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NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

1. Name

historic Osborne's Ford
and/or common Flanary Archaeological Site (44SC13) (Preferred) (VHLC 84-12)

2. Location

street & number [redacted] town of Dungannon XX not for publication
city, town Dungannon XX vicinity of [redacted] congressional district
state Virginia code 51 county Scott code 169

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Kate Flanary
street & number [redacted]
city, town Dungannon N/A vicinity of state Virginia 24245

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scott County Courthouse
street & number N/A
city, town Gate City state Virginia 24251

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Site
title Survey Form 44SC13 has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1977 federal state county local
depository for survey records Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, P.O. Box 368
city, town Yorktown state Virginia 23690

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Flanary Archaeological Site (44SC13), a prehistoric site dating to the Archaic and Late Woodland Periods, is situated east of the [redacted] and [redacted] the town of Dungannon in Scott County, Virginia. Prehistoric occupational debris is distributed over a second terrace measuring approximately 1,000 feet in length with a maximal width of 300 feet. Excavations conducted by the Archaeological Society of Virginia in 1977 determined that most of the site is in a good state of preservation. Principal occupation at the Flanary Site dates to the Late Woodland Period (AD 800-1600), and recovered artifacts show relationships to manifestations of the Mississippian tradition in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Below the Late Woodland deposits are deeper Archaic Period levels. The acreage nominated contains intact features dating to both the Late Woodland and Archaic Periods.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The Flanary Site is located on a second terrace overlooking the [redacted]. A low, marshy area separates the terrace and hills to the east, while a small, unnamed creek to the west divides the terrace from lower land adjacent to the [redacted]. The nominated acreage, which is currently in pasture, is bisected by [redacted]. The Flanary Site has been designated 44SC13 in the state's official inventory of archaeological sites.

Prehistoric occupational debris is scattered over most of the terrace which measures approximately 1,000 feet in length with a maximal width of 300 feet. The principal area of occupation is approximately 400 feet long and 150 feet wide. Although the construction of [redacted] destroyed a strip measuring 120' x 150' and some flood scouring has been reported for the western edge of the site, there has been minimal actual disturbance to most of the Flanary Site's archaeological deposits, which are in a good state of preservation.

Historic occupation in the general vicinity dating to the last half of the 18th century has not significantly disturbed the site's integrity. Near the southern end of the Flanary Site, a one-story and loft log house measuring 18' x 27' and reportedly built in the early 19th century, still stands. The structure is chinked with cobbles and clay and had a three foot square brick chimney at each end. The house faces south, overlooking the approach to [redacted] on the [redacted]. Recent post and tin additions to the north and south sides of the log house have modified it into a stable/barn structure with overall dimensions of 27' x 78'.

In 1977 the Archaeological Society of Virginia conducted excavations on that portion of the Flanary Site scheduled for the construction of [redacted]. After nineteen five foot test squares were completely excavated, power equipment removed the remaining plow zone, revealing seven burials, segments of two parallel palisade lines, portions of a possible structure, and numerous other features. Four five foot test squares in the vicinity of the log house and to the south beyond the [redacted] also revealed intact prehistoric features.

The Archaeological Society of Virginia's excavations documented early occupation at the Flanary Site as the Early Archaic Period (8000-6500 BC) and extending into the

(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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input 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 Flanary Archaeological Site, (44SC13), a prehistoric site in Scott County, Virginia, contains stratified deposits dating to the Archaic and Late Woodland Periods, which could significantly contribute to the very limited research data currently available on chronological sequences in southwestern Virginia. Cultural features have been documented in Archaic Period deposits, a very rare occurrence for the western portion of the state. The Late Woodland Period component overlying these deposits is characterized by good preservation of both cultural features and organic materials, crucial data for regional studies on subsistence and settlement patterns. The presence of status-denoting artifacts related to manifestations of the Mississippian tradition in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina are extremely significant in documenting the development of increasingly complex socio-cultural institutions in southwestern Virginia and interactions with more complex societies to the south.

BACKGROUND

The Flanary Site represents one of the few stratified, prehistoric sites in southwestern Virginia which has been tested archaeologically. Excavations by the Archaeological Society of Virginia in 1977 clearly demonstrated the presence of a Late Woodland Period component at the Flanary Site which is distinctly underlain by earlier Archaic Period deposits. Subsequent excavations would add significantly to the very limited knowledge of artifact sequences as chronological measures for this portion of Virginia.

Limited testing of the Archaic Period deposits also documented the presence of stone hearth features. Archaic Period cultural features are extremely rare in southwestern Virginia and possess great research potential capable of reflecting changing Archaic adaptations to the local environment.

Intensive excavations of portions of the Flanary Site's Late Woodland Period component revealed good preservation of both cultural features and organic materials. Features identified included burials, storage, and hearth pits, segments of palisade lines, and a portion of a possible structure. Preserved organic materials recovered included human and animal bone, nut fragments, shell, and charcoal. The presence of both preserved cultural features and organic materials makes the Flanary Site significant in archaeological studies of Late Woodland Period subsistence and settlement patterns in this region.

Late Woodland Period burials at the Flanary Site contained rare ceramic vessels and a large copper celt related to manifestations of the Mississippian tradition in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Archaeological evidence in Virginia for interactions with these neighboring areas is extremely sparse. Radiocarbon dates from the Flanary Site indicate that such interactions were occurring by the beginning of the Late Woodland Period as defined in Virginia.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

MacCord, Howard A. "The Flanary Site, Scott County, Virginia." Archaeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin 34 (1979): 1-32.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 6 acres

Quadrangle name Dungannon, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

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 September 1982

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
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date

SEP 16 1982

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

FLANARY SITE (44SC13), SCOTT COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7, 8, 10

Page 1, 1, 1

7.. DESCRIPTION -- Archaeological Analysis

Middle and Late Archaic Periods (6500-1000 BC). Principal settlement at 44SC13 dates to the Late Woodland Period (AD 800-1600). Two radiocarbon samples from cultural features within the palisade lines gave dates of AD 815-+50 and AD 955 + 155.

Late Woodland occupation at the Flanary Site is characterized by good preservation of both cultural features and organic materials. Artifacts are quite diverse and include rare ceramic vessels and a large copper celt relating to manifestations of the Mississippian tradition in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina recovered from the burials excavated at the Flanary Site.

Below the Late Woodland deposits which extend to a depth of approximately one foot, are deeper Archaic levels. Limited test excavations revealed cultural material including stone hearths, flake, and projectile points, to a depth of three feet. The absence of Woodland Period ceramics and projectile points from the Archaic levels indicates minimal previous disturbance of these deposits.

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Background

Archaeological research on variations in burial practices at the site, particularly in terms of status-denoting items related to the Mississippian tradition, should greatly expand our knowledge of the development of increasingly complex socio-cultural institutions in southwestern Virginia during the Late Woodland Period. Of particular significance are studies on the origins of rank societies or chiefdoms in the region and the effects of interactions with more complex societies to the south in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Verbal Boundary Description & Justification

[REDACTED] thence approximately [REDACTED] to point of origin. (Based on [REDACTED]. Justification: The bounds have been drawn to conform to an oblong site consisting of six acres measuring approximately 1000 feet by 300 feet. The site is bisected by [REDACTED] which is not reflected on the [REDACTED]