

THE DATUM POINT

Newsletter of the
NORTHERN VIRGINIA CHAPTER OF THE
ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

Chapter Website – www.nvcasv.org

October 2010

FROM THE PRESIDENT – JOHN KELSEY

We will not have our regular Chapter meeting in October because of the Hunter Mill Road tour. In November, many of our stalwarts will be working at the Gault site in Texas when we would normally have our November meeting. Our next Chapter activity will be the Christmas party on December 8th at the James Lee Center. More information will follow on this. I hope that many of you will be able to make it.

It's my pleasure to announce that we have what may be a record-setting number of ASV Certification Program candidates (six) being certified in October at this year's annual meeting from one chapter. Congratulations go to **Becky Garber, Ginger McGovern, Susie Grealy, Leigh Watlington, Maggie Johnson, and Wil Santamaria**. Special thanks to **Ann Wood**, our certification coordinator, for helping to make this significant accomplishment a reality.

Kudos go as well to **Jerry Lyons**, who has been selected as the Volunteer of the Year for the Cultural Resources Management and Protection (Archaeology) Office. In addition to his other talents, Jerry is a terrific graphic designer. Jerry designed the interpretive signage for the Washington & Rochambeau Revolutionary Route and the David Site on Mason Neck. The David Site signs, with text provided by Mike Johnson, will be emplaced and dedicated later this month near Gunston Hall. Jerry also contributed his time and design talents to displays at a number of archaeology and history-related events in support of the Archaeology Office.

Our Chapter has been steadily picking up new members over the past year at a very encouraging rate. Since January, we've added the following new members: **Scott Silsby, Steve and Petra Cox, Krystyn Moon, Paul Antsen, Molly Kerr, Bill Cole, Jim Trainum, Crystal Parsons, Jean Teasdale, Steve and Cynthia Kent, Chris Havlicek, Theresa Weems, and Maxine Grabill**. A belated welcome to each of you! We've also had several previously lapsed members renew their membership. This suggests that your Chapter remains a going concern. To build on that, I'd ask all of you to think about ways in which you can help to make the Chapter even more meaningful and vibrant. Whether it's suggestions for field trips and speakers, input to the Datum Point on something relevant that you have done or that you know is coming up, pointers to articles of interest for the Datum Point – your Chapter officers would appreciate any or all of these things, and the Chapter as a whole will benefit from your participation.

John

**NO OCTOBER
MEETING BECAUSE
OF THE HUNTER
MILL TOUR!**

WE WIN!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

CK Gailey did some research on the VDHR website through the DSS, and found out the seven Virginia counties that have over 1,000 archaeological sites. Fairfax County is #1!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Highest site #	County
44ST1075	Stafford County
44YO1124	York County
44HE1127	Henrico County
44JC1277	James City
44LD1584	Loudoun County
44PW1887	Prince William County
44FX3584	Fairfax County

WESTBROOK DRIVE (44FX2660)

by Mike Johnson

Dull as it seems, each day brings more diagnostic artifacts, even when we don't see them in the field. Last Saturday we recovered no noticed diagnostic artifacts in the dry screens. Becky Garber did note that she thought there might be pottery in the dry screen residue from one STP. Her observation was confirmed after dry screen residue was washed and sorted on the lab table. The attached excellent example (#30) of a sandstone tempered Culpeper sherd (interior view) showed up in the table sort.

Additionally, since the last schedule we recovered the attached artifacts. They include a possible sidenotched Middle Archaic, quartz, Normanskill-like point (pure SWAG!) (#21); quartzite, Late Archaic, Savannah River-like point base and tip (both from the same STP) (#23); quartz endscraper-like tool (#25), and a "pitted" hornfels, contracting stem, Late Archaic, Savannah River, knife-like point (#29).

From a horizontal standpoint we appear to be past the heaviest part of the site, where we recovered between 40 and 65 artifacts from a number of STPs. Artifact quantities have dropped off to between 10 and 40 in the high concentration areas. We have been able to lop off potential STPs at either end of the transects as we get closer to the up-slope edge of the site. However, based on the artifacts observed at the bases of trees, we may have more than 1/3 of the site to go before we finish the entire horizontal extent.

From the vertical standpoint, we went back to the eastern end of the site at the N120 transect and extended it east

to better assess that edge. We recovered no artifacts and also took the opportunity to excavate two of the 1x1-foot STPs down to 24 inches. We did so to assess the potential for stratified deposits, possibly buried by soil that has eroded down the slope, collecting along the edge of the hill ("colluvial apron"). We recovered no artifacts and eventually hit stream rolled pebbles at the bottom. Although, because of the limited sample size, it did not totally negate the possibility of buried archeological horizons at that end of the site, it did lower the potential.



Culpeper Sherd



Savannah River-like point



Quartz endscraper



Savannah River-like base and tip



Quartz side notched point

BLUEBERRY HILL (44SX327)

By Mike Johnson

We recently completed our fifth trench (#6) in this season's testing. It was located 100 feet east of the block where the previous excavations were conducted. Although we still have not totally nailed down the age of the sand ridge upon which the site is located, we did answer another of the questions raised by Soil Scientists about the site's age. The two main bones of contention have been that the site is of lower elevation than nearby Cactus Hill and that it lacks evidence of iron rich clay lamellae in the soil, which is a characteristic of the oldest parts of Cactus Hill.

The first issue appears to be the result of a misreading of the U.S. Geological Survey topographic mapping. We tested Blueberry Hill because the USGS map indicated that the landform was above 70 feet above sea level. The same map showed the oldest and highest parts of Cactus Hill as being between 65 and 70 feet above sea level. Coupled with the fact that Blueberry Hill is located downstream from Cactus Hill, it is likely that Blueberry Hill is significantly higher than Cactus Hill, relative to the adjacent river bed. One of the major variables that has determined where we have been testing is elevation relative to the Nottoway River with Cactus Hill being the standard. Landforms that are not as high as Cactus Hill are thought to have been more prone flooding, of more recent origin and therefore not old enough to have been occupied during Paleoamerican times. To be sure, we intend to use a high quality GPS to audit the USGS mapping.

The second issue is the lamellae. During auger testing of the Blueberry Hill landform, soil scientist Dan Wagner, who was helping Joe McAvoy reconstruct the geological context for Cactus Hill, did not find evidence of lamellae, which along with generally weakly developed soil, concluded that the landform probably was not old enough to have been occupied during Paleoamerican times. Our test trenches 2-5 did not alter that probability, even though we did find evidence of weak lamellae in two of the trenches near our deep

artifact levels. Trench #6 has resolved that question. In the western end of the trench, 5x5-foot, square 6A we encountered very strong lamellae (attached profiles photographed by Cheryl Emerson), when compared with those on Cactus Hill (profile photo by Mike Johnson).

Lamellae formation remains controversial with several theories about how they form. Theoretically, the stronger the lamellae the older they are. However, experiments have shown that lamellae can be formed in a little more than two weeks. So using them as a dating tool is not possible at this time. They merely indicate that under appropriate soil and saturation conditions they can indicate degrees of soil stability. A lot of variables come into play. That is why a site like Rubis-Pearsall, some twenty miles down river in the same soil type can produce a fluted point and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dates on the soil of 18-20,000 years has poorly formed lamellae and Cactus Hill with similar soil and known age has much stronger lamellae.

With respect to the artifacts from Blueberry Hill, the site has produced two apparent Paleoamerican diagnostics (photo by Mike Johnson) and a distinct artifact level, thirty inches below the surface. The broken point preform on the left has many attributes of either fluted point (crushed base, parallel flaking and thin cross-section) and pre-fluted point (thin cross section and lanceolate shape) technologies. However, those could also be associated with the Early Archaic, Fort Nottoway point technology. The point base on the right also has fluted point attributes. It is boldly fluted, which is unlike any other point type known in the region and has heavily ground and polished edges on the lower left corner and upper left edge. These attributes should preclude it being anything else. However, it was recovered from a disturbed context, well above the clearly older artifact bearing level at 30-36 inches deep.

An additional problem is that no formal tool assemblage and concentration of chert artifacts have been recovered from the deeper levels. Fluted points are generally associated with formal tools and fine quality raw stone materials. Numerous tools and strong evidence of good integrity (little disturbance) have been recovered from the 30-36-inch levels, which are ten inches below the bottom of the Late Archaic Savannah River component. A remote possibility exists that the deeper component is pre-fluted point, because of the broken preform and the fact that the pre-fluted point tool assemblage from Cactus Hill exhibits more expedient tools and no fluted point tool like forms.

Of note: we did find the 2002 5x30-foot long set of test trenches in this year's trench #5. This was a verification of the benefit of our preliminary 20-foot interval auger testing. Results of that preliminary testing indicated where the most promising, deeply buried part of the site would be located. That happened to coincide with our pre excavation auger testing in 2002. The tree company had harvested the trees and disturbed the old surface since 2002, which made finding the old trench difficult.

Testing will continue throughout much of October.



Clay bank profile



West wall profile

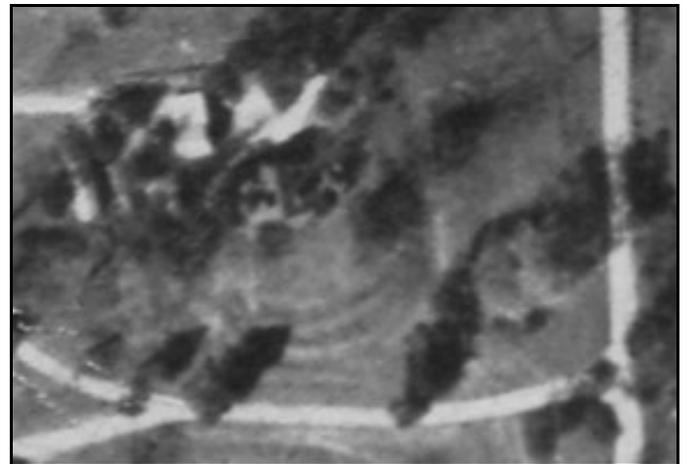


West wall profile lamellae

HUNTLEY UPDATE

by Dr. Elizabeth Crowell

The Fairfax County Park Authority was the recipient of a Save America's Treasures Grant for the Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historic Huntley. This grant, in the amount of \$100,000, is being used as part of this effort. Since the grant uses federal funds, all work is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Previously conducted archaeological, architectural and landscape studies were submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for review, as were the plans for the proposed work.



Huntley aerial in 1937 showing curved terracing

On the basis of a previous Phase I study, further archaeological testing was conducted in the impact area to ensure that the proposed construction not cause an adverse effect to potentially significant archaeological resources. John Milner Associates sent a team of

archaeologists into the field to conduct further testing. They excavated test units to further explore those areas where the shovel testing had shown high artifact concentrations. No intact archaeological deposits were discovered.

As well, staff addressed concerns that DHR architectural historians had regarding certain treatments. NPS and DHR concurred that the project would have no adverse effect on architectural or archaeological resources. Work commenced last Friday. Early this week, as a result of demolition of a 20th century addition, an earlier foundation was revealed. This has been documented. Cultural Resource staff will continue to work closely with the restoration staff during the course of the project. Stay tuned.

THE OLD COLCHESTER PARK & PRESERVE **PROJECT – UPDATE AND INTRODUCTIONS**

by Chris Sperling

In 2007, Fairfax County purchased the McCue property, an approximately 135-acre parcel located along the Occoquan River, near its confluence with the Potomac. Previous archaeological investigations identified numerous cultural resources on the property, including Late Woodland deposits along the river, a historic cemetery and associated architectural debris, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic sites. The Late Woodland deposits were identified in the vicinity of where John Smith recorded the Native American town of Tauxenent; historic deposits included aspects of the platted town of Colchester.



Camp a Colchester by Rochambeau

In September, the Fairfax County Park Authority assembled a crew to evaluate selected archaeological sites at the Old Colchester Park & Preserve to determine their significance. The first few weeks for the Colchester crew have been busy, getting assembled and gearing up for the field. Having developed research questions and devised the field methods, we are finalizing the nuts and bolts of organizing an archaeological project including field visits to scout areas of particular promise.

One of those initial field visits included looking over newly acquired, now-heavily overgrown, Colchester town lots. Included among these is town Lot #18, where an intact stone masonry cellar was uncovered during investigations in the 1980s. This proved to be challenging as the impenetrable soils made using a probe difficult, but the appearance of handmade brick bats betrayed a likely location. Later discussions with Sally Lyons, supporter of the county's archaeological program and long-time Colchester area resident, confirmed the cellar's location.

Another field reconnaissance focused on the architectural artifact scatter associated with the cemetery in the middle of the property. Assistant Archaeologist Sean Tennant and historic field director Christopher Sperling carefully raked the area containing the greatest concentration of brick and dressed stone, clearing the leaf litter exposing large quantities of architectural materials, raising expectations and providing Christopher and archaeologist Megan Veness locations for initial field efforts on this site.

A geomorphologic study on selected prehistoric sites will be conducted to determine the age and depths of soil deposits across the property. This study will guide prehistoric field director Kathleen Lowe and staff archaeologist Alisa Pettitt on where to concentrate efforts and determine how deep potential prehistoric cultural deposits may be.

Meanwhile, Maddy McCoy and Cecile Glendening have started delving into the documentary record. The two historians are conducting deed research to help us determine who owned the property and what impact those owners may have had on the archaeological record. In addition, one of the main efforts will be to take full advantage of available technology. Toward this end, laboratory director Molly Kerr has been developing a database to organize all the data generated by the project.

With a project of this magnitude, we want to ensure we start out on the right foot. We plan to start fieldwork

after establishing the grid, finalizing procedures, and working out any kinks. We will put out the call for volunteers very soon and look forward to working with the ASV Northern Virginia Chapter. Your efforts will not only be greatly appreciated, but will be essential to our success. The knowledge and experience you bring are unique assets that will enhance our capacity to learn more about Fairfax County's rich cultural traditions.

Note from John Kelsey. As a follow-on to Chris' update above, I include below short bios of the Colchester team leads and members. From my own brief experience with the team, I believe that the County archaeology office has put together a talented and personable group that we will enjoy working with.

Christopher Sperling, Historical Field Director (MA – American History, George Mason University). Christopher has over 15 years experience including the direction of field and laboratory work for all levels of archaeological investigation, primarily in the Middle Atlantic Region. Research interests include the archaeology of slavery in the early colonial Chesapeake.

Kathleen Lowe, Prehistoric Field Director (BA – Anthropology, James Madison University). Kathleen has eight years archaeological experience and has supervised excavations at the highest levels of investigation throughout the United States. Her research interests focus on prehistoric settlement patterns, trade and material culture, and the application of technology for archaeological analysis and interpretation.

Molly Kerr, Laboratory Director (MA – Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville). Molly has six years of archaeological field and laboratory experience across the Middle Atlantic and South, has developed an oral history program for the City of Chesapeake, and supervised the teacher development program at Colonial Williamsburg. Her research interests include Colonial Virginia, GIS/mapping and archaeology, material culture of consumption, and oral history.

Alisa Pettitt, Prehistoric Archaeologist (BS – Anthropology, James Madison University). Alisa has work as an archaeologist for three years across the United States and in Italy. She is currently a graduate student at George Mason University. Research interests include prehistoric art and archaeology, nautical archaeology, and three-dimensional site reconstruction.

Megan Veness, Historical Archaeologist (BA – Archaeology, James Madison University). With nearly ten years archaeological experience, Megan has work at Shenandoah National Park, George Washington's Mount Vernon, and James Madison's Montpelier. Research interests include historical archaeology of the late-colonial period, in particular the maritime history and nautical archaeology of the eastern seaboard.

Sean Tennant, Assistant Archaeologist (BA – History, George Mason University). Sean has worked with the Fairfax Park Authority since 2008 and as a re research archivist at the Douglas MacArthur Museum Archive in Norfolk and at the George Mason University Special Collections and Archives. His research interests include GIS and archaeology, three-dimensional site modeling, Roman art, and urban design.

Maddy McCoy, Lab Assistant/Historian. Maddy is a Certified Historic Preservationist and creator of the Fairfax County, Virginia Slavery Inventory Database, a Historian for the Fairfax County Park Authority, and part of Gunston Hall's Seeds of Independence Group. Her interests include genealogy, in particular that of antebellum African American communities.

Cecile Glendening, Lab Assistant/Historian (MA – Anthropology, College of William and Mary) Cecile has conducted archaeological investigations across the Middle Atlantic as well as overseas in France and the Caribbean. Cecile conducted historic research of Sully Woodlands, as well as other smaller property research projects across Fairfax County.

UPCOMING OPPORTUNITIES IN OCTOBER

By John Kelsey

In addition to the on-going work at the Westbrook Drive site and the work at Colchester, which should begin shortly, here are other activities that may be of interest:

1755 – 1865: Redcoats, Patriots and Yankees at Carlyle House Historic Park. Learn about General Braddock's April 1755 meeting with five colonial governors to plan the early campaigns of the French and Indian War and how the British crown proposed to pay for the war; explore the events leading up to the British invasion of Alexandria during the War of 1812; and, learn about the Union Army's occupation of the City during the Civil War. During the 2-hour walk you will visit key sites and hear what ordinary life was like for the residents. The tour starts at the Carlyle House at

10:30 am on Fridays and Saturdays beginning September 17-October 30, 2010. Cost \$20.00 (includes admission to Carlyle House). Call *Alexandria's Footsteps to the Past* at (703) 683-3451 to reserve your spot.

Washington-related lecture series at Ferry Farm, Fredericksburg.

- **The Mother of the Father of our County**, October 10th;
- **Lincoln's War at Washington's Boyhood Home**, October 17th; and
- **The Search for George Washington – Boy Adventurer**, October 24th.

Lectures are at 2 PM. For info, contact Paula Raudenbush, 540-373-3381 ext. 54.



Ruins of Ferry Farm above the Rappahannock River

Oak Hill Open House, Saturday, October 16th from noon to 5 PM, 4716 Wakefield Chapel Road, Annandale, VA 22003. Opening ceremony is at 12:30 pm. **Before and after emancipation: African Americans in the Oak Hill community.** Maddy McCoy, developer and curator of Fairfax County's Slavery Inventory Database, shares insights from her research of the lives of Ravensworth's slaves, former slaves and free blacks. John Browne maps changes that divided up Oak Hill and Ravensworth land through generations of inheritance and sale. Together the speakers present what is known of a now-lost African American community that developed in the late 1800s on former Oak Hill land on Braddock Road. **Springfield resident and author, Dennis Howard** recounts his family's passage from slavery in Culpeper, Virginia, to becoming land owners and proprietors of a blacksmith shop on Little River Turnpike, to their contributions in developing our community. The program includes house tours.

Gloucester Fall History Crawl, Saturday October 16th. This is a first ever event, and will include tours, archaeology, and food at three of Gloucester's most significant landmarks: Rosewell, Fairfield, and Walter Reed's Birthplace. Participants in the Crawl will rotate among each historic site – Rosewell and Fairfield Plantations and Walter Reed's Birthplace – and receive a delicious lunch along the way. Hot chowder with cornbread will be served at Rosewell, Crab Cakes at Fairfield and ice cream at the Walter Reed Birthplace. The food is courtesy of the Inn at Warner Hall, Rosemary and Wine and Short Lane Ice Cream. Tickets are \$50 per person (free if you're under 16) and come with a T-shirt as well as membership in all three organizations. The event will be followed by a wine tasting (tickets \$10) at Rosewell where you can enjoy some fine wine while reflecting on the history and archaeology you learned about earlier in the day. Tickets are available at Rosewell, Rosemary and Wine, Short Lane Ice Cream, and Peace Frogs, all in Gloucester, or by phone order at 804.693.2585. Tickets are limited to 150 for the Crawl and 75 for the tasting.

Fairfax County Cemetery Preservation and Restoration Seminar, October 23rd and 24th, Frying Pan Farm Park, 2709 West Ox Road, Herndon. Features Robert Mosko, Mosko Cemetery Monument Services, specializing in preserving, conserving, restoring, and rehabilitating historical cemeteries and monuments; and Aimee Wells, Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeologist. Register at 703-437-9101. See www.honorfairfaxcemeteries.org.

Excavations at the Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery and the Concept of the Proper Coffin in the Mid-Nineteenth Century, a lecture by Dr. Steven Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology, at the Lyceum in Old Town Alexandria, Wednesday, October 27th at 7:30 PM. See www.alexandriahistorical.org.

Sixth Annual Fairfax County History Conference, Saturday, November 6. *"Preserving Our Paths in History! A View of Historic Preservation in Virginia & Fairfax County."* Keynote presenter will be Elizabeth Kostelny, Executive Director of Preservation Virginia. For more information and a conference registration form (\$20 fee includes lunch), contact Lynne Garvey-Hodge at 703-322-1811 or lghassoc@erols.com.

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

To All: Join us on a 14-mile guided bike ride touring Alexandria's forgotten cemeteries in celebration of Virginia Archaeology Month.

14-mile Forgotten Cemeteries Bike Ride
Saturday, October 30, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Helmets
required. Children under 16 must be accompanied by a
participating adult.

Ride includes hills and street cycling. Pack a snack &
something to drink.

Start: G. W. Masonic Memorial parking lot. Parking for
cars is VERY limited -- have been assigned only 20
slots. Please arrive on your bike if possible.

The ride is FREE, but reservations, & a signed waiver
required.

For more information contact:

Ruth Reeder
Museum Educator
Alexandria Archaeology Museum
105 N. Union St., #327
Alexandria, VA 22314
ruth.reeder@alexandriava.gov
703/746-4399
fax: 703/838-6491

FIRST JAMESTOWN CHURCH LIKELY FOUND

By Steve Vaughan - *The Virginia Gazette*

JAMESTOWN — Archaeologists at Historic Jamestown
believe they've made a major new discovery: the
remains of the original 1608 church at James Fort. Bill
Kelso, director of archaeology at Historic Jamestown,
was ecstatic. "If confirmed, this is a tremendous
discovery," he said Friday. "At long last, the heart of
James Fort and the scene of so many known seminal
events in the history of Jamestown."

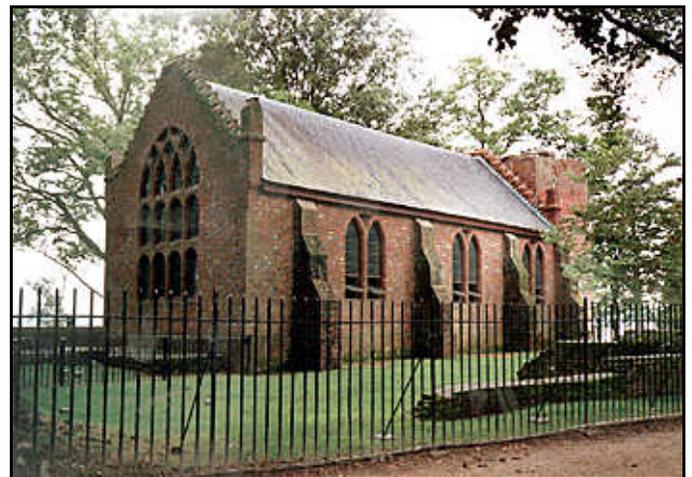
Among other events, the church was likely the site of the
1613 wedding of Pocahontas, daughter of Virginia
Indian Chief Powhatan, and John Rolfe, the Virginia
colony's first successful tobacco planter. In his book,
"Jamestown: The Buried Truth," Kelso speculated that
the original church site was near the center of the fort.
He was close. "It was a little southeast of center," he
said. "At about a 45-degree angle."

Initially, Kelso had believed that the original church site
was close to the existing church, theorizing that churches
are seldom moved because the ground has been
consecrated and bodies buried there. That theory was
abandoned when it became clear that the current church

tower sits astride one of the original palisade walls. The
walls were moved as the settlement expanded. The most
accurate forecast of where the church was comes from
the earliest known diagram of the fort. The Zuniga map,
so-called because it was presented to King Philip III of
Spain by his ambassador to England, Don Pedro de
Zuniga, in 1608, was believed to be a tracing of an
earlier map by Capt. John Smith. The Zuniga map has
an "x," or perhaps a cross, drawn inside the triangular
diagram of the fort. "People had speculated that it
marked the church," Kelso said. "And that's right about
where it is."

The 1608 church site is located 40 feet southwest of the
later 17th century brick church and tower, the only
remaining above ground evidence of the fort, and 70 feet
from the shore of the James River. Evidence for the
church so far consists of six enormous postholes, each
containing the remains of a one-foot-thick upright
support timber. The timbers are 12 feet apart, which
matches a 1610 description of the 24x60 foot "pretty
chapel" at Jamestown. Archaeologists believe that the
rest of the postholes, which could be used to determine
the length of the church, likely lie to the west of the
current excavation area.

Excavation will continue through the summer and into
late fall in an effort to trace all the posts and uncover
the building's interior. The 1608 church was the structure
where Virginia's first resident governor, Sir Thomas
West, Lord De La Warre, addressed colonists on June
12, 1610, when his timely arrival saved the colony from
abandonment. This church was gone by 1617. In that
year, Gov. Samuel Argall replaced it with a newer,
smaller church, probably where the current brick
reconstructed church stands.

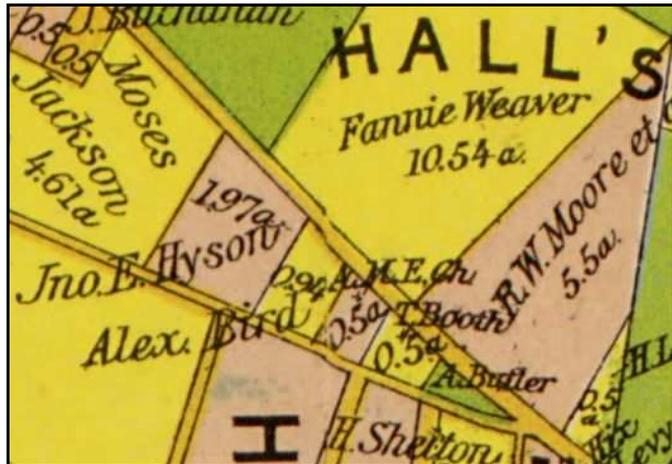


Fourth Church at Jamestown

FIELD OPPORTUNITY

By Patrick O'Neill

This past week, I began a project with Cynthia Liccese-Torres of the Historic Preservation Planning Department of Arlington County, at the Calloway Church in Falls Church. The project is to identify graves and grave markers from the Freedman cemetery associated with the church.

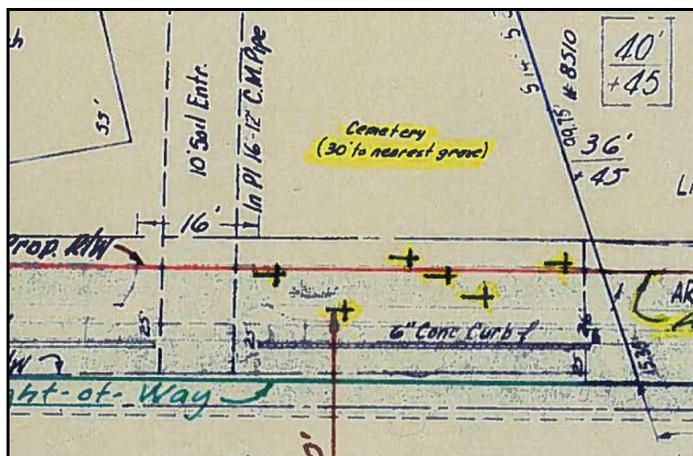


Church tract in 1900

The present church was built almost 75 years ago, and two earlier versions were in different locations on the small tract of land. Two local landowners sold small tracts of land to several of their freed slaves just after the Civil War in the Halls Hill area, which led to the establishment of the African American community there.



In 1959, similar to the Guinea Road Cemetery in Fairfax County, 10 graves were removed as Route 29 was widened. Six graves were marked on a map. These graves were supposedly reinterred in the Coleman Cemetery in south Fairfax County near Collingswood.



1959 VDOT map showing removed graves



The project will consist of probing the entire cemetery tract to look for markers, field stones, grave curbs, and other items to indicate where graves were located. **Anyone wishing to participate in the project, please contact me at patrickloneill@verizon.net or 703-244-6275.**

NVC/ASV CHAPTER OFFICERS

President	John Kelsey	jkelsey@cox.net 703-922-8107
Vice-Presidents	Will and Wilke Nelson	wilkenelson@gmail.com
Treasurer	C.K. Gailey	treas@nvcasv.org
Corresponding Sec.	Maggie Johnson	stillmaggie@cox.net 703-455-6902
Recording Sec.	Felicia Glapion	glapfk11@yahoo.com
Editor	Patrick O'Neill	patrickloneill@verizon.net 703-249-9593

Fairfax County Archaeologists (FCPA)

Chapter Sponsors	call 703-534-3881
Elizabeth Crowell	elizabeth.crowell@fairfaxcounty.gov
Mike Johnson	michael.Johnson@fairfaxcounty.gov

Other Public Archaeological Programs in N. Va.

Mount Vernon	Esther White	ewhite@mountvernon.org
Gunston Hall	Dave Shonyo	archaeology@gunstonhall.org 703-550-0441
Alexandria Museum	Pam Cressey	pamela.cressey@alexandriava.gov 703-838-4399 (information)

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Return to:
NVC/Archeological Society of Virginia
2855 Annandale Rd.
Falls Church, VA 22042

Chapter members should join our parent organization, the Archeological Society of Virginia. asv-archeology.org

The Chapter meets at 7:30p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the James Lee Center at the above address.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!!!!

THE DATUM POINT

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