

# 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.** 



ASV Headquarters at Kittiewan 12106 Weyanoke Rd. Charles City County, VA 23030

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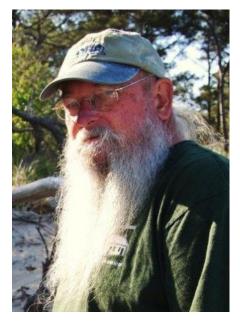
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#### PRESIDENT'S JOURNAL - MIKE BARBER

This September, members of the Archeological Society of Virginia will be implementing a survey of proposed timber sale units at Historic Kittiewan, ASV Headquarters. This survey will be based on the methodology outlined in a research design based on a predictive model using STPs (i.e. - Shovel Test Pits). I would like to discuss each in turn pointing out the muddles in the models (based loosely on Schneider 1965).

Let's begin with the Field Research Design. I have never seen one work. In order to develop a workable field survey research design you must know everything about the area to be surveyed. And if you know everything about the area (including where the sites are), why would you have to survey it? Almost by definition, a field



research design cannot work. That is not to say that it has no value or should not be developed but that it needs to be flexible, pragmatic, and most of all disposable. When it inevitably will not work in every instance, throw that part away. You know what data you need, develop an on-going strategy and get that data. Field research designs are funny things; in some cases, once they are written down, they gel into concrete. Some archaeologists are dedicated to them even when they do not work. For example, take the 50 foot interval STP where it makes no sense. Think topographic and about site distribution. Don't dig dumb holes; it leads to dumb results and waste of precious time and effort. Do not, for the sake of statistics, pretend you do not know anything. You may not know everything, but you do know some things, use that data.

In the land of SHPO Virginia, our guidelines call for the excavation of shovel test pits at 50' intervals under normal circumstances. Often in CRM, we see parcels of land with STPs dug nicely on a perfect 50' grid system over the entire project area. What does this tell me? In most circumstances it tells me that the archaeologists involved do not have an ounce of wit, are completely unfamiliar with the area, are likely incompetent, and should not be allowed in Virginia. I have seen surveys where STPs were supposedly dug in active stream beds, 50% sideslope, 20' graded parking lots, in gravel quarries, and completely disturbed highway right-of-ways.

Beyond that knowledge of local resources may be indicative of other resource types (i.e. – quarries, rockshelters, etc.) which alter the settlement pattern and call for a modification of survey techniques and STP distribution. A blind distribution of STPs on a 50' grid requires explanation; perhaps more than a well-thought out survey strategy. Does this 50' grid of STPs help the science? Does it aid in controlling survey time and costs? Add to our knowledge of the past? I think not. Guidelines are just that guidelines; these folks need to get their heads out of their STPs or wherever, familiarize themselves with the region, and place STPs where they make sense. Believe it or not, some areas will call for STPs at closer intervals; say 25' or even 10' or less.

Some of us have cycled out of cultural ecology and environmental archaeology; others have not. What we all need to remember is that we are reconstructing past cultures and not past environments. We need to focus on people and people's behavior, a pretty important aspect of culture. Predictive models should emphasize sociocultural aspects of humankind. Take, for example the quarry-related base camp that we in the Middle Atlantic Region refer to so religiously. This began, I think, with lithocenterism (central focus on stone procurement) as the controlling factor (read prime mover) in settlement patterning. But it's not a quarry-related base camp; that is wrong headed and should disappear from the archaeological lexicon. Granted, I have used the term in the past but have changed perspective. What we should really be referring to is a base camp-related quarry. What happens at a quarry - quarrying, some rocks are broken and some carried away. What happens at base camp - everything else: subsistence, information exchange, genetic exchange, social bonding, risk reduction, tool making, butchering, and a lot of other things. You cannot eat rocks. Nor can you exchange genetic material with rocks (at least, I hope not). I would bet no Paleoindian ever said, "Hey, Babe, see my shiny new projectile point, want to procreate?" Even when our entire archaeological universe of material culture is lithic, it should be remembered that the major tool assemblages were not made of broken rocks but of wood, bone, plant fibers, skins, bladders, etc. These artifacts just failed to survive the whims of preservation. So which site is more important in understanding past culture? The base camp always wins out.

Just some thoughts to bear in mind in our upcoming Kittiewan survey.

**References Cited:** 

Schneider, David

1965 Some Muddles in the Models: The Relevance of Models in Social Anthropology. A.S.A. *Monographs*, No. 1, London. ⇔

#### FROM THE DESK OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST – Elizabeth Moore

This past month, DHR was able to hold the first all-staff meeting since late 2019. There have been so many new hires and changes in staff that there was not one staff member who had met every agency employee in person. The agency's Division of State Archaeology (DSA) had never met in person as a group; we were expanded through an agency re-organization, hired new staff with grant funding, and within months entered the pandemic quarantine during which we hired even more staff. Thanks to the pandemic, the DSA incredible, energetic, and enthusiastic employees and interns have never had the opportunity to all meet in one



place, at one time; even at the recent all-staff meeting we were missing some who had been exposed to COVID. These are still challenging times.

As a way of introducing the entire agency staff and the new Secretary to all of the divisions and the work that is done at DHR, each Division manager was asked to give a brief five-minute presentation. In pulling together information on the work done by DSA over the past two years, I was continually impressed at the work done by the staff in the division and so I have decided to share some of it with you. So, here we are, from 2020-2022, just a sampling of the DSA highlights and numbers:

- Archaeological Stewardship
  - Underwater Archaeology Program: The Underwater Archeology program is less than a year old and covers massive amounts of state controlled submerged property. Brendan Burke and Patrick Doyle have already worked in 27 counties, launched a shipwreck tagging program, and have established partnerships with several federal and state agencies and tribal partners to document and manage submerged resources on the coast and in our inland waters.
  - Threatened Sites Program: In spite of COVID, our Threatened Sites partners were able to continue their fieldwork and we funded 13 projects that recorded data from sites that include an eroding shell midden, quarters for enslaved people, pre-Clovis deposits in the mountains, the only known data recovery at a Rosenwald school in the country, and what we suspect to be one of the largest 19<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens and landscape in Virginia.
  - Archaeological Sites: DSA staff recorded or updated 529 sites; 337 of these records were submitted by Bob Jolley who deserves a prize for that effort. Twenty-seven of these sites are African-American cemeteries, partly a reflection of the awareness raised for these resources by the successful African-American cemetery grant program, and partly because of an agency-wide effort begun in 2020 by Director Langan to focus our work on sites that speak to African-American history in Virginia.
  - Mike Clem led several fieldwork sessions at a variety of sites including the historic Shiloh African American Masonic Lodge in City Point; Westover plantation where he located 19<sup>th</sup> century slave quarters and worked with Bob Chartrand to conduct GPR survey which located the original ca. 1630 church and some 60+ previously unknown graves; and a small Woodland camp/village on the Rappahannock.
- Outreach and Education: We saw increases in our outreach impact over the past two years, partly because of COVID, partly because of historical events that still impact our work every day.
  - Social Media: The Lee Monument cornerstone and builders' boxes livestream events have had over 12 million views on Facebook and YouTube. This is unprecedented attention on the agency, especially the conservation team. This attention had its pros and cons. On the positive side, more people are aware of DHR and are aware of the sensitivity and complexity of handling vulnerable objects. On the negative side, several staff have had threats of violence, been called "haters of history," and been mocked and attacked on social media. We have had people accuse us of destroying, altering, or simply hiding the contents of the two boxes in an attempt to edit or destroy the historical record. We realized early on that there are many people who simply wanted to know the contents of the boxes and we quickly posted an inventory of the contents on the DHR website. Organized by Kate Ridgway, we have edited and published a series of blog posts called *Cornerstone Contributions* on the DHR website that offers context and interpretation of those objects and why they were included in the boxes. We will be editing this series of essays into a book with UVA Press that should be published in 2023.

- Lectures and Presentations: Staff were able to provide lectures virtually and, eventually, in person with 83 presentations, reaching over 2,000 people.
- Research: DHR hosted 167 visiting researchers. Many of these research requests were from people unable to conduct fieldwork because of the pandemic so they turned to collections-based research. DHR was one of the few repositories that remained open throughout the pandemic thanks to some stringent protective protocols and our diligent curation staff, Laura Galke and Leslie Straub.
- Exhibits: The curation and conservation team processed 78 loans for exhibits that reached 1,319,386 people over the past two years.
- We have received two outreach grants. One of these is from the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund for a citizen science program where Brendan Burke will train people to participate in our shipwreck tagging program where we will also host a clean-up service event. The second was a Coastal Zone Management grant where I worked with several tribes to develop interpretive signage for Chippokes State Park and to begin developing lists of unrecorded regional sites important for tribal history and cultural preservation.
- Our publications include 45 blog posts (several of them by Mike Clem) and free distribution on our website of the two-volume *Archaeology of Virginia* set of books done in conjunction with COVA and the ASV, as well as several journal articles, newsletter pieces, and book chapters.
- Tom Klatka has been working in collaboration with a team led by researchers at Virginia Tech and Tribal consultants that has created online maps of Eastern Siouan-speaking peoples during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This work is ongoing and I encourage you to visit the website, https://ccc.vt.edu/index/aiicc/eastern-siouan-speaking-peoples.html.
- Curation and Conservation:
  - The Skiffes Creek Curation and Conservation Project is supported with grant funding and is addressing the curation backlog and critical conservation issues for some of the Kingsmill sites. Chelsea Blake, who worked with DHR as a conservator on the *Betsy* project, is leading this project. Serena Soterakopoulos is working on the curation side of this project.
  - The *Betsy* Project, where staff conserved many of the organic objects from this collier scuttled by the British at Yorktown, was completed and we have two interns inventorying the remaining objects and all associated documentation for the site.
  - We have begun planning for our expanded collections space which will include a secured ancestors section for human remains and grave goods developed with Joanna Green and in consultation with Virginia's Tribal and other descendant communities.
  - New material received in the past two years includes 260 boxes of artifacts from 253 sites. When added to the 772 boxes received from the Kingsmill sites in 2018, there is no shortage of intake and organization work to be done.

Like many state employees, the DSA staff, like the staff throughout the agency, did not allow the pandemic to stop their work. They were creative and adaptive and while we could not always do what we had originally planned, there were many other ways to continue our support and stewardship of the Commonwealth's historic resources.

#### **DSA Staff**

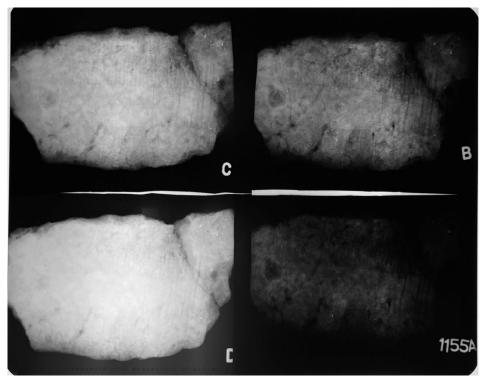
Dr. Elizabeth Moore: State Archaeologist and Division Director

Bob Jolley: NRPO Archaeologist Tom Klatka: WRPO Archaeologist Mike Clem: ERPO Archaeologist Brendan Burke: Underwater Archaeologist Patrick Boyle: Assistant Underwater Archaeologist Laura Galke: Chief Curator Leslie Straub: Collections Manager Katherine Ridgway: State Archaeological Conservator Chelsea Blake: Skiffes Creek Conservation Project Manager Serena Soterakopoulos: Skiffes Creek Curation Assistant Hannah Jones: WRPO Intern Aidan Lawrence: WRPO Intern Annie Mowery: Underwater Archaeology Betsy Intern Jill Schuler: Underwater Archaeology Betsy Intern Interns from 2020-2022 you may have missed who have moved on to other programs: Hannah Sanner: Conservation Intern Renee Spaar: WRPO Intern Caitlin Crenshaw: WRPO Intern Roni Ben-Ami: Conservation Intern

# A LOOK BELOW THE SURFACE: X-RAY AND THE SKIFFES CREEK PROJECT – Chelsea Blake, Skiffes Creek Conservation Project Manager, VDHR

The use of x-ray is well known and understood for its application in the medical field or for security purposes such as TSA screening. What people don't generally consider is how important x-ray can be for archaeology and conservation.

As a tool to reveal hidden features, x-ray is often incredibly important for identification of surface decoration, maker's marks, or hidden features such as lock mechanisms. X-ray isn't limited to any specific material. Instead, x-ray settings can be adjusted to x-ray less dense artifacts like organic materials or increased to x-ray dense metal artifacts. The only real exception is lead, which of course blocks x-rays.



An X-ray of a bone comb, taken at different strengths to reveal any materials hidden in the soil matrix. This X-ray was taken at different strengths (A being the strongest and D being the weakest) in case there were any other artifacts trapped in the soil matrix.

Recently x-ray has proven integral in the treatment of two Skiffes Creek artifacts. The first was a block lift of a pewter spoon handle which was poorly preserved in the acidic Virginia soil. Block lifts are very important when an artifact has been identified as fragile. A spoon bowl was found in the vicinity of the soil block and incorrectly associated with the spoon handle. It was only during the current project that the block lift was x-rayed, identifying not only another spoon bowl suspended in the soil matrix, but also a pipe stem. With two spoon bowls and one pipe stem, a new mystery has surfaced. This is one reason why it is so important to treat block lifts in a timely manner. The artifacts are now included in the catalog from the site, but without treating, or at least x-raying the block lifts, it is impossible to know what will be found.





The before photo and a pretreatment x-ray of the spoon handle in a soil block. The x-ray revealed a spoon bowl and a pipe stem. Unfortunately, the X-ray also shows that the artifact continued to deteriorate (the area where the exposed section of the spoon handle has separated and clearly shifted from the rest of the

handle is clearly visible on the X-ray) in the soil block because it wasn't treated soon after excavation. Image courtesy of DHR.



The before photo and a pre-treatment x-ray of a corkscrew. The purpose of the circular addition to the ring is still under discussion. It is possible that it may have held an image or seal, a tamping device, or it may have been used as a wax cutting device. This may become more clear after treatment. Image courtesy of DHR.

The x-ray very quickly showed the corkscrew worm present within a sheath, making this a portable pocket corkscrew. The design is still a common form in use today, although this is the first time in recent memory that a corkscrew of this type has come through the lab.



The corkscrew above is a modern example of the pocket corkscrew found at Kingsmill. Image courtesy of winedevises.com.

As you can see, x-ray is one of the most useful tools for identifying an artifact and for ascertaining the condition of artifacts. Thankfully technology has continued to advance to become digital and in some cases portable. As the technology for the digital systems has continued to improve, labs are no longer required to purchase and keep hazardous chemicals or pay for expensive chemical disposal.  $\updownarrow$ 

# THE KITTIEWAN BRIEF – Martha Williams

This issue's Kittiewan Brief will cover only briefly news about the Plantation and its upcoming events. The past three months have been active, to say the least. A joint Interpretive Committee has met several times to assess and re-direct the interpretation of the Manor House and Visitors' Center, as well as making plans for the eventual establishment of an archaeological exhibit in the (now-unused) 20<sup>th</sup> century barn. In the coming weeks, the Kittiewan Committee also will be working to prepare for Dr. Nash's upcoming Certification Lab

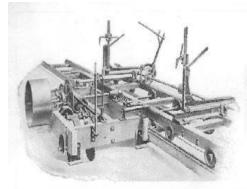
School, the timber tract archaeological survey beginning in September, and—wait for this—the official resumption of Kittiewan's Open House days! But the bulk of this month's entry will focus on a less well-known aspect of Kittiewan's history: timber harvesting.

The earliest history of timber harvesting activity at Kittiewan can only be surmised. Agricultural census returns for 1850, 1860, and 1880 all suggest that between 50 and 70 per cent of Kittiewan Plantation's acreage was wooded or "unimproved" during the latter nineteenth century (Williams 2014-2015). Given the military tactics commonly employed during the Civil War and the well-documented temporary Union occupation of Kittiewan in 1864, it is likely that some heavily forested areas of the plantation were clear-cut during that period. However, there is no evidence that large-scale commercial timber harvesting occurred during the postbellum period; for example, no "forest products" were reported as part of the commodities produced on the farm, which in 1880 was being cultivated by tenant Henry Kracke (U S Census, Agricultural Schedule, Charles City County, Tyler District 1880).

Commercial timber harvests at Kittiewan apparently began in the early twentieth century, when William Pointer entered into an agreement with Christian and Haxall, a lumber company in Hopewell. Loren Clark assumed this obligation when he purchased the property in 1909 (Charles City County Deeds, Book 20:229, 300). Clark continued using the farm's timber resources as a source of income, and his correspondence from that period suggests the products that the farm produced: (barrel?) "staves;" cypress shingles ( $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 16$ ); oak boards milled in various sizes; and "cords" (perhaps firewood?). Letters from that period indicate that he had contacted at least two lumber companies in Baltimore (Canton Box Company and Ryland and Brooks) and one in Richmond as potential markets for timber harvested from the property. Business receipts dated as late as 1941 document repeated deliveries of cords of wood to the Hummel Ross Fibre Corporation in Hopewell. Brian Reinhart's (2014) Timber Management Study verified that William Cropper continued to exploit the Kittiewan's timber resources through the late twentieth century.

For this operation to be successful, Clark needed two things: labor and machinery. The first requirement was filled almost exclusively by his local African-American neighbors, including members of the Roane, Brown, Jones, Dodson, Barbour, Brooks, and Whiting families. A glance at the 1910 and 1920 census listings indicates that most of these folks lived on nearby River, Parrish Hill, and Weyanoke roads, and that a good portion of them owned their own homes. One notable exception came up in the 1920 census: Garfield Jefferson, his wife Lizzie, and their two children lived on the Kittiewan property as tenants, between the Clark and Coulbourn houses. The wages Clark paid to these workers were abysmal by today's standards, and may have been supplemented by payment in farm commodities like eggs and milk.

For the latter requirement, we now know (thanks to Bob Wharton) that Clark used a portable sawmill, the remains of which lie overgrown on a tongue of land that overlooks Mapsico Creek. The three photographs that



Ad from June 1907 issue of "American Thresherman"

# The Buckeye Saw Mill Greatly Improved for 1907

The steadily increasing demand for a practical saw mill of immense strength, yot light in weight, has brought the new Buckeye into popular favor.

Buckeye into popular navor. There is no dead weight about a Buckeye. Built on scientific principles, it embodies all the essential features of a perfect mill, is conv running and accurate in adjustment. Feed changed instantly from 4-inch to 5-inch while going through a log. No feed bolts to ship or wear out. Made in five sizes, stationary and portable.

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Ask for Catalog A Enterprise Mig. Co., Columbiana, Ohio 1050 Main Street A 1907 advertisement featuring the "Buckeye" sawmill (image courtesy of Bob Wharton).

appear at the end of this Kittiewan Brief illustrate the type of sawmill that was used. As such, the remains of this machinery, and any related features, constitute an archaeological site that needs to be entered into VDHR's V-CRIS data base—a project tailor-made for an aspiring certification student! 🔅



An early twentieth century photograph of a working portable sawmill similar to the "Buckeye" mill (image courtesy of the Museum of the Albemarle.

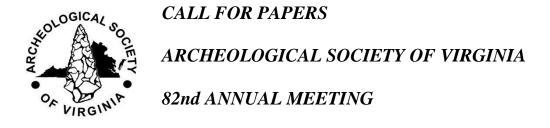


The remains of Kittiewan's portable sawmill overlooking Mapsico Creek (image courtesy of Bob Wharton).

# THE ASV ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HERE BEFORE YOU KNOW IT!

Reserve the dates October 21- 23 for our upcoming annual meeting. We hope to meet in person this year at the Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference Center in Williamsburg. More details will be appearing at the ASV website in the near future - - <u>https://www.virginiaarcheology.org/</u>





The Archeological Society of Virginia is calling for archaeological papers for their 2022 Annual Meeting on October 21-23, 2022. The meeting <u>will be held in-person</u> (and we are serious this time) at the Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference located at 6945 Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Members of the ASV, COVA, colleges and universities, and others are encouraged to participate.

Formal presentations - 20 minutes. Student presentations - 20 minutes. Presenters must be members of ASV and registered for the meeting. Poster sessions welcome. Handouts and other publicity for your archaeology organizations are encouraged.

Deadline for abstract submission is Friday, September 9, 2022.

NAME		
CHAPTER/COMPANY/AFFILIATIO	N	
ADDRESS		
CITY	STATE	ZIP
PAPER TITLE		
E-mail	ASV Member	COVA member

Please email abstracts in Word or as PDF to: David Brown, Program Co-Chair, dabro3@email.wm.edu

For information on the Student Paper Competition, contact Co-Chair Stephanie Jacobe: stephaniea.t.jacobe@gmail.com

# STUDENT PAPER AND POSTER COMPETITION - 82<sup>nd</sup> ASV ANNUAL MEETING

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) provides cash prizes and publication to the best student papers and posters presented at the Annual ASV Meeting, which will be held this year at the which will be held this year at the **Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference Center, 6945 Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg, Virginia, October 21-23, 2022**. The competition is open to undergraduate and graduate students in their first two years of study.

Three award categories exist, recognizing student research contributions in for papers:

- The McCary Award for the best paper in *Prehistoric Archaeology*
- The Williams Award for the best paper in *Historical Archaeology*
- The Virginia Museum of Natural History Award for the best *collections-based paper*.
- The Best Student Poster Award

# All winners will be announced at the ASV Banquet on October 22nd. Awards of \$100.00 are provided to contest winners, once their winning paper or poster is submitted to the ASV's *Quarterly Bulletin* for publication.

#### Requirements

1. By **Friday, September 9, 2022** send presentation or poster abstract to Dr. David Brown, ASV Program Chair via email (<u>dabro3@email.wm.edu</u>) and Dr. Stephanie Jacobe, ASV Education Committee Chair, via email (<u>stephaniea.t.jacobe@gmail.com</u>).

2. Students should prepare a written version of their presentation or a draft of their poster as a PDF, to be submitted by **Friday**, **October 7**, **2022**. This written paper or draft poster PDF should be provided to Dr. Jacobe as an email attachment. It will be distributed to the judges, who will review it ahead of the meeting.

3. In addition, paper presentation participants should prepare an oral presentation for the Annual Meeting in October. The presentation should be no more than 20 minutes in length and a PowerPoint slideshow is encouraged. The judges will attend the presentations and evaluate each on based upon the content, organization, and effectiveness of their presentation, professionalism shown, and the contributions made to the field of Archaeology.

4. Information on how to prepare conference posters can be found:

https://www.archaeological.org/pdfs/annualconference/SAA\_Bulletin\_12(1)\_Poster\_Primer\_A5S.pdf Posters will be judged on content, organization of material, graphics, effectiveness of presentation, and contributions to the field of Archaeology

4. Participants are responsible for attending the ASV Annual Meeting in October and for presenting their paper or poster at the assigned time. Awards will be announced at the Annual Banquet, Saturday, October 22, 2022. The ASV will sponsor conference registration, banquet ticket, and one-year membership in the organization for all student presenters

# If you have any questions regarding the Student Paper or Poster Contest or Student Sponsorship at the ASV Annual Meeting, please contact Dr. Jacobe at stephaniea.t.jacobe@gmail.com.



# ARCHEOLOGIC AL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA 2022 82<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR STUDENT PAPERS AND POSTERS

http://www.virginiaarcheology.org

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) is seeking papers and posters from undergraduate and graduate students to be presented at its Annual Meeting, which will be held this year at the Fort Magruder Hotel and Conference Center, 6945 Pocahontas Trail, Williamsburg, Virginia, October 21-23, 2022. The presentation should be no more than 20 minutes in length and a PowerPoint slideshow is encouraged. Posters should be no larger than 36 inches by 48 inches.

The ASV will sponsor conference registration, banquet ticket, and one-year membership in the organization for <u>all student presenters</u>.

By <u>Friday, September 9, 2022</u> send presentation or poster abstract to Dr. David Brown, ASV Program Chair via email (<u>dabro3@email.wm.edu</u>) and Dr. Stephanie Jacobe, ASV Education Committee Chair, via email (<u>stephaniea.t.jacobe@gmail.com</u>).

Please complete the form below and	submit with the abstract		
NAME			
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY			
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PAPER/POSTER TITLE			
E-mail			
I will be presenting a	PAPER		POSTER

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\*Participants must register for the meeting and banquet and will be reimbursed through the ASV's Student Sponsorship Program at the registration desk.

Check out http://www.virginiaarcheology.org for more information as the Annual Meeting approaches.

# **CHAPTER UPDATES**

# Nansemond Chapter – Bert Wendell, Jr. and Teresa Preston

Teresa Preston, a Lifetime member of the Archeological Society of Virginia's Nansemond Chapter, gave a presentation on March 15, 2022 entitled "Discovery & Recording the Great Language Barrier".

English colonist didn't know how many different Native languages were spoken in Virginia nor did they worry about it. They expected the Native people to learn to speak English. The early Virginia Indians spoke three languages: Algonquian, Iroquoian or Siouan". Barriers to recording Native languages were how to spell it, pronounce it, and translate it. The most accurate recordings were spelled phonetically.



Teresa Preston. Photo by Bert Wendell, Jr.

Captain John Smith (1580-1631) produced his "A Map of Virginia, with a Description on the Country, Commodities, People, Government and Religion" in 1612. Among the 46 Algonquin words Smith recorded, a few show up in English today: "Mockasins"- shoes and "Tomahacks"- axes. While stationed at Ft. Christiana, a 436 acre Fort complex for Native people in today's Brunswick County, VA, (1714-1718) Lt. John Fontaine (1693-1767) recorded 45-50 words or phrases of the Tutelo, Saponi language (Siouan). After 200 years or 10 generations of forcing Native people to speak English, people like President Thomas Jefferson began buying vocabularies of Native languages, but why? Research shows that Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase in 1803 was a major driving force because the majority of the Tribes in that huge area spoke dialects of Algonquin, Siouan or Iroquoian and settlers might fare better if they could communicate with the Natives.

On March 4, 1820, John Wood (1775-1822), a professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary phonetically recorded approximately 350 words from the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian "Queen" Edith Turner (circa 1754-1838). A second phonetic recording of the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Iroquoian language was collected by the Honorable Judge James Trezvant, (1783-1841). Conveniently, his 2<sup>nd</sup> marriage was to Mary Blount Turner, (1789-1852), a Cheroenhaka (Nottoway)/Tuscarora Native woman.

On July 7, 1820, Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) and his friend, Peter Duponcceau (1760-1844) began letters of interchange concerning the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) language that had been sold to him by Wood. Jefferson wrote that he believed the language was Algonquin. Duponcceau wrote back to Jefferson stating "the language is Iroquoian, not Algonquin". Duponcceau filed the Iroquoian language with the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, PA., saving it from destruction. This enabled Jefferson's former Sec. of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) to publish his 1836 book, *A Synopsis of the Indian Tribes*, published by Cambridge University Press. The Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Iroquoian vocabulary is in his book along with 50 other Tribes. Gallatin cited in his book that both Wood & Trezvant recorded "Cheroenhaka" as the true name of the tribe and both translated it to mean "People at the Fork of the Stream".

# THE VETERANS CURATION PROGRAM IS HIRING!

The VCP is accepting rolling applications for their labs in Alexandria, VA and across the country. The VCP is a temporary employment program for recently transitioning, post-9/11 veterans. Over five months, our paid technicians assist in caring for at-risk archaeological collections from the US Army Corps of Engineers including artifact identification and database entry, archival document processing, and photography. For more information and to apply please visit: <u>https://veteranscurationprogram.org/</u>

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# **UPCOMING EVENTS**

October 21-23

ASV Annual Meeting, Williamsburg.

Cancelled Through Summer Kittiewan Open Houses.

Check out the ASV website at:

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