

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: Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

Other names/site number: DHR Nos. 087-5676 / 44SN0341

Name of related multiple property listing:
The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953

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

2. Location

Street & number: Approx. 570 feet west Indian Town Road and Cobb Pond Rd. intersection

City or town: Capron State: VA County: Southampton

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C X D

<p><u><i>Julia W. Sanger</i></u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>3/9/2021</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

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

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site (recorded as 087-5676/ 44SN0341 by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) is located on the north side of Indian Town Road in the vicinity of the communities of Capron and Courtland in Southampton County, Virginia. The 1.8-acre site is within an open agricultural field and is separated from the road by a ditch, stand of trees and other vegetation. An unnamed, unpaved lane extends near the site's southeastern boundary. The site is a farmstead occupied by Nottoway tribal members from c. 1852-1950. Prior to this, the site was part of the Nottoway tribal reservation lands known as the Square Tract. The reservation was established during the colonial era after the Nottoway entered a treaty with officials of the English Crown. No noncontributing resources are associated with this property. However, Site 44SN0069, an Early to Late Woodland camp that is not associated with the Woodson-Turner Site was identified in the mid-1960s through surface collection. Boundaries of Site 44SN0069 have not been fully delineated, and it is not known if cultural deposits associated with the Woodson-Turner Site may overlay the earlier deposits. With regard to integrity, the Woodson-Turner Site possesses an undisturbed character that has preserved cultural deposits, stratification, and context necessary to yield important information and it is directly related to the 19th-century privatization of Nottoway tribal holdings through family allotments.

Narrative Description

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is situated on the north side of Indian Town Road (Rt. 651), just south of the Nottoway River. The site encompasses approximately 1.8 acres of generally flat land that currently is an agricultural field. Overall, today the vicinity is very rural with widely dispersed residences situated among working farms and dense stands of woodlands that are managed for timbering.

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The Iroquoian-speaking Nottoway are indigenous to the interior coastal plain of Virginia and North Carolina, and closely related to the region's other Iroquoian-speakers, the Meherrin and Tuscarora. The coastal plain is defined by its complex environment of saltwater and freshwater rivers, bays, and marshes. Historically, fishing provided a principal food source, while floodplains and low-lying necklands of rich sandy soil offered opportunities for horticulture and village sites. Encounters with Europeans subsequent to the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in 1607 impacted all of the tribes then inhabiting the interior coastal plain.

During the 18th through 19th centuries, the Nottoway occupied a dispersed "Indian Town" located along the Nottoway River's middle reaches of the six miles between modern Courtland, Virginia, and Cary's Bridge in Capron. At the turn of the 18th century (c. 1705), lands traditionally occupied by the Nottoway were surveyed and two reservations were established around their



Indian Towns, in the landscape of what is today Southampton County, Virginia. The southern reserve was called the "Square Tract," and formed a six-square mile territory south of the Nottoway River (the northern reserve later was subdivided and sold to private landowners). Extended Indian families maintained farmsteads along this riverine stretch during the 19th century, organized on the "Indian Town Road," which ran through the center of the Nottoway community. During the 19th century, the Square Tract reservation was divided among the resident Nottoway c.1830-1880, and "allotment" farms of extended Indian families were developed as private property homesteads. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site was established c. 1850 on Nottoway Indian allotment land, and occupied by the family and descendants until c. 1950. The site was one of the last remaining farms of the Nottoway's Indian Town. Today, the farmstead is an archaeological site, but with connection to the living memory of Nottoway descendants of the residence, and prior to c. 1950, an uninterrupted indigenous tenancy stretching back hundreds of years.

Setting

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) *Soil Survey of Southampton County, Virginia* explains that Southampton County lies in the Coastal Plain region of southeastern Virginia. The county's total area is 390,800 acres, of which 387,897 acres are land area and the remainder is water. The county seat, Courtland, is located in the central part of the county (and is a short distance southeast of the Woodson-Turner Home Site). Wood products and agricultural

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field crops, namely corn, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, and small grains, predominate. About 68 percent of the land area, or about 263,900 acres, is woodland and 32 percent, or about 124,000 acres, is used for agriculture (USDA 2009:1).

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is located a short distance south of the Nottoway River and north of Indian Town Road (Rt. 651) in central Southampton County. The site's setting is one of large agricultural fields interspersed with small stands of mixed hardwoods and coniferous species. Oak, hickory, loblolly pine, eastern red cedar, and flowering dogwood dominate the overstory vegetation, while deerberry, poison ivy, and greenbrier characterize the understory. According to the county's comprehensive plan, of the county's approximately 602.77 square miles, about 57 percent consists of forests. Lowland forests alongside rivers and streams, generally in swampy areas, are hardwoods such as oak, gum, and cypress. Upland areas have been harvested and reforested in pine (Southampton County Planning Commission 2015: 7/10).

All of Southampton County is located in the Chowan River drainage. The Nottoway and Blackwater rivers converge near the North Carolina state line to form the Chowan River, which is a tributary of the Albemarle Sound. The Meherrin River, along the county's western boundary, also drains to the Chowan River. With slow-moving waters and pockets of old-growth cypress and tupelo trees along their shorelines, both the Blackwater and Nottoway are part of the Virginia State Scenic Rivers program for their entire length within the county (Southampton County Planning Commission 2015: 7/11).

Field Investigations

In April 2016, an archaeological team under the supervision of Berek J. Dore (Project Lead Archaeologist) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for cultural resource evaluation of the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site (44SN0341). Site 44SN0069 is an Early to Late Woodland camp that is not associated with the Woodson-Turner project, but the Woodson-Turner Site may overlay the earlier cultural deposits.

The archaeological investigation was conducted for the College of William & Mary's American Indian Resource Center (AIRC), in consultation with the landowner and collaboration with VDHR and the Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia. The field team for the project included staff from the AIRC, a graduate student from the Department of Anthropology, College of William & Mary, contract crewmembers from the cultural resource management field, and descendants of Millie Woodson-Turner from the Nottoway community.

The site was subject to systematic subsurface testing conducted concurrently with pedestrian survey. Shovel tests were surveyed and plotted based on the site datum identified as 1000N/1000E, which was located along the southeastern side of the access road to the land and just north of Indian Town Road in the vicinity of Capron and Courtland, Virginia. Shovel tests pits (STP) were excavated at 50-foot intervals throughout the survey area. Due to the high percentage of ground visibility, a thorough site walk over, or pedestrian survey, was conducted in lieu of the excavation of radial shovel test pits. STPs measured approximately 1.25 feet (15 inches) in diameter and all soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Depths of STPs were recorded in reference to the ground surface and close

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attention was paid to the distinction between the plow zone and the sub-plow zone. All STPs were excavated .3 -.4 feet (~10 centimeters) into sterile subsoil. The pedestrian survey was conducted, in large part, based on the 50-foot interval utilized for the layout of the STPs.

Test Unit Excavation

Following completion of the excavation of STPs and pedestrian survey, field analysis of the stratigraphic and density data obtained from these efforts was used to establish the locations of test units. The goals of the excavation of test units were to examine site stratigraphy thoroughly, provide a representative sample of the artifact assemblage contained within the site for analysis, and identify any possible buried cultural features.

Two test units were excavated in areas that had a relatively high probability of containing subsurface features. The first test unit measured 5 feet by 5 feet and the second unit measured 2.5 feet by 2.5 feet. The reason for the second, smaller test unit was due in part to time constraints. Both test units were excavated to sterile soil (B-Horizon).

The area for Test Unit 1 was selected as a result of charcoal layers detected in shovel test pit (STP) N 1250 E 800. Upon opening the unit, clear plow scars were observed cutting through the stratigraphy, and a burnt feature was identified in the southwest corner. The boundary of the feature was faint, but the dark brownish grey loamy sand and black loamy sand were both heavily flecked with charcoal.

A chimney fall was observed on the property, relocated to the southeastern corner of the current agricultural field, near the site's entrance from Indian Town Road. This chimney was associated with the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site and is reported to have stood in place until the 1970s, then was destroyed / relocated for improved farming accessibility. A total of 46 pieces of brick were recovered.

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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.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic: Aboriginal

Period of Significance

c. 1852-1953

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia

Architect/Builder

N/A

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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 Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953*. The site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American for its association with the reservation allotments of the Nottoway tribe's Square Tract in Southampton County, Virginia, that began c. 1830. The tribe's c. 1830-1880 allotments represent a critical turning point in the history of the Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia since the colonial era, as lands held in common by the tribe began to be distributed to private ownership of tribal members. The site's significance extends to its occupation by the Woodson-Turner-Claud family from c. 1852 until 1949, as the end of their almost century-long ownership of the property marked also one of the last continuously controlled parcels of Iroquoian territory leaving the hands of Nottoway descendants. Within a few years of the Woodson-Turner-Claud family loss of the property, the last continuously held reservation allotment on Indian Town Road was sold in 1953. The Millie Woodson-Turner site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The research potential for the site is substantive, as related to 18th and 19th century reservation occupations, 19th-century Virginia Iroquoians, antebellum and post-Civil War reservation economies, material culture, and the social politics of free non-whites in antebellum Southampton County, and later, during the legally mandated racial segregation of the Jim Crow era. Potential research topics include additional field investigations to define the site boundaries more precisely and to locate additional cultural features, evidence for changes in the political economy of the Nottoway reservation, and community networks and comparative frameworks against other sites with similar historical associations. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site's period of significance begins c. 1852 when Woodson-Turner received her allotment of reservation lands and ends in 1949 when court-ordered auction of the land meant it left possession of Nottoway descendants.

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

Historical Overview

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site on Indian Town Road (Route 651) in Southampton County, Virginia, represents the heart of the historical Nottoway community. The tribe was settled through this section of the Nottoway River during the late 18th-century through World War II. The Woodson-Turner Home Site (44SN0341) was one of the last remaining farms of the Nottoway reservation that included Indian Town.

Millie Woodson, born c. 1831, was the granddaughter of the Nottoway Indian woman Winifred [nee Woodson] Williams and the daughter of "Patsy" Woodson; possibly her father was the Nottoway Indian Henry Turner. She applied for and received her allotment of Nottoway Indian land in 1852-1853, by order of Virginia's General Assembly. Through the oversight of the Trustees of the Nottoway Indian Tribe and the Court of Southampton, the parcel was surveyed out of the tribe's "Square Tract" reservation.

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Near the time of the Civil War, Woodson built a frame cottage on the tract. Adjacent to Woodson were several other members of her matrilineage, households organized around the females of the Nottoway tribe, their spouses, and their descendants, including the families of Artis, Bozeman, Crocker, Scholar, and Turner. Millie Woodson-Turner married Morefield Hurst, a “free person of color.” Hurst was listed as “Black” or “Mulatto” in documents from the period, such as census records. Millie and Morefield Hurst kept a small farm on the Nottoway allotment land and raised a family of ten. Woodson-Turner (under the name Millie Hurst), her children, and her neighboring siblings and cousins were listed as “Indian” on the 1870 census for Southampton County.

Eventually, one of Millie’s older female children took control of the farm’s day-to-day operations; Susanna, born c. 1865, and her husband, James Thompson Claud, who were married in 1889, occupied the old reservation allotment. Born about 1857, Claud was the son of a white man and an enslaved woman, and worked as a day laborer and small farmer growing corn, peas, and potatoes and raising pigs.

The remainder of the Nottoways’ tribal land was divided amongst Millie’s siblings and their cousins, with the last tracts of communal land allotted to the Edwin D. Turner, Sr. family in the 1870s-1880s. Afterward, all Nottoway lands were considered private property and the state’s trust relationship with the tribe’s real and personal property ceased.

By 1900, Susanna Claud’s family owned several tracts in the neighborhood. William Turner, Susanna’s brother, neighbored the allotment home site. He, along with his wife Romine and eight children, looked after his elderly parents, Millie Woodson-Turner and Morefield Hurst, until their deaths in the 1910s. Susanna Claud continued on the family farm, with assistance from her adult male children and her son-in-law. Susanna’s husband James Thompson Claude died in 1926, and through the 1920s and 1930s, Susanna’s children became more engaged in farming and managing family affairs. During this era, the few remaining Nottoway Indian allotment families intermarried with each other, as well as with whites and African Americans. Some couples, children, and kindred left Southampton County for wage work in the urban centers of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. Others, such as Susanna’s children Arthur Claud, Joshua Claud, and Nannie (nee Claud) Nickens, stayed in Southampton, farming cotton and peanuts.

As Nottoway family members dispersed over the Virginia Tidewater and elsewhere during the first half of the 20th century, the Claud farm remained the rural home place for an extended family descended from Nottoway reservation allottee Millie Woodson-Turner. When senior matriline Susanna Claud became ill during the mid-1940s, she moved in with her son, Arthur Claud, across the Nottoway River. The old family house burned to the ground sometime thereafter, and the property was soon sold for debt and unpaid taxes. Susanna Claude, daughter of Nottoway allottee Millie Woodson-Turner, died in 1949.

In 1952, one of Nottoway headman Edwin D. Turner’s granddaughters, Rosa Ellen Sykes, sold her life interests in two Indian Town Road reservation allotment tracts to her daughter. Another relative contested the transfer and, in 1953, a chancery court ordered the property be auctioned, and the monies arising from the sale divided in proportion to descent from the original allottee. As Edwin Turner, Jr. had married Mattie Claud (daughter of Susanna Turner Claud), their children

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and descendants were identified in the suit. Thus, William Turner and Bessie Turner [Harris], who had lived with “Big Grandma” Susanna Turner Claud when their parents moved to Portsmouth, were considered interested parties. The court traced the Nottoway descendants in Southampton, as well as Susanna’s grandchildren and great-grandchildren in Philadelphia, for the monetary divisions from the auction. Today, the site of the Woodson-Turner reservation allotment is archaeological, which include the remains of several reservation homesteads.

Artifacts Analysis

VDHR chief curator Laura Galke conducted analysis of artifacts recovered from the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site. Seven Colonoware/Courtland Series sherds were retrieved from Test Unit N1249 E799. These hollowware sherds were well made, burnished, and featured thin vessel walls, suggesting they were used primarily as tablewares, not the thick-walled vessels that typified food storage or preparation. These Colonoware sherds were compared to the American Indian study collection at the VDHR, particularly to Courtland Plain ware, a type that dates from 1660 AD to 1759 (Egloff and Potter 1982:114). Courtland Plain was first defined in 1964 by Lewis Binford based on his work in Southampton County on sites situated along the Nottoway River (Egloff and Potter 1982:114). Courtland Plain *burnished* is limited to the eighteenth century.

While initial descriptions of Colonoware by Virginia archaeologists describe it as possessing shell temper (Egloff and Potter 1982:114), subsequent archaeological investigations demonstrate greater variability in temper, manufacture, and chronology (Galke 2020:2113). Recent discourse on Colonoware defines the ceramic as a post-contact, unglazed, locally-produced earthenware, typically (but not always) hand built (Galke 2020:2111). The distinction between Colonoware and Courtland Plain may be artificial: when Binford defined Courtland Series wares, Colonoware remained unidentified. Further investigations at Site 44SN0341 would contribute to this debate and provide data to advance our understanding of how locally-made pottery was used and perceived in this independently-minded community (Rountree 1987:198-199, 201, 203, 204).

Throughout the post contact era, the circular and square tracts were increasingly the epicenter of the Iroquoian-speaking Nottoway cultural production. During this time, the Nottoway faced incredible pressures to their customs and way of life. The solutions to these challenges were neither apparent nor were they necessarily met with consensus among community members. While some scholars interpret the resilience of the Nottoway as short-sighted (Rountree 1987:201), their stewardship of their property may reflect a deliberate strategy to act as stewards in order to conserve the ecosystems that had sustained them for generations.

In an atmosphere where the Nottoway were threatened by racism, sexism, and legal maneuvers to strip members of identity and property, nurturing a spiritually-rich landscape - where water, land, wildlife, and plants survived despite encroachment - was perhaps of greater responsibility to the Nottoway than transforming the forests to farmland (cf. Rountree 1987:201). As threats to their “homeplace” (Battle-Baptiste 2011:94, 142), or “ethnic enclave” (Shellenhamer and Bedell 2017:127-128, see also Sheridan 2017:113) intensified, the survival of their landscape and rivers became a metaphor for the Nottoway people themselves, and it was staunchly preserved.

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Adjacent properties, or land held in common, by marginalized groups can assuage a population facing economic and social pressures (Battle-Baptiste 2011:94, Sheridan 2017:101, 103-105). While Rountree (1987:198-199, 201) hypothesizes that adapting to an agriculturally-based, cash economy would have led to the preservation of Nottoway lands, Sheridan's study of the adroit African-American community of Marshalltown demonstrates that in the face of systemic racism, World War, catastrophic economic depression, educational disparity, and industrialization, maintaining a supportive ethnic enclave is not assured (Sheridan 2017:113-115). Sheridan (2017) found that the African-American community of Marshalltown, New Jersey lost much of its esteemed enclave to predatory land speculators during the twentieth century, despite embracing mainstream American survival strategies. The study of marginalized societies' responses to hegemonic forces remains dynamic, and the Millie Woodson-Turner Site possesses data that can contribute to the study of ethnic enclaves and the responses of populations undergoing cultural and economic distress.

The Millie Woodson-Turner Site (44SN0341) contributes data that nourishes a healthy debate over how people manage opportunities and stresses in a society in which their identity and way of life is defined as counterproductive. A calculated mean ceramic date of 1821.6-1930.5 was derived from 119 sherds from the entire site.

Artifact distributions preserve evidence of three distinct domestic activity areas: Post Contact Occupation One dates from c. 1660 – 1759, Post Contact Occupation Two is a household presence from c. 1774 to the early decades of the nineteenth, and Post Contact Occupation Three is the largest, most sustained domestic occupation ranging in date from c. 1870s – 1950s.

Post Contact Occupation One, c. 1650 – c. 1759. The evidence for the earliest, post-contact domestic use is provided by the Colonoware/Courtland Plain ceramics, which is chronologically and to a great degree spatially distinct from the other two domestic concentrations. These artifacts were recovered from the Test Unit located along the western edge of Occupation Three. The majority of these sherds were recovered from Test Unit 1 which also contained popular, colonial-era lead-glazed earthenware, a fragment of dark olive green wine bottle glass, and a hand-painted overglazed red Chinese porcelain sherd (c. 1660 – 1810). The manufacturing range for Courtland Plain ceramics and the porcelain sherd provided the preliminary occupation range for this component. Such modest assemblages are characteristic of seventeenth-century domestic artifact patterns. The concentration of these early colonial materials in one area – temporally distinct from the other two occupations – warrants additional investigation.

Post Contact Occupation Two, c. 1774 – 1810. The presence of a discrete, yet modest domestic assemblage of pearlware, whiteware, and North American stoneware was discovered within the northeastern portion of the area of investigation. Principal Investigators Buck Woodard and Danielle Moretti-Langholtz (2017:27) noted “[t]he colonial-era artifacts were mostly recovered from the northeast end of the field survey, and possibly represent an Indian cabin from the last quarter of the 18th c.” Spatial analysis demonstrates that this area possesses a light scatter of last quarter through the turn-of-the-nineteenth century ceramics and lacks the colorless glass and milk glass artifacts popular during later occupations. It is certainly the remains of a household.

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It is possible that Occupation Two reflects the activities of a c. 1774 – early 1800s tenant family of unknown cultural affiliation. Given that the Nottoway leased land to outsiders starting in 1774, it seems possible that this ephemeral scatter might represent a tenant occupation. After only a generation, the Nottoway community rejected this program by the early 1800s, specifically citing encroachment by *Anglo-American* people (Rountree 1987:198, 204). No provenienced brick fragments were found in this activity area. The milk glass and colorless glass objects that subsequent families favored was also absent in this portion of the site. This may represent an area of secondary refuse disposal by tenant farmers. The lack of brick may indicate that their house was made from wood, or was located elsewhere on the property. Households using wooden structures are difficult to document at this level of archaeological investigation.

Post Contact Occupation Three, c. 1870s – 1950s. The occupation that left the greatest material culture signature dates from the c. 1870s – 1950s. The quantity of artifacts recovered overall was low, which as likely reflects a strategy of rejecting excessive consumerism as it does of impoverishment: agency rather than deficiency (see Battle-Baptiste 2011:161). The presence of a high percentage of artifacts related to home canning and food storage, including glass canning jars, milk glass lid liners and stoneware crocks, showcased this family’s efforts to mitigate the daily socio-economic obstructions that it faced through long-term food preservation (Barton 2017:133-134). Stoneware jars and crocks were used for food storage from colonial times, and remained a reliable method for short-term, bulk storage. Home canning, using mass-produced glass jars, was popularized after the American Civil War (Barton 2017:133). It represented an improvisation that bolstered this family’s nutrition and, at least within mainstream American culture, was a practice dominated by women. The recovered glass jars and lid liners span the years 1869 – c. 1950. The overwhelming majority of provenienced brick was recovered in association with this occupation and suggests brick piers or the existence of a chimney.

The documentary record of the Nottoway contextualizes the archaeological discoveries from this site. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site possesses great potential to investigate the development of colonial Nottoway identity, cultural practice, and landscape stewardship, as well as the material signature of a brief practice of turn-of-the-nineteenth-century tenant farming, and the survival strategies of c. 1870 – c. 1950s Nottoway descendants in an environment of sustained racism. Given the rich dimensions of ethnic identity, transformation, industrialization, and endurance over generations of families, through the Civil War, two world wars, and economic depression, this site offers data that enriches our understanding of a peoples’ history that have historically been silenced by traditional approaches.

In sum, the archaeological investigations revealed chronologically- and spatially-distinct domestic activities and occupations. The preservation of these marginalized communities, be they colonial-era Nottoway, late eighteenth-century, “outsider” tenant farmers, or mid-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century Nottoway is unique in the Commonwealth. The material culture and survival strategies of these families is under-represented in the histories and archaeologies of Virginia.

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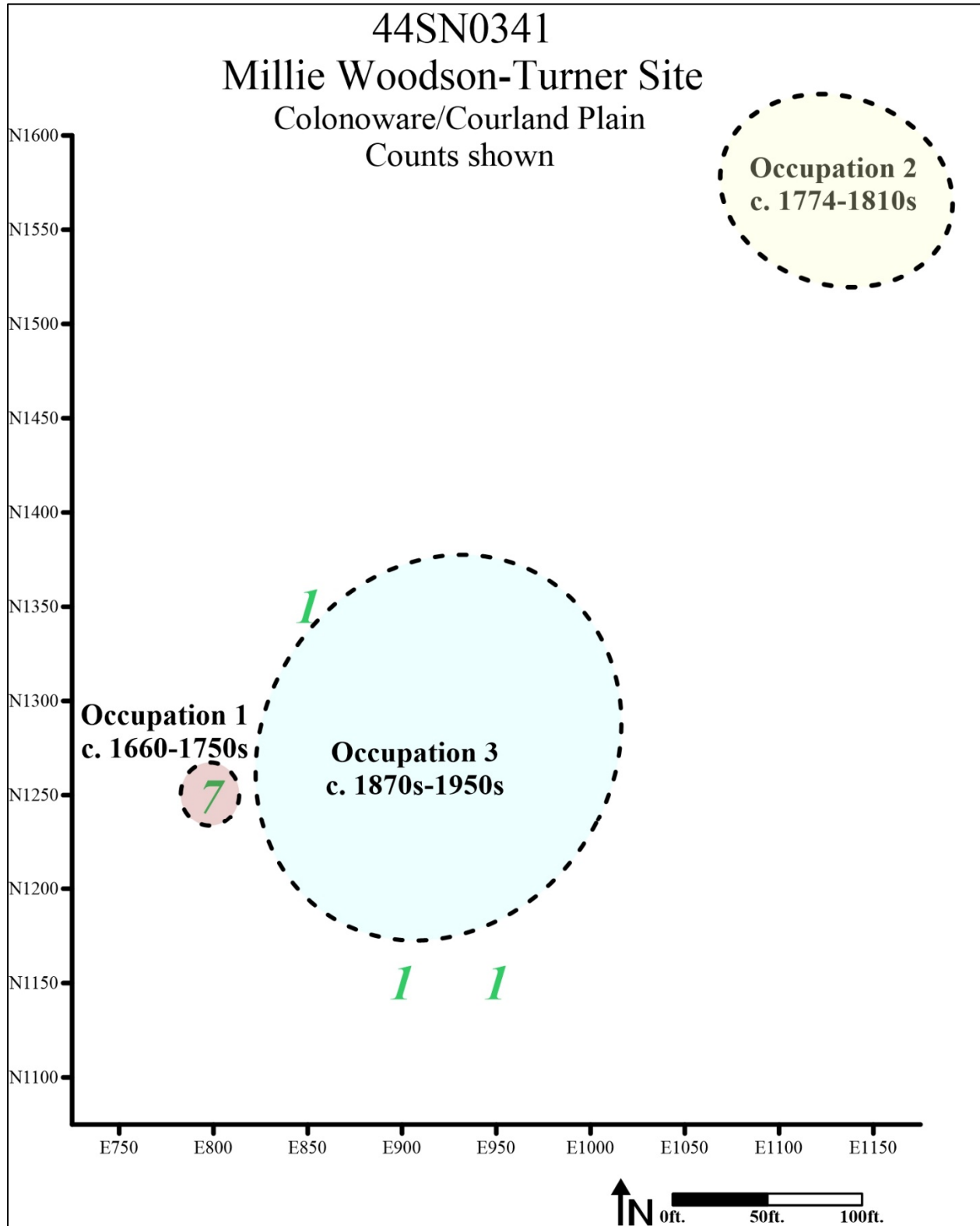


Figure 2. Plan view of the Millie Woodson-Turner Site showing suggested boundaries for the post contact occupations. Colonial-era Colonoware is temporally and spatially distinct from the other occupations shown.

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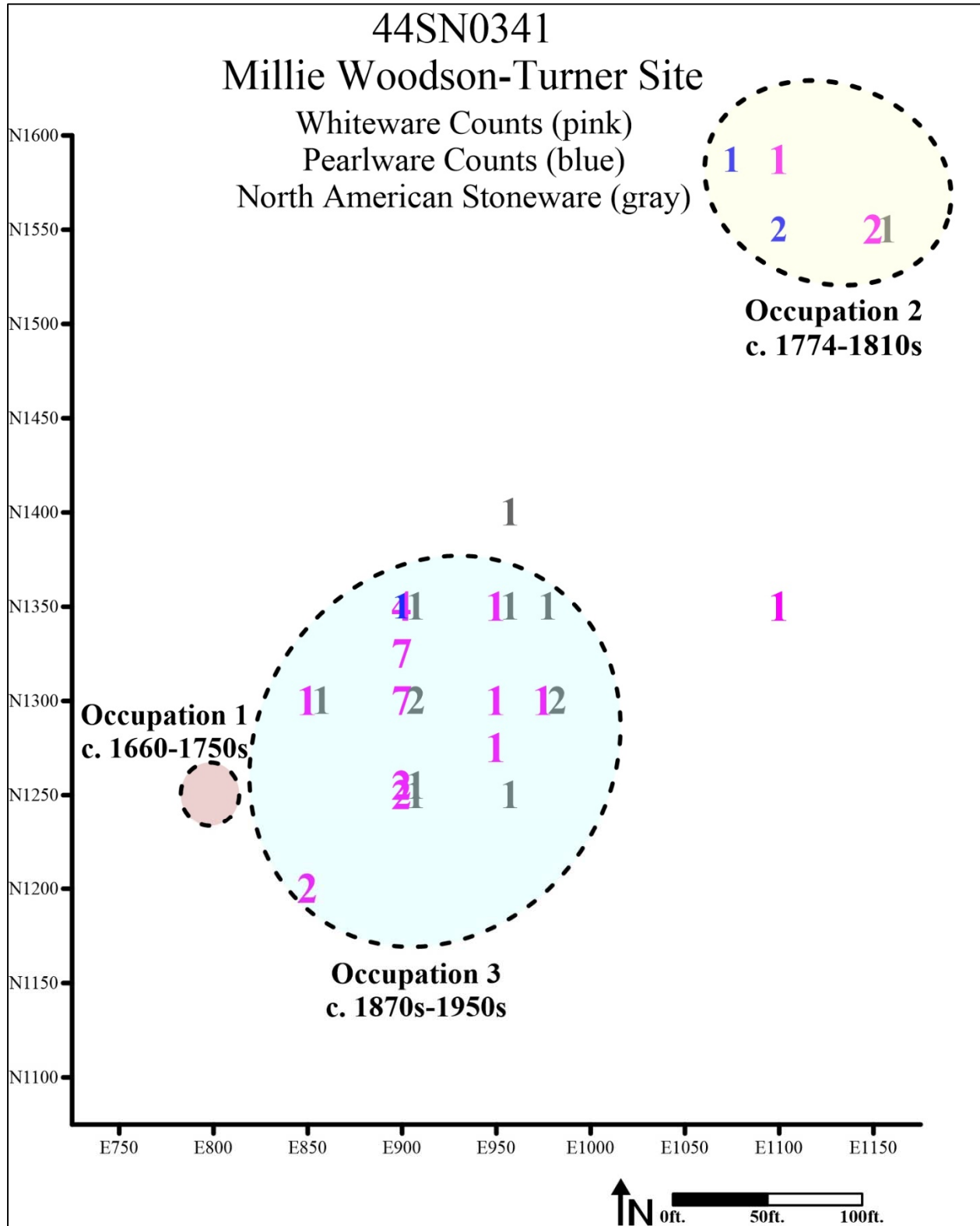


Figure 3. Plan view of the Millie Woodson-Turner Site showing post-contact era components. Pearlware (c. 1775-1820) is largely found in the Occupation 2 locus.

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County and State

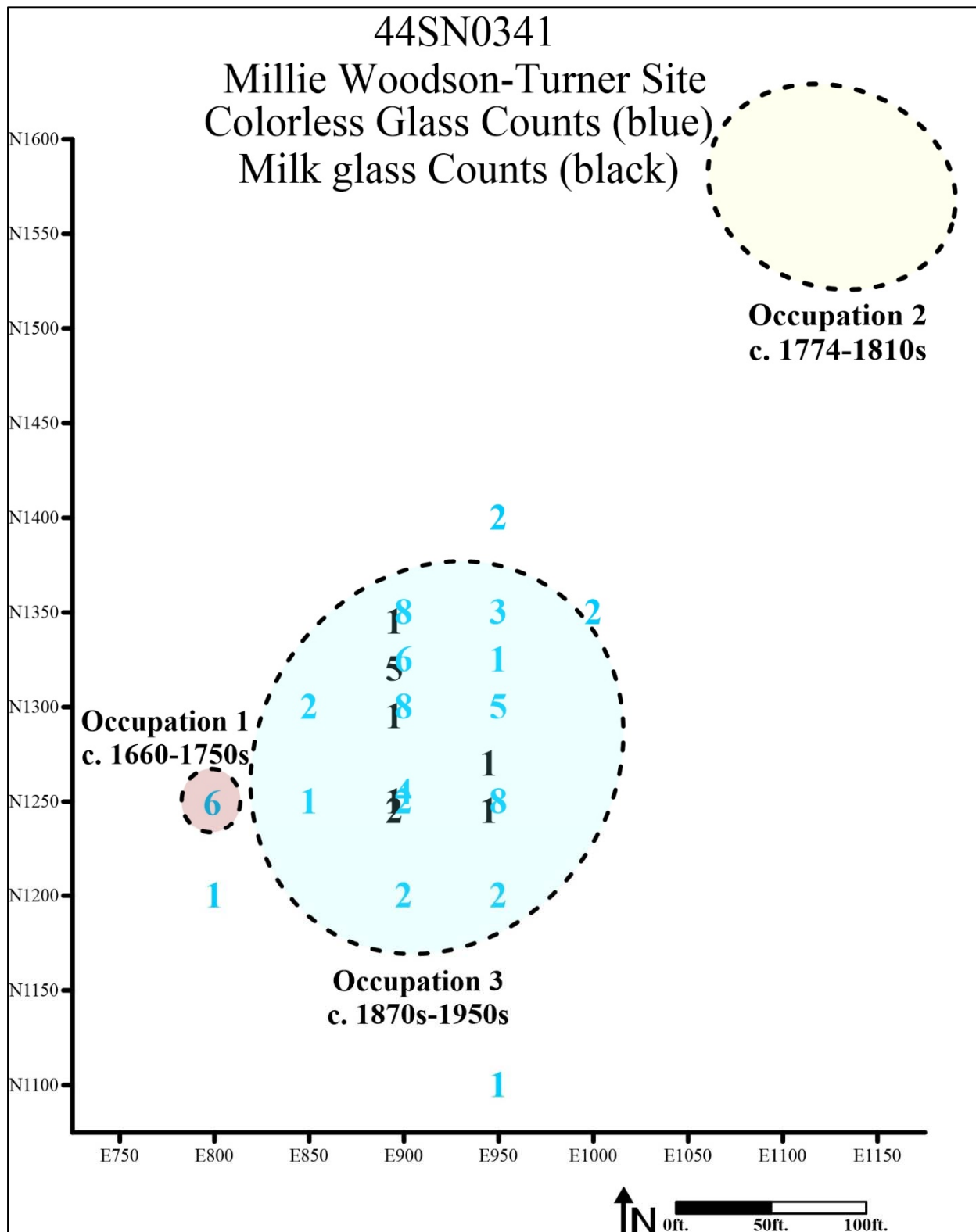


Figure 5. Plan view of the Millie Woodson-Turner Site showing boundaries for the post contact occupations. The distribution of glass helps define and distinguish the main, c. 1870s-1950s occupation from that of Occupation 2.

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
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Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: Native American

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American because it is the only Iroquoian reservation archaeological site surveyed (to date) in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the first 19th-century Nottoway house site to be identified. Investigations of the site have yielded information important to understanding Iroquoian history in Virginia since the 17th century.

Analysis of artifacts recovered from the site indicate occupation periods from c. 1660-1750s and c. 1774-1810s. The Woodson-Turner Site also is that of a mid-19th- to mid-20th-century homestead, with the residence last occupied by Millie Woodson-Turner's daughter, Susanna Turner/Hurst-Claud. Both women were members of the Nottoway Indian tribe. Given the date range of the site's artifacts, and the documentary record from the state archives and county courthouse, the home site was probably established close to the time of Millie Woodson-Turner's reservation allotment distribution in the early 1850s.

The artifact record reflects the Nottoway tribe's increased participation in the market economy of antebellum Virginia, as well as intensified consumption of goods during the late 19th century. Nottoway culture loss was significant during this period, as recorded in archival records and confirmed by the mostly absent Iroquoian material culture of the archaeological assemblage. A pattern of traditional culture replacement with the material objects of merchant and industrial capitalism can thus be observed. A similar observation can be made from the archaeology of other American Indian reservation economies, both here in Virginia (i.e. Pamunkey) and elsewhere (i.e. Cherokee).

Criterion D: Archaeology – Historic – Aboriginal

The Woodson-Turner Site is significant at the statewide level under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The project research was conducted in consultation with the family and Nottoway descendants, the current landowner, the American Indian Resource Center at the College of William & Mary, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the National Park Service. From its inception, the project has been civically engaged and has utilized the ethics and methodologies of historical anthropology and ethnography. These methods allowed for the triangulation of data from newly collected oral histories of family members, original research of Nottoway archival records in Southampton County, and recently surveyed and recovered archaeological resources. Combined, the project's collaboration has generated the only state-sponsored Iroquoian reservation archaeological and ethnographic research conducted to date and is the first Virginia Iroquoian reservation site to be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. As there have been limited anthropological or historical investigations of Virginia Indian reservations, the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site has substantive archaeological research potential and has already added significant knowledge to our understanding of an overlooked period and underrepresented people of Virginia Indian culture and history. Further investigation can yield information to address the following research questions.

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Defining Site Boundaries & Cultural Features

- 1) The oral history of the site suggests the former placement of multiple pathways, fences, animal pens and outbuildings at the family compound. In addition to the Woodson-Turner/ Claud households, searching for other archaeological features would add to our understanding of Nottoway household economies from the c. 1850 – 1953 period. What are the site boundaries and other identifiable cultural patterns of the allotment's domesticity? How does this pattern reflect persistence or change within structures or the extended matrilineal community?

Material Culture & Evidence for Changes in the Political Economy of the Nottoway Reservation

- 2) Nineteenth-century Nottoway farmsteads were heavily engaged with the agricultural economy of the region, including the import-export markets of produce and mercantile goods. At the turn of the twentieth century, mobility and wage labor became increasingly characteristic of Nottoway descendants' lives. In what ways can the Woodson-Turner Site's archaeological record be assessed for labor, consumption practices and socioeconomics through time? Identifying the elements of the Nottoway allottee material culture would allow exploration and fuller description of the positionality of this community viz a viz the changing economic structures of antebellum, Reconstruction and Jim Crow Virginia. How did the shifting racial status of Nottoway peoples impact their social maneuverability within the political economy of the periods?

Community Networks & Comparative Frameworks

- 3) The Woodson-Turner Site represents one of multiple contiguous Iroquoian reservation allotment households and farmsteads. In terms of the material evidence for commensality, community matrices, and labor pooling, how can the site be situated in relationship to contemporaneous allotment compounds and neighboring non-Nottoway residences? In what ways does the artifact record represent intra- and interrelationships among neighboring small holding farms and plantations? With long-term kinship and economic ties to adjacent White landowners, "Free negroes," "free blacks," and recently emancipated laborers, how might the comparative historical archaeology of the site open a discussion about the social and material lives of an Afro-Indian reservation community and their maintenance of networks of kinship and exchange through time and space?

Registration Requirements

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650 – c. 1953*. Under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Native American, archaeological sites must be associated with significant events or trends in Nottoway history. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is associated with the privatizing of tribal holdings through family allotments that began c. 1850 – 1852. Millie Woodson-Turner was among the first group of women to apply for an allotment when this process began during the mid-19th century.

To be eligible under Criterion D, a site must demonstrate it has information-yielding potential in the area of Archaeology: Historic: Aboriginal. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site has intact cultural deposits that have yielded important information concerning Nottoway culture and

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lifeways from c. 1852 – c. 1953, the period that the site was owned by the extended Woodson-Turner-Claud family. Additionally, investigations of the site have yielded a dataset that will be useful for re-evaluating previously identified colonial-era through mid-20th century archaeological resources that, due to lack of understanding about how the Nottoway adopted English housing types and adapted manufactured goods for their own needs, may have been misidentified as Euro-American cultural deposits instead of Nottoway reservation-era homesteads and farms.

The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site retains integrity of location, design, materials, and association, all of which are cited in the *Nottoway of Virginia* MPD as being necessary for nomination of a site under Criterion A, B, and/or D. The site has an undisturbed character that has preserved cultural deposits, stratification, spatial relationships, and context that already have yielded important information, with additional investigations likely to answer more research questions as noted above. The site has integrity of location and association because it is directly related to the privatization of Nottoway tribal holdings through family allotments, a process that began c. 1850 – 1852 and marked the gradual elimination of tribal lands being held in common among tribal members. The site's integrity of feeling is conveyed by its undisturbed location and setting, which have not changed from a rural setting where farming remains a principal economic pursuit. Integrity of workmanship is not apparent as the site no longer retains any above-ground resources. Integrity of materials and design, however, can be discerned by the distribution of cultural components and spatial relationships indicative of historically significant events, in this case the consequences of the allotment system, of agricultural practices of the mid-19th to mid-20th century, and of Nottoway adaptation of mass-produced goods.

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barton, Christopher

2017 the Relationship of Race, Class, and Food in the African American Community of Timbuctoo, New Jersey. In *Archaeologies of African American Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic*, edited by Michael J. Gall and Richard F. Veit, pp. 130-141. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

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2011 *Black Feminist Archaeology*. Left Coast Press, Inc. Walnut Creek, California.

Egloff, Keith T. and Stephen R. Potter

1982 Indian Ceramics from Coastal Plain Virginia. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 10:95-117.

Galke, Laura

2020 Ceramics: Colonoware. In Clair Smith, Editor-in-Chief, *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*, Second Edition, pp. 2111-2120. Springer International Publishing, Switzerland. ISBN 978-3-020-30016-6.

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1987 The Termination and Dispersal of the Nottoway Indians of Virginia. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 95(2):193-214.

Shellenhamer, Jason P. and John Bedell

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Sheridan, Janet L.

2017 Mapping Marshalltown: Documentary Archaeology of a Southern New Jersey Landscape of Emancipation. In *Archaeologies of AA Life in the Upper Mid-Atlantic*, edited by Michael J. Gall and Richard F. Veit, 101-135.

Woodard, Buck, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, College of William & Mary, Berek Dore, M.A., Lead Archaeologist, LBA Services, and Megan Victor, M.A., Laboratory Analyst, College of William & Mary. "Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site, 44SN0341 Site Excavation Artifact Analysis Summary." Prepared for the *Underrepresented Communities Grant*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

Woodard, Buck, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator, and Megan Victor, MA, and Berek Dore, MA, RPA, Contributors. Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Nottoway of Virginia, c. 1650-1953*. Prepared

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA
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for the *Underrepresented Communities Grant*, Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, VA.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA;
Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia, Capron, VA; College of William & Mary American
Indian Resource Center, Williamsburg, VA

Historic Resources Survey Numbers (if assigned): DHR #087-5676 / 44SN0341

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.8 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.726020 Longitude: -77.105510
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
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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.)

The historic boundary is drawn to be coterminous with the extent of the archaeological site as it has been delineated through field investigations that took place in 2015-2016. The Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site is located entirely within tax parcel 59 14 as recorded by Southampton County, Virginia, and as shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map, but the historic boundary is drawn to include only the portion within the parcel that contains the site. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary encompasses the extent of the site as it has been documented to date, as well as the property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Buck Woodard, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator; Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Ph.D., Co-Principal Investigator; and Megan Victor, MA, and Berek Dore, MA, RPA, Contributors

organization: Department of Anthropology, American Indian Resource Center, at the College of William & Mary

name/title: Laura Galke and Lena Sweeten McDonald

organization: Department of Historic Resources

street & number 2801 Kensington Avenue

city or town: Richmond state VA zip code 23221

e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov

telephone: 804-482-6439

date: September 2020

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.

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
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- **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.)

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: Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site
City or Vicinity: Capron
County: Southampton County State: VA
Photographer: Brad McDonald
Date Photographed: January 2021

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

- 1 of 6. View of entry drive from Indian Town Road (VA State Route 651) and property access gate. Camera facing northwest.
- 2 of 6. View of Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site. Camera facing north.
- 3 of 6. View along southern boundary of site, showing transmission line that crosses south of the site. Camera facing west.
- 4 of 6. View along farm road that extends east of the site. Camera facing northeast.
- 5 of 6. View toward the Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site. Camera facing southwest.
- 6 of 6. View showing character of agricultural field north of the site. Camera facing west.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LOCATION MAP

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

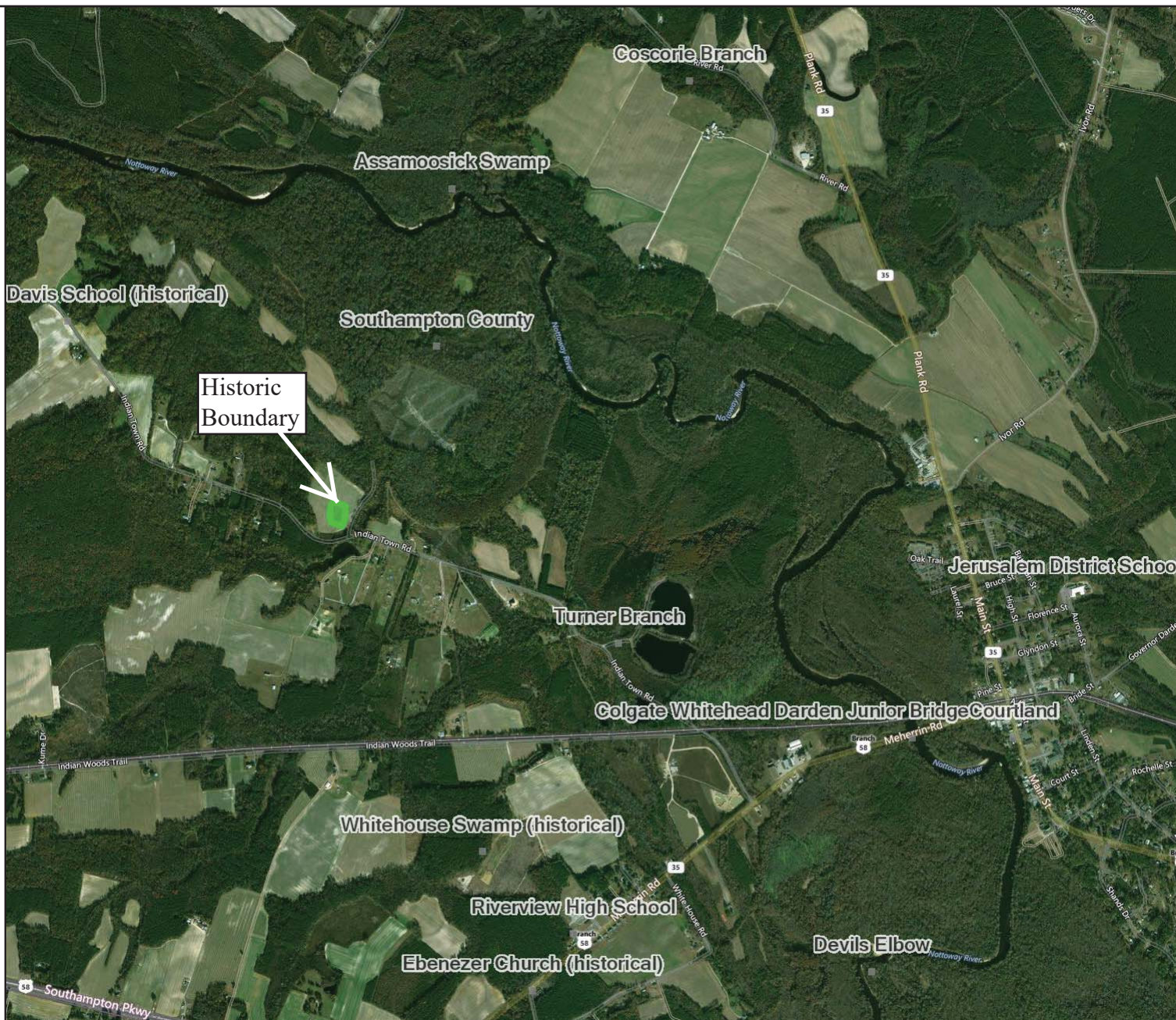
Southampton County, VA

DHR No. 087-5676

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 36.726020

Longitude: -77.105510



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/12/2018

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

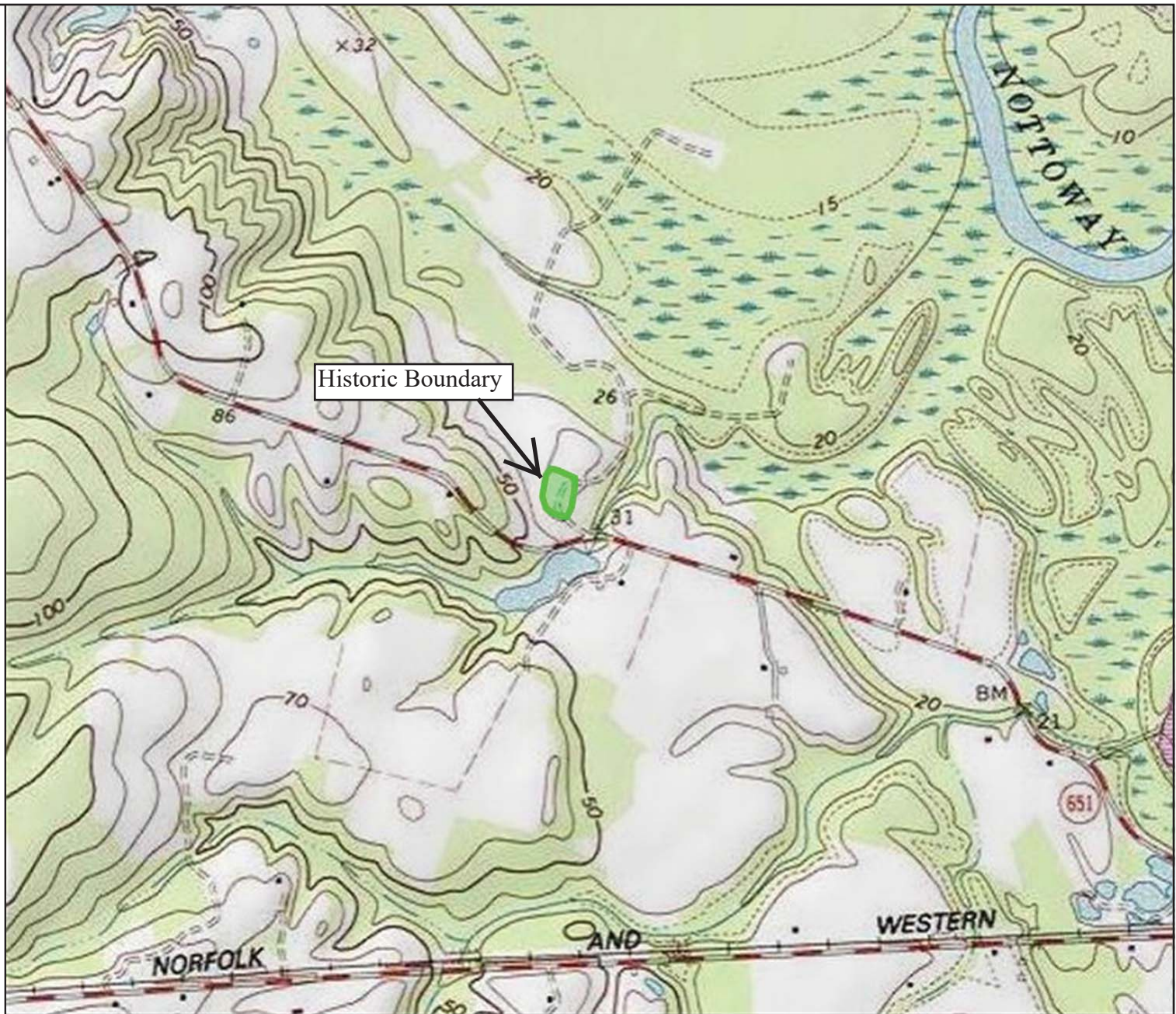


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

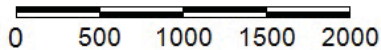
Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

Southampton Countny, VA

DHR No. 087-5676



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/3/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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SKETCH MAP

Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site

Southampton County, VA

DHR No. 087-5676



Historic Boundary
(1 contributing
site)



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/12/2018

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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PHOTO KEY

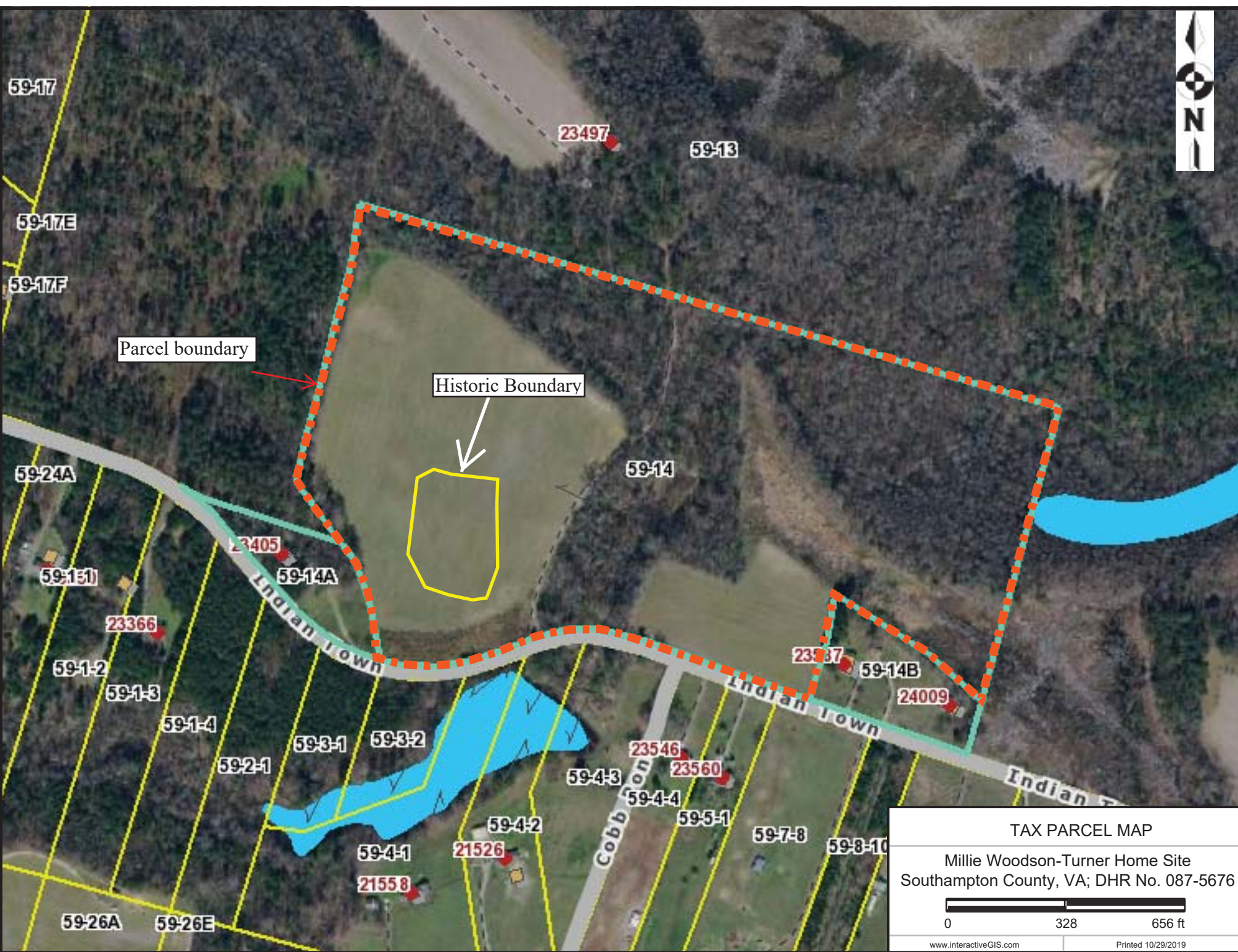
Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site, Southampton County, VA; DHR #087-5676



Photo Locations



No scale



Parcel boundary

Historic Boundary

TAX PARCEL MAP	
Millie Woodson-Turner Home Site Southampton County, VA; DHR No. 087-5676	
<small>www.interactiveGIS.com</small>	<small>Printed 10/29/2019</small>