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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
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date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A (44GV1, 44GV2)

and/or common JOHN GREEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (VHLC 40-18)

2. Location

street & number [redacted] XX not for publication

city, town Emporia X vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county Greenville code 081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Alma W. and W.W. Green, Jr.

street & number 210 Park Avenue

city, town Emporia N/A vicinity of state VA 23847

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greenville County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Emporia state VA 23847

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
title Site Survey Forms 44GV1 & 44GV2 has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___X no

date 1968 ___ federal XX state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Research Center for Archaeology, P.O. Box 368

city, town Yorktown state VA 23690

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____ N/A _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The John Green Archaeological Sites (44GV1 and 44GV2), two adjacent and culturally related prehistoric and historic Indian sites, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Photo 1). Occupational debris is scattered densely over cultivated fields in an area 200 feet in diameter at 44GV1 and covering an area 150 feet in diameter at 44GV2. Excavations conducted in 1968 at 44GV1 determined that the site has well-preserved, refuse-filled pits, human burials, and house patterns. Principal occupation at the John Green sites dates to the Historic Period (AD 1680-1730), with slight unstratified occupation spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

[REDACTED]. The nominated acreage has been in cultivation for many years. The John Green sites have been designated 44GV1 and 44GV2 in the state's official inventory of archaeological sites.

Occupational debris at 44GV1 is concentrated within an area measuring two hundred feet in diameter, with a lesser artifact scatter extending over an area six hundred feet in diameter. At 44GV2 such habitational evidence is distributed over an area measuring 150 feet in diameter with lesser amounts of debris scattered over an area 200 feet by 500 feet. Both sites contain similar cultural material dating to the Late Woodland and Colonial periods and are viewed as two related, though spacially discrete, components. The profusion of small white quartz triangular points found on the surface of the acreage nominated has caused this area to be known locally as the "Triangle Site."

In 1968 the Archeological Society of Virginia excavated seventy-eight, five-foot squares at 44GV1 through the one foot of plow zone to the surface of subsoil. The squares were laid out in a central east-west trench, with lateral trenches to the north and south. Eighteen features were revealed, some of which had been disturbed by relic collectors. Six human burials were also uncovered.

Indian artifacts predominated at the site and they included a wide range of ceramics from the Early/Middle Woodland through Historic periods, projectile points from the Early Archaic through Woodland periods, pipe fragments, worked animal bone and shell beads, numerous faunal remains, and one charred corncob. Five short arcing patterns of postmolds were revealed in the excavated trenches, suggesting the presence of circular structures ranging from ten to fourteen feet in diameter.

A wide range of late 17th-century and early 18th-century historic artifacts were also recovered from refuse-filled pits and burials. Metallic artifacts included lead musket balls; copper items such as a spoon, kettle, straight pins, conical "bangles," ring, buttons, and rolled and sheet fragments; and iron objects such as scissors, nails, gun parts, and a knife blade. Also recovered were glass beads, white clay

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Green Archaeological Sites (44GV1 and 44GV2) in Greensville County, Virginia, contain prehistoric and historic Indian components with well-preserved organic material and intact features that could significantly contribute to regional studies of historic Indian subsistence and settlement patterns. The presence of house patterns, domestic features, and European trade items mixed with traditional aboriginal remains is extremely significant in documenting the acculturation of the interior Coastal Plain Indians during the period AD 1680-1730. The presence of a wide variety of ceramic wares, typical of an area ranging from the estuarine Coastal Plain to the Central Piedmont of Virginia, affords an excellent opportunity for studying the extent of cultural interaction and trade relations in the transitional fall zone region separating the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces. A comparison of the two closely related, spacially discrete components at 44GV1 and 44GV2 may advance knowledge of historic Indian settlement patterns and acculturation in a microcosmic setting.

BACKGROUND

The John Green Archaeological Sites together represent one of the few areas in southeastern Virginia which contain historic Indian sites that have been tested archaeologically. Limited excavations at 44GV1, conducted by the Archeological Society in 1968, revealed well-preserved house patterns, human burials, and refuse-filled pits. The mixture of typical aboriginal artifacts with historic trade items, floral and faunal remains, and the unique organics preserved by copper salts provide a rare opportunity for studying historic Indian settlement and subsistence patterns as well as acculturation.

The wide variety of protohistoric and historic Indian ceramics from the John Green sites offers great potential for the study of cultural interaction and trade between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of Virginia. Shell-tempered plain Colono Ware found here typifies ceramics from the estuarine Coastal Plain to the north and east along the James River, possibly representing Weanock (Weyanoke) Indian contact in the Emporia area. The sand-tempered, plain Courtland Ware may represent the last aboriginal ceramic phase of the Nottoway and Meherrin Indians. The grit-tempered, looped-net sherds with folded, punctuated and incised rims are typical of the Clarksville Ware from the Piedmont to the west. The grit-tempered, simple-stamped sherds are typical both of the Clarksville Ware and the Cashie Ware normally found in the interior Coastal Plain of southern Virginia and northern North Carolina.

Although 44GV2 has not been subjected to subsurface testing, the surface debris indicates the presence of a spacially discrete component of approximately the same time period as 44GV1. Comparative study of these two closely related components may advance knowledge of the complexities of historic Indian settlement patterns at a given time and furnish a microcosmic view of acculturation resulting from contact with European society.

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

MacCord, Howard A. "The John Green Site," Archeological Society of Virginia, Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 2, p. 98-138.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 18 acres

Quadrangle name Emporia, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A				B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

[REDACTED]

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #1)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION STAFF

organization VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION date May 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature
H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
title DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS

date May 17, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



JOHN GREEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, GREENSVILLE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7, 8, 10

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7. DESCRIPTION--Archaeological Analysis

pipe fragments dating to the period AD 1680-1730, bone handles for iron knives, small pieces of a wool blanket preserved by copper salts, a woven belt made from yarn wrapped with copper foil and exhibiting a diamond-shaped lozenge pattern, split cane matting, and a gourd cup preserved by copper salts (Photos 2 and 3).

On January 14, 1983, the staff of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's Research Center for Archaeology conducted a surface inspection of 44GV1 and 44GV2. A dense concentration of Late Woodland and Colonial periods material associated with a slight rise in terrain was observed at 44GV1, and a moderate artifact scatter was seen at 44GV2, conforming to the site dimensions previously described.

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Background

In 1970 44GV1 was named for a former owner, the late John Green. This name has been retained for both archaeological sites in the nominated acreage due to the very close spacial and cultural relationship of 44GV1 and 44GV2.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

~~_____~~; ~~_____~~. Boundary Justification: ~~_____~~
~~_____~~