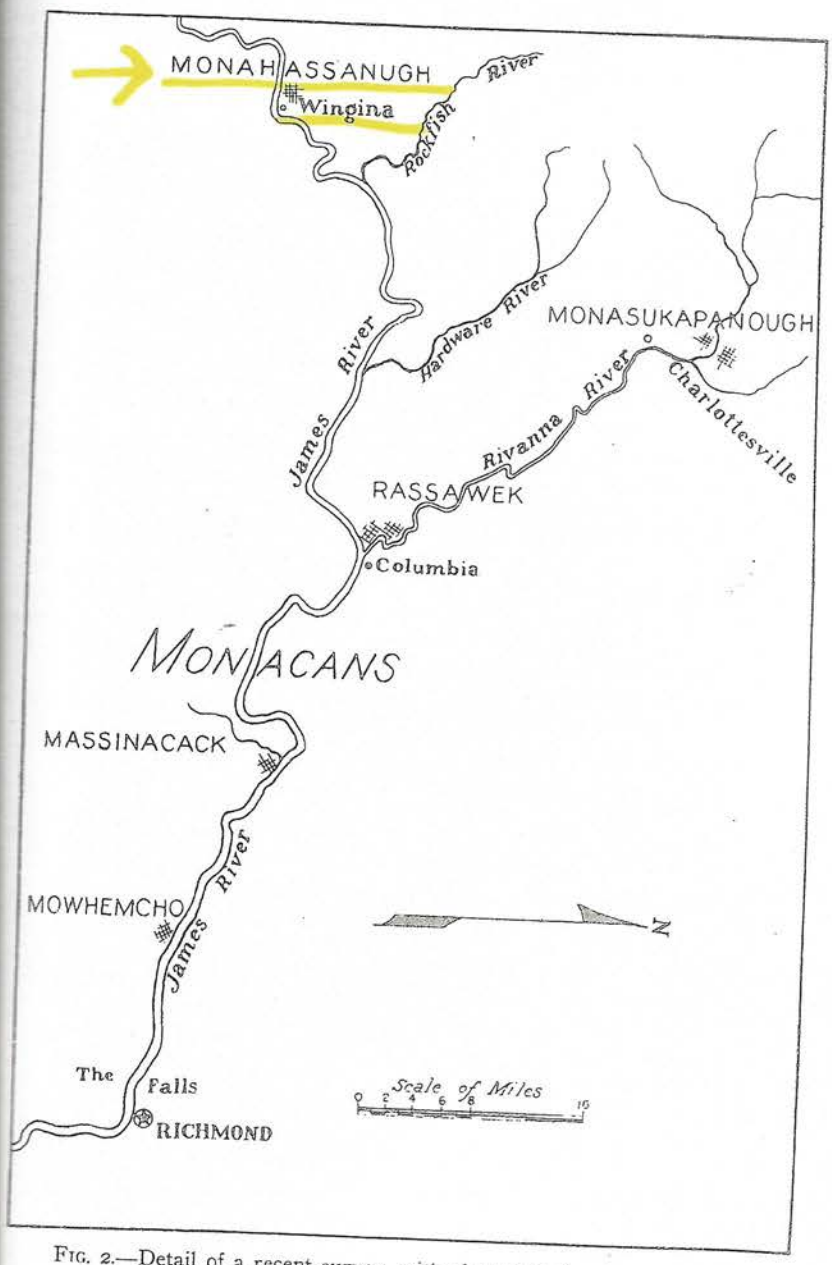

FIG. 2.—Detail of a recent survey, with sites of Indian towns added For comparison with map of 1624, figure 1.

Attachment 1

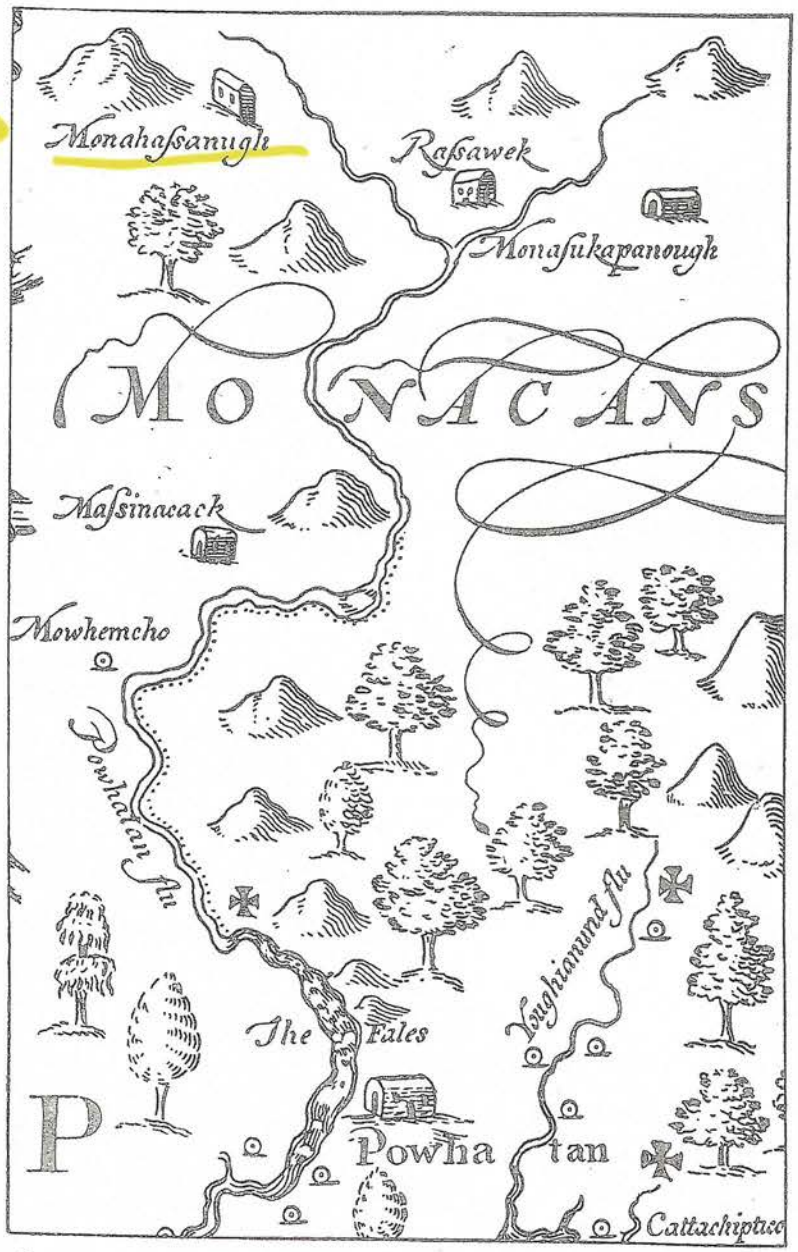

FIG. 1.—Section of the Smith map, 1624, showing the country occupied by the Monacan.

Attachment 2

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Molly Joseph Ward
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

October 16, 2014

Friends of Buckingham County
Ms. Dinah Simonini
237 Karuna Lane
Buckingham, VA 23921

RE: Late Woodland Villages

Dear Ms. Simonini:

As per our recent conversation, it was common practice during the Late Woodland time period (AD 900 – 1650) for Virginia Indians living in the mountains or piedmont to burial their dead within the village complex. Under normal circumstances, the deceased were interred in or near households. The large villages found dating to this time period can, therefore, be considered cemeteries and are covered under Virginia cemetery and burial laws.

I hope all is well.

Sincerely,

Michael B Barber

Michael B. Barber, Ph.D., RPA
State Archaeologist

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Ave.
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6408
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Capital Region Office
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Western Region Office
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Salem, VA 24153
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Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Photo of Burial Mound from Smithsonian Publication, Misc. Collection. Vol. 82, No. 12

2. Cairn on summit of cliff below mouth of the North Fork.

Piedmont and Shenandoah Valley

Earthen Mound Burial Culture

In an area that includes both the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley, there existed a culture from A.D. 950 to the time of European contact that buried its dead in earthen mounds. Visible monuments on the native landscape, some of these mounds reached a height of at least 20 feet above the surrounding surface. These mounds were distinct from the Mississippian mounds in that they served as the final burial place for hundreds, and, in some cases, more than a thousand people. The earliest burials in the mounds were of individuals. Later in time, the bones of many who died were taken and ritually reburied in the mound. Archaeologists call the mounds "accretional mounds," because they were built up over time, with each successive burial ritual adding more to the top of the mound. The mounds today do not look as they did centuries ago. Most of them have been plowed flat and disturbed by flooding.

Attachments 3 & 4: Burial Mound Yogaville, VA

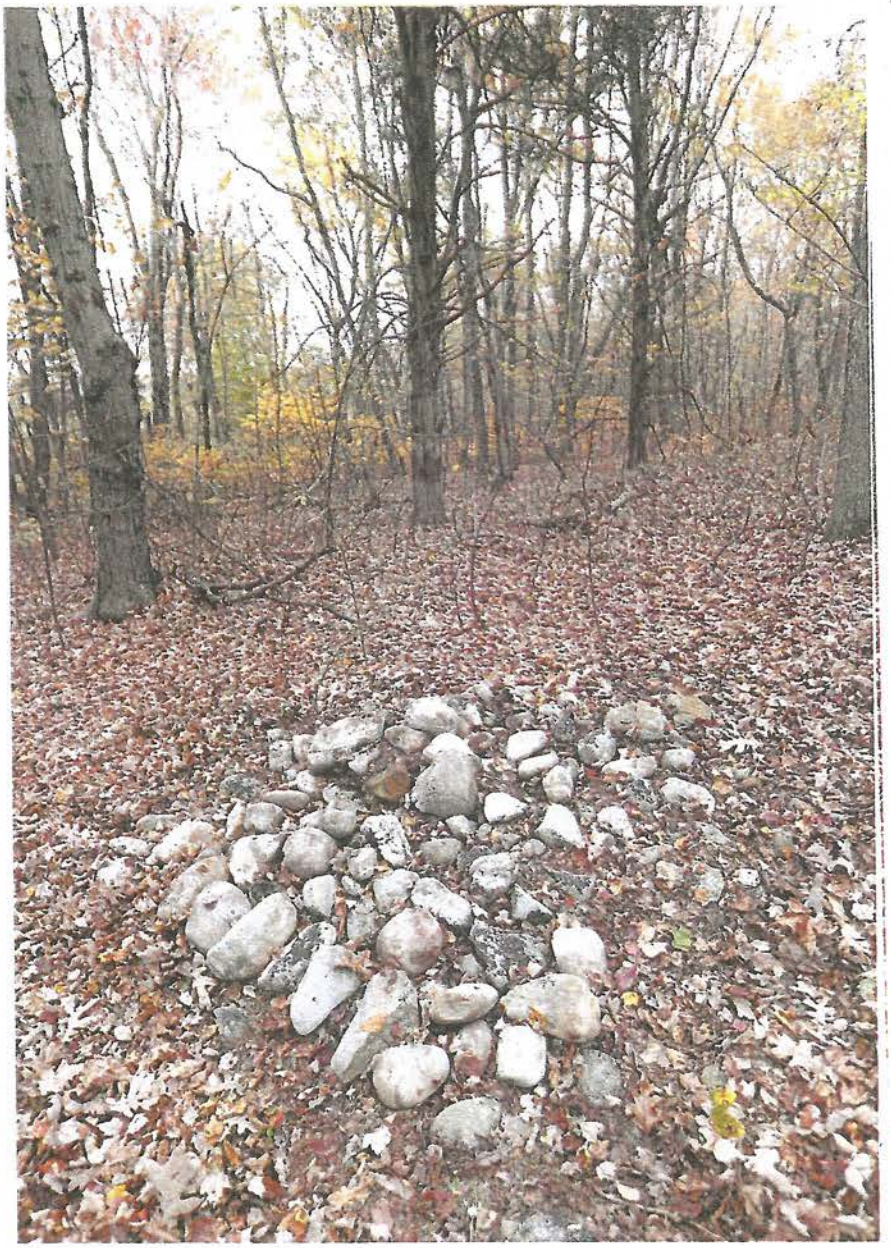

Photo of Bu
Collection.

Piedmont and

Attachment 5

First People

THE EARLY INDIANS OF VIRGINIA

The mounds were sacred places where ancestors were honored. In 1784, Thomas Jefferson examined one of these mounds near Charlottesville in what many consider to be the earliest scientific archaeological excavation in America. He later wrote that he had watched a group of Indians, in the mid-18th century, walk solemnly to the mound near Charlottesville to conduct a ritual:

> *But on whatever occasion they may have been made, they are of considerable notoriety among the Indians: for a party passing, about 30 years ago, through the part of the country where this barrow is, went through the woods directly to it, without any instructions or enquiry, and having staid about it some time, with expressions which were construed to be those of sorrow, they returned to the high road, which they had left about half a dozen miles to pay this visit, and pursued their journey.*

Keith Egloff & Deborah Woodward

Spencer Adams
15103 W James Anderson Hwy
Buckingham, VA 23921-3121

Attachment 6 (Two pages to the article)

Consequently the discovery of other sites along the course of the James, where the dead had been buried in shallow pits scattered through the village, suggests that some other tribe or tribes may have preceded the Monacan. Numerous signs of Indian occupancy have been encountered on Elk Island, a large island in the James a short distance below the mouth of the Rivanna, but there is no reason to believe it was ever occupied by the important village of Rassawek. The burials discovered on the island do not appear to have been of Monacan origin: however, related Siouan tribes could have occupied this and other sites in the valley of the James.

MONAHASSANUGH

As Mooney has so clearly shown, the Monahassanugh of Smith were the Tutelo of later narratives. To quote from his interesting work[1] (p. 37): "The Tutelo and Saponi tribes must be considered together. Their history under either name begins in 1670. . . . Monahassanugh and Nahyssan are other forms of *Yesa*ⁿ, the name given themselves by the last surviving Tutelo, and which seems to have been the generic term used by all the tribes of this connection to designate them as a people." And again (p. 31): "In Nahyssan we have the Monahassanugh of Smith, the Hanohaskie of Batts, and the Yesang of Hale. The last is evidently the generic root word, the prefix *Mo, Mona,* or *Na* in the other forms probably giving a specific local application to the common term. Thus from Lederer's statement that Sapon was a Nahyssan town we understand that the Saponi were a subtribe or division of the people who knew themselves as Yesang."

The ancient village of Monahassanugh is believed to have stood on the left bank of the James, about 1½ miles up the stream from Wingina, in Nelson County. The river is here bordered on the north, or left bank, by broad fertile bottom lands which extend for some miles above and below the site; while on the opposite side cliffs rise abruptly, steep, rugged and broken. The site resembles that of Mowhemcho or Monacan Town, although the relative position of the cliffs and low ground is reversed, the former being on the left bank of the river and the latter, which was occupied by the village, on the right.

Stone implements have been found scattered over much of the low ground, arrowheads of white quartz and of brownish quartzite have been recovered in vast quantities. Numerous fragments of

[1] Mooney, James. The Siouan tribes of the East. Bull. 22, Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Washington, 1894.

Page two of Attachment 6

pottery bearing the imprint of textiles, stone gorgets, pipes, etc., have been collected on the site—all proving the former existence here of an extensive, permanent village.

The site was visited by Fowke about the year 1892. He wrote:[1]

"The Indian trail from the Shenandoah valley, through Rockfish gap, crossed James river at an island near Norwood. For 5 miles below in the river there is a succession of pools and rapids, with many large rocks in the channel which are covered only in time of high water. The hills on the south with scarcely an exception reach to the water, there being only a few narrow strips of level ground. On the north the bottom lands are wide and continuous.

"The only indications of Indian occupancy on the southern side in this vicinity are opposite the island. On the northern side, however, aboriginal remains may be found on every farm. They are most abundant on the lands . . . . three miles below Norwood.

"The floods of 1870 and 1877 disclosed numerous small deposits, probably more than 200 in all, containing burned stones, pieces of pottery, arrowheads, and great quantities of quartz chips. They are in nearly straight rows, from 25 to 50 feet apart, and extend for several hundred yards along the river." Many stone implements were discovered, and "all these things point to a village of considerable size, but a most careful search of the whole area, especially along the river bank and in the numerous gullies, failed to reveal a bone of any description."

The material recovered was similar to that found on the site of Monasukapanough, on the banks of the Rivanna, to be described in the following section. The chipped ax- or celt-like implements found on both sites are the most characteristic of all the objects recovered. Three typical examples from the James River site are shown in figure 4, for comparison with others found on the banks of the Rivanna, plate 5.

Fowke's failure to discover a cemetery, or to find any traces of human remains, tends to strengthen the belief that this was a Siouan village where the burial customs were the same as those of the people of Monasukapanough, related tribes having the same customs and ways of life. Undoubtedly a large burial mound, or possibly several, once stood on the low grounds bordering the left bank of the James. These, the "Indian Graves" of early records, were probably to have been encountered in many localities, but were destined to be destroyed when the land was cleared and cultivated; soon all traces

[1] Fowke, Gerard, Archeologic investigations in James and Potomac Valleys. Bull. 23, Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Washington, 1894.

Attachment 7

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
BULLETIN 160

A CERAMIC STUDY OF VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGY

By
CLIFFORD EVANS

With APPENDIX
AN ANALYSIS OF PROJECTILE POINTS AND LARGE BLADES
By C. G. HOLLAND

Wingina (*Nelson County*).—The area has been well known to collectors for some time, and in spite of the fact that Holland's published data on the area (Holland, 1950) states that Fowke does not mention this in his survey, the United States National Museum has material (No. 136157) collected from a site called "Wingina" by Gerard Fowke. The habitation site is near the James River on the left bank extending roughly 200 yards along the stream and is 75 to 100 yards wide. Holland had previously collected when the field was under alfalfa, but at our visit it was under corn, making surface-collecting conditions more ideal. Because of the cultivated condition of the site no attempts were made to test excavate. Since the chips, point fragments, and sherds of both Holland's collections and ours came from exactly the same area, they were combined and restudied according to the typology of this report.

Accotink (*Fairfax County*).—Sherds collected by Wilson in 1894; U. S. N. M. Nos. 169502 and 147682.

Bear Garden (*Buckingham County*).—At the junction of a small creek, called Bear Garden, on the right bank of the James River, a large bottom land extends along the river at the base of rolling hills. The site is almost directly south of a large hydroelectric plant on the James River and extends some 150 feet in length and 50 feet in width along a slight rise of land. The area was under corn and truck-garden cultivation at the time of the first collection and under winter weeds at the second examination. There appeared to be no depth or concentration to the deposit, with all the sherds, points, chips and fragmentary stone objects widely scattered over the site, and all within the line of plowing. Although the soil discoloration could not be easily determined between the site and surrounding land, the limits of the distribution of the artifacts easily defined the site as a roughly oblong village site.

Scottsville site (*Buckingham County*).—On the south (right) bank of the James River opposite the town of Scottsville, there is a site upon the river bank between two small, unnamed creeks spaced 300 yards apart. The habitation site is on two separate, but connected, terraces with some of the materials eroding on the slope. The upper terrace was 10 feet above the lower, which rose 15 feet above the water level. Holland describes the site and materials briefly (Holland, 1950), but he turned over all the artifacts collected from the surface and minor

Time Periods in Virginia Prehistory and History

Because the study of Virginia's diverse cultural regions reveals patterns of historical development that are unique to each region, chronological frameworks for historic contexts can vary considerably from region to region and even from county to county. Based on survey and planning work completed in Virginia, the following sequence of time periods has been broadly defined as a basis for understanding prehistoric and historic cultural developments.

- Prehistoric Native American Settlement
- Settlement to Society (1607-1750)
- Colony to Nation (1751-1789)
- Early National Period (1790-1829)
- Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
- Civil War (1861-1865)
- Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)
- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)
- The New Dominion (1946 to the present)

Prehistoric Native American Settlement and European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Prior to the English settlement at Jamestown in 1607, the James River basin between the fall line at what would become Richmond and the Blue Ridge Mountains had long been inhabited by Native Americans. When attempting to travel up the James River past the falls, Captain Christopher Newport was warned by a Powhatan Indian that "it was a days and a

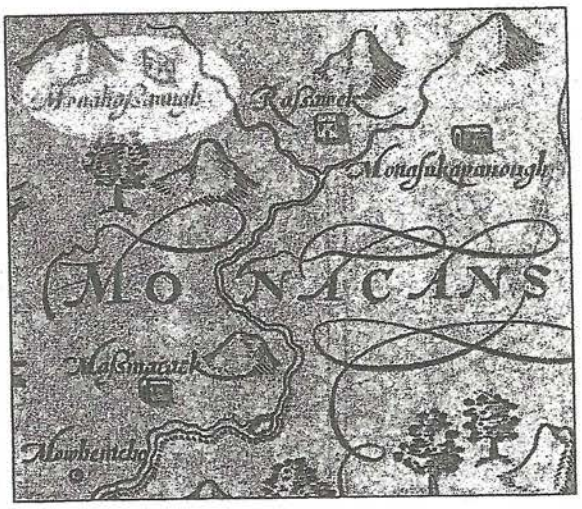

Figure 4- Detail of John Smith's early 17th century map of Virginia showing the Monacan village of Monahassanough (upper left corner) near present-day Wingina. Rassawek was located athe confluence of the James and Rivanna Rivers near present-day Columbia.

halfe jorney to Monanacah," a tribe that was the enemy of the Powhatan people. The Monacans, or "Monanacah" that Captain John Smith spoke of held most of Virginia's Piedmont region, and occupied five villages along the James River. The westernmost village, called "Monahassanough," was said to have been located near the present-day community of Wingina. A key Monacan trail crossed the James River at Norwood, passed through the "savannahs" between Buffalo Ridge and Findlay's Mountain, and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Rockfish Gap.

The area has yielded evidence of these early inhabitants of the region for many generations. In 1894, archeologist Gerard Fowke noted that,

> For 5 miles below the river [Norwood], the bottom lands [on the north side] are wide and continuous... Aboriginal remains may be found on every farm. They are most abundant on the lands of Mr. Alexander Brown [Union Hill] and Mr. Russell Robinson, 3 miles below Norwood...The floods of 1870 and

burial

Print

Justification for action for The People

Attachment 9

From: Susqueh@aol.com (Susqueh@aol.com)
To: bhavani_metro@yahoo.com;
Date: Tue, July 27, 2010 10:04:40 AM
Cc:
Subject: dhyani

Dear Rev. Bhavani: Would you please give this to dhyani - Thank you :))

I write this by the authority invested in me as Turtle Clan Mother of the Eastern Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania,

Dhyani Simonini is a member of the Eastern Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania and is authorized to act for me in any area regarding American Indians.

Doris Riverbird Woman, Turtle Clan Mother, Eastern Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania,
July 27,2010

Doris [Thunderbird Woman]

County/City of Prince Edward
Commonwealth/State of Virginia
I certify this to be a complete, full, true and exact reproduction of the original document
Certified this 6th day of Sept. 2010.
Anna Maria Gross
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 02/28/2014

ANNA MARIA GROSS
NOTARY PUBLIC
REG # 7028297
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
2/28/2014
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

UVA + William and Mary information on sites

Attachment 10

J. Hartman
University of Virginia
Department of Anthropology
100 Brooks Hall
P.O. Box 400120
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4120

under the Late Woodland II section, required distinguishing features from multiple late precontact occupations. Excavations at the Point of Fork site, which yielded early evidence of maize, entailed limited salvage work not included in this study.

The Wingina Site (44NE4)

Evidence concerning organization of Late Woodland I Piedmont households and communities may be drawn from the Wingina and Wood sites (figure A-6). The Archaeological Society of Virginia's 1971 excavations at Wingina in the western Piedmont under the direction of MacCord (1974) produced postmold patterns, pit features, and artifacts diagnostic of periods ranging from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland. Twelve features were identified, including three shallow pits containing pottery, four concentrations of fire-cracked rock, and four postmold patterns. An elliptical postmold pattern at the site measured approximately 5 by 6 meters. Charcoal from one of the postmolds associated with this pattern returned a Late Woodland I radiocarbon date. Two additional partial postmold patterns whose dimensions could be estimated from field drawings occurred at Wingina. A Late Archaic component at Wingina is marked by the presence of 31 steatite bowl fragments. The Wingina site reflects intermittent occupation of the floodplain during the Late Archaic and more intensive occupations during the Middle and Late Woodland. Application of Klein's (1994:321) absolute seriation equation to Wingina features produced dates of approximately A.D. 900–1000.

The Wood Site (44NE143)

Located 750 meters upstream (west) of the Wingina site, the Wood site is situated within a broad and slightly undulating east-west trending terrace that rises about 10 meters above the river. Systematic surface collection has indicated that the Wood site measures 200 meters east to west and 50 meters north to south, approximately the same dimensions as the Wingina site. Wood site excavations produced evidence of architecture and pit features dated to the Late Woodland I phase. Patterning in these features suggests that Piedmont groups resided in compact, unpalisaded communities composed of several household clusters that included small domestic structures with external storage pits.

Thirty-three pit features at the Wood site were assigned to the Late Woodland period through radiocarbon assays, absolute dating of ceramics, and diagnostic artifacts (Gallivan 1995). As reported in table A-1, the uncalibrated results of radiocarbon dates from feature 27 (990 ± 100 B.P.), feature 1a (85

Page 204 Appendix Figure A-7 and Page 211 Appendix gives best info.

Archeology Society of VA's
1971 Excavations - proof of
town societies from Late Archaic
to middle and Late Woodland periods

Site 200 Meters (east/west)
50 Meters (north/south)

= multi-family unpalisaded communities composed of several households in clusters. Several families per structure.

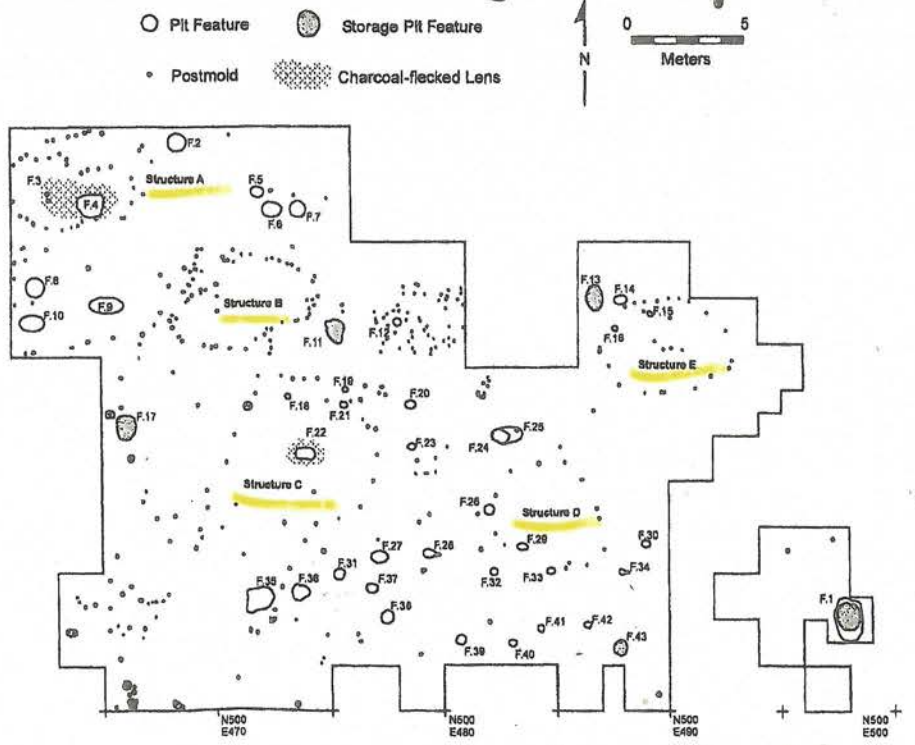

Figure A-7. Plan of Wood site features

Multi-household hamlets
Small area / big yields

conclusions:
on such a small site, several household clusters w/ small domestic structures with external storage pits.

Thirty-three pit features. These were ∴ not camps but stationary towns

Table A-7. Absolute seriation of Wood site feature ceramics

Feature	Number of Sherds	Mean Sherd Thickness (mm)	Mean Sherd Temper Size (mm)	% Dect'd. and Stamped	Years B.P.	Date A.D. (+/- 188)
18	10	7.5	0.45	0	913	1037
43	19	7.75	0.55	0	948	1002

Note: Uses Klein's (1994:321) absolute seriation (uncalibrated).

± 80 B.P.), and post 94 (910 ± 80 B.P.) overlap at the one-sigma level. Tests of radiocarbon assay contemporaneity indicate that the difference between these assays is not statistically significant at the .05 level ($F = 1.53$, $t = 1.24$), implying the features' approximate contemporaneity. Averaging the radiocarbon dates with Long and Rippeteau's (1974:206–210) method produced a result of 908 ± 54 B.P. (A.D. 1042 ± 54) from the feature 27, feature 1a, and post 94 assays, a result that calibrates to A.D. 1017–1257 at the two-sigma range. Absolute seriation of ceramics from two additional features (table A-7) also produced eleventh-century A.D. dates (uncalibrated).

Thus two independent chronological methods produced uncalibrated dates of circa A.D. 1000–1050 for Wood site features, indicating that much of the feature construction at Wood occurred during a relatively brief interval within the Late Woodland I phase. The five contexts dated with absolute chronological methods, in addition to the Wood site plow zone, contained almost exclusively Albemarle series ceramics with fabric-impressed or plain surfaces. Based on this pattern, Albemarle fabric-impressed and plain ceramics served as diagnostic indicators of the Late Woodland I occupation at Wood. The 33 Wood site features assigned to the Late Woodland I occupation through either radiocarbon assays, absolute ceramic dates, or diagnostic artifacts included five storage pits, four hearths, two postholes, and one structure floor.

Excavations uncovered a dense scatter of 350 postmolds at the Wood site. Five elliptical to circular postmold patterns were noted in the field (structures A–E in figure A-7). These hypothesized patterns roughly matched ethnohistorical descriptions of circular to elliptical domestic architectural floor plans. Each included at least one post stain containing Albemarle fabric-impressed pottery, suggesting chronological placement in the Late Woodland I phase. In an effort to introduce a level of objectivity and replicability to the recognition of Wood's postmold patterns and to evaluate the validity of the proposed

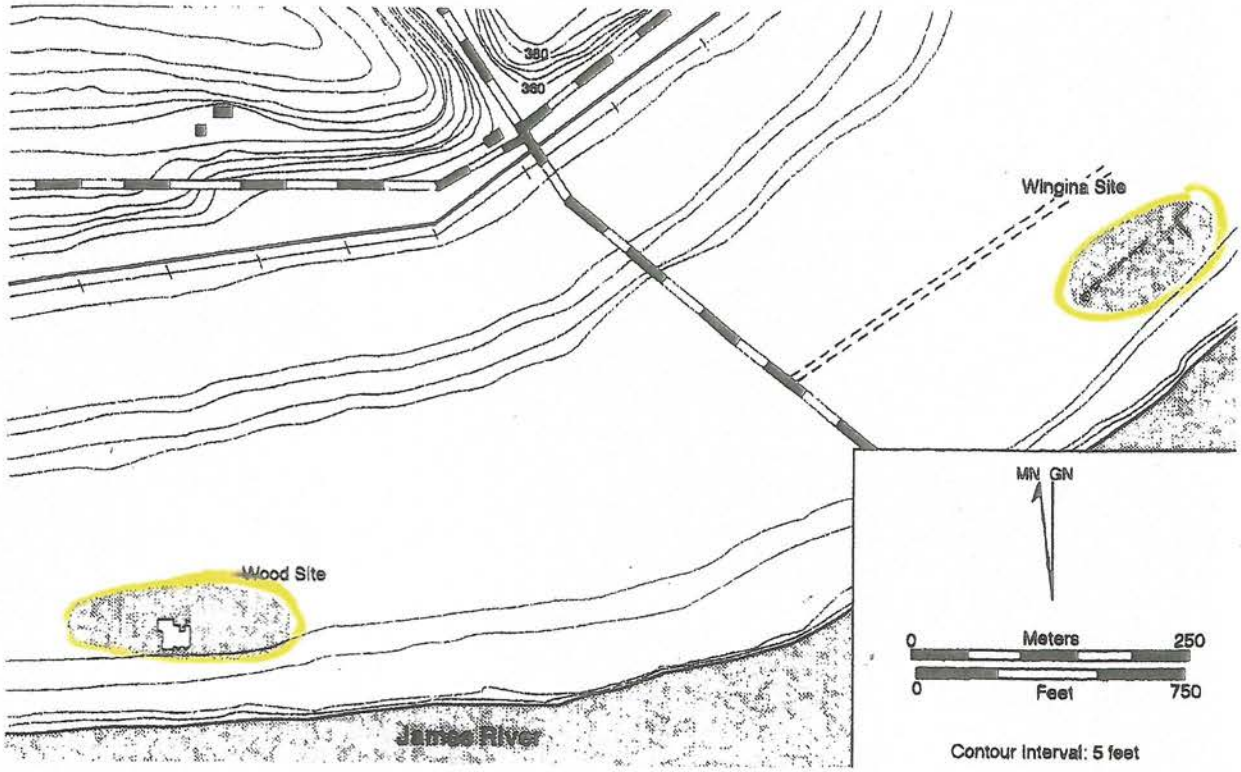

Figure A-6. Floodplain in the vicinity of the Wood and Wingina sites.

Table A-8. Architectural attributes at the Wood site

Structure	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Mean Post Diameter (m)*	*Mean Post Depth (m)*	*Floor Area (sq. m)*
A	5.5	3.1	0.14	0.14	13.38
B	6.4	3.1	0.12	0.13	15.57
C	5.8	—	0.14	0.11	26.41
D	3.3	—	0.13	0.10	11.94
E	5.6	4.0	0.15	0.17	17.98

disposal practices and site formation processes resulted in the deposition of portions of the same vessel in these contexts, the resultant pattern supports the notion that domestic structures were contemporaneous with spatially proximate, external pit features containing Albemarle ceramics.

The Wood site reflects aspects of settlement structure at the community and household scales during the opening centuries of the Late Woodland period. Both the Wood and Wingina sites appear to represent multihousehold hamlets arrayed in a generally linear fashion parallel to the James. Relatively dense concentrations of artifacts that make up the Wood and Wingina sites are interspersed with smaller, outlying sites in close proximity. Given the diversity of artifacts (i.e., lithic debitage, stone tools, pottery, fire-cracked rock, and projectile points) recovered from the outlying locations, these may represent residential settlements rather than limited activity areas. Although not all settlements in the vicinity of Wingina were contemporaneous, the survey evidence records substantial floodplain use in this area during the opening Late Woodland centuries. The overall pattern does not clearly fit models of dispersed or nucleated settlement (Turner 1992; Potter 1993) or a model contrasting "compact clusters" and "linear arrangements" (Mouer 1983:27) but suggests aspects of all of these patterns.

Spatial patterning relative to the household arena appears in the Wood site's architectural patterns, pit features, and cross-mended ceramics. Five storage pits and five postmold patterns representing domestic structures occur in the excavation area. Cross-mended ceramics link internal and external pits at the Wood site. Given this association between houses and contemporaneous features located immediately outside the structure, four of the five houses at Wood appear to be associated with a storage pit. The spatial organization of households at the opening of the Late Woodland period in the James River

multi-household hamlets, dense artifacts w/ outlying site in close proximity to the towns. Residential settlements, not camps or seasonal quarters

In dense domestic structures, more likely that burial mounds may be allocated a special ceremonial ground(s) across the river.

James River Chiefdoms

The Rise of Social Inequality in the Chesapeake

Martin D. Gallivan

Gallivan (William and Mary) in coop w/ Hantman (UVA) provided digs info., proving archaeological importance of sites – discovered and not yet discovered – along James River. These and the 4 other large town sites extant in the Charlottesville/Rivanna River area are particularly threatened by pipeline entry due to wealth of info., age of settlements (from archaic to late woodland periods), density of artifact distribution, and squan mounds.

University of Nebraska Press
Lincoln and London

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