

locally in the southern part of Albemarle County, became widely used during the Late Archaic for the manufacture of carved stone vessels. The increase dominance of oak (*Quercus species*) and chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) forests likely stimulated a greater reliance on the gathering and preparation of seasonally available fruit and nuts. Locally available flora gathered by Native Americans during the Archaic period included sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*), sumpweed (*Iva annua*), lambs quarters (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), maygrass or Reed canary grass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), smartweed (*Polygonum species*) and probably giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) or amaranth (*Amaranthus species*). In addition evidence suggests that varieties of gourds and squash (*Cucurbita species*), originating in Central America, were also cultivated.

Documented Albemarle County sites suggest considerable continuity in settlement locations between the Early and Middle Archaic where congregation in relatively small groups and upland settings were dominant.⁸ During the Late Archaic period however site sizes increased and territorial ranges decreased indicating a significant growth in population. Native peoples concentrated more on specific regions, leading to an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, and a preference for riverine environments over preceding periods.⁹

C4. Woodland Period Land Use, ca. 1,200 BC to AD 1,600

Changes in tool technology characteristic of the Woodland period include the development of ceramics and smaller triangular point types suggesting the adoption of the bow and arrow. Smaller mammals continued to be hunted and shellfish and aquatic fauna composed a greater proportion of Woodland peoples' diet. Maize, or corn (*Zea mays*), is also first domesticated by Middle Woodland peoples and is thought to have had a significant role in population growth.¹⁰ By the Late Woodland period agriculture had emerged in the area's most productive soils leading to permanent, year-round large villages situated along the region's major river.

Location of Woodland period sites in the central Virginia Piedmont document a continued preference for floodplain and riverine setting, on higher and lower order streams in the region including along the Rivanna River near the site of the future Academical Village.¹¹ Holland's study of Albemarle County sites suggests that settlement within the Rivanna River floodplain may have begun or, at least, intensified during the Middle Woodland period.

Peoples of the central Piedmont Virginia also created communal accretional burial mounds in which the bones of deceased members of the group were periodically interred.¹² A mound believed to be Monasukapanough, located in the floodplain of the Rivanna's South Fork near Carrsbrook, was explored by Thomas Jefferson.¹³

C5. Post-Contact Native Land Use in the Virginia Piedmont, 1607 to 1735

By the end of the Late Woodland period, Siouan-speaking peoples lived in autonomous villages and hamlets throughout the Piedmont of Virginia. Within the central Piedmont of Virginia, the Monacans were the predominant cultural group, while the Toteró (or Tutelo) were also present.

Europeans' first knowledge of the Monacans came from the Algonquian-speaking Powhatan peoples with whom they had first contact on the coast. The Jamestown colonists were told by the Powhatan that the Monacan were their enemies and that they often raided the Tidewater.¹⁴ Captain John Smith also learned of the location of Monacan villages in the interior of Virginia, including Monasukapanough, from