



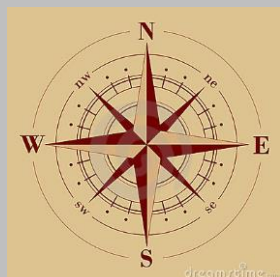
THE ASV

NEWSLETTER OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

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THE MISSION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA IS TO PROMOTE THE ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF VIRGINIA AND ADJACENT REGIONS.

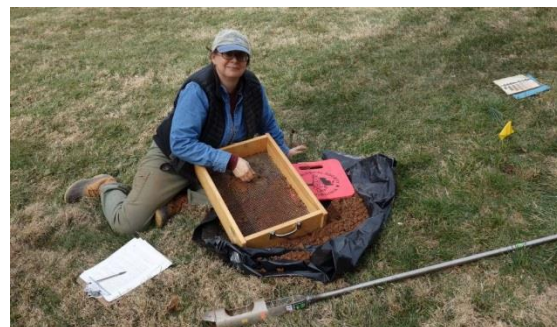


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PRESIDENT'S JOURNAL – CAROLE NASH

During the ASV's Annual Meeting (October 13-16), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will turn 50. Many of you are familiar with this law, whether or not you know it by name. A centerpiece of the ASV's Certification course on Archaeological Laws and Ethics, NHPA is the legislation that created the National Register of Historic Places, State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Section 106 Review Process – all of which are foundational to the practice of archaeology in the U.S. today. Because of NHPA, we have a National Register that includes 89,000 listings, almost 3,000 of them in Virginia.



How fitting that we will be in Williamsburg, where the Williamsburg Historic District, the College of William and Mary's Wren Building, Colonial National Historic Park, and Jamestown National Historic Site were among the first places listed on the newly-created National Register. In fact, on the day the law was signed, October 15, 1966, all resources previously identified as National Historic Landmarks were placed on the Register. In Virginia, these included homes associated with historic figures (Monticello, Mount Vernon, Montpelier, Sherwood Forest, Gunston Hall, Scotchtown, John Marshall House, Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, Adam Thoroughgood House, Westover, Greenway Court, Marlbourne, and Oak Hill). The Register listing also included a number of places associated with the Civil War: Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park and Cemetery, Fort Monroe, VMI Barracks, Lee Chapel, Arlington House, Petersburg National Memorial Park, Confederate White House, Appomattox Court House, Five Forks Battlefield, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Richmond National Battlefield Park, and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. A few additional, well-known locations made it on the National Register that day: Rising Sun Tavern, Gadsby's Tavern, the UVA Rotunda, St. John's Episcopal Church, Cape Henry Lighthouse, Christ Church, and Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

As a child growing up in Virginia in the 1960s, I can tell you that a number of these places were on the hit parade of elementary school field trips. And, as a child who started first grade the fall that NHPA was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson (and who went on a lot of field trips during the next few years), I can also tell you that it took a while before the preservation community realized the potential of the law to see to it that *all* our stories are told. There was no Mulberry Row interpretive program at Monticello when I went there in the 4th grade. The enslaved families, like their houses, were invisible. I don't recall seeing any Native American interpreters at Williamsburg when I was there in the 5th grade. In 1966, at least in Virginia, the narrative of a Colonial and Confederate past overshadowed the spirit of the new law. Only one Virginia site placed on the National Register in October 1966 reflected a different history: the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Franklin County. Born into slavery, the Hampton Institute graduate would become the first principal of Tuskegee Institute.

But it wasn't long before the law that cemented the standing of these places as *significant*, reinforcing their national prominence, created a viable legal framework for a more inclusive preservation program in the United States. NHPA is a living law that has been amended to respond to social values, scientific possibilities, and economic realities. Look at the 1966 list again, and this time, consider how archaeology has changed our understanding of these places, many of which were seats of powerful families who shaped Virginia politics and history -- but whose accomplishments were dependent on the enslaved residents living and working in their midst. Think about how much more we understand the context of the Civil War battles fought in Virginia because archaeology has allowed us insight into the daily lives of soldiers. Reflect on how the story of Jamestown has been transformed by an archaeology that makes real the colonists while giving voice to the Native people who interacted with them on an almost daily basis. If you scan the list of these early Virginia entries to the National Register, you'll find that many of the original nominations have been supplemented with information from archaeological research. If you look in the Archives at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, you'll see reports from a multitude of projects mandated by law that resulted in discoveries of sites that would have been lost to the bulldozer and that are as important as any listed in 1966. Some of these have shown up in the pages of the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

NHPA was drafted when the country was in a post-World War II building boom that threatened historic resources, and its purpose was well articulated, as seen in just a few of the framing statements:

The Congress finds and declares that –

- (1) the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage;*
- (2) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;*
- (3) historic properties significant to the Nation's heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;*
- (4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans....*

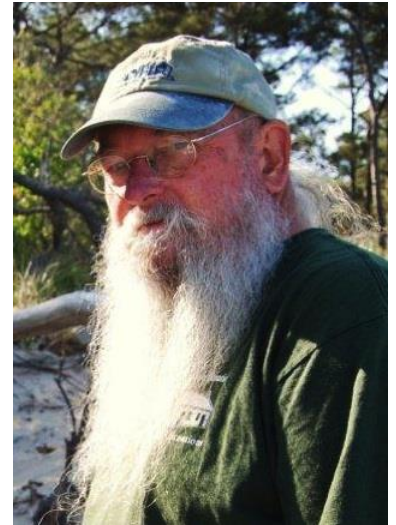
Sound familiar? Fifty years on, we are those future generations.

For more information about NHPA and its commemoration, go to <http://preservation50.org/>. ☀



FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST – Michael B. Barber

In early August, I had the opportunity to address the ASV members attending the DHR Lab Week for Certification organized by Dee DeRoche. My topic of the day was ‘Introduction to Ethnozoology and Ethnobotany.’ Having been involved with the analysis of animal bone since the mid-1970s, faunal analysis is well within my wheelhouse. I was familiar with NISPs, MNIs, biomass calculation, subsistence patterns, taphonomy, antlers on–antlers off, butchering tools, symbolic visual tools, anadromous fish runs, etc. I had that part nailed.



Ethnobotany, maybe not so much. Then I began reflecting on what progress had been made over the last couple of decades and it was impressive on many fronts, both methodological and analytical. One giant breakthrough in the field was the incorporation of flotation into the normal research design. Dry screening through ¼’ mesh gradually gave way to more wet-screening through window mesh and, finally, to flotation through fine enough mesh to catch almost microscopic tobacco seeds. The debate shifted to how much soil to float with some radicals, like myself, opting for 100% flotation of *in situ* fill. Curators screamed at the multiplying boxes to be housed but archaeologists applauded. Now we had all the plant material we might need for analysis.

Most of the ethnobotanical revolution in this region can be attributed to one person – Justine McKnight. An ethnobotanist by trade, she was not just happy with carrying out the analysis, she lectured the archaeological community on what we should be analyzing. If you want to know what is being burned in the fires, wood is great but if you want good radiocarbon dates, go to corn kernels, nuts, and seeds. Wood can lie around in the forest for years, nuts and seeds consumed (and sometimes burned) in a season. Don’t get erroneous results from the ‘old wood syndrome.’ Coupling the solid dates with the seeds, nuts, fibers, and other plant remains and a broader subsistence pattern comes to light.

Archaeologists also went to more accurate AMS dating. It cost more but reduced uncertainties from 100s of years to 40 to 50 in most cases. Occupation dates tightened and more could then be teased from the material culture. There also appeared the capability of analyzing starch residues to isolate plants not burned. Phytolith analysis is now extremely productive with the microscopic silicas unique to specific plants identified, thus expanding the ability to glean more data. The plant revolution is upon us and, using a multi-disciplinary approach, can now better understand subsistence, seasonality, and settlement patterns of the past.

In retrospect, the lecture was good for me as it brought into focus just how far we have come in understanding the past through dead plants. And I hope it was good for the Certification attendees who had to sit through it.



Directly dated maize copule fragment from Arrington site (44WG0027), calibrated median probability AD 1021. From: Emerging Patterns in Chesapeake Archeobotany: The Virginia Archeobotanical Data Base Project, by Martin Gallivan and Justine McKnight. Presentation at 2008 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

NEWS FROM THE ASV HEADQUARTERS – Kittiewan's Planting Beds, Submitted by Marcia Atkins

It all began with new raised beds and a trip thru Walmart's plant section in early spring. Who would believe that Walmart was inspiration for plants grown in colonial spring gardens and 21st century gardens. There was cabbage, cauliflower, and varieties of broccoli as well as collards and artichokes, to be followed later in the year by onions, turnips various greens, kale, mustard, and spinach.

The original four raised herb beds were accidentally destroyed when machinery hit their wooden sides. New plant beds are 12 inches high to prevent roots from penetrating or disturbing the archeological deposits at Kittiewan. Plus, their size of 8 x 12 feet is more conducive to sampling other plants than just herbs.



The current two raised beds at Kittiewan are representative of the 18th, 19th, and 20th century foods, herbs, and crops in the long history of Kittiewan. No one can e certain which plants were grown here, but we can learn from historical documents, letters, dairies, and artifacts to provide a sample. Early cook books also became a resource for medicinal and culinary herbs, drinks, teas, and flavorings. For example, some plants were widely popular for their medicinal properties but also had culinary and decorative aspects also. Plants chosen as representative are as follows:

Feverfew prevents migraine headaches, reduces a fever, has attractive flowers.

Chamomile reduces inflammation, muscle spasms, insomnia, has attractive flowers.

Borage used as salad greens, blue flowers also used in salads, has medicinal uses.

Soapwort makes soap suds, abundant pink flowers, shampoo.

Pennyroyal used as insect repellent, abortifacient, bed straw, attractive ground cover, aromatic.

Oregano has culinary and medicinal uses; current research indicates oergano may slow or prevent the progression of cancer.



Pineapple Mint, Apple Mint, and Peppermint have culinary uses, flavorings in jellies, medicinal uses, and aromatic.

Dill has culinary and medical aspects, relieves hiccups, is highly aromatic.

Thyme has culinary and medicinal use in treating diarrhea.

Rosemary used culinary flavoring had has ornamental uses.

Sage has culinary and medical uses, aromatic.

Lavender used as culinary flavoring, insect repellent, fragrance.

Basil has culinary uses, flavoring, aroma, and medical uses.

Tarragon a native American plant having culinary and medical uses.

Beebalm flowers attract hummingbirds and bees, used for fragrance.

Parsley used as a leafy green vegetable, culinary decorative accent, has medical uses.

Artichokes have culinary uses, interesting foliage.

Egyptian Walking Onions have culinary uses in all seasons, interesting growth (grows bulbs on stem top which eventually weights down to grow new plants in soil).

Tobacco – *Yellow Pryor* and *Virginia 116* are two varieties grown in eastern Virginia in 18th century.

Okra has edible fruits, large hibiscus-like flowers, favored by rabbits.



And, strategies to control and defeat insects and diseases were to cover cabbages and cauliflower with cheese cloth, sprinkling with lime, cleaning up vegetative debris, sprinkling with hot pepper. Effective? Somewhat. Check out the cabbage!





ASV Annual Meeting Mail-In Registration
Join us in Williamsburg, October 13-16, 2016!
Deadline for pre-registration, hotel rooms, banquet tickets,
bus tickets, and boxed lunches: September 30, 2016

The 2016 ASV Annual Meeting will be held at the Colonial Plaza of Williamsburg (3032 Richmond Road, Williamsburg). To contact the hotel, call 757-565-2600. There is no code to book rooms, but you need to mention "ASV Annual Meeting" to get the conference rate of \$79/night (**\$89.69 with taxes**). Breakfast is not included. Tickets for the Annual Banquet, which will be held on Saturday, October 15, are **\$35** each.

****This year, the Annual Meeting begins on Thursday, October 13 at 3 p.m. with a behind-the-scenes tour of the Jamestown Rediscovery Project, led by Dr. William Kelso. The Park Service and Preservation Virginia have waived the \$19.00 admission fees for ASV members. Since the site is only nine miles from Williamsburg, participants are asked to drive directly to Jamestown Island. **Please email the Middle Peninsula Chapter at mpcasv@gmail.com if you plan to attend so we can estimate group size.** Go to the ASV web page (<http://www.archeologyva.org/News/NewsAM.html>) for additional details, including directions.**

****A Saturday afternoon field trip to Werowocomoco (the seat of Chief Powhatan and the political center of the Powhatan chiefdom), Fairfield, and Rosewell will depart the hotel at noon. 50 seats are available on a first-come, first-served basis. The bus cost is \$10.00/person. Boxed lunches are available for an additional \$12; you may place your order below.**

****The ASV is offering sponsorships of \$75 each for students (undergraduate or graduate) who present papers at the meeting. This fee covers the cost of registration and banquet. We hope that you will consider sponsoring a student.**

**** Registration (please complete):**

Conference Attendee (\$40/each) Enter Number _____ Total Amount _____
 Chapter or Organizational Affiliation _____
 Name to Appear on Badge _____

Banquet Tickets (\$35/each) Enter Number _____ Total Amount _____
 Saturday Field Trip Bus Ticket (\$10/each) Enter Number _____ Total Amount _____
 Boxed Lunch (\$12/each) Enter Number _____ Total Amount _____
 Include number wanted by each choice: _____ Chicken Wrap _____ Tuna Wrap _____ Club Sandwich
 Student Sponsorship (\$75/each) Enter Number _____ Total Amount _____
 Grand Total _____

Make check payable to: Archeological Society of Virginia and mail with this form to:
Carl Fischer, ASV Treasurer, 1685 Sweet Hall Road, West Point, Virginia 23181

ASV NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The ASV's Nominating Committee consisting of Elizabeth Moore, Chair, Diane Schug-O'Neill and Wayne Edwards present the following for election at the 2016 Annual Meeting:

Current Officers be elected for a second term , including

Carole Nash, President
Forrest Morgan, Vice President
Stephanie Jacobe, Secretary
Carl R. Fischer, Treasurer

Elected Directors Term 2017-2019

Martha Williams
Anna Hayden

ASV'S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 2017 - Submitted by Carl Fischer

<u>Income</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Member Dues	\$ 8,500
Subscriber Dues	\$ 1,700
Publications and Merchandise	\$ 1,000
Certification	\$ 440
Donations	\$ 750
Board Lunch	\$ 250
 Total Income	 \$12,640
 <u>Expense</u>	
QB, Newsletter, Postage	\$ 9,400
Telephone	\$ 450
Tax Return Completion	\$ 470
Web Fee	\$ 600
Post Office Box	\$ 82
Dues to other Organizations	\$ 300
State Fee to Raise Funds	\$ 30
Insurance	\$ 700
Bonding Charge	\$ 170
Certification Expense	\$ 100
Board Lunch	\$ 250
 Total Expense	 \$12,552
 Excess of Income/Expense	 \$ 88



JULY 2016 BOARD MEETING HIGHLIGHTS – Stephanie Jacobs, Secretary

The ASV's Board of Directors met on Saturday July 9, 2016 at the Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville. The board received an update on the plans for the annual meeting in Williamsburg planned for the weekend of October 14-16, 2016. An array of activities are planned including field trips to both Jamestown and Werowocomoco. Be sure to register for the annual meeting ASAP. You can register by mail or online at the ASV website.

The Nominating Committee reported to the board that it has found candidates for all open positions. Be sure to look over the slate of candidates in the newsletter or online before the annual meeting.

The board also heard an update on the new CAP or Chapter Assistance Program. An application process has been established but so far only one chapter has applied for and received funds. Talk to your chapter president about possible activities and submit an application.

The board also renewed its annual support for The Archaeology Channel. The Archaeology Channel is a streaming media website brought to you by Archaeological Legacy Institute, a nonprofit organization devoted to nurturing and bringing attention to the human cultural heritage. The Archaeology Channel has been hosting ASV videos for the last year and the board was happy to continue to support this worthwhile endeavor.

The board also heard an update about one of COVA's initiatives The Virginia Archaeology Trust. VAT will use crowd-sourcing to connect projects with donors who are inspired by Virginia's heritage. They are in the process of hosting a logo contest. Check out the COVA website for details on how to enter.

Finally, the board also fulfilled our annual requirement to have the Kittiewan Trust agreement read aloud. It was a requirement of Mr. Cropper's will that the Trust Agreement be read once a year to the board and such reading recorded in the minutes.

The next board meeting will be held Sunday, October 16, 2016 at the end of the Annual Meeting in Williamsburg. All members are always welcome to attend. ☀

NORTHERN VIRGINIA CHAPTER UPDATE – Submitted by Diane Schug-O'Neill

The Northern Virginia Chapter is proud to announce member CD Cox celebrated his 100th birthday in August!

CD grew up collecting prehistoric artifacts in his native Ohio. In the mid-1980s he began to volunteer at the Taft Site in Fairfax County, with Mike Johnson. Through the years he has traveled to many archaeological conferences across the United States. He has also volunteered at sites ranging from Texas (Gault site) to Minnesota (Misiano site) to Virginia (Cactus Hill) to South Carolina (Topper site). CD is also an avid flint knapper - now, he is officially: Older than Chert! ☀



NANSEMOND CHAPTER UPDATE – Text and Photo Submitted by Bert Wendell, Jr.

The ASV's Nansemond Chapter members and their guest visited The Isle of Wight County Museum in Smithfield on June 18, 2016. The museum, which was founded in 1976 by a group of volunteers dedicated to the preservation of county history, is located at 103 Main Street in the historical district of Smithfield. In its collection of artifacts and displays are "The World's Oldest Ham", cured in 1902 by P.D. Gwaltney, Jr. & Co., Inc., and the "The Oldest Peanut" dated to 1890.



Prior to the tour of the museum, Tracy Niekirk, curator, gave a brief talk on the scope of the museum's exhibits which includes the county's "First Residents": Warraskoyack, Nansemond and Nottoway Indian Tribes. Other displays show the wildlife, natural resources, agricultural, meat packing, and a merchant's country store. Niekirk stated, during her presentation, "that archaeology has played a very important role in documenting the county's history".

After the museum tour, the Nansemond Chapter members and guests lunched at the Smithfield Station Restaurant located along the Pagan River. Later, individual groups walked along Main Street and shopped at several quant antique shops and other businesses. ☀



Tracy Niekirk (left), curator of the Isle of Wight County Museum, talking to ASV Nansemond Chapter members and guests.



ASV Nansemond Chapter members and their guests prior to touring the Isle of Wight County Museum in Smithfield. In the photo (left to right) are: Elizabeth Mackall, Willard Mackall, Randy Turner, Elise Balcom, Bob Balcom, Mary Edwards, Wayne Edwards, Pam Darden, Teresa Preston, Bill Ferry, Sandy Wendell, Preston Cross, Pat Tincher, Barbara Saunders, David Saunders, Kim Holmes and Kerry Holmes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ATE AT DR. RICKMAN'S ! – Submitted by Marcia Atkins

Jefferson Garden Book for the years 1766 through 1824 displays his interest in all plants. In the year 1771 Jefferson notes: “May 15. Eat strawberries at Doct’ Rickman’s.”

This was after he had spent the preceding days at Barclay (Berkley) eating peas at the Harrisons. By Jefferson’s own calculations in 1767 that “15 strawberries often fill one half- pint” strawberries even a cupful would have required a significant and extensive strawberry bed. My speculation is that Doctor Rickman was known locally for his strawberries. Well at least it was known by the Harrisons.



Dr. Rickman was a resident at Kittiewan in the latter part of the 18th century, but unfortunately Jefferson’s notes do not indicate if his visit to Dr. Rickman was before or after he moved to Kittiewan. ☀

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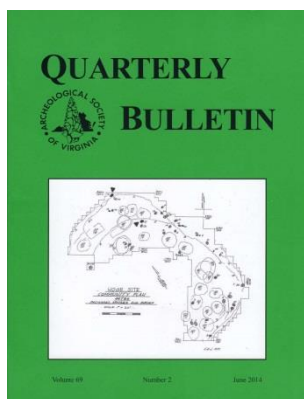
<http://archeologyva.org>

UPCOMING EVENTS

September 24	Northern Virginia Chapter 50 th Anniversary Celebration to be held at Gunston Hall.
October 8	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting, Tour of Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, MD.
October 14-16	ASV's 46 th Annual Meeting, Williamsburg.
November 9	Northern Virginia Chapter Meeting, Presentation by Jon Vrana on "Hard Times" in Civil War Prisons.
November 12	Kittiewan Open House, Charles City County.
December 10	Kittiewan Open House, Charles City County.

If you would like your ASV chapter meetings publicized in the newsletter, please forward to the newsletter editor the chapter meeting dates along with the names of guest speakers and topics they will be discussing.

For ASV chapter meetings and presentations noted above, check the ASV website for additional information on location, time, and local contacts – <http://archeologyva.org>.



ASV QUARTERLY BULLETIN AVAILABLE DIGITALLY – The ASV's Quarterly Bulletin is now available digitally. If you would prefer to receive it as a PDF instead of a paper copy, contact Patrick O'Neill at patrickloneill@verizon.net. This follows the ASV's newsletter which has been offered digitally for several years now.



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