

PRESERVING OUR PAST, PROTECTING OUR FUTURE:

An Assessment of Archaeological Resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia

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Abstract

This document represents an assessment of the archaeological resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia. It is based on the records of sites officially recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources before the end of September 1998. The intent of the assessment is to provide managers of archaeological sites, especially at the local level, with a handy reference that describes the nature of the current sample, identifies sensitive areas of archaeological potential, and provides recommendations for taking archaeological sites into account during the planning process. The City of Chesapeake contains numerous archaeological resources of regional and national significance, especially those relating to the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Archaic/Early Woodland period.

Acknowledgments

Projects of this scope are completed only with the contributions of many people. All that aided this effort deserve some credit and as many as possible deserve mention. Staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research played various roles and provided all manner of support. Eric Agin manipulated the data through various GIS analyses and produced the final graphics, David Lewes transformed a rough file into a presentable report, and many others assisted with data compilation and editing. Virginia Department of Historic Resources personnel are appreciated for their patience as site files were examined and copied, and through various telephone inquiries. The City of Chesapeake personnel provided considerable logistical support and useful conceptual guidance. Foremost among them are Mark Shea. The Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Natural/Cultural Resources Section, graciously permitted use of their records and reports, and Bruce Larsen is recognized for his assistance and helpful comments. The cooperation we received from various organizations holding collections and records of city archaeological sites was unfailing. Special thanks goes to Mr. James Pritchard for the extensive use of his private collections and first-hand knowledge of the City of Chesapeake's vast resources.

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1 Introduction

Purpose

This document represents an assessment of archaeological resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia. It is designed to serve as the key reference for making decisions about treatment of archaeological resources in the context of land-use planning and the development of programs for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of archaeological resources in the city. This document is designed to accommodate the needs of many users, including non-specialists in historic preservation. Particular consideration is given to the needs of the City of Chesapeake officials.

More clearly put, the assessment attempts to distill in one document what we know archaeologically about the City of Chesapeake as of the end of September 1998. The intention has been to produce a no-nonsense translation of this information. The central issue is this: There are hundreds of archaeological sites in the city, but what do we do about it as a community? This fact, viewed in the context of the area's explosive growth in residential/urban and commercial development, presents a historic preservation dilemma. We are satisfied that intelligent solutions are in reach, and spell out several in the concluding section. The City of Chesapeake has before it the opportunity to formulate and implement a model plan for managing archaeological sites, and this document contains the basic facts with which to begin the process.

Development of historic preservation plans at the local level is crucial to close gaps in the federal program initiated under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. Local efforts to develop and initiate various preservation policies are relatively new for the City of Chesapeake, and in the past primarily focused on the South Norfolk

area and South Norfolk Historic District. This changed with the adoption of a formal Historic Preservation Plan in 1996. This plan's goal was to "define the community's preservation policy and philosophy and provide the impetus for a city-wide historic preservation ordinance," thereby protecting the city's heritage (Hanbury, Evans, Newill, Vlattas & Co. 1996:3). But even with the implementation of such a plan, numerous very important archaeological sites remain unprotected and vulnerable to development because they do not necessarily fall under the purview of the national program, which applies only to cases involving federal monies or permits. These weaknesses explain the need for local governments to formulate plans for cases outside of other preservation programs.

Consensus is elusive when it comes to "resource" management of any kind, and opposing viewpoints are familiar to cultural (historic) resource management. At the root of most debates is the perceived value of archaeology and historic preservation. To orient users of this document, basic tenets of our underlying philosophy are offered in support of sensible archaeological management practices.

1. Archaeological sites contain an important record of the past, and in most cases the *only* surviving record.
2. People are naturally curious and interested in the past, and often protective of sites, especially at the local level.
3. Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources; once destroyed or damaged they can never be replaced. An apt analogy is that archaeological sites represent the pages and chapters of a local history book, which if removed make understanding of the information difficult at best.

Finally, it is important to enumerate exactly what this assessment will and will not accomplish. The assessment *will* provide:

1. A user-friendly reference for planners,
2. A summary of current knowledge,
3. A catalogue of officially recorded sites,
4. Locations of officially recorded sites,
5. Discussion of relative site significance and rank
6. Definitions and locations of sensitivity areas, and
7. Recommendations for planning/management of these resources.

The assessment *WILL NOT* provide:

1. An inventory of all sites in the city,
2. Final determinations of significance for all sites,
3. Absolute statements of site rank and sensitivity, or
4. The final archaeological "word" for the city.

Users of this document must carefully read it and understand it in order to effectively and responsibly apply the recommendations and guidelines. We have striven to create a "handbook" for treatment of archaeological resources, but even in this format planning to account for the city's below-ground heritage must always be a thoughtful process.

Methods

All archaeological sites in the City of Chesapeake officially documented by September 30, 1998, were inventoried. "Official" documentation refers to sites that are represented in Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files records. We recognize that "archaeological resources" include both historic and prehistoric sites older than 50 years of age, and also appreciate the very wide range of resource types to be considered, including ones that are underwater. The records existing in official files represent only a handful of the total number of sites for the City of Chesapeake, in large part due to the spatial limitations of conducting archaeological surveys that virtually ignore the Great Dismal Swamp and other portions of southern Chesapeake. There are 242 sites recorded for the City of Chesapeake, and each file was examined. For reasons explained in Chap-

ter 2, however, the number of site records actually utilized in this study is 253.

The general procedure for collecting and compiling the raw site information was straightforward. The key steps were to:

1. Create a database format using Paradox software to accept and manipulate the information;
2. Design a data collection sheet onto which necessary site attributes were transcribed;
3. Photocopy all relevant site records from VDHR files;
4. Transcribe information onto data collection sheets;
5. Plot site locations onto U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] topographic quadrangles;
6. Refine site records based on archaeological reports; and
7. Enter site record data into the computer database.

The site information compiled in these formats constitutes the source from which the final assessment products were derived. The principal products, many of which are found within this document, include:

1. A master computer file, or database, containing summary information for all sites included in the study;
2. A final assessment report;
3. Hard copy tax maps on which site locations are plotted; and
4. A limited number of digital maps showing site locations in the city.

Attendant to implementation of these basic methods and goals were a variety of procedural rules and guidelines. The remainder of this section describes the measures taken to maintain a reasonable degree of internal consistency and quality in the database and other products.

The first priority was to assemble an inventory of all officially documented archaeological sites within the City of Chesapeake. The key source for such information is the Archives Division, VDHR, Richmond, Virginia. The VDHR is the principal repository for Archaeological Site Inventory Forms, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) property files, and reports concerning archaeological sites within the Commonwealth of Virginia. Of these sources, the Archaeological Site Inventory

Form provides the essential descriptive and locational information for each site. These archaeological site forms are, therefore, the primary data source of this report. Photocopies of all City of Chesapeake site forms were brought to the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR).

Examination and transcription of information onto data entry sheets occurred in two phases. Each site form was first scanned for thematic and temporal information. This textual information was reduced to a series of standardized alphanumeric codes. The use of predefined codes minimized error and ensured consistency when describing the site's characteristics. To be consistent with currently accepted models for context development, coded information is consistent with terminology in The VDHR's *How To Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (1992).

Coded data was then entered under 20 headings or "fields" on a data entry sheet designed specifically for the City of Chesapeake Assessment; each site was represented as one record or line on these sheets. Many of the headings are consistent with those appearing on standard archaeological site forms and include: Site #, USGS Quadrangle, Size (m²), Cultural Era, Historic Component, Pre-historic Type, Historic Type, Level of Investigation, NRHP Status, and Site Integrity. A copy of the project data entry sheet and codebook is on file with the VDHR and the WMCAR.

As an example, the site form for 44CS52 indicates that it consists of a nineteenth-century historic canal lock located on the Lake Drummond, SE USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, known as the Tazewell Lock, and eligible for listing on the NRHP. This textual information would be codified on data entry sheets as follows:

TEXT FORM	CODED FORM
44CS52	CS52
Tazewell Lock	(not codified)
Lake Drummond, SE Quadrangle	LKS
300 ft. x 400 ft.	10,800 m ²
Nineteenth century	NIN
Canal Lock	LCK
Phase I - shovel testing	P1ST
NRHP Eligible	ELG
Well preserved	WLP

Once the pertinent functional and temporal information was recorded, the site form and data entry sheet were checked for accuracy and the site was plotted on the appropriate USGS quadrangle. From this map location, information pertaining to Landform, Nearest Drainage, UTM Northing, and UTM Easting was determined and recorded on the data entry sheet.

TEXT FORM	CODED FORM
4052680 UTM Northing	4052680
377440 UTM Easting	377440
Located on banks of Northwest Canal Northwest River	SHO NOR

Under this two-part method of data transcription each site record was examined twice by different researchers, and questionable information was scrutinized further to minimize error. As necessary, professional consultations occurred between WMCAR researchers and personnel at the VDHR to establish the credibility of particular data. Information deemed inaccurate or obsolete was not entered into the database.

Single-component sites were described by a minimum of 14 data fields, and multicomponent sites under 16 fields. Each data entry sheet contained records for 40 archaeological sites.

A computer file was created with Paradox relational database software to accept and manage the raw data. Data in the Paradox file was ultimately synthesized into summary reports to facilitate assessment of the archaeological resources. Three reports inventory all archaeological sites according to temporal period (age) and theme (function), location, and current status, respectively (Appendix C).

Another task entailed transferring site locations and the boundaries of archaeological survey areas to working copies of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. This became one of the most time-consuming aspects of the work. Research in various libraries and consultations with cultural resources research organizations identified 31 official compliance reports relating to archaeologically surveyed parcels in the City of Chesapeake. Survey area boundaries illustrated in these reports were transferred to USGS quadrangles.

Finally, for the purposes of data analysis, site locations were loaded into a GIS data file and plot-

ted against a number of natural and cultural “layers,” such as streams, topography, modern roads, and city planning divisions. Visual examination of correlations between sites and such features permitted identification of sensitivity areas and also helped to determine the representativeness of current survey coverage.

User’s Guide

This section of the assessment report provides basic instructions on how to most effectively use the document. It points out the location of different kinds of information and also makes note of inherent limitations of the basic data.

Document Organization

Chapter 2 following this introductory chapter is where the basic data is described in summary fashion. It serves to present a profile of archaeological sites in the City of Chesapeake, noting everything from the total number of sites recorded to the relationship of known sites to various factors like soil types or political divisions. This chapter also offers a discussion of the representativeness of the sample, a review of site eligibility for the NRHP, and a suggested priority ranking of archaeological sites in the city.

Chapter 3 provides reviews of background information or summary “contexts” for local prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. This chapter is essentially intended to outline our current understanding of the human experience in this area, especially as it is derived from archaeological studies. The historical context is a more extreme distillation of several other overviews to which the reader is referred if necessary.

Chapter 4 defines the archaeological sensitivity of all areas of the city, as it can be determined from the present sample. These judgments represent an application of the summary data provided in Chapter 2.

Chapter 5 concludes the assessment with presentation of recommendations and guidelines for managing the city’s archaeological resources. It is a culmination of site data analysis designed to direct planning efforts over both the short and long terms.

The bibliography contains references for all sources cited in this document as well as other printed sources relevant to archaeology in the City of Chesapeake.

Three appendices are also included. Appendix A is a glossary of potentially unfamiliar terms found in this report. Appendix B lists all known repositories of artifacts and records related to archaeology conducted in the city. Appendix C consists of three summary tables describing all known sites in the City of Chesapeake in terms of the fields that comprise the master data file. The tables are preceded by a narrative explanation of the data fields and terms found in them.

Data Limitations

In order to confidently assess the known cultural resources of the City of Chesapeake, it is necessary to identify inherent limitations in the data source, in this case the archaeological site inventory forms (site forms) maintained by the VDHR. Site forms represent the most accepted manner of recording archaeological properties throughout the commonwealth. The limitations of the site form are due to change over time, use by a wide variety of informants, and the unverified nature of certain records. These factors sometimes result in outdated, incomplete, unverified, and missing information.

Site forms were first utilized more than three decades ago by archaeologists at the Virginia State Library (the first site forms to identify an archaeological property in the City of Chesapeake were filed in 1965). At that time these forms represented an advance in systematic site inventory. The first forms recorded information as loosely organized narrative descriptions of the site and associated artifacts. Information was often very subjective, and the possibility of multiple informants describing the same site differently was high. Since then, the format of site inventory record forms has undergone at least four revisions, with constant movement toward more standardized information. The current format requires use of a 20-page booklet that outlines the meaning of each category and acceptable responses.

This evolution of format and ranges of informant training have resulted in occasional extremes in the quality of information on site forms. For

instance, the form for 44CS4 records information in a very general fashion: "sandy soil; site on wide low terrace bordering on extensive marsh and swamp; point and pottery present." Modern forms characterize the soil based on U.S. Soil Conservation Service surveys, describe elevation in terms of meters above sea level (ASL), slope and aspect of the terrain, and must include a descriptive list of artifact types and frequency.

The use of the site form by a variety of informants has also resulted in a range of data quality and completeness. One reason for this effect is that the VDHR has had a long-standing, liberal policy of accepting forms that may lack information. Although such a policy has the benefit of increasing the number of sites on record, it also invites inclusion of sketchy records. The majority of "undetermined" responses appearing in this data file are directly attributable to this limitation of the data.

Forms completed prior to 1980 or completed by non-professionals are not the only source of error. For example, sites are occasionally attributed to a particular time period by professional archaeologists without obvious support from the artifacts. It is this type of incorrect information that, if not identified, induces error into the results of any archaeological assessment.

The final source of questionable data encountered during this project is represented by Map Projected/Not Field Checked sites. These sites were generated by overlaying historic maps from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on modern USGS quad maps and projecting site locations. This process identified the probable location of just one site. Since the existence of this site is not verified, it is not considered further in this assessment.

A Statement on Precision and Data Origin

The themes and coverages compiled for this project were either digitized from manuscripts provided by primary researchers, archaeologists, or city officials, or they were downloaded via anonymous FTP (File Transfer Protocol) from the University of Virginia Library (UVAL) Geospatial & Statistical Data Center (GSDC). These coverages were generated from the Census Bureau's Census TIGER

System, a GIS database designed to provide a mathematically accurate description of the geographic structure of the United States using current Census Bureau tabulations. Coverages taken from the produced coverages created from paper manuscripts exhibit the most root mean square error because of the numerous projections, date ranges, sources, and procedures for creating these documents. Specific themes for land use areas, soils, city planning areas, and survey areas were all digitized from paper over numerous sessions leading to potential polygon boundary errors of up to 127 m (417 ft.). An attempt was made to minimize these errors by overlaying the coverages in question with the more reliable digital data from the UVAL GSDC; however, this was a painstaking process that sometimes only created new incongruencies or inconsistencies across multiple themes.

The themes and coverages that exhibited the least skew and loss of precision were those provided by the UVAL GSDC. These are hydrology, roads, and city boundaries. Information about data precision, date of creation, availability, digitizing error, and presumed accuracy can be acquired via anonymous FTP simply by visiting the UVAL GSDC home page at <http://www.fisher.lib.virginia.edu> and following the links "Go to Geo Data," then "Virginia County Interactive Mapper," then "Start TIGER/Line Data Browser." At this point, several types of digital cartographic data are available including digital line features (i.e., Primary Roads), landmarks (i.e., Military Installations), and polygons (i.e., Voting Districts). For the purposes of this project, only digital line and landmark features (Primary, Secondary, Connecting, and Neighborhood Roads, and Rivers) were utilized. City boundaries were automatically generated as part of the TIGER/Line program.

Processing Steps

The digital data provided from the GSDC is compressed and thus must be uncompressed and processed for inclusion in a GIS data set. First, the data needs to be uncompressed using WINZIP. The data is then converted to ARC/INFO coverages using the Import71 extension of Arc View. All data layers are then displayed in Arc View and converted to Arc View Shape File format for processing. Data

for Land Use and Soil Survey information was digitized per thematic data set/coverage and saved as AutoCAD drawing files. Once saved, these drawing files were then used to create coverages using ArcCAD. These coverages were then subjected to an affine transformation such that the extents reflected the appropriate UTM Zone 18 coordinates (all project data is in UTM). At this point, the coverages were clipped by existing city boundaries and imported into ArcView for the process of mapmaking and visualization.

2 Compilation, Assessment, and Update of Known Resources

Introduction

This chapter presents a profile of the known archaeological resources in the City of Chesapeake. The chapter is organized under two headings that allow, first, for a basic descriptive summary of sites according to various attributes and, second, for statements characterizing the quality and representativeness of the current pool of data. The initial section summarizes site distribution according to several factors, which ultimately will serve as predictors of site locations. A central feature of the latter section is a discussion of the significance of both specific sites and larger categories of sites.

Description of Known Resources

A total of 242 site records are on file for the City of Chesapeake at the VDHR. Of these, one is a "map-projected site" located on the basis of documentary/cartographic sources and not archaeological fieldwork. Since the site has not been field-verified, it was eliminated from the site sample, reducing the sample to 241 sites. To strengthen our database, some 13 sites identified by private collectors, but not "officially" recorded, were incorporated into our database in an attempt to compensate for the disparity of sites in the Great Dismal Swamp and its periphery, bringing the total to 254. A final adjustment omits one site now lying in Suffolk after shifts in city boundaries, thus bringing the final assessment sample to 253 sites (Figure 1).

Sites comprising the sample have been recorded by both professional and non-professional efforts. Avocational archaeologists, sometimes representing the unofficial activities of the Archeological

Society of Virginia (ASV), students, and others have independently submitted site records to the state. A greater number have been recorded by professionals, especially in the context of mandated, compliance "surveys" in advance of development projects. At least 27 large-area surveys (1.6+ ha [4+ acres]) have been reported in the city (see Figure 1), covering a total area of 67.7 km² (26.1 mi.²), or 7.4 % of the city's land area. (Note: only 25 survey areas are apparent in Figure 1 since some are contiguous or overlapping.) The majority of sites recorded in the city fall within these areas (71%, n=179). Six sites are underwater. Readers are cautioned to consider that survey methods and, therefore, survey effectiveness have generally improved over time, so that all project results are not completely comparable. The most significant effect of recent improvements has been the discovery of more small, often special-purpose sites.

General Spatial Patterns

The minimum archaeological site density for the City of Chesapeake calculated from these summary statistics is 0.27 sites/km² (0.7 sites/mi.²). This density ranks among the lowest in the state, slightly less than in Bath County and the City of Hampton, roughly equivalent to Surry County, and considerably less than most others (Table 1). These numbers, however, are not necessarily based on comparable survey coverage or quality. A more accurate measure of density is derived from individual survey tracts. Within the combined area of all survey tracts (67.7 km² [26.1 mi.²]), archaeological site density is 2.5 sites/km² (6.5 sites/mi.²).

Planning units are "sectors of the city that exhibit unique characteristics and contribute to the

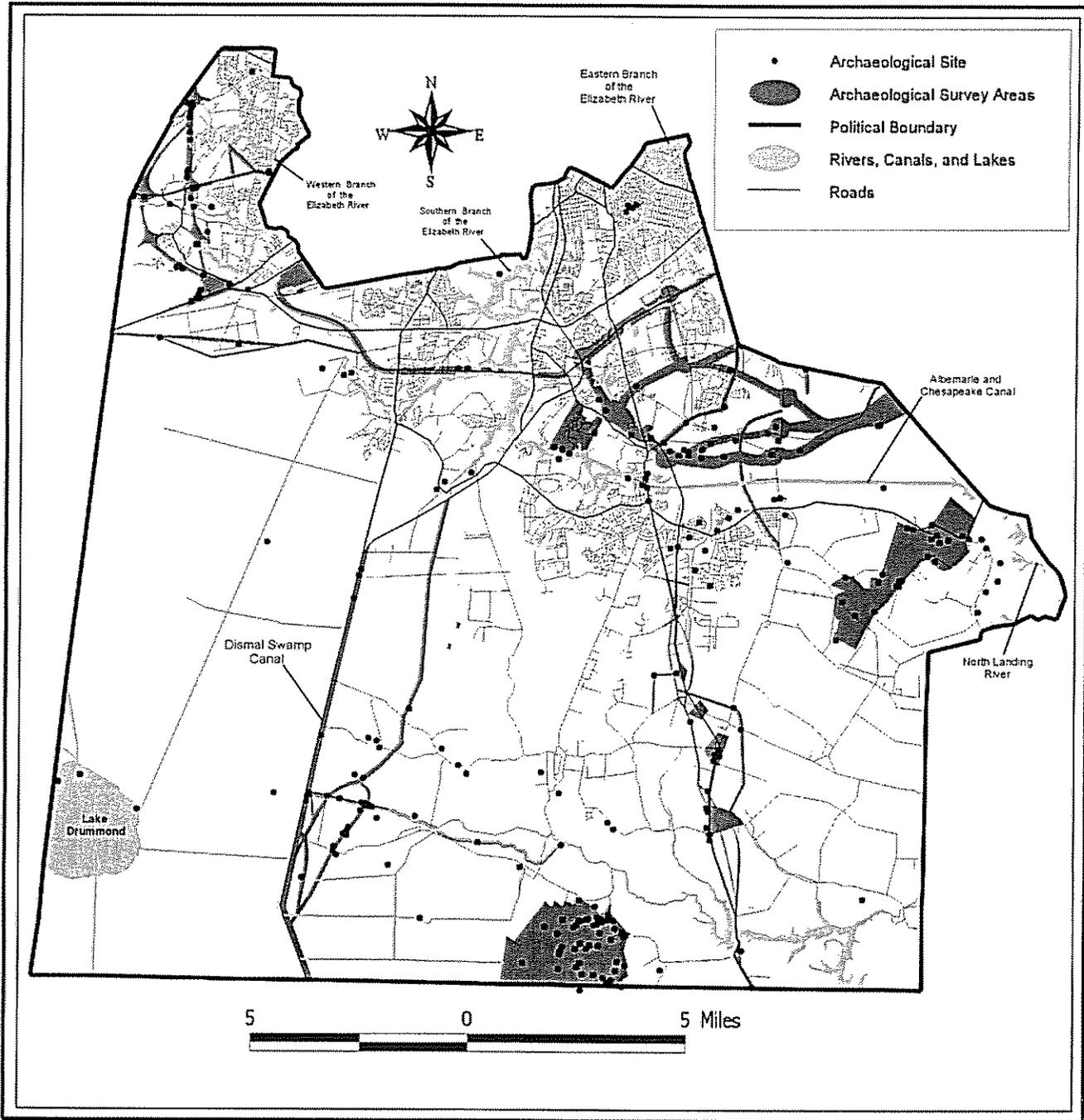


Figure 1. Distribution of all known archaeological sites (n=253) and large survey tracts.

COUNTY	TOTAL SITES ¹	LAND AREA ² (hectares)	SITE DENSITY (sites/100 hectares)
City of Chesapeake	247 ³	91,430	0.27
James City County	672	38,310	1.75
Fairfax County	2,168	107,932	2.01
York County	673	33,715	2.00
Henrico County	872	68,506	1.27
Gloucester County	412	58,349	0.71
Bath County	869	139,130	0.63
City of Hampton	82	13,292	0.62
Surry County	229	72,898	0.31

¹ Total number of known sites listed in the site files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, and identified by private collectors as of September, 30 1998.

² Table 7.4, "Area By Land Class for Virginia Counties & Cities: 1991-1992." Virginia Statistical Abstract, 1994-95 Edition. Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

³ Eliminates underwater sites 44CS25, 44CS50, 44CS234, 44CS252, 44CS253, and 44CS254.

Table 1. Comparison of selected city/city site samples.

city's quality of life in a special way" and represent a management concept intended to encourage efficient development (City of Chesapeake 1990:145). They constitute nine areas, each with its own variety of living and working areas that, together, contribute to the overall character of the City of Chesapeake: Camelot, Deep Creek, Great Bridge, Greenbrier, Indian River, Rivercrest, Southern Chesapeake, South Norfolk, and Western Branch. Each planning area is bounded by one of the city's major east-west and/or north-south running thoroughfares such as I-64, Route 17, and Battlefield Boulevard, or by a waterway, such as the Albemarle-Chesapeake or Dismal Swamp canals, which effectively divide the city into its constituent units (Figure 2). The planning unit with the largest number of known sites is Southern Chesapeake (n=142) (Table 2). The highest densities measured by total planning unit area presently occur in the Western Branch, Greenbrier, and Southern Chesapeake planning areas (see Table 2). The Western Branch planning area is very high, standing at nearly three times the city-wide density. Once again, more useful measures are generated from surveyed areas rather than total area. By this measure, the density is still greatest in the Western Branch planning area, standing at nearly twice that of the next highest planning area, Southern Chesapeake. Similar densities were noted in

the Greenbrier, Great Bridge, Rivercrest, and Deep Creek planning areas. The very low density noted in the Camelot planning area is due to the general lack of survey coverage, less than 1.8 km² (0.6 mi.²). In addition, none of the sites recorded within this area were located as a result of these few surveys. To compensate for this, survey area density was calculated using the total number of sites recorded in that planning area. No archaeological surveys have been reported in the Indian River or South Norfolk planning areas.

Another way to measure site distribution is to examine density according to selected areas of anticipated development (Figure 3). Based on recent commercial and industrial forecasts, these nine units have been rated according to their anticipated level of developmental growth: minimal or major. Most known sites fall within areas of minimal projected development growth (63%, n=159), and this general pattern extends to any subset of sites defined by time period; however, the proportions of both prehistoric and historic site components are equal within the area of anticipated major development, unlike the area of anticipated minimal development where historic components are nearly twice as common (Table 3). The present density of sites inside the areas of anticipated major development is 0.4/km² (0.9/mi.²), or nearly twice the density of sites inside the areas of anticipated minimal

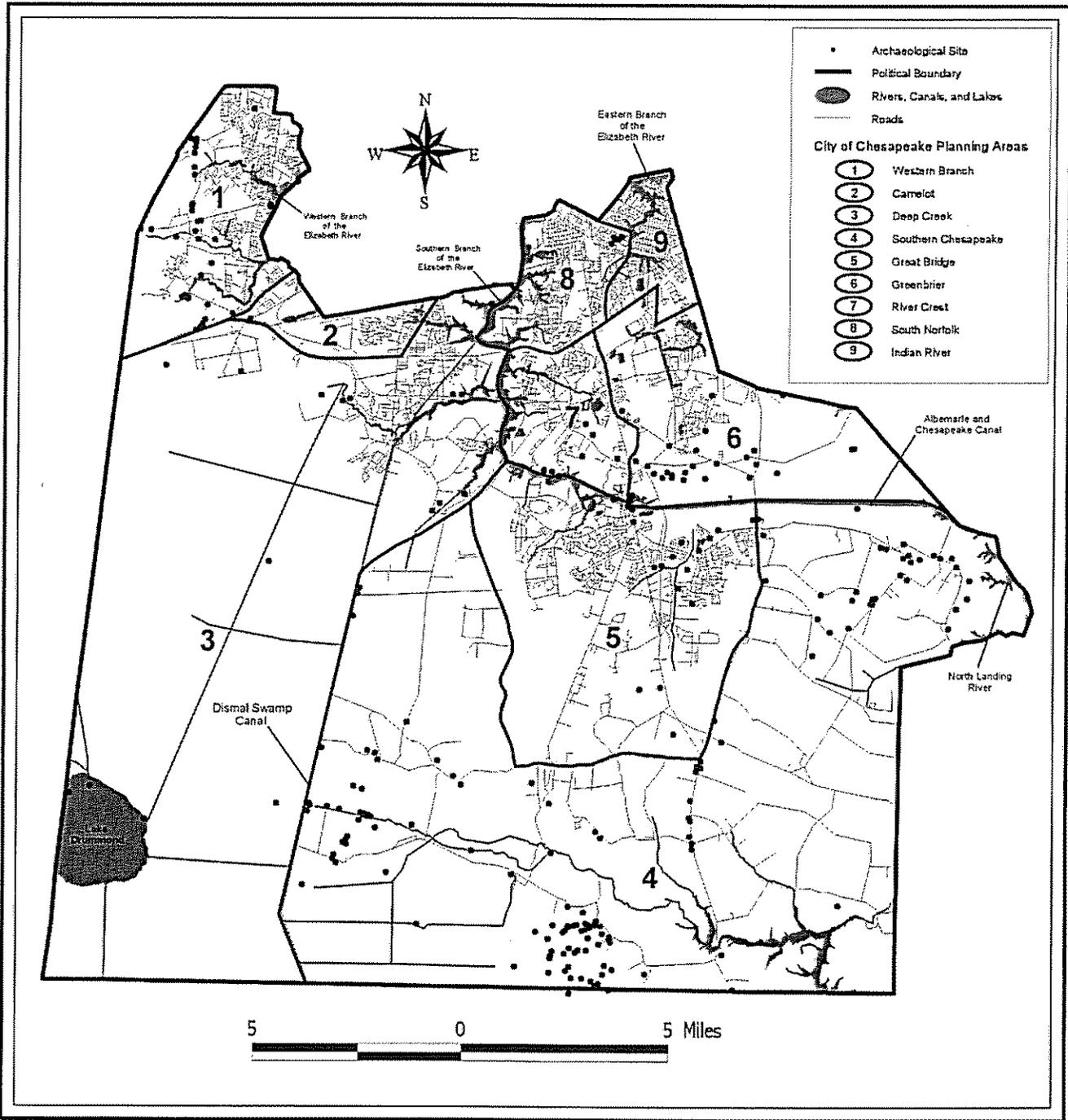


Figure 2. Distribution of all known archaeological sites (n=253) relative to planning areas.

	TOTAL SITES	PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS	HISTORIC COMPONENTS
Camelot			
Number	1	1	0
Overall Density*	0.08	0.08	0
Survey Area Density*	0.57		
Deep Creek			
Number	16	13	3
Overall Density	0.06	0.05	0.01
Survey Area Density	1.08		
Great Bridge			
Number	19	12	8
Overall Density	0.19	0.12	0.08
Survey Area Density	1.21		
Greenbrier			
Number	27	15	19
Overall Density	0.47	0.26	0.33
Survey Area Density	1.58		
Indian River			
Number	0	0	0
Overall Density	0	0	0
Survey Area Density	0		
Rivercrest			
Number	7	3	5
Overall Density	0.30	0.13	0.21
Survey Area Density	1.21		
Southern Chesapeake			
Number	142	56	105
Overall Density	0.41	0.16	0.30
Survey Area Density	3.19		
South Norfolk			
Number	5	1	5
Overall Density	0.24	0.05	0.24
Survey Area Density**	0		
Western Branch			
Number	36	22	26
Overall Density	0.80	0.49	0.58
Survey Area Density	5.98		

* sites per km²

** no surveys performed

Table 2. Archaeological sites by planning areas.

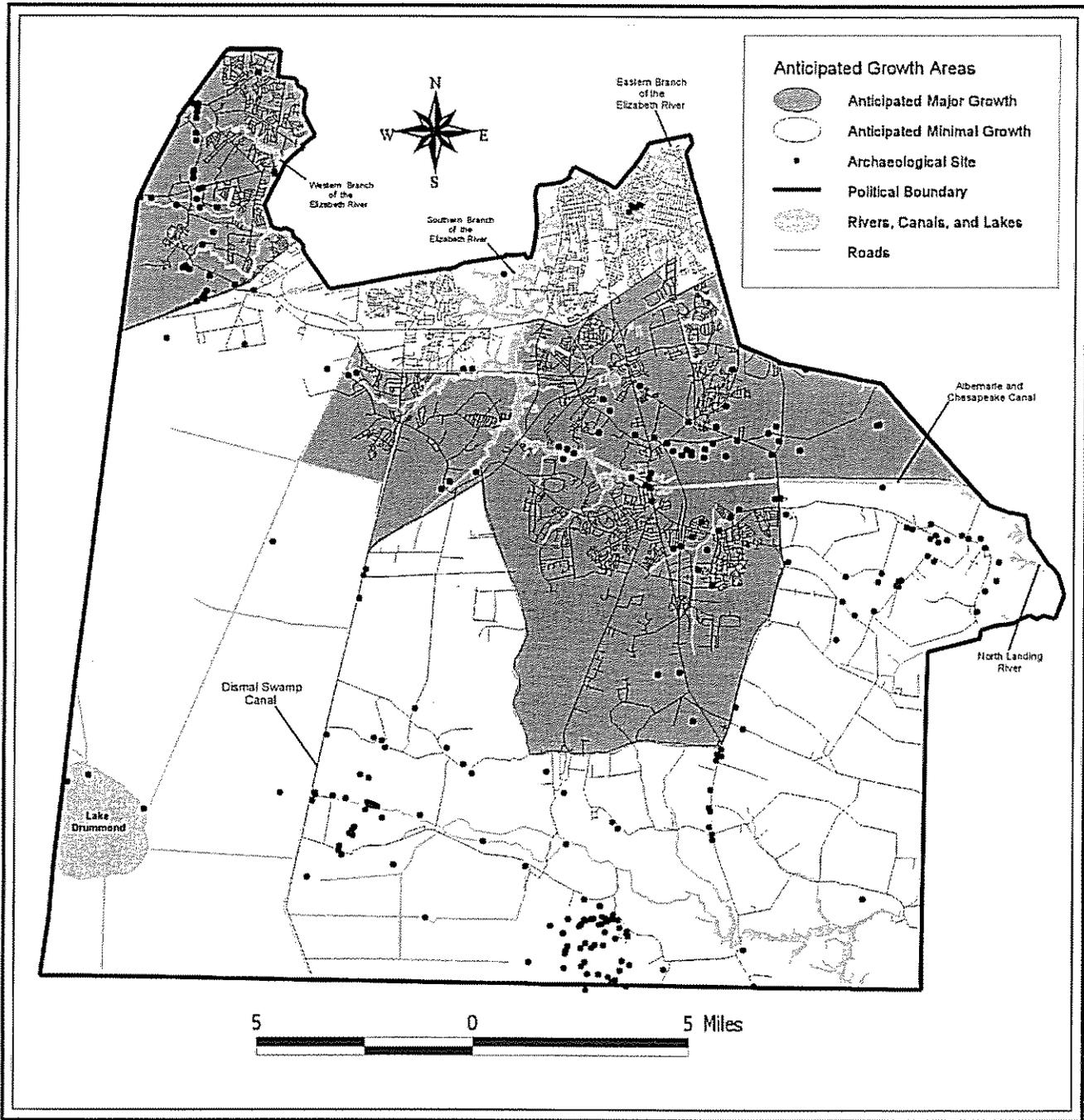


Figure 3. Distribution of all known archaeological sites (n=253) relative to level of anticipated growth.

	TOTAL SITES	PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS	HISTORIC COMPONENTS
Anticipated Major Development			
Number	94	57	59
Overall Density*	0.36	0.22	0.23
Survey Area Density*	2.22		
Anticipated Minimal Development			
Number	159	66	113
Overall Density	0.24	0.10	0.17
Survey Area Density	2.96		

* sites per km²

Table 3. Archaeological sites by level of anticipated growth.

development, as measured in terms of total area. Conversely, a slightly higher density is indicated outside the areas of anticipated major development (3.0 sites/km² [7.8 sites/mi.²]) rather than inside those areas (2.2 sites/km² [5.7 sites/mi.²]) when measured by large survey tracts within these areas. These last figures are presumably the more reliable ones based on the present sample as they consider only studied parcels and nullify or minimize the effect of sampling bias. For instance, most known sites fall outside the areas of anticipated major development simply because those areas have been the major focus of most archaeological survey to date, though only by a slight margin; specifically, about 38.5 km² (14.9 mi.²) have been surveyed outside the areas of anticipated major development as opposed to 29.2 km² (11.3 mi.²) inside them.

The city's Land Use Plan map distinguishes nine area categories (Figure 4). Here again, raw counts and density figures offer different patterns. The highest number of sites is documented in Government areas (n=72) but is closely followed in quantity by Residential and Rural areas (Table 4). Density is also highest in Government areas, not surprising considering federal mandates requiring the survey of military installations, and is followed by Business, Residential, Industry, and Urban areas. Site densities measured according to area surveyed yield slightly different results. Park area density is the highest at approximately 5.3 sites/km² (13.7 sites/mi.²), followed by Rural, Industry, Government, and Business areas. While true that Park areas represent a substantial amount of the

city's total land area (22%), the area of survey coverage is actually very small, less than 2 km² (0.8 mi.²). In addition, none of the sites recorded within this area were located as a result of these surveys. To compensate for this, survey area density was therefore calculated using the total number of sites recorded in that area, resulting in a very high density. Considering that the Business, Government, Industry, Parks, and Rural areas together represent 62% of the city's total land area, such high survey area densities are not surprising. What is surprising, however, is the relatively low survey area density for residential areas, which alone account for 22% of the city's total land area.

Distinctions between major soil associations are another potentially useful locational factor. Among the 10 broadly defined soil associations in the City of Chesapeake (Henry et al. 1959), the Woodstown-Dragston-Sassafras association contains the highest number of sites by a slight margin, only 1.1 times as many as the next-closest category (Figure 5 and Table 5). Ranked according to density, this category stands first at just over three times the city-wide density. Second is the Woodstown-Sassafras-Dragston association, which is closely followed by the Mattapex-Bertie-Matapeake, Elkton-Keyport-Lenoir, and Tidal Marsh-Mixed Alluvial Land associations, the last two of which are of comparable density (see Table 5). That variations in Woodstown, Dragston, and Sassafras soils are the common denominator among the two highest-density categories is noteworthy and not unexpected. Local collectors have known for years that the most productive sites in Ches-

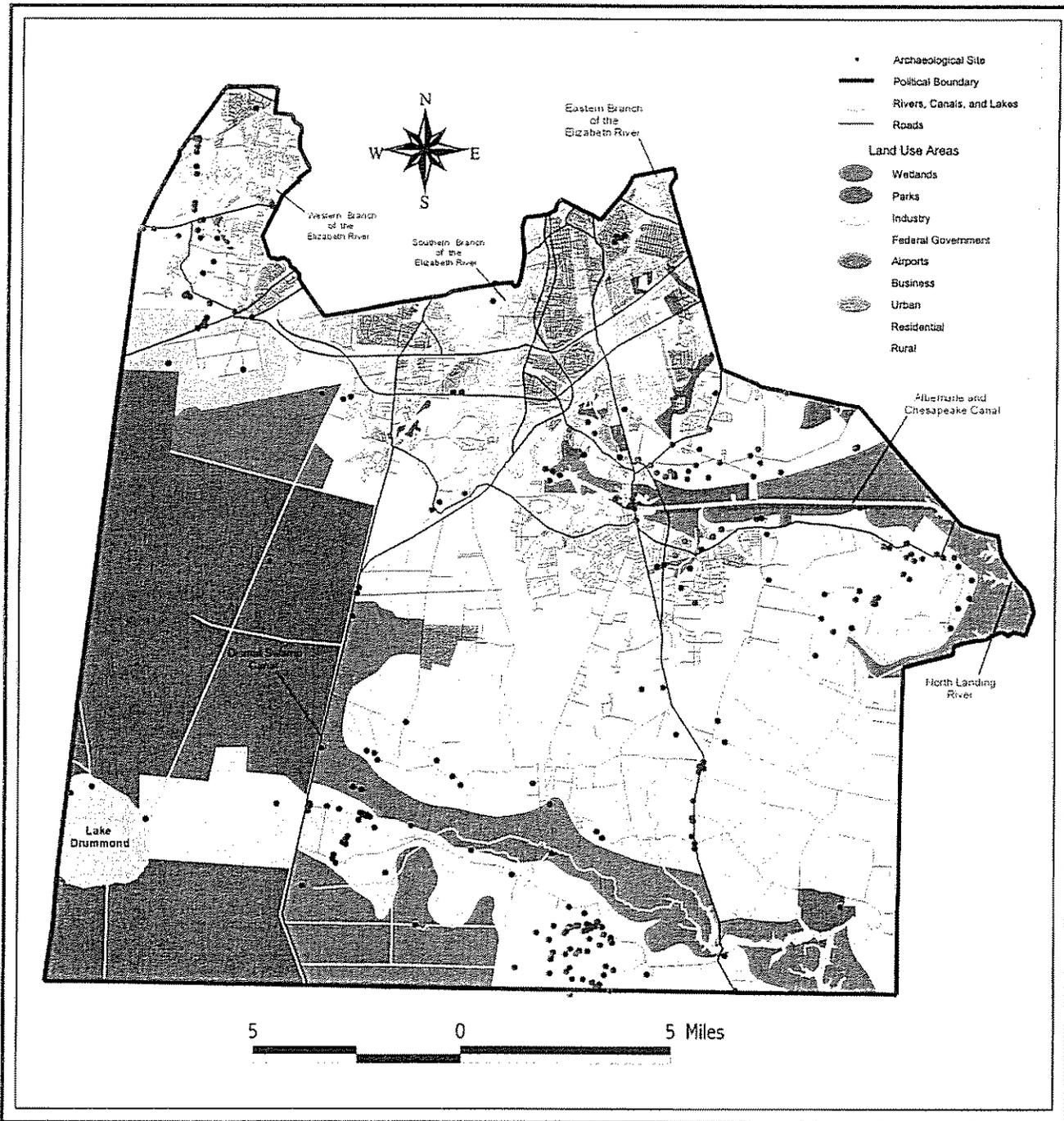


Figure 4. Distribution of all known archaeological sites (n=253) relative to land use categories.

	TOTAL SITES	PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS	HISTORIC COMPONENTS
Rural			
Number	53	25	32
Overall Density*	0.22	0.10	0.13
Survey Area Density*	4.67		
Residential			
Number	68	44	37
Overall Density	0.34	0.22	0.18
Survey Area Density	2.10		
Urban			
Number	10	4	8
Overall Density	0.30	0.12	0.24
Survey Area Density	1.52		
Business			
Number	12	4	12
Overall Density	0.61	0.20	0.61
Survey Area Density	2.88		
Government			
Number	72	21	66
Overall Density	2.90	0.85	2.66
Survey Area Density	3.26		
Airports			
Number	0	0	0
Overall Density	0	0	0
Survey Area Density	0		
Industry			
Number	13	10	7
Overall Density	0.30	0.23	0.16
Survey Area Density	3.28		
Parks			
Number	9	5	4
Overall Density	0.04	0.02	0.02
Survey Area Density	5.29		
Wetlands			
Number	16	10	6
Overall Density	0.13	0.08	0.05
Survey Area Density	1.60		

* sites per km²

Note: sites may contain more than one component

Table 4. Archaeological sites by land use categories.

peake are associated with Sassafras soils. Densities measured according to surveyed area yield similar results. The Woodstown-Dragston-Sassafras and Woodstown-Sassafras-Dragston soil associations again are ranked first and second. Next highest is the Mattapex-Bertie-Matapeake soil association, followed by the Othello-Fallsington and Tidal Marsh-Mixed Alluvial Land associations. The Wet soils and Made/Urban Land associations experienced no archaeological surveys.

Temporal Patterns

Describing the sample according to time periods requires an appreciation of some of its limitations. Most important is to recall the variable precision with which age assignments are made, related most often to the vagaries of archaeological data—for example, “diagnostic artifacts” are not recovered at every site, especially during survey projects. Further, some locations were inhabited several times over thousands of years. With this in mind, the sample is described at more than one level of precision to provide a full sense of the city’s records. Below, each major period of occupation is referred to as a site “component.” Of the 253 sites under consideration, 53 (21%) have undetermined components, meaning that the age of the occupation is uncertain based on the sample recovered thus far. Additional fieldwork would resolve the issue in most cases. Prehistoric components are recorded at 123 (49%) sites, and historic components occur at 171 (68%) sites (Figure 6). These numbers show that historic settlement often followed prehistoric occupation at the same site; 41 sites (16%) have both prehistoric and historic components.

Table 6 summarizes the frequency of occupations by time period, according to both single-component and multicomponent sites. The longer-term trend is an expected general increase in component frequency through time, reflective of steady population increase. The earliest sites, dating from the Paleoindian period, are very rare ($n=4$) in the city, just as they are over most of the region. Components representing the succeeding Early Archaic period are also extremely low within the sample, surprisingly less frequent than Paleoindian sites. These sites are probably more common than indicated, but typically low artifact densities at Early

Archaic sites tend to mask their numbers. In addition, numerous paleoenvironmental studies also show that much of Virginia’s Coastal Plain experienced a rise in sea levels following the Pleistocene or glacial age, resulting in the inundation of several of these earlier sites (Hornum et al. 1997:13). Prehistoric components increase notably beginning in the Middle Archaic, somewhat unexpected considering the scarcity of recognized sites regionally, and continue to increase through the Late Archaic, just as they do region-wide (Figure 7). Early and Middle Woodland habitations are by far the most common prehistoric components, somewhat reflective of the general regional increase and stabilization during the Middle Woodland period. This is then followed by an abrupt decline in the numbers of Late Woodland/Protohistoric components, attributed largely to consolidation into fewer but larger settlements along the Elizabeth River and areas north of the swamp and also a decline in population density following European contact.

Prehistoric sites overall are sporadically scattered across the city. The only obvious trend at this level is that Native American occupations appear to be more common to the Southern and Western branches of the Elizabeth River and Northwest River drainages, and may more accurately reflect survey intensity rather than actual potential. However, the larger planning areas that comprise the southern and southwestern boundaries of the city, in the Great Dismal Swamp itself, have a surprisingly low prehistoric site density. The Deep Creek and Southern Chesapeake planning areas exemplify this pattern.

More meaningful patterns emerge when the sample is divided by time period. All four of the Paleoindian sites recorded in the city are located within the Greenbrier and Southern Chesapeake planning areas, with three of the four documented within 6 km of the city boundary with Virginia Beach. Curiously, no Paleoindian components have been reported near the major branches of the Elizabeth River, an advantageous location for late prehistoric occupations. Archaic-stage sites on the whole are more evenly distributed. Most are documented along the banks and major tributaries of both branches of the Elizabeth River and the confluence of the North Landing and Pocaty rivers, especially in the proposed Southeastern Express-

way and Route 664 survey corridors. Only a few have been recorded in the interior portions of the city, mostly in association with the Great Dismal Swamp, but this likely reflects the scarce survey coverage there. Alone, the two Early Archaic sites are isolated along Goose and Drum Point creeks, both of which feed into the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. This is less true of the few Middle Archaic sites, of which only one is recorded relatively close to the Western Branch; most are located along the more interior settings of the Southern Branch, near the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The sample of Late Archaic sites increases slightly and consists of both interior and riverine locations. Most occur near the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal or along the various tributaries of the Western Branch (Route 664 corridor).

Sites dating to the Woodland stage are less abundant but do occur in virtually all sections of the city, including the Northwest River drainage and in interior areas. Woodland sites are, however, nonexistent within the boundaries of the Great Dismal Swamp and southwestern portions of the city, corresponding to the Deep Creek planning area. Identifiable Early and Middle Woodland components are equally frequent, in large part due to the repeated occupation of Early Woodland sites by Middle Woodland peoples. Both are common to the Northwest River drainage and the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River shores and along both major and minor tributaries of Bailey, Goose, and Drum Point creeks. Late Woodland/Protohistoric sites are less abundant but also occur within the same locations, suggesting the continuation of site reuse over successive periods.

Sites of the historic period are also dominated by locations with multiple occupations (here defined as spanning more than one century) (60%, $n=106$). While fewer historic sites are of undetermined age (6%, $n=10$), many have generously bracketed components with nondiagnostic material recorded as potentially dating to one period or another. The list of only single-component sites indicates a gradual but steady increase in numbers until the twentieth century, when the sample decreases. The multicomponent sites show a greater increase in numbers through the nineteenth century, but the same decrease in sites of the twentieth century. The low number of eighteenth-century

components is testament to the area's slow southward migration and growth through the early nineteenth century, after which time the swamp became a major commercial and industrial resource for the region, encouraging and stimulating settlement. Also, compliance standards require that sites be more than 50 years old to be considered significant, a fact that tends to reduce the inventory for the twentieth-century sites. The distribution of historic-period sites reveals a pattern common to all periods. Eighteenth-century sites are concentrated along the Northwest River shore and drainages (49%) but show significant numbers along the lower branches of the Elizabeth River shore and related tributaries and drainages (43%) and along North Landing River settings (8%). About 55% of all nineteenth-century sites lie along the Northwest River shore and its drainages, with a slight rise in the number of sites along North Landing River settings (11%), and subsequent smaller numbers along the lower branches of the Elizabeth River shore and its tributaries (34%). The smaller and less representative sample of twentieth-century sites shows a similar but weaker pattern toward Northwest River locations (58%). Historic-period sites show less marked locational tendencies according to function, beyond certain obvious patterns. In general, the locations of specific functional sites is influenced strongly by the pattern noted above. The obvious exception that transcends time is water-related sites like canal locks, bridges, or shipwrecks.

Functional Patterns

Each site was identified as to function or "type," to the extent possible. Site records tend to identify the function of only the primary components and leave the nature of lesser components unrecorded. Consequently, this presentation concerns the types of sites reflected by major components, but it is implicit that minor components served simpler needs.

Among prehistoric sites of most periods, procurement camps are the most common type (Table 7). These represent the locations of relatively small encampments where smaller groups lived to gather native food resources, and region-wide are the most common prehistoric site type. Procurement camps

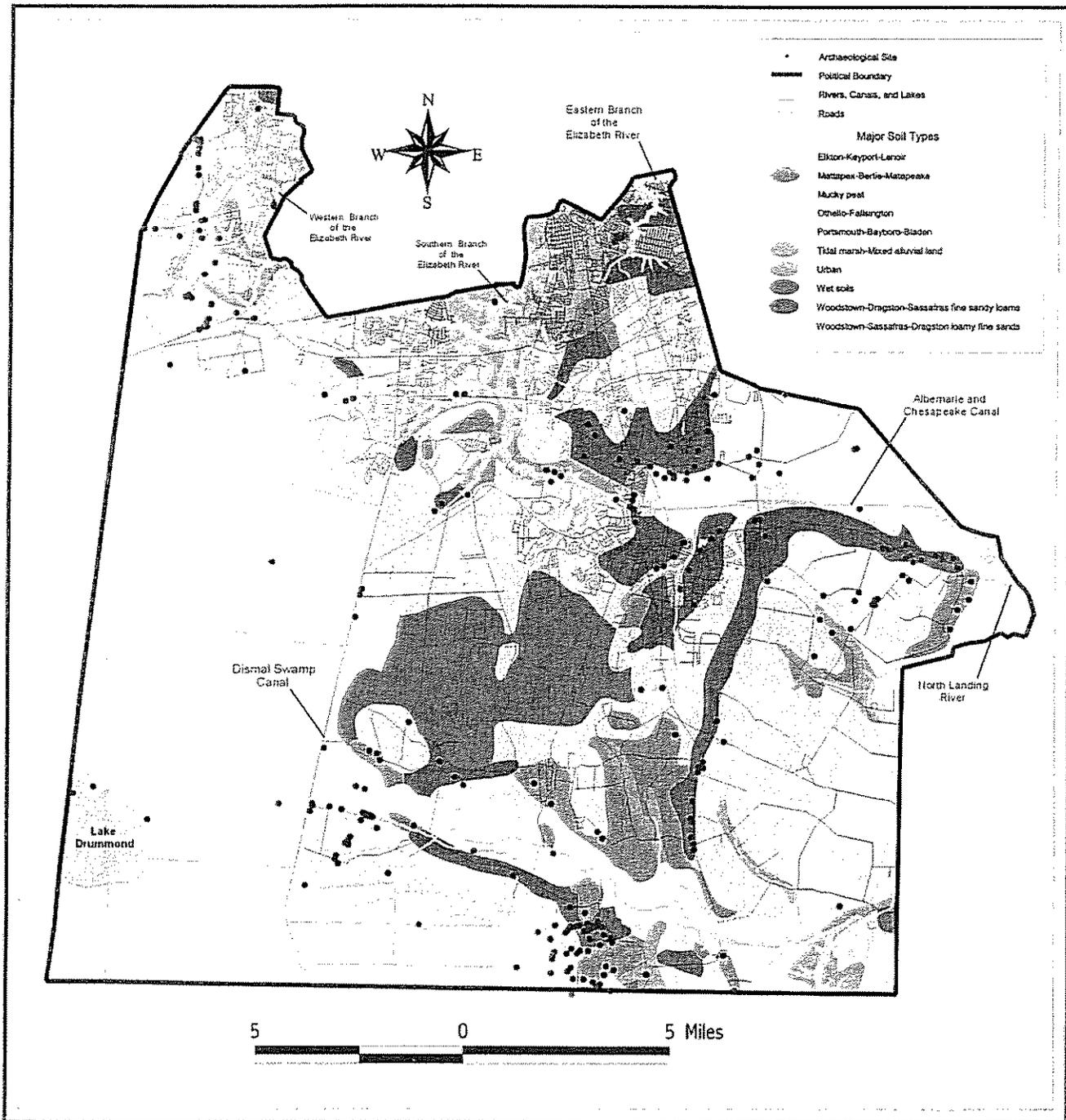


Figure 5. Distribution of all known archaeological sites (n=253) relative to soil associations.

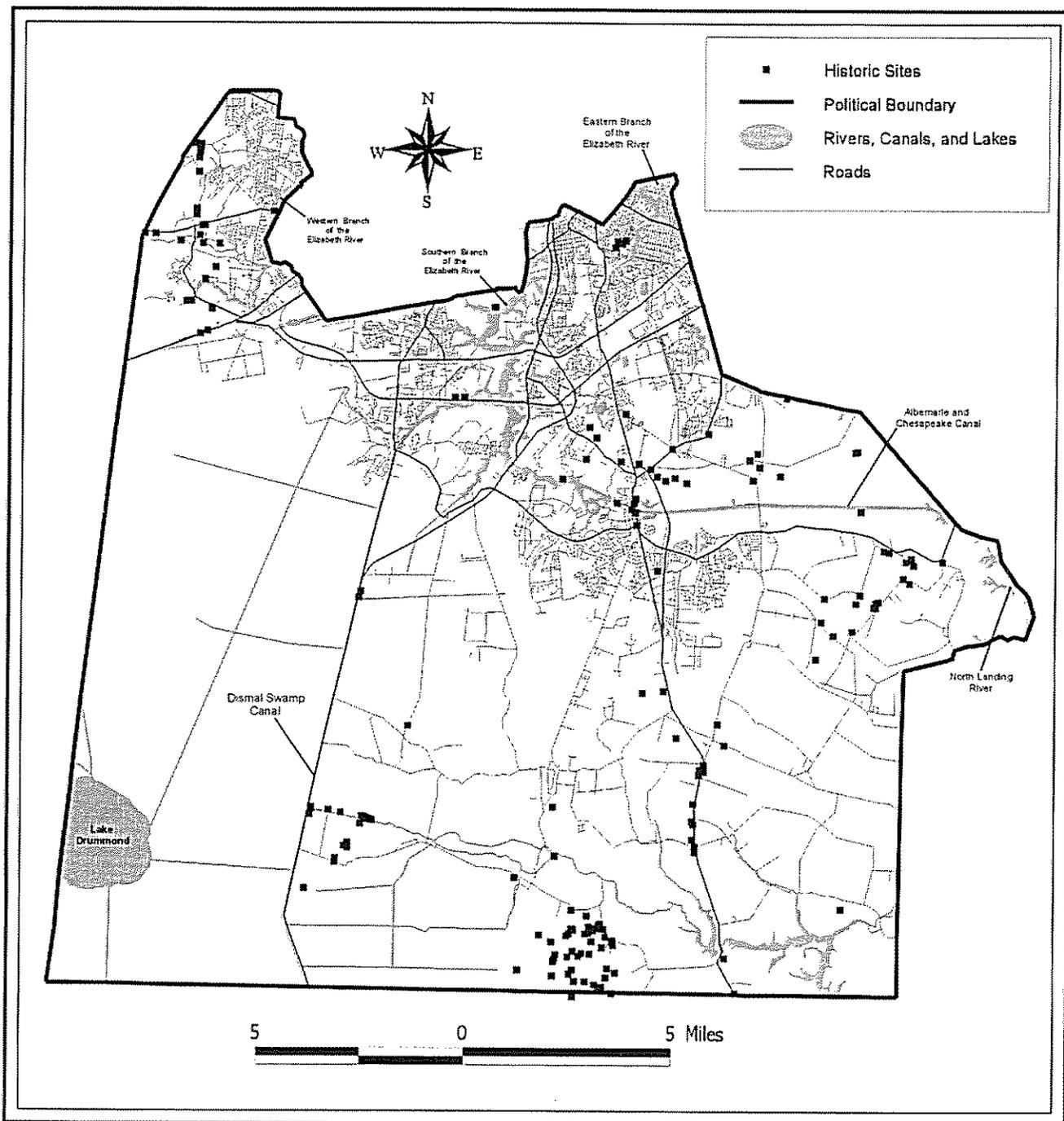
	TOTAL SITES	PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS	HISTORIC COMPONENTS
Woodstown-Dragston-Sassafras			
fine sandy loam			
Number	63	35	39
Overall Density*	0.93	0.52	0.57
Survey Area Density*	5.04		
Mattapex-Bertie-Matapeake			
Number	24	13	13
Overall Density	0.6	0.33	0.33
Survey Area Density	2.63		
Woodstown-Sassafras-Dragston			
loamy fine sand			
Number	29	19	19
Overall Density	0.77	0.51	0.51
Survey Area Density	4.73		
Othello-Fallsington			
Number	40	14	31
Overall Density	0.25	0.09	0.19
Survey Area Density	2.38		
Portsmouth-Bayboro-Bladen			
Number	17	8	11
Overall Density	0.20	0.09	0.13
Survey Area Density	1.51		
Elkton-Keyport-Lenoir			
Number	30	10	26
Overall Density	0.39	0.13	0.34
Survey Area Density	2.15		
Tidal marsh-Mixed alluvial land			
Number	16	6	10
Overall Density	0.35	0.13	0.22
Survey Area Density	2.34		
Mucky peat			
Number	29	14	17
Overall Density	0.09	0.05	0.05
Survey Area Density	1.81		
Wet soils			
Number	0	0	0
Overall Density	0	0	0
Survey Area Density**	0		
Made/Urban lands			
Number	5	1	5
Overall Density	0.23	0.05	0.23
Survey Area Density**	0		

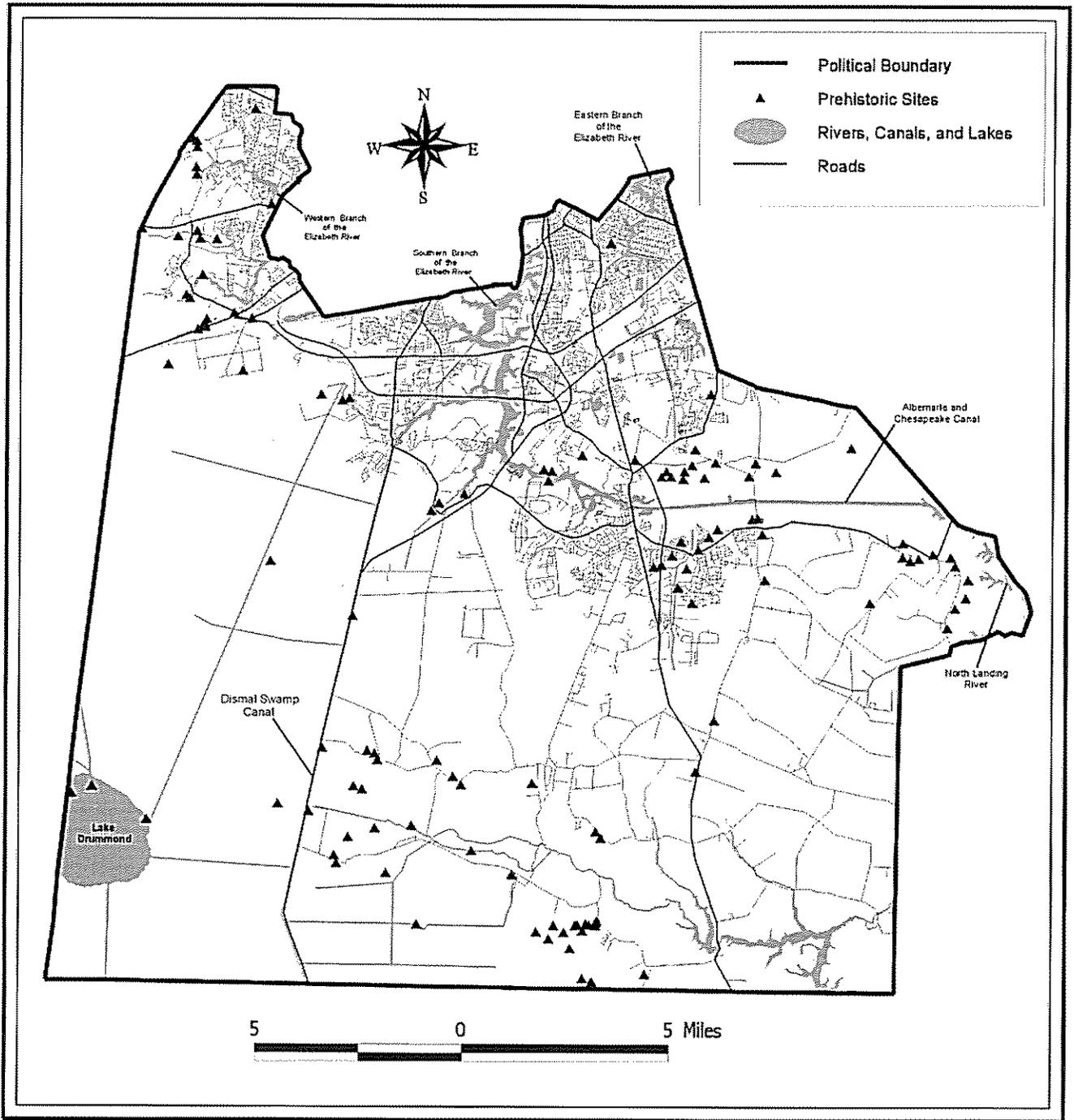
* sites per km²

** no surveys performed

Table 5. Archaeological sites by soil associations.

Figure 6. Distribution of sites with known historic (*this page*) and prehistoric (*facing page*) archaeological components.





TIME PERIOD	BASE CAMP	PREHISTORIC SHELL MIDDEN	PROCUREMENT CAMP	UNDETERMINED
Paleoindian	—	—	—	4
Archaic	16	1	16	14
Early Archaic	—	—	2	—
Middle Archaic	2	—	5	—
Late Archaic	2	1	6	—
Woodland	2	1	21	2
Early Woodland	—	—	12	1
Middle Woodland	—	—	12	2
Late Woodland	—	—	5	—

Table 7. Prehistoric sites by type (function).

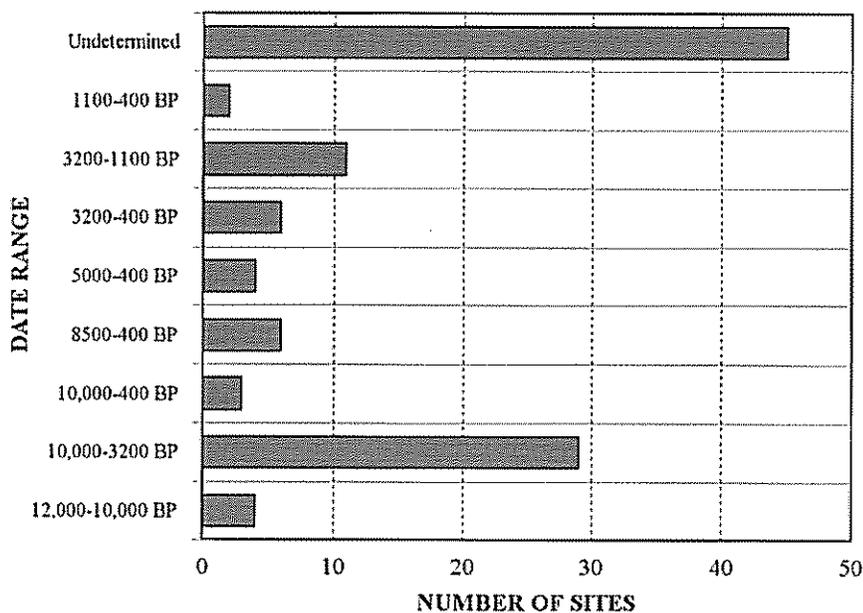


Figure 7. Frequency of prehistoric sites by era.

veys cannot be regarded as fully representative, but serve to record only the most visible sites.

The distinction made here is an important one, for the label “survey” can carry different meanings. Practically speaking, any survey conducted prior to about 1988 should be considered non-intensive or non-systematic. Before that time it was not expected or required that shovel tests be systematically excavated at a prescribed interval across entire survey areas, and it was also not standard practice to screen shovel test fill. Instead, many surveys amounted to opportunistic walkovers of plowed fields with little or no subsurface testing, or they consisted of judgmental testing of high-probability landforms, and in some instances com-

binations of both approaches. It is fair to say that these kinds of site searches were effective in identifying the largest and richest sites, especially in plowed fields, but they were not dependable for locating small, low-density sites, including some very important ones such as small Archaic and Woodland campsites.

Survey coverage overall has been variable across the city. The eastern half of the city has received the most thorough coverage (see Figure 1). The Great Bridge, Greenbrier, and Southern Chesapeake planning areas of the city have been surveyed the most intensively, as measured east of a north-south line extending along current Route 17; approximately 87% (51.2 km²) of the large-area

applied between recorders has introduced some error into the files and may account for this.

Eligibility

Information was gathered on determinations of eligibility for either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR), to the extent that it is present on official site records. This information is summarized in Table 9. Reporting current eligibility status of sites in the city is probably the most problematic aspect of the assessment in view of incomplete and outdated records on file at the VDHR. The summary provided here represents a best effort but should be used with some reservation. A more accurate appraisal will not be achieved until official records are updated and corrected. It should be noted before proceeding that the following is based on the opinions and recommendations of archaeological investigators and does not necessarily reflect the formal opinions and recommendations of VDHR personnel.

Of the 240 sites with official City of Chesapeake numbers (this figure does not include the “map-projected” or private collector sites), most (63%, n=150) have been evaluated for the national or state registers. National Register of Historic Places Status is the data field that most often receives a response of “not eligible” or “undetermined”; only 90 (38%) of the sites are listed as having not received any type of evaluation of NRHP status. This relates in part to the fact that 71% (n=170) of all sites identified in the City of Chesapeake were located by “Phase I” archaeological surveys, which were designed to offer prelimi-

nary assessments of site eligibility for the NRHP. More formal recommendations usually take place as part of a “Phase II” evaluation. This means that several sites either have been placed on the NRHP and VLR or are currently considered eligible, potentially eligible, or ineligible. In most cases, ineligible sites (43%, n=104) have been evaluated by archaeological investigation alone and determined to hold no potential for yielding additional significant information.

About 5% (n=13) of all recorded sites in the city are listed as eligible for the national or state register, meaning that through archaeological evaluation they are shown to meet one or more of the four NRHP criteria for eligibility. Sites in this category should be afforded all due protection since they are demonstrated to retain significant research potential.

The smallest of all categories consists of sites that have been formally placed on the NRHP and the VLR (see Table 9). These sites must be held in the highest regard. Three NRHP properties containing archaeological components are present in the city. Some of these properties represent large areas, or “archaeological districts” in which several temporally or spatially related sites, also known as “contributing resources,” are recognized as NRHP properties. Extensive multisite properties in the City of Chesapeake are the Great Bridge Battle Site and the Great Dismal Swamp Canal districts (Figure 8). National Register files maintained at the VDHR do not always specify which sites within the boundaries of a district are contributing resources individually eligible for the NRHP. A minimum of four and as many as 16 archaeo-

NRHP PROPERTY	PROPERTY TYPE	CONTRIBUTING SITES	POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING SITES
Great Bridge Battle Site	18th-century Revolutionary War site	44CS20, 44CS21, 44CS22, 44CS23	
Dismal Swamp Canal	19th-century navigation canal and associated developments		44CS50, 44CS51, 44CS52, 44CS235
Wallaceton	19th-century Dismal Swamp Canal community	44CS151	

Table 9. Archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

SITE CATEGORY	AREA OF CONCENTRATION	KNOWN CANDIDATE SITES
Prehistoric base camps	Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River drainage	44CS29, 44CS30, 44CS61, 44CS63, 44CS110, 44CS113, 44CS114, 44CS124
Prehistoric procurement camps	Western Branch of the Elizabeth and Northwest river drainages	44CS48, 44CS90, 44CS119, 44CS134, 44CS142, 44CS174, 44CS178, 44CS181, 44CS198, 44CS201, 44CS214, 44CS222
1762 St. Brides Parish Church	Northwest River drainage	44CS45
Taylor Site	Western Branch of the Elizabeth River	44CS92
Capt. James T. Wilson House	Northwest River drainage	44CS46
Historic farmsteads	Northwest River drainage	44CS48, 44CS127, 44CS134, 44CS136, 44CS138, 44CS187, 44CS188
Reconstruction & Growth era (1865–1917) free black household	North Landing River	44CS172
Reconstruction & Growth era (1865-1917) Northwest River Canal tenant sites	Northwest River drainage	44CS174, 44CS175, 44CS176, 44CS177
1887 “Batchelder & Collins” industrial site	Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River drainage	44CS116, 44CS117
Lynch Family Cemetery	Northwest River drainage	44CS178

Table 10. Archaeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register.

logical sites in the city are listed on the NRHP (see Table 9). Obviously, some sites in the Great Dismal Swamp Canal District hold this status, but the files simply do not identify them.

The remaining 90 sites can largely be accounted for based on the VDHR’s commitment to list sites located by informants other than archaeologists. Such site records usually lack NRHP status information.

Independent evaluations of NRHP and VLR eligibility can be made for any sites lacking clear determinations but only to the extent that available information will allow. Standard NRHP criteria are utilized with reference to the contexts developed for the area. These determinations are summarized in Table 10 to supplement written descriptions of representative sites. At least two groups of sites can be viewed as strong candidates for the official registers. One consists of sites concentrated along the shores and drainages of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, represented by prehistoric base camps. Many of these sites were identified during a survey of the proposed South-

eastern Expressway project in 1989 (Traver and Ralph 1989). The significance of these sites stems from the wealth of information they possess concerning prehistoric subsistence and settlement in and around the Dismal Swamp, which is lacking at other sites of comparable age. Another group of important sites consists of tenant sites concentrated along the Northwest River and its drainage in the Southern Chesapeake planning area. These sites are unique in the city and contain a wealth of information concerning the social and economic lifestyles of smaller, more impermanent canal communities lacking at other mid- to late nineteenth-century sites. These kinds of sites are woefully underdocumented, and archaeological studies are potentially the best means of preserving a record of this segment of nineteenth-century society.

The nature of the sites that have been nominated to and approved for the NRHP presages the next section. The efforts required to formally nominate a site are considerable, and in real practice only sites deemed most vital are nominated. The sites in the city that have achieved this status all

RANK ORDER CATEGORY	SITE TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	INTEGRITY REQUIREMENTS
First	Dismal Swamp Canal (1793–1892)	National/Regional	Minimal
	Great Bridge Battlefield/ The Great Road (1729–1781)	National/Regional	Minimal
	Late Archaic/Early Woodland	Regional	Moderate
Second	17th century	Regional	Moderate
	Paleoindian	Regional	Moderate
	Early/Middle Archaic	Regional	Moderate
	Small/middling farmer (1700–1799)	Regional/local	Moderate/high
	Woodland	Regional/local	Moderate/high
	Northwest River Canal (1818–1892)	Regional/local	Moderate/high
	Late 18th/early 19th century Civil War	Regional/local	Moderate/high
Third	Late 19th/early 20th century	Local	High

Table 11. Prioritized ranking for archaeological sites in the City of Chesapeake.

ranking can be constructed. This exercise can eventually minimize the amount of fieldwork demanded by local government and lead to more thorough study of existing collections instead. One logical outcome of a ranking of this kind is the protection of representative examples of the area's most unique archaeological resources.

The ranking scheme offered here is more categorical as opposed to absolute. This reflects the fact that some classes of sites share a level of significance (all other factors being equal) and, therefore, deserve similar treatment. This said, it is also true that the factor of integrity (condition) will figure prominently in final management decisions. This assessment takes the view that sites in even the most important classes can lose research potential if integrity is poor. Table 11 summarizes the ranking scheme proposed here.

First-Order Sites

Two classes of sites are present in the city that most would agree warrant such high significance: Dismal Swamp Canal sites (1793–1892) and slightly earlier Great Bridge sites (1729–1781). The priority status assigned to these sites reflects their uniqueness not only regionally, but nationally as well. Much of Chesapeake's history is tied to the exploration, development, and expansion of the Dismal Swamp and associated wetlands. Certainly the later sites at Gilmerton and Deep Creek would fall

within this category, having emerged as a result of the transport of agricultural crops, naval stores, and timber along the canal. For years, Great Bridge residents have vocally demonstrated this area's significance to the city. Not only is this the area where patriot forces defeated the British in 1775, preventing an assault on Norfolk, but it is also one of the earliest areas settled by the English in the City of Chesapeake. The town of Great Bridge was formally established in 1729 where the Great Road bridged the lower portion of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, connecting upper Norfolk County with North Carolina. This road functioned as the major commercial artery for lower Norfolk County until the construction of the Dismal Swamp Canal in 1793. Examples of sites of this period are documented along Route 17 north of Ballahack Road (44CS151), and east of Route 168 just north of the Intracoastal Waterway (44CS20).

Throughout the Archaic stage, the environment of the Great Dismal Swamp consisted of large expanses of open freshwater and grassy marshlands—very different from its present environment. This setting started to change dramatically by about 3000 BC, and by the onset of the Woodland stage (ca. 1500 BC), these open freshwater marshes had become dominated by peaty sediments, with the water table sinking below the peat surface only for a very short portion of each year, thus transforming the swamp into its current state. Since much of

the swamp and its associated wetlands have remained relatively untouched well into historic times, this area represents an unparalleled opportunity to study and preserve this transitional period of human prehistory. An example of a base camp of this period (44CS1) is documented south of the Northwest River on Smith Ridge.

Second-Order Sites

Site classes in this category are not only prominent in the local site population in terms of sheer numbers, but they are also unique to regional and local history in some fashion. They do not enjoy the highest status simply because others like them are known or potentially known from elsewhere in the region. This category will include most archaeological sites in the city. Only 5,000- to 2,500-year-old Native American, site-specific eighteenth- and nineteenth century, and general late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites fall into other categories. Analysis as part of this assessment can introduce some refinement to these rather broad categories by defining the specific site types of specific ages that are of most interest.

While true that no seventeenth-century sites have been identified within the City of Chesapeake, the discovery of one would prove invaluable to our current understanding of early European settlement of the region. Such resources hold important evidence of early colonial settlement, trade, and social lifestyles, refining and expanding what is currently known about the first European settlers to the region.

Of great interest are sites that date to the Paleoindian (10,000–8000 BC) and Early/Middle Archaic (8000–3000 BC) periods, and the seventeenth century. Paleoindian sites are probably the rarest of Virginia's archaeological resources. As stated earlier, artifacts attributed to this time period are fairly rare across the Coastal Plain and have typically been recovered from the surface or disturbed deposits such as historic plowzones. Were an intact Paleoindian site to be discovered, the impact of such a resource would prove invaluable to our current understanding of prehistoric settlement of the region, refining and expanding what little is known about Virginia's first inhabitants. Early/Middle Archaic sites are known to occur in appre-

ciable numbers across the city, especially in interior drainages. In fact, it is at this time that the first strong evidence of prehistoric occupation appears in the city, and these resources are important in the study of prehistoric adaptations in and along the Great Dismal Swamp and its fringes. They hold important evidence of native lifeways and adaptation during the early stages of the Dismal Swamp formation. Among them are both base camps and small procurement camps along the major stream courses. Woodland and Paleoindian sites are of interest at this rank, but their integrity requirements are relatively high.

Later eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites occur in relative abundance in the city, such that not all of them are of strong significance. Sites that should command treatment at this level are eighteenth-century small/middling farmer and rural domestic sites, and well-preserved nineteenth-century sites associated with the Dismal Swamp or Northwest River canals.

Third-Order Sites

Site classes placed in this category are afforded the lowest priority. They are not necessarily without research potential, however, and particularly well preserved examples should be carefully treated. The late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites in this category have a high integrity and research potential threshold, and must be shown to have clear ethnic, functional, or other important associations before intensive preservation or research measures are warranted. One example would be the free black household in the North Landing River drainage or selected commercial or industrial structure(s) along the major canals.

It is emphasized again that this ranking scheme is not an absolute one. The structure of the scheme is based on current knowledge and expectations, derived from a large sample of sites and published reports for the City of Chesapeake. This basis is a strong one and it is not likely that a radical overhaul of the priorities will be necessary. At the same time, it is not unreasonable to expect the unexpected on occasion. Well-preserved Paleoindian and later Woodland sites do not appear to be common in the city, for example, but there is always the chance that an exception will be discovered. In this

case, the exceptional site would deserve an elevated priority, but not necessarily the class as a whole.

Looking ahead to the final chapter, efforts to protect examples of the higher-order site classes are uneven. Considerably more success has been achieved at preserving and interpreting English colonial-period sites of all ages than has been realized for Native American sites of any age. Recommendations will be presented to correct this problem.

3 Background Contexts

Introduction

The development of contexts for evaluating and managing both individual sites and classes of sites is important to any assessment. A number of models for context development exist; however, the principal framework to be used is provided in the VDHR's publications *Virginia Department of Historic Resources Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process and Programs in Archaeology* (Feb. 1991) and *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (Sept. 1992). In these documents, standardized headings are defined to account for region, thematic area (site type/function), and historic period. By adhering to this established framework, the contexts for sites in the City of Chesapeake will be compatible with and will complement other recent, city-specific studies, thus bringing the state's program closer to its goal of comprehensive planning and management.

Fortunately, a wealth of research time has been invested by various individuals and organizations into development of both prehistoric and historic contexts for the City of Chesapeake. Foremost is a 1989 report entitled *Phase I Cultural Survey of the Proposed Build Alternatives for the Southeastern Expressway in the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, Virginia* produced by Jerome D. Traver and Maryanna Ralph of Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Inc. [MAAR]. Contextual discussions were organized and defined by various thematic and temporal factors. For example, prehistoric contexts address settlement, subsistence, and technology, and historic contexts include economic, settlement, and social foci. The Crosses' (1985) and Whichard's (1959) histories of the Lower Tidewater and City of Chesapeake have also proven invaluable. Finally, numerous cultural re-

source projects have been conducted by the WMCAR within the city, each of which includes a prehistoric and historical context; the most extensive of these were prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) in association with the Route 17 and 168 projects.

With these sources in mind, this chapter provides (1) a brief summary of prehistoric and historic contexts, including synthetic tables defining major periods and their defining attributes/events, and (2) a comprehensive list of the primary sources of relevant contextual overviews. The presentation adheres to VDHR terminology and guidelines.

Prehistoric Context

This prehistoric context represents a summary discussion of each of the major periods or stages defined for the state by the VDHR (1992); a companion chart further synthesizes the information (Table 12). The goal is to characterize the salient events and patterns that distinguish one division from another—in other words, to describe the hallmarks of these periods. At the most basic level, the trends cited are generally exhibited across the Mid-Atlantic region, but ultimately the emphasis here is placed on describing local expressions of prehistoric cultures. The source for virtually all of this information is archaeological research published in various formats. Key synthetic sources are the series of volumes published by the Archeological Society of Virginia (Reinhart and Hodges 1990, 1991, 1992; Reinhart and Pogue 1993; Wittkofski and Reinhart 1989) for major periods in Virginia, the survey report cited earlier (Traver and Ralph 1989), and numerous technical reports produced for compliance projects in the region. Ultimately, the results of the assessment will be evaluated against the patterns cited in this section.

Paleoindian Stage (10,000–8000 BC)

The conventional wisdom even 10–15 years ago was that Paleoindian groups subsisted almost exclusively as hunters, with an emphasis on extinct “big game” species such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison. Today it is widely recognized that these populations derived much of their sustenance from plant foods, small game, and even fish, in addition to meat from larger mammals such as deer and elk. An actual mammoth or mastodon hunt was probably a rare event, as the numbers of these megafauna were dwindling due to environmental changes at the end of the Pleistocene, or last Ice Age.

Although hunting of extinct animals is now de-emphasized, it is still certain that the natural environment in which Paleoindians operated was fundamentally different from the region’s modern climate. Their arrival coincided with the end of the Pleistocene when climate was still governed by the effects of enormous continental glaciers extending as far south as Ohio and New York just 12,000 years ago. Aside from remnant populations of megafauna, forests had a distinctly boreal character, meaning that plants now restricted to northerly latitudes in the United States, such as jack pine and spruce, dominated the forest. Much of the planet’s water existed as glacial ice at this time, to the point that sea level was depressed as much as 300 ft. lower than it is today. This exposed vast areas of the continental shelf that are now underwater, and many of today’s slow-moving rivers were much more active. The successful adaptation by Paleoindians to these cooler and moister conditions required a specialized technology and organization.

As the first true human colonists in the region, ultimately arriving in eastern North America after the initial immigration from Asia via the Bering land bridge, these populations were small and followed a relatively simple lifestyle. Paleoindian groups appear to have consisted of small, selectively mobile bands ranging across a somewhat fixed but large area (Gardner 1977:261; Turner 1989:77). These groups typically established small, temporary encampments at various points on the landscape where food was available. The archaeo-

logical traces of such sites are meager and somewhat rare. It appears that certain locations were recognized as the focal point of a group’s territory, such as a source of high-quality stone for tools or a location known for an abundance of food. These locations are among the only ones where artifacts of this period occur in significant numbers, signifying places where individual bands congregated from time to time. The Outer Coastal Plain affords no readily available source of high-quality stone. The closest site associated with stone sources is the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County, some 120 km west of Route 17 (Higgins and Stuck 1998:5).

The signature artifacts of this stage are stone spear/dart points with a lanceolate shape and basal thinning, often in the form of a distinctive channel flake. An obvious preference for high-quality stone such as jasper, chert, and crystalline quartz is also a trademark. Other distinctive tools, such as end-scrapers and graters, dominate these assemblages.

Paleoindian archaeological sites are rare in the city and across the Coastal Plain of Virginia. Not more than seven of the distinctive fluted spear points are documented from the City of Chesapeake (*Archaeology of Eastern North America* 1982:36; McCary 1983:68). Moreover, all of these are isolated finds from surface or plowzone contexts rather than intact deposits. Extensive interior wetlands and fine-grained stone for tools that attracted intensive Paleoindian settlement south of the James River in Mecklenburg and Dinwiddie counties (Dent 1995:135-139; McAvoy 1992) are not present in this area, and probably account for the dearth of occupation. However, the lack of preferred stone sources in the region did not prevent small Paleoindian groups from utilizing other resources in the Coastal Plain.

Rappleye and Gardner (1979) identified ephemeral campsites dating to the Paleoindian stage immediately west of the Dismal Swamp, in the City of Suffolk. Stone material recovered from these sites was apparently quarried from the Williamson Site, indicating that small, highly mobile groups utilized the Dismal Swamp region for ephemeral camp sites during the Paleoindian stage (Rappleye and Gardner 1979:20). Indeed, paleoenvironmental data suggests that the Dismal Swamp was at that time in its infancy. Freshwater marshes in the swamp were limited to stream courses separated by well-

increase and local resource distributions, among other factors.

Adjustment to conditions on a smaller scale are manifested in several ways. Middle Archaic sites occur in an unprecedented variety of settings, essentially including any habitable location. A widely cited hallmark of settlement at this time is a dramatic increase in the number of upland, interior sites. Shrinking group territories were one important inducement to utilize these varied settings. A corollary of restricted ranges is increased utilization of local sources of stone for tools. Unlike the preceding periods when high-quality material was clearly sought, Middle Archaic tools are almost always made from locally available stone, which is often of lesser quality. Preserved food remains are essentially nonexistent at these sites, but an increasingly localized subsistence base is inferred. This kind of generalized foraging economy is indirectly reflected by the typical Middle Archaic tool kit, which is dominated by an array of less formal items.

Local collectors have noted the frequent recovery of stones interpreted to be bola weights from the Dismal Swamp sites dating to this period. While these stones are often recovered from sites set in areas that are currently adjacent to heavily forested tracts, paleoenvironmental data indicates that during the Archaic stage the Dismal Swamp contained large expanses of open water and grassy marshlands where the bola would have been an effective tool for hunting small- to medium-sized mammals and waterfowl (Bottoms and Painter 1979:49). The preponderance of expedient tools is indicative of a highly varied resource base best maximized by high mobility by band-level groups.

The local archaeological record remains sparse through the end of the Middle Archaic even with a small increase in numbers of components reported (Jones 1992; Pullins et al. 1991; Smith and McCartney 1989; Traver and Ralph 1989). Moreover, the known occupations are typically small, low-density scatters in plowed deposits (Jones 1992:33–35; Pullins et al. 1991:37–39). Regardless, the low density of sites recorded for this period is bothersome, as elsewhere in the region they clearly increase in numbers (Custer 1989; Dent 1995). Middle Archaic sites tend to be ephemeral, located along the margins of streams and swamps and well-drained knolls and hilltops with nearby water

sources. However, such sites may not necessarily be as well drained today as they were during the Archaic stage, even sites that date through the end of the subsequent Late Archaic.

Late Archaic (3000–1000 BC)

At the very least, the Late Archaic represents an important cultural threshold, and arguably it also stands as a “Golden Age” of the prehistoric era. The Middle Archaic tendency toward localized adaptation culminates at this time in highly efficient modes of natural resource extraction that by the end of the period allowed for establishment of fairly long distance trade. A cornerstone of these successes was a newly mature Holocene environment. Major estuaries and their tributaries finally stabilized after a long post-glacial rise in sea level such that concentrations of foodstuffs, especially aquatic resources like shellfish and anadromous fishes, were widely available.

Dent (1995:187–188) labels the Late Archaic a time of “intensification” when focused exploitation of natural foods occurred in the context of a scheduled, seasonal round. This kind of subsistence pattern is referred to as a collector (as opposed to forager) strategy. As such, the Late Archaic settlement pattern typically consists of a series of larger, possibly semi-sedentary “base camps” along major streams, from which both nearby aquatic and other concentrated resources could be gathered. Indeed, this is the first time shell middens accumulated at human habitations. Scattered elsewhere are smaller camp sites where hunting and gathering parties temporarily collected other foods. This more organized adaptation spawned technological advances such as ground stone axes, carved stone bowls, and specialized flaked stone tools like drills. Production of many of these items benefitted, if not depended, on acquisition of particular types of stone, and a response was establishment of regional-scale trade networks.

Painter (1988:26) has identified two distinct Terminal Archaic cultures that were likely present in the City of Chesapeake: Currituck and Dismal Swamp. The Currituck culture inhabited the sea-coast estuaries of southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina. This culture exploited a variety of econiches in this region, relying mostly

By the onset of the Early Woodland period, the Dismal Swamp had developed into its present state, making it less attractive for long-term, sedentary occupation than surrounding regions. However, the variety of plant and animal life supported by the swamp likely made it an attractive area for periodic hunting and gathering forays. Still, the broad expanse of poorly drained peat sediments and forested swamp undoubtedly restricted site locations during this stage to areas north of the swamp proper. Gardner (1982:56) postulates the locations of base camps at or near junctions between freshwater stream and estuaries, with transient camps (procurement camps) located upstream.

Early Woodland sites appear to be fairly common in the City of Chesapeake, in sharp contrast to the eastern portion of the James-York Peninsula. Their density seems to be higher to the west, however, beginning at the Chickahominy and northernmost reaches of the City of Chesapeake (Hunter et al. 1987). Small shell middens, for instance, have been intensively studied in the vicinity of York River State Park in James City County (Egloff et al. 1988). The results of work to date indicates that Early Woodland components are less common than those dating from the preceding Late Archaic. However, data from the City of Chesapeake suggests otherwise and bears further testing. Where they are found, most clearly represent small, short-term camp sites with sparse scatters of artifacts (Hornum et al. 1994; Metz et al. 1994:46-47).

Middle Woodland (400 BC – AD 1000)

This period marks an important time in regional prehistory, when populations appear to have made the shift from band- to tribal-level organization. It is also the period when subsistence patterns evolved that are necessary prerequisites for the more intensive horticultural pattern to follow. The trappings of a distinctly regional cultural pattern are also increasingly evident.

At the outset, numerous sand-/grit-tempered ceramic wares were in use across the Coastal Plain of Virginia, a pattern seen to represent in-place developments at a relatively local level. The latter half of the period is marked by region-wide homogeneity, using ceramic ware distribution as a measure of integration. Integration at this time was

potentially a response to stresses posed by population pressure, as a means to facilitate, if not foster, intergroup cooperation. In general, the entire Middle Woodland can be characterized as a period of egalitarian organization. The attendant settlement pattern is quite similar to the pattern characterizing the preceding two millennia: semi-sedentary base camps established along major streams, with smaller, collector sites located elsewhere. The single exception that occurs late in this period is widely spaced "aggregation" sites. These are interpreted as locations where annual intergroup meetings were held. Subsistence staples still consisted of native plant and animal foods gathered according to seasonal abundance. As will be discussed, intensified exploitation of some resources occurred at this time. Also, it is at least postulated that greater reliance was placed on native plant foods, especially starchy seed plants, to the point that an incipient level of plant husbandry was practiced. Technologically, this was the time when shell-tempered ceramics came to predominate the local wares and it is certain that the bow and arrow were in use. Associated with the late-period integration was an exchange system involving at least stone for flaked tools.

Middle Woodland sites appear with much the same frequency as both Late Archaic and Early Woodland sites, contemporaneous with the modern state of the Great Dismal Swamp. Most of these sites appear to date from the early portion of the Middle Woodland period, between 500 BC and about AD 200, as indicated by the presence of a sand-tempered ceramic ware (Stony Creek) and Corapeake and Potts Point hafted bifaces. Overall, the sites tend to be small and represent procurement camps occupied for relatively brief periods, not surprising considering the low topographic relief of the region, making large villages disadvantageous.

Late Woodland (AD 1000–1600)

Stripped to its essentials, the distinctive way of life we recognize as Late Woodland, and for all intents and purposes continuing into the Protohistoric, represents a moderately intensive horticultural system layered upon a highly refined collector economy, arranged among minimally sedentary

purpose of hunting, is often mentioned in early English accounts. Many of these sites occur in interior settings, sometimes where Middle Woodland camps were established before.

Historical Context

The following documentary overview of historic-period archaeological resources in the City of Chesapeake is drawn primarily from two sources. The first is the Crosses' pictorial history of the City of Chesapeake (Cross and Cross 1985). It comprises a brief chronological historical narrative illuminated with numerous anecdotes, drawings, sketches, maps, and photographs of the City of Chesapeake. The second source for much of the following material is Rogers D. Whichard's history of Lower Tidewater Virginia (Whichard 1959). Whichard's history is a three-volume work incorporating the histories of old Norfolk, Princess Anne, Isle of Wight, and Elizabeth City counties, and the Cities of Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Newport News, and Smithfield.

The VDHR has defined seven chronological periods covering the state's history from 1607 to the present. The following overview is organized according to the VDHR headings, but there are sub-headings adapted from the Cross and Cross and Whichard histories that allow for the discussion of trends or periods of particular importance to the City of Chesapeake's past. At the end of each of the seven general headings, there is a discussion of the most significant documentary sources (or lack thereof) for the period under consideration.

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

Native Americans in the Historic Period

When the first Europeans explored the Chesapeake region, the paramount chief Powhatan controlled a large number of the Native American communities in Virginia's Tidewater region. Through inheritance and conquest, Powhatan's Chiefdom included as many as 32 individual Indian groups (Brown et al. 1986:75). Within the confines of the present-day city of Chesapeake, the Chesapeake

or Chesapeake tribe and the Nansemond tribe maintained villages. The Chesapeake, who were eventually drawn into this chiefdom through conquest, maintained control of an area stretching east from the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River to the Atlantic Ocean, encompassing the modern cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach (Rountree 1989:120; 1990:20). The Nansemond controlled territory along the south side of the lower James River in Nansemond and Old Norfolk counties, concentrated at the confluence of the Western Branch with the Nansemond River proper, near Reid's Ferry (Rountree 1989:9). There is currently some confusion as to whether the Nansemond actually belonged to the Powhatan chiefdom. Scholars such as anthropologist Lewis Binford and historian Frederick J. Fausz regard the Nansemond as autonomous because of their apparent lack of participation in the redistributive network of the chiefdom, and the existence of a political structure that essentially paralleled Powhatan's political organization (Binford 1961:102; Fausz 1977:65; 1985:266). Ethnohistorian Helen C. Rountree (1989:14–15) disagrees with this reasoning, asserting that in actuality there was no true redistributive chiefdom in Virginia, and secondly, that the existence of parallel political structures was commonplace throughout Powhatan's political organization.

According to Theodore De Bry's 1590 engraving of parts of America, the Chesapeake maintained three villages, one on what is now the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River ("Skicoak") and two between the branches of Lynnhaven Bay ("Apasus" and "Echesepioc or Chesepioc") (De Bry 1590). Smith's 1612 map (actually recorded in 1608) shows a "kings house" called "Chesapeake" at approximately the same location as De Bry's "Skicoak." Nansemond villages were located further inland along banks of the Nansemond River, and included the villages of "Nandsamund," "Treacosik," "Mattanock," and "Mantoughquemo" (Arber 1884 [1612]; Cross and Cross 1985:14). Given the difference in time of compilation, Rountree (1990:20) suggests that the discrepancy in village locations and names may reflect a concentration of the Chesapeake population at the more protected Elizabeth River site in response to increasing European activity in their territory.

The Virginia Company and the Establishment of Lower Norfolk County (1607–1637)

In April 1607, the Virginia Company of London established the first permanent English settlement in the Americas at Jamestown Island. Upon arrival, the colonists constructed a triangular-shaped fort with a wooden palisade. Within the enclave stood houses, storage buildings, and a chapel (McCartney 1997). Conditions were difficult in the new settlement. During the first few years, food shortages were continuous and disease claimed as much as a third of the English population each year (Brown et al. 1986:113).

In 1619, the Virginia Company established Kiccotan/Kiccowtan (Elizabeth City) as one of four corporations or boroughs within the colony. The corporations of Charles City, James City, and Henrico lay to the west of Elizabeth City. The James River was the central corridor of transportation through the young colony, and it divided each corporation into a northern and southern half. (Elizabeth City originally encompassed the cities of Hampton, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and a large portion of Suffolk). The Virginia Company authorized the governor of the colony to set aside within each corporation large tracts of “company” and “common” land as well as 41 ha (100 acres) for a glebe. The company land was intended for use by indentured servants in the employ of the Virginia Company, while common lands were to be set aside for the support of the magistrate, the church, and the proposed college (McCartney 1997; Nugent 1992:I:xxii; Turner 1984:23–27).

Prior to the mid-1620s, settlement of Elizabeth City centered around the north side of Hampton Roads, encompassing large portions of present-day Newport News and Hampton. Billings’s map of English settlement in Virginia ca. 1607–1624 shows only four settlements contained within the corporate boundaries of Elizabeth City: Elizabeth City (Kecoughtan), Newport News, Blunt Point, and Nansemond, the last being the only one located south of the James (Billings 1975:8). A census of Virginia settlements taken in 1624–1625 listed the population of the corporation of Elizabeth City at 859 people, a considerable increase from popula-

tion estimates of the colony in 1616, which listed only 351 individuals (Cross and Cross 1985:16; Turner 1984:23). Despite the apparent growth in this and other corporations, the Virginia Company was beset by a lack of funds, a high mortality rate in the colony, and the division of its shareholders into rival factions. In 1624, the crown dissolved the company and placed the colony under royal control (Morgan 1975:100–101).

Land grant records are contained in the patent books of the Virginia State Land Office, which began in 1623 with the recording of a few miscellaneous grants from previous years. The most complete records begin with the dissolution of the Virginia Company in 1624, and it is at this time that we see the first tracts taken up south of Hampton Roads along the banks of rivers and other navigable waterways (Nugent 1992:I; Stewart 1902:21–22). The sequence of these tracts begins in present-day Norfolk at Willoughby’s Spit, proceeds west to Seawell’s Point, and then south to the Lafayette River. The records list patents for 100 acres to Thomas Willoughby; 100 acres to Thomas Chapman; 200 acres to Thomas Breewood; 100 acres to John Downman; 250 acres to John Sipsey, and 200 acres to Lt. John Cheesman (Whichard 1959:105). Also included in this list were two earlier references dated to 1620: a patent for 650 acres to Capt. William Tucker (on Seawell’s Point adjacent to a creek) and an application for land on the Elizabeth River by John Wood, shipbuilder, because “thereon is timber fitting for trade, and water sufficient to launch such ships as small be built for the use and service of the company” (Whichard 1959:105–106).

By 1632, the population of the Virginia colony was estimated to be about 5,000 persons, and the decision was made to divide the colony into local units of government. In 1634, eight political divisions (shires) were created from the existing corporations, plantations, and hundreds in Virginia: Charles City, Henrico, James City, Elizabeth City, Warwick River, Charles River, Warrosquyoake, and Appomack (Cross and Cross 1985:17; Nugent 1992:I:xxi). The creation of the Elizabeth City shire spurred a second wave of immigration to this area in 1635, when a substantial number of patents were recorded. Some of the more prominent persons include Thomas Lambert (100 acres), Cornelius

1638, the earliest record of settlement south of present-day Norfolk and Virginia Beach. A more sustained influx of settlers into the region occurred after the Nansemond Indians were driven beyond the Roanoke in 1645 (Traver and Ralph 1989). Beginning in 1648, settlement filtered down the banks of the Southern and Western branches of the Elizabeth River, spreading to its various tributaries such as Deep Creek, St. Julians Creek, and Goose Creek by the early to mid-1670s (Bonney, Massey & Co. 1917; McIntosh 1922a; Walter 1972). At this time, we begin to see the first patents for land where the Elizabeth and North Landing rivers meet (near Kempsville), though almost exclusively to the east of the river (Walter 1972).

After English settlement in the area by the mid-seventeenth century, few attempts were made to inhabit the area surrounding the Dismal Swamp and the adjacent lowlands between Virginia and North Carolina. Early settlers were aware of the swamp's existence, but few attempts were made to settle within it or even to utilize its varied resources (Stewart 1979). In 1665, William Drummond, the governor of North Carolina, explored the swamp during a hunting trip and discovered the lake in its center that now bears his name. Nevertheless, this early visit to the swamp was solely exploratory. No serious thought was given to settling the swamp or exploiting its resources; however, the waters of Lake Drummond were highly prized as a medicinal remedy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Hobbs and Paquette 1987:45).

The establishment of Lower Norfolk County in 1637 was soon followed by the establishment in 1639/1640 of two distinct parishes: Lynnhaven and Elizabeth River. (*Note: Years separated by slashes in this chapter reflect the discrepancy between the older Julian calendar and the modern Gregorian calendar, which was adopted by the British in the early eighteenth century.*) Their boundaries ran as follows: "beginning at the mouth of Little Creek in Chesapeake Bay (the present railway and vehicular terminal for Cape Charles), running up the main branch of Little Creek past the Municipal Airport to Lake Wright, thence to the head of the Western Branch of Lynnhaven River (the part called Thalia Creek), thence to the head of the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River (present Kempsville), thence on both sides of that branch to Broad Creek

and Indian River" (Whichard 1959:246). Each was originally defined to accommodate the need for an established church in Lower Norfolk County.

For the first quarter-century of its existence, the Lower Norfolk County Court had no permanent seat. The first recorded meeting of the court was held at Adam Thorowgood's home on the eastern portion of the Lynnhaven River in May 1637. Thereafter, its meeting place shifted from various landholder's homes along the Elizabeth River proper. By July 1640, court records began listing regular meetings at the home of William Shipp, situated on the north side of the river between Lambert's Point and Town Point. Thereafter, his name appears with increasing frequency as the seat of the county court. However, records also indicate that court sessions were still held, albeit infrequently, at Thorowgood's home on Lynnhaven River.

Attempts were made in March 1654/1655 to create a port or marketplace within each parish in the county, essentially formalizing both established meeting places. In addition to providing an official courthouse, these ports or marketplaces would have also contained churches, taverns ordinaries, and shops. Unfortunately, this legislation was soon after repealed by the General Assembly before the county could embark on the planned building (Whichard 1959:240-241). In early January 1660/1661, court justices struck a compromise and elected to erect an official Lower Norfolk County courthouse at the plantation site of Thomas Harding, located on Broad Creek and corresponding to the most central location between the two parishes. This courthouse, constructed of wood with a brick chimney, was completed in late 1661 and functioned as the county seat until the division of Lower Norfolk County in 1691 (Cross and Cross 1985:21).

When Europeans first began to settle in the area, the Church of England was by law the established denomination for all British subjects. Parish boundaries often defined community orientations and social structures by imposing artificial groupings (Turner 1984:29). Since each parish maintained its own religious jurisdiction, this discussion will focus on the parish that included the present-day City of Chesapeake (Elizabeth River, which later became Norfolk County). In the first years of the parish,

been estimated that one-quarter of the landholders in each county owned half or more of the patented land (Billings et al. 1986:122–123). In 1703, the colony of Virginia was home to an estimated 60,606 inhabitants. Newly formed Norfolk County was credited with a population of 2,279, of which 1,572 were women and children and 717 were titheables (all white males and all African-Americans over 16 years of age) (Cross and Cross 1985:30). Documented eighteenth-century sites in the City of Chesapeake are concentrated near the Southern and Eastern branches of the Elizabeth and Northwest rivers and their larger tributaries and likely represent larger landholders. Generally, archaeological sites in the less desirable agricultural land in the county's interior are more likely to represent the dwellings of small planters and tenant farmers.

Soon after its formation, Norfolk County began to generate a network of commercial and social centers. In 1691, the General Assembly attempted to revive the aborted 1680 act calling for the establishment of towns in the colonies, only to see England again abandon the measure. In spite of England's refusal of both attempts, a small community consisting of several dwellings and warehouses had already been built prior to 1691. Whichard's study of the "town" of Norfolk lists five lot owners in 1691: Peter Smith, mariner; William Porten, clerk of the county court; Mrs. Jane Sawcer; William Knott, mariner; and William Robinson, justice and member of the House of Burgesses (Cross and Cross 1985:23; Whichard 1959).

By the end of the seventeenth century, Anglicanism had begun to decline as several other denominations became established in Virginia. The first to gain a wide following within the project area were the Methodists and Baptists, both of which still have a wide following today. The continued dispersal of settlers combined with the emergence of small communities south of Norfolk necessitated the relocation of the Southern Branch Church from Scuffletown Creek to Great Bridge in 1701 (Cross 1985:33). At about the same time, public demand also forced the relocation of the official Elizabeth River Parish Church from its site on Seawell's Point (ca. 1638) to William Shipp's

land (Norfolk), where the first chapel of ease had been constructed in 1641. According to *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, this old parish church is believed to be located on the southeast corner of the land currently occupied by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, built in 1739, whose burying ground has been in use since that time (Loth 1987:297).

The General Assembly tried for a third time in 1705 to establish towns in the colony, only to be refused again by the mother country. By this time, however, all but 10 of the original town sites laid out by John Ferebee had been sold, and Norfolk was prospering. Norfolk was reportedly home to numerous private dwellings, the county courthouse, a tobacco warehouse, wharves, and at least eight taverns (Cross and Cross 1985:30). It is also at this time that a new courthouse was reportedly under construction. According to local historian Charles Cross, a new brick courthouse, designed as a scaled down replica of the General Court in Williamsburg, was in use by 1727 (Cross and Cross 1985:30). A charter dated September 15, 1736, incorporating the town of Norfolk into a borough, finally accredited the town with legal status. As a borough, Norfolk was to be governed by a mayor, alderman, and a common council, and imbued with a court system with jurisdiction over minor civil cases (Cross and Cross 1985:31).

Early transportation routes through Norfolk County generally followed the influx of settlers southward away from the town of Norfolk into the less populated areas (Traver and Ralph 1989). The Great Road, mentioned above, quickly developed into Lower Norfolk County's major commercial artery by the early eighteenth century. "Hogs, cattle, shingles, tar, turpentine, and tobacco were being driven or carted overland on the road between Currituck County and Great Bridge" (Cross and Cross 1985:31). Travel was made easier with the construction of a bridge over the Northwest River near the Carolina line by the people of Currituck County. In 1729, the town of Great Bridge (now part of the City of Chesapeake) was formally established around the junction of the Great Road and the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River. By then, several wharves and warehouses had been constructed for handling freight and produce from eastern North Carolina, the

Dismal Swamp, and southern parts of Norfolk County (Cross and Cross 1985:31; Stewart 1902:401).

For the most part, the swamp continued to be largely ignored by Virginians of the surrounding area throughout the first half of the eighteenth century, making the swamp an inviting refuge for runaway slaves and criminals. Although the swamp contained large amounts of timber suitable for ship-building and for making barrel staves and shingles, the logistical obstacles were too great for entrepreneurs who may have perceived the swamp as a rich resource. Some settlement reached the outer edges of the swamp, but its resources were not fully exploited until later. Constant boundary disputes between Virginia and North Carolina residents along these border lands further impeded settlement as both colonies sought to collect monies owed by the settlers. Prior to English settlement within the Dismal Swamp, the Nansemonds and various groups of the Powhatan Chiefdom had small seasonal encampments along its periphery. Previous archaeological investigations suggest that Native Americans were using the area as a hunting and fishing ground, and were also cultivating certain portions of the swamp (Stewart 1979:57).

Perhaps the most vivid accounts of the early explorations of the swamp are those of William Byrd II of Westover. Byrd led an expedition into the swamp in 1728 to survey the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, which had been a topic of some dispute between the two colonies. Although Byrd's colorful recollections are somewhat misleading, he provides some information concerning the swamp itself.

The skirts of it [the swamp] were thinly Planted with Dwarf Reeds and Gall-Bushes, but when we got into the Dismal itself, we found the Reeds grew there much taller and closer, and to mend the matter was so interlac'd with bamo-briars, that there was no scuffling thro' them without the help of Pioneers. At the same time, we found the Ground moist and trembling under our feet like a Quagmire... (Boyd 1967:62).

Byrd further commented on the bleak atmosphere of the swamp by stating that, "Since the surveyors had enter'd the Dismal they had laid Eyes on no living Creature; neither Bird nor Beast, Insect nor Reptile came in View. Doubtless the Eternal Shade that broods over this mighty Bog and

hinders the sun-beams from blessing the Ground, makes it an uncomfortable Habitation for anything that has life" (Boyd 1967:70). Byrd's mention of lack of bird or beast was certainly incorrect since the swamp was actually teeming with both flora and fauna of all sorts. Despite his grim depiction of the swamp, Byrd suggested draining sections of it for the cultivation of crops such as tobacco and hemp, as well as utilizing the vast quantities of timber available.

Documentary sources for this period include Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Hening's *Statutes at Large* and McIlwaine's *Minutes*, and McIntosh's *Brief Abstracts* mentioned in the previous section (Hening 1969; McIlwaine 1934; McIntosh 1922b; Nugent 1992). The index to the various editions of the *Virginia Gazette* are also a valuable contemporary source (Cappon and Duff 1950). There are also numerous secondary sources for the period that can be found in the bibliographies of the Cross and Whichard histories (Cross and Cross 1985; Whichard 1959).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

As was true throughout much of Tidewater Virginia, Norfolk County's economy was almost wholly dependent upon agriculture. County statistics for 1782 show 526 Caucasians and 542 African-Americans residing within the county (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-29). Landowners in this area also frequently employed indentured servants to supplement slave labor in the fields and in the household. This practice, begun during the early settlement period, would begin to disappear before the Revolutionary War.

In 1761, three new parishes were formed in response to local petitions citing the inconvenience of traveling great distances and the administrative difficulties of handling so many churches. All of the county lying north and east of Elizabeth River and its Eastern Branch became a parish and retained the name Elizabeth River; the portion of the county lying between the Eastern and Southern branches and running up New Mill Creek to Roghery's Mill and thence down to Carolina became St. Bride's Parish; and the remaining area became Portsmouth Parish (Cross and Cross 1985:33; Stewart 1902:190). The Portsmouth Par-

ish Church was erected in 1764 on the southwest corner of Court and High streets. At about the same time, the vestry also constructed a frame building set on brick piers for use as a chapel of ease about a mile west of the village of Deep Creek. In 1762, St. Bride's Church was built on the "Great Road" at what is now the southwest corner of the intersection of Battlefield Boulevard (Route 168) and St. Brides Road (Cross and Cross 1985:33; Whichard 1959:296).

In 1763, George Washington led an expedition into the Dismal Swamp after forming the Dismal Swamp Land Company (or "Adventurers for Draining the Dismal Swamp") with several other prominent Virginia planters (Stewart 1979:59). The investors in this land speculation company planned to drain portions of the swamp for agricultural purposes. They also recognized the economic potential of the Dismal Swamp as a source of timber. The Dismal Swamp Land Company received its charter in 1764, and an act was passed by the Virginia Assembly "to enable certain adventurers to drain a large tract of marshy grounds in the counties of Nansemond and Norfolk and to permit them to enter upon and . . . make such canal as they saw fit" (Brown 1967:26). For the swamp to be exploited most effectively, a canal was necessary for drainage and as a transportation link between the swamp and outlying areas.

As shown in the 1770 John Henry map, the Dismal Swamp was very close to the Elizabeth River, the Northwest River, and Nansemond Creek. All of these water courses were important links to the Chesapeake Bay and to Albemarle Sound, located to the south in North Carolina. Two of the earliest cuts made through the swamp were Washington Ditch and the later Jericho Ditch, both of which extended from Lake Drummond to the western edge of the swamp (Yarborough 1965).

The Era of the American Revolution in the City of Chesapeake (1775–1789)

Several published primary sources provide information on the American Revolution in the City of Chesapeake. The volumes of the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts Preserved in the Capital at Richmond* contain government correspondence that often provides accounts of

local conditions and events during the war (Palmer 1875–1883). Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* can be used to access the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers* as well as the historical and genealogical journals described in previous sections of this overview (Swem 1934–1936). During 1781, several British cartographers mapped the terrain in association with the occupation of Great Bridge (Anonymous 1781a). While their focus was on the military situation at Great Bridge, some of these maps include significant portions of Norfolk County (the City of Chesapeake). The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF) Library maintains an extensive collection of contemporary maps associated with the Great Bridge campaigns.

With the British navy in control of the sea by early 1775, any attack on the town of Norfolk would have to be by land, and the key to its defense was Great Bridge. In December 1775, a force of Virginia partisans defeated a combined force of British regulars and Tories. The opposing forces had fortified their respective ends of the Great Bridge causeway, the partisans commanding the southern end and the combined British forces commanding the north end. Ultimately, a British advance on the American works at the southern end of the causeway was repulsed, and the British were forced to withdraw to Norfolk (Stewart 1902:38–51; Whichard 1959:302). In 1779, the British returned and occupied Norfolk and the nearby towns of Suffolk and Gosport.

In 1781, the Great Bridge area suffered tremendous damage during the British occupation of the town prior to the battle of Yorktown. Benedict Arnold, now in the service of the British, made Portsmouth his headquarters. In the early months of 1781, he sent a force to occupy Great Bridge between Hampton Roads and North Carolina. Arnold's adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe, ordered many of the houses at Great Bridge dismantled so the materials could be used in the construction of a British redoubt from which his cannon could completely control the causeway. Simcoe's British troops also tore down the wooden bridge crossing the Southern Branch. The redoubt was abandoned, however, when Cornwallis ordered it evacuated to concentrate his forces at Yorktown (Traver and Ralph 1989:I-32). During the

evacuation in February 1781, the entire village of Great Bridge was burned, including the St. Bride's chapel of ease (Cross and Cross 1985:37).

In 1784, Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, issued an order to begin construction of the main canal, which was to run north-south through the entire swamp, connecting the Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. The construction of this main canal was partly an effort to gain better access to the abundant supply of cypress and juniper trees. Both cypress and juniper made excellent barrel staves, shingles, and naval stores for the bustling shipping industry of Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay. The company proposed to cut a canal that would connect the south branch of the Elizabeth River to the Pasquotank River in North Carolina. Work was slow due to extremely difficult working conditions and the frequent financial problems encountered during this building project (Stewart 1979).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

While most of the area remained rural, several towns had been established by the late eighteenth century, often near streams and transportation routes. Forerunners of Cedar (Route 165), Kempsville (Route 190), and Providence (Route 409) roads were all in use as major thoroughfares for upper Chesapeake by this time (Anonymous 1781b); by the 1820s, a forerunner of Ballahack Road had joined Route 168 as a major thoroughfare through the lower portions of Chesapeake near the swamp. Many towns were not incorporated until the end of the nineteenth century (Traver and Ralph 1989). Several attempts were made to foster planned communities that would serve as governmental seats in centrally located sites during this period; however, none of them succeeded despite the continued growth in population. This growth stimulated the development of more diverse social and leisure opportunities for residents. One of the most popular of these during the early nineteenth century was horse racing. Since this time, horse raising and riding have continued to play an important part in the culture of the area (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-30).

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the agricultural systems within the area began to change. Livestock production of both horses and cattle gained popularity, and crop choices were redefined. Tobacco production, although still important, was no longer a major focus for farmers, who slowly changed over to food crops. Wheat was especially popular during this time, and tidal grist mills began to appear throughout southeastern Virginia (Pullins et al. 1991:19). Some were still in production well into the nineteenth century (Cross and Cross 1985:93). Norfolk County records indicate that the early 1790s was also a time of widespread investment in land for timbering in the vicinity of the Great Dismal Swamp. Local entrepreneurs purchased land near the bridge that spanned the Northwest River, erecting stores, warehouses, and service-related facilities for the processing of timber (May and McCartney 1994:26).

After the revolution, the General Assembly passed a law providing for the establishment of public schools in each of the counties in the commonwealth. In decades past, education was achieved through tutors or private schools for those who had the financial means. The new act entitled all free male and female children to attend for three years free of charge and for any additional years as could be afforded by their parents. In Norfolk County, elections were held in 1798 to select "Aldermen," whose responsibility it was to operate these new public schools. In 1799 and 1802, schools had opened at Hickory Ground (St. Bride's Academy) and Churchland, respectively (Cross and Cross 1985:40).

The Dismal Swamp Canal Company began actual construction of the main canal in 1793. The canal would connect the South Branch of the Elizabeth River to the Pasquotank River in North Carolina (Stewart 1979). The company had acquired some 40,000 acres along the North Carolina-Virginia border and began work on both ends of the canal simultaneously. Hired African-American slaves from the area comprised most of the labor force, hired out by their owners for up to a year of service (Brown 1970; Thompson et al. 1987:15–18). By 1805, the main canal cut was completed. As funding allowed, work continued to complete the entire 22-mi. course. An adjacent road was also

built on the east side of the canal in 1805, joining the canal's two incomplete ends. This road became an important link in the transport of freight and passengers between these regions of North Carolina and Virginia (Brown 1967:37). Tolls collected on this flanking canal road helped defray the cost of the further construction and maintenance of the canal throughout the early nineteenth century. By 1812 the canal had been completed, thanks in large part to the expansion of the Gosport Navy Yard at Portsmouth, the "fever of national canal building which swept the country," and the increased demand for lumber products from the swamp (Davis 1962:64). The canal was upgraded in 1828 to accommodate larger and heavier commercial traffic.

The Jericho Canal was excavated in 1796, connecting Lake Drummond to a point some 2 mi. east of Suffolk. The 5-mi. Washington Canal, which ran at a right angle to the Jericho Canal, was completed a few years later. These canals served barges that carried baldcypress and white cedar logs for shingle manufacturing. The Dismal Swamp Land Company and other timber companies set up work camps throughout the swamp, providing lodging for some of their workers, many of whom were free African-Americans or runaway slaves living in the swamp (Hobbs and Paquette 1987:44).

In 1818, the Virginia Assembly passed an act authorizing the building of a 7-mi. feeder canal from the main artery to the Northwest River. This cut to the east was to "reach new timber grounds" and furnish "a connection with Currituck Sound, essentially eliminating the need to ship all commodities produced in the region through Norfolk" (Brown 1967:44). It was also intended to help drain the main canal at the point of juncture. Construction on the Northwest Canal began in 1827 and followed a drainage ditch and several natural ravines. When completed in 1830, the canal prism was 4 ft. deep; there were three frame locks, including an outfall lock at the junction of the canal with the Northwest River, and a bridge spanning the canal at its junction with the Dismal Swamp Canal (Board of Public Works 1830; Trout 1983).

The canal, though in constant need of repair and maintenance, was still considered important to Norfolk's shipping industry. By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, merchants recognized the potential profits in the transport of agricultural

crops, especially tobacco, naval stores, and timber from North Carolina's coastal interior. To an extent, regions of Virginia would also have benefited from the canal. Towns and communities began to spring up along the canal bank, especially at the locks. The village of Deep Creek began as one such community, established at the northern terminus of the canal during the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Cross and Cross 1985:52). The timber industry had become quite profitable during the 1820s and 1830s; shingle lighters and timber rafts were frequently seen running the course from Deep Creek to South Mills, North Carolina.

Antebellum Period (1830–1861)

Although the region had continued to grow throughout the years following its initial settlement, the antebellum period heralded a time of unprecedented development. Agriculture began to diversify as corn, fruits, and vegetables became profitable commodities, and the number of dairy cattle in the region tripled between 1782 and 1859 (Traver and Ralph 1989). New roads were constructed, linking the small communities and farmers to larger markets. Since overland routes were long, especially those leading to the important port of Norfolk, canal routes were built and improved (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-42). When linked with existing waterways, canals provided direct water access to the marketing center. Railroads were also established during this time, the most important of which were the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-42). A number of communities were founded adjacent to the important railroad stations.

Public schools within Norfolk County did not become widespread until the mid-nineteenth century. Traditionally, families with the financial means often hired tutors for their children or sent them to privately run institutions. "After the revolution schools were established to provide a three year education for all free people" (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-31). While the system was slow to develop, many parents were regularly enrolling their children by the time of the Civil War (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-31).

In the early 1840s, George T. Wallace moved to the Dismal Swamp and established his planta-

tion along the canal bank and road near the Northwest Canal Lock, just east of the main canal/Northwest Canal intersection. Wallace constructed a two-story house called Glencoe on the property and began a very successful agricultural plantation. The family was well known for its industry and hospitality (Simpson 1990:126–128). The location of Wallace's plantation contributed to the beginnings of a small community at the intersection of the main canal and the Northwest Canal that bears his name. Wallaceton was a typical canal bank community. It included several houses, stores, a post office, and other facilities for travelers transporting their goods through the swamp via the canal or the adjacent toll road. Other communities along the canal provided taverns and ordinaries, stores, and other services for the shippers using the canal from Deep Creek, Virginia, to South Mills, North Carolina. By this time, Deep Creek had reportedly grown to some 50 houses, several taverns, and two general stores (Cross and Cross 1985:52).

In 1843, the canal was extended north of Deep Creek to a point on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, where a new lock was constructed to connect commercial traffic to Norfolk. The community of Gilmerton soon emerged along the banks of this new canal cut, so named in honor of Thomas Walker Gilmer, a former governor of Virginia, as this point developed into the transfer and storage depot for goods entering or leaving the canal. By the late 1840s, Gilmerton supported a population of nearly 700 (Cross and Cross 1985:52, 58).

Prior to the onset of the Civil War, the canal had lost a great deal of its shipping business to the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal, which opened in 1859. This new canal ran further to the east of the Dismal Swamp Canal and connected the Chesapeake Bay to Currituck Sound. The Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal attracted more business than the Dismal Swamp Canal because it was wider, deeper, and shorter and therefore preferable for the larger ships that sailed in and out of Norfolk, and may be credited with stimulating the growth and reemergence of Great Bridge (Cross and Cross 1985:54). Adding to the competition from the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal were two railroads that were built near the swamp. The Portsmouth and Roanoke line was built in 1834, and the Norfolk and Petersburg in the 1850s. An 1857 map of the

Lower Norfolk area includes a proposed railroad, the Southern Air Line, which would cut through the swamp; however, this railroad was never built (Cross and Cross 1985).

In addition to the tax records discussed in the previous section, the U.S. Agricultural Census (1850, 1860) also provides a valuable documentary source for the antebellum period. These records are available for each Virginia county on microfilm at the Library of Virginia in Richmond. Beginning in 1850, the agricultural census was recorded in some detail. Information on each farm in the county (whether it was owned by the particular farmer or leased) was recorded. The head of household is listed along with the annual output of each crop, the amount and types of livestock, land and building values, and the amount of acreage under cultivation (Blanton et al. 1997).

The Civil War (1861–1865)

At the onset of the Civil War, the timber and shipping industry came almost to a standstill. After the Union occupation of Norfolk in 1862, "the Confederate effort in the swamp and main canal was one of guerilla skirmish, bridge-burning, and ambush" (Simpson 1990:108). The area suffered a great deal during the war, and the canal was badly damaged in several places. This was primarily because it was occupied by Federal troops near the beginning of the conflict (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-32).

During the occupation, the Union army controlled the major roads and railroads, effectively isolating the residents from much of the activity occurring elsewhere in the state. Although no battles were fought within the current City of Chesapeake, the area was not protected from destruction, as Union troops destroyed homes, farms, schools, and churches (Traver and Ralph 1989:1-32). Many public buildings and churches were put to use as hospitals, stables, and barracks. The toll-house on the highway paralleling the Dismal Swamp Canal became a checkpoint for examining passes and identification of local citizens (Cross and Cross 1985:55). Using Suffolk and Norfolk as staging areas, Union forces periodically invaded the Dismal Swamp in search of renegade Confederates hiding there, much as numerous escaped

slaves had done prior to 1861 (Thompson et al. 1987:27). The Civil War altered previous settlement and economic patterns by devastating the area and causing a postwar depression (Traver and Ralph 1989:I-32).

Documentary information for the Civil War period in the City of Chesapeake includes cartographic and published primary and secondary sources. *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* contains several maps depicting Norfolk County (the City of Chesapeake) and the military features located within its boundaries (Davis et al. 1983). The Civil War period produced a voluminous amount of military cartography depicting eastern Virginia. The cartographic collections of the following four institutions also contain maps that would provide information on Civil War sites in Norfolk County (the City of Chesapeake): The Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives in College Park, Maryland.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

After the Civil War, the Dismal Swamp Canal suffered a great deal from not only the cumulative effects of neglect caused by the war, but also the general lack of maintenance and upkeep necessary to fully operate the canal. Commercial traffic resumed after the war, but it was dramatically decreased from prewar levels, with use of the Northwest Canal almost completely ceasing (Board of Public Works 1866). The railroads that had entered the region shortly before the conflict continued to expand. They flourished from the impetus provided by the increase of commerce and agriculture within the region and the burgeoning population. As the need for better transportation to markets and seaports such as Norfolk increased, road construction also accelerated. All of these developments in transportation, played an important role in the growth of truck farms in southeastern Virginia and the development of small communities along these routes (Traver and Ralph 1989).

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the truck farming of fruits and vegetables became a major agricultural pursuit (Traver and Ralph 1989:I-30). Crops such as corn, used previously for local subsistence, were sold at roadside stands and produced for sale at grocery stores across the eastern half of the United States (Cross and Cross 1985:68, 93; Traver and Ralph 1989:I-30). The fact that local crops matured one to two months earlier than those raised near the northern cities assured county farmers of a stable and reliable market and high prices (Cross and Cross 1985:68). Dairy farming and sawmills also continued to increase. Both truck farming and dairying have continued into the twentieth century.

The Dismal Swamp Canal was sold to the Lake Drummond Canal & Water Company in 1892, after the canal had sunk into disrepair and the Dismal Swamp Canal Company had become practically bankrupt. Nevertheless, the canal and some of its locks continued in light use through the turn of the century. The Northwest Canal Lock was closed and filled in sometime during the second half of the nineteenth century, probably after the Civil War but before 1900. According to Brown (1967:93), a dam was built across the Northwest Canal Lock in 1871 in an effort to conserve water and alleviate the water problems of the main canal. Unfortunately, this dam cut off all traffic to and from Currituck Sound.

Work began in 1890 on a new highway that was to run alongside the canal and replace the earlier stagecoach road (Cross and Cross 1985). Between 1896 and 1899, the Lake Drummond Company widened and deepened the canal along its entire length (Brown 1970:137). Due to these improvements, the Dismal Swamp Canal temporarily outpaced the competing Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal during the first decade of this century. As noted in a contemporary newspaper account of the time,

the Dismal Swamp Canal is doing an unusually heavy business having handled hundreds of schooners, barges and tugs during the past week. It is not an unusual event in these busy days for one tug to come through with a tow of as many as 17 schooners . . . loaded to the gunwales with farm products of the trucking section around the Carolina Sounds. The barges are carrying lumber

for Philadelphia and New York, while the truck is discharged here and shipped to the northern markets" (Brown 1967:111).

This indicates how successful the Dismal Swamp Canal had become by the turn of the century. For the year 1906, its earnings were \$3,301,000 compared to the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal's \$1,151,849 (Brown 1967:111). However, this success was short-lived due to drastic changes in the early 1910s.

In 1912, the Corps of Engineers purchased the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal, eliminating almost all of the Dismal Swamp Canal's business. Improvements were made on the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal, and it also became toll free (Yarborough 1965). Shipping companies avoided the Dismal Swamp Canal since they had the better, toll-free access to the Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal.

There are a variety of primary documentary sources for the period 1865–1914. As noted in previous sections, land and personal property taxes from this period are available. Agricultural and population censuses exist for the years 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1910. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) began producing maps in its 15-minute series. The CWF Library maintains a collection of these maps, which provide a detailed and accurate cartographic picture of the county during the early part of the century. The map collections of the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society should also be consulted. Contemporary local newspapers such as the *Virginia Gazette* can also provide valuable information on potential sites.

World War I to Present (1914–)

In 1917, Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, acquired the land and buildings of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition (Seawell's Point) for use as a naval base. The Hampton Roads Naval Operating Center (now the U.S. Naval Reservation), commissioned in October 1917, became the training ground for thousands of sailors and marines. As a result, the port of Hampton Roads became one of America's most important shipping and embarkation ports. Economic depression during the 1930s severely curbed the agricultural and industrial expansion that began during the World War I boom.

Norfolk County began to recover by 1940, coinciding with the second and consequently larger buildup of the armed forces. The rapid influx and buildup of both civilian and military personnel severely overtaxed the available supply of housing and services, necessitating numerous public and private projects that transformed several areas of Norfolk County practically overnight. The employment level in the Norfolk Naval Yard, for example, which was 7,625 in 1939, ballooned to 42,893 by February 1943 (Cross and Cross 1985:130).

By 1950, the entire county had grown to some 99,000 inhabitants, with most of this growth occurring in the fringe areas around the various cities. Within 10 years, however, the population had fallen to 51,000 because of annexation suits prosecuted by its neighboring cities. In these suits the county lost 33 mi.², 110,448 people, \$92,579,000 in assessed property values, and \$1,881,218 in annual revenue. In 1963, the City of Chesapeake was formed as a result of the merger of old Norfolk County and the City of South Norfolk. This consolidation was possible due to amendments to state statutes whereby consolidation was made applicable to any and all units of local government that might find the process helpful (Cross and Cross 1985:172).

In 1940, the Navy established a naval air field south of the town of Oceana; during 1942, the field received the title Naval Auxiliary Air Station Oceana. That same year, four satellite fields were also established: Fentress, Pungo, Monogram, and Creeds. At each of these airfields, 132-man barracks were constructed. The airfields at Fentress and Pungo were provided with concrete runways as well. As the century progressed, the county's nature slowly began to change. The large influx of military personnel and civilian defense employees to the military bases in the immediate area and the influence of Norfolk and Virginia Beach during World War II altered the formerly rural, agricultural nature of the area. The area's growth trend continued as heightened activities at the area's military facilities such as the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) Fentress led to the construction of residential housing to serve the housing needs of installation personnel. Following the war and continuing to the present, the facilities at NALF Fentress have been used for training missions in

support of the main operations conducted at NAS Oceana (Hornum et al. 1994:29).

The U.S. Naval Radio Station Northwest was established in 1951 as a radio receiving station under the command of the Norfolk naval complex. Formally commissioned in January 1954, the installation was established to relay messages from ships at sea and communication bases throughout the world. In May 1955, the Naval Radio Station (R) Northwest became part of the U.S. Naval Communications Station (NAVCOMMSTA). The following year, Northwest initiated Communication Security (COMSEC) monitoring operations, which is responsible for keeping the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANFLT), and other commanders, up-to-date on the state of security of U.S. Naval Communications. In September 1971, the station was formally disestablished and became a component activity of NAVCOMMSTA at the Navy's Sewell Point complex in Norfolk. Northwest became independent in 1975 when it was redesignated as the Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Northwest. Its revised mission was to "operate those facilities and systems necessary to provide communications for the Department of the Navy and the Defense Communications System" (Hornum et al. 1997:26).

The Dismal Swamp Canal was finally purchased in 1929 by the federal government. Improvements were made that deepened the canal and gave it a uniform depth. By this time, however, virtually all canal traffic was recreational; commercial traffic had all but ceased. Bankside communities that had once been prosperous during the canal's heyday were quickly diminishing in size and importance. From the mid-1950s to the present, the canal has been used for recreational purposes. On several

occasions, the Corps of Engineers made plans to close the canal permanently because of the lack of commercial use and the costs of upkeep and maintenance. Some farms and communities still exist within the swamp, but they have lost their importance over time. The Dismal Swamp Canal was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The historic district consists of the canal and associated structures at the ends of the canal in Deep Creek, Virginia, and South Mills, North Carolina. At the present time, it is used strictly for recreational purposes. Modern-day adventurers still wish to explore this unique natural and cultural resource.

Today the City of Chesapeake's economy is still partially based on agriculture, although commerce and industry have become increasingly important. The lumber business, which had its beginning in the eighteenth century, has continued to play an important role in the economy. Much of the timber for this enterprise is found in the surrounding marshlands (Traver and Ralph 1989). Truck farming, which suffered during World War II as the available supply of farm labor was drastically reduced, is still an important part of the economy, but has in recent years shifted toward the cultivation of soybeans, corn, wheat, and other grains (Cross and Cross 1985:130, 192). Some of the southwestern areas of the county still remain rural, but archaeological resources from these areas are more likely to belong to prehistoric periods. Land records for Norfolk County and the City of Chesapeake contain detailed plats illustrating most of the suburban and commercial development in the county. Deed, tax, and census records for the period can help to identify commercial and agricultural sites.

4 Identification of Sensitive Areas

Introduction

By evaluating the results of the site assessment in Chapter 2 against the cultural contexts for the city, archaeological sensitivity areas can be constructed. Three sensitivity ratings will be defined: high, moderate, and low. This should represent one of the more useful sections of the document. In it areas of the City of Chesapeake are identified according to archaeological sensitivity, meaning the estimated potential for locating archaeological sites and, where possible, the estimated potential for significant sites. The discussion is accompanied by maps identifying these areas. Sensitivity has been judged from site distributions generated from the current sample and their association with specific variables that in a sense serve as the predictors of site potential. Site potential ratings are also heavily reliant on the results of recent, systematic survey, which produces the most dependable information.

Several areas defined by specific variables were identified in an earlier section as having relatively high site densities. These include certain types of soils and modern political divisions. Not all of them are reliable or meaningful predictors, especially the modern abstractions, which are not only completely artificial but subject to change. Because natural environmental factors are more constant through time and less subject to bias, they are the principle variables used to gauge sensitivity.

Soils have long been utilized as a potentially sensitive predictor of archaeological site locations. Obviously, drainage and slope are important factors in the choice of any habitation site, but less obvious characteristics such as fertility also figure into decisions. Our rather coarse correlation of sites to soil associations does offer some predictive potential and, with further study, could provide a very sensitive measure of site potential.

Three associations, each consisting of three soil types, can be shown through this study to have relatively high site densities. Differences in density among the three associations are minimal, suggesting that there are common elements among them. Three soil types, for instance, appear in two different associations; these are Woodstown, Dragston, and Sassafras soils. All of these soils share the characteristics of being moderately deep, somewhat moderately to well drained, loamy, and level to mildly sloping. While they are distinguished by elevation differences (e.g., low terraces, high terraces, and interstream ridges), they all tend to be limited to the Southern and Western branches of the Elizabeth and Northwest river drainages in the northwestern, southeastern, and eastern portions of the city; this tendency is most true of Woodstown-Dragston-Sassafras and Woodstown-Sassafras-Dragston associations.

Distance to water is another natural variable long recognized as a significant indicator of human settlement, particularly during prehistoric periods. This is an aspect of elevation, but it is also independent of it, since the general topography of Chesapeake is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 3.04–6.09 m (10–20 ft.) above mean seal level (amsl). The major streams occur in these lower elevations, often bounded by series of terraces that roughly parallel the coast (i.e., Hickory Scarp). Within Chesapeake, these terraces are manifested in a number of low ridges, with elevations of 5.49–9.14 m (18–30 ft.) amsl (Traver and Ralph 1989:1:7). The city is partially bounded by two rivers, the Elizabeth and the North Landing, and the Dismal Swamp, but most tributaries are associated with the Eastern and Southern branches of the Elizabeth River, which drain to the north and west into the bay, and the Northwest River, which drains to the south and east (Figure 9).

Defining Sensitivity Areas

The three basic sensitivity rankings reflect the combined effects of documented natural and cultural patterns, meaning that they have been defined by environmental, documentary, archaeological, and modern planning factors.

High-Sensitivity Areas occur within 3.8 km (2.4 mi.) of the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River, within 3 km (1.9 mi.) of either shore of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, within 1.5 km (0.9 mi.) of either side of Benefit Road at its junction with George Washington Highway (Route 17), in the vicinity of Cornland, and within 3 km (1.9 mi.) of the southern shore of the Northwest River. These areas are part of natural terrace systems overlooking wetlands and drainage basins where natural ground surfaces are at their highest elevations, lying outside permanently waterlogged soils such as tidal marshes (Figure 10). The most favorable soil and water access conditions co-occur over much of this area. It is in these locations that much of the city's sites of national and regional significance will most likely occur. These include Great Bridge Revolutionary War and late seventeenth-/early eighteenth-century transportation sites, procurement and base camps of the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period, and many other late seventeenth-/eighteenth-century English, and Archaic- and Woodland-stage Native American sites. It is notable, in fact, that all of the sites deemed contributing and potentially contributing to the Great Bridge Battle Site (Sites 44CS20–44CS23), the Dismal Swamp Canal (Sites 44CS50–44CS52, 44CS235), and Wallace-ton (Site 44CS151) occur within these areas.

Ultrasensitive Zones occur where these high-sensitivity areas fall within the area of anticipated major growth. This includes most of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (Intracoastal Waterway) from the Great Bridge residential area downstream to the North Landing River north of the canal, and Centerville Turnpike south of the canal. Among the more vulnerable areas here are wetlands and overlooking ridges south of Elbow Road slated for residential and commercial development beginning at Doziers Corner and moving eastward past Edgewood and Butts. Also included is the area

around the confluences of Drum Point, Bailey, and Goose creeks with the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. Though most of this area has already been developed to some degree by the completion of Interstate 664, more intensive development is scheduled for the near future. The less densely populated areas near the fringes of these drainages are especially vulnerable.

All of the Northwest River waterfront zone is excluded from ultrasensitive status by virtue of its designation as Rural Lands; additional protection is afforded the Northwest River Canal through its association with the Dismal Swamp Canal District. Presumably new threats are minimal here since the area lies outside the area of anticipated major growth. Protection is not guaranteed, however, as recent legislation has made the draining of nearby wetlands legal; therefore, any land slated for new development in this area would immediately be elevated to ultrasensitive status.

Moderate Sensitivity Areas exist elsewhere in the city where natural ground surfaces are more sloped, lie outside permanently waterlogged soils such as tidal marshes, and have not been significantly landscaped for development (see Figure 10). Landscaping refers to relatively intensive earthmoving such as grading, improved road construction, and excavation for sand and gravel or landfills. It does not necessarily refer to residential construction or simple paving. Moderate-sensitivity areas have high potential for regionally and locally significant sites of all periods. This is particularly true of Archaic- and Woodland-stage sites, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century sites.

Ultrasensitive Zones in these areas occur primarily along the terraces immediately adjacent to streams of New Mill and Indian creeks, and drainages of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth and Northwest rivers. Low and high terraces overlooking these streams are known to support numerous prehistoric sites dating from the Archaic stage. It is likely that other major interior drainages have similar potential.

Low-Sensitivity Areas are locations that (1) are marked or designated federal property and protected by federal laws mandating the archaeological survey of these properties (i.e., the Great Dismal Swamp, the U.S. Naval Activities Security Group Northwest, and the U.S. Naval Reservation,

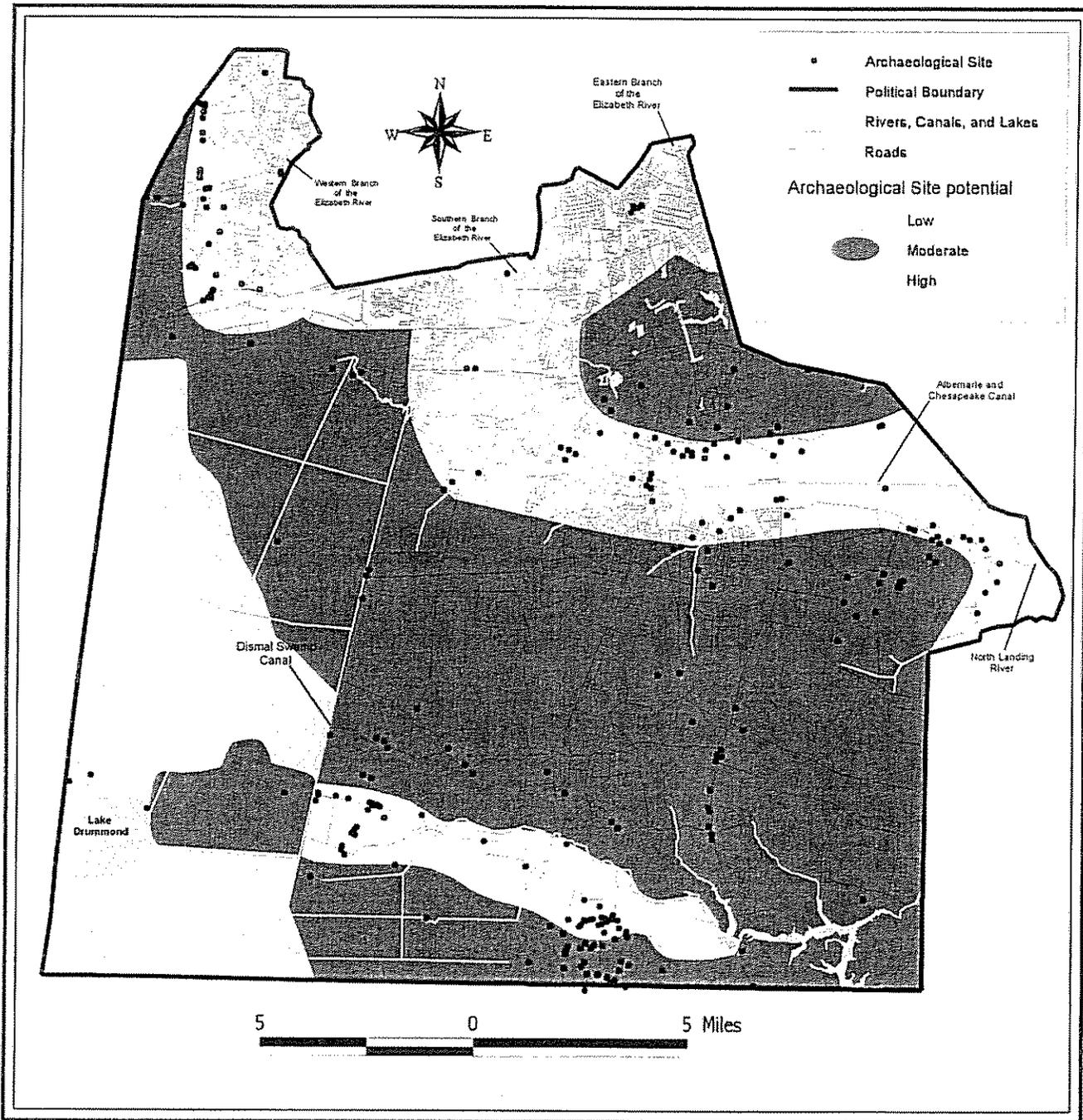


Figure 10. General extent of high-, moderate-, and low-sensitivity areas.

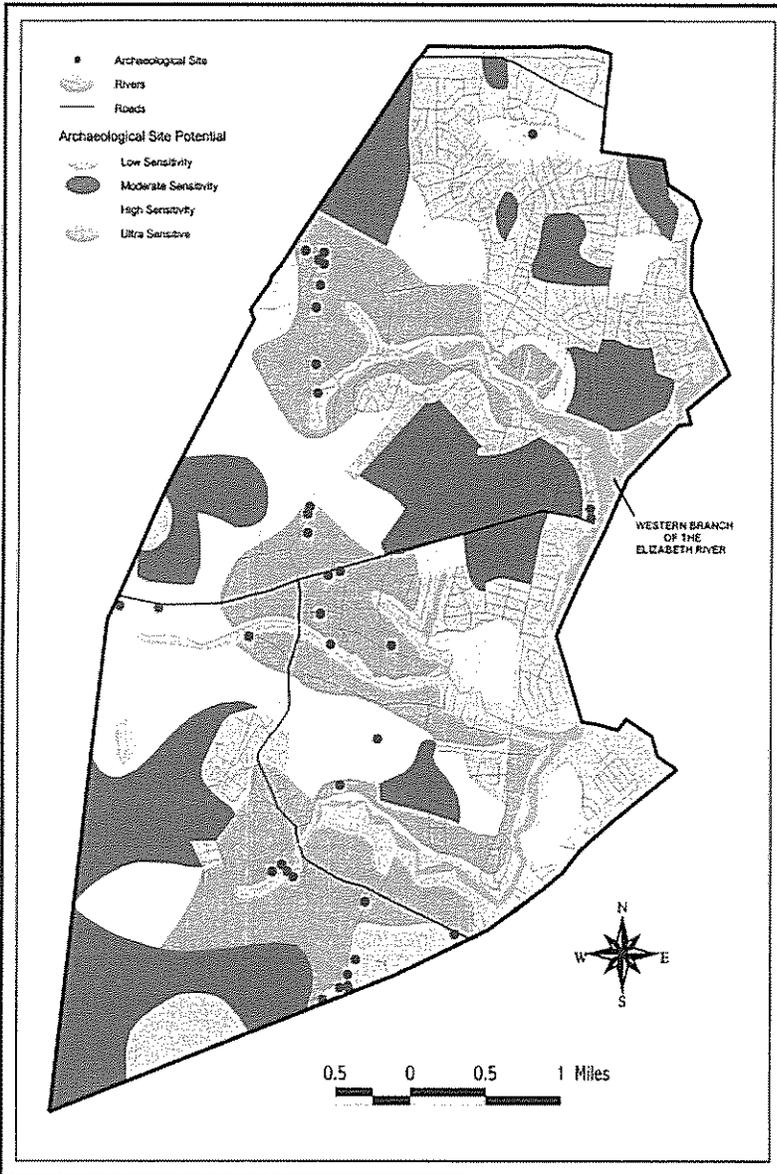


Figure 11. Example of sensitivity areas in a representative area of the City of Chesapeake. (Note that low-sensitivity areas are limited in extent, based on relative topography and drainage characteristics.)

many prehistoric and some historic sites. Indeed, some of these hidden sites may be among the best-preserved resources. But because recent legislation allows the draining of these wetlands, their protection is no longer a certainty. As a consequence, these resources will likely lose their natural protection from development and other impacts, exposing sites that lie beneath and within them. Only wetlands that fall within federal boundaries are excluded from this fate. Any wetlands drained and slated for new development would immediately be elevated to ultrasensitive status.

Application of the Sensitivity Definitions

The foregoing section has defined four categories of archaeological sensitivity in the City of Chesapeake. Application of these defini-

Fentress Landing Field); (2) occur in permanently waterlogged soils such as tidal marshes; and/or (3) have been significantly altered by landscaping for development.

The potential of even wetland areas, however, for archaeological sites should not go unnoticed (Blanton and Margolin 1994). The extensive wetlands that characterize eastern Virginia are relatively new features of the landscape, and now cover areas that were formerly well drained and suitable for human habitation. A rise in sea level over the past 15,000 years has expanded wetlands to cover

itions to “real life” situations will involve careful examination of conditions on a given tract in order to translate them into sensitivity ratings. The specific factors to consider are topography, drainage, distance to water, density of current development, and relationship to the areas of anticipated major development, which are the conditions that combine to distinguish the sensitivity categories. Figure 11 is a sample application of the sensitivity definitions to illustrate the outcome of such an exercise. It provides a detailed view of a section of the city that the scale of most other figures in this

5 Management Recommendations and Guidelines

The development of recommendations and guidelines for management of the City of Chesapeake's archaeological resources is recognized as the major contribution of the assessment. They are offered to aid formulation of local historic preservation policy involving archaeological sites. Guiding principles in their development are practical application and relevance vis-à-vis present-day concerns. In keeping with this goal, recommendations and guidelines are presented in a format suitable for use by both historic preservation specialists and non-specialists alike.

Summary of Priority Ranking and Eligibility Determinations

Archaeological resources were ranked on a relative scale in Chapter 2 based on current knowledge and research merit. Rank assignments are based first on uniqueness and research potential. Sites associated with the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Great Bridge Battlefield/Great Road, and the Late Archaic/Early Woodland top the ranking; they are unique nationally as well as regionally in the record they hold of the early commercial exploitation, development, and expansion of this region during English colonization, revolution, and American nationalism. Analogous Late Archaic/Early Woodland sites are known elsewhere in the region, but their proximity to the Great Dismal Swamp provides us with the optimal setting for studying the evolution of the modern environment and its effects on Native Americans. The second-order site categories enjoy a degree of uniqueness but only at the regional level; third-order sites are important

only at the local level and may be better represented elsewhere (see Table 11).

Integrity or physical condition also figures into the ranking scheme but to varying degrees based on uniqueness. A few of the first-order sites are rather substantial and contain deposits more extensive than other sites. For example, Site 44CS50 consists of some 6 miles (9.7 km) of the former Northwest Canal, and is therefore protected from information loss to a certain degree. The significance of smaller sites even of the first-order type can be severely compromised, however, by damage, so that some may not warrant special protection or study. Integrity must be weighed more seriously among sites in the second- and third-order classes. Sites in these classes tend to be less unique and less robust in the city. Once again, where integrity is high at some of these sites, they deserve careful treatment commensurate with their information potential. This would be especially true of sites dating from the Paleoindian period, for example.

The ranking scheme that has been presented is intended to be applied with a healthy dose of judgment and flexibility. Integrity is an obvious factor to account for. Another is the exceptional sites technically falling within the second, but especially the third order, that prove to be unique in their information potential in ways that most of their kind in the city or region are not. Examples that might reasonably be anticipated are unusually rich or well-preserved Early and Middle Archaic sites, Northwest Canal tenement sites, or "free black" sites dating from the nineteenth century.

The ranking of sites in this manner can potentially be criticized for a rationale seemingly based

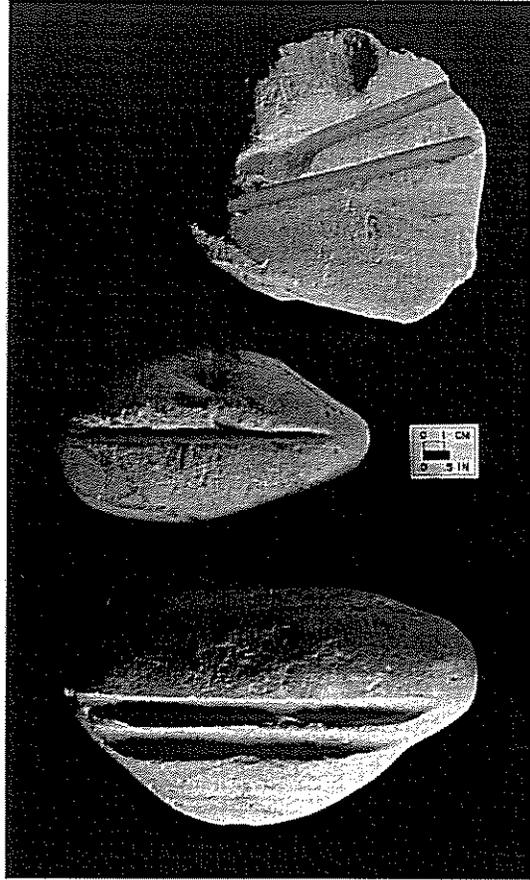


Figure 12. Prehistoric abrading stones from Site 44CS35.

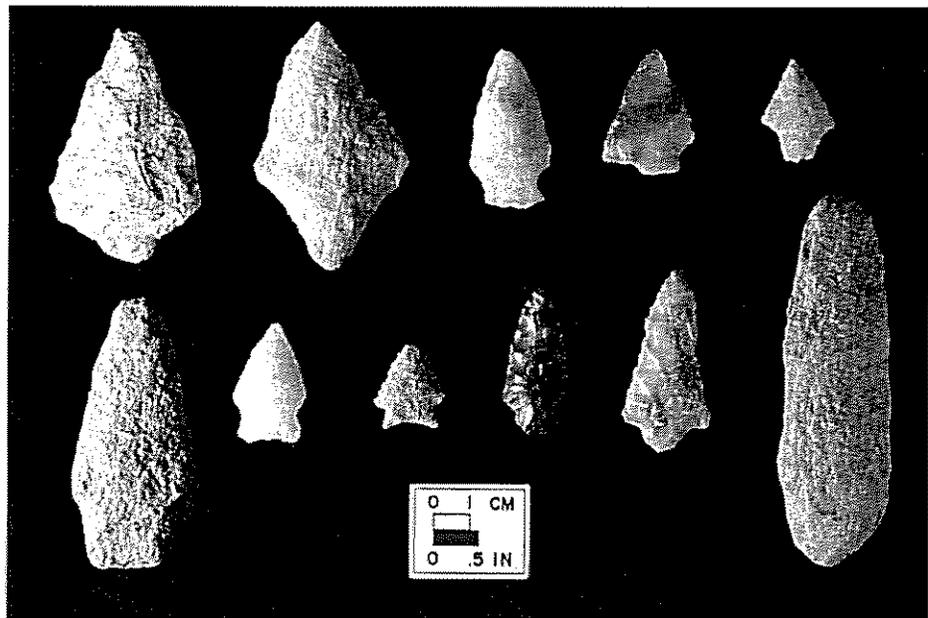


Figure 13. Prehistoric stone tools from Site 44CS67.

for example) fee intended to cover the costs of initial identification (Phase I survey) studies, and the costs of subsequent land purchases for site protection and preservation and/or data recovery excavation. Monies not expended would be allocated to a fund explicitly reserved for archaeological protection, whether for land purchases, excavations, or public interpretation. Matching contributions from the city would significantly bolster the fund.

- b. Emphasize to developers the cultural enhancement aspects of archaeological protection and research. Archaeological resources can represent a marketing and public relations asset if properly managed and interpreted.
3. **Interpret archaeology to the public through exhibits, lectures, and publications:** The spirit of legislation requiring federal agencies to account for archaeological resources in their undertakings was enacted with the interests of the public in mind, and the same motivation should guide local efforts. It is not enough to simply recover artifacts and write a technical report; the results should be shared with the citizens whose heritage we are preserving.
 - a. Public interpretations efforts should be stipulated in agreements for archaeological studies, including the preparation of summary, popular reports and scheduling of "open house" visitation to suitable excavations.
 - b. Create exhibit space in public buildings such as administrative centers, libraries, and schools where archaeological findings can be displayed. (Also refer to No. 4 below.)
 4. **Work closely with citizen action groups to coordinate efforts:** Organizations exist whose purpose is to promote an appreciation of the area's historical heritage and natural resources (for example, the Norfolk County Historical Society of Chesapeake, Virginia, and the Archeological Society of Virginia). The leadership of these groups should be apprised of the city's plans so that

complementary efforts can be organized to achieve the same goals. These organizations could be instrumental in implementing a program of public interpretation, including exhibit design, sponsoring lecture series, and preparing and distributing literature. The resources and energy of the city's Historical Commission could be marshaled in the same way.

5. **Seek Certified Local Government (CLG) status:** Certified Local Governments are eligible for funding from the state and federal governments for a variety of programs, including historic preservation efforts. Funds could be obtained, for example, to update this plan, conduct training, or promote archaeological stewardship.

Long-Term Recommendations

1. **Interpret archaeology to the public through exhibits and publications:** Continue and expand efforts initiated under No. 3 above.
2. **Consider archaeological preservation when assessing and acquiring "conservation" properties:** Efficient use of energy and funds would be attained if the often complementary goals of conservation and historic stewardship efforts were combined. Attention should be focused on areas of high archaeological sensitivity to the extent possible.
 - a. Attempt to include important archaeological sites within property acquired as conservation area or greenways, or within existing greenspace, such as that associated with school, recreational, and industrial property.
 - b. Seek to acquire property with archaeological sites through land exchanges.
 - c. Promote the positive benefits of agricultural and forestal districts as places for archaeological preservation. By maintaining the current use of these lands, archaeological sites could be spared from the threat of intensive development or landscaping.
3. **Archaeological easements:** Special easements designed to protect archaeological sites are encouraged, especially if they can

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Appendix A: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Artifact: Any tangible object modified or used by humans. Most often, artifacts represent discarded debris at locations occupied by groups of people.

Component: A distinctive aspect of an archaeological site, usually a particular occupation. A prehistoric occupation and a historic occupation at the same site represent different components.

Cultural Resource Management: The general activity under which most modern archaeological studies are conducted. Cultural resource management is mandated (i.e., required by federal law) under the National Historic Preservation Act or local ordinances. Also known as CRM, these activities are synonymous with historic preservation activities intended to preserve important features of our nation's heritage. "Cultural resources" include archaeological sites and historic buildings.

Data Recovery: Usually the final step in archaeological investigations required under federal statutes, designed to recover virtually all essential, significant information from a site. This typically entails large-scale excavations and intensive laboratory analysis, and is widely referred to as "Phase III" excavation.

Evaluation: The process under federally mandated archaeological studies by which a site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places is determined. Associated fieldwork is of moderate intensity, usually involving close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation. This step is commonly known as "Phase II."

Feature: Sometimes referred to as artifacts that cannot be removed to the laboratory, representing traces of human activity, such as cellars, wells,

graves, postholes, pits, and earthen fortifications. Features are often mere discolorations in the soil and can be as large as a building.

Historic: Sites or events that date to the time of recorded history, beginning locally no later than 1607. Historic sites usually are associated with Europeans and African-Americans in this area.

Identification: Generally, the first step taken in federally mandated archaeological projects, designed to locate sites and make preliminary evaluations of their eligibility for the NRHP. Often referred to as "Phase I" survey, this work almost always involves systematic shovel testing and surface examination.

National Register of Historic Places: The official list of "historic properties" recognized as significant to the nation's heritage and, therefore, deserving of preservation. The NRHP was created under the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) and is maintained by the National Park Service.

Phase I: See "Identification."

Phase II: See "Evaluation."

Phase III: See "Data Recovery."

Prehistoric: Sites or events that date prior to the arrival of Europeans. Prehistoric sites are associated exclusively with Native Americans.

Protohistoric: Sites or events that correspond to the period of earliest European exploration, before permanent settlement. In this area, the Protohistoric period dates from 1492 to 1607.

Appendix B: Directory of Collections/ Archive Repositories

Existing Collections and Records

As indicated, extensive collections of artifacts and records for the City of Chesapeake sites (not including those at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR]) are known to exist. The DHR archives not only includes official site records, but also artifacts and records donated from various private collections, the prime example being the James Pritchard collection. Other records exist in the offices of cultural resource organizations such as R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., and the WMCAR. At least part collections are in the

hands of various state colleges/universities, such as James Madison University, and government organizations/installations, the prime example being the NSGA Northwest.

The directory on the following pages lists each known repository of artifacts and/or records pertaining to archaeological sites in the county. Each listing contains a descriptions of the material, ownership, current location(s), and a contact person from which additional information can be obtained. Some repositories were more responsive to our inquires than others, so that listings of holdings by name are not always provided.

AGENCY	STAFF CONTACT	ADDRESS	HOLDINGS
R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.	Chris Polglase (301) 694-0428	337 E Third St. Frederick, MD 21701	Long-term temporary storage of artifacts and reports from surveys of the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Fentress and the NSGA Northwest. Phase II limited excavations at Sites 44CS187, 44CS188, 44CS196, 44CS198, 44CS199, 44CS201, 44CS203, 44CS205, 44CS208, 44CS214, 44CS217, 44CS221, 44CS222, 44CS232, and 44CS242 in association the NSGA Northwest. Phase III excavations at Sites 44CS187 and 44CS188.
James Madison University (JMU)	Dr. Clarence Geier (540) 568- 6973	Department of Anthropology 122 Sheldon Hall Harrisonburg, VA 22807	Limited but unspecified holdings.
James River Institute for Archaeology (JRIA)	Diane Masters -or- Dave Givens (757) 229-9485	2080 Jamestown Rd. Williamsburg, VA 23185	Long-term temporary storage of collections, reports, and associated field notes from surveys of the 23 Acre Classic Owl Training Facility and 80 acres at the Stand 36 Timber Sale, NSGA Northwest.
Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Inc. (MAAR)	Ronald A. Thomas (302) 996- 0713	P.O. Box 655 Newark, DE 19715- 0655	Permanent storage of reports and associated field notes from surveys of proposed "Southeastern Expressway" and I-64 HOV Lanes. All artifacts from these surveys have been transferred to the custody of VDHR in Richmond.
Preservation Technologies, Inc.	Dr. Michael B. Barber (877) 773-7832	P.O. Box 921 Salem, VA 24153	Long-term temporary storage of reports and associated field notes from survey of the proposed Chesapeake Gas Pipeline Project.
Note: Responses to inquiries were variable, which accounts for range of available detail.			

Appendix C: Explanation of Data Records and Inventory of Known Resources

An Explanation of the Data Records

Users not familiar with the terms used in the data summary reports in this appendix will likely find some meanings elusive. This guide to the database was created to avoid unnecessary confusion. Every attempt has been made to simplify the use of archaeological terms and illustrate meanings with examples from the research.

Site Number

Archaeological sites recognized by the VDHR are designated by a unique alphanumeric code following the nationally recognized trinomial format. This code is also referred to as the "site number." The first part is a two digit abbreviation for the state in which the site is located. Since Virginia is 44th in an alphabetical listing of states, each site within the commonwealth receives "44" as a prefix. The second part is a county (or sometimes municipality) abbreviation. In the case of the City of Chesapeake the abbreviation is CS. The final part of the site number designates individual sites within a county or city. Site 44CS109 is, for example, the 109th archaeological site officially recorded in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia.

Site Name

In addition to the official number, each site may be given a name or title by which it is commonly known. This site name is derived in a number of

ways: by proximity to a natural feature, for example the Gum Swamp Site; or prior ownership, for example the Capt. James T. Wilson House. Unfortunately, sites are known to many different people by different names and may change over time. Therefore, site names are quite subjective, can lead to confusion, and are not considered reliable as identification tools. However if a historically accurate name is attributed to a site, then a site name can allow for quick recognition of a site's importance. For example, Site 44CS21 is more commonly known as the "Great Bridge" site.

Quadrangle

At the VDHR each registered archaeological site is plotted on a USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map. These maps are two-dimensional representations of topographic and other features in a roughly 154 km² (59.5 mi.²) area. A site may be located on a two quadrangles. For example, the boundaries of 44CS50 extend west from the Lake Drummond SE quadrangle onto the Lake Drummond quadrangle. Quadrangles that depict portions of the City of Chesapeake are: Bowers Hill, Deep Creek, Fentress, Kempsville, Lake Drummond, Lake Drummond NW, Lake Drummond SE, Moyock, Norfolk South, and Pleasant Ridge.

Any point, including an archaeological site, can be plotted on a quad map according to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. Under the UTM system each site is located by Northing and Easting coordinates, references for which are

DATABASE	PERIOD/STAGE	AGE GIVEN IN DATABASE	DATE EQUIVALENTS
PI (GEN)	Paleoindian	12000–10000 BP	10,000–8000 BC
ARC (GEN)	Archaic	10000–3200 BP	8000–1200 BC
EA	Early Archaic	10000–8500 BP	8000–6500 BC
MA	Middle Archaic	8500–5000 BP	6500–3000 BC
LA	Late Archaic	5000–3000 BP	3000–1000 BC
WDL (GEN)	Woodland	3000–400 BP	1000 BC – AD 1600
EW	Early Woodland	3000–2400 BP	1000–400 BC
MW	Middle Woodland	2400–1000 BP	400 BC – AD 1000
LW	Late Woodland	1000–400 BP	AD 1000–1600
UND	Undetermined	Undetermined	—

Table C-1. List of prehistoric period codes used in database.

PERIOD	DATE
18th Century	AD 1700–1799
Colony-Nation	AD 1750–1789
Early National	AD 1789–1830
18th–19th Century	AD 1700–1899
18th–20th Century	AD 1700–1998
19th Century	AD 1800–1899
Antebellum	AD 1830–1860
Civil War	AD 1861–1865
Reconstruction & Growth	AD 1865–1917
19th–20th Century	AD 1800–1998
20th Century	AD 1900–1995
Undetermined	Undetermined

Table C-2. List of historic period codes used in database.

Prehistoric Site Types

Prehistoric site types, or functions, were broadly defined. The functional attribution of these sites usually describes activities during the final period of site occupation. In other words, a site that was first established thousands of years ago as a procurement camp but last served as a base camp is classified as a base camp here. Three categories are recognized. *Base camps* are usually large, complex-activity sites possessing a large variety of artifacts and features related to long-term and/or intensive occupation. *Procurement camps* are small, limited-activity sites with lower artifact density and diversity, and few features. Procurement camps were visited on a seasonal basis or used as tempo-

rary camps for hunting or other activities. *Shell middens* are sites related to the exploitation of a nearby aquatic resources, usually oysters, clams, and mussels. The middens are simply highly visible traces of collection and consumption of these foods and can occur at both procurement and base camps.

Historic Site Types

Historic site types can often be identified with greater precision, but differentiation between site functions can be confused depending on the quality of information. Again, to ensure consistency, historic site types were defined consistently with standardized sources (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 1992). Although the majority of site types are self-explanatory most prominent site types are described below and include in their definitions other site types that share an association.

Domestic sites are manifested by the remains of some form of structure used at one time as a residence. It is not necessary for a domestic structure to be extant above ground; however, it is necessary that characteristic artifacts be present. This is an important distinction between domestic sites and those of *potential structures* where functionally distinct artifacts are absent and only architectural materials such as nails or glass are present. When available, information was used to further identify domestic sites. Domestic sites are also closely connected with *domestic features* such as wells and cellars. *Cemeteries* are not uncommon,

National Register of Historic Places Status

Today, the measure of an archaeological site's potential to produce valuable information about a past culture is determined with reference to standardized criteria. These, also, have been defined as part of the federal program of historic preservation. Specifically, the criteria are applied to determine eligibility for the NRHP (and by extension here the VLR). Sites are eligible if they:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

At the local level, these criteria are applied with reference to local or regional "contexts" that summarize current knowledge and outline important research issues. The VDHR has distributed a general state-wide contextual outline, but certain localities, such as James City County, have produced more useful overview documents.

A site that meets one or more of these criteria, is formally nominated, and has been approved for the NRHP is listed as *on register*. If a site meets one or more of these criteria or is a contributing element to a registered historic district, such as the Great Bridge Battlefield Land Archaeological District, then the site may be considered *eligible* for inclusion on the NRHP *but not registered*. All sites are *potentially* eligible unless otherwise determined eligible or not eligible for the NRHP. A site that has been formally determined not to meet any of the above criteria is considered *not eligible*. Finally, a site that has not received a Phase II or III level of investigation are listed as *undetermined*, unless sufficient information about the site has been recovered from Phase I level investigations.

Site Integrity

Site integrity defines the physical condition of an archaeological site at the time of the *most recent investigation*. The first series of conditions are those associated with human agencies. Sites can be: *impacted by agricultural use* if repeated plowing and planting of crops disturbs subsurface deposits; *impacted by logging/forestry (impacted/logging-forestry)* if the stratigraphic deposits of a site become disturbed due to creation of temporary roads and the removal of tree rootsystems; *impacted by development (impacted/development)* if soil surrounding a site is borrowed as fill for road-related projects or if a section of a site is covered by a parking lot. Sites can also be completely destroyed by development (*destroyed/development*) such as when an entire Archaic period base camp is destroyed to make room for a new housing development. If it is anticipated that a site will be impacted by proposed development, the site is described as *threatened by development*.

Sites that have suffered some type of impact due to natural actions are also characterized. Sites that undergo erosion during the course of large flood episodes obviously suffer from *erosional* conditions; sites that are under erosional stress on a continuous basis and therefore continually deteriorating are termed *erosional/deteriorated*.

Fortunately some sites have been fully *excavated* if they have received a Phase III-level excavation. A site is termed *partially excavated* if it has undergone Phase II evaluation or if a large portion has been removed and the remaining portion was not located within the project area and consequently not threatened. *Burned* sites are destroyed due to either natural or man-made actions. The exact means by which *partially destroyed* sites were disturbed is unclear. Also, when information was not present, inconclusive, or contradictory to other sources, site integrity was termed *undetermined*.

Area Type

This describes the setting of a site as defined by the county's land use categories. There are nine categories of land use demarcated on a city land use map that range from various types of industrial

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Paleo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 001	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	
CS 002	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	
CS 003	P/H		ARC (GEN)	WDL (GEN)	Undetermined	1700-1799 AD		Base Camp	Undetermined
CS 004	P							Procurement Camp	
CS 005	P		MA-LA					Procurement Camp	
CS 006	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	
CS 008	P		LA					Procurement Camp	
CS 009	P		ARC (GEN)	WDL (GEN)				Prehist Shell Midden	
CS 010	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	
CS 011	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	
CS 012	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	
CS 013	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 014	P	PI (GEN)	ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 015	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	
CS 016	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	
CS 017	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	
CS 018	H					1789-1830 AD		Procurement Camp	Undetermined
CS 019	H					1830-1860 AD		Procurement Camp	Historic Shell Midden
CS 020	H					1750-1789 AD		Base Camp	Earthen Fortification
CS 021	H					1700-1799 AD		Base Camp	Bridge
CS 022	H					1750-1789 AD		Base Camp	Earthen Fortification
CS 023	H					1750-1789 AD		Base Camp	Earthen Fortification
CS 024	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 025	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 026	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 027	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 028	P/H		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 029	P/H		ARC (GEN)			1789-1830 AD		Undetermined	Undetermined
CS 030	P/H		ARC (GEN)			1700-1998 AD		Base Camp	Domestic
CS 031	P/H		ARC (GEN)			1789-1830 AD		Base Camp	Domestic
CS 032	P	PI (GEN)	ARC (GEN)			1700-1799 AD		Base Camp	Undetermined
CS 033	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 034	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 035	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 036	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 037	P		ARC (GEN)					Undetermined	
CS 038	H					1800-1899 AD		Undetermined	Brick Kilm/Clamp
CS 039	P			EW-MW				Procurement Camp	
CS 040	P/H			EW-MW		1700-1799 AD		Procurement Camp	Undetermined
CS 041	P		ARC (GEN)					Procurement Camp	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Palaeo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 084	P/H			EW		1700-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 085	H						Undetermined		Domestic
CS 086	H					1900-1998 AD			Cemetery
CS 087	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 088	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 089	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 090	P			MW-LW				Procurement Camp	
CS 091	P/H				Undetermined	1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 092	P/H		LA	MW		1700-1799 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 093	H					1800-1998 AD			Cemetery
CS 094	H					1800-1899 AD			Cemetery
CS 095	P/H		EA-LA	EW		1700-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 096	P		EA-MA					Procurement Camp	
CS 097	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 098	P				Undetermined			Procurement Camp	
CS 099	H					1861-1865 AD			Earthen Fortification
CS 100	P/H			MW		1830-1860 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 101	H					1800-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 102	P/H				Undetermined	1800-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 103	P/H				Undetermined	1800-1998 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 104	H					1700-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 105	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 106	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 107	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 108	P				Undetermined	1800-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic Feature
CS 109	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 110	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	Domestic
CS 111	P/H				Undetermined	1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 112	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 113	P	PI (GEN)	ARC (GEN)	WDL (GEN)				Base Camp	
CS 114	P		MA-LA		Undetermined			Base Camp	
CS 115	P				Undetermined			Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 116	P/H				Undetermined	1800-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 117	H				Undetermined	1800-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Industrial
CS 118	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 119	P/H		MA			1800-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 120	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 121	H					1800-1899 AD			Cemetery
CS 122	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 123	H					1865-1917 AD			Cemetery
CS 124	P		ARC (GEN)					Base Camp	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Paleo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 125	H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 126	H					1789-1830 AD			Domestic
CS 127	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 128	P/H				Undetermined	1789-1830 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 129	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 130	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 131	H					1800-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 132	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 133	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 134	P/H					1700-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 135	H	MA		EW-LW		1800-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 136	H					1700-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 137	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 138	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 139	P/H	MA				1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 140	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 141	P				Undetermined			Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 142	P			EW-MW				Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 143	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 144	H					1830-1860 AD			Domestic
CS 145	H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 146	P							Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 147	P			WDL (GEN)	Undetermined			Undetermined	Domestic
CS 148	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 149	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 150	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 151	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 152	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 153	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 154	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 155	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 156	H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 157	P/H							Procurement Camp	Undetermined
CS 158	H				Undetermined			Procurement Camp	Cemetery
CS 159	H							Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 160	P/H							Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 161	H			WDL (GEN)				Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 162	H					1865-1917 AD			Road
CS 163	P/H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 164	H			EW-MW		1800-1998 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 165	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Paleo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 166	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 167	H					1800-1998 AD	Undetermined		Domestic
CS 168	H						Undetermined		Cemetery
CS 169	H					1700-1899 AD			Cemetery
CS 170	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 171	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 172	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 173	H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 174	P				Undetermined	1800-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 175	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 176	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 177	H			EW		1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 178	P/H					1900-1998 AD			Cemetery
CS 179	H								Domestic
CS 180	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 181	P		ARC (GEN)	WDL (GEN)		1865-1917 AD	Undetermined	Procurement Camp	Potential Structure
CS 182	H								Domestic
CS 183	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 184	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 185	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 186	H					1789-1830 AD			Domestic
CS 187	H					1789-1830 AD			Domestic
CS 188	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 189	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 190	H					1865-1917 AD			Commercial
CS 191	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 192	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 193	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 194	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 195	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 196	P/H				Undetermined	1865-1917 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 197	P				Undetermined			Procurement Camp	Procurement Camp
CS 198	P/H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 199	P/H			EW-MW		1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 200	H				Undetermined		Undetermined	Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 201	P/H		LA	EW-MW		1865-1917 AD	Undetermined	Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 202	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 203	P/H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 204	H			MW		1865-1917 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 205	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 206	H					1830-1860 AD			Domestic

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Paleo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 207	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 208	P/H					1830-1860 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 209	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 210	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 211	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 212	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 213	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 214	P/H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 215	P/H					1789-1830 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 216	H				Undetermined	1900-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Cemetery
CS 217	P/H	PI (GEN)				1865-1917 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 218	H					1700-1899 AD			Domestic
CS 219	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 220	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 221	H					1865-1917 AD	Undetermined		Domestic
CS 222	P/H					1700-1998 AD			Potential Structure
CS 223	H					1700-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 224	P/H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 225	H				Undetermined	1800-1899 AD		Procurement Camp	Domestic
CS 226	H					1900-1998 AD			Cemetery
CS 227	H					1900-1998 AD			Cemetery
CS 228	H					1900-1998 AD	Undetermined		Cemetery
CS 229	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 230	H					1800-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 231	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 232	H					1830-1860 AD			Domestic
CS 233	P					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 234	H					1800-1899 AD		Base Camp	Farm Outbuilding
CS 235	H					1800-1899 AD			Railroad
CS 236	H					1865-1917 AD			Shipwreck
CS 237	H					1865-1917 AD			Canal Lock
CS 238	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 239	H					1865-1917 AD			Domestic
CS 240	H					1900-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 241	P/H					1900-1998 AD		Procurement Camp	Modern Refuse
CS 242	H					1700-1998 AD			Domestic
CS 244	P				Undetermined	1700-1799 AD		Undetermined	Domestic
CS 245	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 246	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 247	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 248	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE COMPONENTS AND TYPES

Site No	Cultural Era	Paleo Component	Archaic Component	Woodland Component	UND Prehistoric	Historic Component	UND Historic	Prehistoric Type	Historic Type
CS 249	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 250	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 251	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 252	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 253	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 254	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 255	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	
CS 256	P				Undetermined			Undetermined	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Site No	USGS Quadrangle	UTM N	UTM E	Size (m2)	Landform	Drainage Basin
CS 001	Lake Drummond, SE	4048072	380911	117612	Ridge/Knoll	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 002	Deep Creek	4054478	381682	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 003	Lake Drummond, SE	4050014	384605	305	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 004	Fentress	4062746	391825	39204	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 005	Deep Creek	4065421	385953	200	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 006	Pleasant Ridge	4062571	400960	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 008	Bowers Hill	4076200	375120	4991	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 009	Pleasant Ridge	4063000	399800	1170	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 010	Pleasant Ridge	4062400	400400	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 011	Pleasant Ridge	4062440	401650	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 012	Pleasant Ridge	4062100	401820	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 013	Pleasant Ridge	4061560	402340	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 014	Pleasant Ridge	4060850	402250	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 015	Pleasant Ridge	4060450	401820	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 016	Pleasant Ridge	4059690	401530	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 017	Moyock	4046130	389800	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 018	Fentress	4063860	389280	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 019	Bowers Hill	4076110	375130	338	Ravine	Elizabeth River
CS 020	Fentress	4064900	389220	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 021	Fentress	4064700	389150	UND	Shoreline/Beach	Elizabeth River
CS 022	Fentress	4064460	389060	UND	Shoreline/Beach	Elizabeth River
CS 023	Fentress	4064340	389220	UND	Shoreline/Beach	Elizabeth River
CS 024	Lake Drummond, SE	4051940	380700	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 025	Lake Drummond	4053460	368280	UND	Submerged	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 026	Lake Drummond	4052800	375480	UND	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 027	Deep Creek	4054500	379370	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 028	Bowers Hill	4074850	373000	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 029	Fentress	4065780	394860	252000	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 030	Fentress	4066250	389350	25200	Terrace	Elizabeth River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Site No	USGS Quadrangle	UTM_N	UTM_E	Size (m2)	Landform	Drainage Basin
CS 031	Fentress	4062060	390100	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 032	Fentress	4063060	391160	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 033	Fentress	4062000	391380	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 034	Fentress	4060660	391580	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 035	Fentress	4063540	392580	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 036	Fentress	4063350	394340	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 037	Fentress	4061560	394430	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 038	Moyock	4048820	397300	7841	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 039	Bowers Hill	4071450	372465	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 040	Bowers Hill	4071440	372560	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 041	Bowers Hill	4071470	372550	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 042	Bowers Hill	4071580	372550	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 043	Bowers Hill	4071330	372280	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 044	Bowers Hill	4071980	373690	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 045	Moyock	4051260	391620	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 046	Moyock	4051050	391630	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 047	Fentress	4064730	388500	UND	Shoreline/Beach	Elizabeth River
CS 048	Bowers Hill	4078650	372200	2500	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 049	Bowers Hill	4078180	372180	900	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 050	Lake Drummond, SE	4052800	386050	UND	Submerged	Northwest River
CS 051	Lake Drummond, SE	4050860	386140	UND	Shoreline/Beach	Northwest River
CS 052	Lake Drummond, SE	4052680	377440	10800	Shoreline/Beach	Northwest River
CS 053	Bowers Hill	4069960	371140	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 054	Bowers Hill	4079900	374480	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 055	Bowers Hill	4069720	374050	UND	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 056	Norfolk South	4068560	377940	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 057	Norfolk South	4068660	378220	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 058	Deep Creek	4064560	381720	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 059	Deep Creek	4064260	381420	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 060	Deep Creek	4064900	382700	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Site No	USGS Quadrangle	UTM_N	UTM_E	Size (m2)	Landform	Drainage Basin
CS 061	Fentress	4065500	391230	217800	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 062	Fentress	4063940	393940	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 063	Fentress	4066140	394060	21600	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 064	Fentress	4063230	392250	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 065	Fentress	4062140	390380	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 066	Fentress	4063980	394140	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 067	Fentress	4062500	390800	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 068	Fentress	4061240	391030	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 069	Fentress	4065800	390580	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 071	Lake Drummond, SE	4050460	377780	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 072	Lake Drummond, SE	4053860	382300	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 073	Lake Drummond, SE	4051460	388060	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 074	Lake Drummond, SE	4051710	387860	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 075	Deep Creek	4065880	385780	UND	Tidal Marsh	Elizabeth River
CS 076	Deep Creek	4065800	386090	495	Tidal Marsh	Elizabeth River
CS 077	Deep Creek	4066430	387270	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 078	Deep Creek	4065640	386350	UND	Tidal Marsh	Elizabeth River
CS 079	Bowers Hill	4071730	372630	4209	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 080	Bowers Hill	4072300	372730	11163	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 081	Bowers Hill	4073460	372460	7350	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 082	Bowers Hill	4073920	372860	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 083	Bowers Hill	4074860	372350	54000	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 084	Bowers Hill	4075160	372240	1500	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 085	Bowers Hill	4075540	372320	1748	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 086	Bowers Hill	4075580	372450	450	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 087	Bowers Hill	4075960	372100	4180	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 088	Bowers Hill	4076150	372100	540	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 089	Bowers Hill	4076220	372120	1800	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 090	Bowers Hill	4077340	372200	3575	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 091	Bowers Hill	4077620	372180	4028	Terrace	Elizabeth River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

<u>Site No</u>	<u>USGS Quadrangle</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>UTM E</u>	<u>Size (m2)</u>	<u>Landform</u>	<u>Drainage Basin</u>
CS 092	Bowers Hill	4078400	372220	3150	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 093	Bowers Hill	4078610	372260	2700	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 094	Bowers Hill	4078720	372260	511	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 095	Bowers Hill	4078740	372060	330188	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 096	Bowers Hill	4072550	371960	2813	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 097	Bowers Hill	4072600	371900	338	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 098	Bowers Hill	4072670	371840	4991	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 099	Bowers Hill	4072600	371740	7200	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 100	Bowers Hill	4075240	370100	1350	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 101	Bowers Hill	4075220	370520	4991	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 102	Bowers Hill	4074940	371480	8874	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 103	Norfolk, South	4074720	388360	7200	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 104	Norfolk, South	4074900	388625	5400	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 105	Norfolk, South	4075000	388745	506	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 106	Norfolk, South	4074890	388490	506	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 107	Norfolk, South	4074960	388440	506	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 108	Fentress	4065590	390750	4991	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 109	Fentress	4065700	390750	13865	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 110	Fentress	4065810	391270	10800	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 111	Fentress	4065590	390390	35495	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 112	Fentress	4065750	390050	19966	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 113	Kempsville	4068830	392300	22050	Ridge/Knoll	North Landing River
CS 114	Fentress	4066040	391570	36000	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 115	Fentress	4066150	392490	7200	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 116	Fentress	4066720	397760	1350	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 117	Fentress	4066750	397850	10800	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 118	Fentress	4066680	393970	8874	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 119	Fentress	4065620	393800	16200	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 120	Norfolk, South	4067680	387400	4050	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 121	Deep Creek	4067260	387670	338	Terrace	Elizabeth River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Site No	USGS Quadrangle	UTM_N	UTME	Size (m2)	Landform	Drainage Basin
CS 122	Fentress	4066350	388630	21600	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 123	Fentress	4066420	393670	338	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 124	Fentress	4065560	392060	32400	Ridge/Knoll	Elizabeth River
CS 125	Fentress	4055525	390880	11700	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 126	Moyock	4052935	391550	3600	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 127	Kempsville	4068200	388800	9000	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 128	Fentress	4056060	392480	58320	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 129	Fentress	4055240	392760	1800	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 130	Moyock	4045510	393220	4050	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 131	Fentress	4057280	389540	1861	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 132	Fentress	4054460	391950	6344	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 133	Fentress	4054210	391960	4802	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 134	Fentress	4054060	391760	7742	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 135	Fentress	4054280	391800	11715	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 136	Moyock	4052140	391550	18760	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 137	Moyock	4052260	391500	4819	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 138	Moyock	4051530	391510	5767	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 139	Lake Drummond	4052500	376680	5216	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 140	Lake Drummond	4049605	376492	2218	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 141	Deep Creek	4054975	377205	281	Ridge/Knoll	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 142	Deep Creek	4060130	378375	5216	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 143	Lake Drummond/SE	4047840	386730	2025	Shoreline/Beach	Northwest River
CS 144	Lake Drummond/SE	4048010	386830	2025	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 145	Lake Drummond/SE	4047980	386900	900	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 146	Lake Drummond/SE	4048040	387090	675	Shoreline/Beach	Northwest River
CS 147	Lake Drummond/SE	4048050	387170	225	Shoreline/Beach	Northwest River
CS 148	Lake Drummond/SE	4047000	386200	2025	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 149	Lake Drummond/SE	4046840	386140	2025	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 150	Lake Drummond/SE	4046730	386110	900	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 151	Lake Drummond	4052720	376782	7442	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

<u>Site No</u>	<u>USGS Quadrangle</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>UTME</u>	<u>Size (m2)</u>	<u>Landform</u>	<u>Drainage Basin</u>
CS 152	Deep Creek	4061000	378542	6946	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 153	Deep Creek	4061227	378620	7796	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 154	Fentress	4066840	390640	6075	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 155	Fentress	4067440	392065	338	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 156	Pleasant Ridge	4062440	401200	3749	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 157	Pleasant Ridge	4062310	400080	20325	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 158	Pleasant Ridge	4061790	399670	2880	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 159	Pleasant Ridge	4061590	399910	2925	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 160	Pleasant Ridge	4062450	399780	389	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 161	Fentress	4060870	398700	9000	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 162	Fentress	4060830	398600	293	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 163	Fentress	4060660	398510	1035	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 164	Fentress	4060640	398590	1553	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 165	Fentress	4062870	398900	4680	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 166	Fentress	4061130	397970	360	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 167	Fentress	4060800	397820	585	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 168	Fentress	4062810	399120	UND	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 169	Fentress	4059700	397670	248	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 170	Fentress	4059550	396950	1443	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 171	Fentress	4066040	389820	56020	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 172	Kempsville	4068840	395060	11538	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 173	Lake Drummond, SE	4052145	378660	7793	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 174	Lake Drummond, SE	4051500	378240	847	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 175	Lake Drummond, SE	4051390	378160	605	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 176	Lake Drummond, SE	4051260	378050	1545	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 177	Lake Drummond, SE	4051190	378170	2421	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 178	Lake Drummond, SE	4050780	377700	30000	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 179	Lake Drummond, SE	4050620	377660	2893	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 180	Deep Creek	4055980	380470	1292	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 181	Lake Drummond, SE	4053360	378780	4841	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Site No	USGS Quadrangle	UTM_N	UTM_E	Size (m2)	Landform	Drainage Basin
CS 182	Lake Drummond, SE	4052430	378720	2421	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 183	Pleasant Ridge	4062570	399980	2218	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 184	Fentress	4061000	396600	18000	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 185	Fentress	4060060	396480	9900	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 186	Fentress	4058620	396260	1800	Terrace	North Landing River
CS 187	Moyock	4047500	388400	19800	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 188	Moyock	4047570	388420	2025	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 189	Moyock	4047380	388460	21600	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 190	Fentress	4064388	397980	43200	Shoreline/Beach	Elizabeth River
CS 191	Lake Drummond, SE	4052390	378840	2700	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 192	Lake Drummond, SE	4052330	378830	1800	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 193	Lake Drummond, SE	4052300	378940	1013	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 194	Lake Drummond, SE	4052270	379100	1013	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 195	Lake Drummond, SE	4052340	379000	2700	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 196	Lake Drummond, SE	4047490	386040	6107	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 197	Lake Drummond, SE	4048030	386230	389	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 198	Lake Drummond, SE	4047750	386640	3395	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 199	Lake Drummond, SE	4047770	385560	2070	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 200	Lake Drummond, SE	4048530	387410	380	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 201	Lake Drummond, SE	4048110	387500	6143	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 202	Lake Drummond, SE	4048770	386820	778	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 203	Lake Drummond, SE	4048060	387630	585	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 204	Moyock	4045500	388400	6986	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 205	Lake Drummond, SE	4045740	388000	7734	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 206	Moyock	4046100	388160	1260	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 207	Lake Drummond, SE	4046930	386690	1688	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 208	Lake Drummond, SE	4047130	386870	2025	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 209	Lake Drummond, SE	4047060	387220	24300	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 210	Lake Drummond, SE	4046400	386850	24300	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 211	Lake Drummond, SE	4046950	387100	1350	Terrace	Northwest River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

<u>Site No</u>	<u>USGS Quadrangle</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>UTM E</u>	<u>Size (m2)</u>	<u>Landform</u>	<u>Drainage Basin</u>
CS 212	Lake Drummond, SE	4048000	388080	6750	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 213	Lake Drummond, SE	4047950	387680	4500	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 214	Lake Drummond, SE	4048210	387910	10440	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 215	Lake Drummond, SE	4048030	387850	2250	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 216	Lake Drummond, SE	4045360	386880	58410	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 217	Lake Drummond, SE	4045830	387720	1350	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 218	Moyock	4046300	388520	2323	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 219	Lake Drummond, SE	4046240	386730	2908	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 220	Lake Drummond, SE	4045960	386940	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 221	Lake Drummond, SE	4045660	387860	28350	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 222	Lake Drummond, SE	4047830	387370	5940	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 223	Moyock	4046450	388230	380	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 224	Lake Drummond, SE	4045940	387360	6790	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 225	Lake Drummond, SE	4047500	386040	34	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 226	Lake Drummond, SE	4048050	387890	11	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 227	Moyock	4047700	388140	56	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 228	Lake Drummond, SE	4047040	387530	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 229	Lake Drummond, SE	4047530	387600	10835	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 230	Lake Drummond, SE	4046170	386070	9291	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 231	Lake Drummond, SE	4047290	388000	1545	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 232	Lake Drummond, SE	4046400	384740	2884	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 233	Bowers Hill	4071770	374390	UND	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 234	Norfolk, South	4072382	383685	254	Submerged	Elizabeth River
CS 235	Lake Drummond, SE	4052580	377910	147	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 236	Norfolk, South	4068820	382540	17803	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 237	Norfolk, South	4068820	382200	2025	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 238	Lake Drummond	4052800	376760	7200	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 239	Moyock	4046880	392800	766	Terrace	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 240	Fentress	4057360	390360	282	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 241	Lake Drummond, SE	4048140	387890	8800	Terrace	Northwest River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

<u>Site No</u>	<u>USGS Quadrangle</u>	<u>UTM N</u>	<u>UTM E</u>	<u>Size (m2)</u>	<u>Landform</u>	<u>Drainage Basin</u>
CS 242	Lake Drummond, SE	4047860	387500	6370	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 244	Lake Drummond, SE	4050080	379710	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 245	Lake Drummond, SE	4051840	379270	UND	Terrace	Northwest River
CS 246	Lake Drummond, SE	4053470	378450	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 247	Lake Drummond, SE	4053520	382610	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 248	Lake Drummond, SE	4053600	385380	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 249	Lake Drummond, SE	4050960	383040	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 250	Lake Drummond, NW	4062280	375160	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 251	Fentress	4066670	391700	UND	Terrace	Elizabeth River
CS 252	Bowers Hill	4068800	377130	UND	Submerged	Elizabeth River
CS 253	Lake Drummond	4053200	367470	UND	Submerged	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 254	Lake Drummond	4052180	370390	UND	Submerged	Great Dismal Swamp
CS 255	Deep Creek	4054760	379260	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River
CS 256	Deep Creek	4054860	378960	UND	Ridge/Knoll	Northwest River

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

<u>Site No</u>	<u>Investigation Level</u>	<u>Site Integrity</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u> (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	<u>Area Type</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CS 001	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Wetlands	
CS 002	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 003	Phase I - surface collection	Logging	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 004	Phase I - surface collection	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Residential	Artifacts collected - VSL 256
CS 005	Phase I - surface collection	Erosional	Undetermined	Parks	
CS 006	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 008	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Residential	Has also been looted
CS 009	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 010	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 011	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 012	Reported/Not Field Checked	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 013	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Hughes Site
CS 014	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 015	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 016	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 017	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, DHR
CS 018	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 019	Phase I - shovel test	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Business	Possible church site
CS 020	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	Undetermined	Residential	Associated w/ Hodges Ferry????
CS 021	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	On Register	Wetlands	Danmore's 1775 Fort
CS 022	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	On Register	Wetlands	The "Great Bridge"
CS 023	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	On Register	Parks	1781 English fort
CS 024	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Business	American defensive earthenwork
CS 025	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Wetlands	Burdette Site
CS 026	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Parks	
CS 027	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Beasley Acres/Wallaceton
CS 028	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 029	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	The Gum Swamp Site
CS 030	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 031	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	Great Bridge Site
CS 032	Reported/Not Field Checked	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Residential	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

<u>Site No</u>	<u>Investigation Level</u>	<u>Site Integrity</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u> (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	<u>Area Type</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CS 033	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 034	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 035	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	Railroad Track Site
CS 036	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 037	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	Firestation Site
CS 038	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS 039	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Industry	
CS 040	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Industry	
CS 041	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Industry	
CS 042	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Industry	
CS 043	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Industry	
CS 044	Phase I - shovel test	Destroyed	Not Eligible	Industry	
CS 045	Phase I - visual inspection	Burned	Potential	Rural	St. Brides, VHLC# 131-41
CS 046	Phase I - shovel test	Burned	Potential	Rural	James T. Wilson, VHLC# 131-33
CS 047	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	Eligible	Parks	Great Bridge Lock, VHLC#131-35
CS 048	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Potential	Industry	
CS 049	Phase I - shovel test	Threatened by Development	Not Eligible	Business	
CS 050	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Wetlands	Northwest Canal, VHLC# 131-36
CS 051	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Eligible	Wetlands	Northwest Canal Outfall Locks
CS 052	Phase I - shovel test	Well Preserved	Eligible	Rural	Tazewell Locks, VHLC# 131-36
CS 053	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Industry	
CS 054	Reported/Not Field Checked	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Urban	
CS 055	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 056	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 057	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 058	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 059	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 060	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 061	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	Clearfield Site
CS 062	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 063	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Business	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

<u>Site No</u>	<u>Investigation Level</u>	<u>Site Integrity</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u> (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	<u>Area Type</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CS 064	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 065	Reported/Not Field Checked	Destroyed	Undetermined	Wetlands	Pritchard Coll., 44x36, VDHR
CS 066	Reported/Not Field Checked	Destroyed	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 067	Reported/Not Field Checked	Destroyed	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 068	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 069	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 071	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 072	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 073	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 074	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 075	Phase I - shovel test	Threatened by Development	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 076	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Wetlands	
CS 077	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Urban	
CS 078	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Wetlands	Cluster of small brick frags.
CS 079	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Undetermined	Industry	
CS 080	Phase I - surface collection	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 081	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 082	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 083	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 084	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 085	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 086	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 087	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Business	Watts Cemetery
CS 088	Phase I - surface collection	Standing Structure	Not Eligible	Business	
CS 089	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 090	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Potential	Residential	
CS 091	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 092	Phase III	Excavated	Eligible	Industry	The Taylor Site
CS 093	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Industry	Old New Hope Baptist Church
CS 094	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Industry	Pugh Family Cemetery
CS 095	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Business	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

Site No	Investigator Level	Site Integrity	NRHP Status (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	Area Type	Comments
CS 096	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 097	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Not Eligible	Residential	Modern structure foundation
CS 098	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 099	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Residential	Civil War earthenworks
CS 100	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 101	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 102	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 103	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Urban	
CS 104	Phase I - surface collection	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Urban	
CS 105	Phase I - shovel test	Burned	Not Eligible	Urban	
CS 106	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Urban	
CS 107	Phase I - shovel test	Burned	Undetermined	Urban	Potential cellar depression
CS 108	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 109	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 110	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 111	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 112	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 113	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 114	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 115	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 116	Phase I - shovel test	Well Preserved	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 117	Phase I - shovel test	Well Preserved	Potential	Residential	
CS 118	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 119	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 120	Phase I - shovel test	Burned	Not Eligible	Business	"Batchelder & Collins" ca.1887
CS 121	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 122	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	Portlock Family Cemetery
CS 123	Phase I - visual inspection	Well Preserved	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 124	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	Davis Cemetery, DHL# 131-293
CS 125	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Potential	Residential	
CS 126	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Rural	

Thursday, December 02, 1999

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

Site No	Investigation Level	Site Integrity	NRHP Status (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	Area Type	Comments
CS 127	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Potential	Residential	
CS 128	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	Murden Farm Site
CS 129	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 130	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 131	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 132	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 133	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 134	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 135	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Potential	Rural	
CS 136	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 137	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 138	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 139	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 140	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 141	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Wetlands	
CS 142	Phase II	Logging	Not Eligible	Wetlands	
CS 143	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Wetlands	
CS 144	Phase I - shovel test	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 145	Phase I - shovel test	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 146	Phase I - shovel test	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 147	Phase I - shovel test	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 148	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 149	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 150	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 151	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 152	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 153	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Rural	Wallace house, DHR# 131-379
CS 154	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 155	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 156	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Residential	
CS 157	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
			Undetermined	Government	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

Site No	Investigation Level	Site Integrity	NRHP Status (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	Area Type	Comments
CS 158	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 159	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 160	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 161	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Pre-air base, unknown assoc.
CS 162	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 163	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 164	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 165	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 166	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 167	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 168	Phase I - surface collection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Government	
CS 169	Phase I - surface collection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Government	
CS 170	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 171	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Gravestones present, no names Possibly African-American
CS 172	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 173	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Residential	
CS 174	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 175	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 176	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 177	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 178	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 179	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Potential	Rural	
CS 180	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Rural	Possible Lynch Family Cemetery
CS 181	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 182	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Potential	Wetlands	
CS 183	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 184	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Cluster of small brick frags.
CS 185	Phase I - surface collection	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Government	
CS 186	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 187	Phase III	Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 188	Phase III	Excavated	Potential	Government	

Thursday, December 02, 1999

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

Site No	Investigation Level	Site Integrity	NRHP Status (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	Area Type	Comments
CS 189	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 190	Phase I - surface collection	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	Brick foundation, pier support
CS 191	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 192	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 193	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 194	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 195	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 196	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 197	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 198	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 199	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 200	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 201	Phase II	Logging	Undetermined	Government	
CS 202	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 203	Phase II	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 204	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 205	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 206	Phase I - shovel test	Logging	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 207	Phase I - surface collection	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 208	Phase II	Agricultural	Eligible	Government	
CS 209	Phase I - surface collection	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 210	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 211	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 212	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 213	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 214	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 215	Phase I - surface collection	Undetermined	Undetermined	Government	
CS 216	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 217	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 218	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 219	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

<u>Site No</u>	<u>Investigation Level</u>	<u>Site Integrity</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u> (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	<u>Area Type</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CS 220	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 221	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Cluster of small brick frags.
CS 222	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 223	Phase I - surface collection	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 224	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 225	Phase I - visual inspection	Logging	Undetermined	Government	
CS 226	Phase I - visual inspection	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 227	Phase I - visual inspection	Undetermined	Undetermined	Government	
CS 228	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Government	Stewart-Casteen Cemetery
CS 229	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Charlton Cemetery
CS 230	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Government	Single unmarked grave
CS 231	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 232	Phase II	Partially Excavated	Not Eligible	Government	
CS 233	Reported/Not Field Checked	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Government	Outbuilding or work area
CS 234	Phase I - shovel test	Undetermined	Undetermined	Urban	Railroad berm
CS 235	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Eligible	Government	
CS 236	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Rural	Tazewell Lock, new location
CS 237	Phase I - shovel test	Partially Destroyed	Undetermined	Industry	
CS 238	Phase I - shovel test	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Urban	
CS 239	Phase I - shovel test	Standing Structure	Not Eligible	Rural	
CS 240	Phase I - shovel test (checked)	Agricultural	Not Eligible	Rural	Abandoned 20th century house
CS 241	Phase I - shovel test (checked)	Agricultural	Undetermined	Residential	
CS 242	Phase II - shovel test (checked)	Partially Excavated	Eligible	Government	
CS 244	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Government	
CS 245	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 246	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 247	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Wetlands	
CS 248	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 249	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS 250	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Wetlands	
CS 251	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Parks	
			Undetermined	Wetlands	

CITY OF CHESAPEAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF SITE STATUS AND COMMENTS

Site No	Investigation Level	Site Integrity	NRHP Status (Not based on formal DHR recommendations)	Area Type	Comments
CS-252	Reported/Not Field Checked	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Residential	Located in an industrial pond
CS-253	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-254	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-255	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS-256	Reported/Not Field Checked	Agricultural	Undetermined	Rural	
CS-257	Reported/Not Field Checked	Threatened by Development	Undetermined	Residential	
CS-258	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-259	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-260	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-261	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-262	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-263	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-264	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-265	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-266	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-267	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-268	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-269	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-270	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-271	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-272	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-273	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-274	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-275	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-276	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-277	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-278	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-279	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-280	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-281	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-282	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-283	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-284	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-285	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-286	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-287	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-288	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-289	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-290	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-291	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-292	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-293	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-294	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-295	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-296	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-297	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-298	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-299	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	
CS-300	Reported/Not Field Checked	Well Preserved	Undetermined	Parks	

APPROVED FOR THE CITY OF CHESAPEAKE

DATE: 09/25/1998