



THE ASV

NEWSLETTER OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1940

OCTOBER 2020 • NUMBER 238

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 – FORREST MORGAN

THE ANNUAL MEETING THAT NEVER WAS

Back in March, I made the decision with the support of the Board to cancel all in-person meetings for the rest of the year, which included The Annual Meeting. We then began developing alternatives to permit us to carry on business in a nontraditional way. The first event was the Summer Board meeting which was held by Zoom. It worked very well, was well structured and relatively short compared to the usual Board meetings. It was generally well-received by the participants as we explored a new technology to conduct ASV business.



The next problem was how to deal with the "papers" and posters which are normally presented at the Annual Meeting. It was decided that we would encourage the submission of "papers" by electronic means, either a PowerPoint with narration or a video presentation of the subject. These will be made available online so that they can be viewed by the membership. In addition, we will have several online sessions, via Zoom, in October in which the papers are presented and the speaker will respond to questions about their work. This is actually an enhancement in the sense that the membership will be able to view each of the papers at their leisure rather than having to deal with two or more tracks and conflicting time periods and having to choose which papers they want to see. With the zoom presentation of the papers, we will also, for the first time, be able to interact with the presenter.

At the suggestion of Patrick O'Neil, the Chair of the Awards Committee, the various awards will be presented to the recipients by mail and they will be asked to take a photograph of the award with themselves which in turn will be posted on the ASV website and other appropriate places.

According to the Chair of the Administrative Committee, Carl Fisher, there is no need for an in-person meeting to conduct Society business as normally would occur at the Annual Meeting. The amendments to the bylaws and the nominations for the board and various offices together with the actual election are being held by mail and email.

I have arranged for the Winter Board meeting to be held at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville in January 2021, as it was this year. ("Thomas Jefferson" was "in" at Monticello and stopped by to say hello to the Board Members while we were in session.) Whether we will actually meet there in January is up to the next President.

Carl has signed an agreement with Fort McGruder Inn to have our Annual Meeting in Williamsburg in 2021. This is the same facility we planned to have this year's, as it turned out, nonexistent Annual Meeting. We received the same rates and arrangements as we had this year and even received credit for the deposits we had placed this year to be applied to next year. David Givens, the new Chief Archaeologist at Jamestowne Rediscovery, has invited the ASV attendees at our Annual Meeting next year to visit Jamestown and receive special presentations from their archaeologists about their current projects.

I am optimistic that we will not only survive this year in good health but also, with the new initiatives that will come out of the new strategic plan, which is now being completed, we will be well-positioned to advance the mission of the ASV in subsequent years. ☀

AN UPDATE FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEE –Stephanie Jacobs

We are in full swing for the planning of the first virtual ASV Annual Meeting! As you saw in our Call for Papers and Posters our plan is to post presentations and posters on the ASV website and showcase a series of them each week. We are also working to have online session for those who wish to participate. We have chosen four time slots to host the sessions on Saturday October 17th and 24th. The morning session each day will run from 10 am to 12 pm and the afternoon session from 2 pm to 4 pm.

Each session will be held in Zoom. Zoom does have a call in feature for those to whom a video chat may not be available. We will show the presentation or poster during the session and take questions in the chat box. Each session will be moderated so that questions put into the chat box are asked of each presenter by the moderator.

As the session attendees you will have the opportunity to view the presentations and/or posters on the ASV website during the week prior to the session. You can also submit questions via email or wait and put them in the chat box during the session. Once we finalize the time each session will be held with the presenters we will email each member an online registration form, which will allow you to register for the each sessions that you wish to attend. The form will also be posted on the website. Once you register, the Friday before the sessions, you will be sent via email the login and call information for each session. Look for more information in the coming days and weeks. ☀

FROM THE DESK OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST – Elizabeth A. Moore

Greetings everyone. When last I wrote, I had high hopes that I would be able to see some of you in the field and lab by now. Alas, that has not turned out to be the case; instead, many of us are still teleworking and quarantining. With the effects of COVID-19 on the state budget being a little clearer, DHR has had some good and some not-so-good news. As of this writing, the Underwater Archaeology Program remains unfunded. In

good news however, the Secretary of Natural Resources has approved support for the Threatened Sites Program.

DHR's Threatened Sites Program provides financial support for the mitigation of damage to important archaeological sites and collections in Virginia and the gathering and interpretation of data that offer a more comprehensive and diverse picture of Virginia's long history. Each year, hundreds of sites are damaged by construction, erosion, groundwater flooding, and looting. Archaeological collections recovered from excavations have not always been stored and managed in a way that retains important information. The loss of tags, labels, and associated documents means that data is lost to insects, rodents, and water for some collections that have been critical in our understanding of the past.



Each year, archaeological professionals submit proposals to DHR for funding from the Threatened Sites Program. We receive more proposals than we can fund and a review committee consisting of DHR archaeology staff and representatives from ASV and COVA reviews, scores, ranks all proposals and selects those to be funded. Threatened Sites grants tend to be small; professional archaeologists often donate some or all of their time to these projects, using the grants to hire students or purchase supplies and equipment. These projects also often draw heavily on volunteer support, especially from ASV members. Many of them have provided certification field and lab hours and some have provided important and unique training opportunities.

Projects funded for this year are:

Shipwreck Tagging Archaeological Management Program (STAMP) Virginia Rollout: Shipwreck remains along Virginia's coast are under constant threat from natural and cultural forces. More frequent and often more intense tropical storms and other weather systems, combined with rising sea levels, threaten to erode historic vessels and other cultural sites embedded in shorelines or offshore sediments. This project will initiate a program to track and collect data from these resources that can be used to monitor these wrecks as they are moved by storm events. The STAMP program is currently operated by the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the University of West Florida. They maintain a web-based database of wrecks, train volunteers, and provide toolkits for these citizen scientists to attach QR-coded tags to wrecks. These QR codes can be scanned by any beachgoer with a smartphone, providing ongoing location information for each wreck as they are moved by storm activity. Recognizing that wrecks and disarticulated pieces do not recognize state boundaries, Florida is partnering with other East Coast states in a unified data system that can be shared by all states. These grant funds will be used to create 200 tags and associated attachment hardware, provide training to members of the ASV, hold interest meetings and training session for other members of the public, tag known wrecks, enter data into the shared database, and submit a report to DHR. (Sprintsail, Inc., project led by John Broadwater and Brendan Burke)

Clay Hill Tract Mitigation: Clay Hill, located in Amelia County, contains the archaeological and architectural remains of an 18th century plantation. The property contains at least two historic burial grounds, including a large enslaved worker cemetery. Clay Hill was established by the Tabb family during the 1740s. By the 1760s, Clay Hill plantation encompassed several thousand acres and included one of the largest brick manor houses in Virginia. In 1775, John Tabb participated in the Virginia Convention of 1776 and, like his father, became a member of the House of Burgess. The main dwelling burned in the 1880s and no images or drawings are known to exist. One of Clay Hill's most accomplished individuals was Rosa L. Dixon Bowser,

the first black teacher in Richmond, Virginia and the founder of the Virginia Teacher's Reading Circle which ultimately became the Virginia State Teachers Association. Ms. Bowser was born to enslaved parents at Clay Hill in 1855. This project will: delineate the historic cemeteries for protection; document as best as possible the identities of individuals believed to remain in the cemeteries; document the threatened architectural remains; use LIDAR analysis to identify historic roads, paths, ponds, fields, ice houses, and other features; ground-truth feature locations with field pedestrian survey; prepare a final report of all activities and findings for submittal to DHR; work with the Wildlife Foundation of Virginia to support their mission of property use while mitigating damage to historic resources; and host a public event to present findings (dependent on CDC guidelines and COVID-19 status). (DATA Investigations, LLC)

44HR0144: 44HR0144 is located on a prominent floodplain of the Smith River in Henry County. Previous testing at the site identified a Native American occupation with a high concentration of material dating to ca. 3,000 BC. The site, located near the Saura-Saponi Trail, a key trading path in region that was part of a network of Native American trails that stretched along the eastern seaboard of the United States. This trail was likely in use by 3,000 B.C. and 18th-century maps indicate it forded the Smith River directly in front of this site. This site is imminently threatened with complete destruction by the development of an RV park and campground, a privately funded project on private property. The property owner has agreed to allow excavations at the site but will not alter their development plans. This grant will fund excavations at the site, artifact analysis and curation, AMS dating, and reporting to DHR. VMNH will be contributing salaries for the project directors, lab space, access to equipment, and will curate the collection. (VMNH, Dr. Hayden Bassett and Ms. Maddie Gunter Bassett)

Boathouse Pond (44NB0110 and 44NB0111): These two sites in Northumberland County were first identified in 1976-1978 and represent Native American occupation from 500 BC to the 17th century historic polity of the Sekakawon. Parts of these sites have been lost to erosion and inundation threatens remaining portions. This grant will: support archeological testing to determine the extent of the Sekakawon village and boundaries of associated Native American activity areas; will produce a catalog of the artifacts, paper records, and photographs; will produce a completed geodatabase of the survey; and will produce a report which details results and making recommendations for preserving the sites or mitigating the effects of sea-level rise. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, led by Dr. Barbara Heath)

The Betty Veatch Legacy Collection from the Potomac Creek Estuary in Virginia: Ms. Betty Veatch was one of the earlier women archaeologists in the Potomac Valley region. She conducted archaeological survey throughout the Potomac Creek estuary in the 1970s and 1980s, identifying dozens of Native American sites. Many of these sites have subsequently been lost to erosion or development. The Betty Veatch collection of artifacts, journals, notes, and photographs sat untouched since her fieldwork until recently when it was discovered by Ms. Erin Cagney who subsequently used some of the data from this collection for her MA thesis at The American University. Ms. Cagney has been rehousing and cataloging the collection to make it stable and accessible for researchers. Examination of the journals and maps has resulted in the relocating of 34 sites. This grant will: provide for the entry of site data in VCRIS (DHR's data management program), acquiring site numbers for each of the sites; labeling the collections with these site numbers; transcribing the journals and notes; ground-truthing site locations in the field; and digitizing records and photographic slides. ASV members, particularly those in the Northern Virginia Chapter have contributed significant support for this project in recent years. (Ms. Erin Cagney)

Most of the projects funded this year have also identified volunteer opportunities, depending on the ability of project participants to comply with COVID-19 safety requirements. If anyone is interested in participating in these projects but doesn't know how to contact the project manager feel free to contact me at elizabeth.moore@dhr.virginia.gov and I can put you in touch with the appropriate person. Stay safe everyone and I hope to see many of you, even if only virtually, at the annual meetings in October. ☀

THE KITTIEWAN BRIEF – Martha Williams

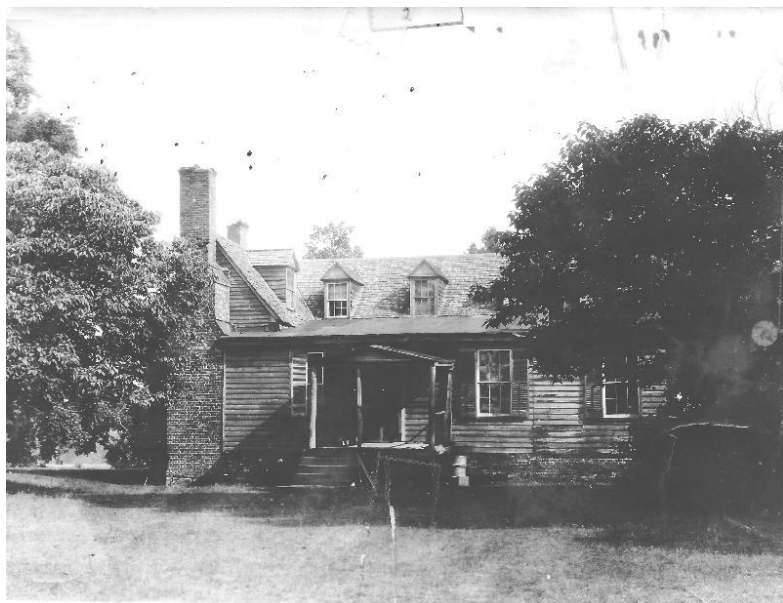
The extreme heat and humidity have made for tough working conditions in Charles City County this summer. And Governor Ralph Northam's COVID-19 advisories have all but stopped unscheduled visits by tourists and regularly scheduled open houses. Yet despite all of these difficulties, a few intrepid souls have carried on. (Remember the old adage about "mad dogs and Englishmen" in the noonday sun?).

First, a tip of ASV's hat is due to the dedicated volunteers who have helped the committee carry on at Kittiewan. (My apologies in advance to anyone whose name I've omitted). The Hunt Club's July work day was almost entirely devoted to clearing away the fallen tree that blocked access to the Wade-Colburn house—and some other Hunt Club members returned later to do a bit of mowing as well. Two volunteers, both of whom have archaeological experience, participated in the latest archaeological initiative at the Manor House (more about that later). Emily Leon-Salons is a student of Dr. Bernard Means up at VCU, while Arianna DiMucci regularly runs the Cape Henry Lighthouse for Preservation Virginia. And a particular thank-you goes to Linda and Bill Broome and Rob Timmons, who collectively have taken over the not-inconsiderable task of keeping the lawns mowed each week. Oh, I almost forgot! Jesse Rolston has frequently come along to help his father, committee member Myron Rolston, with various chores around the place.

Now about that archaeological project. First, the research question. For many years, we've wondered about what the original entrances or porches at the Manor House might have looked like. We got a hint back in 2016 when some of us buried underground outlets for the drainpipes off the house; at that time, we noted that one pier on the front porch had been repaired or replaced. But the foundations of the original porch entrances were hidden beneath the existing 19th - 20th century porches. Completion of the foundation repair work, removal of the scaffolding around the north chimney, and plans to replace porch decking provided the perfect excuse to examine areas that up to now were obscured.



Excavation of Unit 1 under the back porch of the Manor House revealed evidence of posts that would have supported an earlier, narrower, porch structure (orientation west).



This 1931 photograph from the Cropper archives depicts the rear of the Selden addition with a smaller, narrower, back porch and shutters on the back window.

At the end of July, committee members Myron Rolston, Nancy Rubin, Bob Wharton, and Martha Williams laid out two 5 x 5 ft units beneath the rear porch. Removing lots of loose dirt (containing such exciting "artifacts" as broken brick and cinder block) exposed (more or less) solid strata. The initial two strata in Unit 1 yielded a mixed bag of mostly 20th century artifacts: many corroded wire and cut nails, window glass, bits of sheet metal, container glass shards, a modern metal coupling, and what appeared to be part of the interior works of a clock. The few ceramics included modern whiteware, creamware, and glazed coarse red

earthenware—all mixed with more recent materials. A few crumbs of mortar were all that was recovered from the underlying subsoil, which was tested by a 1 ft x 1 ft “director’s window.”

More importantly, removing the upper strata from Unit 1 also exposed three features: a shallow rubble-filled trench along the wall of the Selden addition (created during the foundation repair work), and two shallow 9.5 inch square postholes, arranged in perfect north–south alignment. These features, and a similarly aligned posthole found at the interface between Strats 2 and 3, suggest the footings for an earlier, somewhat smaller porch. Digging into the archives, Myron Rolston found several photographs in the Cropper photograph collection, one of which (1931 photo) shows an earlier porch that was narrow enough to permit the insertion of shutters on the rear windows of the Selden addition.



What a difference a session of trimming and weeding makes at the Visitors’ Center!

trimming of the shrubs in front of the Visitors’ Center. Check out the VC’s improved appearance in the accompanying photo. ☀

Going forward, the committee and volunteers plan to complete the second unit beneath the back porch, and then conduct similar excavations beneath the main (front) porch.

Finally, lest you think that “fun” activities like archaeology are the only things that occupy the Committee’s time, consider that Myron Rolston has now become expert at getting that second-hand farm truck to operate; Nancy Rubin deals regularly with the administrative headaches that come with running a 720-acre property; Tom Dundon manages carpentry repairs; Bob Wharton routinely fills in the potholes in the entrance drive and removes smaller brush and debris; Joey Moldenhauer seems to be the only one who can operate the manual lawnmower; and yours truly manages—slowly, and with more than a little help from Ms. Rubin—to do some weeding around and

JACK HAS PASSED – Submitted by Joey Moldenhauer

Where to begin with such a mysterious and energetic character? Wm. Jack Hranicky passed away on August 4, 2020 at a Northern Virginia hospital after a short illness. In the archeology of the mind, we will be analyzing this man for decades. He leaves behind his wife of over 50 years, Julie, and their own army of cats. Jack was born on November 6, 1941 and came out of the small east Texas town of Wallis (pop. 1500) just west of Houston. His great-grandparents came from Lithuania in the 1800s. After high school, Jack moved north to attend Oklahoma University (OU) where he obtained a Master’s Degree in Communications. At OU, where one of the nation’s first programs in aerial geophysical survey was established with the help of my father-in-law, Howard Hively, Jack learned geospatial and mapping techniques which he used when he joined the US Army. Stationed at



Jack Hranicky. Photo courtesy of Bert Wendell, Jr.

Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, Virginia, Jack worked with the Army Map Service which became the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency in 2003. His group was instrumental in providing interpretations and data in the 1962 US/Cuban missile crisis. Jack used his communications degree to later set up and operate one of the first archeological computer bulletin board networks in the country known as ASVnet. Jack was one of the first to use electronic computer processing for the Department of Defense and would occasionally drop out of sight on top secret assignments. After Jack left the Army, he had obtained enough knowledge to privately contract and consult with the military or the highest bidder to make a living. And somewhere along the way he ran into his Army buddy and archeological mentor, Col. Howard MacCord, Sr.

Howard encouraged Jack to join the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) which he did on 6/1/66 (a prophetic date?), eventually becoming a life member. Now, everybody in the ASV knows who you're talking about when you say Jack. Anybody on the East Coast who is involved in archeology knows his name because he also became heavily involved in the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) for which he later served as president. The first paper he presented at an ESAF annual meeting was in 1974 called "Pleistocene Man in the Americas". Jack's knowledge of archeology grew as he read and took graduate courses in Anthropology at American and George Washington Universities. Later he would obtain another degree from Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) working with archeologist Dan Mouer, doing the 1986 ASV field school with him. Through the years Jack used his archeological knowledge to teach courses at Northern Virginia Community College and the St. John's College High School. He was definitely a "Jack of all trades" for the ASV, having held almost every office and function at one time except secretary/treasurer. Jack was president of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the ASV several times, the last time being in 2013. He served as chairman of the Alexandria Archeology Commission, his hometown. Jack received the ASV's Amateur Archeologist of the Year Award in 1989 even though he was a charter member of the Council of Virginia Archeologists (COVA) and on the Registry for Professional Archeologist (RPA). He is listed on Wikipedia as an archeologist.

As the ASV president in 1985/86, Jack started a number of new programs and traditions. He started the first formal summer ASV field schools by partnering with others like Alain Outlaw, Director of the Virginia DHR at Governors Land; Dan Mouer of VCU; and the Forest Service in Craig County. He helped lay the foundation for the ASV Certification program and was its committee chair in 1990 and worked with archeologist Mike Johnson in Fairfax County to set up the best extant ASV certification program of any county in Virginia. He produced the ASV Directory handbook which became the hard copy data source for all people and organizations doing archeology in Virginia and surrounding states. He helped develop the ASV bylaws and its related policies and procedures by virtue of being adept at Robert's Rules of Order and parliamentary procedure. One of these policies was to equally alternate between professional and amateur ASV presidents that we seem to have gotten away from. Jack served for years as the ASV QB Editor and as the ASV Annual Meeting program director in the eighties and nineties. Jack was on the ASV board for over 30 years and never missed an annual meeting and would religiously give a program (usually Sunday morning). This being after he and his colleague, Floyd Painter, would hold their traditional Saturday night "ASV Philosophical Session" that sometimes went into the early hours of the morning.

With Howard MacCord's diminishing role in Virginia's field archeology, Jack began to team up not only in ASV field school projects, but also with people like Floyd Painter who was somewhat of an "outsider" archeologist and a real character in his own right. Jack helped Floyd and Rodney Peck establish their own publication called the "Chesopeian" in which they could publish their own archeology articles with Jack being associate editor. Together, Jack and Floyd produced a projectile point typology chart for Virginia. Jack became close friends and an associate of Dr. Ted Reinhart of the College of William and Mary. Jack started the ASV's Virginia Rockart Survey and scoured the mountains of Virginia with his new survey partner Dale Collins of Pembroke, Virginia. As a follow up to some of Howard MacCord's survey of the pictographs on

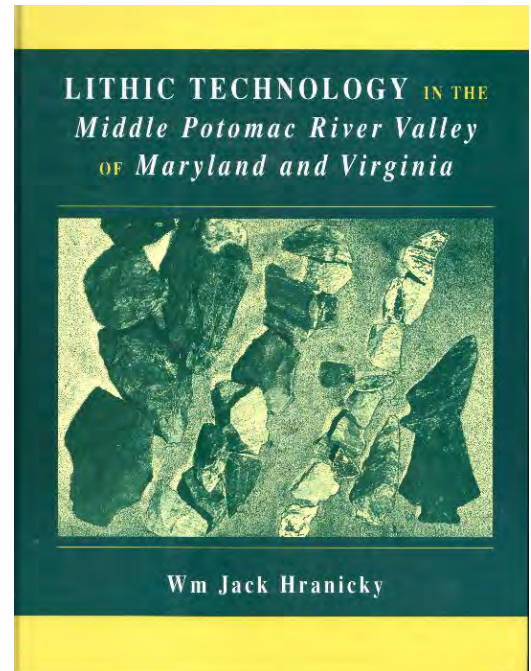
Paint Lick Mountain in Tazewell County, Jack once asked me to get permission from the land (whole mountain) owner, coal baron Smiley Ratliff, for a new “high tech” survey. I don't know exactly what previously happened, but Mr. Ratliff told me we could come, but “don't show up with that Howard MacCord or he would have his guards waiting for us with AK-47's”. We survived the mountain hike alive without Howard, and on our return trip in 2000, we were transported to the base of the mountain on hay wagon rides provided by Smiley's people.

I don't know if it was the call of the wild or what, but after more than fifty years in archeology, Jack became more and more of a lone wolf in his contract work and his archeological research that focused on East Coast prehistoric stone tools and the Paleo period. Jack never saw a projectile point he didn't like, and loved Clovis points. After Ben McCary's passing, Jack ran the McCary fluted point survey for years before it was turned over to Mike Johnson. Jack later claimed that he owned the McCary Survey! He initially did most of his publications through the ASV, and again mostly on stone tools, but his early 1982 ASV-Special Publication (SP) #10 called “History, Objectives, and Goals of the Archeology Society” became the guidebook for the ASV as well as other archeological societies across the country. His early ASV- SP #17, “A Guide to the Identification of Virginia Projectile Points” probably made more money for the ASV than any other publication. It became, and still is, a major typology reference for professionals and amateurs. But it was not all about points. He published ASV-SP #20 on “Using USGS Topographic Maps” which taught ASV

members the basics of mapping and recording sites. His 1995 ASV SP #31 “Clovis Technology in Virginia,” may well have been the publication he took the most pride in. However, through time, Jack's publications became larger and larger with more photos, data, charts, diagrams, theories and descriptions of points. As a result, cost went up and the ASV Publication Committee became more reluctant to publish his books.

As he got more into Rockart and possible astronomical observatory sites, it got worse. But Jack was unflappable and could not be denied or insulted. He just gave his typical soft smile and went off and published through his own Virginia Academic Press. He even started his own magazine called “Popular Archeology” which was printed out of Christiansburg, Virginia. As the ASV became more professionally-oriented, Jack's publications and excavations came under more and more scrutiny. His early excavations at such sites as Tanner, Fisher, and Fout evolved into more questionable sites related to the proposed Pleistocene era, Pre-Clovis sites and astronomical observatories like his claims for the Spout Run Site in Clarke County, Virginia. Jack's interest in projectile point collections and collectors, relic shows, rock glyphs and Native American monumental structures also did not sit well with the professional community that tended to isolate him and his colleagues further. However, in the end, Jack published over 200 hundred scholarly papers, 32 books, including a two-volume, 800 page survey of the material culture of Virginia.

Jack was not deterred even by a mild stroke which he suffered several years ago. Instead, he fought back and quickly recovered with only a slight limp. He continued to travel extensively up and down the East Coast to archeological meetings and relic shows, all the time photographing anybody's projectile points. As a ham radio operator you could always recognize Jack's car at meetings, loaded down with four or more long antennas and a seat full of electronics, looking more like a spaceship that had landed. He believed in working with all types of artifact collectors and traveled all across the state consulting with them and giving programs



One of Jack's many publications.

to ASV chapters. He also worked with small museums in all parts of the state such as the MacCallum More Museum in Chase City, the Wolf Creek Museum in Bastian and county historical museums throughout Virginia. Most recently Jack consulted with the Wolf Creek Chapter of the Cherokee Nation on the James River that owns a farm near Varina, Virginia, operating their unique museum out of an old country store. Jack was documenting their artifact assemblages that have come from a number of the sites on their property. They also have a possible astronomical observatory that Jack was evaluating, but this type of site was the same source of his most recent problems with members of the archeological community. Jack's programs on possible astronomical observatory sites at ASV meetings, were typically down played by academics as well as avocationalists (including myself) as just a "pile of rocks," put there historically or prehistorically for a purpose, but scientifically not an astronomical archeological site. Whatever the purpose, if they were deposited by man, they would be archeological sites.

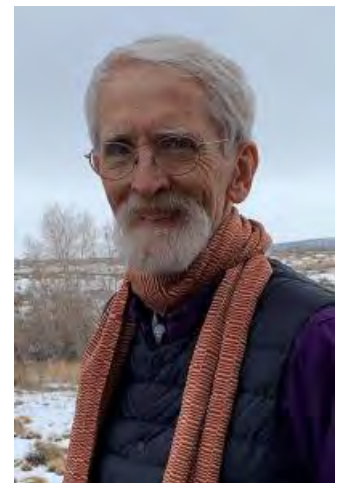
Jack's last project of course was a publication which he finished June 2020 (see June, 2020 ASV newsletter notice by Jack). Fittingly, it is a biography of his mentor, Howard MacCord Sr. printed by Virginia Academic Press and available from Amazon. I used to work as a Virginia state employee and traveled to most counties in Virginia at one time or another. Everywhere I went Jack Hranicky had already been in the area. When I went to the 2013 Paleo Conference in New Mexico, I rented a car at the Albuquerque airport and I drove up to the meeting in Santa Fe. Stopping to check out the first cheap Motel 6 in Santa Fe, the first person I see is Jack sitting in his room with his door open typing on his computer! After three days at the meeting, I drove clear across the state to Clovis, New Mexico to visit the Blackwater Draw Clovis Site, getting there in the afternoon. I stopped to sign the register book and guess what? Jack had been the last person to sign in, earlier that morning! Like the Clovis culture that was first discovered there at Blackwater, Jack moved fast and his legacy will continue to mystify us for decades to come. And even though lots of people didn't agree with some of his field methods, interpretations, and theories, Jack donated countless hours to the ASV and was a major factor in what the organization is today. He is now a legend in Virginia and East Coast archeology and I thank him for what he did for the ASV.

I would like to thank all those who contributed information for this memorial including Shirley and Harry Jaeger, Randy Turner, Wikipedia, and especially Julie Hranicky, his wife since meeting in 1967. Please excuse any omissions, mistakes, or miscues. A complicated story is never fully told, not even with archeology. ☀

IN REMEMBRANCE – EDWARD A. CHAPPELL, Taken From His On-Line Obituary

Edward "Ed" A. Chappell Jr., died in hospital of a heart attack on Saturday, July 25, 2020. He was born in Farmville, Virginia, October 16, 1948, the only child of Edward Acree and Rosa May Chappell. His wife, Susan Buck, survives him.

Ed had made Williamsburg his home since 1980 when he was hired to rebuild and direct the Architectural Research Department at Colonial Williamsburg. He retired in 2016, by then holder of an endowed chair, the Shirley and Richard Roberts Director of Architectural and Archaeological Research. His education and early work experience were preparation for this career appointment and for a wide variety of special projects in Virginia, Annapolis, Charleston, Jamaica, Bermuda, Antigua and elsewhere. Taken together, they earned his reputation as a leading preservationist and historian of early Atlantic-world architecture.



He attended Ferrum College and the College of William & Mary before taking a graduate degree from the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia. Ed was one of a small army of young men and women who found starter jobs with state historic preservation offices following passage of the

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Working summers and eventually fulltime, he crisscrossed the backroads of Kentucky and Virginia surveying and recording hundreds of historic structures and archaeological sites before he finally settled down in the job at Colonial Williamsburg.

He brought his field experience to the Foundation at just the right time. Historians there were busy rethinking its educational mission. Their goal was to retell an American history more broadly conceived. They sought to take into account everybody who'd had parts to play in a more complicated story. Restored Williamsburg needed places to tell those stories. During Ed's long tenure, he and the able young architectural historians he hired into his department added numerous missing buildings to the restored townscape two slave quarters, a market house, a retail store, a hospital asylum, a coffeehouse, a city-county courthouse, a Revolutionary War armory and a tin shop. Before he retired, plans were in hand to rebuild a working playhouse. His vision took in the environs of the 18th-Century capital as well. He argued successfully to enlarge the greenspace around the Historic Area and to create scenic easements along the wooded approaches to the town. He encouraged the president and the trustees to invite the celebrated British neo-classicist architect Quinlan Terry to design additions to Merchants Square. Ed and his colleagues generously shared Colonial Williamsburg's largesse with many sister institutions.

He and they lent their expertise to Monticello, Mount Vernon, Prestwood, Drayton Hall, Historic Charleston Foundation, Historic Annapolis and to many private house owners as well. Ed always insisted that this side work was more than an even-steven trade: "When we see more, we learn more. We take away more than we give back." Many of these outside projects found their way into publications, sometimes co-authored, sometimes Ed solo.



Ed Chappell at work in Bermuda. Photo from the Bermuda Royal Gazette.

His irresistible curiosity about folk buildings everywhere took him literally to the ends of the earth. For pleasure or professionally (it was hard to tell the difference) he sought out world architecture. He traveled far and wide to Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Bali, Nepal, Bhutan and China, and that isn't counting innumerable side trips to England and Europe. Everywhere he went he measured floorplans, profiled moldings and sketched hardware.

These drawings, among other personal papers, he had donated to the Virginia Historical Society. The breadth of Ed's scholarship was a measure of his fascination with the makers of things and the things they made. He was an avid collector, a sorter and hoarder, and ultimately a generous donor: handwoven baskets, wood carvings, street

paintings, exquisite Christmas tree ornaments, Chinese communist kitsch and, most important of all, modern Pueblo pottery. For years he and Susan traveled to the Zuni reservation in New Mexico. There he interviewed potters who were trying to fit their fresh artistic visions to a venerable Zuni pot-making tradition. He concentrated on the work of a single modern master, Randy Nahohai, and ended up documenting and writing about a whole family of potters and the spiritual culture that underpins their work. Along the way Ed acquired a notable study collection of Pueblo pottery, soon to be shared with visitors to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, the Folk Art Museum at Colonial Williamsburg and the Heard Museum in Phoenix.

Back home in Williamsburg, Ed was a persistent citizen advocate for good civic and collegiate design. He served on architectural review boards for both the city and the college. Gentle persuasion was his preferred gambit, but, if need be, he could lower his voice, stretch out his Farmville drawl and stare down college presidents, city officials and even his employers. For his trouble the college gave him its highest stewardship award. For his steadfastness his fellow citizens came to regard him as the town's foremost champion of architectural and landscape design that could and should be as forward-looking today as it was 200 years ago. Ed Chappell was as many-sided as the miscellany of fans and friends who now mourn his sudden death. He leaves behind his two cousins, Jeanne Edenzon and Kathy Powell, whom he regarded as sisters, and also their children, who deeply loved and admired their "uncle." When he married Susan, he joined a New England-bred family. They too embraced him and were entranced by his many travel adventure stories. He enlivened the lives of all who knew him. ☀

WATERCRAFT SURVEY OF INLAND WATERWAYS –Bob Jolley, Northern Regional Preservation Office, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Since 2017 the NRPO has been conducting an archaeological survey of inland waterways in the regional office service area by using watercraft (kayaks and canoes) to inspect the shorelines and river bottoms. This method of survey is an efficient way to locate sites threatened by on-going erosion that cannot be identified by terrestrial survey. Watercraft survey has the potential to identify buried sites that have not been disturbed by plowing along with a variety of well-preserved underwater sites.



Kayak survey with fish weir in background, Shenandoah River.

Survey has focused on the Shenandoah River and its tributaries since equipment to conduct the survey was obtained through Hurricane Sandy grant funding. Thus far over 50 miles have been surveyed of the Main Stem, North Fork and South Fork of the Shenandoah River and one of its tributaries, Cedar Creek. The most common site types identified include mills, navigation devices, fish weirs and dams many of which had been previously recorded by Bill Trout in the 1990s. When Trout's site information was compared to data obtained from the more recent NRPO survey, it was evident that

site integrity had diminished over a relatively short period of time by yearly erosion.

Although several prehistoric habitation sites had been previously recorded in the river bottomlands, including at least one deeply buried site next to the river identified by backhoe testing, only one prehistoric habitation site was identified during the recent Shenandoah River survey. Despite the sparsity of identified prehistoric habitation sites, reliable informant reports indicate that such sites occur further upstream on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River.

Recently (August 2020), NRPO Archaeologist Bob Jolley and WRPO Architectural Historian Mike Pulice conducted a 7.5 mile reconnaissance-level survey of the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac River from Goose Creek to Algonkian Regional Park in Loudoun County. The survey was prompted by a citizen report of a Native American projectile point/knife found eroding out of the river bank in the survey area. Background research indicated several Native American sites had been recorded in the survey area and that backhoe testing of the adjacent river bottomlands had encountered several stratified/buried Native American sites.

Both prehistoric and historic sites were found during survey of this section of the Potomac River. The prehistoric habitation sites had sparse debris densities but the presence of pottery at one site identified it to the Woodland period. Historic sites found in the Potomac river, owned by the state of Maryland, were also found. One site, a dam constructed of river boulders, will be recorded in VCRIS since part of the dam is on the Virginia shoreline.



Remains of mill site, Shenandoah River.



Survey of shoreline exposure, Shenandoah River.

When compared to the Shenandoah River survey, a greater number of prehistoric sites were identified during the limited survey of the Potomac River. Siltation and limited shoreline exposures may be masking many Native American sites along the Shenandoah River. The greater presence of historic sites may also be due to their recent age and use of durable construction materials (limestone blocks, river boulders and concrete).

Archaeological survey by watercraft in other regions of the state is highly recommended to identify sites before they are destroyed. Over forty archaeological site forms have been updated/completed thus far from NRPO watercraft survey. Other watercraft surveys of inland waterways in the NRPO service area are under consideration.

If anyone knows of any sites eroding out of river banks in the NRPO service area or are interested in volunteering for future watercraft survey, please contact NRPO Archaeologist Bob Jolley at bob.jolley@dhr.virginia.gov or (540) 868-7032. ☀

CHAPTER UPDATES

Col. Howard A. MacCord, Sr. Chapter – Kelly McCarthy

The COL Howard MacCord Chapter has gone virtual! After a brief hiatus, chapter meetings made their triumphant return in July. And, what better way to have kicked off virtual meetings than with some tech talk from new chapter member Aaron Colgrove. Aaron's presentation, "Indiana Drones: The Emergence of Computational Archaeology," highlighted his specialized field and discussed the importance of technology in

archeology. In August, there was a great virtual turnout for Dr. Carole Nash's presentation, "Between Cenuntua and Savanae: Shenandoah Valley Indigenous Communities of the Contact Period." The presentation explored the different cultures that called the Valley home, including the Keyser culture. A special thank you to Dr. Nash for taking the time to speak to our chapter. While we're looking forward to when we can meet again in-person, the virtual meetings have been well-received and well-attended. More are planned into the fall. ☀

Massanutten Chapter – Cynthia Schroer



We continue to adjust to our new normal. We were able to distribute our new t-shirts to chapter members with a drive-up grab-n-go experience from Carole Nash's front porch. It was great to be able to touch base face-to-face even for just a few minutes. In August, we had a clean up at the Morris Pottery Kiln. The weedeaters and rakes were out and in the end we filled three pick-up beds with debris. We have also talked to two businesses about some tree pruning and gutter cleaning at the kiln. In September, we were able to attend our first virtual chapter meeting. Dr. Carole Nash of James Madison University presented the program "Native American Communities of the Shenandoah Valley: Constructing a

Complex History." The Zoom format worked well and it was a great talk with good discussion following the presentation. On a sadder note, we lost two of our chapter members this summer. Herb Propst was a retired civil engineer technician with the U.S. Forest Service and G.W. National Forest and Glenn Huffman volunteered at the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society. Glenn was a wealth of knowledge on local genealogy and family histories. We are terribly saddened by their deaths and miss them both. ☀

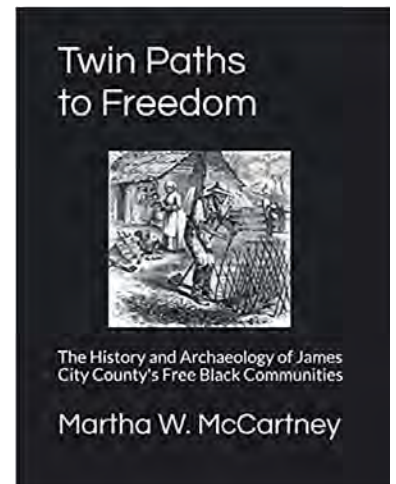
NEW ASV SPECIAL PUBLICATION AVAILABLE FOR SALE – Carole Nash

The ASV is pleased to announce a new book in our Special Publications Series: Martha McCartney's *Twin Paths to Freedom: The History and Archaeology of James City County's Free Black Communities*.

Many of our ASV members have the good fortune to know and work with Martha, a research historian *par excellence* who regularly partners with archaeological colleagues on projects in the Coastal Plain.

The book is available for \$15 from Amazon:

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B08GVJ6K1G?ref=pe_3052080_397514860



HELP DONATE TO THE ASV THROUGH OUR NEW AMAZONSMILE ACCOUNT!

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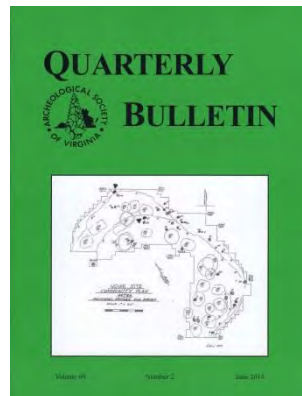
UPCOMING EVENTS

October 17/24 ASV Annual Meeting (virtual meeting).

Cancelled for 2020 Kittiewan Open Houses.

Check out the ASV website at:

<https://www.virginiaarcheology.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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