

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Dale's Pale Archaeological District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
____ entered in the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ Signature of Keeper _____
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____ Date of Action _____
____ other (explain): _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Dale's Pale Archaeological District
Chesterfield Co., VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Resources and Standing Architecture at Bermuda Hundred

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Village site
Domestic Single Dwelling
Defense Fortification

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation _____
- roof _____
- walls _____
- other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Dale's Pale Archaeological District
Chesterfield Co., VA

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology-Prehistoric; Archeology-Historic-Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance Middle Woodland (500BC-200AD); Colonial 17th Century; Colonial 18th Century

Significant Dates 1613

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation Native American; Euro-American

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Dale's Pale Archaeological District
Chesterfield Co., VA

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property [REDACTED]

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

[REDACTED UTM REFERENCES]

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christopher M. Stevenson
 Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources date 1 June 2006
 street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue telephone 804-367-2323, Ext. 132
 city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

[REDACTED PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION]

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Section 7 Page 1

Summary Description: Archaeological Resources

Four archaeological sites constitute the prehistoric and historic resources within the boundaries of the Dale's Pale Archaeological District. Site [REDACTED] is a prehistoric site dating mainly to the Middle Woodland period (500BC-AD200) while [REDACTED] are early and late Colonial period (17th and 18th century) defensive and habitation features. [REDACTED]

Archaeological Inventory

[REDACTED] American Tobacco Site (also known as Williams Fishpond Site), #020-5371-0001

This site was tested by MacCord and the results have been published (MacCord 1971). The site was later revisited by VCU. There are very rich Archaic, Early Woodland and, especially, Middle Woodland components here. There is a thin surface layer of organic materials mixed with loess-like sediments. This soil layer directly overlies clay-rich subsoil. The site has never been plowed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All could be attributed to the Middle (and possibly Early) Woodland period, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site was tested in 1968 because there was a fear that expansion plans of the American Tobacco Company would threaten the site. When the site was revisited by VCU in 1984, it remained completely intact. Subsequent construction of the ICI Films plant adjacent to the site may have had some impact, but the integrity of the site appears to remain excellent. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dale's Pale, #020-5371-0002

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The site was identified by Mouer after extensive studies of colonial and European records concerning the placement of and nature of Thomas Dale's palisade, and similar field fortifications of the period. [REDACTED]

then from Allied Road to the bluff above the Appomattox River at a point approximately 2000 feet east of the mouth of Shand's Creek.

Section 7 Page 2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was apparently Thomas Dale's rationale for selecting, and naming, the Bermuda Hundred settlement. According to Ralph Hamor's 1614 account, Dale's "new Bermudas" was laid out in five hundreds. These were the Nether Hundred (Bermuda Hundred proper), the Upper Hundred (probably Presquile), Digge's Hundred (probably lower Curles Neck), West-Shirley Hundred (Shirley), and Rochedale Hundred (Rochedale, Jone's Neck). Dale began his principal construction in the Nether Hundred which he fortified "with a pale of two miles, cut over from river to river" (Hamor 1614). That palisade "secured eight English miles in compasse," which is nearly precisely the distance around the peninsula from one end of the two-mile-long feature to the other. The land thus encompassed was "for the most part champion and exceeding good corn ground," referring to the vast acreage of cleared Appomattox fields on the lower terrace. According to Hamor, around this circuit, along the palisade and on the "verge of the river," there were, by 1614, already more than fifty houses constructed.¹

A document of August or September, 1623, describes Thomas Dale's fortifications at Bermuda Hundred thus: "The fortifications anciently used were by Trench and Pallizado and diverse blockhouses made of great Tymber built upon passages and for the scouring of the Pallisadoes" (Manchester Papers, No. 387, PRO, List of Records 528; in Kingsbury, Volume IV: 259, et seq.).

¹ [REDACTED]

Section 7 Page 3

By the time this document was prepared, the fortifications had already gone to ruin, but the Virginia Company urged that they be rebuilt, because the settlements of Henrico and Charles City (Bermuda Hundred) "by reason of their situation may be strongly fortified." John Rolfe described Bermuda Hundred as a "high and pleasant seat," and claimed that Dale had named the settlement after Bermuda "because of the strength of the situation." A drawing made in the early 1610s depicts, in a highly stylized manner, the settlement and fortifications of Thomas Dale at "Stadt Henriville," the sister settlement to Bermuda Hundred five miles upstream.²

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

². Francus Jacobus, *Virginia*, 1612-13. Reproduced in the 1925 Catalogue of Anderson galleries, New York City. On file at the Library of Virginia, and published as a cover illustration on O'Dell (1976).

Section 7 Page 4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Colonial Period house, #020-5371-0003
And [REDACTED] associated dump, #020-5371-0004

[REDACTED]

Section 8 Page 5

Statement of Significance - General Summary

Bermuda Hundred is significant as the site that was extensively used in prehistory beginning as early as the Archaic period (5000 BC), a principal town of the Appomattox Indians during the Protohistoric or early Contact Period (circa 1600 - 1611), and as the locus of a continuously occupied community that was originally established, in 1613, as one of the first settlements of the Virginia Company. Bermuda Hundred was the largest Virginia settlement between 1613 and 1617, and home to its Lieutenant Governor, Sir Thomas Dale. Other prominent early denizens included John Rolfe and Pocahontas. It may have been at Bermuda Hundred that Rolfe developed a variety of tobacco which became the basis of Virginia's economy for nearly three centuries. Bermuda Hundred was the first incorporated community in English America, and the site of the first private land ownership by English colonists. It was also part of the area attacked during the 1622 Indian uprising which obliterated one third of the English population at the time. Beginning in the mid-17th century, Bermuda Hundred became an important location of local mercantile activity. Waterfront stores operated here continuously from the second quarter of the 17th century until about 1940. After 1688, Bermuda Hundred arose as one of the few settlements in Colonial Virginia to attain the status of a town, and, in 1691, it became an official port. The port flourished, with periods of greater or lesser activity, until about 1940, when the last store, post office and ferry serving the town shut down.

Beginning in the late 18th century, Bermuda Hundred attracted an important free African-American enclave, whereas, during the Colonial Period, the town had been one of the region's principal slave markets. The district includes the lands of several plantations surrounding the town site. These were home to a number of families who also owned lots and businesses within the town. The district contains numerous archaeological sites representing a wide variety of time periods, functions, and social groups significant in the history of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and the nation. It also contains the archaeological remains and standing remnants of the town--now a small village--as well as certain landscape qualities suitable for memorializing and interpreting a rural, riverfront community with a very substantial history.

Prehistoric Resources

The presence of a Middle Woodland site [REDACTED] with exceptional subsurface integrity is a unique opportunity to address issues surrounding hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement strategies during this period. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition, a careful study of late prehistoric archaeological remains at [REDACTED] and Bermuda Hundred is likely to provide insights into the effects of contact on indigenous populations and social systems. While it cannot

Section 8 Page 6

be stipulated precisely the date at which the development of the nascent Powhatan Chiefdom occurred, or that the first effects of contact were felt along the James River, the numerous well-preserved sites of Bermuda Hundred should offer opportunities to reconstruct these landmark historic events, and to gauge their effects, more accurately. The known date (1611) of the "removal" of the Appomattox from this site should permit archaeologists to determine with considerable accuracy the material conditions of life for these native Americans at that time, and to chart with some accuracy further developments through the 17th century by comparing these conditions with those from later sites.

Colonial Resources

The Virginia Company Period represents the period of initial exploration and settlement of the first permanent English settlement in continental North America. This period is one which is unique to Virginia and of significance to the founding and development of the nation as a whole. According to Ralph Hamor's account, Dale set to work constructing a settlement at Bermuda Hundred almost immediately after removing the Appomattox in December of 1611. However, serious attention was turned to the building of the five hundreds which comprised the Bermuda City Corporation only early in 1613, after completion of the major construction at the sister settlement known as Henrico.

The history and archaeology of the Virginia Company Period are clearly significant to furthering our understanding of the foundations of the American nation. There has been substantial archaeological study of Company period settlements in the past two decades; namely at The Maine (Outlaw 1990), Martin's Hundred (Noël Hume 1991), Flowerdew Hundred (Deetz 1993), and Jordan's Journey (Mouer, McLearn et al. 1992; McLearn and Mouer 1993; McLearn, Mouer et al. 1994). All of these excavations are of settlements founded as "particular plantations" near the end of the Company Period, and do not represent the initial Virginia Company settlements. Clearly, a site such as Dale's Pale represents one of only several settlement types dating to the earliest European presence. These unique sites reflect strategies of defense, community organization, and subsistence modes which may have rapidly changed within the first decade of settlement.

The organization of the original company settlements, particularly outside of Jamestown, remains poorly known. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The martial nature of the early settlement was, according to historical sources, more extensive and severe than that of the later palisaded or fortified compounds, such as Martin's Hundred or Jordan's Journey. Further study will undoubtedly reveal traces of Dale's formal military training and experience. History often credits Dale with saving the Virginia Colony from utter failure. If there is anywhere that can mark the history of Dale's success, and study archaeological remains of his methods, it is at

Bermuda

Section 8, 9 Page 7

Hundred. Later Colonial period sites such as that represented by the mid to late 18th century house and refuse dump [REDACTED] within the district offer materials for comparative studies that can track changes in European commodity usage, the development of American agronomy and industry, and the organization of early plantations in this region.

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Section 9 Page 12

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Section 10 Page 13

10. Geographical Data

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]