1	0.2
Composite, Plastic and wire twist tie	1	0.5	0.1
Composite, Plasticized paper	1	0.5	0.1
Copper Alloy, Clock gear	*1*	*1*	*0.1*
Copper Alloy, Comb, straightening	*1*	*66*	*0.1*
Copper Alloy, Tube	1	1	0.1
Copper Alloy, Wire, electrical, not insulated	1	3	0.1
Glass ampoule	1	1	0.1
Glass bottle	45	477	4.0
Glass bottle, "O Cedar" polish bottle	1	194	0.1
Glass bottle, 7-up soda	1	344	0.1
Glass bottle, Big Bill Soda	1	441	0.1
Glass bottle, cobalt blue with plastic lid still attached, "Doho"	1	32	0.1
Glass bottle, Coca Cola	10	625	0.8
Glass bottle, colorless glass with double handle and embossed rim	1	97	0.1
Glass bottle, Dr. Pepper	2	30	0.2
Glass bottle, embossed "GRIFFIN ALLWHITE", shoe polish	*1*	*91*	*0.1*
Glass bottle, embossed "LISTERINE LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY"	*1*	*55*	*0.1*
Glass bottle, milk bottle	1	224	0.1
Glass bottle, paneled, condiment	2	12	0.2

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% of Assemblage (by Quantity)
Glass bottle, paneled, cosmetic	*2*	*3*	*0.2*
Glass bottle, Pepsi	3	45	0.2
Glass bottle, square, shampoo	*2*	*16*	*0.2*
Glass fragment, unidentified	5	16.5	0.4
Glass jar, unidentified type	14	104	1.2
Glass jar, Adolph's salt substitute	1	93	0.1
Glass jar, canning	14	142	1.2
Glass jar, cosmetic	*1*	*67*	*0.1*
Lamp glass	1	0.5	0.1
Lid Liner, milk glass	17	67	1.5
Lightbulb glass	2	0.5	0.2
Mug, milk glass	1	160	0.1
Toy, glass marble	*3*	*12*	*0.2*
Glass vessel, unidentified type	192	526.5	17.0
Glass vessel, extract or pharmaceutical	1	3	0.1
Window glass	47	219	4.2
Iron can, food or beverage	32	194	2.8
Cast iron, unidentified	1	185	0.1
Iron fragment, unidentified	39	207	3.4
Iron, Hardware, loop-shaped	1	56	0.1
Iron, Hinge, square	1	15	0.1
Iron, Horseshoe	1	202	0.1
Iron, Key, can	1	6	0.1
Iron, Nail, unidentified	30	290	2.6
Iron, Nail, wire	97	416	8.6
Iron, Pipe collar, two-piece clamp	1	199	0.1
Iron, Rivet, clothing	1	2	0.1
Iron, Rod	3	136	0.2
Iron, Screw	5	21	0.4
Iron, Spring, clothespin	1	6	0.1
Iron, Tack	1	0.5	0.1
Iron, Wire	13	47	1.1
Leather fragment	2	4	0.2
Lime	8	26	0.7
Mortar	4	131	0.3
Porcelain, embossed	1	0.5	0.1
Seed, peach pit	1	0.5	0.1
Steel spoon, bent	1	43	0.1
Steel spoon, stainless steel, stamped N.S.C.O Japan with embossed floral design	*1*	*35*	*0.1*

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% of Assemblage (by Quantity)
Plastic button, shank	*1*	*0.5*	*0.1*
Synthetic, can seal	1	0.5	0.1
Plastic coffee scoop	5	2	0.4
Filmstrip tape	1	0.5	0.1
Plastic finial	1	1	0.1
Rubber gasket or weatherstripping	2	13	0.2
Plastic lid	2	1	0.2
Plastic liner	1	0.5	0.1
Plastic, unidentified	44	85	3.9
Plastic cigar mouthpiece	*1*	*1*	*0.1*
Plastic film	7	7.5	0.6
Plastic green army man	*1*	*2*	*0.1*
Plastic switch with iron collar	1	18	0.1
Plastic, baby rattle handle	*1*	*5*	*0.1*
Plastic, birth control pack holder, Ovral brand, 1968	*1*	*15*	*0.1*
Plastic, bottlecap	1	3	0.1
Plastic, cap liner	5	0.5	0.4
Plastic, curtain track slider	1	1	0.1
Plastic, metallic copper	1	2	0.1
Plastic, Prophylactic container, stamped "Sultan THIN TRANSPARENT"	*1*	*4*	*0.1*
Plastic, seasoning shaker lid	1	0.5	0.1
Styrofoam	3	0.5	0.2
Synthetic, Tape	2	3.5	0.2
Synthetic, Textile, painted	5	6	0.4
Plastic toy, Indian figure	*1*	*3*	*0.1*
Toy, plastic cheese	*1*	*44*	*0.1*
Synthetic tube, toothpaste, Colgate	*1*	*6*	*0.1*
Vinyl Record, 33 1/3 RPM	*12*	*36*	*1.0*
Fabric, knit, cotton	1	0.5	0.1
Wood, Fragment, Painted	2	2	0.2
Phase II Total	**906**	**8536.5**	**81.2% of Total Assemblage**
Total Across Both Phases	**1,115**		**100% of Total Assemblage**

Conclusion

The above artifact summaries include an indication of which artifacts could be considered personal or intimate. These total 50 artifacts across both phases of survey. This is approximately 4.4% of the total 1,115-artifact assemblage. This includes artifacts that relate to personal care (such as a Listerine bottle, cosmetic containers, a jar of shoe polish, and two kinds of contraception), to leisure time (vinyl record fragments and toys), and a personal aesthetic choice (variety of dishware).

This chapter has discussed the results of the Phase I and II level surveys at 44HR0219. It has explored the information provided by historic topographical maps of the area and satellite imagery, and discussed how that information was used to guide excavations at this site. The next chapter will analyze those results through the lens of hauntology.

Chapter 6: Analysis

Introduction

Hauntology is a tool to discuss the impacts of the past on the present. It is a framework for discussion. It is not a prerequisite of hauntology to believe in the supernatural. Hauntology, for me, is metaphorical, not metaphysical. The previous chapters have laid out information about 44HR0219 itself, about the theoretical and historical backgrounds that inform an analysis of the site, field survey methods, and the results of two phases of excavations. Chapter 2 in particular expounded on hauntology as a multidisciplinary tool of thought. Each chapter has asked: how does this site haunt us?

Acknowledging the Haunting

Smith River is a site that encompasses a fraught period of labor history. It has been impacted directly by capitalism and paternalism in specific ways. It has witnessed uncounted private lives and individual histories. It was founded abruptly and ended abruptly. Now, a century after its establishment, it consists of a quiet, empty property parcel, half covered in gravel, and hiding all that remains of a handful of privy pits.

The period of history that the Smith River Site stretches across may not necessarily be the most shockingly violent phase of labor history (consider the Ludlow Massacre, which was suppression of a strike by the Colorado National Guard, see Walker 2003), though it was occupied before dangerous child labor was outlawed,

before minimum wages were established, before the right to unionize was codified, during civil rights protesting, and so on (Boone 2015; NLRA 1935, as amended; MacLaury 1998). This historic tension between corporations, the wealthy elite, the working class, and the state and federal governments has doubtless left deep marks in cultural memories. Additionally, this site served as workers housing – rented by employees from employers, and with echoes of the dehumanization of paternalism (even if Bassett, Virginia was not a true company town). It witnessed the end of company towns as a phenomenon, and with it the development of corporate thought from paternalism to disinvestment and apathy. The housing was consistently used between the 1920s and 1980s (D+A 2022). In the mid-1980s, however, everyone living in this block of housing between Riverside Drive (now Fairystone Park Highway), Mountain Road, and Jackson Drive were evicted and the houses were razed to make space for a gravel parking lot for factory employees as car culture grew in the area (D+A 2022). Finally, this site has been directly impacted by the progression of capitalism, which had brought so much industry and prosperity to Henry County and eventually left it to struggle financially at the turn of the millennium when all manufacturing corporations folded or fled overseas. The ruins of the factory stand as looming witness to all of this (Figure 26).

Figure 26: The abandoned Bassett-Walker Knitting Factory. Courtesy of D+A (2021:7-31).

These factors coalesce to produce a haunting. Understanding the way we as archaeologists experience this haunting is vital to understanding the site, the past, and ourselves (Paphitis 2020, Shanks 2012, Gordon 1997). "…The debris of humanity in the decaying garbage heap that is history, may mean that we may never know, that no sense may ever be established…the loss of the past may be sickening; mortal flesh rots; and, without a past, we may never know who we were, or worse, who we *are*" (Shanks 2012:93, original emphasis).

Finally, an answer to the question. How does this site haunt us? A haunting, whether metaphorical or otherwise, begins as a feeling. It is insubstantial, difficult to articulate, and difficult to understand. When I speak of this haunting, I speak of emotions, of intimacy, and of emotional connection with the past. This site haunts me with its personal artifacts and with the specters of the demolished houses that hide in their twins across the street (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Worker's housing across the street from the Smith River Site (left), still occupied, now part of a Historic District VDHR ID# 044-5180. Courtesy of D+A (2021:7-5).

What is the material culture of a haunting? In the case of a twentieth century domestic site, I argue that it is characterized by intimacy. The following list lays out my categories of intimate objects.

- Items that they used in hygiene, grooming and personal care, such as cosmetic jars, Listerine bottles, shoe polish, and birth control or prophylactic methods.
- Items that people wore every day on their bodies as adornment like buttons, pocket watches, shoe leather.
- Items that people used during leisure activities, including vinyl records, toys, cigar holders.
- Items that reflect personal aesthetic choices, such as pink decorative vessel glass and geisha girl porcelain

Using these categories I have separated out a total of 51 artifacts across both phases of survey (Table 4). This is approximately 4.4% of the total 1,115-artifact assemblage. I have included a column denoting which category I have placed each artifact in: “C” for personal care, “B” for bodily adornment, “L” for leisure, “A” for aesthetic choice.

Table 4: Personal artifacts recovered from 44HR0219.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Category
Glass, pink vessel	1		A
Leather, shoe	1		B
Plastic, comb	1		C
Plasticized ribbon, pink	1		B
Porcelain, chicken figure	1	13	A
Porcelain, teacup, “geisha girl”	1	15	A
Porcelain, transfer print	1	7	A
Refined earthenware, ironstone with gold rim	1	2	A
Whiteware, cream-colored glaze, hand painted	1	3	A
Whiteware, decal	3	54	A
Whiteware, gilded	1	6	A
Whiteware, molded, scalloped	1	7	A
Whiteware, transfer print	2	6.5	A
Copper Alloy, Clock gear	1	1	B
Copper Alloy, Comb, straightening	1	66	C
Glass bottle, embossed "GRIFFIN ALLWHITE", shoe polish	1	91	C
Glass bottle, embossed "LISTERINE LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY"	1	55	C
Glass bottle, paneled, cosmetic	2	3	C
Glass bottle, square, shampoo	2	16	C
Glass jar, cosmetic	1	67	C
Toy, glass marble	4	12	L
Steel spoon, stainless steel, stamped N.S.C.O Japan with embossed floral design	1	35	A
Plastic button, shank	1	0.5	B
Plastic cigar mouthpiece	1	1	L

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Category
Plastic green army man	1	2	L
Plastic, baby rattle handle	1	5	L
Plastic, birth control pack holder, Ovral brand, 1968	1	15	C
Plastic, Prophylactic container, stamped "Sultan THIN TRANSPARENT"	1	4	C
Plastic toy, Indian figure	1	3	L
Toy, plastic cheese	1	44	L
Synthetic tube, toothpaste, Colgate	1	6	C
Vinyl Record, 33 1/3 RPM	12	36	L
Total	**51**	**576**	

In the personal care category here, there are 12 artifacts. In the bodily adornment category, I have placed four artifacts. In the leisure category, there are 21 artifacts. Finally, in the aesthetic category, are 14 artifacts (Table 5).

Table 5: Summary of personal artifact categories.

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percent of Intimate Artifacts	Percent of Entire Assemblage
Personal Care (C)	12	23	1.0
Bodily Adornment (B)	4	7	0.3
Leisure (L)	21	42	1.8
Aesthetic Choice (A)	14	27	1.2
Total Intimate Artifacts	**51**	**100%**	**4.5%**

From the table above it is clear that artifacts related to leisure are the most common among the intimate artifacts. This could be for many reasons; artifacts in this category are likely more easily replaceable, both as emotional attachments and as material goods. That seems to imply, however, that we might form significant attachments to adornment items such as buttons. What child is more attached to their

buttons than to their toys? The fragments of the vinyl record do account for over half of the leisure artifacts, and appear to represent only a single record – if we account for this, the most common personal artifacts are those related to aesthetic choice, followed by personal care. Theoretically, one could argue that this indicates a desire to personalize living space and to maintain personal hygiene. I argue that, in the context of this site and the twentieth century, these intimate artifacts instead indicate a reliance on mass production and consumer goods, and a variety of goods at that.

The quantity of the artifacts in each category, I think, does not correlate directly to the intensity of the haunting. A site may be considered haunted with only a small handful of artifacts. A site with many fragments of window glass or brick may not be considered haunted at all. The *quantity and variety* of personal artifacts at the Smith River Site do affect its haunting. They give a sense of many individual ghosts.

Autoethnography and Object Histories

What place does autoethnography have in an analysis chapter? As discussed in Chapter 2, autoethnography is an exercise in which data is developed from the personal, cultural, emotional experiences of the author (Adams and Hermann 2023; Adams, Ellis, and Holman Jones 2017; Jackson and Mazzei 2008). Because interview and community outreach were outside of the scope of this thesis, this section will discuss my own haunting at the Smith River Site.

I have worked professionally in the field of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) since 2017, and spent 2019 working on Jamestown Island (another haunted site, though that is outside of the scope of this thesis). In that time, I have interacted with

hundreds of sites and handled thousands of artifacts. I have worked on precontact sites, colonial era sites, twentieth-century sites, and everything in between. With the acceptance of this thesis, I will have two degrees – in archaeology and in cultural and heritage resource management. Few sites that I have encountered have been haunted in the way that I have discussed in this thesis. Most sites represent only a small glimpse into the past. That is, a few flakes of lithic debitage, shards of glass, or fragments of brick are difficult to reconstruct into such an encapsulation of human experience as the Smith River Site. Fellow archaeologists know how rare it is to find such personal items while performing CRM grunt work. The discovery of an intimate artifact brings a spark of meaning, connection, and common humanity. It is a rejuvenation of empathy. I have watched coworkers cry at the first encounter of a personal artifact (specifically, a cowry shell while excavating the Angela Site on Jamestown Island).

Both times that I conducted excavations at the Smith River Site were in early spring. The old factory loomed, more imposing than photos capture, with dark and empty windows. The spring weather was dry, but alternated between overcast and sunny. The effect of the factory on one side and forested slope on others gave a sense of confinement. Though we found marbles during our first survey, the haunting did not begin until 2022, when we began finding personal items in higher volume.

Finding the little green army man was exciting. This model kneels with a rocket launcher on his shoulder, a model released in the 1950s (Suciu 2021). This is around the same time as plastic became the most popular material for making these toys (Castellani 2024). This army man's life began in an injection mold, and he would have been sold in an affordable set (Castellani 2024). I remember playing with army men

with my cousin as a child and fighting over this same model. This artifact was recovered from Test Unit 4, which did not include a privy feature. I imagine him as a treasured possession of a little boy, dropped out of a pocket and much missed.

I remember one of my colleagues found the vinyl record fragments. It was found in Feature 7, which was sealed in the mid-1980s - the music could be anything from the *Oklahoma* soundtrack to Prince. LP records were introduced in 1948 (Jenkins 2019). Most people who own a record player would own a collection of records to play. What other records did the owner of this one have? A love of music might be one of the few universals across time and cultures. I picture a girl coming home from her shift at the knitting factory and relaxing after putting on this record. I have fond memories of singing along to the radio while cooking or cleaning with my mother; did the owner of this record associate similar memories with this music?

Haunting is inherently intimate and individual. How much more so with intimate artifacts? The artifacts at this site are what remains of the lives of factory employees, their families, their children. Many of the artifacts recovered speak of leisure: marbles, a mouse and cheese board game, little green army men, fragments of a vinyl record. Birth control methods, a variety of dishware; artifacts such as these indicate agency exercised by the occupants of this site. Agency and leisure speak to and reinforce the human experience of the site.

Hauntology scholars tell us that we must acknowledge the haunting to understand a sites history (Surface-Evans, Garrison, and Supernant 2020; Paphitis 2020; Gordon 1997; Shanks 2012). Surface-Evans, Garrison, and Supernant state that

"Erasure is resisted through haunting" (2020:5). If there is no supernatural element to hauntings as they are discussed in this thesis, that suggests that the core of the haunting is internal. What triggers archaeological nausea (Buchli and Lucas 2001, Moshenska 2006, Kristeva 1982) is within us. Nausea is our response to the uncanny and liminal (Paphitis 2020, Kristeva 1982, Vidler 1987), but we are truly *haunted*, in a lingering, nagging way, by stories misrepresented or untold. I am haunted by my inability to dig up, for instance, a family photo in front of one of these houses. I am haunted by the difficulty I have had in finding names to match the occupants. By an appellate court case to confirm or deny workplace injury compensation after a repetitive stress injury in the knitting factory (Bassett-Walker, Inc. v. Wyatt, 1997) – what other workplace injuries occurred, who did they happen to? We know that there was segregation in Bassett, but the only mentions I found of non-whites before Civil Rights protesting were in passing, hidden in nostalgic articles (Kozelsky and Pion 2024). Does the lack of writing about racial tension or workplace injury indicate that there was none to speak of, that it was passed over for more interesting topics, or that acknowledgement of it was stifled? What I am truly haunted by is what I do not know, and perhaps what was but can no longer be known.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

There is a haunting in Bassett. Ghosts peer out at us through the windows of the abandoned knitting factory and from behind the plastic eyes of toys found in privy features.

In this thesis, I have explored the haunted nature of the Smith River Site in Bassett, Virginia. This multi-dwelling workers housing neighborhood was constructed in the 1920s and in the 1980s over a dozen houses were demolished to make space for a parking lot to the west of the Bassett-Walker Knitting Factory, which stands abandoned today. These dwellings were small structures on piers with private privies to the rear of each, with communal backyard space. To more fully understand this site, this thesis has detailed the theoretical framework that applies to this context. This includes discussions of industrial archaeology as a field of study, company towns as a phenomenon of the industrial revolution, the concepts of marginalization and erasure, and finally the multidisciplinary approach of hauntology as a tool for discussion. This thesis has also considered the historical contexts that formed this site, from the broad trends of Virginia history after 1900 to significant labor law developments at the federal and state level that would have affected the occupants of the Smith River Site. In 2021 and 2022, Dutton + Associates conducted Phase I and Phase II cultural resource surveys to investigate the extent and integrity of archaeological features. A total of 1,115 artifacts were recovered as a result of these field efforts, 4.4% of which can be categorized as personal in nature.

These intimate artifacts become a conduit for the haunting. A haunting is not felt through a brick, or a beer bottle, or other similarly impersonal detritus. It may be that what is uncanny about archaeology is the excavation, the act of uncovering what should remain hidden or observing artifacts that are at once familiar and unfamiliar (Freud 1919, Vidler 1987, Sterling 2021, Moshenska 2006), but another significant trigger for uncanniness might be how intimate artifacts are. Private lives are not meant to be exposed in this way. A haunting like the one at the Smith River Site frames "ruin and decay as cultural decline and loss; the remains of the past as a core to one's identity, personal and cultural" (Shanks 2012:25).

Next Steps

This thesis has a limited scope and lacks key steps in making this research valuable for the community. The next steps for building on this research will involve the community. You could argue that this has been a selfish endeavor. In this thesis I have discussed primarily how *I*, an outsider archaeologist, have felt the haunting – next we must ask if and how the community experiences it, how they feel about preservation of the site, the factory, the houses, the memories. Often, people that have lived in these conditions do not want to see these places preserved (Shackel 2004). Does anyone feel this way in this community? An expansion of this thesis will include interviews, ethnography, community outreach. A future researcher would do well to include the local historical society, for their resources as a community fixture and for their collections. Future scholars must ask: is there actually a benefit to the community for a continued exploration of this site through hauntology, or is it better left a thought

experiment? Do occupants of the town have feelings of unresolved issues or needs to be met by this research? Those living and working around Bassett, Virginia are the stakeholders of this site and its haunting, ensuring that they benefit from this research should be a primary focus of future work.

Appendix A: Phase I Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
Area A, 44HR0219					
A1	**I**	Iron, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	possible nail, heavily corroded
A2	**I**	Lime	1	n/a	18g
A2	I	Brick, fragment	1	Fragment	23g
A2	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
A3	**I**	Glass, aqua vessel	1	Body	
A3	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
A3	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware rim	1	Rim	plate
A3	I	Stone	1	n/a	54g, fragment of structural stone
A3	I	Nail, wire	2	Shank	
A3	I	Nail, wire	1	Head	
A3	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	
A3	I	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	heavily corroded
A3	I	Anthracite coal	1	n/a	1g
A4	**I**	Glass, aqua vessel	2	Body	
A4	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
A4	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	molded, two straight raised lines
A4	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Base	embossed lettering, illegible
A4	I	Anthracite coal	2	n/a	6g
A4	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	2	Body	heat altered
A4	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	1	Body	
A4	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	
A4	I	Nail, wire	2	Shank	
A5	**I**	Porcelain	1	Body	
A5	I	Brick, fragment	5	n/a	31g
A6	**I**	Brick, fragment	4	n/a	12g
A5	I	Glass, aqua window	4	Pane	
A5	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
A5	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	"ECT" visible
B2	**I**	Brick, fragment	3	n/a	12g

Appendix A: Phase I Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
B2	I	Glass, brown vessel	2	Body	vessel
B2	I	Refined earthenware, creamware	1	Foot	
B3	**I**	Iron, tool fragment	1	Fragment	
B3	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Rim	Threaded
B3	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
B4	**I**	Glass, colorless vessel, frosted	1	Body	
B4	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
B4	I	Glass, green vessel	1	Body	
B4	I	Glass, aqua vessel, embossed	1	Body	embossed "-ONTICE-"
B4	I	Glass, aqua vessel, embossed	1	Base	embossed lettering, illegible
B4	I	Glass, aqua vessel	3	Body	
B5	**I**	Glass, aqua vessel	2	Body	
B5	I	Glass, colorless window	1	Fragment	
B5	I	Porcelain	1	Rim	
B5	I	Brick, fragment	3	Fragment	23g
B5	I	Asphalt	2	Fragment	52g
B6	**I**	Glass, colorless vessel, 1923 - ca. 1982	1	Base	Hazel Atlas, embossed with "6741" and "4"
B6	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	embossed with lines and a "4," appears to have indicated measurements
B6	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Base	
B6	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	Grid design
B6	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	line embossed, thicker than those on the measurement vessel above
B6	I	Glass, colorless vessel	4	Body	
B6	I	Brick, fragment	2	n/a	6g
B6	I	Nail, fragment, unidentifiable	2	Fragment	
B6	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware, handpainted	1	Rim	blue on white
B8	**I**	Glass, aqua vessel	1	Body	

Appendix A: Phase I Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
B8	I	Leather, shoe	1	Fragment	Side of sole of the shoe, includes two small machine cut nails
B8	I	Glass, colorless vessel	4	Body	Ball Mason jar, embossed "Ba" on two shards that mend, embossed "mason" and "ct" on two shards that mend
B8	I	Glass, colorless vessel	9	Body	Possibly part of the above mason jar, no markings
B8	I	Brick, fragment, red	2	n/a	8g
B8	I	Metal, iron, wire nail	1	Whole	
B8	I	Slag	1	n/a	20g
B9	**I**	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
B9	I	Metal, iron, wire fragment	1	Fragment	
B9	I	Plastic, white	1	Fragment	flat white plastic
B9	I	Plastic, blue	1	Fragment	flat blue plastic
C1	**I**	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Whole	perfume or medicinal, Owens Illinois 1929 - ca. 1960
C1	I	Glass, colorless window	1	Pane	
C1	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
C1	I	Glass, aqua vessel	1	Body	
C1	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Rim	threaded
C1	I	Brick, fragment	3	Fragment	9g
C1	I	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Fragment	
C2	**I**	Glass, marble. White.	1	Whole	
C2	I	Glass, vessel, pink	1	Rim	embossed line underneath rim
C2	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	thick
C2	I	Glass, colorless window glass	4	Body	
C2	I	Mortar, sand based	1	n/a	18g
C2	I	Brick, fragment	1	n/a	>1g
C2	I	Lime, white	1	n/a	5g
C3	**I**	Lime, white	1	n/a	<1g
C3	I	Nail, unidentifiable	3	Fragment	

Appendix A: Phase I Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
C3	I	Plastic, red	1	Fragment	"AUTOSNAP PAT. PENDING MADE IN U.S.A."
C3	I	Refined earthenware, creamware	1	Handle	
C3	I	Glass, amber vessel	1	Body	
C3	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
C3	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	part of a threaded rim
C3	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	raised ridge and dots
C3	I	Porcelain, molded	1	Body	Raised ridges on outside of vessel
C4	**I**	Plasticized ribbon, pink	1	Fragment	Potentially discolored flagging tape or plastic seal.
C4	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	
C4	I	Brick, fragment	1	n/a	<1g
C4	I	Lime, white	1	n/a	4g
C4	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	1	Body	glaze remains only on one side
C4	I	Glass, colorless vessel	5	Body	
C4	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	5 short lines
C5	**I**	Metal, iron, screw	1	Whole	
C5	I	Metal, iron, screw	1	Body	
C5	I	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole	long
C5	I	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole	missing the very tip
C5	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
C6	**I**	Earthenware, terra cotta flower pot	1	Body	
C6	I	Metal, iron, unidentifiable fragment	2	Fragment	
C6	I	Nail, wire	3	Whole	
C6	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed	1	Body	"IO", "OI", "10" or "01" visible
C6	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
C8	**I**	Glass, colorless	1	Rim	Thick, flat fragment, with a rounded, frosted edge
C8	I	Anthracite coal	1	n/a	<1g
C8	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	
C8	I	Glass, aqua vessel	2	Body	

Appendix A: Phase I Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
C8	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	
C9	**I**	Wire	2	Fragment	
D2	**I**	Glass, colorless, frosted	1	Body	
D4	**I**	Brick, fragment	1	n/a	38g, two flat edges
D4	I	Coal	1	n/a	2g
D5	**I**	Anthracite coal	1	n/a	45g
D5	I	Nail, wire	2	Shank	
D5	I	Glass, colorless vessel	3	Body	
D6	**I**	Glass, colorless window	1	Fragment	
D6	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	
D6	I	Lime	1	n/a	14g
D7	**I**	Plastic, comb	1	Whole	
D7	I	Metal, aluminum can	1	Body	D255A25 printed on base
D7	I	Glass, colorless fragment	1	Body	
D7	I	Glass, colorless vessel	2	Body	
D8	**I**	Brick, fragment	2	n/a	3g
D8	I	Glass, aqua window	1	Fragment	
D8	I	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Area A, Isolates					
J3	**I**	Glass, aqua vessel	1	Body	
J3	I	Brick, fragment	1	n/a	3g
M2	**I**	Wood, pencil	1	Fragment	the part of the pencil under the ferrule
M2	I	Lime	1	n/a	<1g
M2	I	Brick, fragment	2	n/a	2g
M2	I	Anthracite coal	1	n/a	<1g
M2	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Base	
M2	I	Glass, colorless vessel	1	Body	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 1	**I**	Machine made	5	Fragment	One partially burned
Test Unit 1	I	Window	5	Pane	
Test Unit 1	I	Window, edge	1	Pane	Rounded and frosted edge
Test Unit 1	I	Window	4	Pane	
Test Unit 1	I	Window, reinforced safety	1	Pane	
Test Unit 1	I	Nail, unidentifiable	6	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Nail, unidentifiable	17	Whole	
Test Unit 1	I	Mammal	1	Fragment	Clear cut marks on both ends. Butchered.
Test Unit 1	I	Mammal	1	Fragment	Clear cut marks on one end. Butchered.
Test Unit 1	I	Whiteware, undecorated	1	Base	Shallow footring
Test Unit 1	I	Whiteware, undecorated	1	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Whiteware, undecorated	1	Body	Heat exposed
Test Unit 1	I	Whiteware, undecorated	1	Rim	
Test Unit 1	I	Plastic and wire twist tie	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel	1	Rim	Wide mouth with no threading
Test Unit 1	I	Bottle	1	Base	Brockway Glass Co., no date code
Test Unit 1	I	Bottle, Coca Cola	5	Body	"Coca Cola Green"
Test Unit 1	I	Bottle, Coca Cola	2	Finish	"Coca Cola Green". Crown top finish
Test Unit 1	I	Milk glass	1	Body	May have been a lid liner. Embossed numbers on reverse.
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel, partial embossed logo	1	Body	Visible letters read "..AL.."
Test Unit 1	I	Milk glass	1	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel	1	Body	Square paneled glass vessel
Test Unit 1	I	Lid liner	2	Fragments	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel, milk glass	1	Body	embossed diamond pattern
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel	15	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel	3	Body	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel finish, threaded	2	Finish	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel, delicate embossed pattern	1	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel, embossed diamond pattern	3	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Vessel, parallel ridges	1	Body	
Test Unit 1	I	Spoon, bent	1	Whole	Heavily corroded
Test Unit 1	I	Plastic, bottlecap	1	Whole	Threaded
Test Unit 1	I	Clinker	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Unburned	17	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Fragment, melted	1	Fragment	Melted
Test Unit 1	I	Fragment, melted	1	Fragment	Melted
Test Unit 1	I	Horseshoe	1	Whole	
Test Unit 1	I	Fragment	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Fragment	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Fragment	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Plasticized paper	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Plastic	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Plastic, translucent	1	Fragment	Molded at right angle, unclear use
Test Unit 1	I	Rubber seal	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 1	I	Rubberized plastic	1	Fragment	Possibly part of window weatherstripping
Test Unit 1	I	Marble	1	Fragment	15.5mm diameter
Test Unit 2	**I**	Machine made	4	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Window	1	Pane	
Test Unit 2	I	Window	9	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Window	1	Fragment	Finished, beveled edge
Test Unit 2	I	Window	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	Rectangular bar of iron
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire	7	Whole	2.5" wire nails
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire	5	Whole	2" wire nails
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire	4	Whole	3" wire nails
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	4" wire nail
Test Unit 2	I	Nail, wire, clinched	3	Whole	
Test Unit 2	I	Screw, flat head	1	Whole	
Test Unit 2	I	Screw, unidentifiable	2	Whole	
Test Unit 2	I	Tack	1	Whole	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 2	I	Wire	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment	3		Putty
Test Unit 2	I	Sand	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment, Painted	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment, mammal	1	Fragment	Likely cow rib
Test Unit 2	I	Fragment, mammal	1	Fragment	Circular saw marks
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle lid liner	1	Whole	
Test Unit 2	I	Foil	2		
Test Unit 2	I	Stoneware, Albany slip	2	Body	Very coarse stoneware with large molded motif on exterior. Function unknown.
Test Unit 2	I	Whiteware	1	Base	
Test Unit 2	I	Whiteware	9	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	
Test Unit 2	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	Bright gold band on interior rim
Test Unit 2	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle, crown top	1	Rim, neck	Soft drink bottle
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle, paneled	1	Body	Condiment bottle
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle, paneled	1	Body	Medicine or extract bottle
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle, soft drink, Pepsi	1	Body	Crosshatch design
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, paneled	1	Body	
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, screw top	1	Body	Likely canning jar
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, screw top	1	Body	Wide-mouthed jar with threaded rim
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, screw top	2	Rim	Wide-mouthed jar with lipped neck and threaded rim
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, screw top	1	Rim	Wide-mouthed jar with threaded rim
Test Unit 2	I	Jar, screw top	1	Rim	
Test Unit 2	I	Lid liner	1	Fragment	"MASON JA"
Test Unit 2	I	Lid liner	1	Fragment	"FOR"
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	1	Body	Likely canning jar
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	2	Body	
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	1	Body	Opaque pressed glass fragment, floral motif on inside, ribbed pattern on outside.
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle	1	Body	Likely beer bottle

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle	1	Body	
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	1	Body	Round machine mold scar
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	1	Body	Faint molded line around circumference
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel	19	Body	
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel, molded letters	1	Body	"SE"
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel, paneled	2	Body	Wide panel
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel, press molded stippling	1	Body	Likely bottle
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel, pressed glass dish	1	Rim	Bubble pattern, likely a candy dish
Test Unit 2	I	Vessel, pressed glass, floral motif	1	Body	Depression glass
Test Unit 2	I	Can, food or beverage	4	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Key, can	1	Whole	Key wind can key
Test Unit 2	I	Coffee scoop, plastic	5	Fragment	"ONE MEASURE COFFEE TO 3/4 MEASURING CUP (6 OZ) WATER
Test Unit 2	I	Lid, plastic	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Bottle, square, shampoo	2	Base, Body	"CLAIROL"
Test Unit 2	I	Liner, plastic	1	Fragment	Thin fragment of plastic film embossed with alphabet block toys. Likely diaper plastic
Test Unit 2	I	Clinker	6	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Unburned	11	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Finial, plastic	1	Whole	Plastic rod endcap, 14.5 mm dia.
Test Unit 2	I	Plastic film	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Plastic fragment	1	Fragment	Handle or mechanism fragment. Molded.
Test Unit 2	I	Plastic, fragment	1	Fragment	Small, teardrop-shaped plastic piece, function unknown.
Test Unit 2	I	Plastic, melted	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Plastic, thin fragment	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Unidentifiable	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 2	I	Pencil, eraser	3		Fragments of the end of a wooden pencil and eraser
Test Unit 3	**I**	Concrete, Portland	1	Fragment	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 3	I	Window	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Window	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	7	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	2	Head, shank	
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	3.5"
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	3"
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	3	Whole	2.5"
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2"
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	1.6"
Test Unit 3	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	Clinched
Test Unit 3	I	Screw	1	Whole	1.25"
Test Unit 3	I	Mortar, Portland cement	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Peach pit	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Fragment, mammal	2	Fragment	Likely cow
Test Unit 3	I	Whiteware, molded, scalloped	1	Rim	
Test Unit 3	I	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	
Test Unit 3	I	Whiteware, undecorated	3	Body	
Test Unit 3	I	Whiteware, undecorated	1	Rim	
Test Unit 3	I	Bottle	14	Body	Likely beer bottle
Test Unit 3	I	Bottle, automatic bottle machine	2	Base	Rouletted molding around perimeter of base
Test Unit 3	I	Bottle, automatic bottle machine	1	Base	Thick, heavy glass
Test Unit 3	I	Bottle, automatic bottle machine	1	Neck	
Test Unit 3	I	Bottle, paneled, condiment	2	Body	Condiment bottle
Test Unit 3	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 3	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 3	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 3	I	Jar, canning, Ball	1	Body	Ball blue
Test Unit 3	I	Jar, canning, Ball	1	Rim	Ball blue
Test Unit 3	I	Lid liner	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Vessel	10	Body	
Test Unit 3	I	Can, food or beverage	6	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Thin strip	1	Fragment	Decorative trim, possibly from furniture or appliance

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 3	I	Fragment	1	Whole	Teardrop-shaped flat tab with burrs on one side, appears to have been torn off of a larger object. Not a drink tab.
Test Unit 3	I	Clinker	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Unburned	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Fragment, melted	1	Fragment	Melted
Test Unit 3	I	Fragments, sheet	24	Fragment	Likely can fragments
Test Unit 3	I	Wire	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Plastic	4	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Plastic, thin film	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Plastic, vessel	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Styrofoam	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 3	I	Fabric, knit, cotton	1		Tiny fragment of knit textile, faded red or orange dye
Test Unit 3	I	Rivet, clothing	1	Whole	.5" Jeans button
Test Unit 4	**I**	Machine made	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, aqua window	2	Pane	
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, colorless window	1	Pane	
Test Unit 4	I	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	Approximately 2.2"
Test Unit 4	I	Bone, mammal	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Refined earthenware, ironstone with gold rim	1	Rim	Gold gilding damaged.
Test Unit 4	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 4	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 4	I	Vessel	2	Body	
Test Unit 4	I	Lid liner	1	Fragment	Painted coating spalling.
Test Unit 4	I	Lid liner	1	Fragment	Partially melted
Test Unit 4	I	Lamp glass	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Aluminum or tin fragment, pie shaped	1	Fragment	Tab on one side, but no discernible use.
Test Unit 4	I	Foil	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Hardware, loop-shaped	1	Whole	Possibly gasket or machinery part
Test Unit 4	I	Fragment	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Plastic, thin black and tan fragment	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 4	I	Sheeting, synthetic	3	Fragment	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 4	I	Plastic green army man	1	Whole	Kneeling, with rocket launcher over one shoulder.
Test Unit 5	**I**	Window	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 5	I	Window	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire	4	Fragment	
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	2"
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2.6"
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2.5"
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire, clinched	1	Whole	
Test Unit 5	I	Nail, wire, clinched	1	Whole	
Test Unit 5	I	Bottle cap liner	1		
Test Unit 5	I	Whiteware	1	Base	
Test Unit 5	I	Whiteware, cream-colored glaze	2	Base	
Test Unit 5	I	Whiteware, cream-colored glaze	1	Rim	Scalloped, impressed line along rim
Test Unit 5	I	Bottle, beverage	3	Body	
Test Unit 5	I	Bottle, beverage	1	Neck	
Test Unit 5	I	Dish, pressed glass	1	Base	Large sunburst motif
Test Unit 5	I	Dish, pressed glass	1	Rim	Pressed glass dish with scalloped rim and cherry blossom motif
Test Unit 5	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 5	I	Lid liner	1	Fragment	"MAS"
Test Unit 5	I	Vessel	9	Body	
Test Unit 5	I	Bottle, paneled, cosmetic	2	Body	Small paneled bottle, shampoo or cosmetic "15"
Test Unit 5	I	Clinker	4		
Test Unit 5	I	Unburned	1		
Test Unit 5	I	Metallic concretion, melted together	1		
Test Unit 5	I	Unidentifiable, melted	1		
Test Unit 5	I	Cast, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 5	I	Wire	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 5	I	Gasket or weatherstripping, rubber	1		Thin strip of rubbery material, 98 cm long
Test Unit 5	I	Unidentifiable, thin, papery synthetic material	1		

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 6	**I**	Electrical wire, copper with plastic insulation	1		
Test Unit 6	I	Lightbulb	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Window	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Window, utility	1	Fragment	Thick pane: 5.8 mm
Test Unit 6	I	Hinge, square	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	3	Head, shank	
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	2	Shank	
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2"'
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	2.5"
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	1.5" Large diameter head
Test Unit 6	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	1.4" brad
Test Unit 6	I	Pipe collar, two-piece clamp	1	Whole	Half of a two-piece clamping pipe collar, for 2" diameter pipe
Test Unit 6	I	Wire	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Whiteware	1	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	Hollowware
Test Unit 6	I	Whiteware, cream-colored glaze	1	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Whiteware, cream-colored glaze, hand painted	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle	1	Body	Wide vertical molded ridges, thick glass
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, beverage	1	Body	". . .OY; REG"
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, beverage	1	Neck	Molded hobnail design
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, crown top, Coke	1	Rim	Coke green
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, extract or pharmaceutical	1	Base	Small square bottle base
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, paneled	1	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, screw top	1	Rim	
Test Unit 6	I	Bottle, screw top	1	Rim	
Test Unit 6	I	Jar	1	Base	
Test Unit 6	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 6	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 6	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 6	I	Jar, canning, Ball	2	Body	Ball blue
Test Unit 6	I	Jar, Adolph's salt substitute	1	Whole	"V2; Adolph's; 3575; 10" Likely

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
					1952 based on date code
Test Unit 6	I	Vessel	23	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Vessel	5	Body	Single vertical bead on each sherd
Test Unit 6	I	Vessel	10	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 6	I	Can, food or beverage	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Can, food or beverage	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Plastic, seasoning shaker lid	1	Whole	Lid to Adolph's salt substitute jar
Test Unit 6	I	Clock gear	1	Whole	29 mm diameter
Test Unit 6	I	Comb, straightening	1	Fragment	Copper alloy hot comb hair straightener
Test Unit 6	I	Tube, toothpaste, Colgate	1	Fragment	1963-1980 Colgate logo, plastic lid, metal tube
Test Unit 6	I	Ampoule	1	Whole	Ampoule has been broken open, top missing
Test Unit 6	I	Unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Wire	4	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Tape, electrical	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 6	I	Unidentifiable	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	**I**	Brick, machine made	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Wire, electrical, non insulated	1		3 mm
Test Unit 7	I	Window	6	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	4	Head, shank	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2.5"
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2.25"
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	Pulled
Test Unit 7	I	Screw	1	Whole	Corroded
Test Unit 7	I	Wrapper, foil and plastic	1		
Test Unit 7	I	Window	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Window	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Whole	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	7	Head, shank	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	4	Shank	
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	2.4"
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	3.25"

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 7	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	2.75"
Test Unit 7	I	Fragment, mammal	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Fragment, mammal	12	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Can	2	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Can	1	Top or Base	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, SPAM container	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, SPAM container	1	Lid	
Test Unit 7	I	Whiteware	1	Base	
Test Unit 7	I	Whiteware	1		
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle	1	Body	Exterior stippling
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle	1	Body	Possibly Coca Cola green
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle	1	Body	Molded ridges on exterior.
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle	2	Neck, finish	Embossed "Contents 10 FL OZ", exterior stippling
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, beverage	1	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, Dr. Pepper	1	Body	". . . r P. . ." Italic, diagonal, sans serif font
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, Dr. Pepper, applied label	1	Body	Dr. Pepper 10-2-4 slogan
Test unit 7	I	Bottle, Coca Cola	1	Body	Ghost of printed logo visible
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, Pepsi	1	Base	Stippled exterior with partial bottlecap logo
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, Pepsi	1	Body	Crosshatch design
Test Unit 7	I	Jar	2	Base	Three bands along base
Test Unit 7	I	Jar	1	Body	Diagonal panels
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, automatic bottle machine	1	Base	"U.S. PAT. D-195"
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, canning	1	Rim	
Test Unit 7	I	Lid Liner, milk glass	2	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Milk glass fragments	3	Fragment	Possibly part of container, some remnants of threading.
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	5	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Small diagonal molded lines. Likely beverage bottle.

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Abstract linear impressed motif, may be a logo
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Molded ridges on exterior
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Bright green
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Molded stippling
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel, automatic bottle machine	1	Base	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, food	4	Body	Melted, illegible plastic label
Test Unit 7	I	Can, food or beverage	7	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, food or beverage	7	Lid or base	
Test Unit 7	I	Can seal	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, beer	4	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Can, beer, pull tab	1	Lid	PABST
Test Unit 7	I	Bottle, beverage	1	Neck	
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, canning, Ball	1	Base	Ball blue
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, canning, Ball	1	Body	Ball blue
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, screw top	3	Rim	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Base	"8"
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	2	Base	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	3	Body	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Molded basketweave texture
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	2	Body	Molded stippling
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	30	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, curtain track slider	1		"-GRIP U.S.A; REG"
Test Unit 7	I	Spring, clothespin	1		
Test Unit 7	I	Clinker	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Clinker	1		
Test Unit 7	I	Unburned	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Asphalt	1		
Test Unit 7	I	Iron sheet with burned, fused material around exterior	1		May be burned food can
Test Unit 7	I	Tube	1	Fragment	3.1mm diameter
Test Unit 7	I	Fragment	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Vessel	1	Body	Unknown use
Test Unit 7	I	Flat strap	2	Fragment	7.9mm wide, 62.7mm long

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Test Unit 7	I	Fragment with plastic sheeting adhered.	8	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Rods	3	Fragment	Various lengths, no discernable purpose.
Test Unit 7	I	Filmstrip tape	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, cap liner	5	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, flat card	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, flat fragments	3	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, flat rod	1	Fragment	
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, round rod	1	Fragment	1.6 mm diameter
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic, small curved tube	1		Unknown function
Test Unit 7	I	Sheeting, synthetic	1	Fragment	Unidentifiable use
Test Unit 7	I	Synthetic, unidentifiable	3	Fragment	Fragments of a lightweight, black synthetic material from a flat, plate-like object
Test Unit 7	I	Textile, painted	5	Fragment	Felt-like material with one side painted in multi-colored design
Test Unit 7	I	Unidentifiable	7		Fragments of a lightweight, black synthetic material from a flat, plate-like object
Test Unit 7	I	Jar, cosmetic	1	Base, body, rim	Milk glass cosmetic cream container
Test Unit 7	I	Toy, marble	1		Decorative bubbles in glass
Test Unit 7	I	Vinyl Record, 33 1/3 RPM	12	Fragment	Some fragments mend. No indication of audio contents.
Test Unit 7	I	Button, shank, plastic	1	Whole	
Test Unit 7	I	Toy, plastic cheese	1	Whole	Stamped "Lakeside Industries Inc." on interior. Part of "Three Blind Mice" Board game
Test Unit 7	I	Plastic cigar mouthpiece	1	Whole	
Test Unit 7	I	Toy, Indian figure, plastic	1	Whole	Plastic figure of an American Indian brandishing a rifle
Trench	**I**	Porcelaneous light socket	1	Whole	"Leviton" brand, painted.
Trench	I	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Shank	

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Trench	I	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Whole	
Trench	I	Nail, wire	2	Whole	
Trench	I	Machine made	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Window	1	Pane	
Trench	I	Nail, wire	2	Head, shank	
Trench	I	Nail, wire	2	Shank	
Trench	I	Nail, wire	5	Whole	2.8"
Trench	I	Nail, wire	1	Whole	Bent
Trench	I	Can, body fragments	5	Fragment	
Trench	I	Can, Budweiser	1	Fragment	Heavily damaged
Trench	I	Can, top or base fragments	5	Fragment	
Trench	I	Porcelain, teacup	1	Body, handle	"Geisha Girl" eggshell porcelain
Trench	I	Porcelain, transfer print	1	Rim, base	Possibly "Blue Willow" or similar style
Trench	I	Whiteware, decal	1	Base	Decal decorated floral design
Trench	I	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Rim	Green transfer print decoration of door hinge.
Trench	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	Decal decorated floral design with embossed rim.
Trench	I	Whiteware, decal	1	Rim	Decal decorated floral design with embossed rim.
Trench	I	Whiteware, decal	1	Rim	Decal decorated floral design with embossed rim.
Trench	I	Bottle, 7-up soda	1	Whole	7-Up soda bottle with paper label. Embossed Anchor Hocking logo on base with date code.
Trench	I	Bottle, Big Bill Soda	1	Body	"Big Bill" Soda, Produced by the Taylor Long of Charlotte North Carolina.
Trench	I	Bottle, cobalt blue with plastic lid still attached, "Doho"	1	Whole	Likely either medicinal or food extract. Embossed "DOHO NY" on base

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Trench	I	Bottle, Double Cola, 16 fl oz edition.	1	Body	Double Cola bottle with damaged paper label. Produced by the Chattanooga Glass co.
Trench	I	Bottle, milk bottle.	1	Whole	Milk bottle produced by JM Stone, Bassett. Virginia. Embossed with the Thatcher Manufacturing Co
Trench	I	Lid Liner, milk glass, Embossed "Boyd's Mason" with Hazel-Atlas mark	1	Whole	
Trench	I	Mug, milk glass	1	Body, base, handle	Undecorated
Trench	I	Spoon, stainless steel, stamped N.S.C.O Japan with embossed floral design	1	Whole	
Trench	I	Pull tab	1	Whole	
Trench	I	Whiteware	1	Body	
Trench	I	Whiteware	1	Rim	
Trench	I	Whiteware, gilded	1	Rim	Gold gilding damaged.
Trench	I	Vessel	1	Body	Possibly Coca Cola green
Trench	I	Lid liner	4	Fragment	
Trench	I	Vessel	1	Base	Stippled base
Trench	I	Vessel	4	Body	
Trench	I	Vessel	1	Body	Embossed bubbles on exterior
Trench	I	Vessel	1	Body	Embossed leaf design
Trench	I	Bottle, "O Cedar" polish bottle	1	Whole	Script logo embossed on base, differs from 1930s examples.
Trench	I	Bottle, embossed "LISTERINE LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY"	1	Whole	
Trench	I	Plastic, birth control plastic holder	1	Whole	"OVRAL" brand

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
Trench	I	Plastic, Prophylactic container, stamped "Sultan THIN TRANSPARENT"	1	Whole	Disclaimer on reverse reading "Assists in protecting health through the prevention of venereal disease and the reinfection of the female with trichomonas". Desiccated condom still inside.
Trench	I	Bottle, undecorated with threaded finish	1	Whole	Bottle filled with dirt. Owen's-Illinois Mark embossed on base, <5floz.
Trench	I	Clinker	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Bottle, colorless glass with double handle and embossed rim	1	Whole	Missing finish. Unclear use.
Trench	I	Bottle, milk glass	1	Whole	No identifying marks. Circled "W" maker's mark on base.
Trench	I	Glass, rose tinted rim fragment	1	Rim	
Trench	I	Plastic switch with iron collar	1	Fragment	Red plastic switch or dial, electrical. Unknown use
Trench	I	Plastic, green	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Plastic, metallic copper	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Tape	1	Fragment	Adhesive degraded.
Trench	I	Unburned	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Fragment	1	Fragment	
Trench	I	Embossed.	1	Fragment	Likely figurine or teacup
Trench	I	Plastic fragment	1	Fragment	Central extruding mold on reverse
Trench	I	Synthetic loop, broken	1	Fragment	Likely machinery part
Trench	I	Porcelain, chicken figure	1	Fragment	Chicken figure or salt shaker of unidentifiable make.
Trench	I	Bottle, embossed "GRIFFIN ALLWHITE", shoe polish	1	Whole	Some contents remain. Iron cap corroded
Trench	I	Plastic, baby rattle handle	1	Handle	Similar in style to "Heinz 57 Baby

Appendix B: Phase II Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Notes
					Food" rattles of the 1950s. Molded.
Trench	I	Marble	1	Whole	16mm diameter
Trench	I	Prehistoric pottery	2	Body	

Appendix C: VCRIS Site Form

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archaeological Site Record

DHR ID: 44HR0219

Snapshot

Date Generated: June 03, 2025

Site Name:	No Data
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air
Year(s):	1917 - 1945
Site Type(s):	Dwelling, multiple
Other DHR ID:	No Data
Temporary Designation:	No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad:	BASSETT, PHILPOTT RESERVOIR
County/Independent City:	Henry (County)
Physiographic Province:	Piedmont
Elevation:	No Data
Aspect:	No Data
Drainage:	Roanoke
Slope:	No Data
Acreage:	1.780
Landform:	Floodplain
Ownership Status:	Private
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category:	Domestic
Site Type:	Dwelling, multiple
Cultural Affiliation:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Detail:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	March 2021

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:
No Data

Informant Data:
No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44HR0219
Staff Name: Archaeology E-Team
Event Date: 8/16/2022
Staff Comment DHR's Archaeology E-Team scored the site a total of 40 points, concurring with the consultant's recommendation of Eligible.

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Dutton + Associates, LLC
Investigator: Hope Smith
Survey Date: 5/16/2022
Survey Description:
This project was a Phase II archaeological evaluation of historic site 44HR0219, located in Henry County Virginia. The site consists of a former block of early-twentieth century worker housing located south of Fairystone Park Highway in the town of Bassett. Archaeological excavations were guided by Sanborn maps and consisted of the hand excavation of one-meter test units followed by limited mechanical trenching.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	3/22/2022	Vacant urban land

Threats to Resource: Public Utility Expansion
Site Conditions: No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing, Historic Map Projection
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
A total of 906 artifacts were recovered from site 44HR0219. The site assemblage as a whole can be dated to a period between the 1920s and 1970s. This included a wide variety of products pertaining to food, health, medicine, and toys, most of which appear to have been produced outside of the town of Bassett. These materials included: national and local soda bottles, milk bottles from Bassett, floor and shoe polish bottles, various forms of birth control, a baby rattle, Japanese porcelain, and a miniature bottle of Listerine.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
Only a sample of diagnostic material was collected from the machine-excavated trenches. Large quantities of bottles and plastic and glass refuse were left in situ.
Current Curation Repository: D+A
Permanent Curation Repository: To be determined by client
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: D+A
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44HR0219
Survey Report Repository: D+A
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: Excavation units and mechanical trenching resulted in the identification of intact twentieth century archaeological contexts associated with worker housing at the Bassett Manufacturing Company facility in Henry County, Virginia. Historical documents indicate that the Bassett Manufacturing Company first purchased land in the project area in 1921, and by 1928 had constructed a number of wood frame housing units for its factory workers. Sanborn Insurance maps and company records describe the housing as single-story four-room frame dwellings with open crawl spaces, no plumbing, and shared alleys.

Beneath a demolition layer and, in most cases, beneath flood deposited soils, intact cultural

features associated with privies in the back lots of the working housing were identified. The features were rectangular and oriented parallel to North River Road. Soils within the features were darker and contained cultural material, which was visible on the surface of the features. Some features exhibited a clay liner, while others were unlined. A total of five privy features were identified in the excavated trenches. One round feature with the same fill was also identified: the function of this feature is unclear.

Site 44HR0219 has a robust documentary record, intact archaeological contexts, and material culture that is both diagnostic and datable. Given the overall lack of comparative archaeological data for factory worker housing in Virginia, Site 44HR0219 has the potential to provide significant important and new information about the history of southern factory workers lives and choices during the early twentieth century. It is therefore D+A's opinion that Site 44HR0219 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations: D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 44HR0219
Staff Name: Jenny Bellville-Marrion
Event Date: 7/19/2021
Staff Comment 2021-0215

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 44HR0219
Staff Name: Jenny Bellville-Marrion
Event Date: 7/19/2021
Staff Comment DHR File No. 2021-0215

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2021-0215
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Dutton + Associates, LLC
Investigator: Hope Smith
Survey Date: 3/24/2021
Survey Description:

This survey was conducted in anticipation of development. Following a pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high potential sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water-saturated soils at the time of the survey. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	4/2/2021	Vacant lot

Threats to Resource: Public Utility Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing, Historic Map Projection
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of 200 artifacts were recovered during Phase I shovel testing. These materials were typical of an early-to-mid twentieth century domestic assemblage. Diagnostics included whiteware, wire nails, and pressed vessel glass. A large amount of mostly non-diagnostic vessel glass was also

recovered.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:	D+A
Permanent Curation Repository:	To be determined by client
Field Notes:	Yes
Field Notes Repository:	D+A
Photographic Media:	Digital
Survey Reports:	Yes

Survey Report Information:

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±2.9-Hectare(±7.18-Acre) Smith River Site #3 Project Area

Survey Report Repository:	D+A
DHR Library Reference Number:	HR-093
Significance Statement:	This site is the location of worker housing built for employees of the Basset furniture mill during the early-twentieth century. A total of 200 artifacts were recovered from the site, and except for a small amount of recent trash, all of this material was consistent with a pre-World War II working class domestic assemblage. The 1925 Sanborn map of the project area shows a circle of 14 houses in the site location. Aerial and map data indicate that the houses were demolished between 1977 and 1982. Artifact and stratigraphic data indicate that the yard space behind the 1925 buildings remains relatively intact. Based on this information, this site may hold the potential to provide important data about the material lives of factory workers in the first half of the twentieth century. However, Phase I-level shovel testing could not determine the integrity of the stratigraphy and artifact assemblage conclusively enough to make a determination of eligibility. Therefore, D+A recommends Phase II evaluation to assess the eligibility of this site for inclusion in the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Potentially Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:	D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

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