

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Chesterville Site

Other names/site number: 44HT0001, 114-0098, Chesterville Plantation

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: [REDACTED], NASA Langley Research Center

City or town: Hampton State: Virginia County: (in city)

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this _____ 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 _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B C X D

	28 March 2022
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Federal Preservation Officer, NASA</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<u>Julie D. Hangan</u>	<u>3-11-2022</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>DIRECTOR / SHPD</u>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located [REDACTED] NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC) in Hampton, Virginia, the Chesterville archaeological site consists of two primary loci, a ca. 1680 house and a later ca. 1771 house which replaced it. The earlier house associated with "Oares Plantation" consisted of a 1.5-story, single-room building with a later addition. The addition and the original building's cellar were investigated in the 1970s by avocational archaeologist Dr. Frank Farmer. The later house, constructed ca. 1771 as George Wythe's country home, was a more substantial two-story brick dwelling called Chesterville. The house incorporated elements of early Federal architecture before the style was largely popularized. Archaeological testing in the vicinity has identified a possible kitchen and slave quarter, and there were likely other outbuildings in the vicinity. Also associated with the house is the 19th-century Winder-Garrett cemetery, approximately 1000 feet west. Chesterville burned in 1911 after a kerosene stove fire and exists today as chest-high brick ruins and subsurface deposits. The site's setting today is a [REDACTED], a storage facility/garage, a less substantial shed, and two small research buildings; these are non-contributing elements of the landscape.

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The site was first nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission staff in 1973, around the time when archaeological investigation of the site formally began. The bounds for the site were drawn in a rough square to include both the brick Chesterville ruins and the stone foundation of the earlier ca. 1680 house, extending north to include a relatively large portion [REDACTED]. This area totaled approximately 30 acres. Further archaeological testing in 2010-11 refined these boundaries and identified new elements within, while historic research and land reconstructions have broadened our understanding of the landscape around the houses. In light of this new information, this nomination reduces the bounds to 19.2 acres, informed by confirmed archaeological deposits with good integrity (Figure 6 of 6).

Narrative Description

The Chesterville Site is in the City of Hampton, formerly Elizabeth City County, Virginia. The 19.2 acres which encompass the current site bounds are located [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The historic port town of Hampton, established in 1680, is located six miles to the south-southeast and represents Elizabeth City County's highest population and trade center until the mid-20th century. As Langley Air Force Base, NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC), and Hampton grew in the years following World War II, the areas around Chesterville became increasingly developed. The Chesterville archaeological site is [REDACTED] of the NASA LaRC, consisting of primarily field with a few NASA roads and buildings constructed post-1950. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] – ensuring relatively good integrity for the archaeological resources. The only historic aspects of the site visible above ground surface are the chest-high ruins of the Chesterville house and [REDACTED] (though a recent GPR survey indicates that unmarked graves likely exist outside of the fenced cemetery area).

Description of ca. 1680 House

The earlier of the two known houses on the property is the ca. 1680 house, referenced by the 1690s as "Oares Plantation." The original section of the house was a single room, 1.5-story frame building on a stone foundation, measuring 28 feet by 21 feet. The entrance was likely on the south elevation, which would have been facing away from [REDACTED]. In the second quarter of the 18th century an addition was added on the west elevation, giving the home a hall-and-parlor layout¹ (Figure 1 of 6). This house was demolished, possibly burned, in the 1770s, possibly after having been used briefly as a storage area after the construction of the ca. 1771 manor house. This addition was the subject of archaeological testing in the 1970s, which

¹ Brown, David A. 1998. Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 27:85-120.

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identified a burn layer from the destruction of the house which seals the occupation layers below. There are no extant above-ground elements of this house today, making further archaeological testing or historical research the only means for continued investigation of this structure.²

Description of the ca. 1771 Chesterville House

Construction for the Chesterville house began ca. 1771, when George Wythe bought materials such as window glass, nails, and hardware from London. This manor house was more substantial than its predecessor, consisting of a two-story, side-passage building with a front-gable roof. The house was of brick construction laid in Flemish bond, as evidenced by the standing ruins. However, aside from the chest-high ruins, the only known documentation is of the façade and the floorplan. The following description is derived from those sources.

Knowledge of the south façade comes from a ca. 1905 photograph of the house (Figure 2 of 6) before it burned in 1911 (Figure 3 of 6). This elevation consisted of three bays on a raised basement with an arcaded portico on the lower story and an enclosed room above the portico. A central staircase, apparently of wood construction, leads to the portico. The three rounded archways are unadorned in the photograph, though the house is clad in a stucco not original to the house's construction which may obscure any decorative elements. These arches offer only limited views of the house through their openings, but two windows – apparently sash windows with nine-over-nine panes – are visible on the west side, with a doorway on the easternmost bay. On the second story, there are three windows placed in line with the arches on the story below. These are also nine-over-nine windows, possibly not original to the 1771 construction.³ In the 1905 photo the gable is clad in wood siding (in contrast to the stucco cladding below) and incorporates a small vent or window in the center.

The floorplan of Chesterville was reconstructed in the 1970s by Mr. Fay Collier, who had visited the building several times prior to its burning. This account was supplemented with photographic evidence and comparison to stylistically similar buildings to create a digitized floorplan in 2010 (Figure 4 of 6).⁴ The first story consisted of a side passage on the east side, as seen in the 1905 photo, with three rooms accessed from this side passage. These would have likely been used as entertaining spaces. A small, attached kitchen, likely a later addition, was located on the north elevation of the first floor and could be accessed from a second porch at the back. The kitchen is listed as being of wooden construction, but any details beyond that are unknown.

A stairway in the hall lead to the second story, which follows the same floorplan, except that two of the rooms at the back were combined into one larger room (at least by the turn of the 20th century) and the portico is replaced by an enclosed room. This southernmost room could have once been a second-story arcaded or columned portico, which was later bricked up to make

² Dr. Frank Farmer excavation notes, transcription on file at NASA LaRC.

³ Callaway, Graham. 2010b. Untitled document [A Discussion of the 18th-Century Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)]. Manuscript, on file at NASA LaRC, Hampton, Virginia.

⁴ Digitized plan, on file, NASA LaRC.

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another interior room. This is supported through comparison to similar structures such as Pavilion IV at the University of Virginia (1817) and Berry Hill in Orange County, Virginia (1827). Berry Hill specifically also once had columned portico which was later bricked up.⁵ However, if this room was originally a portico, it was likely converted into a room relatively soon after construction. A 1795 ad for the sale of Chesterville describes the house as having “four large rooms in it, and offices below.”⁶ If “four large rooms” refers to the upper story, then this would suggest that the enclosed room above the portico is either original or that its conversion predates 1795. It would also mean that the larger room in the back was once divided into two rooms, analogous to the first-story plan.⁷

Even with these limited records, there are still meaningful comparisons and features to note. Perhaps most significant are the elements of early Federal style architecture (popular from 1780-1825), with the Chesterville house on the vanguard of this style as it developed from the earlier Georgian style. Georgian buildings emphasized symmetry, balance, and a centralization of mass which can create a somewhat “boxy” appearance; they also introduced a central- or side-passage interior layout that visitors would enter before continuing into one of the entertaining rooms (as opposed to the previous hall-and-parlor layout wherein guests would enter directly into the room).⁸ The Chesterville house certainly sports many of these elements, though there are a few key elements which set the house apart from other Georgian houses. The first is the arcaded portico on the first story, which may have originally had a matching arcaded or columned portico on the second story. These arcaded porticos are particularly common in conjunction with raised basements, which Chesterville also has. The elongated appearance of the façade, taller than it is long with its height accentuated by the arches, is also more closely associated with Federal style architecture.

The architectural style at Chesterville could be attributed to several different sources. A popular notion is that Thomas Jefferson was an influence in its design, as the Federal style was largely popularized by Jefferson in the early 1800s. Jefferson was a student of Wythe and they remained friends throughout Wythe’s life, though there is no documentation to directly tie Jefferson to Chesterville. Another possibility is that the design was influenced by Wythe’s father-in-law, Richard Taliaferro, who is sometimes credited with introducing Jefferson to the Federal style. However, Taliaferro has few buildings directly attributed to him which would make comparison useful. Concrete evidence for either Jefferson or Taliaferro, or any other option, is unfortunately lacking at the time, and therefore any speculation into the architectural inspiration for Chesterville will remain just that.⁹

⁵ Callaway 2010b [Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)].

⁶ Advertisement for the sale of Chesterville. *Philadelphia Gazette*, February 5, 1795, Volume XII, No. 1962

⁷ The other possibility to consider is that the “four large rooms” refers to the three rooms plus the large hallway (or the kitchen room, if it was original) on the lower story, and the “offices below” refers to rooms in the basement – though this seems the less likely of the two options.

⁸ Chris Novelli, Melina Bezirdjian, Calder Loth, and Lena Sweeten McDonald. 2015. “Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940.” Published by VDHR, Richmond.

⁹ Callaway 2010b [Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)].

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Today, the Chesterville house exists only as a chest-high ruin with some brush and trees growing on/in the structure, surrounded by [REDACTED]. The visible ruins show Flemish bond brickwork, some with glazed exterior surfaces (random in placement). Significant depressions within the building's walls represent the raised basement/cellar, with wall fall and other debris partially filling the basement. Besides some natural disturbances, namely from a small grouping of oak in the northeast portion of the structure, the ruins appear to have remained largely intact from where they fell after the 1911 kerosene fire.

Archaeological Site 44HT0001 (Site - Contributing)

As mentioned, the site 44HT0001 was archaeologically tested first in the 1970s with a small shovel test survey and fourteen ten-foot squares; thirteen of these squares were located around the ca. 1680 house, with one more placed near the ca. 1771 house prior to the installation of a historical marker. The site was tested once again with a shovel test survey in 2011 over a wider area, covering the approximately 19 acres which form the current site boundaries (Figure 5 of 6).

The earliest occupations, while outside the current period of significance, are a Woodland-period Indigenous occupation and an early 17th-century Euro-American occupation. Artifacts from the former include shell-tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds, fire-cracked rock, and lithic debitage, most intense just north of the Chesterville house. These likely represent a camp or small village site. The survey also identified an early 17th-century occupation to the far west of the survey area, evidenced by the presence of red-clay, domestic tobacco pipes as well as white clay, imported pipes with a large bore diameter (7/64- and 8/64-inch). Some architectural material, including handmade brick and wrought iron nails, were also recovered. The relative lack of artifacts suggests either a short-term occupation or inhabitants which were less affluent than the area's later occupants. This early colonial occupation is much less understood than the later Oares and Chesterville buildings, and it would be an intriguing possibility for future archaeological or remote sensing investigation to complement the completed shovel test excavation.

The next domestic occupation relates to the ca. 1680 fieldstone house. The open-area excavations in/around this house identified an ashy burn layer relating to the destruction of the house, with evidence that the house was used for storage at the end of its existence. This was based on the utilitarian storage jars in this layer and the presence of mud dauber nests (made of dirt/clay which hardened into a kind of ceramic when the house burned), which indicate the building was likely not a living space at the time. The layers below the burn layer are related to the occupation of the house itself, producing mostly early-to-mid-18th-century artifacts such as delftware, North Midlands slipware, purple- and blue-painted Westerwald stoneware, and Nottingham-type stoneware.

Artifacts relating to the ca. 1771 Wythe house – including oyster shell, animal bone, tobacco pipes, utilitarian and serving dishes, and container glass – mostly follow the same general pattern, concentrated to the north and west of the Chesterville house. This left the area in front of

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the house's south façade as a formal yard, seemingly kept clean and largely absent of any work activities. The high quantities of ceramics, including expensive wares such as Chinese porcelain, reflect the Wythes' high status among colonial Virginians. Other materials such as handmade brick and 18th-century handwrought nails, combined with these refuse patterns, are suggestive of outbuildings such as a detached kitchen. Further afield from the house, sherds of Buckley-type coarse earthenware and pearlware in the northeast corner of the survey area could be indicative of the granary and wharf referenced by Wythe's deeds and later identified by Dr. Farmer. A concentration of brick to the far east of the survey area, identified by Dr. Farmer as a brick kiln, could also be attributed to a brick outbuilding in the area, based on the presence of mortar that would indicate the bricks had been used in a building/structure of some kind.

Other artifacts could be evidence of the enslaved peoples at Chesterville and the areas in which they lived or worked. One sherd of colonoware, a low-fired earthenware associated with enslaved African and African American individuals on 18th- and 19th-century sites, was recovered from near the center of the survey area. Combined with other artifacts of a similar period, including creamware, this could indicate an 18th-century slave quarter in the area (possibly even the one mentioned in a ca. 1795 Chesterville ad for sale). Positively identifying the areas in which the enslaved peoples lived and worked should be a focus of any archaeological investigation going forward, allowing for a more in-depth discussion of the mostly unnamed individuals on which the prosperity of Chesterville depended.

Later 19th-century artifacts are also found immediately around the Chesterville house, in roughly the same patterns as earlier refuse disposal areas. Like those associated with the Wythe occupation, these kinds of artifacts emphasize the continued prominence of the Chesterville house throughout the 19th century. Cut nails and 20th-century wire nails indicate improvements to the house or the construction of outbuildings up until Chesterville's burning in 1911. [REDACTED]

In addition to the testing mentioned above, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted in two areas as well as a magnetometer survey west of the Chesterville house. The magnetometry survey identified seven anomalies with high research potential with 600 feet of the house, along with several modern intrusions that likely represent utilities. The first GPR survey area, extending only 150 feet west of the house ruins, identified six anomalies, some of which are likely postholes. Two anomalies, however, appear to be "more complex" in nature. These surveys suggest there is significant activity in the area west of the Chesterville house, leaving intriguing possibilities for archaeology to explore. These include but are not limited to questions of date, function, and ethnic association. The second GPR survey area around the 19th-century cemetery identified several dozen likely grave shafts, the majority of which were located beyond the cemetery bounds demarcated by a chain link fence. All those outside of the fence were unmarked, though they roughly adhered to the bounds of the forested area (at least as it existed when the survey was conducted in 2011).

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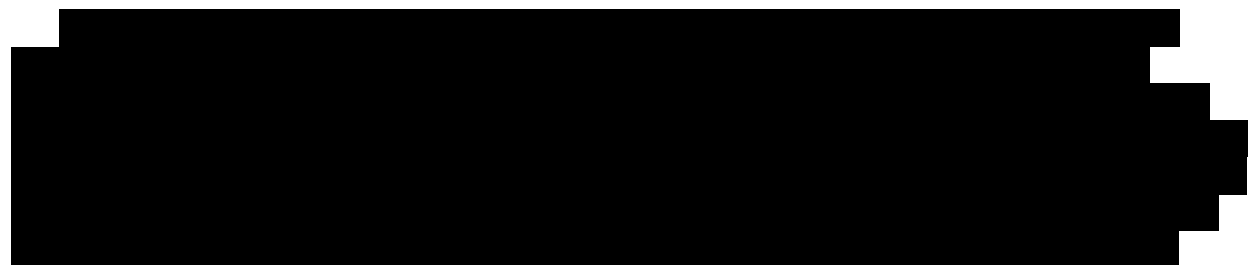
Winder-Garrett Cemetery (Site - Contributing)



Three grave markers are visible above the ground surface. These include two table tombs on brick crypts – one for Louisa E. Haller (d. 1849, aged 11 years) and one for Mary H. Winder (d. 1845, aged 55 years) – as well as an obelisk marker. One side of this obelisk is inscribed for R. R. Garrett (1810-1855) and another side is inscribed for Laura Garrett (1842-1846) and Susan A. Garrett (1845-1846). As mentioned, there are also many unmarked graves both within and outside of the fenced-off area.

Marker	Name	Birth Date	Death Date	Inscription
Table Tomb 1	Louisa E Haller	1838*	1849	IN MEMORY OF / M ^{ISS} LOUISA E. HALLER / daughter of Mary H. Winder / Departed this life / Feb. 19 1849 / Aged 11 years / Her spirit is at rest.
Table Tomb 2	Mary H Winder	1790	1845	IN MEMORY OF / M ^{ISS} MARY II WINDER / Wife of Dr. Geo II Winder / Departed this life / March 3 rd 1845 / Aged 55 years / To know her [ineligible]
Obelisk, west elevation	R. R. Garrett	1810	1855	In memory of / R. R. GARRETT / born Jan. 1 1810 / dec'd Jan. 13 1855 / aged 45 years / [ineligible]
Obelisk, south elevation	Laura Garrett	1842	1846	LAURA GARRETT / born Sept. 15 1842 / dec'd Oct. 2 1846
	Susan A. Garrett	1845	1846	SUSAN A. GARRETT / born May 29 1845 / dec'd Aug. 15 1846

Other Non-Contributing Buildings/Structures/Objects



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Integrity Analysis

The various surveys described above indicate the Chesterville Site has good integrity across the site. The 1970s excavations within the earlier Oares Plantation house confirmed the presence of undisturbed layers and features, and field notes expressly state that the entirety of the deposits were not excavated so that some material would be available for future research. No excavations have been conducted within the ruins of the later Chesterville house, and this portion of the site has not been otherwise disturbed. The magnetometry and GPR surveys also confirmed the presence of many historic features in the few hundred feet west of the house, which have a different and subtler signature than modern disturbances such as utilities. Even the areas “disturbed” by historic plowing have already proven valuable despite the plowing, which can destroy vertical provenience but has less impact on horizontal location. Therefore, excavations in plowzone can still provide valuable information about spatial distribution while also increasing sample size of artifacts for analysis.

Furthermore, the rapid expansion of the City of Hampton and surrounding counties in the 20th-century has almost certainly impacted many of the 17th- or 18th-century sites on the Lower Peninsula. However, the establishment of the NASA LaRC campus in the 1950s has somewhat sheltered the Chesterville site from development, despite a few NASA roads and structures in the vicinity (this part of LaRC is relatively undeveloped). This makes the Chesterville Site and its associated occupations, from the Woodland period through the house’s burning in 1911, perhaps even more significant for their thus-far sheltered status within the NASA LaRC.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Archaeology/Historic - Nonaboriginal

Period of Significance

1680 - 1911

Significant Dates

1771

1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

African American

Architect/Builder

George Wythe

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Chesterville Site is significant under two criteria, *Criterion A* and *Criterion D* at a local significance level. Under *Criterion A*, the site is significant for its association with the broad historic trends under *Ethnic Heritage – African American*. The Chesterville Site was home to many enslaved individuals from the mid-18th century (and likely before) through the Civil War. They worked on construction of the manor house, living and working on the plantation as it developed from a small farm on an original patent to a large working plantation. While a building footprint has yet to be identified, historical documentation combined with the presence of colonoware is strong evidence to conclude the existence of at least one slave quarter within the site’s bounds in addition to likely housing above the kitchen and within the manor house. Enslaved individuals are sometimes overshadowed when discussing plantation manor houses such as Chesterville, other than as servants within the house – particularly houses owned by famous individuals such as George Wythe – making this site an opportunity to shift the narrative to those unnamed people and their life on the plantation. Given the documented presence of quarters associated within the property bounds, along with historical documentation of those living on the property, the Chesterville archaeological site provides a good avenue for discussing the life and agency of enslaved individuals on/around the lower Peninsula. This makes the site significant under *Criterion D* at the local significance level.

The site is also significant under *Criterion D* for its demonstrated potential to yield significant archaeological information about 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century plantation life on the lower Peninsula in a broader sense. In particular, the confirmed presence of a late 17th-century fieldstone foundation, likely that of “Oares Plantation” and the birthplace of George Wythe, could yield invaluable information on the colonial development on the lower Peninsula. This house was demolished in the 1770s and replaced with the ca. 1771 house built by Wythe as a country home. This house was once a grand manor on the vanguard of the Early Federal-style elements. Archaeological survey around both houses confirmed the presence of intact cultural deposits beneath a layer of historic plowzone, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Therefore, the Chesterville Site is eligible on a local level under *Criterion D*, with a period of significance extending from the approximate construction of the earlier plantation house ca. 1680 up through the burning of the later Chesterville Plantation house in 1911.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

A Brief History of the Property During the Period of Significance

The history of the Chesterville Plantation site, as well as the surrounding areas encompassed by the NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC), have been well described in several documents. In particular, the 2010 work by Graham Callaway, the 2011 archaeological report by Thane Harpole et al., and the 2020 NASA LaRC Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) were invaluable for the writing of this form. While the following narrative focuses on the Oares/Chesterville tracts, more expansive historical narratives can also be found in the above documents.

The tracts on which the Chesterville plantation would one day be located were first patented in the 17th century by English colonists including Thomas Garnett (200 acres), Elizabeth Thompson (200 acres), and Thomas Leyden (500 acres), who was one of the original Jamestown settlers.¹⁰ Two hundred and four acres of Leyden's tract were sold to John Howitt in 1648, which was in turn sold to Humphrey Lee. Lee's heirs then sold the tract to Edmund Swaney, and this land became known as "Oares Plantation."^{11,12} The house, a 1.5-story, single-room home, was built ca. 1680. The fieldstone foundation identified by avocational archaeologists in the 1970s is likely the Oares Plantation house, which was expanded in the 1720s and was destroyed in the 1770s.¹³

It was in the 1670s that the Wythe family began buying up land in the area which would become Chesterville. In 1676, Thomas Wythe, Sr. purchased the lands known as Cloverdale Plantation (east of Chesterville), followed by another 200 acres in 1686. He then further added to his acreage in 1691 with another 291-acre purchase, which included Swaney's Oares Plantation with the ca. 1680 dwelling house and other structures. This is likely the house that George Wythe was born in in 1726. During this early period, the Wythe land holdings had increased to 750 acres. The plantation passed to Thomas Wythe Jr. in 1729 upon the death of his father, who in turn passed it to Thomas Wythe III. The land then passed to Thomas Wythe IV, who lived at the property with his brother George. In 1775, Thomas IV died, leaving Chesterville to George.¹⁴

George Wythe had a long and successful career in politics and law, owning property that included both Chesterville Plantation and a house in Williamsburg now referred to as the George

¹⁰ NASA LaRC Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP), 2020, Appendix B (Prehistoric and Historic Background of NASA LaRC)

¹¹ Thane Harpole, David A. Brown, and Jennifer Osborne. "An Archaeological Survey of Chesterville Plantation (Site 44HT0001), NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia." DATA Investigations, Gloucester, Virginia.

¹² Referred to as "Oares Plantation" in a 1697 court order.

¹³ Brown 1998.

¹⁴ Harpole et al. 2011, NASA LaRC CRMP 2020.

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Wythe house (DHR ID 137-0058).¹⁵ He served in the House of Burgesses until 1775, first as a delegate and then as a clerk. He also served as mayor of Williamsburg from 1768 to 1769 and was appointed the Chair of Law at the College of William and Mary in 1779. He was also heavily involved with the Revolutionary War, being a signer of the Declaration of Independence and serving in the early Virginia government – even as his overseer Hamilton St. George acted as an agent for the British, providing information and supplies from Chesterville.¹⁶ Throughout this time, he also mentored many young people who would become highly influential in the world of early American politics, including Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Monroe, Edmund Randolph, and Henry Clay.¹⁷

Despite his employment in Williamsburg and the brewing Revolutionary War, Wythe purchased building materials from London in 1771, including windows, nails, and other hardware.¹⁸ This new house, the Chesterville manor house, was constructed only 100 feet south of the 17th-century fieldstone house in which George was likely born. The design of the house is often attributed to a young Thomas Jefferson, who was mentored by Wythe, or possibly Wythe's father-in-law Richard Taliaferro, who was also acknowledged as an early “architect” in colonial Virginia. However, there is little concrete evidence to support either hypothesis. The house does adhere to Palladian principles that were espoused by Jefferson and Taliaferro and appears to be one of the earlier houses to display Federal-style architecture.¹⁹

During Wythe's occupation of Chesterville, he expanded his holdings to 1050 acres. In addition to tobacco and grain crops such as corn, wheat, and barley, Wythe had sizable apple and pear orchards, and raised livestock such as cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. A 1795 ad for Chesterville describes the property in high detail, consisting of “a large new convenient brick house, neatly finished, with four large rooms in it, and offices below; a large negro quarter, a kitchen, stable, a storehouse in good repair, and a granary 60 by 28 feet [...] Also, about 80 head of cattle and horses, 150 sheep and hogs, and some negroes.”²⁰

Reconstructions of Chesterville's agricultural fields using data derived from LIDAR, aerial photographs, and historical records offer a rare glimpse into the construction and usage of land during the 18th century. These reconstructions determined the likely bounds of the Chesterville Plantation ca. 1800, as well as several historic ditches which indicate divisions in crop fields advertised during the sale. The total acreage of these crop fields (approximately 50 acres each totaling 448 acres), along with the 222 acres of identified woodland and 210 acres of marshland, match up well with the 477 acres of agricultural land, 210 acres of marsh (the discrepancies in marsh acreage is easily attributable to changing environmental conditions), and 233 acres of

¹⁵ George Wythe House/Wythe House (137-0058) NRHP Nomination Form. Prepared by Charles W. Snell, 1971.

¹⁶ Harpole et al. 2011

¹⁷ College of William and Mary. 1954. *Marshall, Wythe, Blackstone commemoration ceremonies*. College of William and Mary (publisher), Williamsburg.

¹⁸ Wythe, George. Letter to J.H. Norton, merchant, July 18, 1771.

¹⁹ Callaway 2010b. [Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)].

²⁰ Advertisement for the sale of Chesterville. *Philadelphia Gazette*, February 5, 1795, Volume XII, No. 1962.

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woodland described by Wythe in his 1795 ad.²¹ These reconstructions can also help inform discussions about the enslaved population who worked these fields, perhaps helping to identify otherwise unmarked slave quarters and other outbuildings.

Wythe sold Chesterville in 1795 to Daniel Hylton. At the time of the sale, the property included the house, slave's quarters, kitchen, stable, store house, and a dock. When Hylton defaulted on the payment, Wythe reacquired the property. He resold the plantation to Colonel Houlter Hudgins in 1802. The deed describes the property as being 920 acres in size, which included 477 cleared acres and a 6-acre orchard. Hudgins bequeathed the Chesterville portion of his property to his daughter Mary Hudgins upon her marriage to Gabriel Haller in 1808. Mary Haller was widowed not long after, but remarried Dr. George Harmanson Winder about 1812. Mary was widowed a second time prior to 1830 and acted as head of household until her death in 1845. She left the plantation to her eldest daughter, Louisa Haller, who deeded the lands to her half-brother, Levin Yeardeley Winder in 1847, two years before her death. Winder served in the Confederate army as a private in the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of Virginia. Levin's family initially stayed at Chesterville but moved to their uncle's nearby home at the onset of the Battle of Big Bethel in June of 1861. After the battle, the women and children fled the area, taking refuge in Williamsburg, and did not return until after the war ended. There is a small family cemetery for the Winder and Garrett families in the western portion of the area included in this nomination. The marked graves are currently surrounded by a chainlink fence, but a GPR survey as a part of the 2011 excavations identified several dozen likely grave shafts both within and outside of (mostly outside of) the fenced area, indicating that the cemetery is much larger than is currently demarcated by the fence.²²

When Francis A. Schmelz purchased Chesterville in 1875, the plantation had been downsized to approximately 400 acres around the manor house.²³ Schmelz was also in possession of Cloverdale plantation, which he acquired at auction between 1874 and 1876 when the last of the Vaughn family died without heir. Schmelz divided these properties between his two daughters: Cloverdale to Nannie Collier in 1878, and Chesterville to Frances Hudgins. Frances' son then inherited the property. It was during this last period of ownership under Robert S. Hudgins that a kerosene stove exploded in the kitchen, creating a blaze that consumed most of the house. There is one photograph of the house, taken before it burned, around 1905. Visible in this photograph are the arcaded portico and evidence of the side passage layout. A second photograph shows the ruins of the house after the fire, ca. 1915. After the fire, Hudgins rented the property as farmland until the 1930s, selling the land to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) (the predecessor to NASA) in the 1950s.²⁴

²¹ Callaway, Graham. 2010c. Reconstructing the Landscape of the Chesterville Plantation. Manuscript, on file at NASA LaRC, Hampton, Virginia.

²² Harpole et al. 2011

²³ Elizabeth City County Deedbook 4/309, deed of sale ratified 26th day of July, 1875. Transcript courtesy of NASA LaRC.

²⁴ Harpole et al. 2011, Callaway 2010b [Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)].

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Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage – African American

The first Africans were brought to Virginia in 1619 aboard the ships *White Lion* and *Treasurer*, which landed in Point Comfort – just eight or so miles southeast of where Chesterville would be established – and numbered “twenty and odd” individuals.²⁵ From there, the institution of slavery grew in the colonies until the economy of Virginia was entirely dependent on enslaved laborers. Those living and working at the Oares Plantation house (or on the earlier 17th-century site to the west) would have witnessed the initial entrenchment of slavery in the Virginia economy, especially as early plantation owners quickly switched from dependence on indentured servants to purchased slaves. Throughout the 17th and early 18th centuries, this shift became increasingly reflected in racialized laws and practices, which both represented and amplified existing attitudes in the colonies.²⁶ Chesterville Plantation would have been just as, if not more dependent on slave labor as the farm’s acreage grew, making these individuals crucial to the Wythe and later families’ wealth – even if they saw none of that wealth themselves. However, even as they worked the plantation landscape for Wythe and others, they lived their own rich personal lives and participated in the wider social/political events happening in the colonies. Historical and archaeological research provides a glimpse into the lives and agency of these individuals, and the Chesterville site provides a rich avenue for continued investigation into the lives of enslaved African Americans in the Chesapeake.

The earliest historical accounts on this subject show there were at least 24 enslaved individuals at the Oares Plantation by the mid-18th century, and there was likely a comparable number before that time. When Thomas Wythe IV, George’s brother, died in 1755, he claimed ownership of approximately 24 enslaved people. Thomas left half of his slaves to his daughter Uphan [also spelled Euphan] and the other half to his wife Frances. George bought the rights to Frances’ slaves, likely to go along with the Oares Plantation house which he also inherited from Thomas; the other twelve he saw delivered to Uphan (though a complaint was lodged three decades later in 1793 because Wythe either failed to get a receipt for the transaction, or later lost it).²⁷

We know the name of at least one of the enslaved individuals at Chesterville from this period. “Neptune” is listed as a runaway on 1776 journal of proceedings discussing the capture and fate of runaway slaves who had aided Lord Dunmore during the American Revolution. Neptune’s role in those events is unknown, as is his fate after his capture.²⁸ It is possible that

²⁵ Beth Austin. 2019. “1619: Virginia’s First Africans.” A publication of the Hampton History Museum, prepared for the 400th anniversary of the first arrival of Africans in mainland English America.

²⁶ Austin 2019.

²⁷ “Complaint regarding the estate of Frances Wythe, 1793.” Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Complaint_regarding_the_estate_of_Frances_Wythe, October 11, 2021.

²⁸ “The Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates for the Counties and Corporations in the Colony of Virginia, Held at Richmond Town, in the County of Henrico, on the 20th of March 1775.” Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Proceedings_of_the_Convention_of_Delegates,_17_January_1776, accessed October 11, 2021.

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Neptune was not the only enslaved individual to leave Chesterville during the American Revolution. The overseer/tenant that Wythe hired to run Chesterville, Hamilton St. George, was a British loyalist who provided information and supplies from Chesterville. It is possible that any number of the slaves at Chesterville could have escaped as Neptune did, or that they left to fight for the British with their promises of freedom, especially given the connection through St. George. In fact, when the overseer fled Chesterville in 1781, the plantation was in a state of disarray such that Wythe noted his presence at the plantation was necessary – he wrote to Thomas Jefferson that he would have liked to join Jefferson at Monticello if it weren't for the "affairs left [at Chesterville] in some confusion by the manager who hath lately eloped."²⁹

By 1784, Wythe had 26 enslaved people listed in his personal property taxes in Elizabeth City County.³⁰ He also had at least eleven slaves at his house in Williamsburg, whom he deeded to his brother-in-law Richard Taliaferro and his niece Elizabeth Call following the death of George's wife in 1787. There are five White individuals and nine Black individuals (either enslaved or free) in Wythe's Williamsburg household in the 1790, but the number of enslaved individuals at Chesterville at this time are unknown. The aforementioned 1795 ad for Chesterville mentions "some" enslaved people living on the property in a large quarter, but does not say how many; additionally, some individuals could have lived in the workspaces (such as above the kitchen or in storage spaces) or in the manor house itself. Large, barracks-style quarters were not uncommon housing in the 18th-century, wherein many individuals and families lived in relatively tight quarters. This kind of living space can stem from the farming practices/needs of the time, but perhaps more importantly, it has practical effects on the lives of the enslaved individuals living there – including issues of trust (or lack thereof) of one's housemates, implications for white plantation owners' oversight, and so forth. It is also possible that there were other slave quarters across the landscape which were not included in the 1795 ad, especially if they were located further from the manor house itself.

This was a somewhat contradictory period in regard to George Wythe's politics. Wythe is known today as an early abolitionist who put action to his beliefs in his role as a judge, making multiple rulings which either sided with the enslaved or threatened the constitutionality of slavery altogether – though these were overruled by the Court of Appeals (e.g., *Pleasants v. Pleasants* in 1799 and *Hudgins v. Wright* in 1806). This is in contrast, however, with the fact Wythe did actually purchase and own slaves until the late 18th century. This suggests that his anti-slavery sentiments developed later in his life, as other scholars have noted³¹. In 1782, Virginia law changed to allow the emancipation of slaves, and in the following decades, Wythe began to either free or otherwise absolve himself of enslaved people, beginning with the eleven slaves in Williamsburg to Richard Taliaferro. There are no manumission records which shows

²⁹ "Letter from George Wythe to Thomas Jefferson, December 31, 1781." Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Wythe_to_Thomas_Jefferson,_31_December_1781, accessed October 11, 2021.

³⁰ Sarah Shaver Hughes, 1975. "Elizabeth City County, Virginia, 1782-1810: the economic and social structure of a Tidewater county in the early national years." Dissertation to the College of William and Mary Department of History, page 202.

³¹ Wythe Holt, 2007. George Wythe: Early Modern Judge. *Alabama Law Review* 58(5):1009-1039.

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Wythe freeing any of the enslaved workers at Chesterville, however, at least in Elizabeth City records.³² In some ways, this speaks to the entrenchment of slavery in the Virginia economy. Large plantations such as Chesterville were entirely dependent on enslaved laborers to function (perhaps in contrast to a city home), making wealthy white slaveowners reluctant to challenge that system – even in spite of their own personal beliefs. The Chesterville site provides a unique avenue for discussing this dichotomy.

In 1802, Wythe (re)sold Chesterville to Colonel Houlder Hudgins. Hudgins noted in an 1808 indenture that “twenty Negro laborers” were living at Chesterville, consistent with numbers noted in previous years.³³ In the following decades, it would seem the enslaved population at Chesterville decreased, possibly in response to the downsizing of the plantation acreage. In 1850, the census for the Back River district of Elizabeth City County listed eleven enslaved individuals under the ownership of Levin Y. Winder (who had purchased Chesterville in 1847) including six male individuals aged 28, 18, 10, 7, and 5, and five female individuals aged 45, 24, 22, 12, and 1. Unfortunately, none are named as a part of the census. The 1860 census shows similar numbers, listing six male individuals aged 39, 23, 17, 15, 8, and 5 and four female individuals aged 54, 31, 10, and 6. The lack of consistency in ages suggests some of the enslaved individuals listed here were either bought, sold, or passed away between 1850 and 1860. The latter census also notes the presence of two “slave houses” on Winder’s property, in contrast to the singular 18th-century quarter noted in the 1795 sale of Chesterville. Either a second quarter was built in the 19th century, or more likely, the earlier quarter fell into disrepair and was replaced with the two houses noted in the census.

The Civil War just one year later had a significant impact on those living at Chesterville. Winder’s family fled the property, not to return until after the war, and Union troops ransacked the house. What became of the enslaved individuals on the property during and after the war is unknown. The property continued to be used as farmland until the 1950s, and it is possible that at least some remained on the property as paid tenant farmers. This question could be a focus of both historical research and archaeological investigation in the future.

A Note on Criterion C: Architecture

When the Chesterville Site was nominated to the NRHP in 1973, the architecture of the ca. 1771 house was highlighted as a contributing factor to its nomination status. The house’s architectural elements, particularly those relating to the early iterations of the Federal style, are deserving of particular attention, predominantly for being on the transition between Georgian and Federal styles and the possible association with Thomas Jefferson or Richard Taliaferro (see Section 7 for a discussion on these elements). However, the lack of integrity for many of the building’s architectural features might today disqualify this criterion’s inclusion. This does not eliminate the house’s significance to the study of architectural history or exclude possible research questions which may be investigated via archaeology or the emergence of new

³² Sarah Shaver Hughes, 1975.

³³ Hudgins, Houlder. Indenture, December 22, 1808.; Callaway 2010c [Reconstructing the Landscape of Chesterville Plantation]

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historical data – but it does mean that this argument will not be further pursued on this particular form.

Criterion D: Known Archaeological Deposits and their Significance

Chesterville is significant under *Criterion D* for its demonstrated potential to yield important information about several occupations within the period of significance, as well as other important periods in pre-colonial history. Excavations already conducted on the property include a shovel test survey and a small sampling of the 17th-century cellar conducted by Dr. Frank Farmer. More recent excavations conducted by DATA Investigations, LLC include a shovel test and remote sensing survey which revealed several distinct concentrations of artifacts. The earliest identified occupations include a Woodland-period site and an early 17th century site, both of which are outside the period of significance but intriguing nonetheless. Artifacts from the later houses indicate workspaces and outbuildings such as slave quarters, with a GPR and magnetometer survey indicating many likely historic features.

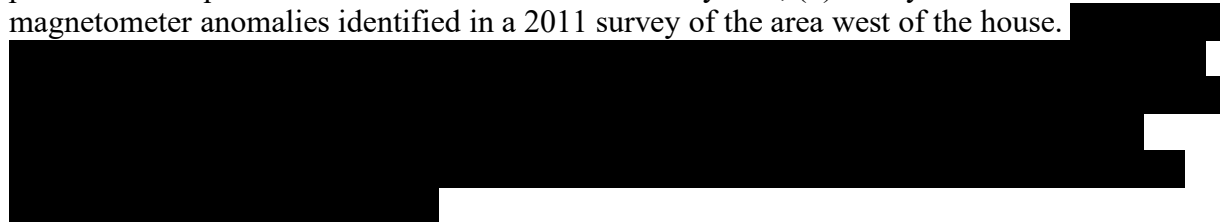
Further investigation of the possible early 17th-century site to the west, as well as the ca. 1680 Oaresville Plantation house, can also provide invaluable information into the early colonial years of Elizabeth City County. Inquiries could revolve around questions of function or status, given the relatively low quantities of artifacts from either early site thus far. Excavations could also help inform how enslaved African Americans were involved in this early landscape, as we know there were enslaved individuals on the property at the time but not where they lived or what material culture recovered thus far can be attributed to them. The later 1771 manor house also has potential for yielding significant archaeological information. While not the primary focus of this nomination, it is important to emphasize the property does have some significance for its association with George Wythe and its early Federal stylistic elements. As an example of just one possible line of investigation, archaeology in/around the house itself could provide more information about the house's ties with the early Classical Revival architecture movement – for example, whether the side-passage layout was original or whether there were any decorative elements to the first-story arcade. Excavations could also answer questions about other exterior aspects of the house such as windows (e.g. stonework) or interior design elements not documented by the few known photographs or drawings of the house.

Other excavations around the 1771 manor house could also provide detailed information about the lives of those who worked on the plantation, both enslaved and free. At its height under George Wythe's ownership, the plantation spanned over 1000 acres. In the vicinity of the house, there were likely to have been a kitchen, slave quarters, work areas, stables, or any number of other outbuildings related to the workings of a manor house and its environs, none of which have conclusively been identified thus far beyond artifact signatures identified in the STP artifact analysis. Larger area excavation can identify layers and features such as postholes with greater precision, allowing for a more detailed interpretation of a building or workspace. This would heighten our understanding of how the landscape evolved over time, specifically how the use of space immediately around the houses changed from the 1680s through the 18th and 19th centuries. Possible targets for excavation include (1) artifact-rich areas north and west of the

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house which may indicate kitchen or work areas required to keep a manor house functioning, (2) low-density artifact areas which may provide information about formal spaces such as gardens (or possibly the orchards located “near to the dwellings” mentioned in the 1795 ad), (3) the possible slave quarter area near the center of the survey area, (4) or any number of GPR and magnetometer anomalies identified in a 2011 survey of the area west of the house.



9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Austin, Beth

2019 “1619: Virginia’s First Africans.” Prepared for the Hampton History Museum 2018, edited 2019.

Brown, David A.

1998 Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 27:85-120.

Callaway, Graham

2010a Identifying Possible Outbuilding Locations at Chesterville Plantation. Manuscript, on file at NASA LaRC, Hampton, Virginia.

2010b Untitled [A Discussion of the 18th-Century Chesterville Manor House Architectural Style(s)]. Manuscript, on file at NASA LaRC, Hampton, Virginia.

2010c Reconstructing the Landscape of the Chesterville Plantation. Manuscript, on file at NASA LaRC, Hampton, Virginia.

College of William and Mary

1954 *Marshall, Wythe, Blackstone commemoration ceremonies*. College of William and Mary (publisher), Williamsburg.

Harpole, Thane, David A. Brown, and Jennifer Ogborne

2011 An Archaeological Survey of Chesterville Plantation (Site 44HT0001), NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia. Report to Caroline Diehl (SAIC-NASA LaRC) from DATA Investigations, Gloucester, Virginia.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

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2020 Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP), Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia. Manuscript, NASA LaRC Environmental Management Office, Hampton, Virginia.

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Snell, Charles W.

1971 George Wythe House/Wythe House (137-0058) NRHP Nomination Form. Prepared for the VDHR by Charles W. Snell.

William and Mary Law Library

n.d. "Complaint regarding the estate of Frances Wythe, 1793." Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Complaint_regarding_the_estate_of_Frances_Wythe, October 11, 2021.

n.d. "The Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates for the Counties and Corporations in the Colony of Virginia, Held at Richmond Town, in the County of Henrico, on the 20th of March 1775." Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Proceedings_of_the_Convention_of_Delegates_17_January_1776, accessed October 11, 2021.

n.d. "Letter from George Wythe to Thomas Jefferson, December 31, 1781." Transcription accessed at the William and Mary Law Library, lawlibrary.wm.edu/wythepedia/index.php/Wythe_to_Thomas_Jefferson_31_December_1781, accessed October 11, 2021.

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 # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: VDHR; NASA LaRC

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 114-0098, 44HT0001

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

[Redacted coordinate data]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

[REDACTED]

The revised acreage totals 19.2 acres more or less, which is reduced the 30 acres delineated the original 1973 nomination – mostly removing acreage to the north, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The revised bounds also slightly expand the site to the south and west ([REDACTED])

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The bounds delineated in the 1973 nomination were drawn with the knowledge available at the time, which was mostly limited to the Chesterville ruins and the “ballast stone” foundation of the Oares house. More recent archaeological testing has revealed more information about the site and its components, which was used to delineate the new property boundaries. These new boundaries reflect all confirmed archaeological resources with good

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integrity – verified through shovel testing and some test unit excavation – while removing areas that were not tested, hold a low probability of containing pertinent resources, or which were not a part of the Chesterville tract to begin with. These resources include the two house foundations and likely immediate outbuildings, the artifacts from which begin to taper off toward the south and east bounds of the site, as well as the possible 18th-century slave quarter and earlier 17th-century site to the west which were not considered in the original nomination boundary justification.

These bounds are not intended to encompass every possible outbuilding/structure associated with the manor house or plantation activities. Rather, the above boundaries reflect confirmed archaeological deposits, and the areas outside of the current bounds should not be interpreted as having no potential cultural resources or research value.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Katie Brauckmann and Dr. David A. Brown
organization: DATA Investigations, LLC
street & number: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane
city or town: Gloucester Point state: VA zip code: 23062
e-mail: fairfield@fairfiendfoundation.org
telephone: 804-815-4467
date: November 15, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Chesterville Site

City or Vicinity: City of Hampton

County: (in city)

State: Virginia

Photographer: Katie Brauckmann and Dr. David A. Brown

Date Photographed: November 2, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 10. Chesterville house (114-0098) ruins and interpretive sign, looking southeast
- 2 of 10. Chesterville house (114-0098) ruins looking northwest
- 3 of 10. Chesterville house (114-0098) ruins, south elevation brick detail
- 4 of 10. Oares Plantation house site and interpretive sign, looking east
- 5 of 10. Winder-Garrett cemetery, looking northwest
- 6 of 10. Winder-Garrett cemetery, looking southeast
- 7 of 10. Garage (114-5313-0387), shed, and research buildings, looking northeast
- 8 of 10. Garage (114-5313-0387), shed, and research buildings, looking southwest
- 9 of 10. Site 44HT0001 landscape, looking east
- 10 of 10. Site 44HT0001 landscape, looking west

List of Figures/Historical Photographs

- 1 of 6. Reconstructed floorplan of the ca. 1680 Oares Plantation house
- 2 of 6. Chesterville House south façade, ca. 1905
- 3 of 6. Chesterville House south façade, ca. 1915
- 4 of 6. Chesterville House reconstructed floorplan

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5 of 6. Map of survey area showing both the 1970s Frank Farmer STPs and the 2011 DATA Investigations STPs used to define the site boundaries.

6 of 6. A comparison of the original 1973 boundary to the revised boundaries delineated by archaeological investigation.

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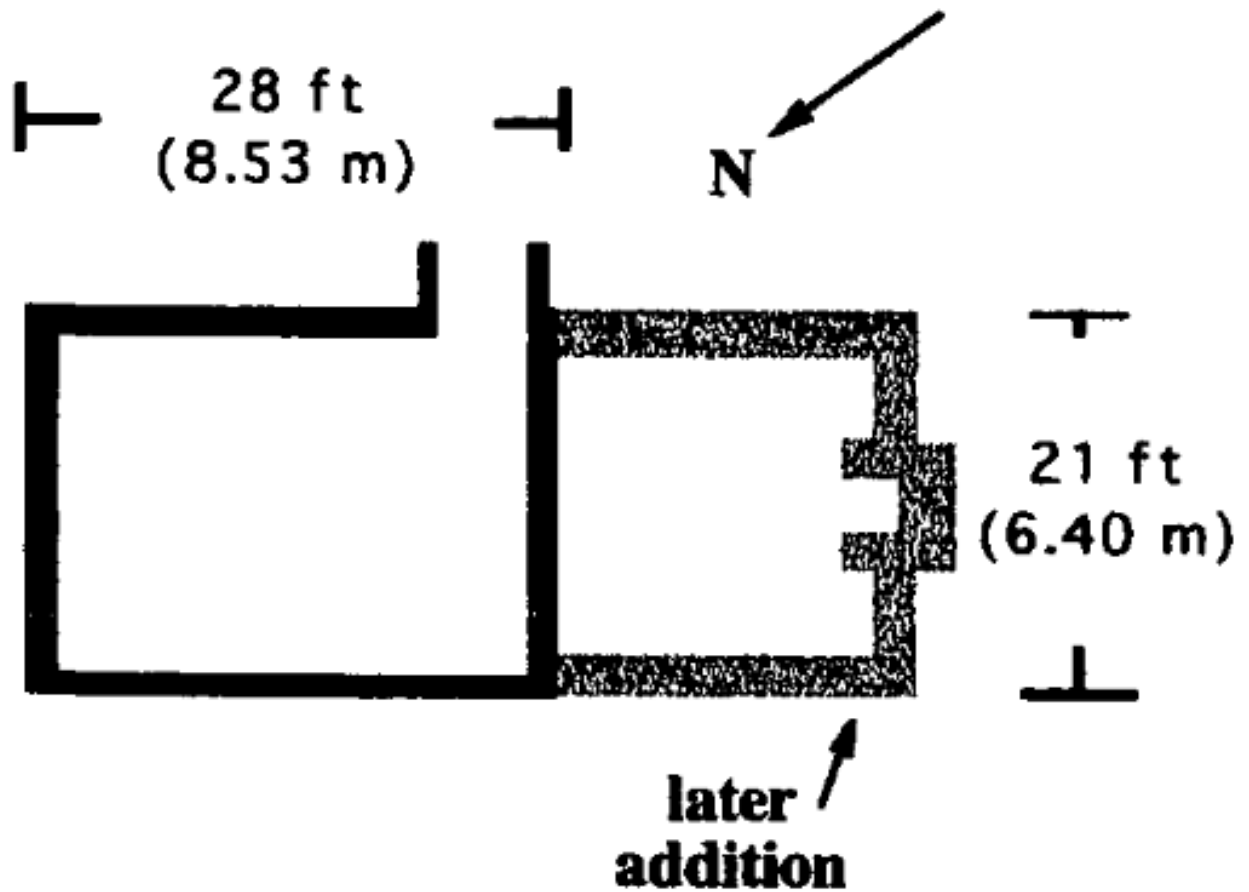


Figure 1 of 6. Reconstructed floorplan of the ca. 1680 Oares Plantation house, from "Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia" (1998) by David A. Brown in *Northeast Historical Archaeology* Volume 27.

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Figure 2 of 6. Chesterville House south façade, ca. 1905. Photographer unknown.

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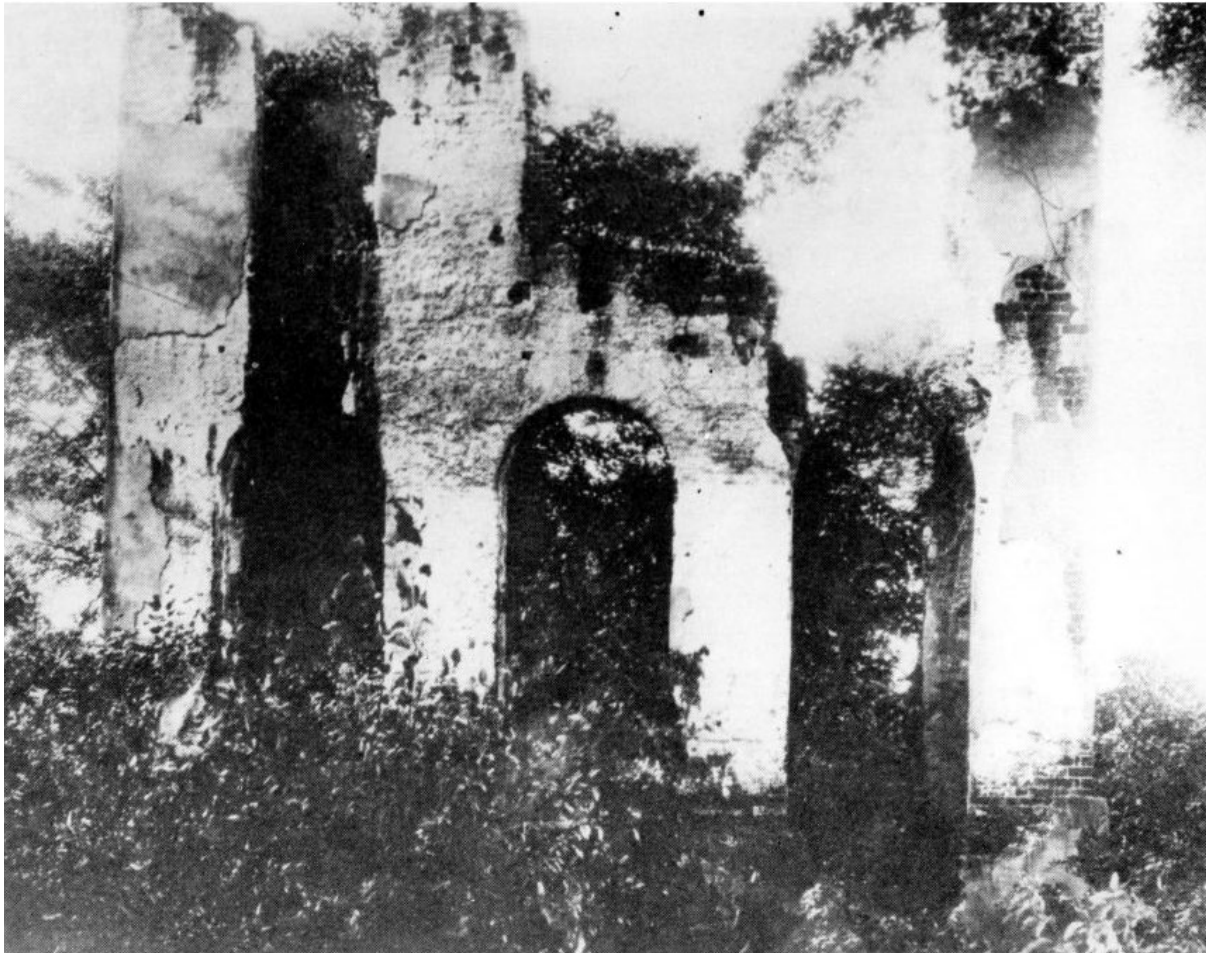


Figure 3 of 6. Chesterville House south façade, ca. 1915, after the 1911 fire consumed the house. Photographer unknown.

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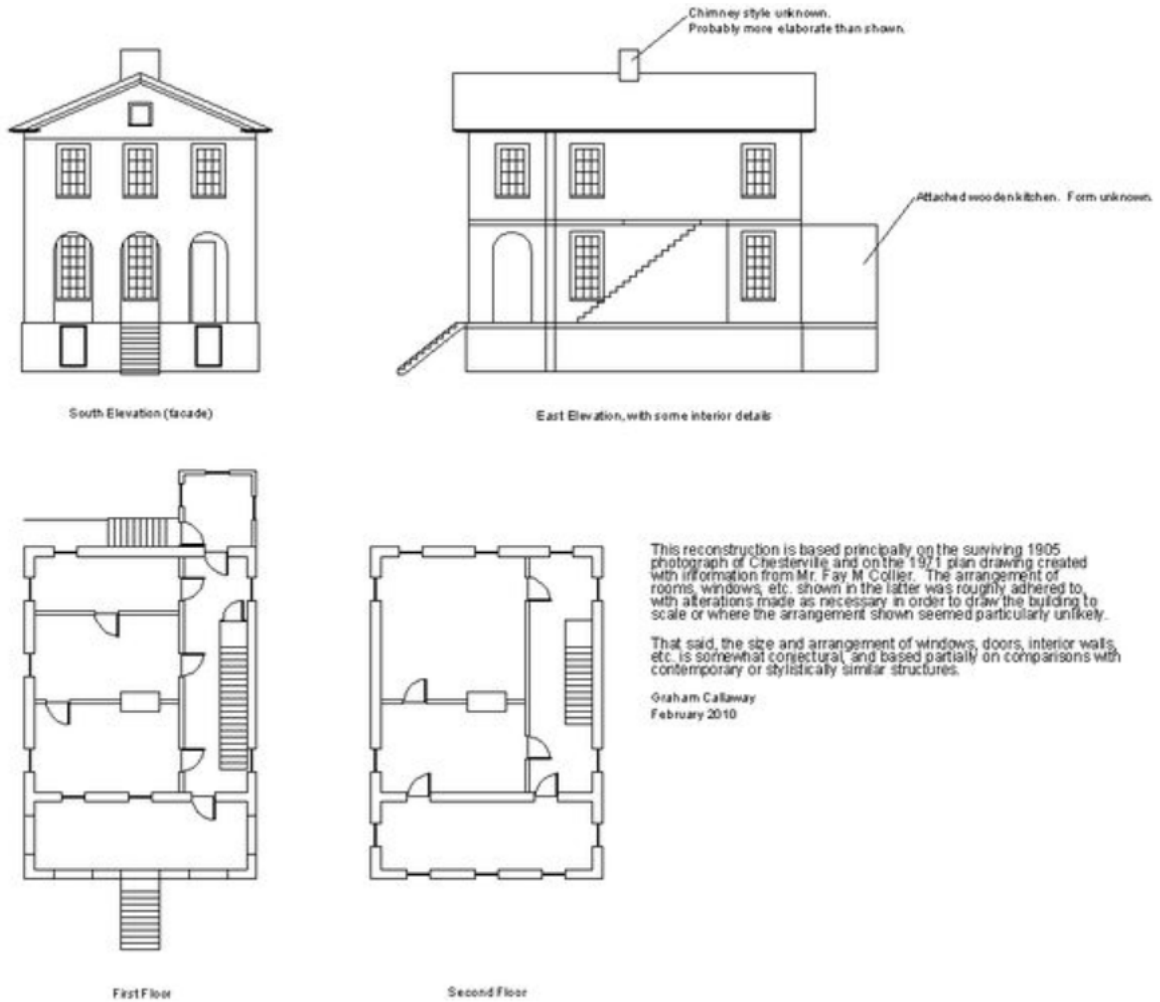


Figure 4 of 6. Chesterville House reconstructed floorplan, recreated from the memory of Mr. Fray Collier and historic photographs.

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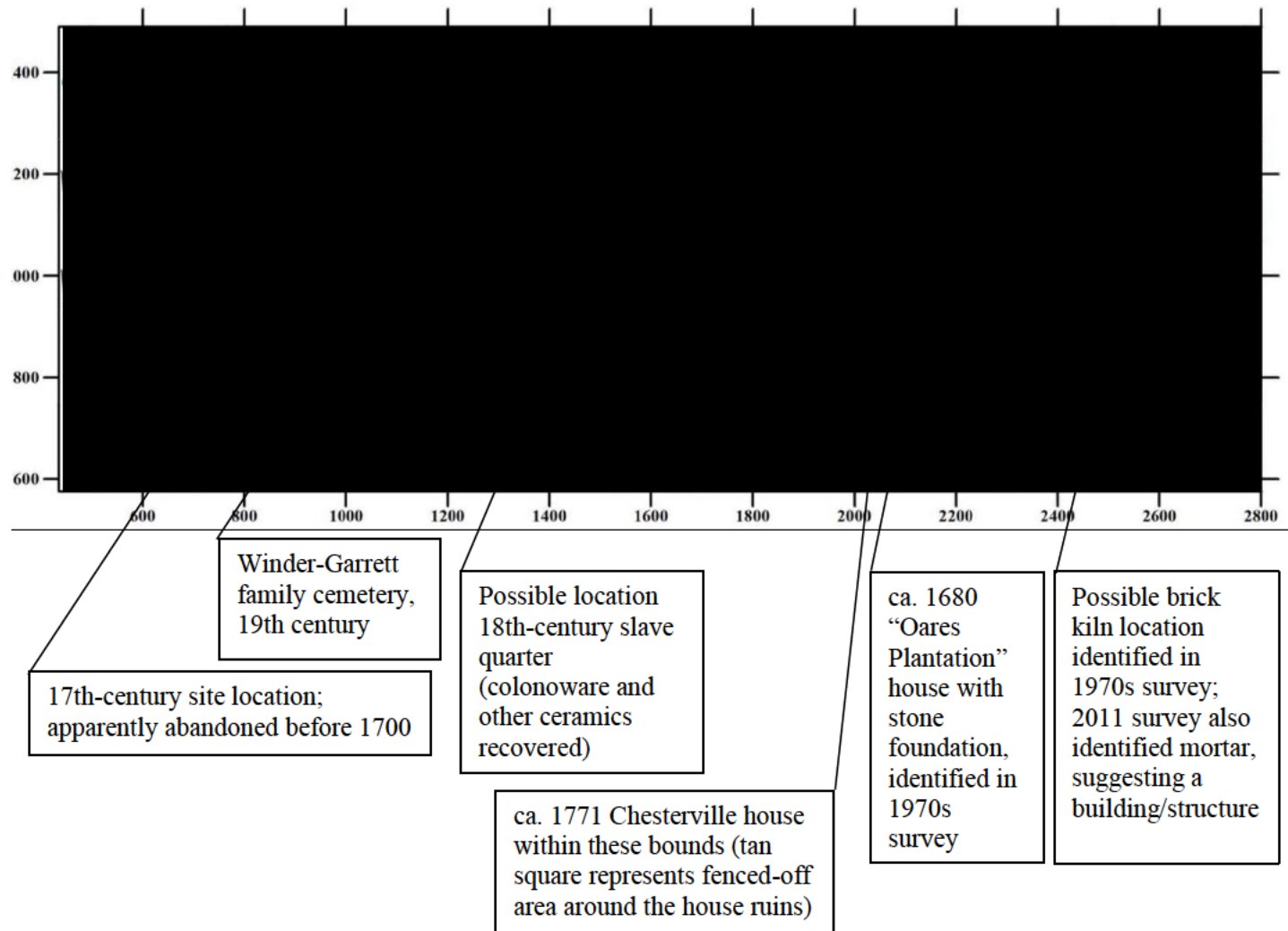


Figure 5 of 6. Map of survey area showing both the 1970s Frank Farmer STPs and the 2011 DATA Investigations STPs (positive = closed circle, negative = open circle) used to define the site boundaries.

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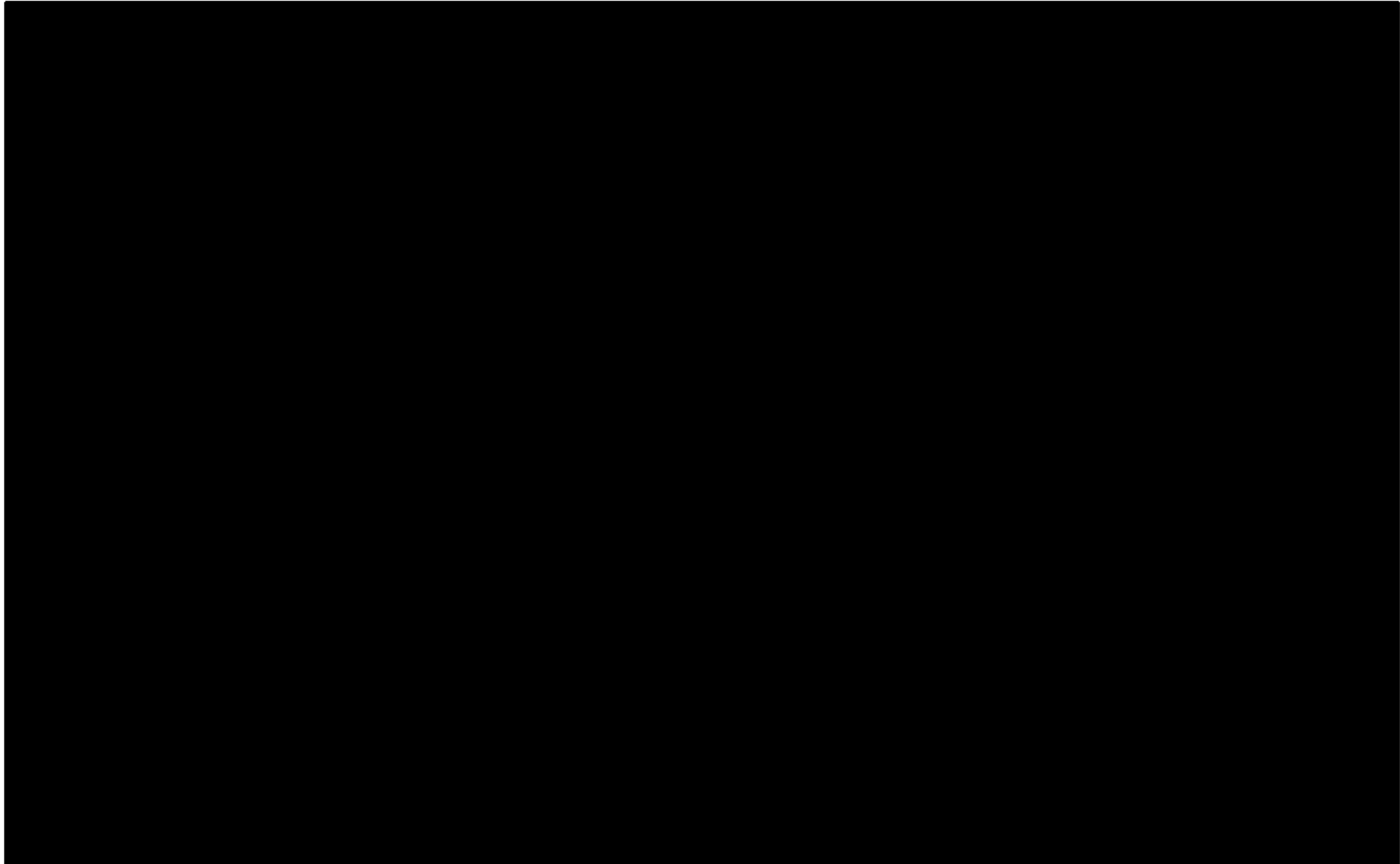


Figure 6 of 6. A comparison of the original 1973 boundary to the revised boundaries delineated by archaeological investigation.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.