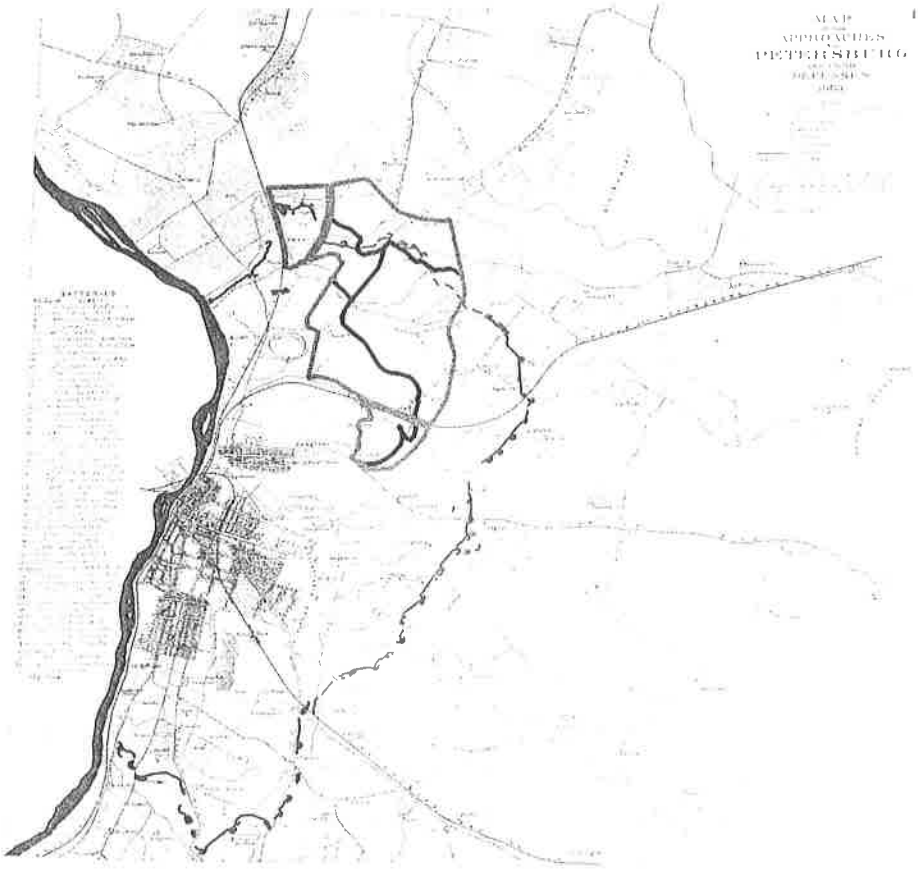
An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Main Unit Petersburg National Battlefield, Virginia



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Management Summary

An archaeological overview and assessment of the Main Unit (Prince George County, Virginia) of Petersburg National Battlefield was undertaken by the University of Maryland in 1998. The study was funded by the Systemwide Archaeological Inventory Program (SAIP) of the National Park Service. The project was initiated under the terms of a cooperative agreement that was supervised by Dr. David Orr and former Superintendent Michael Hill of the National Park Service and awarded to Dr. Paul Shackel in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Brooke Blades conducted the background research, directed the field survey, and wrote the final report. Park Historian Chris Calkins and Gail Brown and Michael Wilkens of the University of Maryland assisted the field survey in January 1999.

Petersburg is most famous for the Civil War siege from June 1864 to April 1865 that led to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. The Main Unit of the park east of Petersburg contains extensive remains from the Civil War siege, including earthworks, battle sites, and encampment grounds. Since the inner coastal plain of Virginia has witnessed repeated occupation during the prehistoric, colonial, and early national periods, the Main Unit contains archaeological sites spanning much of the spectrum of Virginia's past, from early Native American hunters and gatherers through English colonists and African-American slaves to the Civil War and post-Civil War eras.

No field survey oriented to the investigation of prehistoric occupation has occurred within the Main Unit. A survey undertaken by MAAR Associates on the adjoining grounds of Fort Lee recovered considerable prehistoric evidence, particularly of Late Archaic occupations on higher terrace crests and ridges above creeks and Early-Middle Woodland occupation on lower creek terraces. Such landforms are found within the Main Unit and therefore similar prehistoric evidence is anticipated. Four large agricultural slave plantations emerged during the latter half of the eighteenth century on the ridge overlooking the Appomattox River. Two or three smaller plantations and farms were erected during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. All of these properties were destroyed or severely damaged during the Civil War siege and many of the associated dwellings were never rebuilt. As a consequence, such sites provide an important opportunity to examine the physical dimensions of slave and slaveholder life on *ante bellum* plantations and farms. Some of the properties were reoccupied into the twentieth century. Evidence of World War I Camp Lee training trenches and encampments exists in the park, which also provides a physical archive of early National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps development activities.

cover photo: detail of 1863 Campbell map of Petersburg and the Dimmock line of defenses (*O.R. Atlas* Plate XL, No. 1) with the superimposed boundary of the Main Unit (GIS composite print prepared by Joe Muller, University of Maryland, 2000).

Acknowledgments

This research was undertaken within the terms of a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland. The agreement was funded by the Systemwide Archaeological Inventory Program (SAIP) and was initiated by Dr. David Orr of the National Park Service; we are most grateful to him for his support and encouragement. Former Superintendent Michael Hill, Chief of Resource Management David Shockley, GIS Coordinator Richard Easterbrook, Historian Jimmy Blankenship and on the staff at Petersburg National Battlefield have provided consistent support for and interest in our research. I wish to extend a particular note of appreciation to Park Historian Chris Calkins, who accompanied us in our field survey and shared information gained through decades of research on the Petersburg siege.

The cooperative agreement was awarded to Dr. Paul Shackel in the Department of Anthropology at Maryland, and I am most grateful to Paul for involving me in the project. Kim Schmidt at the department once again guided me with patience and skill through various administrative matters. Joe Muller, former GIS Coordinator in the department, prepared the GIS composite prints of historic landscape and modern topographic data that are reproduced herein. Gail Brown and Michael Wilkens, former graduate students in the department, very kindly assisted the field survey.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

By 1861, the cultural landscape that surrounded Petersburg, Virginia, was one of large eighteenth-century plantations and many more small farms with modest houses. Only one-third of the landowners in Prince George County east of Petersburg in 1860 owned slaves; the median value of a house was approximately $350. The old plantations on the colonial roads leading to Petersburg were exceptional in terms of age, size, value, and in the numbers of slaves who labored for the plantation owners. A number of small plantations and farms with small groupings and slaves and modest houses, though still above the median value, emerged in the nineteenth century, and some of those were also located east of town. Petersburg had developed as an important junction of transportation routes in central Virginia and as a regional center for the production of flour, cotton textiles, and tobacco products.

The Civil War came late to Petersburg, but its effects were devastating to the town and the surrounding agricultural landscape. The meager Confederate earthen defenses east and south of the town were overrun by advancing Union troops on June 15, 1864, but the Union forces failed to capture the town and its rail supply lines that sustained the Confederate government and eastern military establishment in Richmond. The resulting Union siege from June 1864 until early April 1865 led directly to the abandonment of Petersburg, the loss of Richmond, collapse of the Confederate government, and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox.

When the Union Army of the Potomac left Petersburg in early April to stalk the retreating Confederate troops, they left behind a badly-damaged town and a rural landscape that would never return, indeed could never return, to the patterns that had directed economic and social life in Virginia for nearly two centuries. The population demographics had also forever changed: prior to the Civil War, 63 % of the residents in Prince George County were enslaved African-Americans. After April 1865, these individuals were no longer "property" but were seeking to build lives as manufacturing workers in Petersburg and other towns and cities, as small landowners or tenant farmers in the county, or as wage laborers for former slaveowners. These events—the emergence and growth of slave plantations and farms, the destruction of these properties during a siege composed of short periods of incredibly violent fighting separated by long periods of boredom and exposure, and the postwar reshaping of the landscape—are well represented in the archaeological record of the Main Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield (Figure 1-1).

However, the Main Unit has been the scene of prehistoric human occupation for thousands of years and of historic occupation certainly since the mid-eighteenth century. This study presents an overview and assessment of these occupations from

an archaeological standpoint. The research was funded by the National Park Service's Systemwide Archaeological Inventory Program and was undertaken via a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland. The data were gathered from various sources, including previously recorded prehistoric site locations and historical records such as maps, Virginia tax accounts, and Federal Census schedules. Surface surveys were also undertaken in January and March 1999, but visibility was limited since the area is presently either heavily wooded or covered with grass. No subsurface excavations were conducted for the purposes of this survey, although former University of Maryland graduate students Gail Brown and Michael Wilkens did conduct a limited excavation in the summer of 1999.

The overview and assessment will examine historical evidence, the extensive archaeological database from the immediate vicinity, and regional cultural context to evaluate the archaeological potential within the Main Unit. It will be argued that an important element of the archaeological/historical/cultural record is the surviving landscape. The anthropological perspective promoted herein argues that "landscape" is reflected in natural and cultural remnants that may be exposed and recorded by researchers, was shaped by activities such as agricultural practices that formed the economic basis of existence but left no obvious physical remains, and is interpreted by conceptions of the past that are often conditioned by concerns in the present. This overview and assessment will, as a consequence, seek a broader cultural context for the prehistoric and particularly the historic occupations in the Petersburg vicinity.

This study will examine the prehistoric and historical archaeological database of the Main Unit by addressing concerns defined in the scope of work for the overview and assessment of the Main Unit:

- Describe the area's environmental and culture history: Chapter Two provides a brief summary of current environmental conditions relating to drainage patterns, topography, and soil conditions. Chapter Three describes climatic and vegetation changes from the late Pleistocene through the Holocene interstadial and provides cultural background information relating to prehistoric occupation. Aspects of historic occupation—chronology of settlement, patterns of land ownership, military struggles, specific features of the physical landscape, economic and social dimensions—are examined in Chapters Four and Five.

- List, describe, and evaluate known archaeological resources: Chapter Three reveals that the known prehistoric resources in the Main Unit are two site loci. Historic archaeological resources consist of the remains of several agricultural plantations and farms dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth century and of extensive earthworks and artifact depositions created during the nine-month Civil War siege of Petersburg (Chapters Four and Five).

- Describe the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources: The potential for unidentified prehistoric sites is discussed in Chapter Three, while the potential for such historic sites is considered in Chapter Six.

- Describe and evaluate past research in the area or region: No archaeological survey has taken place within the Main Unit, although an extensive archaeological survey was undertaken by MAAR Associates in the 1980s on the adjoining Fort Lee property. The MAAR study and other cultural resource management surveys in the vicinity of the Petersburg provide the basis for discussing prehistoric site temporal periods and settlement patterns in Chapter Three. The National Park Service has undertaken several excavations on historic sites within the Main Unit. Data from these excavations and historical research provided the basis for discussing site location and cultural context in Chapters Four, Five, and Six.

- Outline relevant research topics: Prehistoric research concerns are considered in Chapters Three and Six. Historic research topics (Chapter Six) are closely tied to thematic contexts established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR 1992).

- Determine the requirements for additional archaeological research and provide recommendations for future research: These related concerns are addressed for both prehistory and historical occupations in Chapters Three and Six.

CHAPTER TWO

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

An essential point of departure for an overview and assessment of archaeological resources is the modern landscape and geography of the study area. The emphasis should be upon the term "modern" since paleoenvironmental conditions have changed throughout the Holocene Epoch (as will be discussed in Chapter Three). Further, human intervention has dramatically reshaped the landscape, for example the substantial increase in erosion arising from tree clearance associated with late prehistoric but particularly European colonial and later agriculture. Nevertheless, certain geographic conditions arising from landscape topography, elevation, proximity to water, and soil types have had a marked impact upon prehistoric and historic occupations, including those related to the Civil War siege.

The Main Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield is located on the inner portion of the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The specific position of the park should be considered an interior one in the Chesapeake Tidewater, although the confluence of the Appomattox and James rivers at City Point lies only six miles to the northeast. The average winter temperature is 41° F, with a average daily minimum of 31° F. The summer average is 78° F, with an average daily maximum of 88° F. The total annual precipitation is 44.5 inches; 50 % of that amount falls between April and September, which constitutes the normal growing season for most crops. A total of 186 days per year in 9 out of 10 years will have temperatures in excess of 32° F (Jones *et al.* 1985:1, 83).

Topography: Terraces and Tributaries

The dominant features of the landscape are creeks that flow from the higher interior elevations toward the Appomattox River northwest of the park (Figure 2.1). These creeks—designated from east to west as an unnamed stream, Harrison, and Poor—and associated smaller tributaries have created a landscape of higher uplands above and slopes into drainage valleys with lower terraces and flood plains. Topographic elevations range from approximately 40 feet above sea level (asl) on the low terrace adjacent to Harrison Creek along the northern boundary of the park to 143 feet asl at the site of Union Fort Morton near Hickory Hill Road along the southern boundary of the park.

The soil survey for Prince George County (Jones *et al.* 1985:70) describes a variably dissected landscape with four major terraces as follows:

terrace	*elevation (feet asl)*
Sunderland	90 to 175
Wicomico	70 to 90
Chowan	25 to 70
Dismal Swamp	5 to 25

Since rivers, creeks, and tributaries generally incise the landscape downward through geologic time, the oldest terraces are those at higher elevations. The soil survey indicates that a distinction between the Wicomico and Chowan terraces is difficult in practice in the field. The Sunderland (uppermost) and Dismal Swamp (lowest) terraces were described as slightly dissected by drainages; the Wicomico and Chowan terraces were considered at times to be highly dissected (Jones *et al.* 1985:70).

Opperman (Opperman and Hanson 1985:2-3) argued that the Sunderland Terrace had a drainage system that was "more dendritically developed" and had a more uneven relief when compared with the Wicomico Terrace due to the greater geologic age of the Sunderland Terrace. My observations in the field suggested that the upper terraces were fairly dissected by drainages, while the lower Chowan Terrace was cut only by the creeks that flowed from the higher terraces to the Appomattox River. The Sunderland Terrace manifested a plateau-like profile, particularly at the north end of the park, although the altitude increased moving southward and eastward away from the Appomattox and James rivers. The Sunderland Terrace, also referred to as the 100 foot bluff or plateau in subsequent chapters, was the location of all of the historic plantation and farm dwellings within the Main Unit.

The Wicomico Terrace was reflected in sloping but still reasonably level areas between Harrison and Poor creeks in the central portion of the park. The terrace was rarely apparent east of Harrison Creek, where slopes descended from the Sunderland to the Chowan terraces. The portion of the main Union siege line within the park ran across the Wicomico Terrace, crossing the 100 foot asl elevation at Battery XIII and continuing past Fort Morton, one of the highest and most formidable fortifications east of Petersburg. The lower Chowan Terrace is found east and west of Harrison Creek along the northern boundary of the park and extends as a level plain beyond the park boundaries to the bluffs along the Appomattox River. The agricultural fields for two of the oldest plantations within the Main Unit—Jordan and Friend—lay on this low level terrace, and houses associated with a "quarter" on the Friend plantation were located on this terrace near the railroad along the northern boundary of the park.

Soils

The terrace soils were deposited in various sedimentary environments over time (Jones *et al.* 1985:69):

sedimentary deposition	*elevation (feet asl)*
• fluviomarine or marine	90 and above
• fluviomarine loams & clays	25 to 90
• fluvial deposits from James & Appomattox rivers	below 25
• upland sediments redeposited along major drainages & swamps	

The soils mapping for the Main Unit has been reported in two separate soils manuals. The Prince George County manual (Jones *et al.* 1985:sheet 14) provides information of the eastern portion, while the Dinwiddie Area manual (Clausen *et al.* 1996:sheets 7 and 8) defines the soils in the central and western portions that are now located within the boundaries of the City of Petersburg. The soils on the uplands of the Sunderland and Wicomico terraces and on the side slopes of drainages reflect the Emporia and Slagle sandy loams. The well drained Emporia soils were associated with much of the uplands due to drainage promoted by natural stream dissection (Jones *et al.* 1985:59, 66, 70), while the moderately well drained Slagle soils formed at greater distances from drainage valleys. Other upland soil types included the well drained Uchee loamy sand and moderately well drained Mattaponi sandy loam (Clausen *et al.* 1996:68, 72).

All of the historic plantation and farm dwellings were constructed on the upland plateau of the Sunderland Terrace, at or above 100 feet asl. These soils on the Sunderland and Wicomico terraces are considered to be good farm land when occurring on level or slightly sloping ground (Clausen *et al.* 1996:93) and cultivated fields were located on the uplands in association with the Hare, Taylor, and Gibbons properties in the mid-nineteenth century. However, a greater percentage of those fields lying on the lower Chowan Terrace along the Appomattox River were under cultivation in the mid-nineteenth century (see Figure 4.4).

A small portion of the Chowan Terrace at the north end of the park was the location of farm fields and a "quarter" associated with the Friend plantation. The soils at this location are classified as Bolling silt loam, a moderately well drained soil found on low-lying flat lands on low river terraces (Jones *et al.* 1985:56). Opperman (Opperman and Hanson 1985:2-5, 2-7) summarized various soils studies that emphasized the comparatively greater fertility of lowland and stream terrace soils compared with those on the uplands. He cited a passage from Robert Beverly's 1705 description of Virginia that indicates the distinction had been recognized from the early days of the colony, and further that the coniferous pine forests of today represent a replacement of earlier more diverse forest associations:

> The Middle of the Necks, or Ridges between the Rivers, is generally poor, being either a light Sand, or a white or red Clay, with a thin Mould: Yet even these Places are stored with Chestnuts, Chinkapins,

> Acorns of the Shrub-Oak, and a Reedy Grass in Summer....The rich Lands lie next to the Rivers and Branches, and are stored with large Oaks, Walnuts, Hickories, Ash, Beech, Poplar, and many other Sorts of Timber, of surprizing Bigness. (Beverly 1705(1947):124)

The apparent fertility of river and stream margins may in part explain a suggested shift in prehistoric settlement patterns from the uplands during the Late Archaic to the lower stream terraces during the Early and Middle Woodland (Chapter Three).

These patterns should be interpreted with caution, however, since many of the soils in the narrow tributary valleys and along the wider creeks are described as well drained but sloping Emporia and Slagle soils or poorly drained ones on flood plains, such as the Kinston complex or Roanoke loams along Harrison and Poor creeks (Jones *et al.* 1985:21,22; Clausen *et al.* 1996:70). Such settings would hardly make for favorable agricultural conditions. However, low stream terraces with well drained soils slightly above the flood plains would be favorable, if at times constricted, agricultural areas.

Wildlife Habitat

Woodland areas in Prince George County consist of coniferous woods (pine and cedar) that provide browse and seeds. A range of deciduous hardwoods, many of which were mentioned by Beverly in the early eighteenth century, are also present: oak, poplar, hickory, cherry, sweetgum, blackgum, and dogwood, and woody understory plants such as hawthorn, blackberry, and blueberry. The deciduous forests produce various foods of use to humans or animals, such as nuts, fruits, buds, catkins, twigs, bark and foliage. Mammals that inhabit the woodlands include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, gray squirrel, red and gray foxes, opossum, and raccoon.

Openland habitats contain fields with agricultural crops such as wheat and corn and pastures and meadows with grasses, herbs, and shrubs. Animals found in these open lands include quail, meadowlark, field sparrow, rabbits, and red fox.

Wetland marshes along tidal rivers and interior woodland swamps contain a range of herbaceous plants that thrive on moist or wet locations, including smartweed, wild millet, wildrice, cordgrass, rushes, sedges, and reeds. Wildfowl and mammals that favor such habitats are migratory ducks and geese, herons, shore birds, muskrat, and beaver. Fish in the James and Appomattox rivers consist of species such as catfish, migratory rock fish, largemouth bass, white shad, herring, and sunfish (Lawrence Robinson in Jones *et al.* 1985:42, 43).

Hunters, Gatherers, and Cultivators

While it is clear that both macroenvironmental and microenvironmental change occurred during the Holocene, current environmental conditions reflect the rich and seasonally varied terrestrial, fluvial, and marine habitats on this portion of the inner coastal plain. Animal and plant resources would have been attractive to Native Americans, hunters and gatherers who later also cleared fields to cultivate maize, gourds, and local domesticates. Resources such as the quartz and quartzite cobbles that eroded along the steep slopes between terraces and along creeks would have been desirable as a raw material for stone tools (Opperman and Hanson 1985:2-3, 2-4).

European colonists occupied cleared Native American fields (Potter 1993) and soon cleared extensive tracts to grow tobacco during the seventeenth century and increasingly corn and wheat during the eighteenth century along the Tidewater rivers. A plantation and farm instruction and account book published in Richmond in 1852 advocated three rotation systems for cultivating tobacco, corn, wheat, and clover:

> Three Field Rotation— This is an exhausting system of cultivation, and will only do on the cultivated river or creek flats, aided, too, by the use of lime, plaster and other manures. The tobacco and corn cultivated upon parts of the *same* field. (3 fields: tobacco and corn, wheat, clover)
>
> Four Field Rotation— This is a milder rotation of crops than the three field, and if aided by the use of lime, plaster, putrescent and other manures, will rapidly improve the land, especially if only two grain crops be taken in the four years, thus leaving the land two years in clover by omitting the oat crop. Upon the alluvial lands of the Lower James River, and with the use of lime, clover and plaster, great improvement has been effected with the four field rotation, giving one field to corn and two to wheat, and one clover crop for fallow each year. (4 fields: tobacco and corn, wheat, oats or clover, clover)
>
> Five Field Rotation— This is perhaps the best rotation of crops for high land of ordinary fertility. The tobacco and corn are cultivated in part of the same field each year, and the tobacco lot highly manured. The thinner parts of the corn land is next year sowed in oats and the balance of the corn and the tobacco land in wheat. (5 fields: tobacco and corn, oats and wheat, clover, wheat, clover) (anon 1852:12)

This evaluation of crop rotation certainly emphasizes the degree to which tobacco and corn agriculture depleted the soils of nutrients and the preference for lower fields along rivers and creeks. Native Americans and European recognized the geographic potential of the inner coastal plain, particularly close to the Tidewater estuaries.

CHAPTER THREE

PALEOENVIRONMENT AND PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION

Paleoenvironmental and Prehistoric Overview

The Pleistocene Epoch witnessed a series of cold periods and associated "ice ages," the most recent of which terminated approximately 14,000 to 12,000 years ago. One of the most dramatic effects of these "ice ages" was the lowering of ocean levels worldwide as sea water was frozen and trapped in glaciers and continental ice sheets. Milliman and Emery (1968) argued on the basis of 80 radiocarbon determinations from samples taken along the Atlantic continental shelf that sea levels 30,000 to 35,000 years ago were close to those at present. Sea levels dropped subsequently as much as 130 meters during the final glaciation c.16,000 years ago. Along the Atlantic coast, ocean beaches lay at the edge of the modern continental shelf, perhaps 100 kilometers east of the current Virginia coastline. Belknap and Kraft (1977) questioned the maximum depth of sea level drop, but agreed with the overall pattern.

Climatic patterns have changed on regional and continental scales during the Holocene Epoch (for some only an interglacial), which began at the end of the Pleistocene. Sea levels have continued to rise as a result of the release of water from melting ice sheets. As the sea level rose, it began to transgress, or cover, the western land mass of the former coastal plain, now the modern submerged Atlantic continental shelf. The Holocene marine transgression, or sea level rise, began c.14,000 years ago and proceeded rapidly until c.7000 years ago (Milliman and Emery 1968; Kraft *et al.* 1983).

The implications of such dynamic changes for any paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the Chesapeake Bay region in general and the lower Appomattox River area in particular are profound. The Pleistocene Susquehanna River, which underlies the modern Chesapeake, became an estuary as sea levels rose. Climatic changes resulted in a succession of vegetation types moving northward, while the coastline and associated marine and eustatic environments were approaching from the east. As temperatures warmed and the climate alternated between dry and moister periods during the Holocene, open grassy environments were replaced by boreal evergreen forests and then by deciduous forests. As the coastline approached, local environments shifted in the study area from inland riverine forests to a forested plateau overlooking a tidal river. A paleoenvironmental reconstruction must therefore consider both the generally northward-moving vegetational patterns arising from the regional climatic shifts, and westward-moving coastal geomorphological changes associated with rising sea levels.

The occupancy of prehistoric peoples within these dynamic and mobile environments is the focus of this chapter. Paleoindian occupation of the southeastern United States

may date c.12,000 BP (before present), and thus may predate the earliest sites in the northeastern United States (Dent 1995:102). This chronology, however, ignores the suggested earlier dates of 18,000-20,000 BP for a human presence at Meadowcroft Shelter in southwestern Pennsylvania (Adovasio *et al.* 1978; Adovasio 1993), or the suggested pre-Clovis occupation provisionally dated c.15,000 BP at Cactus Hill along the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia (Marshall 2001:1731-1732).

During the period 12,000-10,000 BP, the western portion of the Chesapeake region was covered with a boreal forest composed primarily of pine and birch which shifted, as temperatures warmed, to pine and oak (Dent 1995:131). Similar vegetation cover extended throughout much of the region, although the presence of favorable microenvironments arising due to topography, solar exposure, and surface water (ponds, lakes, and rivers) exerted a considerable influence on prehistoric subsistence and adaptations.

Paleoindian occupants would have co-inhabited the region with a rich fauna. The mammoth, oriented to more open habitats, disappeared from the area prior to the arrival of humans. A few forest mastodon may have been contemporaries of the earliest Paleoindians. Therefore, the image of early humans as hunters of megafauna requires substantial revision throughout the eastern United States (Meltzer 1993; Custer 1994:332-333). Deer and probably caribou would have been common inhabitants of the early Holocene forests, as would a range of smaller fauna. The proximity of stream and riverine habitats would have supported aquatic resources, both animal and plant in nature.

Numerous isolated fluted projectile points have been recovered throughout the region, but larger concentrations of Paleoindian-period artifacts—at times much larger—have also been found. No isolated fluted points or larger loci have been identified within the Main Unit, but such loci do occur in the general vicinity. The Williamson site near Cattail Creek in eastern Dinwiddie County is a major resource extraction and habitation locus. The site is located along the extreme western margin of the inner coastal plain, near the piedmont. Decades of excavation have yielded 175 fluted points and more than 2000 end and side scrapers, as well as other retouched tool forms. Factors that undoubtedly led to repeated visitations included local sources of chert for tools, water, a southern exposure, and topographic shelter from winds (McCary 1951; Dent 1995:107-109; Hill 1997a,b).

The Conover site lies slightly to the east of Williamson, also on the inner coastal plain. Approximately 1100 artifacts have been recovered, including nine fluted points and preformed points. These artifacts are made, for the most part, on the cherts found in the Williamson vicinity. The Point-of-Rocks site is positioned in Chesterfield County near a swampy area of the Appomattox River between City Point and Petersburg. This smaller locus has yielded five fluted point fragments and one reworked complete point (McAvoy 1979; Dent 1995:111-113).

A relatively high number of Paleoindian sites south of the James River is attributed to the presence of a more diverse ecosystem. Dent has argued that the inner coastal plain—particularly along its western boundary with the piedmont—represented an ecotone setting with abundant and diverse ecological resources. He suggests that these inner coastal plain loci may represent colder season habitations, with warmer season sites located on the outer coastal plain and the banks of the ancestral Susquehanna River, now submerged beneath the Chesapeake (1995:133-139). It should be noted, however, that other settlement models exist. Gardner (1974, 1977) argued that Paleoindian groups were often tethered to sources of high-quality raw materials, with elements of the settlement system conditioned by the availability of such materials. Group movements and catchment areas in the resulting "cyclical" pattern were centered upon specific raw material sources. Although Gardner's model emerged from studies at the Flint Run complex of sites in the Shenandoah Valley, a comparable argue could be made for the Williamson site.

Prehistoric occupation during the Archaic period is traditionally divided chronologically as follows (Dent 1995:168, 173, 178):

Early:	10,000-8000 BP
Middle:	8000-5000 BP
Late:	5000-3000 BP

These chronological divisions are general ones, and subject to some exceptions. The Early Archaic period has been combined by Gardner and others (Custer 1989, 1994) with the Paleoindian period into a broad late Pleistocene-early Holocene adaptational continuum. Custer also favored combining the late Archaic with the subsequent early and middle Woodland phases. Dent (1995:188-190) argued for a post-Paleoindian adaptational break that extended into the late Archaic until c.4200 BP. The final phases of the late Archaic (4200-3000 BP) represents for Dent an "intensification" of resource extraction efforts. Various scholars therefore perceive a cultural change prior to or during the late Archaic.

A paleoenvironmental reconstruction for the Chesapeake area of the Middle Atlantic region has been extrapolated from the Indian Creek V site in Prince George's County, Maryland, where a pollen core was extracted from an abandoned stream channel of the creek (LeeDecker and Holt 1991:Table 1). Seven pollen zones were defined:

Zone 1: A cold mixture of pine (*Pinus*), spruce (*Picea*), and alder (*Alnus*) with herbaceous plants (12,000-10,800 BP) that corresponds to the cool, moist Pre-Boreal climatic phase (Dent 1995).

Zone 2: A warmer period of decreased pine and spruce and increased birch (*Betula*) and oak *Quercus*) (10,800-7660 BP) that would

seem to combine the warm, dry Boreal climatic phase and the earliest portion of the Atlantic phase. The Early Archaic occupation at Indian Creek V is temporally correlated with this zone.

Zone 3: Warm, moist conditions with decreased pine, an absence of spruce, and a dominance of oak, hazelnut, and alder (7660-5000 BP) that corresponds to the latter portion of the Atlantic phase. LeeDecker and Holt argued that Indian Creek V was abandoned during this time period, but the temporal ranges they provide for Brewerton, Otter Creek, and Morrow Mountain II points extend into this period (LeeDecker and Hold 1991:Figure 3).

Zone 4: Warm, dry conditions with oak (dominant), hickory (*Carya*), and pine (5000-3860 BP) that reflects the earliest portion of the Sub-Boreal phase. The Late Archaic is correlated with this zone.

Zones 5-7: Decreased arboreal pollen associated initially with herbaceous species (Zone 5: 3860-1770 BP), then a cooler phase with herbaceous blueberry dominant (Zone 6: 1770-350 BP), and finally a post-European arrival period of massive deforestation.

Environmental changes undoubtedly exerted an influence upon the cultural adaptations, the material remnants of which are reflected in the archaeological record. As the flooded channel of the ancestral Susquehanna became increasingly estuarine with sea level rise, the Appomattox and James rivers had become subestuaries by 6000 BP, with at least slightly saline waters up to the fall lines. The Chesapeake had formed as a coastal bay by 3000 BP (Dent 1995:191). The following vegetational sequence has been defined by Dent (1995:190) from pollen core data such as those from Indian Creek V:

boreal forest	earliest Holocene
beech-hemlock-birch	by 10,000 BP
oak-hickory	by 8200 BP
oak & others	by 7600 BP
oak dominant	by 5000 BP

Vegetation thus changed from a transitional forest association to a temperate deciduous forest, as the environmental setting changed from a freshwater riverine location to a variably saline tidal river.

The initial portion of the Archaic, which to Dent encompasses the Early, Middle, and initial Late Archaic, witnessed heavier occupation of the inner coastal plain and

piedmont, probably because the full extent of estuarine resources had not been developed along the bay and coastal rivers (Dent 1995:197). Dent does acknowledge, however, that the advancing marine transgression may have covered some of these earlier sites on the outer coastal plain.

Custer (1994:337) has argued that a shift from oak-hemlock to oak-hickory forests (Atlantic to Sub-Boreal phases) c.5000 BP may be correlated with the cultural changes perceived as the Late Archaic. The oak-hickory forests had a higher carrying capacity that resulted in an expanded number of habitable areas. An intensification of resource utilization is reflected in various manners during the Late and Terminal Archaic (Dent 1995:188, 200-208). The technological component reflects an expanded use of ground stone tools, the appearance of steatite (soapstone) vessels and, in riverine and coastal areas, fishing implements in the form of notched cobble netsinkers. The presence of storage pit features is noted and shellfish exploitation occurs, although not on the scale seen later in the Woodland.

Johnson (Rudolph *et al.* 1996:24-26) has argued that the depiction of the Sub-Boreal phase as the warmest and driest period of the Holocene may be inaccurate. He suggested that the Xerothermic maximum may have actually occurred c.6500-6000 BP within the generally moist Atlantic phase. By proposing the boundary of the Middle-Late Archaic at 6000 BP, he therefore placed less importance that did Custer on environmental changes associated with the expansion of oak-hickory forests.

The Woodland period may be subdivided chronologically into the following phases (Dent 1995:224):

Early:	3000-2300 BP
Middle:	2300-1050 BP (AD 900)
Late:	AD 900 to arrival of Europeans

As mentioned above, Custer (1989) has challenged this traditional tripartite classification, choosing instead to redesignate the Late Archaic and Early-Middle Woodland as Woodland I and the Late Woodland as Woodland II.

A general classification of resource extraction activities and associated broadening of the subsistence base is indicated during the Early and Middle Woodland phases. Subsistence from the Early Woodland occupation sought to utilize a fuller range of resources such as shellfish from the expanding estuary. Fishing and nut gathering were important activities during the Early phase, as well as the possible exploitation of seed plants. The importance of sedentary occupation is indicated in the appearance of ceramics. A certain technological "homogenization" has been noted during the Middle phase, with a more limited range of projectile point and ceramic types (Dent 1995:228-235, 268). The fall line emerged as a "boundary" between Middle Woodland groups in the coastal plain to the east and piedmont to the west (McLearen

1992; Stewart 1992), and this boundary was maintained through the end of the prehistoric period.

Nevertheless, evidence of interregional contact within eastern North America is also indicated. The appearance in the Chesapeake region of Adena-related materials from Ohio serves to reenforce the identification of these contacts, and suggests greater social complexity during the Early and Middle Woodland (Dent 1995:242-243; 268-269).

During the Late Woodland, the emergence of interacting regional groups is indicated by the presence of ceramic types in specific core areas with wider areas of distribution. Technological changes include smaller triangular points evidently associated with bow and arrow propulsion. Increased evidence of sedentism is reflected in estuarine shell middens, refuse middens, storage pits, and house patterns. Late Woodland sites in the vicinity of the Main Unit that contain house patterns include Jordan's Point, Flowerdew Hundred, and Hatch along the James River, as well as sites along tributaries of the Appomattox River (Dent 1995:245-249; Gregory 1980; Mouer *et al.* 1992; McLearen and Mouer 1994).

A broad-based pattern of hunting and gathering was maintained, but scholars disagree concerning the contribution of agriculture to overall subsistence (Custer 1989; Potter 1993; Turner 1992). The existence of social complexity and possible group territoriality is implied in the appearance of human bone deposits or ossuaries along the James and York rivers by AD 1300, and of larger, later ones along the Potomac River. The rise of chiefdoms is postulated from AD 1500 until European contact, including the Powhatan groups from the Rappahannock River to south of the James River. Once again, scholars disagree concerning the relative importance of ecological and social mechanisms in the emergence of these chiefdoms (Barker 1992; Binford 1964; Potter 1993; Turner 1986, 1992), but the importance of the inner coastal plain as the location of major Powhatan villages is documented in early European accounts of the Virginia colony (Dent 1995:254-276) (Figure 3.1).

Recorded Sites within and near the Main Unit

No prior archaeological survey has been undertaken within the Main Unit, although historic site investigations have occurred. During the course of these investigations, evidence of two prehistoric sites has been observed. A coarse pebble-tempered pottery sherd of Woodland origin was recovered in 1978 from the ground surface near Confederate Battery 5 on the 100 foot terrace north of the visitor center.

The second site was recorded at the Taylor house site, also on the 100 foot terrace, during the 1978 excavations. Various excavation units yielded 114 lithic artifacts, weighing a total of 551 grams. The artifacts were concentrated in the western portion

of the excavated area, specifically in units 405, 406, and 414. The raw materials were dominated by quartzite, with limited quantities of quartz and chert, and possible rhyolite. Rounded cobble cortical surfaces were observed on 19 debris fragments, suggesting exploitation of fluvial deposits for various raw materials. One flake fragment of chalcedony weighing only 0.6 grams was present, possibly indicative of a more exotic material.

One diagnostic quartzite point, a Halifax-type associated with Middle or Late Archaic occupation, was recovered, in addition to two quartz and one quartzite preform fragments. Two retouched quartzite flakes and one retouched jasper blade were present. The majority of the lithics are reduction debitage— flakes, broken flakes, flake fragments, and pieces of debris. The Halifax-type point and the absence of pottery suggest the occupation was associated with Archaic groups that were reducing materials obtained from fluvial deposits. The high proportion of unretouched fragments suggest most materials were obtained in the local vicinity of the site (Blades 1993:18).

The existing data base of recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites west and east of the Main Unit is, however, an extensive one. Files for 236 archaeological sites at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond were studied in the fall of 1996, and those on the U.S.G.S. Prince George quad were reexamined during the winter of 1999. These sites may be broken down by U.S.G.S. quad sheet as follows:

U.S.G.S. quad	**Sites**
Petersburg	60
Prince George (Fort Lee)	75
Prince George (other)	19
Hopewell	82

This uneven distribution certainly reflects survey bias as well as an increased density of sites near the James River and the mouth of the Appomattox River. Extensive surveys have been undertaken within the Federal property of Fort Lee (Prince George and Hopewell quads) and on the Federal reformatory (Hopewell quad). The sites on the Prince George portion of Fort Lee, which are listed separately above, clearly reveal the bias that may be generated by a single comprehensive survey. Since this section of the U.S. Army base adjoins the Main Unit, these sites will be examined in detail below as they provide some indication of the number and location of sites that a comparable survey should reveal within the Main Unit. Smaller surveys of pipelines and road right-of-ways have also led to the discovery of sites to the east of the Main Unit. Many of the sites on the Petersburg quad—west of the Main Unit— are historic ones, reflecting the emergence and growth of the town of Petersburg during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

An archaeological "site" represents a physical location where past cultural activities have occurred, but a given site may have been the location of such activities during one or numerous temporal phases. A "component" represents an individual temporal phase at a particular site. Since sites may reflect occupation during multiple prehistoric or historic phases, the total number of cultural components exceeds the number of sites.

Attribution to a particular cultural phase is based upon the presence of certain temporally-diagnostic artifacts, such as specific projectile points for the Archaic and ceramic types as well as points within the Woodland. Prehistoric sites are often indicated by the presence of varying quantities of lithic flake debris without associated diagnostic artifacts, so a more specific attribution may not be possible. Some archaeologists who filed site forms considered such flake debris loci to be Archaic if no pottery was present.

As previously discussed, site distribution analyses are often problematic due to the varying amounts of survey that have occurred. It would seem that an increase in Woodland sites is indicated on the Hopewell quad (northeast of Main Unit), which may reflect the increasing attraction of the James and Appomattox subestuaries during the later prehistoric phases. If, however, most of the unattributed prehistoric sites are Archaic, loci associated with this earlier period would still outnumber Woodland occupations.

It may be noted that early prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the Main Unit is indicated at a limited number of sites. The Point-of-Rocks Paleoindian locus is located on the north side of the Appomattox River between the Main Unit and City Point. Two end scrapers, one made on chert and the other on silicified wood, were recovered at City Point and have been tentatively attributed to the Paleoindian period (Mouer *et al.* 1985). Mouer *et al.* (1985) indicated that Paleoindian sites are usually found on bluff tops overlooking major river valleys, so the geography of City Point seems a likely setting for such early prehistoric occupation. This observation, however, may also have some relevance to the Main Unit, particularly for the plateau near the visitors center and the Confederate Dimmock batteries.

The Early Archaic is indicated at three sites on the Hopewell quad, and at least one with a St. Albans point on the Prince George quad (44PG137). Two of these sites, including City Point, each consisted of a single Kirk point indicative of this early phase. Middle Archaic sites increase slightly in number and are also found on the Petersburg and Prince George quads. Mouer *et al.* (1985) argue that Middle Archaic sites are more common than is indicated by these survey data, due to differing attributions for point types. A numerical increase is clearly indicated for the Late Archaic, considered a phase of "intensification" by Dent and others.

Early Woodland occupations are poorly represented, but a more pronounced Middle Woodland presence is apparent on both the Prince George and Hopewell quads. The concentration of Middle and Late Woodland occupations on or near the major subestuaries of the James and Appomattox rivers is suggested and would certainly be consistent with settlement patterns proposed for the late prehistoric period.

Contact period (post-European colonization) sites are indicated at only three locations near the Main Unit. Early historic documentation indicates that the general vicinity of the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers was well-populated during the early seventeenth century, so more Contact period sites are to be expected along the major rivers, although not necessarily at an inland location such as the Main Unit.

Temporal Patterns near the Main Unit

Specific evidence of prehistoric occupation relating to the Main Unit may be gained from considering the sites recorded on the Prince George quad outside of Fort Lee (Table 3.1) and during the MAAR Associates, Inc., survey of 1983-85 within Fort Lee (Table 3.2). Since the data from the Fort Lee property were gathered by a stratified random sampling strategy (Opperman and Hanson 1985), they are far less affected by the sampling biases discussed earlier. Further, this portion of Fort Lee directly adjoins the eastern boundary of the Main Unit and therefore has direct relevance to the nature of prehistoric occupation within the park.

These data have been summarized by landform and cultural components in Table 3.3. Nearly one-half of the occupations (37 of 80) were considered to be prehistoric, but lithic or ceramic artifacts that would have permitted a closer temporal affiliation were absent. Attributed site occupations were essentially equally divided between the Archaic and Woodland periods. The largest number of Archaic occupations (12 of 22) were associated with the Late Archaic. Eight sites were evaluated as either Early or Middle Archaic, although four of these were considered questionable. Two site occupations were evaluated as Archaic with no further definition.

Woodland and protohistoric/Contact period occupations also focused on the one phase—Middle Woodland (14 of 21)—with a minimal presence of the other phases. Only one Contact occupation was indicated, and that was found on a multicomponent site with evidence prior Middle Woodland occupation.

Nine sites yielded evidence of multicomponent (i.e., more than one cultural period) Native American occupation, although occupations at two of these sites were considered questionable attributions. The combinations of occupations and the associated landforms may be summarized as follows:

TABLE 3.1

Archaeological sites not on Fort Lee, U.S.G.S. Prince George quad, Prince George County, Virginia (44PG)[1]

No.	Name/type[2]	Culture	Record[3]	Landform
6	lithic scatter	prehistoric	HM 63	dune ridge along Appomattox R.
8	lithic scatter	prehistoric	HM 64	N side tributary of Harrison Ck.
128	lithic spread, domestic	prehist., 19	SSI 82	near tributary of Southerly Run
130	domestic	historic	SSI 82	
131	2 flakes, domestic	prehist., 19-20	SSI 82	
132	lithics, domestic	prehist., 19-20	SSI 82	
133	lithics, domestic	prehist., 19	SSI 82	
134	lithics, domestic	prehist., 19	SSI 82	Chester site
135	domestic	20	SSI 82	
136	domestic	20	SSI 82	
137	grit sherds, St. Albans Bare Island, Pee Dee	EA LA LW 18-20	SSI 82	knoll near N side Blackwater Swamp
314	630-1 lithic scatter	prehistoric	VDOT 88	low terrace Blackwater Swamp
318	89-15-1 lithics	prehistoric	GP 89	low rise above Blackwater Swp.
319	89-15-2 tri. point, grit-tempered sherds	early MW	GP 89	low ridge over Southerly Run
320	89-15-3 corner-notch pt.	E Archaic?	GP 89	bluff top ridge over Southerly R.
321	89-15-4 earthen dam?	historic	GP 89	gas line
322	89-15-6 grit sherds	M Woodland	GP 89	gas line
323	89-15-7 stemmed pt.	M or L Archaic	GP 89	ridge spur above Southerly Run
324	89-15-8 lithic scatter	prehistoric	GP 89	gas line
378	Lapin Farm	prehist., 18-20	VCU?	upland ridge above Southerly Run

1 Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological site files.

2 Abbreviations for the Name/type and Culture columns are as follows: A (Archaic), W (Woodland), E (Early), M (Middle), L (Late), numbers (centuries), pt. (projectile point).

3 The Record column indicates the person or group who prepared the site file and the year of preparation; the following abbreviations are employed: GP (Gray and Pape, Inc.), HM (Howard MacCord), SSI (Soil Systems Inc.), VCU (Archaeological Research Center at Virginia Commonwealth University), VDOT (Virginia Department of Transportation).

TABLE 3.2
Archaeological sites on Fort Lee, U.S.G.S. Prince George quad, Prince George County, Virginia (44PG) (Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological site files; all recorded by MAAR Associates, Inc., from 1983 to 1985.)

No.	Name/type[2]	Culture	Elev.[3]	Landform
162	lithics, Mockley cer.	LA MW	140	terrace at head of Bailey Creek
163	cord-marked, l-g sherds	L Archaic, 18?	110	slope adjacent to Bailey Creek
164	Stony Creek ceramic	M Woodland	100	terrace edge near Bailey Creek
168	Stony Creek ceramic	M Woodland	90	slope betw. Bailey Creek & trib.
169	Stony Ck., CW buttons	MW, 19 CW	110	slope of Bailey Creek drainage
170	Lamoka point	L Archaic	135	ridge at head of Bailey Creek
171	Peyton Mason (by 1837)	18b? 19	80	flat terrace near Harrison Creek
172	lithics, historic	prehist., 19		near Bailey Creek
173	Brewerton? point	L Archaic	120	knoll crest, slopes to Bailey Ck.
174	lithics	LA?, historic	125	slope near Bailey Creek
175	historic	18b 19a	100	ridge near Bailey Creek
176	tin-glazed earth.	18a (mid)	125	ridge near Bailey Ck. tributaries
177	lithic scatter	prehistoric	110	slope N of Bailey Creek
178	flakes, fire-cracked	prehistoric	100	ridge on meander of Bailey Ck.
179	MMII pt, slave qtr.?	MA, 18-19	90	within meander of Bailey Creek
180	Stony Creek sherds	M Woodland	75	terrace above Bailey Creek
181	flakes, fire-cracked	prehistoric	75	terrace near Bailey Creek
182	flakes, fire-cracked	prehistoric	70	terrace near Bailey Creek
183	Barbeque site; Guilford, Savannah points	MLA MW, 17b 18a	80	crest near Bailey Creek
184	Stony Ck, Gaston simple	MW, Contact	55	slope above Bailey Creek
185	lithic scatter	prehistoric	75	knoll near Bailey Ck. trib.
186	Stony Creek net sherds	M Woodland	65	level terrace near Bailey Ck.
187	historic	19		near Bailey Creek
188	Stony Creek sherds	MW, 19	95	terrace above Bailey Creek
189	Savannah, tri. points	LA LW 18 19a	120	rise above Blackwater Swamp
190	lithic scatter	prehistoric	125	terrace over Blackwater Swp.
191	lithic scatter	prehistoric	135	terrace swamp

Table 3.2. Archaeological Sites on Fort Lee (continued)

192	lithic scatter	prehistoric	135	terrace swamp
193	lithic scatter	prehistoric	105	bluff
197	lithic scatter, domestic	Archaic? 18b 19a	100	bluff edge & slope over Appomattox River terrace
198	basecamp? Savannah pt., Brewerton eared tri. pt.	L Archaic	105	high spot above Harrison Creek
200	Civil War railroad bed	19 CW	130	
201	historic	19b 20a		
204	lithic scatter	prehistoric		ridge btw. Bailey Ck. tributaries
225	lithic scatter	prehistoric	125	rise near Bailey Creek
226	lithic scatter	prehistoric	145	terrace above Bailey Creek
227	historic	19b 20a		crest at head of Bailey Creek
228	lithics, Civil War?	prehist 19 CW?	125	
229	historic	19b	115	bluff over Bailey Creek tributary
230	lithic scatter	prehistoric	105	slope near conflu. trib. & Bailey
231	Halifax side-notch pt.	L Archaic	105	slope above Bailey Creek
232	lithic scatter	prehistoric	95	rise near Bailey Creek
233	lithic scatter	prehistoric	85	slope over Bailey Creek
234	lithic scatter	prehistoric	85	slope over Bailey Creek
235	lithic scatter	prehistoric		slope over Bailey Creek
236	lithic scatter	prehistoric	90	slope over Bailey Creek
237	Guilford? point	M Archaic	80	terrace over conflu. trib. & Bailey Creek
238	lithic scatter	prehistoric		rise over conflu. trib. & Bailey
239	lithics, historic	prehist., 19		near conflu. trib. & Bailey Ck.
240	Accokeek, Stony Ck.	M Woodland		slope over trib. & Bailey Creek
241	Prince Geo., Accokeek? Stony Ck., Townsend? Ware cer.; tri. pts.	E M Woodland L? Woodland		slope above Bailey Creek
242	lithic scatter	prehistoric	90	terrace above Bailey Creek
243	lithics, historic	prehist., 18		bluff over Bailey Creek & trib.
244	lithic scatter	prehistoric		neck btw. tribs. of Bailey Ck.

Table 3.2. Archaeological Sites on Fort Lee (continued)

245	Rappahannock fabric cer	L Woodland		knoll on Bailey Creek
246	lithic scatter	prehistoric	75	crest near conflu. trib. & Bailey
247	lithic scatter	prehistoric		slope S of Bailey Creek
248	historic	early-mid 19		near head of trib. to Bailey Ck.
249	"Bowles" on CW map	19a & mid	140	terrace btw. James & Blackwater
250	lithic scatter	M&LA? 18	125	terrace near Blackwater Swamp
251	Stony Creek sherds	early MW	120	terrace near Blackwater Swamp
252	lithic scatter	prehistoric Ar?	120	terrace near Blackwater Swamp
253	lithic scatter	prehistoric Ar?	120	terrace near Blackwater Swamp
254	Savannah, tri. pts.	LA, LW?	120	terrace near Blackwater Swamp
255	lithic scatter	prehistoric		low terrace on Blackwater Swp.
256	Morrow Mt. I? pt.	M? Archaic	125	low terrace on Blackwater Swp.
257	"Lonoman's M"mill dam	19a & mid		on terrace of Bailey Creek
269	lithic scatter	prehistoric	145	terrace btw. James & Appomattox drainages
270	lithic scatter	prehistoric	145	terrace btw. James & Appomattox drainages
271	lithics, structures	prehist., 19 mid	120	crest near Bailey Creek
273	refuse dump	20a		slope near Bailey Creek
277	Burchartt house site	18b 19 20a	140	crest over Blackwater Swamp
278	refuse dump	18b 19 20a	120	lowland along Blackwater Swp.
279	5th Green; Savannah pt. sand-tempered sherds	LA, early MW	130	rise over Blackwater Swamp
299	World War I trenches	20a		high area S of Bailey Creek

[1] Abbreviations for Name/type and Culture columns are as follows: A or Ar (Archaic), W or Wd (Woodland), E (Early), M (Middle), L (Late), numbers (centuries), a (early century), mid (middle century) b (later century), CW (Civil War); cer. (ceramics), pts. (projectile points), tri. (triangular), l-g (lead-glazed).

[2] The Elev. column lists the elevation in feet above sea level.

TABLE 3.3

Distribution of prehistoric site components on U.S.G.S. Prince George quad, Prince George County, by landform and cultural period

Landform	Preh[1]	EA	MA	LA	Arch	EW	MW	LW	Wood	CN	Sum
1. Ridge or slope above creek	9	-	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	17
2. Terrace over or on creek	6	-	1	-	-	1	7	1	1[4]	1	18
3. Head of creek	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
4. Above confluence of creek & tributary	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
5. Above or between tributaries	6	1?		1[3]	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
6. Above or along swamp	8	2[2]	2?	4	-	-	2	2	1[5]	-	21
7. Near/between Appomattox and James rivers	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sum	37	3	5	12	2	1	14	3	2	1	80

Source: Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeological site files.

1 The following abbreviations are used: Preh (undefined prehistoric), EA (Early Archaic), MA (Middle Archaic), LA (Late Archaic), Arch (undefined Archaic), EW (Early Woodland), MW (Middle Woodland), LW (Late Woodland), Wood (undefined Woodland), CN (Contact or protohistoric).

2 One of the Early Archaic occupations was considered questionable.

3 The occupation was considered to be either Middle Archaic or Late Archaic.

4 44PG241 yielded triangular projectile points, but was not attributed with confidence to the Late Woodland.

5 44PG254 yielded triangular projectile points, but was not attributed with confidence to the Late Woodland.

terrace of swamp (#6): Early?-Middle? Archaic (44PG250)
rise over swamp (#6): Early-Late Archaic-Late Woodland (44PG137)
creek terrace crest (#1): Middle-Late Archaic-Middle Woodland (44PG183)
terrace, creek head (#3): Late Archaic-Middle Woodland (44PG162)
rise over swamp (#6): Late Archaic-Middle Woodland (44PG279)
rise over swamp (#6): Late Archaic-Late Woodland (44PG189)
terrace of swamp (#6): Late Archaic-Late Woodland? (44PG254)
terrace over creek (#2): Early-Middle-Late? Woodland (44PG241)
terrace over creek (#2): Middle Woodland-Contact (44PG184)

The following basal or earliest components were indicated: Early Archaic (once, possibly twice), Middle Archaic (once), Late Archaic (three instances), Early Woodland (once), and Middle Woodland (once). The favored landforms for these repeat occupations were either swamp settings or lower terraces of creeks.

As mentioned previously, the number of Archaic and Woodland site components are essentially equal, yet relatively few multicomponent sites were recorded (9 of 70). This dominance of single component, but not necessarily one-time, sites suggests that the landscape offered many opportunities to exploit favored landforms to the east of the Main Unit and probably within the Main Unit as well. However, the large number of unattributed prehistoric sites may mask multicomponent occupations that have not been detected in the archaeological record.

Topographic Settings of Prehistoric Occupations

The major topographic settings that have been occupied during the prehistoric period within and around Fort Lee immediately to the east of the Main Unit have been combined within seven categories in Table 3.3. Five of the categories are represented within the Main Unit.

Opperman (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-4, 5-5) argued that different topographic settings were preferred during Archaic and Woodland occupations within the grounds of Fort Lee:

> Sites dating to the Archaic Period were observed to be situated on higher ground at the crest of terraces, in contrast to the more frequent occurrence of Woodland Period occupations on lower terraces immediately adjacent to the main channel of Bailey Creek. (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-4)

This topographic distinction is suggested by the data in Table 3.3, where landform nos. 1 and 3 include the higher crests and nos. 2 and 4 encompass the lower creek terraces.

Creek settings (nos. 1-3): Drainages that flow into the Appomattox River or—in the case of Bailey Creek on Fort Lee—into the James River constitute an important general landform of prehistoric occupation. Two creeks within the Main Unit—Harrison and Poor—flow into the Appomattox River, in addition to an unnamed stream north of Harrison Creek. Three categories are included within the general heading of creek settings.

Ridge or slope above creek (No. 1): A total of 17 prehistoric sites have been recorded within and near Fort Lee on crests, ridges, or slopes above creeks. Ridges and slopes lie above both creeks within the Main Unit. The bluff top of the 100 foot terrace near the visitors center has yielded a sherd of coarse-tempered Woodland pottery.

Terrace over or on creek (No. 2): Lower creek terraces have yielded 18 prehistoric sites on or near Fort Lee. A discontinuous series of such landforms may be found along both Harrison and Poor creeks within the Main Unit. A broad, low terrace of Harrison Creek lies at the foot of the 100 terrace bluff, between the former Petersburg and City Point Rail Road and Route 36 at the north end of the park.

Ridge or terrace at head of creek (No. 3): Landforms from the previous two categories that lie at the head of a creek have held three prehistoric sites— two Late Archaic and one Middle Woodland—on or near Fort Lee. The ridge on which the Taylor site is located has yielded evidence of Late Archaic occupation; the site lies near the head of Poor Creek, but also falls between the creek and a tributary.

Terrace or slope at confluence of creek and tributary (No. 4): Lands lying above the confluence of a creek and one of its tributaries contained eight prehistoric sites on or near Fort Lee. Three such settings may be defined within the Main Unit:

- Slope along northwestern park boundary below Confederate Battery 8 where a tributary enters Harrison Creek;

- Upland and slope on both sides of Harrison Creek near the now-drained artificial lake along the southern boundary of the park;

- Slope between ridges where a tributary enters Poor Creek between Union Fort Haskell and Confederate Gracie's Salient.

Ridge or knoll above or between tributaries (No. 5): Settings above or between creek tributaries such as Southerly Run contained nine prehistoric sites on or near Fort Lee. The Main Unit topography from east to west consists of a series of upland ridges between tributary slopes and creek valleys. All of the creeks flow north or west toward the Appomattox River.

All of the previously-mentioned landforms are well represented within the Main Unit. The remaining two are absent or virtually absent.

Swamp settings (No. 6): Rises above or terraces along Blackwater Swamp were occupied on and near Fort Lee; 21 prehistoric sites have been recorded, including the multicomponent Early Archaic-Late Archaic-Late Woodland site 44PG137. No settings along the Blackwater or other swamps exist within the Main Unit. A swamp may be found near the mouth of Harrison Creek at the location of a mill and meadow in the later eighteenth century.

Bluff over or between major rivers (No. 7): Four prehistoric sites have been noted in these settings in the western portion of Prince George County. Occupation of these landforms increase as one moves eastward and northward, closer to the confluence of the Appomattox and James rivers at City Point. The northern end of the Main Unit and the 100 foot terrace bluff overlooks the Appomattox River, a distance of 5500 feet to the west. This location was previously mentioned as the bluff near the visitors center, which also lies between Harrison Creek and the unnamed stream to the north.

Sample Units

The MAAR survey divided Fort Lee into eight sampling strata based upon geography.

TABLE 3.4
Sampling strata and identified sites at Fort Lee, 1983-85[1]

Sampling Stratum	Acres Surveyed	Percent Sample	No. of Sites	Sites per Acre
Bailey Creek	1165	64.4	52	.045
Blackwater Swamp	288	57.1	13	.045
Harrison Branch (Sunderland)	105	83.0	6	.057
Watershed (Sunderland)	377	39.7	8	.021
Harrison Branch (Wicomico)	57	95.4	1	.018
Watershed (Wicomico)	1010	75.2	11	.011
Cabin Creek	591	98.8	7	.012
Appomattox River	14	100.0	1	.071

[1] Source: Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-3; density (sites per acre) data added.

For comparative purposes with the Main Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, the Bailey Creek stratum would be mirrored in the upper ridges and lower terraces along Harrison and Poor creeks and their tributaries. The Harrison Branch and Watershed strata on the higher Sunderland Terrace, i.e., above 90 feet asl, are well represented in the eastern half of the Main Unit. The strata on the lower Wicomico Terrace, i.e. between 70 and 90 feet asl, would be reflected in the Main Unit from Union Battery XIII north to the park boundary between Harrison Creek to the east and Poor Creek to the west.

The level terrace east of Harrison Creek at the base of the bluff at the north end of the park has an elevation of 40-50 feet asl that remains relatively level until the bluffs over the Appomattox River 3500 feet to the west. This area should represent a separate stratum in an archaeological survey in the park, possibly similar to the Cabin Creek stratum at Fort Lee. No equivalents of the Blackwater Swamp and Appomattox River strata exist within the Main Unit.

Probabilistic Survey

The survey methodology employed by MAAR at Fort Lee emphasized surface examination when possible and subsurface excavation of shovel test pits 1 foot square, generally to a depth of 1 foot. The interval between shovel tests was 100 feet, which was reduced to 50 feet upon discovery of prehistoric or historic artifacts in a given shovel test. The base was subdivided into survey units, each measuring 500 feet square or 5.74 acres. Units comprising a total of 3609 acres were examined, which constituted a 66.7 % sample of the base (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-2, 5-3).

Several modifications to the stratified random sample strategy were undertaken during the course of the Fort Lee project. The random selection of survey units was restricted to those containing less than 50 % projected disturbance by development. Nonrandom selection of proposed future construction areas resulted in examination of many areas considered to be more than 50 % disturbed. Each random unit had an additional one to three adjacent nonrandom units selected for logistical efficiency during the field survey (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-2).

These modifications would adversely influence the degree to which probabilistic statements of site location and density may be made and extended to the neighboring area of the Main Unit at Petersburg National Battlefield. Nevertheless, the quality of the survey and its extensive coverage of the similar landforms at Fort Lee provides a database of considerable comparative value for estimating both the likely time periods of prehistoric occupations and the topographic settings of those occupations.

Potential Sampling Strata in the Main Unit

Harrison and Poor creeks: Areas of probable prehistoric occupation definitely include the upper terraces, ridges, and slopes above and the lower terraces along Harrison and Poor creeks (Figure 3.2). The sampling strata should parallel these creeks and the unnamed stream at the north end of the park. The width of the survey area on either side of the creeks may be arbitrarily determined; the MAAR survey considered a distance of 500 feet as having provided immediate or ready access to a given drainage (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-1). The width of the survey area should encompass both the lower terraces and the crests and ridges of higher terraces.

Higher terraces and ridges include the 100 foot (Sunderland) terrace at the north end of the park near Confederate Battery 5. A prehistoric pottery sherd was recovered from this location in 1978, but the construction of earthworks during the Civil War may have disturbed prehistoric occupation evidence at this location. The edge of the 100 foot terrace above Poor Creek near the Crater is another location of potential importance.

Important locations lie at or near the confluences of creeks and tributaries. A spur of the 100 foot terrace extends northward above Confederate Battery 8 near a tributary of Harrison Creek. An interesting locality for potential prehistoric lies on a projection or broad spur of the 100 foot terrace on the east side of Harrison Creek near the Harrison Creek Trail. The locality lies above the confluence of a tributary and Harrison Creek, north of the the now-drained artificial lake. The broad slope to the north of the projection is another area of interest since it is less steep than others along Harrison Creek. Since this slope descends or faces north, the lack of a southern sun exposure may have reduced its desirability for prehistoric occupation.

Lower terraces and flood plains of varying width occur along the creeks. A flood plain and adjacent low terrace along the both sides of Harrison Creek and north of the modern park tour road represent areas of potential interest. The 50-60 foot (Chowan) terrace to the west above the flood plain has evidence of World War I and possibly later road construction. The flood plain broadens slightly on the east side of Harrison Creek at the ravine of a former tributary and possibly modern intermittent stream.

The ravine of a possible former tributary west of Poor Creek forms a portion of the northwestern boundary of the park. The poorly-drained area has conditions that approach those of a swamp setting. The ravine does open onto the narrow flood plain of Poor Creek. Associated higher ground may have prehistoric sites and the flood plain may contain prehistoric occupation evidence stratified in flood-deposited alluvium.

Intertributary on the Sunderland Terrace: The 100 foot (Sunderland) terrace lies east of Harrison Creek in the eastern portion of the park and forms uplands near the

heads of Harrison and Poor creeks along the southern boundary of the park. Areas that have yielded evidence of prehistoric Archaic occupation at Fort Lee include locations near the heads of creeks, near the confluence of creek and tributary, and the intertributary or intercreek settings. This stratum and the subsequent intertributary ones should be subdivided into sampling substrata by relative proximity to the various tributary drainages. Areas of potential disturbance have resulted from activities during the Civil War, Camp Lee and park development, and private construction of twentieth-century houses along Hickory Hill Road and of a golf course near the Crater.

The head of an unnamed stream at the north end of the park lies east of Confederate Battery 7. The area was disturbed by World War I activities from Camp Lee. The heads of various tributaries of creeks lie on the 100 foot terrace, but the heads of Harrison and Poor creeks are found on the higher portions of the terrace south of the Main Unit.

Bluffs overlooking creeks such as the visitors center area and ridges between creeks and tributaries such as the Taylor house site have yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation. Both of these locations, however, have been disturbed by either historic plantations or by the development of the park visitors center and maintenance area. It will be remember, however, that the bluff of the 100 foot terrace near the visitor center holds at least the potential for early prehistoric (Paleoindian and Early Archaic) occupation.

Intertributary on Wicomico and Chowan terraces: Much of the central portion of the Main Unit lies on the Wicomico Terrace (70-90 feet asl), specifically from the west side of Harrison Creek to the western boundary along Poor Creek. Disturbances include historic farming, extensive construction of Union earthworks and encampments during the Civil War, park developments such as the CCC camp (now an NPS maintenance area) and roadways, and pipeline right-of-way that crosses the park in a northwest-southeast orientation west of Harrison Creek.

Tributaries flow northward from the higher Sunderland Terrace along the southern edge of the park. These tributaries combine to flow westward into Poor Creek near the Confederate Gracie's Salient earthworks. The confluence of these tributaries may have been an area of prehistoric occupation, but the construction of Union earthworks and encampments along the ridge between these tributary branches probably disturbed earlier cultural evidence. The confluence of the tributary with Poor Creek lay between the Union and Confederate siege lines and was probably spared extensive Civil War disruption, although the impact of historic cultivation was most likely considerable. This confluence may lie within the Poor Creek sampling stratum.

Two discontinuous portions of the Chowan Terrace may be identified adjacent to Harrison Creek. As mentioned above, a 50-60 foot terrace west of Harrison Creek

and north of the modern park tour road has evidence of World War I road construction and possible encampments related to Camp Lee or CCC occupation. The area is shown as a mixture of woods and possibly open pasture on the 1863 Campbell map (Campbell 1863). However, no trace of the Confederate Harrison Creek earthworks survive on this level terrace, which probably reflects a combination of post-Civil War plowing and erosion of these hastily constructed earthworks.

A low terrace 40-50 feet asl is located east of Harrison Creek at the north end of the park. This broad terrace lies at the base of the slope down from the 100 foot terrace and extends westward to the bluffs along the Appomattox River, although the portion west of the former Petersburg and City Point Rail Road lies outside of the park. This terrace was subject to extensive historic agricultural activity, since it was the location of the overseer's dwelling associated with the Friend house on the bluff of the 100 foot terrace. Nevertheless, the probability of prehistoric, particularly Woodland, occupation exists.

CHAPTER FOUR

HISTORIC OCCUPATION

Historic Overview

English colonial adventurers explored the James River as far as the mouth of the Appomattox River at City Point in 1607 during their first weeks in the new Virginia Colony. An Appomattox Indian village—the location of "Queene apumateca bowere" or the "quene of Mattica" (Barbour 1969:91-93)—stood north of the Appomattox River. Other contemporary Native American settlements are indicated in the vicinity on Robert Tindall's map of 1608 and the John Smith map of 1612 (see Figure 3.1).

The English moved quickly to establish their hegemony throughout the region (Reinhart 1984; Deetz 1993). Sir Thomas Dale occupied the Appomattox Indian village north of the river in January 1611/12, and created a colonial settlement on the site in the "new Bermudas." The Corporation of Henrico, which lay north of the Appomattox River on both sides of the James, was divided into several "hundreds," an English land division of obscure and often varying definition. The "new Bermudas" became Bermuda Hundred. City Point, on the south side of the Appomattox, lay within the Corporation of Charles City, and was probably first known as Charles City Point (Billings 1975:7-9).

The Native American rising of 1622 resulted in extensive damage to settlements along the James and in the effective eradication of Native Americans in eastern Virginia. The charter of the Virginia Company was revoked by the Crown in 1624, and thereafter Virginia was administered as a royal colony. In 1634, the various "corporations" were replaced by shires or counties that often retained the corporation names. Thus City Point and lands to the east and west fell within the boundaries of Charles City County. An English strong point named Fort Henry was established c.1654-6 on a bluff above the Appomattox River, west of the current location of Petersburg.

A primary means of promoting settlement in the royal colony were land patents. An individual, usually a member or aspiring member of the gentry, received 50 acres for each headright or immigrant passage that he financed. Major (later Colonel) Abraham Wood received patents of 1557 acres in 1653 and 2073 acres in 1663 on the south side of Appomattox River near Fort Henry and Flea Island (Patent Book No. 3, p. 77, and No. 4, p. 486, cited in Parks 1982:34,35). During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, European occupation had spread inland, often considerable distances from the major river valleys.

The gentry, influential though they may have been, comprised a small portion of the social spectrum. Individuals whose passage was paid by someone else often entered

the colony as an indentured servant. Those servants who survived to fulfill the terms of their indenture would seek a small land tract. During the fourth quarter of the seventeenth century the importation of African slaves rose substantially in the Chesapeake Tidewater as more and more servants began to survive their periods of indenture (Morgan 1975:223, *passim*; Carr and Menard 1979: 207). Poorer immigrants and the growth of a landless class provided a source of tenants.

Even the internal structure of gentry society became increasingly complex. Population pressure arose due to increasing numbers of male heirs in succeeding generations. Widows and daughters of landowners, both among the gentry and small farmers, represented yet another demand upon landed estates.

It was not necessary to provide for all of these social groups around the dwelling or even on the home plantation of the landowner. Lands obtained by royal patent or through subsequent purchase became acreage for children, former indentured servants, or tenants (Kelly 1979:190, 191, 198). The land-hungary nature of tobacco cultivation led to the subdivision of larger plantations into "quarters" where field slaves and overseers lived on the land that they tilled. By the second half of the eighteenth century, these various forms of land occupancy and the architectural and landscape features associated with them had appeared on lands currently within the Main Unit.

The natural geography of Virginia, coupled with the strongly agricultural orientation of the economy and the dispersed settlement patterns resulting from land patents, were not conducive to the emergence of large towns. As early as 1692, the Virginia Colony required each county to establish and maintain a "port" town to promote trade of agricultural products and the importation of manufactured products from England. During the first half of the eighteenth century, Petersburg emerged as a shipping point for tobacco, a settlement on the fall line of the Appomattox River, and consequently as a junction for numerous roadways. The growth settlement is indicated east of town in Prince George County—established in 1702—as several plantation dwellings were constructed near roadways and along a bluff overlooking the Appomattox River. The Jefferson and Fry map of 1751 (Figure 4.1) indicates the town of Petersburg, with the separate town of Blandford lying to the east. The area experienced some disruption during the British invasion of Virginia in 1781, when a skirmish was fought near Blandford, but a stable domestic order of large and small agricultural plantations remained intact after the Revolution.

The early nineteenth century prosperity of Petersburg was based on its role in processing cotton and tobacco, with labor provided by free African-Americans and slaves, and the milling of flour, a task undertaken by white labor. This prosperity was also promoted by the growth of railroads and the operation of the Upper Appomattox Canal. The first railroad in Virginia was constructed between Petersburg and City Point on the James River in 1837. As a consequence, the town became the

focal point of various plank roads and turnpikes, generally headed to the south and west. In addition to having access to wheat from the James River Valley and cotton and tobacco from Dinwiddie County to the west, Petersburg was linked to the cotton and tobacco growing regions of North Carolina by the Weldon Railroad (Henderson 1977:101-103; Wyatt 1937).

By the mid-nineteenth century, the citizens of Petersburg had the benefit of gas lighting from the local gas works and piped water from a reservoir south of town. Brick and frame Georgian and Federal dwellings extended westward along High Street, while the "Landing" below the hill along the river contained the central-chimney frame house of slave and free African-American residents.

The distribution of wealth in Prince George County indicates that the most valuable estates were those located along the James and Appomattox rivers east of Petersburg, the areas favored for settlement since the earliest days of the Virginia Colony. The 1859 land tax for the county (PG Co. Land Tax) indicated that 423 of the 923 land tracts (46 %) contained buildings. A median value between $300 and $399 was indicated; the modal or largest class held dwellings between $100 and $199 in value.

By this standard, the oldest dwellings that stood within the Main Unit were hardly typical for the county as a whole. The values of the eighteenth-century homes and other buildings of Josiah Jordan ($1575), Charles Friend ($3240), Otway Hare ($1500), and William Byrd Taylor ($2375) were clearly far greater than the county median. Two other dwellings had been built during the mid-nineteenth century on smaller land tracts: William Gibbons ($1008) and William Griffith ($700).

The African-American slave population constituted the majority of the residents in the some of the counties along the James River, according to data from the 1860 Census (Graham 1861): Charles City (62 %) and Prince George (63 %). By contrast, smaller relative proportions of slaves were found in Chesterfield County (46 %) along the James to the north, or in Dinwiddie County (48 %) near the piedmont to the west. As with other forms of wealth, however, the distribution of slaves was very uneven, as indicated by the 1860 personal property tax (PG Co. Personal Property Tax). Slightly more that one-third of the taxed individuals (382 or 38 %) in the county were slaveholders. The numbers of adult slaves (i.e., those 12 years of age or older) ranged from one to a total of 148 at the James River plantation of Brandon. The median was four; the modal class, which consisted of 79 estates, was one adult slave. Individuals owning between one and five slaves comprised 59 % of the slaveholders; 78 % owned between one and nine slaves. Once again, the plantations on lands currently within the Main Unit were hardly typical. The following totals of adult slaves were recorded on the 1860 personal property tax: Jordan (16), Friend (36), Hare (22), and Taylor (18). Gibbons apparently owned no slaves, Griffith had four adult slaves, and nine adult slaves were found on the James Dunn farm, which also stood on lands now encompassed within the Main Unit.

The implications of these economic data for the archaeological potential of most domestic sites within the Main Unit are clear. These sites will for the most part provide a perspective on the cultural experiences of the economic elite in *ante bellum* Virginia society, and of the slave who labored for them.

The domestic tranquility and much of the social order in Southside Virginia was forever changed by the Civil War, particularly the Union siege of Petersburg in 1864 and 1865. The James River had obviously provided an invasion route into the center of Virginia, as residents of City Point learned during the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. Southern military planners had recognized the strategic importance of Petersburg as a transportation gateway to Richmond and consequently as a supply center for the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. A ring of 55 earthen fortifications known as the Dimmock line was constructed surrounding Petersburg in 1862 and 1863. An initial Union attempt to capture Petersburg on June 9, 1864, were repelled by the local defenders of these fortifications (Colston 1887; Kautz 1887). However, these forts were severely undermanned and presented only slight impediments when the Union Army of the Potomac, under the ultimate command of General Ulysses Grant, arrived on June 15, 1864. The eastern forts—i.e., those currently lying within the Main Unit—but slow Union movement and relatively rapid Confederate response prevented the fall of Petersburg and led to a siege that lasted until early April 1865 (Beauregard 1887).

Confederate and Union forces quickly constructed more formidable lines of infantry trenches and forts for artillery that ultimately stretched in more or less continuous alignments in excess of 20 miles west of Petersburg. A massive Union supply depot, established at City Point, was supported by extensive shipping traffic coming up the James River from Chesapeake Bay. The headquarters of General Grant and his staff was established on the grounds around the Eppes home of "Appomattox," which lies within the City Point Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield. Tons of supplies moved from the depot to the Union siege lines along rail lines using a portion of the Petersburg and City Point Rail Road.

Both armies had to endure exposure to rains and cold winds in open trenches during the winter, but Union soldiers at least were buoyed by adequate supplies of food, clothing, medicine, and ammunition. The privations of trench life are well-documented in the *Official Records* reports of General Bushrod Johnson (Blades 1981), who commanded a Confederate divisions in the vicinity of the Crater, a dramatic landscape feature created by the explosion of a powder-filled Union mine in July 1864 (Houghton 1887, Powell 188). Desertions mounted among the Confederates in February, and by early spring their undermanned lines had been extended too far. Union forces broke through the Confederate lines at Five Forks in Dinwiddie County on April 1, 1865, and smashed the western side of the defensive trenches a day later (Porter 1887). The Army of Northern Virginia evacuated

Petersburg on the evening of April 2, and surrendered at Appomattox Court House one week later.

Many of the local residents returned to a devastated domestic landscape. Mrs. Roger Pryor observed the following scene at her home in summer of 1865:

> Within was dirt and desolation. Pieces of fat pork lay on the floor, molasses trickled from the library shelves, where bottles lay uncorked. Filthy malodorous tin cans were scattered on the floors. Nothing, not even a tin dipper to drink out of the well, was left in the house, except one chair out of which the bottom had been cut, and one bedstead fastened together with bayonets. (Pryor 1904:30, cited in Henderson 1977:105)

Battle damage and occupation by troops resulted in the destruction of many houses around Petersburg and the rail lines leading to the town; all of the dwellings that stood on lands currently within the Main Unit were destroyed or damaged during the siege.

The Civil War resulted in a change in the social order and in general economic instability. As the twentieth century commenced, the region's economic prosperity had been restored in various ways. The tobacco industry remained a major source of employment and income both in and around Petersburg. The United States Army established Camp Lee east of Petersburg during World War I, and today Fort Lee remains an active base for quartermaster activities. Trenches constructed for training purposes during World War may be found both on the grounds of Fort Lee and within the Main Unit, and provide an interesting contrast with those surviving from the Civil War. Population growth has advanced throughout the region and Petersburg remains a major transportation junction, now for interstate highways. The creation of Petersburg National Military Park—now Petersburg National Battlefield—during the first half of the twentieth century greatly enhanced the appreciation of the region's historic heritage and has drawn increasing numbers of tourists, although Civil War veterans had been returning to the former battlefields since the end of the siege.

Map Chronology

A development of the cultural landscape is documented on a series of historic maps that will be examined in the chronological order. The earliest detailed map of cultural and natural features relating to the Main Unit is a survey plat on May 1797. The Civil War resulted in numerous detailed maps, including a Confederate survey in 1863 to illustrate the Dimmock line that also provides considerable detail of the cultural landscape prior to the destruction of farm and plantation buildings during the siege.

Pre-Civil War Maps

The Prince George County Surveyor's Record noted on May 14, 1797, that the boundaries of the estates of "Clermont" and "White Hill," totalling 806 acres, had been surveyed for William Cole and Robert Turnbull. Both men resided on these estates, which where bounded by the Appomattox River, William Robertson, John Baird, Skipwith Hill, and William Parsons (PGS 1794-1824:22, cited in Weisiger 1986:24). These estates were owned at the time of the Civil War by Josiah Jordan ("Clermont") and Nathaniel Friend ("White Hill"). Since the northern end of the Main Unit ultimately fell within the confines of these two estates, the 1797 plat sketch has been reproduced herein (Figure 4.2) since it represents the earliest detailed description of the landscape at the north end of the park.

Major features are still visible on the landscape at present:

- The Prince George Courthouse Road ("Stage Road" on the plat) from the junction with Jordan's Point Road at P (later site of Confederate Dimmock Battery 9) to crossing of Harrison Creek beyond O and N (route of modern park tour road).

- Harrison Creek flowing from Prince George Courthouse Road crossing to Appomattox River near C.

- "Bairds Meadow" between Harrison Creek and another tributary (B-D) was the Civil War location of Dimmock Batteries 1 and 2. Reference was made in the survey to a mill of John Baird who owned the estate of "Green Croft" west of Harrison Creek and adjacent to the Appomattox River. (Line C-N was resurveyed for William Baird and John Gilliam, a later owner of "White Hill," in April 1807 (PGS 1794-1824:153, cited in Weisiger 1986:39).

- "City Point Road" is modern Route 645.

- Road trace variously described as a "Path" or "Lane" from a junction with Jordan's Point Road at f (currently on Fort Lee) to City Point Road. The lane basically defined the boundary between "Clermont" and "White Hill," with the remainder from City Point Road to the Appomattox River at a being a ditch. The trace of this lane was visible on maps from the Civil War era into the twentieth century. Turnbull's home was described as lying near point d; the house was owned during the Civil War by the Friend family and stood near the present park maintenance area.

John Couty drew "A Map and Profile of City Point" (Couty 1837) in 1837 to illustrate the route of the railroad—the first in Virginia—from Petersburg to City Point (Figure 4.3). This map once again provided detail of the north end of the park, specifically the "Natl. Friend" house and grounds, the "Roane" (formerly Cole and later Jordan) house, and the boundary line/road between them.

Civil War Maps

The 1863 Campbell map (*O.R. Atlas* 1863) indicated the positions of the Confederate earthen fortifications surrounding Petersburg, but gratuitously provided considerable details of the cultural landscape *prior* to the Civil War siege (Figure 4.4). These details include plantations and farm houses labelled with owner names, associated field boundaries, roads and railroads, internal features of the towns of Blandford and Petersburg, and natural features such as creeks and topography. The map of course also indicates the positions of the earliest Civil War earthworks: the Dimmock line of numbered artillery redoubts and disconnected rifle pit trenches. The map is of immense importance since it documents the rural cultural landscape that had descended from the eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century on the eve of its destruction during the siege.

The July 1864 Union Army Engineer map (*O.R. Atlas* 1864a) detailed the emergence of the siege lines as well as principal features of the domestic cultural landscape: locations of house—some of which such as Taylor were already in ruins—and roadways that compare favorably with those shown on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.5). Earthworks and fortifications depicted include the following:

- The original Dimmock line redoubts and trenches north and east of Petersburg, many of which were overrun during the initial Union assault on June 15, 1864;

- The discontinuous Confederate Harrison Creek Line west of the creek that was hastily prepared on the night of June 15-16 and occupied for only two days;

- The final Confederate line (simplified) located generally behind "Poo" (Poor) Creek, occupied from the night of June 17-18 until the end of the siege in April 1865;

- The emerging Union siege lines between Harrison and Poor Creeks; many of the various gun (G) and mortar (M) batteries later were designated with the names of Union officers killed during the war. Thus, the 14 gun battery east of the Taylor ruins became Fort Morton. By late July 1864, the Union lines within the modern park boundaries were occupied by the Ninth Corps.

A Union Army Engineer map copied in May 1866 (*O.R. Atlas* 1866) depicted the "Environs of Petersburg" and the "intrenched lines occupied by the 9th Army Corps" (Figure 4.6). The map indicated the major Union forts (Stedman, Haskell, and Morton) and smaller batteries distinguished by Roman numerals, as well as limited information on the Rebel lines. The road and railroad network enables one to related this map to the 1863 and 1864 maps discussed earlier.

The Michler map of 1867 (Michler 1867) provides the most detailed depiction of the landscape after the siege and thus at least potentially indicates the final extent of

earthwork construction (Figure 4.7). Despite the detail, however, it would appear that a certain number of earthworks were not illustrated as will be discussed. Important information is provided for Confederate works, particularly Colquitt's and (to the south) Elliott's salients.

Substantial detail is provided for certain domestic properties, with an orchard shown around the Jordan house—by 1867 only a house site—and an entrance lane to the Friend house. The "Gibben" house on the flood plain below the Friend house bluff was unlabelled on the 1863 map. A Gibbon house was shown on the 1863 map along the Prince George Courthouse Road near Harrison Creek. This location was marked as "Ruins" on the 1864 map and indicated by three unnamed structures on the Michler map.

Maps of the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The U.S.G.S. 1894 Petersburg sheet (USGS 1894) was revised in 1917 and printed at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile with 20 foot contour intervals (Figure 4.8). The outline of the World War I Camp Lee covers the eastern portion of the modern park; the junction of Jordan's Point and Prince George Courthouse roads at Confederate Battery 9 in located below the "C" in Camp Lee. The following details may be noted:

- The "Friend" house is evidently shown in the wrong location, since it actually stood on the bluff near the railroad above the "A" in Camp Lee.
- The Dunn house is not shown.
- The lane/road that once formed the boundary between "White Hill" and "Clermont" had evidently been relocated to the west, extending from the "M" in Camp Lee northwest to the old City Point Road.
- A new road to City Point (modern Route 36) ran east of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.
- A structure is indicated at the former Taylor site (near the elevation 95), indicating the dairy farm that existed into the twentieth century.
- "The Crater" represents a major landscape feature, with an access road extending from the old Jerusalem Plank (modern Crater) Road.

A series of highly-detailed topographic maps (1 inch to 200 feet, 2 foot contour intervals) prepared by the NPS in 1935 provide an early record of the condition of the park landscape and the impact of World War I occupation by Camp Lee (Figure 4.9).

The sheet entitled "Topography...Battery No. 5" by G. G. Martin (NPS 1935a) was dated April 1935 and provides the following details:

- A park road from Route 36 into Battery 5 passed the remains of the Jordan house site with a cemetery to the east. References to a "Concrete Foundation" at several locations suggests continued occupation of the site by the park even though the house had been destroyed in the Civil War.

- To the south, other foundations and an "Old Building Excavation" mark the former site of the Friend house that stood into the early twentieth century.

- The eighteenth-century lane/road between the two properties is delineated within a topographic feature—a ravine between two bluffs. The road trace is still clearly visible between the park maintenance area and the visitor's center parking lot. The lane divided below the bluff, with one branch following the original course west toward the old City Point road while the other ran parallel to the railroad past concrete loading platforms.

- Another roadway leads down the bluff south of the Friend site to the flood plain below the bluff where a number of path/lane courses existed.

- An electric street car line ran parallel to Route 36.

The sheet entitled "Topography" by O. A. Chalifoux (NPS 1935b) was dated May 1935 (Figure 4.10) and illustrated the portion of the park north of Confederate Battery 9, shown as "Confederate Earthworks." The "Old Prince George Road" was probably the route of the old Jordan's Point Road. The abandoned railroad grade was that of the Civil War United States Military Rail Road from the supply depot at City Point. The impact of the World War I occupation by Camp Lee was evident in the form of zig-zag trenches, dugouts, concrete and brick magazines, and wagon roads.

The sheet labelled "Topography" by O. A. Chalifoux and C. S. Shelhouse (NPS 1935c) was dated May 1935 (Figure 4.11) and illustrated the portion of the park along the south boundary; "Hickory Hill Farm" is now incorporated into the park. Specific details include the following:

- The "Civil War Fortifications" and "Civil War Trench" were Confederate Battery 12 and associated rifle pit entrenchments defending a nearby ravine.

- Confederate Battery 13 currently stands on the former Hickory Hill Farm and was partially indicated by contour lines. The "Federal Breastworks" along the former park boundary may in fact be the connecting works extending south to Confederate Battery 14, although the alignment is different from that indicated on Civil War maps.

- The extensive impact of the World War I occupation in the form of roadways and underground sewers evidently reflecting encampment areas is well illustrated. Some of the roadways have been incorporated into modern park road and hiking trail system.

- One World War I encampment area obliterated surface traces of Confederate Battery 11 and encroached on the site of the Dunn house, which may be indicated by two unexplained depressions along the northernmost camp roadway.

The U.S.G.S. Prince George VA quad map (USGS 1946) was initially prepared in 1943, copied in 1946, and reprinted in 1949 (Figure 4.12). The park was smaller than at present, stopping south and west of Fort Stedman/Colquitt's Salient but also encompassing a separate parcel around the Crater. The following details may be noted:

- The road configuration reflects in essence the modern one, but with interesting differences.

- The northern portion of the park tour road—to the junction with the Prince George Courthouse Road—had been constructed. A loop in the tour road extended west around Colquitt's Salient.

- A complex of buildings east of Fort Stedman was Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp No. 1364, which is the site of the modern park auxiliary maintenance area (one of the CCC structures survives in the area).

- The park tour road—as an extension of Route 645, the old City Point road—ran south out of the park past the former Taylor farm and the Sussex Road to a junction with Route 460. The modern tour road follows this course to a point adjacent to the Taylor farm where it turns southwest to cross the railroad.

- The sites of twentieth-century? houses along Route 633 lie within the current park boundaries.

An NPS map collection to illustrate "The Master Plan" of 1942 (NPS 1941) was prepared in September 1941 to a scale 1 inch to 200 feet. Three sheets from this collection were found in the park map collection during the research for this study: No. 5, the Eastern Part of Dimmock line and Vicinity; No. 6, Fort Stedman Vicinity—Utility Group; No. 7, The Crater—Colquitt's Salient and Fort Morton Area.

- Sheet No. 6 provides considerable detail relating to the Gibbons house site. The existing boxwood nursery with a curved entrance road from the Prince George Courthouse Road/park tour road. The nursery and "spring" lie east of the Gibbons site (Figure 4.13).

- A portion of the Friend trail from Prince George Courthouse Road east to the park road was noted as an abandoned "World War" sand-gravel road.

- A note on Sheet No. 6: "Earthworks — in addition to the earthworks here shown, there are numerous remains along Harrison Creek and elsewhere — not shown on war maps." Field survey confirmed the accuracy of this statement.

- A "covered way" extends from the junction of Encampment and Birney trails west to near the main Union siege lines between Battery XII and Fort Haskell (Figure 4.14). The trench is not shown on the Michler map but is still visible today.

- Earthworks running northwest towards Fort Stedman are shown on Sheet No. 7 between the "covered way" and the Union siege line on property that was privately owned in 1941 (Figure 4.14). These earthworks are also not shown on the Michler map but are presently visible in the field.

- Much of the area behind the Union siege lines across Harrison Creek to the Dimmock line and south of Prince George Courthouse Road was not in the park in 1941.

- Colquitt's Salient tour road was to be abandoned after 1941.

- A portion of Union Battery XVI and a zig-zag trench was shown south of the Fort Morton site and the historic Sussex Road and north of the park boundary (Figure 4.15).

- The park tour road was proposed to the east (rear) of the Fort Morton site; it currently lies between the Fort Morton and Taylor sites. Numerous structures were shown standing on the Taylor site, associated with the early twentieth-century farm. (These buildings were all removed during the 1940s and 1950s, leaving only the brick foundation of the Taylor kitchen/quarters (Figure 4.15).

- A parking area with associated structures lay south of the Crater. The park administration building stood north of the Massachusetts monument along South Crater Road.

The modern landscape is documented in a general sense on the current USGS maps: the Prince George (USGS 1981) and Petersburg (USGS 1987) quad sheets. The park entrance off of Route 36 leads to the visitors center and parking area at the site of the Jordan house. The Jordan family cemetery lies in the woods east of the parking area. The remains or sites of Confederate Dimmock batteries 4, 5, and 6 are located near the visitors center. Battery 7 is enclosed by the exit ramp loop from the eastbound lanes of Route 36. A park maintenance facility stands near the site of the Friend

house. The area lies on a relatively flat plateau above the 100 foot contour, providing a commanding view of the Appomattox River and ideal locations for both eighteenth-century plantation manors and nineteenth-century fortifications. An east-west ravine between the maintenance area and visitors center also reflects the trace of the roadway that delineated a boundary between "Clermont" and "White Hill" in the eighteenth century.

The modern park tour road runs south of Route 36, following the Dimmock line past Battery 8 (renamed Fort Friend by Union forces) to Battery 9. Extensive evidence of World War I training trenches from Camp Lee are visible east of the tour road and south of Route 36. The earlier tour road extended south, following the Dimmock line past the Dunn house site to Route 109 (Hickory Hill Road), the modern park boundary. This road trace is used as a hiking trail. The modern tour road turns westward at the site of Battery 9, following the historic Prince George Court House Road across Harrison Creek. The road passes the Gibbons house site and CCC camp No. 1364, the latter currently occupied by a park maintenance area. (A CCC structure remains standing in the area.) Various road traces, at least one of World War I vintage, and a concrete foundation lie north of the tour road and west of Harrison Creek.

The Prince George Court House Road turned north toward the Appomattox River; a trace of this road extends northward past the Hare house site to the park boundary. The modern tour road turns south near Fort Stedman to follow the main Union siege line. The earlier loop around the Confederate Colquitt's Salient has been abandoned, but remains visible on the surface. The tour road runs southward past numerous Union forts and batteries, eventually crossing the historic railroad trace (the modern Norfolk and Western railroad) near the Taylor house site. This westward orientation of the tour road parallels the historic Sussex Road trace, which is visible along the southern boundary of the park.

A loop in the tour road forms the parking lot for the Crater at the site of Elliott's Salient in the Confederate lines. The tour road continues westward to the western park boundary at Crater Road near the Griffith house site. This last portion of the tour road overlies the historic Sussex Road trace.

Historic Dwellings and Plantations within the Main Unit

A summary of land ownership and dwelling construction within the Main Unit during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is provided in Table 4.1; a summary of four adjacent land tracts—for the purpose of reconstructing a broader historical context—will be found in another table later in the chapter.

TABLE 4.1. *Summary of land ownership and building values within Petersburg National Battlefield* (Source: Prince George County Land Taxes)

Year	Josiah Jordan 525 acres	Charles Friend 802.5 acres	William H. Gibbons 45.1 acres	Otway P. Hare 189 acres	William B. Taylor 475.3 acres	William H. Griffith 1 acre
1865	$0	$1240	$0	$0	$0	$0
1864						
1863	$1575	$3240	$1008	$1500	$2375	$700
1862						
1861						W. Griffith
1860						T. Rives
1859	$1575	$3240	$1008	$1500	$2375	$700
1858						
1857						$700
1856	$1050	$2305	$1008	$1050	$1522.50	
1855			W. Gibbons			
1854	$1050					
1853	J. Jordan					
1852	$1050					T. Rives
1851				$1050	W. Taylor	S. Brisband
1850		$1840				L. Fells
1849	R. Roane		no bldgs.			
1848	1575		F. Rives		M. Taylor	
1847			John Tatum		$1522.50	
1846						
1845						
1844						
1843						
1842		C. Friend				L. Fells
1841						
1840	$1575	$1840		$1500		
1839	$200*					
1838	C. Roane					

Table 4.1. *Summary of Land Ownership and Building Values (cont.)*

Year	Jordan	Friend	Hare	Taylor	Griffith
1837			O. Hare	$1500	
1836				H. Heath	
1835	R. Jordan	$2000	$2000		
1834					
1833	J. Jordan				
1832	W. Weeks			H. Heath *et al.*	
1831	W. Cole est.				
1830	$200*	$2000	Bate est.	W. Heath	
1829				Benj. Jones	
1828					
1827				$1500	
1826	$2000	$2000	$2000	R. Fenn	
1825					
1824				J. Prentis	
1823				J. May	
1822				T. Gary est.	
1821					no bldgs.
1820	$2000	$2000	$2000	$1500	L. Fells
1819	land 23/3	land 23/3	land 23/3	T. Gary	E. Taylor
1818					
1817		N. Friend			
1816		J. Gilliam		G. Taylor est.	
1815					
1814	W. Cole				
1813					
1812					
1811					
1810	land 23/3	land 23/3	land 23/3		
1809					

Table 4.1. *Summary of Land Ownership and Building Values (cont.)*

Year	(Jordan) Cole	(Friend) Gilliam	(Hare) Bate	Taylor
1808				
1807				
1806				
1805	W. Cole est.	J. Gilliam		
1804				
1803				
1802				
1800				
1799				
1798				
1797		R. Turnbull		G. Taylor
1796				
1795				
1794				
1793				
1792				
1791				
1790				G. Taylor
1789				
1788	land 23/3			
1787	W. Cole			
1786				
1785				
1784				
1783			land 23/3	
1782			R. Bate	R. Taylor

* Value of $200 evidently should be $2000 as in 1826 (error on original manuscript).

The data presented in these tables were derived from an invaluable source for land ownership during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Prince George

County and for much of Virginia—the annual land tax. The land tax was first collected in 1782, and initially provided information limited to the owner name, tract acreage, land value per acre, and an alterations column that indicates from whom a tract was acquired during a given year. By 1813 a description of the property location and name of one neighbor were noted, and in 1814 data relating to distance and bearing from the county court house were provided. The value of the buildings on the tract was listed from 1820 onward, and the construction, improvement, or destruction of buildings was often mentioned in the alterations column. The reference to buildings is particularly important since it facilitates determination of the degree to which properties were residential rather that agricultural lands or investments in land speculations. It may also be possible to determine when a property was initially occupied, provided such occupation did not predate 1782.

Since the tax was recorded annually, it represents a fine-grained, if limited, measure of architectural development of the cultural landscape. Most Virginia counties—including Prince George—lost many of their old deed books when the records office in Richmond burned in April 1865. The land tax remains in many instances the sole means of tracing land ownership and dwelling construction prior to the Civil War for many areas in Virginia.

By the late eighteenth century, a string of plantation manors stood on the plateau overlooking the Appomattox River: "Clermont" (Cole, later Jordan), "White Hill" (Turnbull, later Gilliam and Friend), and the Taylor plantation (Figure 4.16). The Bate (later Hare) plantation lay west of the plateau bluff, but on an isolated knoll of similar elevation (100 feet above sea level). Colonial settlement patterns emphasized initial occupation of major river valleys, and early foci thus ran along the James and Appomattox rivers. Dwellings stood on all four plantations in 1820, but evidently dated back into the eighteenth century; excavations at the Taylor site indicated that the dwelling had been constructed c.1760 (Blades 1993).

The land values of 23 shillings and 3 pence per acre were among the highest in the area in 1782. By the mid nineteenth century, the plantations were among the largest in the county: Jordan 525 acres; Friend 802 1/8 acres; Hare 150 acres, plus a separate tract of 32 1/2 acres near Blandford; Taylor 475 acres. The only plantation manor on these plantations to survive the Civil War siege was the Friend house, which stood into the twentieth century.

The estate of "Clermont" consisted of 350 acres and was owned by William Cole by 1787. A survey dated May 1797 indicated the boundaries of "Clermont" and the adjoining property of "White Hill" (PG Co. Surveyor's Record 1797:24). By 1805 the notation of the estate of William Cole in the land tax indicated that Cole had died. Another William Cole received the plantation of 300 acres from the elder Cole's will. A buildings value of $2000 was assessed in 1820.

The younger William had died by 1826. William Weeks obtained 482 acres from the estate of William Cole in 1832. Josiah Jones purchased a total of 525 acres—including those formerly owned by the Coles—from George Ruffin in 1833. The value of buildings was listed as $200 from 1830 to 1839. This entry may have been an error, since the 1840 value was raised $1575 in a year when land and building values were generally reduced following the national economic panic in 1839.

Rebecca Jordan obtained the plantation via her husband's will in 1835. By 1838 Rebuke had remarried Christopher Roane, who appears in the land tax as owner. Rebuke outlived a second husband and transferred ownership of the plantation to Josiah Jordan in 1853. The buildings had been valued at $1050 in 1852, but were again assessed at $1575 in 1859. Josiah Jordan owned 16 adult slaves in 1860 (PG Co. Personal Property Tax 1860) and was the owner of the 525 acre plantation in 1864 when the dwelling and buildings were destroyed.

The estate of "White Hill" consisted of 456 acres and shared a common boundary with "Clermont" to the north. Robert Turnbull was the owner of "White Hill" when the boundaries were surveyed in 1797. By 1805 John Gilliam owned various tracts, including the original Turnbull plantation. Gilliam conveyed 460 acres to Nathaniel Friend in 1817. The buildings were valued at $2000 in 1820. By 1830 the plantation had increased to 538 acres; Charles Friend received the land in Nathaniel's will in 1842.

Charles Friend owned a plantation of 802 acres during the Civil War, a plantation that had 36 adult slaves in 1860 (PG Co. Personal Property Tax 1860). Unlike the homes of the vast majority of neighbors, the Friend dwelling survived the siege. However, $2000 of a total value of $3240 was deducted in 1865 for destruction of buildings. The dwelling stood into the twentieth century; a photograph in the park archives in Petersburg shows a two-story frame house and suggests a two-room deep or "double pile" floor plan.

Richard Bate owned 200 acres south of "White Hill" in 1782. Two Mutual Assurance Society policies dated 1796 and 1805 recorded the principal buildings on the Bate plantation. The sketch on the 1796 policy (Mutual Assurance Society 1796) indicated the following structures were present (Figure 4.17):

- "Mansion house of Wood two story high 42 feet by 22 feet with a half story underground of brick"
- "Laundry & Kitchen under it 32 feet by 18 feet of wood — two (?) story"
- "a Wooden stable 28 feet by by 28 feet with a 12 feet wide shed along the whole..."

The buildings were valued at $2000 in 1820. The size of the plantation was reduced to 158 acres by 1799 and 150 acres by 1824. Bate had died by 1830. Otway Hare obtained the 150 acre estate from the Jockey Club of the nearby New Market horse race field in 1837. The value of Hare's buildings were reduced to $1500 after the 1839 economic panic. Hare was the owner of this plantation of 189 acres during the Civil War; the 1860 personal property tax indicated he also owned 22 adult slaves. His buildings were destroyed during the siege.

The Taylor plantation reflects one of the more complex ownership histories. As mentioned previously, archaeological evidence indicates that the dwelling was constructed during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, probably by Richard Taylor, who owned the property in 1782. Richard deeded the a plantation of 130 acres to his son George in 1790 (PG Co. Deeds 1787-92:347,348), although the gift was not recognized in the land tax until 1797 when 300 more acres were transferred. George had died by 1816; the plantation was owned by a succession of individuals—probably land speculators—during the 1820s. The value of the buildings was assessed at $1500 in 1820.

A measure of ownership stability emerged in 1830 when the Hearth family purchased the property. The plantation returned to the Taylor family in 1848 when Mary Taylor purchased the 305 acre estate. William Byrd Taylor inherited the plantation from his mother in 1851. The building value was increased to $2375 in 1859, but contemporary increases in building values on the Jordan, Friend, and Hare plantations suggest currency inflation rather than additions or improvements. William owned 18 adult slaves in 1860. The dwellings and other farm buildings were destroyed in June 1864. The site was referred to on Civil War maps as the "Chimneys," a reference to the tendency of brick chimneys in Tidewater Virginia to remain standing after the associated frame dwellings had burned.

A particularly interesting aspect was the return of William Byrd Taylor to the farm after the Civil War. He built a smaller frame dwelling on the brick foundation of the kitchen and laundry once occupied by his former slaves, and continued to occupy the farm until his death in 1875. A dairy farm was located on the site during the early twentieth century until the property was purchased by the National Park Service.

The Gibbons house and farm along the Prince George Court House Road near Harrison Creek reflect a different pattern: increasing settlement density during the nineteenth century as some older plantations were subdivided and sold. The Gibbons farm had once been a portion of a larger tract; 36 acres were purchased from John Tatum by Francis Rives in 1848. William Gibbons purchased the tract from Rives in 1855. A value of $1008 for buildings in 1856 suggests that Gibbons had structures built in 1855-56. Gibbons was taxed for the 36 acre tract and a nearby one of slightly more than 9 acres during the Civil War, but buildings previously valued at $1008 were destroyed during the siege. The Gibbons farm was thus occupied for only a

decade between 1855 and 1865, although the 1942 master plan map indicates twentieth-century activities on the property.

The tiny (1 acre) Griffith tract along the plank road south of Blandford (modern Crater Road) reflects an earlier subdivision of an estate. Lydia Fells, a "free negro," obtained the lot from Elizabeth Taylor, an heir to the estate of Richard Taylor who previously owned (and built?) the Taylor dwelling. Fells owned the lot for 30 years, but no building values were noted in the land tax. Fells evidently sold the lot to Samuel Brisband in 1851, who in 1852 sold it to Timothy Rives, owner of a large plantation near Blackwater River in the county. By 1857 a building value of $700 was listed for the 1 acre lot. William Griffith purchased the lot in 1861; the buildings were noted as destroyed on the 1866 land tax.

The Dunn house remains an enigmatic feature of the landscape from the standpoint of historical documentation. The Dunn house was located south of the junction of the Prince George Court House and Jordan's Point roads, near Dimmock Battery 11. No mention of a J. Dunn was encountered in the land tax records, which may indicate that the Dunn family leased the property. (Robert Dunn of Petersburg obtained a 5 acre tract with no buildings "near Blandford" in 1849, but sold the land to B. F. Cox in 1851.) However, James A. Dunn appears in both the 1860 Virginia personal property tax and the 1860 U.S. Census. The personal property tax indicates that Dunn owned 9 adult slaves. The Census data (U.S. Census, PG Co., p. 67) record that Dunn resided in dwelling no. 555 as a farmer with real estate valued at $8000 but no personal estate. This real estate value may be compared with that of the Hare ($20,000) or Taylor ($12,000) plantations to suggest that the Dunn farm was smaller or composed of less valuable land.

Estates adjacent to the Main Unit

Four properties of varying size may be identified on lands adjacent to the modern Main Unit (Table 4.2). Two of the estates lay on the 100 foot plateau between Blandford Church and Poor Creek. The Payne farm was adjacent to the plank road (modern Crater Avenue) and was small in size (7.5 acres). The tract was owned by S. Jackson in 1857, and by David Payne and Jackson in 1858. The land tax indicates the buildings valued at $735 had been erected in 1860. David Payne was the sole owner in 1864. Payne was a lumber merchant born in Pennsylvania with real estate valued at $5000 and a large family consisting of his wife—also a Pennsylvanian—and six children (U.S. Census, PG Co., p.63). He also owned three adult slaves.

The Payne tract and the Bowman tract to be discussed remained behind Confederate lines for the duration of the siege of Petersburg. It would appear that the dwelling and any associated outbuildings survived the siege, since a value of $735 was listed in

TABLE 4.2. *Summary of land ownership and building values adjacent to Petersburg National Battlefield* (Source: Prince George County Land Taxes)

Year	William Shands 308.5 acres	John Avery 1365 acres	Charles Bowman *etc.* 17.6 acres	David Payne 7.5 acres
1865	estate of $0	estate of $0	$0	$735
1864				David Payne
1863				
1862			C. Bowman *etc.*	
1861		$2730	$850	
1860				$735
1859	$617			no bldgs.
1858		$4164		Payne & Jackson
1857		$4164	H. Bowman $850	S. J. Jackson
1856		$2640	E. Taylor est.	
1855	$660		no bldgs.	
1854				
1853				
1852				
1851	$660		no bldgs.	
1850		$2500	$392.50	
1849				
1848				
1847				
1846				
1845				
1844				
1843				
1842	$960		$392.50	
1837	no bldgs. in 1837		E. Taylor $400	
1782			R. Taylor 1782	

the 1865 land tax. In some instances, however, a few years passed before damage or destruction during the siege was noted in the land tax.

The Bowman farm lay slightly to the east of the Payne tract. The property was originally a small portion of the former Richard Taylor plantation. (This Taylor estate was separate from those acres that Richard deeded to his son George in 1790 on the Taylor plantation east of Poor Creek within the Main Unit.) Elizabeth Taylor owned the property of 157 acres into the 1840s. A building value of $392.50 was assessed until 1851 when no further value was recorded, presumably due to destruction of the buildings. Henry Bowman purchased 5.5 acres from the estate of Elizabeth Taylor in 1857, and in that year erected buildings assessed at $850. The 1860 Census listed Henry Bowman as a butcher with a wife and two children and real estate valued at $3000 (1860 Census, PG Co., p. 63). He was charged with one adult slave in the 1860 personal property tax. By 1861 he owned an adjoining tract of 13 acres near Blandford. Henry sold the property in 1862 to Charles Bowman and others, who were the owners in 1865 when the buildings were recorded as destroyed.

Two properties were located south of the modern park boundary (Route 109 or Hickory Hill Road), and thus lay behind Union lines throughout the siege. The Shands plantation was located on the 100 foot plateau above Harrison Creek, west of and behind Dimmock Battery 14. The dwelling on William Shand's plantation of 220 acres was evidently constructed after 1837 and before 1842, when a value for buildings of $960 was assessed. That value was lowered to $660 in 1851 and $617 in 1859. William had died by 1860 when the Census recorded Sarah Shands as a farmer with two children and real estate valued at $7000 (U.S. Census, PG Co., p. 62). The 1860 personal property tax indicated that 10 adult slaves also labored for Shands. The property is shown on the 1863 Gilmer map (*O.R. Atlas* 1863), but is indicated by the name "Webb." The plantation had grown to more than 308 acres, but the buildings were destroyed during the siege.

John Avery owned a large plantation south of the Sussex Road (modern Route 603). The plantation contained 660 acres with buildings valued at $2500 in 1850. The increase in buildings value to $4164 in 1857 evidently reflected the same inflationary trend noted previously for valuations on plantations within the Main Unit. The Avery buildings were clearly shown on the 1863 Gilmer map, as was a row of "Negro Qrs" (quarters) to the south. The 1860 personal property tax indicated that Avery owned 39 adult slaves. His buildings were destroyed during the siege, as were many others located close to the Union Army front lines.

The local landscape was therefore a mixture of large eighteenth-century plantations—although the earliest date for the Avery house was not determined—and dwellings of smaller farms erected in the 1840s and 1850s. Whether large or small, these farms were supported by the labor of slaves whose numbers varied directly with the size of the farms and plantations.

CHAPTER FIVE

A SUMMARY OF HISTORIC SITES AND EARTHWORKS

The earliest known historic elements within the Main Unit are plantation house sites and road traces that date from the second half of the eighteenth century. Other house sites were initially occupied during the first half of the nineteenth century. Some sites were reoccupied following the Civil War and were inhabited into the twentieth century. The greatest number of sites and standing earthwork remnants dating to the Civil War. Other features of military origin reflect the training earthworks and camping areas developed by the U. S. Army during the First World War when a portion of Camp Lee lay on lands currently within the Main Unit.

Areas within the Main Unit

The Main Unit has been divided into four geographic areas, based on natural or cultural features, for the purpose of this study. These areas are defined as follows:

Northeast: The portion of the Main Unit from the northern boundary of the park extending southward across Route 36 to the trace of the former Prince George Court House Road, and extending westward to Harrison Creek. The following sites and earthworks are found within the northeast area:

- Plantations and farms: Jordan (18c.-1864) and Friend house (18c.-20c.) sites, and site marked "Gibbon" on the 1864 Union Engineer map (*O.R.* Atlas 1864a) located on the low terrace below the 100 foot bluff.

- Road and railroad traces: boundary lane between Jordan and Friend sites; traces of Jordan's Point and Prince George Court House roads; trace of U. S. Military Rail Road from City Point to Union siege lines.

- Confederate earthworks and sites: Dimmock line batteries 4 through 9.

- Union earthworks: improvements to Dimmock batteries 5 and 8.

- World War I works: zig-zag trenches and bombproofs associated with Camp Lee training facilities.

Southeast: This area extends from the Prince George Court House Road trace to the southern boundary of the park along Route 109, and west to Harrison Creek. The following sites and earthworks are found in the southeast area:

- Plantations and farms: Dunn (date?) and Gibbons (1856-1864) house sites.

- Confederate earthworks and sites: Dimmock line batteries 10-13.

- Union earthworks and sites: linear earthworks south of Gibbons site; encampment areas west of Dimmock line batteries.

- World War I works: prepared encampment areas, World War I (and II?) fortifications.

Central: The central area consists of that portion of the Main Unit between Harrison and Poor creeks. The following sites and earthworks are found within this area:

- Plantations and farms: Hare (18c.-1864) and Taylor house (c.1760-1864; reoccupied into 20c.) sites.

- Road traces: portion of Prince George Court House Road and lane extending southward toward former site of Shand house.

- Confederate earthworks and sites: remnant of Harrison Creek line and Colquitt's and Gracie's salients of main line; Gracie's Salient actually is located west of Poor Creek but is included within the central area due to its physical proximity to Colquitt's Salient and Union Fort Haskell.

- Union earthworks and sites: main siege line from Battery X and Fort Stedman south to Battery XVI; assorted artillery emplacements and secondary linear entrenchments between the park tour road and Harrison Creek; possible encampment areas, particularly east of Battery XIII.

- World War I works: roads and possible encampment areas north of Prince George Court House road and west of Harrison Creek.

- Civilian Conservation Corps: site of 1930s CCC Camp No. 1364 and concrete structure north of Prince George Court House Road possibly associated with CCC.

Western: The westernmost portion of the Main Unit lies between Poor Creek and the western boundary of the park along Crater Road. The following sites and earthworks are found in the western area:

- Plantations and farms: Griffith house site (1857-1864).

- Road traces: Sussex Road trace along southern boundary of park.

- Railroad trace: right-of-way through park for modern Norfolk and Western Rail Road, using route established by Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad in 1850s on land purchased from William Byrd Taylor in 1856.

- Confederate earthworks and sites: trenches and rifle pits of main line west of Poor Creek; the Crater (on site of Elliott's Salient); subterranean remains of secondary trenches behind the Crater.

- Union earthworks and sites: subterranean front line trenches near Crater; communication trenches to rear line near Taylor site; subterranean mine tunnel leading to the Crater.

Northeastern Area Earthworks and Sites

Jordan house site: The Josiah Jordan house was known in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the estate of "Clermont," which was owned in the late eighteenth century by William Cole. The boundaries of the estate were delineated in a survey of May 1797 (Figure 4.2). The ownership history of the property is summarized in Chapter Four. The 1837 Couty map (Figure 4.3) indicates two structures with fence-enclosed yards on the "Roane" property; the widow of the elder Josiah Jordan remarried a Mr. Roane. The home was owned by the younger Josiah Jordan and his family at the time of its destruction in 1864 or 1865 during the Civil War siege.

The site of the house is located very close to the present visitors center; a cemetery associated with the house is located in the woods near the site of Confederate Battery 6. The cemetery ("old burial ground"), the apparent location of the Jordan house ("excavation"), and three concrete foundations are shown on the 1930s NPS topographic map (NPS 1935a). The origin of these concrete foundations is not known. The same map indicates an early NPS entrance road from Route 36 to Confederate Battery 5. A radio transmission tower for station WPHR stood on current park property in the mid-1930s, east of the burial ground near Route 36.

The subsequent construction of the visitors center and associated parking area during the 1960s obviously disrupted archaeological evidence from the eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation. Despite these twentieth-century intrusions, the remaining archaeological integrity and potential for research may be determined through testing.

Friend house site: The Nathaniel Friend house was known in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as the estate of "White Hill," which was owned in the late eighteenth century by Robert Turnbull. The boundaries of this estate in relation to the neighboring one of "Clermont" were defined in the May 1797 survey (Figure 4.2). The ownership history of the property is summarized in Chapter Four. The

1837 Couty map indicates at least three structures surrounded by trees on the "Nat' Friend" property. The home was still owned by Nathaniel Friend and his family during the Civil War. The house survived the siege and remained standing into the early twentieth century, although the property and associated buildings sustained much damage.

The house site is currently located in the woods west of the current maintenance area for the park. Several "old excavations" and an "old building excavation" may have related to the *ante bellum* plantation, while "old concrete" foundations evidently are associated with later occupation of the property. One of these foundations is still visible at present. The continued occupation of the property into the twentieth century may have impacted the earlier colonial and pre-Civil War archaeological record; in this sense, the site is similar to the Taylor site in the central area to be discussed. The Friend site would, however, contain an interesting record of diachronic change on a large Virginia farm from the late eighteenth into the twentieth centuries.

House on terrace above Harrison Creek: A house is shown on the low (40-50 foot) Chowan terrace above Harrison Creek below the bluff of the 100-foot terrace on both the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4) and Union Army Engineer map (Figure 4.5). The house is not labelled with the name of an owner or tenant on the 1863 map, but is labelled "Gibbon" on the 1864 Union map and "Gibben" on the 1867 Michler map (Figure 5.1). The Friend house is labelled "Gibbon (or Friend)" on the 1864 map. (The Gibbons house to be discussed later is shown on the Prince George Court House Road on the 1863 map, and is labelled "Ruins" on the 1864 map.)

This house was probably associated with the Friend plantation, and may have served as the residence of a plantation overseer. The 1837 Couty map shows four structures labelled "Quarter"—probably indicative of slave quarters—at this location between Harrison Creek and the newly-constructed City Point Rail Road. A farm road leading from the boundary lane between the Jordan and Friend houses down the bluff to the City Point Road was shown adjacent to this structure on the 1863 and 1864 maps. The 1863 shows farm fields surrounding the terrace house, which lay on lands that had been a portion of the "White Hill" estate since the late eighteenth century. The 1865 land tax records indicated that $2000 of a total buildings value of $3240 had been deducted for the destruction of buildings during the siege (PG Co. Land Tax 1865), which clearly indicates that structures other than the Friend dwelling had stood on the plantation.

The trace of the farm lane is shown on the 1930s NPS topographic map (NPS 1935a), but no evidence relating to the house site was indicated. A surface reconnaissance did not yield any trace of the house site in 1999. Indications of later activity are reflected in the prepared road or street car grade running parallel to the rail road tracks. However, the archaeological potential of this property may be considerable,

particularly if the structures were associated with slave quarters on, an overseer for, or a tenant within the larger Friend plantation.

Prince George Court House and Jordan's Point roads: A road was constructed between the City Point Road east of Petersburg and the small hamlet of legal offices and the county court, known as Prince George Court House. The road was probably constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and is indicated on the 1797 boundary survey (PG Co. Surveyor's Record 1797:22). The road bifurcated at a point where Confederate Dimmock Battery 9 was constructed; the south fork led to the court house, while the north fork—called Jordan's Point Road—led to the James River. The latter also is indicated on the 1797 boundary survey.

These roads were important routes leading to Petersburg in the mid-nineteenth century, and continued in use into the twentieth century. The creation of Camp (later Fort) Lee ultimately eliminated Jordan's Point Road east of the park, although Prince George Court House Road extends through Fort Lee toward the court house. The portions of the two roads from the eastern park boundary to their junction at the site of Battery 9 are preserved as elements of the park trail system. The modern park tour road overlies the trace of Prince George Court House Road from Battery 9 across Harrison Creek to the Hare house site. The historic trace of the Prince George Court House Road is oriented northwestward toward the City Point Road (Route 645) at this point, serving both as a hiking trail and as a small portion of the park boundary.

Boundary lane: The 1797 boundary survey between "Clermont" and "White Hill" (PG Co. Surveyor's Record 1797:22) indicated a path or boundary lane between the two properties. This boundary lane is indicated on the early and mid-nineteenth century maps as connecting City Point Road to the west with Jordan's Point Road to the east. The lane and the ravine through which it ran evidently provided an important route of access for invading Union troops in June 1864. Union forces advanced from the James River on June 15 and assaulted the Dimmock line at several points. Confederate General Beauregard stated that the heaviest attacks initially fell upon batteries 5-7:

> Shortly after 7 P. M. the enemy entered a ravine between Batteries 6 and 7, and succeeded in flanking Battery No. 5. (Beauregard 1887:540,541)

Confederate General Wise stated in his report that the portion of the Dimmock line from batteries 3 to 11 was then broken, and the Confederates fell back to Battery 14 (Beauregard 1887:541). It would seem that the ravine was the one in which the boundary lane was located.

The lane is indicated on the late nineteenth-century USGS map (USGS 1894) and on the NPS topographic map (NPS 1935a) when it provided access to the concrete

loading platforms adjacent to the rail road tracks. The NPS ultimately closed this road, but the abandoned trace still extends through the ravine between the maintenance center and the visitors center.

Confederate earthworks- the Dimmock line: The discontinuous line of 55 numbered batteries and associated trenches or rifle pits was designed by Dimmock and erected during 1863 around the southern side of Petersburg (*O.R. Atlas* 1863). The eastern and western ends of the Dimmock line were anchored on the Appomattox River; the batteries were placed on high ground whenever possible and positioned to defend major transportation routes or natural ravines. As indicated above, batteries 3-13 fell or were abandoned in response to the Union attack on June 15, 1864. The remnants or sites of batteries 4-13 are located within the Main Unit; 4-9 within the northeast area (Figure 5.1) and 10-13 in the southeast area.

Dimmock Battery 4 (site): No visible trace of the 4 gun battery (Plate 5.1) is visible at present, although portions of the rifle pit trench connecting the position with Battery 5 have survived. The site is located at the edge of the 100 foot bluff near the Jordan house site; Battery 4 faced westward toward a lower terrace of the Appomattox River, on which were located the rail road and road to City Point and Dimmock batteries 1-3.

Dimmock Battery 5: The parapet of Battery 5 is well-preserved. The battery faced north near the edge of the Jordan house bluff. The original V-shaped Confederate works, which had 16 gun positions (Plates 5.2 and 5.3) was expanded south of the western magazine as Union troops occupied the position during the siege. It will be noted that a sherd of coarse-tempered Woodland? ceramic was recovered from the surface near Battery 5 in 1978. The connecting rifle pit trench to Battery 6 has been obliterated.

Dimmock Battery 6 (site): Some very slight traces of Battery 6 are visible near the historic cemetery associated with the Jordan house. The site of the 6 gun battery (Plate 5.4) faced eastward across the ravine of a stream flowing toward the Appomattox River.

Dimmock Battery 7: The works are well-preserved; the original 1 gun position (Plate 5.5), in concert with Battery 6, defended the ravine and lane between the Jordan and Friend houses. The battery is currently encircled by the park entrance road from the eastbound lane of Route 36.

Dimmock Battery 8 (later Union Fort Friend): The parapet is well-preserved (Plate 5.6). The original Confederate 4 gun battery faced eastward, while additions created by Union forces faced westward. The battery was sited on a bluff spur above a tributary to Harrison Creek. The construction of the park tour road and parking area had some impact on the archaeological integrity of the site.

Dimmock Battery 9 (site): Minimal remnants of Battery 9 are visible at the junction of the former Jordan's Point and Prince George Court House roads. The original 3 gun battery (Plate 5.7) faced eastward to command the approaches along these roads. The site has been impacted by subsequent road improvements and NPS construction of the tour road and a tour stop. Remnants of the battery are indicated on the 1935 NPS topographic map (Figure 4.10).

Union encampment area: The initial Union assault on Petersburg was undertaken by several corps of the Army of the Potomac. By the winter of 1865, the portion of the siege line within the Main Unit was occupied by the First and Third divisions of the Ninth Corps, as indicated on the Union Engineers map of 1866 (Figure 4.6). A map prepared by Francis Knowles to illustrate an account of the battle of Fort Stedman (Hodgkins 1889) indicates specific encampment areas assigned to the Ninth Corps regiments in March 1865 (Figure 5.2). Two such areas lie within the northeast area: the 17th Michigan Regiment encampment near the corps headquarters at the Friend house, and the 200th Pennsylvania Regiment encampment between Battery 8/Fort Friend and Harrison Creek. The terrain generally falls away toward the creek, resulting in no obvious level area except on the flood plain along the east side of the creek.

World War I works: An extensive series of training earthworks was created during World War I when the eastern portion of the Main Unit was part of Camp Lee. The 1935 topographic map (Figure 4.10) indicate the presence of zig-zag trenches (Plate 5.8), brick magazines surrounded by dirt embankments, concrete magazines, and wagon roads between the tour road and the eastern boundary of the park. Many of these works are clearly visible today, and provide an interesting contrast both in design and preservation to the Civil War works. (The abandoned railroad grade on the 1935 topographic map is probably related to the United States Military Railroad that ran from City Point during the Civil War.)

Southeastern Area Earthworks and Sites

Dunn house site: As mentioned in Chapter Four, little historical information related to the Dunn house was discovered. The dwelling stood between Dimmock batteries 10 and 11 (Figure 5.3). Exotic yucca plants grow on the site today, but no physical trace of the house is visible. The structure was not shown on the 1894 USGS map (Figure 4.8) and, as will be discussed, the site was developed as an encampment area for Camp Lee. If the house survived the Civil War, therefore, it was probably removed during World War I if not before. The World War I activities on the site have most likely disturbed earlier archaeological deposits and spatial patterns.

Gibbons house site: It would appear that the Gibbons house was erected in 1856 and occupied for less than a decade prior to its destruction during the Civil War siege.

The farm and three structures were marked "Gibbon" on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4). The site was labelled "Ruins" on the 1864 Union Engineers map (Figure 4.5). Three structures or ruins are indicated on the Michler map (Figure 5.3) but no name is attributed to the site. The 1942 Master Plan map (Figure 4.13) indicates that a boxwood nursery was located on the property. The impact of post-Civil War activity has yet to be assessed, but if the Gibbons site was abandoned after the siege the archaeological deposits would preserve a rarely-encountered record of a very brief occupation span during the mid-nineteenth century. Since the Gibbons farm was smaller and economically more modest than the older plantations closer to the Appomattox River, the value of the Gibbons site as a reflection of a smaller slave-holding farm should be recognized.

Dimmock Battery 10 (site): The original Dimmock line work (Figure 5.3) was an irregular one of angles and 7 gun positions, most of which faced eastward (Plate 5.7). The site was impacted by the construction of a roadway extending south from the Jordan's Point and Prince George Court House roads in the twentieth century. No obvious indication of the battery was found on the surface.

Dimmock Battery 11 (site): The original battery was shown east of the Dunn house on the 1864 Union Engineers map (Figure 4.5) and contained 3 gun positions (Plate 5.9) facing northeastward to provide a flank defense against attacks along the Prince George Court House Road. As in the case of Battery 10, no surface indication of Battery 11 was found, probably due to subsequent development of the area as a World War I encampment.

Dimmock Battery 12: The original work was a 2 gun battery facing eastward above the ravine of a tributary flowing westward to Harrison Creek (Plates 5.9 and 5.10). The battery and associated trenches are indicated on the 1935 topographic map (Figure 4.11). The parapet and frontal ditch of the battery stand approximately 150 feet south of Harrison Creek Trail and approximately 70 feet east of Attack Road Trail, the latter a twentieth-century road trace. The earthworks are heavily eroded. The connecting rifle pit trench with Battery 13, well preserved in places, extends westward to cover the ravine.

Dimmock Battery 13: The original work was a 3 gun battery facing eastward (Plates 5.9 and 5.11). The earthwork is not shown on the 1935 topographic map (Figure 4.11) since it lay on private land (Hickory Hill Farm) that was later acquired by the NPS. The remains of the earthen parapet and frontal ditch stand north of a twentieth-century house and west of Attack Road Trail. The parapet and ditch are heavily eroded, and the interior shows no definition of the original gun platforms. A trace of the rifle pit trench extending southward toward Battery 14 (Figure 4.5 and Plate 5.12) is well preserved in places. Since the orientation differs somewhat from that shown on historic maps, it is possible that this trench does not relate to the original Dimmock fortifications.

Union encampment areas: The Knowles map (Figure 5.2) indicates the encampment area of the 209th Pennsylvania Regiment south of the Dunn house between the Dimmock line and Harrison Creek. Although no specific traces of the encampment were identified on the surface, this area was partially impacted by the World War I Camp Lee encampment.

World War I works: This portion of the Main Unit fell within the boundaries of Camp Lee during World War I. The landscape bears extensive evidence of surface modification for encampments, including rectangular areas enclosed by raised roadways and manholes for a sewer system. These features were documented on the 1935 topographic map (Figure 4.11). A training fortification is located north of the pond and west of the Attack Road Trail, and evidently also dates to World Wars I or II occupancy.

Central Area Earthworks and Sites

Hare house site: The plantation of Richard Bate appears in the 1782 land tax. Two Mutual Insurance Society policies—1796 and 1805—were issued to Bate. A sketch plan of the major buildings on the August 1805 policy (Figure 5.4) provided the following descriptions (Mutual Insurance Society 1805):

- "Dwelling house of wood, two stories 42 by 20 feet covered with wood"
- "Kitchen of wood, (one?) story 32 by (18?) feet covered with wood distance 90 feet" (N.B. entries in parentheses lost in volume binding on microfilm)
- "Stable of wood, one story 28 by 28 feet covered with wood distance 70 feet" and a "Shed 12 feet wide" along each side

The sketch of the dwelling indicated projecting end chimneys, a central doorway, and a projecting cellar bulkhead and porch (dashed line) along one long side. The distances between the two outbuildings and the dwelling provide particularly useful information. Further, it is interesting to note that the relative placement of the three buildings on the 1805 policy is closely reflected on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4).

Otway Hare purchased the plantation in 1837 and resided on the property with his family when the Union Army of the Potomac attacked the Petersburg defenses in June 1864. As the attack progressed, the Hare house fell behind the advancing Union lines. The plantation dwellings became a source of amusement for Union soldiers and a target for Confederate artillerymen, as indicated by a veteran of the 17th Maine Regiment:

> On the right of the line, was an elegant residence, formerly occupied by Mr. O. P. Hare, a southern sporting gentleman of wealth, who was "not at home" when we arrived. The men, in their customary style of protecting secesh property, procured some very elegant horse-trappings and equipments from his establishment. His house and the adjacent building were completely riddled with shot and shell. His furniture was sadly "demoralized," and soon distributed along the works. Costly stuffed chairs, and sofas of plush and damask, furnished yankee soldiers luxuriant repose; and a fine rosewood piano, which a rebel-shell had "played upon," was made to do duty in a portion of the works we had thrown up across his garden. (Houghton 1866:203,204)

The noted Civil War illustrator Alfred Waud drew a pencil sketch of the front of the Hare house in the summer of 1864, a sketch which seems to show the effects of both shelling and pillaging (Plate 5.14). The Michler map (Figure 5.7) indicates that the house stood just behind the Union siege line, between Fort Stedman and the Prince George Court House Road. The house and adjacent buildings disappeared during the siege, probably shortly after Waud completed his sketch in the summer of 1864. Hare did not reoccupy the plantation (Plate 5.15), but resided in Petersburg after the war, where he managed a pharmacy that he had owned since 1855.

Dr. John Cotter and Brooke Blades undertook a brief excavation in May 1976 to define the corners of the original Hare house dwelling for the park. The excavations exposed a portion of the eastern foundation wall (Plate 5.16) and the western foundation with the cellar bulkhead entrance (Blades and Cotter 1978). The cellar stratigraphy suggested that the building did not burn, but did collapse with a range of household possessions inside. As such, the contents of the dwelling cellar may be regarded as something of a time capsule of a Southern plantation manor from the mid-nineteenth century. Further, the abandonment of the property following the Civil War suggests that eighteenth and early nineteenth-century activity patterns reflected in archaeological features and artifact distributions may be largely undisturbed, although the proximity of the Union earthworks undoubtedly disrupted the archaeological deposits to some extent.

Taylor house site: The Taylor house represents an interesting comparison with the Hare house. The dwelling was constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, possibly by Richard Taylor. His son George received the house and associated plantation acreage in 1790. Following George's death c. 1816, various land speculators and farmers owned the property until it returned to the Taylor family in 1848. William Byrd Taylor owned the plantation and dwelling, which stood on a hill south of the town of Blandford (Plate 5.17), at the time of the Civil War. The 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4) indicates three structures on the property.

The Taylor dwelling lay in the path of the attacking Union army, as did so many other plantation manors and farm houses. The Taylor plantation was overrun by Union troops on June 18—as reflected in the following excerpt from the official report of General Wilcox, a Union division commander in the Ninth Corps—and remained behind Union lines for the duration of the siege:

> ...the division had a severe engagement, lasting nearly all day, moving up to, across, and beyond the deep cut of the Norfolk railroad, in front of the Taylor house, driving the enemy into his new works, not withstanding our very heavy loss, and finally establishing ourselves nearer to the enemy than any other portion of the army. (*O.R.* Series I, Vol. 40, Part 1:571)

The Taylor dwelling was destroyed by fire at that time or shortly afterward, and the site became known as the "Chimneys" in Union reports and on Union maps (Figure 4.5). The Michler map (Figure 5.8) indicates the surrounding earthworks but does not mention Taylor.

William Taylor returned to the property and constructed a modest frame dwelling on the brick foundations of his former kitchen. He resided on the property until his death in 1875. A dairy farm occupied the property in the early twentieth century. The NPS purchased the former Taylor farm and removed the post-Civil War Taylor dwelling, exposing the brick foundations of the former kitchen and probable slave quarters (Plate 5.18).

Dr. David Orr and Brooke Blades conducted excavations on the Taylor site in the summer of 1978. The excavations were prompted by Dr. Orr's recognition that the surviving brick foundations, with the prominent center chimney, were those of a quarters-kitchen and that the pre-Civil War dwelling of Taylor was located nearby. A series of systematically placed test units were excavated north of the standing brick foundations during the summer of 1978 (Figure 5.5). The units were excavated through plow zone to subsoil; extensive artifact distributions related to occupation from 1760-1950 were recovered, and the remains of two small outbuildings were discovered. However, the outline of the pre-Civil War Taylor dwelling was not identified (Blades 1993).

Dr. Bruce Bevan, a pioneer in the application of geophysical prospecting technologies to archaeological site identification, undertook a ground-penetrating radar and proton magnetometer survey of the Taylor site in 1979 (Bevan 1979, 1980). His survey data detected a large rectangular anomaly approximately 60 feet north of the standing foundation. Blades and Mark Ohno excavated two units (430 and 431 on Figure 5.5) above the corners of the anomaly in June 1981, and confirmed that Dr. Bevan had indeed located the Taylor house (Bevan *et al.* 1984). Artifacts recovered from the unit 430 plow zone above the northwest corner of the foundation (Plate 5.19)

indicated that the property had been occupied during the period 1750-70. Excavations within the brick-lined cellar (Plate 5.20) revealed an ash layer and evidence of melted bottle and window glass, which strongly suggested that the dwelling had been destroyed by fire.

Prince George Court House Road: The park tour road west of Harrison Creek overlies the former bed of the eighteenth-century Prince George Court House Road until it reaches the Hare house and Fort Stedman area. The tour road turns south at Fort Stedman to follow the Union siege line. The trace of the Prince George Court House Road turns northward toward its former junction with the road between Petersburg and City Point (Figures 4.5 and 5.7). The road would have provided the Union army with an important route of supply and communication along the main siege line. This road trace is currently an element of the park hiking trail system and forms a portion of the park boundary.

Farm lane from Prince George Court House Road to Shands house lane: A farm lane extending from the Prince George Court House Road to a lane between the Sussex Road and the Shands house is shown on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4), Engineer maps of 1864 (Figure 4.5) and 1866 (Figure 4.6), and the Michler map (Figures 5.6 and 5.7). The frequency with which this lane was depicted on Civil War maps reflects its importance as a means of communication behind the siege line and the access that it provided to Union encampment areas and command centers. A portion of this road trace is preserved by a section of the park Encampment Trail.

Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad: The bed of the historic Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is currently utilized by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Although the railroad bed falls outside of the park boundaries, it is a major landscape feature of historic importance. The railroad was created in the mid-1850s; William Byrd Taylor sold 23 acres of his plantation to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad in 1856 to provide the railroad with a right-of-way through his property (PG Co. Land Tax). This railroad, when combined with the 1830s railroad from City Point and others that approached Petersburg from the south and west, was a major factor contributing to the strategic significance of the city to Richmond and to the Confederate military.

Confederate Harrison Creek line: After the loss of the northern portion of the Dimmock line, Confederate reinforcements from Bermuda Hundred constructed a line of earthworks on the western bluff above Harrison Creek on the evening of June 15-16:

> But just then (after the fall of the Dimmock batteries) very opportunely appeared, advancing at double-quick, Hagood's gallant South Carolina brigade, followed soon afterward by Colquitt's, Clingman's, and, in fact, the whole of Hoke's division. They were shown their positions, on a new line selected at that very time by my orders, a short distance

> in the rear of the captured works, and were kept busy the greatest part of the night throwing up a small epaulement for their additional protection. (Beauregard 1887:541)

The Harrison Creek line was abandoned two nights later as the Confederates retreated to another line of works behind Poor Creek. The line was discontinuous, as indicated on the Union Engineers map of 1864 and the Michler map. The southern portion (Figure 5.6) ran northward from the Shand house road into a fork of Harrison Creek, while the northern portion (Figures 4.5 and 5.7) ran northward from the Prince George Court House Road to the Petersburg and City Point Railroad. No trace of the northern line was observed during the field surface survey. Very slight remnants of the southern portion have survived (Plate 5.21). (I am particularly indebted to Chris Calkins for pointing out this remnant.) Given the hurried manner of preparation for these entrenchments, it is hardly surprising that the earthworks have nearly eroded away.

Confederate Poor Creek line: The main Confederate defense line throughout the siege began as a line of works located for the most part on the western bluff above Poor (also called Taylor's) Creek:

> Anticipating the inevitable result of such a pressure upon our weak defenses, and knowing that at any moment they might be irrevocably lost to us, I had—accompanied by Colonel D. B. Harris, of the Engineers—selected the site of another and shorter line, near Taylor's Creek, at a convenient distance toward the rear. I caused it to be carefully staked out during the battle, and shown to the adjutants, quartermasters, and other staff-officers of Hoke's and Johnson's divisions...so that each command, at the appointed hour, even at the dead of night, might easily retire upon the new line with order and precision, and unperceived by the enemy....
>
> Then, at about 12:30 A. M., on the 18th, began the retrograde movement, which notwithstanding the exhaustion of our troops and their sore disappointment at receiving no further reinforcements, was safely and silently executed, with uncommonly good order and precision....The digging of the trenches was begun by the men as soon as they reached their new position. Axes, as well as spades; bayonets and knives, as well as axes,—in fact, every utensil that could be found,—were used. (Beauregard 1887:542,543)

This position was essentially the line occupied by the Confederates until Petersburg was abandoned in early April 1865, although the works were considerably strengthened and secondary lines were constructed.

Colquitt's Salient: The main Confederate defense line was anchored by a series of concentrated artillery positions known as salients. Colquitt's Salient (Figure 5.7) was a complex of earthen trenches and artillery positions east of Poor Creek. The salient was noted as "Ransom" on the Union Engineers map of 1866 (Figure 4.6). The Confederate attack on Fort Stedman in late March 1865 commenced from this position. The earthworks are presently very eroded (Plate 5.22), due in part to the attention of visitors during the early part of the twentieth century when an NPS tour road looped around the salient works. The graded bed of this road is still visible on the surface.

Gracie's Salient: The Confederate artillery position known as Gracie's Salient was emplaced on a bluff between Poor Creek and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad (Figure 5.7). The site was labelled "Wright's Batty" on the 1866 Union Engineer map (Figure 4.6). The location is wooded at present and the works are more well preserved than those associated with Colquitt's Salient (Plate 5.23). Rifle pit trenches extend southward from Gracie's Salient and cross the western boundary of the park.

Union earthworks: Virtually all of the Union earthworks in the Main Unit are located within the central area, i.e., between Harrison and Poor creeks. By late July 1864 the main siege line was emerging as a series of artillery concentrations connected by rifle pit trenches, as indicated on the Engineer map of 1864 (Figure 4.5). As eventually constructed, the main siege line consisted of artillery batteries and larger artillery and infantry forts. The remains or sites of Batteries X through XVI and of Forts Stedman, Haskell, and Morton are located within the Main Unit (Figures 5.7 and 5.8). Various linear earthworks and isolated artillery lunettes are located in the woods between the siege line and Harrison Creek.

Fort Stedman: Union Fort Stedman began as a collection of Ninth Corps artillery guns and mortars, as shown on the Engineer map of July 1864 (Figure 4.5). By late in the siege, the fort had become a major artillery concentration between Batteries X and XI (Figure 5.7) and was the focal point of the last offensive of the Army of Northern Virginia in March 1865. The position has been cleared of trees today, but is severely eroded due to heavy visitation (Plate 5.24). Earthworks extend southward toward Battery XI and Fort Haskell.

Fort Haskell: Union Fort Haskell was initially a modest position with 2 mortars and 1 field gun in July 1864 (Figure 4.5). The fort was created as a major artillery position between Batteries XII and XIII (Figure 5.8), slightly to the south of and opposite the Confederate position at Gracie's Salient. The earthworks are wooded at present and the parapets and ditches are more well preserved than those at Fort Stedman (Plate 5.25). Earthworks extend southward toward Battery XIII; south of Battery XIII these works cross the tour road and continue in the woods until disappearing above ground north of the site of Fort Morton.

Fort Morton (site): Union Fort Morton was erected behind the Taylor ruins on commanding high ground. The Engineer map of July 1864 shows 14 guns had been placed within the earthworks, and that a zig-zag communication trench headed eastward toward the Union secondary defenses (Figure 4.5). The position stood opposite Elliott's Salient, later the Crater (Figure 5.8).

The remains of Fort Morton were obliterated by postwar plowing as William Taylor reconstruction his farm and a later dairy farm occupied the property. Dr. Bruce Bevan conducted preliminary remote sensing survey on the site in 1979 at the same time as his survey of the Taylor site (Bevan 1979). Bevan continued extensive remote sensing survey of the Fort Morton site, utilizing various technologies during all seasons of the year throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. He ultimately published the results of these survey experiments in a major monograph that has widespread theoretical and methodological value for archaeological geophysicists (Bevan 1996). A team of National Park Service archaeologists directed by Dr. David Orr conducted preliminary excavations on the site in the summer of 1999 to uncover some of the trenches and features located by Bevan's remote sensing.

Battery XVI: A Union artillery battery south of Fort Morton and its connecting trenches are well preserved. Battery XVI lies on the southern boundary of the park, south of the trace of the former Sussex Road (Figure 5.8).

Union encampments: The Knowles map (Figure 5.2) indicates that encampments of regiments in the First Division, Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac are located behind the Union siege line. This distribution of encampments represents those from the last days of the siege of Petersburg, when the Ninth Corps held the northern portion of the siege lines.

Three regiments occupied the line between the City Point Railroad and Fort Stedman: 20th and 2nd Michigan (Second Brigade) and 57th Massachusetts (Third Brigade). The encampment sites of the 2nd Michigan and 57th Massachusetts were located between Prince George Court House Road and Harrison Creek within the Main Unit. As discussed below, this area was impacted by twentieth-century activities and the consequent extent of disturbance is unknown.

The section of the Union siege line between Prince George Court House Road and Battery XIII was occupied by the following regiments of Third Brigade, from north to south: 14th New York Heavy Artillery (Fort Stedman), 29th Massachusetts, 100th Pennsylvania, 14th New York Heavy Artillery (Fort Haskell), and 3rd Maryland, with 59th Massachusetts and Third Brigade headquarters in the rear of Battery XIII. Three regiments of the First Brigade— 8th Michigan, 51st Pennsylvania, 109th New York, and 27th Michigan—occupied the line from Battery XIII to the modern park boundary south of the Sussex Road (Hartranft 1887, Kilmer 1887, Hodgkins 1889).

The regimental encampments between Prince George Court House Road and the southern boundary of the park are probably the most well preserved such sites in the Main Unit. Chris Calkins directed the survey crew in January 1999 to an area along Encampment Trail in the rear of Battery XIII that had a number of shallow surface depressions. A Union earthwork oriented north-south stood east of the trail and then crossed to the west side (Plate 5.29) to continue northward in the general direction of Fort Stedman. These shallow depressions (Plate 5.26) were numerous in the area north of the east side earthwork and south of Encampment Trail as it turned eastward to cross an unnamed tributary stream of Poor Creek. The distance from the turn in the Encampment Trail to the unnamed tributary was approximately 140 feet; seven shallow depressions lay roughly in a row between the trail and tributary, while numerous other ones were found to the north.

The distance between the area with the shallow depressions near Encampment Trail and the main Union siege line at Battery XIII is approximately 1000 feet. The Knowles map (Figure 5.2) suggests that this area would have fallen within the encampment locations of either the 3rd Maryland and or the 59th Massachusetts regiments in the late winter and early spring of 1865. Further, the earthworks may have been created to serve as a secondary line of defense and to provide a measure of protection for encampment areas.

It should be emphasized, however, that great caution must be exercised in evaluating such shallow surface depressions and subsurface features in forested woodlands. Researchers have focused upon the manner in which natural phenomena such as tree falls may generate "features" that may be interpreted as cultural in origin. It has been argued that the characteristic oval, round, and D-shaped pits created as tree root masses are pulled out of the ground when a large tree falls result in shallow surface depressions that become refilled through erosion and eventually reburied. Such surface depressions or buried pits may be mistaken for archaeological features. Research related to this problem has been undertaken within the context of Mesolithic studies in Europe (Newell 1980; Langhor 1994), and those some studying late prehistoric occupation of the coastal plain in Delaware and New Jersey have considered natural tree fall pits as the origin of supposed prehistoric pit houses (Mueller and Cavallo 1995).

Fallen trees in various states of decay with uprooted root masses are common occurrences within forests in the eastern United States, and the wooded portions of the Main Unit are certainly no exception. Since one falling tree may cause adjacent ones to also topple, it is quite possible to have multiple such tree root pits appearing to align, as observed in the woods near Battery XIII (Plate 5.27). Further discussion of this important issues will be offered in Chapter Six, but the image of the shallow depression in Plate 5.28 and the related question of whether such a depression represents a small earthwork, a hut feature, or a natural tree pit remains a difficult one.

Secondary earthworks behind Union main siege line: Field survey revealed a wide range of earthworks in the wooded area behind the Union main siege line and west of Harrison Creek. Some of these works appear on the Michler map, but most do not. The 1942 Master Plan map, Sheet No. 6, contained the following statement:

> Earthworks — in addition to the earthworks here shown, there are numerous remains along Harrison's Creek and elsewhere — not shown on war maps. (NPS 1941)

Traces of the V-shaped earthworks shown on the Michler map behind Fort Morton (Figures 5.6 and 5.8) remain visible in the field. An earthwork parapet running for approximately 4000 feet from the rear of Fort Morton to the park tour road near Fort Stedman was not illustrated on the Michler map, but was drawn on Sheet No. 6 of the 1942 Master Plan map (Figure 4.14) and is clearly visible in the field at present (Plate 5.29). The view illustrated in Plate 5.29 was taken in the vicinity of the probable Union encampment area behind Battery XIII. This long earthwork would appear to be a secondary line of defense behind the main siege line.

Several U-shaped earthworks were observed between the Union siege line and Harrison Creek. These apparent lunettes for a single artillery piece were at times paired, as seen in the two works illustrated in Plate 5.30; these works lay behind the secondary earthwork in the rear area between Battery XII and Fort Haskell. None of these small positions appear to have been illustrated on the Michler map.

Nineteenth or twentieth-century boundary? marker: A short granite pillar with the numeral "34" carved into the west face stands near the Encampment Trail west of Harrison Creek (Plate 5.31). This stone pillar is tentatively identified as a boundary marker, since an early boundary between NPS and private property ran through the area. The boundary of the World War II military reservation of Camp Lee was located in the same area, but it seems unlikely that a World War II era boundary would have been marked in such a manner.

Twentieth-century developments: Several roadways, ditches, prepared level areas, and other remains are visible in the portion of the Main Unit bounded by Harrison Creek (east), Prince George Court House Road (south and west), and the park boundary (west). Various Civil War era elements were once located in the same area, including the northern portion of the Harrison Creek line and Union regimental encampments. No trace of the Harrison Creek line earthworks were observed during the field survey, and it seems likely that twentieth-century era activities disrupted the encampments.

These twentieth-century activities are documented to a certain extent on the 1942 Master Plan map No. 6 (NPS 1941) that shows an abandoned "World War" sand and gravel road resulting from the Camp Lee occupation. The road ran between the

northern extension of Prince George Court House Road and a road that ran between the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp and the northern boundary of the park. The World War I road is currently a portion of the Friend Trail in the park hiking trail system.

A series of roads oriented north-south and prepared low earthen platforms were found between the CCC road and Harrison Creek. A form-poured concrete structure (Plate 5.13) lay north of the tour road (Prince George Court House Road) immediately west of Harrison Creek. It was not determined whether these features related to World War I or CCC activities.

The CCC camp No. 1364 was illustrated on the 1942 Master Plan map No. 6 (NPS 1941). The camp was located south of Prince George Court House Road between Harrison Creek and Fort Stedman. One structure survives from the camp site, which is currently occupied by an auxiliary NPS maintenance area. Several roadways and house sites lie north of Hickory Hill Road; these features were constructed when this land was private property. Several of the structures are occupied as NPS facilities. A gas pipeline right-of-way passes through the Main Unit from Hickory Hill Road northwest to the Prince George Court House Road trace between the CCC camp site and Fort Stedman.

Western Area Earthworks and Sites

Griffith house site: The William Griffith house was indicated on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4) at the junction of the Sussex and Jerusalem Plank roads, currently the tour road exit onto Crater Avenue. The 1 acre property had been owned by Lydia Fells, a free African-American resident, but land tax records suggest that the house may have been built in 1857 by Timothy Rives, who sold the lot to Griffith in 1861. Land tax records suggest that the house was destroyed during the siege, which is hardly surprising given its location immediately to the rear of the Confederate defense line. The 1867 Michler map (Figure 5.9) shows a structure labelled "Chiswell" at the approximate location of the Griffith house.

Sussex Road trace: The historic Sussex Road ran in an easterly direction from a junction with the Jerusalem Plank Road (modern Crater Road) south of the town of Blandford. The Sussex Road entered the Main Unit and crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad between Union Batteries XV and XVI. The road bed is visible between the park tour road and park boundary immediately west of the railroad. The park tour road uses a portion of the Sussex Road bed from the Crater loop to the park exit at Crater Road.

Confederate siege line: The Confederate main line of entrenchments crossed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad as it extended southward from Gracie's Salient.

Since a portion of the western boundary of the Main Unit runs along the railroad, this advance line of Confederate trenches passes beyond the boundary of the Main Unit. A section of this entrenchment survives on a spur of the 100 foot plateau overlooking the west side of Poor Creek (Plate 5.32). This portion of the works lies near the site of the Bowman house seen on the 1863 Campbell map (Figure 4.4). This line of entrenchments also runs up the south slope of a ravine west of Poor Creek to the top of the 100 foot plateau, reentering the NPS Main Unit in the process (Plate 5.33). These eroded works are found in the woods north of the Crater.

The section of the works near the Bowman house site appear to have been dug in discontinuous units. These apparent discontinuous units may reflect the dwindling numbers of Confederate troops in the winter of 1865 and the consequent desire to protect the line of works with a series of flank traverses to prevent the entire length of the line from becoming indefensible in case a section of the works was captured by Union troops.

Confederate Elliott's Salient or the Crater: The third major Confederate artillery concentration within the Main Unit was Elliott's Salient, located west of the Taylor site and Fort Morton (Plate 5.34). The position was obliterated in the explosion of an underground Union mine on July 30, 1864, resulting in the famous landmark known as the Crater. A new line of defensive works was prepared to the rear of the Crater, and an advance picket line extended across the front, approximately 100 yards from the advance picket line of Union forces (Plate 5.35). The Michler map (Figure 5.9) indicates the extent of Confederate works west of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Much of the land in the western area of the Main Unit is open field and all surface traces of the earthworks in these fields have disappeared as a result of plowing or other activities. The area around the Crater was a golf course in the early twentieth century. As mentioned above, an eroded line of earthworks survives in the wooded area north of the Crater.

The Crater survives today as a heavily eroded and much smaller remnant of the original gaping hole. The underground mine tunnel leading to the Crater was enlarged in the early twentieth century to allow visitors to walk through the tunnel, but is currently closed. Sections of the tunnel collapse periodically, and various portions of the mine tunnel have been explored archaeologically (Griffin and Wilson 1962; Wilson 1976).

A test trench was excavated behind the Confederate picket line in August 1978 by Brooke Blades and Mark Ohno for the National Park Service (Blades 1981). Excavations revealed various features related to the occupation of the Confederate troops from General Bushrod Johnson's division including a hearth pit with three separate hearth levels of burned coal (Plate 5.36) and a drainage ditch in the center of the depression behind the earthworks. The excavations also exposed cast iron blast pipes which served to simulate the Crater explosion during a 1930s reenactment.

Union picket line: The advance picket line lay less than 100 yards west of the Confederate works near the Crater. A portion of this line has been reconstructed near the reconstructed entrance to the Union mine tunnel. Excavations to locate and examine subterranean features of the Union line in the open field east of the Crater were conducted by Gail Brown and Mike Wilkens, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, during the summer of 1999.

CHAPTER SIX

AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Project Origins

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, with the financial support of the National Park Service, undertook an inventory and assessment of the archaeological and related historical sites within the Main Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield during 1999. The Main Unit is located within Prince George County, Virginia, east of Petersburg on the south side of the Appomattox River. Petersburg is famous for the Civil War siege from June 1864 to April 1865 that led to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House.

The Main Unit contains extensive physical remains from the Civil War siege, including earthworks, battle sites, and encampment grounds. Since the inner coastal plain of Virginia—the location of Petersburg—witnessed repeated occupation during the prehistoric and colonial periods, the Main Unit contains archaeological traces of many periods of Virginia's past, from early Native American hunter-gatherers through English colonists and African-American slaves to the Civil War and post-Civil War eras.

Prehistoric Evidence

As mentioned previously, a limited number of excavations have been conducted within the Main Unit, and those have focused on historic sites. The only prehistoric site that has been positively identified is a Late Archaic Halifax component in association with a small lithic assemblages at the Taylor house site on a ridge between Poor Creek and a tributary. A prehistoric pottery sherd was recovered near Confederate Battery 5 on the bluff of the 100 foot terrace between Harrison Creek and an unnamed stream to the north.

A survey was undertaken by MAAR Associates within the adjoining grounds of Fort Lee in the 1980s (Opperman and Hanson 1985). The site inventory from the portion of Fort Lee nearest the park (i.e., the portion on the Prince George quad) constituted Table 3.2 in this report, and the applicability of the survey data to an interpretation of prehistoric occupation of the Main Unit was discussed in Chapter Three. Survey data indicate a predominance of sites related to the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland phases. Mouer *et al.* (1985) suggested that Middle and Late Archaic sites are found locally in a wide range of locations, but particularly in uplands, higher terraces, and on upland spurs above stream confluences, an observation supported by Opperman (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-2, 5-3). The Taylor house site is positioned on a

ridge above Poor Creek, a location likely to have Late Archaic occupation evidence. The database from Fort Lee suggests that other Late Archaic localities probably exist within the Main Unit. A stratifed random sample was discussed in Chapter Three.

Mouer *et al.* noted that Later Archaic/Transitional sites are, by contrast, often found along lower stream terraces. Opperman (Opperman and Hanson 1985:5-2, 5-3) extended the latter observation to encompass Early and Middle Woodland sites. It has been argued that Transitional and Middle Woodland phases reflect settlement systems with larger habitation sites (aggregation of "fusion" pattern) and small procurement/habitation (dispersal or "fission") sites (Mouer *et al.* 1985). The possibility of such smaller sites from these later phases within the Main Unit clearly exists. Opperman reenforced statements by Turner (1976) that the inner coastal plain of Virginia witnessed high population densities during the Woodland period, and further that the role of the interior sites (i.e., those not along the major rivers) in the overall settlement system was not fully understood (Opperman and Hanson 1985:3-6, 6-5). Prehistoric sites within the Main Unit would therefore contribute to an understanding of the settlement system on the inner coastal plain. A particular question in this regard would be the meaning of the different settlement patterns manifested during the Late Archaic and Early-Middle Woodland phases.

Historic Domestic Sites and Potential

The potential for seventeenth and early eighteenth-century domestic sites is a realistic one, although most seventeenth-century sites in Virginia are river-oriented loci at low elevations, i.e. generally less than 30 feet above sea level (Smolek, Pogue, and Clark 1984). Definite evidence of c.1760-70 occupation has been found within the park along the higher elevations east of Petersburg and the Appomattox River. The 1863 map of the Confederate defenses surrounding the town (*O.R.* Atlas 1863) indicates the precise locations of these late eighteenth-early nineteenth century plantations, most of which did not survive the Civil War siege: Jordan, Friend, Hare, and Taylor. Two dwellings were constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century on the smaller Gibbons farm and on the lot owned by Griffith (Figure 6.1). The historical framework of the Dunn house remains unclear at present.

Archaeological projects conducted by the National Park Service during the 1970s focused upon the plantations lying east of Petersburg that were destroyed in the initial fighting as the Union Army of the Potomac approached the town in June 1864. Two of these sites were archaeologically investigated. The Hare house was constructed in the latter half of the eighteenth century and was standing when the land tax records were initiated by the State of Virginia in 1782. The house and grounds were overrun by Union forces early in the siege, and by July 1864 it would appear that the house had collapsed. Limited excavations conducted in 1976 exposed portions of the brick foundations within the cellar of the dwelling (Blades and Cotter 1978). A wealth of

mid-nineteenth century material culture was also encountered, suggesting that the Hare house cellar may be a "time capsule" of the possessions of this wealthy planter during the summer of 1864. Material evidence of activity patterns surrounding the house should remain substantially undisturbed since the site was not reoccupied after the Civil War.

The Taylor house had been constructed by Richard Taylor during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. By the Civil War the plantation was owned by William Byrd Taylor. This dwelling may have burned as early as June 18, 1864, since Union Army reports refer to the location as "The Chimneys" shortly afterwards. Taylor did return to reoccupy his plantation after the war, but he chose to rebuild a smaller dwelling on the surviving foundations of the combination kitchen-laundry-slave quarters. A dairy farm was maintained on the property during the early twentieth century until the site was acquired by the National Park Service.

The site was studied during a systematic excavation survey in the summer of 1978, a remote sensing survey in the fall of 1979, and, in the summer of 1981, limited testing of a large remote sensing anomaly which proved to be the cellar of the original Taylor dwelling (Bevan 1979, 1980; Bevan *et al.* 1984; Blades 1993). The survey yielded considerable information concerning changing land use patterns surrounding the *ante bellum* dwelling, but evidence of these activities is to a certain extent obscured by the continued late nineteenth and twentieth-century occupation of the property.

The other historic plantations and farms remain unexplored from an archaeological standpoint and, together with the Hare and Taylor sites, represent varying levels of site preservation and research potential. The landscape of large agricultural slave plantations that arose along the 100 foot terrace above the Appomattox River during the eighteenth century was not representative of the majority of smaller farms throughout Prince George County. These smaller farms increasingly emerged in the nineteenth century as some of the older and larger plantations were subdivided upon the deaths of owners. Two smaller farms emerged during the mid-nineteenth century on lands currently within the Main Unit. The Gibbons farm dwelling, although less valuable than its eighteenth-century neighbors, was still more valuable that the median for the county. The Griffith home was located on a small lot along the Jerusalem Plank Road leading to Blandford. The Dunn house may represent a third smaller property, but its historical framework remains obscure at present.

The plantations and farms participated to varying degrees in the slaveholding economy oriented in the nineteenth century to the production of wheat and corn agricultural crops. The Civil War and particularly the siege of Petersburg brought an abrupt halt to the forced labor system on which this agricultural production was based, and in most cases brought an end to the domestic occupation of these sites.

The date ranges of occupation, apparent later disturbances, and consequent archaeological research potential for the plantation and farm sites that have been identified within the Main Unit are summarized in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1
Historic domestic site research potential

Name	Dates	Disturbance	Potential
Jordan	18c.-1864	late 19c. reoccupation? 20c. park construction	low
Friend	18c.- c.1930	late 19c. reoccupation 20c. park construction	low
quarter (Friend)	18c.?-19c.	post-CW cultivation? some 20c. activity	high
Dunn	mid 19c. or earlier	20c. Camp Lee	moderate
Gibbons	1856-1864	20c. boxwood nursery	high
Hare	18c.-1864	minimal	high
Taylor	18c.-1864; 1870-c.1940	late 19c. reoccupation 20c. dairy farm	moderate
Griffith	1857-1864	20c. park construction	moderate

The highest potential is manifested at three locations. The Hare site reflects a slave plantation from the colonial eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century. The cellar contents are an indication of the material culture of a wealthy planter and since the house evidently did not burn in the summer of 1864, artifact preservation would most likely be enhanced. The plantation was not reoccupied and thus the outbuildings and evidence of activity patterns across the site are probably relatively undisturbed. A strong potential for interpreting African-American slave occupation, particularly in the vicinity of the kitchen/laundry outbuilding, exists.

The Gibbons farm site is especially interesting since it appears to have been occupied for less than a decade (1857-1864) prior to the destruction of the house during the siege. Some evidence of a later roadway and a twentieth-century boxwood nursery are indicated. The house site may provide something of a contrast to that of the Hare house. The importance of spatial activity patterns and African-American occupation evidence on a smaller plantation or farm may contrast with patterns and evidence from older Hare plantation on the opposite side of Harrison Creek.

The quarter or probable overseer/slave quarter area of the Friend plantation on the low terrace below the 100 foot terrace bluff represents yet another perspective on the domestic environment. The surrounding fields were the scenes of extensive agricultural activity in the nineteenth century and probably earlier, but the low terrace remains an area of importance for prehistoric and historic occupation potential. The site is the only known area within the Main Unit associated with an overseer and/or slave dwellings that was physically separate from the dwelling of the plantation owner. The associated activity patterns will therefore be distinct from those of the owner and as a consequence more clearly indicated because of the physical separation. The historic occupation may date at least to the late eighteenth century since this area was a portion of "White Hill" estate by 1797 and evidently by 1782 when the land tax records commenced.

Three sites are considered to have moderate potential, although excavations at the Taylor site revealed that such "moderate" quality is still quite important, depending upon the questions under consideration. The Taylor site has been investigated archaeologically, revealing two major temporal components:

- colonial (c.1760) and early national plantation dwelling and associated outbuildings destroyed during the Civil War siege;

- post-Civil War farm and twentieth-century dairy farm, with dwelling rebuilt c.1870 on the foundations of the former kitchen and slave quarters.

It was possible to isolate temporally-distinct spatial patterns and the pre-Civil War dwelling cellar appears to have intact stratigraphic deposits, although the structure that stood above it was destroyed by fire. There is also historical and remote sensing evidence of Union artillery battery earthworks on the property. Repeated occupations are interesting from a diachronic standpoint but have disrupted evidence from all previous periods, including the Late Archaic lithic scatter on the ridge between Poor Creek and a tributary.

The Griffith site is similar to the Gibbons site in having been occupied for a brief period between 1857 and 1864. The lot was owned by a free African-American Lydia Fells at an earlier period when no building values were recorded in the annual land tax, which suggested that no buildings stood on the lot until 1857. The later Griffith occupation would make an interesting contrast to the rural farms and plantations, since the lot size was suggestive of the properties in the neighboring town of Blandford. The proximity of the site to Jerusalem Plank Road (modern Crater Road), the post-Civil War golf course, and park developments all combine to have a least a potential disruptive impact on the archaeological integrity of the property.

The historical questions relating to basic dates of initial and final occupation of the Dunn house could certainly be addressed by archaeological excavations. The farm

site may prove to be a corollary in physical scale and economic scope to the Gibbons farm. The proximity of World War I encampments from Camp Lee probably resulted in damage to the Dunn site and raises questions about the integrity of the associated archaeological deposits.

The Jordan and Friend plantations and dwellings had similar origins dating to the eighteenth century, but their histories changed during the Civil War siege when the Jordan plantation dwelling was destroyed. The Friend house, although probably damaged, survived to serve as a Union headquarters and later as a farm residence. Both sites became foci of NPS development activities during the twentieth century and these developments, coupled with the continued occupation of the Friend dwelling, have reduced but certainly not eradicated the research potential at these sites.

Late nineteenth and twentieth-century occupations are often regarded as "disturbances" of earlier sites and site patterns. Such occupations within the Main Unit are reflected in evidence of World War I Camp Lee activities and CCC projects from the 1930s, in addition to evidence of early NPS development of the park. A twentieth-century dairy farm was located on the Taylor house site, and occupation of the Friend site continued after the Civil War. Private homes dating to the twentieth century along Hickory Hill Road were eventually purchased by the NPS. It remains uncertain what if any contribution traditional archaeological excavation may make toward the understanding of these activities. Historical documentation and landscape analyses represent other avenues of research that are probably more potentially fruitful in the short term.

Historic Military Sites and Potential

The Main Unit contains extensive evidence of Union and Confederate earthworks constructed in 1864-65 during the siege of Petersburg, in addition to earlier Confederate works of the Dimmock line which were intended to aid in the defense of the town. Some excavations have taken place within and near the Crater, the depression created by the explosion of a Union mine filled with black powder beneath Confederate Elliott's Salient in July 1864 (Griffith and Wilson 1962; Wilson 1976).

During the summer of 1978 the National Park Service conducted excavations within the Confederate picket line earthworks that had been constructed in front of the Crater following the mine explosion (Blades 1981). The excavations, undertaken by Brooke Blades and Mark Ohno, recovered few military artifacts, a reflection of the limited resources available to the Confederate defenders of Petersburg. A pit containing a series of coal fire hearths was encountered. Although advanced picket duty was obviously hazardous, exposure to the elements was a more persistent foe. Confederate General Bushrod Johnson, who commanded the division that occupied the picket line and Crater area, wrote on December 31, 1864, that several men in his

command had no shoes (*O.R.* Series I, Vol. 42, Part 1:925). Desertions increased within the Confederate divisions in February 1865 and General Lee realized that he must oppose a growing Union Army of the Potomac with diminished numbers of poorly-supplied troops.

Bevan conducted geophysical investigations on the site of Union Fort Morton east of the Taylor house site in the fall of 1979. He continued to examine this site during the 1980s and early 1990s, utilizing ground-penetrating radar, proton magnetometer, and conductivity meters that confirmed and amplified the initial results (Bevan 1992, 1993, 1996). He has generated a map of subterranean features that compares most favorably with mid-nineteenth century plans of Fort Morton. This extensive research demonstrated the utility of non-destructive remote sensing technologies in locating and mapping features such as buried cellars and Civil War fortifications.

Archaeological research on Civil War sites within the Main Unit resumed during the late 1990s. Dr. David Orr and his NPS staff excavated a portion of the buried trenches from Fort Morton in 1998; they were assisted in this endeavor by students from the Virginia Military Institute. During the summer of 1999, Gail Brown and Michael Wilkens, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, conducted a limited excavation of a portion of the Union picket line opposite the Confederate lines near the Crater.

The Civil War earthworks and encampment sites are reflected by a large number of underground sites and standing remnants of works in varying states of erosion. Major categories of earthworks and sites are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Dimmock line: The Confederate fortifications and discontinuous earthworks prepared in 1862 and 1863 to defend the town of Petersburg are reflected in the Main Unit by the remnants or sites of batteries 4-13, which were the first ones to fall to the advancing Union forces on June 15, 1864. The conditions of these works vary since some were enlarged by Union troops and all have been subject to more than a century of erosion. These works provide an interesting comparison with the subsequent siege line fortifications (Figure 6.2).

Harrison Creek line: A hastily-prepared and discontinuous line of earthworks was erected by Confederate troops on the night of June 15-16, 1864, west of Harrison Creek. This line was abandoned two nights later as the Confederates retired to a line on the bluff west of Poor Creek. A small remnant of the southern section of the earthworks is barely visible above ground; the northern section is no longer visible on the surface. The limited period of occupancy may render the trenches amenable to investigations seeking the definition of activity patterns related to this brief Confederate occupation. However, the density of Union troops in the area during the siege and subsequent agricultural activities have probably resulted in artifact deposition that has overprinted the limited ones left by the Confederate defenders.

Confederate siege line: The extensive works of the main Confederate siege line generally west of Poor Creek are composed of artillery fortifications and primary and secondary trenches, although most of the latter are no longer visible within the park. An extensive mapping project to accurately record earthwork positions within the park geographic information system (GIS) should be a high priority. The quality of the archaeological preservation within these works may be high to judge from data recovered during the 1978 excavations at the Confederate picket line near the Crater.

Union siege line and secondary works: The main Union siege line consisted of artillery forts and continuous—although at times no longer visible—connecting earthworks. Various secondary works, isolated artillery lunettes, communication trenches, and apparent encampment areas lie between the main siege line and Harrison Creek. Few elements of these secondary works are recorded on the Michler map of 1867. All of these works should be recorded using global positioning system (GPS) technology and the resulted data should be entered in the park GIS system. However, the challenge posed by tree falls in these wooded areas should be recognized. The presence of a CCC camp within the park also raises the probability that many of the standing works were "restored" during this period with little or no documentation of such activities.

The ability of ground-penetrating radar and other remote sensing technologies to accurately even fine details of earthwork alignments and shapes is indicated by Bevan's exhaustive multiyear study of the site of Fort Morton. The recovery of material culture from often well-preserved associated contexts has been demonstrated by the NPS excavations at Fort Morton in 1998 and the University of Maryland excavations along the Union picket line opposite the Crater in 1999.

Issues and Concerns

Petersburg became a besieged landscape in 1864 and 1865, one of a very few such examples during the American Civil War. The military and civilian impacts were thus different and often more devastating than on most battlefields. It is important that research questions relating to this landscape be framed within both the military and civilian contexts, that they address questions that may be answered by the archaeological record, and recognize that traditional archaeological excavations may not be the best means of answering certain questions of fundamental importance. For example, larger questions of strategy should be addressed by historical research, while the meaning of *ante bellum* landscape and of military events may be addressed within the realms of contemporary anthropological theory on landscape (Leone 1982) and military sites (Blades n.d.) and by variable emphases in park development and interpretation. The particular (one may here read particularistic) details of siege life, earthwork design, and certain tactical concerns may be addressed by traditional excavations, although data from such excavations may certainly by used to inform and

question interpretations derived from historical research. It is anticipated that archaeological excavations would have a larger and fuller role to play in relation to plantation and farm environments, particularly with regards to the development of African-American society.

The problem of distinguishing between features representing small earthworks, encampment hut sites, or natural tree pits—particularly when these features are explored by surface reconnaissance only—must be recognized. Encampment areas certainly represent areas of potential archaeological interest from the standpoints of general layout, specific hut design and degree of uniformity, but once again questions of broader anthropological relevance may be more difficult to define. Characteristics of tree pits such as distinctive D-shapes, U-shapes, or semicircles and vertical stratigraphy—deposited as humus and subsoil fell downward from root masses—may be useful in isolating at least some tree pits (Langhor 1993). However, the presence within a feature of Civil War artifacts in such a densely populated siege area may be coincidental. A magnetometer survey should be useful for identifying hearths associated with huts, but the absence of a hearth may still indicate an artillery position or associated magazine, since fires would be uncommon or absent within such areas.

Petersburg was a siege landscape, but it was one with separate battle events, such as the following:

- initial Union assault (June 15-18, 1864) concentrated along the Dimmock batteries at first but advancing to involve areas west of Hare and Taylor house sites;
- Crater explosion and battle (July 30, 1864) west of Poor Creek and Taylor house site;
- Confederate attack on Fort Stedman (March 25, 1865) within area between Colquitt's Salient, Union Battery X and Fort Haskell.

These major events were accompanied by a number of smaller actions such as limited attacks on picket lines and nearly continuous artillery and infantry picket fire from stationary earthwork positions. These actions resulted in the deposition of an immense quantity of military artifacts throughout the Main Unit, particularly between the siege lines. However, a sufficient degree of spatial overlap between events and of complex spatial movement during events suggests that the distribution of battle debris may not be particularly revealing in terms of adding new perspectives on the interpretation of battles during the siege.

Thematic Contexts, Associated Property Types, and Research Questions

Constituent elements of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR 1991, 1992, 1993) thematic contexts (Table 6.2) and associated property types (Table 6.3) that are represented in the various geographic areas of the Main Unit are listed in the aforementioned tables.

The earliest phases of prehistoric settlement have been identified at a few sites near the Main Unit, but none have been found in this portion of the park as yet. A prehistoric Late Archaic component has been identified at the Taylor site (central area) and others are highly likely at other locations given their presence on neighboring Fort Lee and the existence of associated landforms such as higher crests, ridges, and slopes above creeks. Early or Middle Woodland occupation is suggested on the 100 foot terrace bluff near Confederate Battery 5 and is certainly indicated by the Fort Lee site data. Woodland occupation evidence will probably be found on the lower creek terraces and on the low Chowan Terrace along Harrison Creek at the north end of the park.

The identification of prehistoric resources will be possible using any of a variety of sampling survey techniques, such as the stratified random sample survey used by MAAR Associates at Fort Lee (Opperman and Hanson 1985) or various ones discussed at length in articles in Mueller (1975). Sampling strata derived from those used in Fort Lee were proposed in Chapter Three; these strata focused upon the lower terraces and upland margins adjacent to the primary creeks that flowed into the Appomattox River and the intertributary uplands between these creeks. The spacing between shovel tests that are traditionally employed in such surveys varies from 100 feet to 25 feet. It should be remembered that the upland soils are relatively shallow, but the lower terraces and flood plains may have buried alluvial soils that will require deeper holes and auger tests to insure adequate exploration.

Important research questions related to prehistoric occupation of the landscape include the following:

- What factor or factors influenced the apparent shift in settlement patterns between the Late Archaic (higher terrace crests, ridges, and slopes) and Early and Middle Woodland phases (lower creek terraces) as suggested by the survey data from Fort Lee (Opperman and Hanson 1985) and other regional sources (Mouer *et al.* 1985)?

- Continuing with the previous question, did the somewhat higher fertility of the lower creekside settlings prove more attractive to Woodland groups who were in general engaged in plant cultivation?

TABLE 6.2
Temporal boundaries of thematic contexts (VDHR 1992) within Main Unit

Temporal Period	Northeast	Southeast	Central	Western
Paleoindian	possible	unknown	unknown	unknown
Early Archaic	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Middle Archaic	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Late Archaic	probable	probable	present	probable
Early Woodland	present?	unknown	unknown	unknown
Middle Woodland	probable	unknown	probable	probable
Late Woodland	probable	unknown	unknown	unknown
European Settlement to Society 1607-1750				
A. Contact	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
B. Plantation Slavery	Cole Turnbull	unknown	Bate Taylor	unknown
Colony to Nation 1750-1789	Cole Turnbull	unknown	Bate Taylor	unknown
Early National 1789-1830	Cole Friend	unknown	Bate Heath	unknown
Antebellum 1830-1860	Jordan Friend	Dunn Gibbons	Hare Taylor	Griffith
Civil War 1861-1865	destroyed damaged	damaged? destroyed	destroyed destroyed	destroyed
Reconstruction & Growth 1865-1917	abandoned? Friend	abandoned? abandoned	abandoned Taylor	abandoned
World Wars I and II 1917-1945	USA/NPS[1] Friend	USA/NPS nursery	NPS dairy farm	golf course NPS
New Dominion 1945-present	NPS NPS	NPS NPS	NPS NPS	NPS NPS

[1] USA = United States Army (Camp Lee); NPS = National Park Service

TABLE 6.3
Thematic contexts and associated property types (VDHR 1992) within Main Unit

Context	Northeast	Southeast	Central	Western
Domestic: dwellings secondary structures (prehistoric)	houses barns (Wd[1] camp?)	sites:house, outbuildings (prehistoric?	sites:house, outbuildings (LA[3] lithics)	sites:house, outbuildings (prehistoric?)
Subsistence/Agriculture (prehistoric)	fields/barns (gathering)	outbuildings (?)	outbuildings (hunting)	outbuildings (?)
Political				
Health/Medicine				
Education				
Military/Defense	Dimmock line AP[2] works & camps WWI works	Dimmock AP camps WWI camps	Harrison Ck AP line & camps ANV[4] line	ANV line Crater AP picket
Religion				
Social				
Recreation/Arts				
Transportation	18c. roads	farm roads	18c. roads, 19c. railroad	18c. road
Commerce/Trade				
Industry/Processing				
Landscape	agricultural	agricultural	agricultural	agricultural
Funerary	19c. graves			
Ethnicity/Immigration	European; African slaves	European; African	European; African	European; African
Settlement Patterns	plantation distributions	farm distributions	plantation distributions	farm distributions
Architecture	structure sites	structure sites	sites, 19c. kitchen	structure site
Technology/Engineering				CW mine

[1] Wd = Woodland (prehistoric)
[2] AP = Army of the Potomac (Union)
[3] LA = Late Archaic (prehistoric)
[4] ANV = Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate)

- Does the presence of pottery fragments indicate that Woodland groups were storing seeds for cultivation of local terrace soils or were they gathering nuts and berry fruits for consumption or storage? The presence and contents of storage pits on sites may provide some insight into this question. (It is suggested that all soils recovered from storage pits be analyzed through floatation procedures to recover relevant information.)

- Are differences in settlement patterns also reflected in differences in site types and activities? Were Archaic (or Woodland) groups interested primarily in local lithic resources, as would be suggested by primary cortical flakes and high flake-to-projectile point ratios, or did they procure faunal and floral resources from favorable habitats (possibly suggested in smaller finishing and retouching flakes and in relatively low flake-to-projectile point ratios)?

These questions will obviously be difficult to address solely on the basis of locational data from initial shovel test surveys. Regardless of whether data are obtained from shovel tests, larger units, or block excavations, all soils should be screened through wire mesh to enhance artifact recovery; if 1/4 inch mesh is used, a consistent proportion of the soils from a unit or level should be screened through finer mesh (1/8 inch or smaller) as a control for the recovery of very small debitage. Water sieving of some soils from units and levels in addition to features should be undertaken.

Random sample survey and screening of excavated soils will also result in the discovery of historic sites. Early colonial sites from the seventeenth and early eighteenth century are not likely but certainly are possible in this interior area away from the larger rivers. However, later eighteenth-century (post-1750) occupation is well documented along the 100 foot terrace bluff and the roads connecting Petersburg with City Point, Prince George Court House, and points to the southeast. This emerging eighteenth-century landscape of large and wealthy slave plantations was reflected in the Jordan, Friend, Hare, and Taylor sites. This landscape was maintained until the Civil War, although smaller plantations and farms were constructed on less valuable upland acreage farther away from the Appomattox River.

Important historical and cultural questions that may be addressed on the *ante bellum* plantation and farm sites include the following:

- How did the plantation or farm landscape, and the constituent elements of that landscape (architecture, activity areas, etc.) change between 1760 and 1860?

- How did the architectural development on the older and larger eighteenth-century plantations (Hare, Taylor, Jordan, Friend) contrast with that on the smaller nineteenth-century ones (Gibbons, Griffiths, possibly Dunn)? Further, how does

the architectural development of the quarter associated with the Friend plantation compare with the dwellings of the plantation owners?

- What sort of specific activity areas may be associated with different portions of the site, such as around the dwelling, in the outbuilding service yard, near overseer or slave quarters, in livestock or refuse disposal areas? This question should be addressed through fine-grained temporal and spatial analyses of artifacts, which emphasizes the importance of soil screening, and through the use of soil chemical analyses, since distributions of calcium, phosphates, potassium, and soil pH may reflect specific activities that are invisible solely through artifact patterns.

- The human context of plantation and farm life consisted of European colonists and their descendants who became early citizens of the State of Virginia, and of imported African-American slaves and their descendants who were invisible except as numerical counts in tax records and U.S. Census schedules or in rare plantation journals until after the Civil War. Is it possible to isolate architectural and artifact deposits associated with the plantation owners and slaves, or between the overseer and slaves at the Friend quarter?

Post-Civil War domestic occupation resumed at the Friend and Taylor sites and continued into the twentieth century. Training earthworks, magazines, roads, and encampment areas in the eastern portion of the park are associated with Camp Lee during World War I. Other evidence of twentieth-century activity is reflected in the subsequent development of Petersburg National Military Park, currently known as Petersburg National Battlefield, and in private residences along Hickory Hill Road that were subsequently incorporated within the park.

Extensive Civil War earthworks reflect the development of military siege engineering in a North American context. These works include the sensational example of the excavation of mine by Pennsylvania coal workers from the Union lines to a point beneath a Confederate salient. The explosion of black powder in the mine created the Crater, a landmark of the Petersburg siege.

The earthworks are the most visible evidence of the siege and reflect the preexisting defenses of Petersburg (the Dimmock line), a hastily-prepared Confederate line behind Harrison Creek, the main Confederate line behind Poor Creek, and a range of Union earthworks from the main siege line to secondary earthworks west of Harrison Creek. Potential research questions focusing on the earthworks include the following:

- How did earthwork design and technology change prior to (Dimmock line) and during the siege (Union and Confederate siege lines)?

- How does artifact deposition as reflections of activity patterns differ within and between earthwork areas? For example, what differences exist between Confederate and Union picket lines or portions of the main siege lines? It is important in this regard to recognize that proximity to encampment areas may have affected the activities that within the entrenchments, i.e., entrenchments may have resembled encampment areas if the actual encampment areas were located some distance to the rear.

- What evidence of specific military activities are reflected in the earthworks, and how does that evidence change when comparing different types of earthworks? For example, Michael Wilkens was interested in examining whether Union troops on picket duty really did fire approximately five times as often as their Confederate opponents, as indicated in the December 2, 1864, report of General Johnson (*O.R.* Series I, Vol. 42, Part 1:918). One way of examining this question would be to recover brass percussion caps from picket line excavations on the Confederate and Union sides.

Battlefields of some of the more dramatic if not always the most strategically significant clashes between Union and Confederate forces are found with the Main Unit. As mentioned above, the complex and overlapping nature of these engagements may have reduced the interpretive potential of the undoubtedly extensive deposits of fired and unfired bullets and other battle debris.

Encampment areas of Union soldiers appear to be extensive in the area behind the Union siege lines, i.e., between those lines and Harrison Creek. It is possible to frame a range of questions relating to encampment and hut design and the degree to which these elements reflected military uniformity or regional vernacular traditions, particularly since the soldiers were from various northern and midwestern states.

The exploration and mapping of encampment and particularly earthworks will be greatly enhanced through the application of remote sensing technology such as ground-penetrating radar, proton magnetometer, and conductivity meters. The locations and orientations of encampments and earthworks should be accurately determined through the use of global positioning system technology.

Final Thoughts

The current landscape within the Main Unit of Petersburg National Battlefield bears no resemblance to either the *ante bellum* agricultural setting of domestic houses and cultivated fields or to the stark lines of artillery and infantry earthworks that emerged during the fourth summer of the American Civil War. Some of the former agricultural fields are open but covered in meadow grass, others are wooded, and only the ruins of one pre-Civil War structure—the brick kitchen foundations at the

Taylor site—stand above ground. Physical traces of the Civil War are more obvious, being manifested in earthworks that are sometimes well preserved and at others completely obliterated above ground. However, both the domestic and military landscapes are well represented in the archaeological record.

The current landscape in the Main Unit is a memorial one, created by the National Park Service to commemorate the significant military events that occurred between June 1864 and April 1865. The earthworks themselves, even the well preserved ones, have inevitably become elements of this landscape. They are currently covered with grasses, which prevents or retards erosion of the original bare earth, but also enables them to present a more gentle, aged appearance. Selected removal of trees to create viewing vistas, such as the one between the Taylor site and the Crater, have greatly enhanced the ability to perceive the openness of the battlefield and siege lines, but may only be undertaken and maintained in a few areas.

It should be emphasized that the park memorial landscape is just as genuine as the earlier domestic and military ones, provided it is recognized that it represents a modern memorialization of the past and not the past itself. The earthworks should clearly be preserved, but it is not possible or desirable to return the landscape to its appearance during the Civil War. The ruins on the Taylor house site should be preserved and signs should interpret this site and the other plantation and farms within the Main Unit, but the pre-Civil War agricultural landscape cannot be restored.

The natural and cultural dimensions of these earlier landscapes may be explored using a combination of approaches such as historical research, architectural analysis of archaeological remains, natural and cultural landscape analyses, and archaeological research. The Native Americans who occupied these lands for millennia, the European and early American plantation farmers and the African-Americans who were compelled to work for them, the Civil War soldiers from virtually every state who fought here all left archaeological deposits that are capable of yielding answers, depending upon the questions asked of them. As Jonathan Frye says in *The Story of the Patriot*, "May we always ask the right questions."

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Figures

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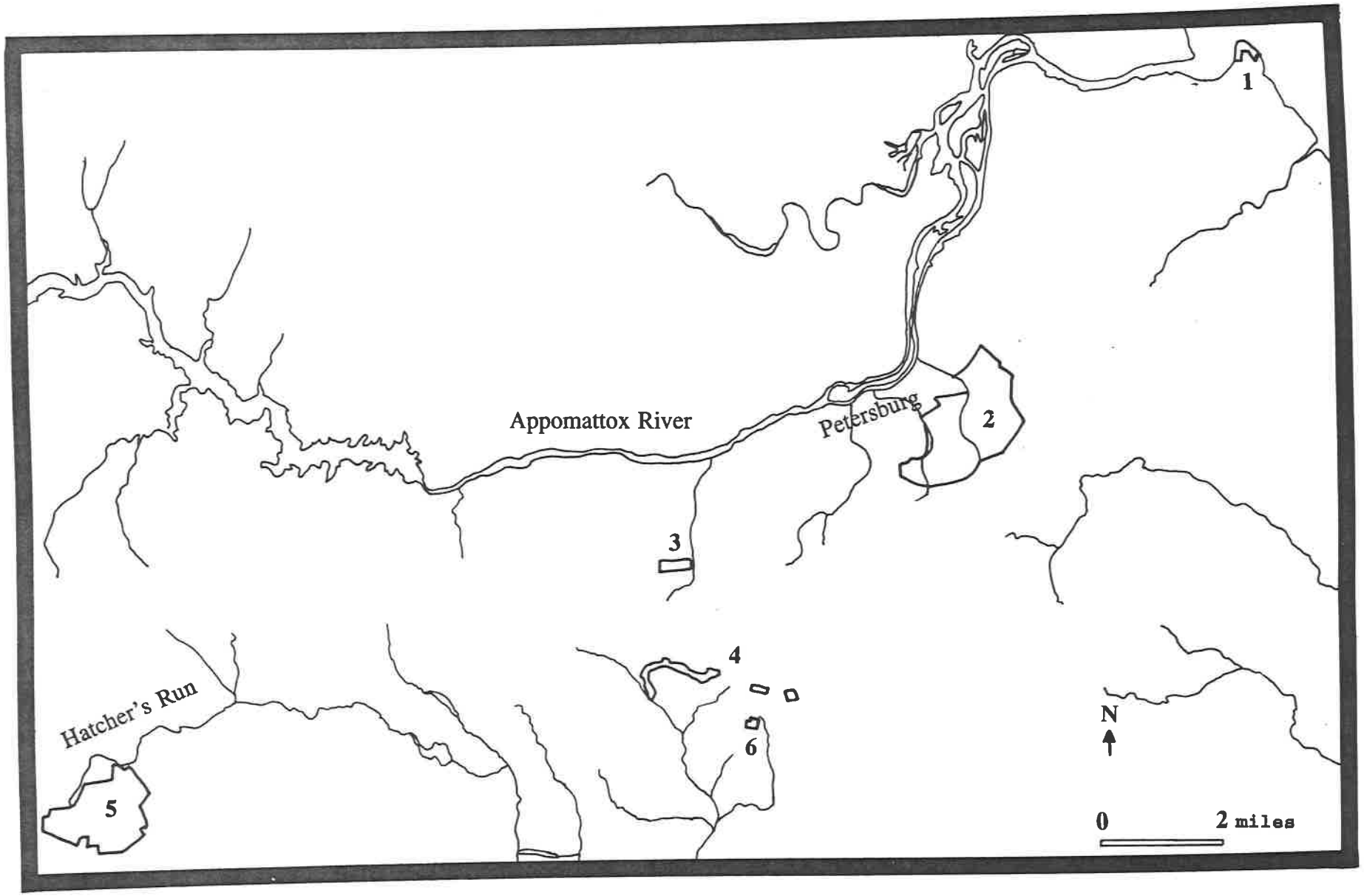


Figure 1.1

Map of units of Petersburg National Battlefield, designated as follows: 1- City Point; 2- Main Unit; 3- Confederate Fort Gregg; 4- Union siege lines; 5- Five Forks Unit; 6- Poplar Grove Cemetery.

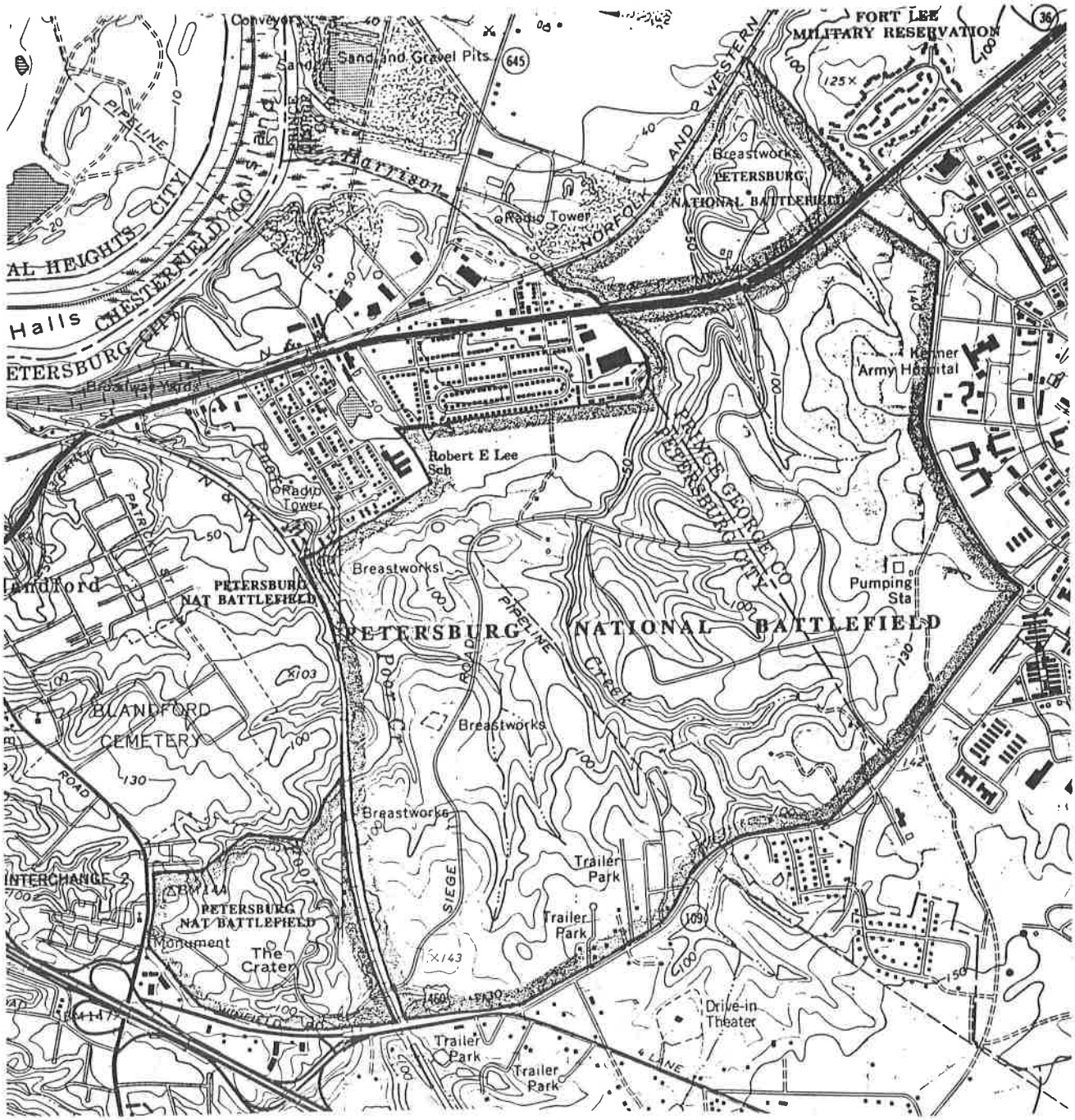


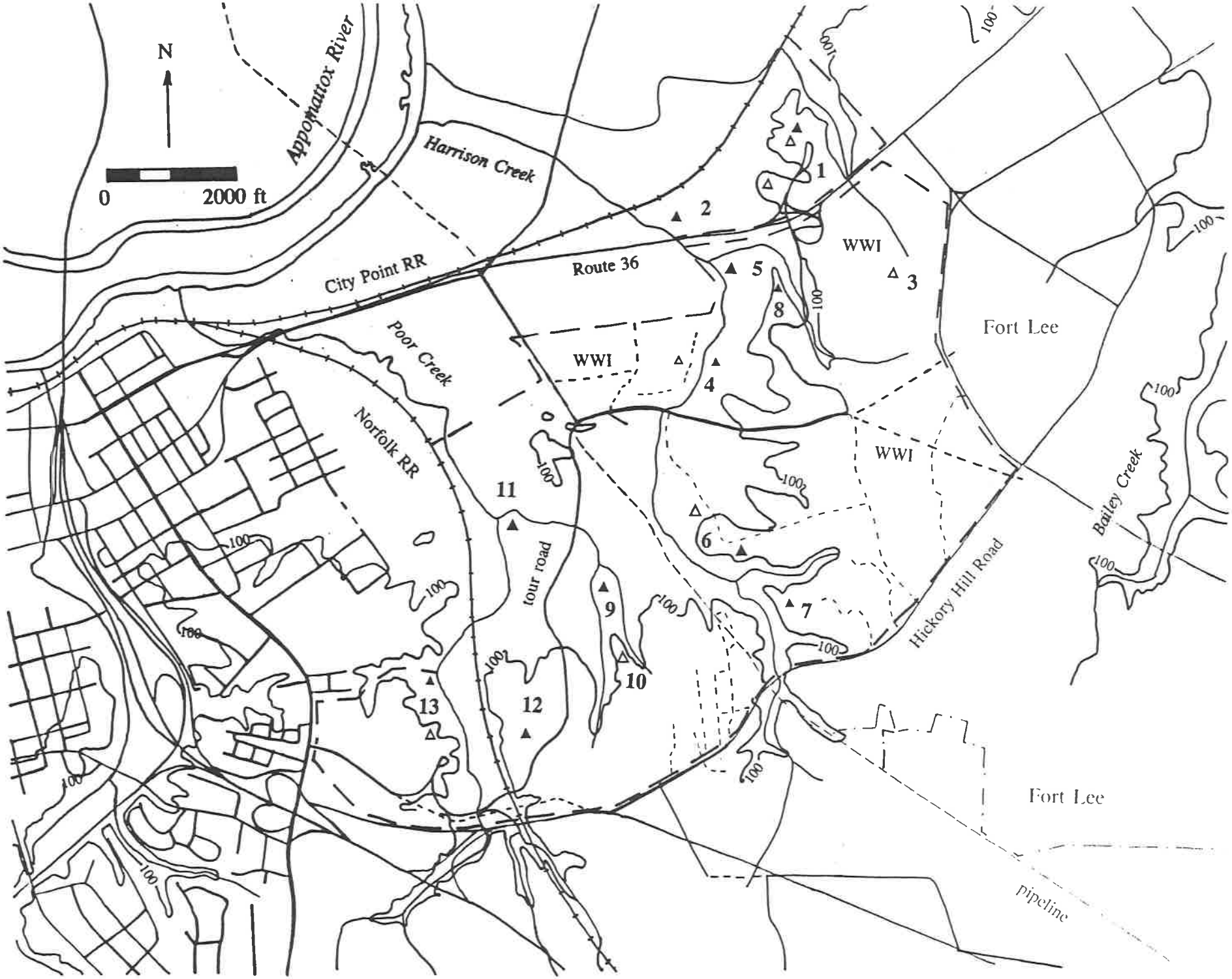
Figure 2.1. Detail of the Main Unit from the USGS Prince George (photorevised 1981) and Petersburg (photorevised 1987) quad maps. Scale 1 inch = 2000 feet.

Figure 3.1. Detail from the John Smith map of Virginia, 1612 (Library of Virginia).

Figure 3.2 (next page). Prehistoric site potential within the Main Unit. Scale 1 inch = 2000 feet. Locations marked with a solid triangle (▲) are considered to have a comparatively high potential for prehistoric occupation. Those locations marked with an open triangle (△) have a lower potential or appear to have been substantially impacted by later historic period activities and development. It must be emphasized that prehistoric sites are not expected only at these locations, but rather the particular landforms are the most likely ones for such occupations.

The following specific locations are indicated:

1. Upland terrace bluff with Woodland pottery sherd found near Confederate Battery 5; disturbances arising from Civil War fortifications, Jordan and (to south) Friend plantations.
2. Lower Chowan Terrace along Harrison Creek; extensive agricultural plowing and historic occupation by "quarter" related to Friend plantation.
3. Upland head of unnamed creek in area of World War I activity.
4. Flood plain and lower Harrison Creek terrace near possible former tributary confluence; reduced potential on west side of creek due to WWI/CCC roads and activities.
5. Lower terrace at confluence of tributary with Harrison Creek; minimal evidence of disturbance.
6. Upland ridge projection above confluence of tributary and Harrison Creek; possibly not plowed; road/trail in area but other disturbances minimal; slope to north considered as having lower probability since north-facing slope.
7. Upland ridge between tributaries; possibly not plowed; near twentieth-century development but disturbance may be limited.
8. Upland spur above tributary confluence with Harrison Creek; possibly not plowed but near Confederate Battery 8 and thus possibly disturbed during construction of Confederate trenches of Dimmock line (see Michler map of 1867).
9. Upland slope above tributary confluence; possibly not plowed and lying north of Union earthworks.
10. Upland ridge spur between tributary drainages; possible disturbance from plowing and Union earthworks that run along ridge between drainages.
11. Terrace and slope at confluence of tributary and Poor Creek; historic agricultural plowing and probable impact by Union earthwork construction (see Michler map of 1867).
12. Upland ridge between Poor Creek and tributary at Taylor house site; evidence of Late Archaic Halifax component and lithic scatter; historic occupation and agricultural plowing along ridge.
13. Flood plain and terrace along Poor Creek near possible tributary confluence; disturbance minimal but soil possibly too poorly drained; upland bluff locus may be disturbed by plowing or Confederate earthworks.


N
0
2000 ft
Appomattox River
Harrison Creek
City Point RR
Route 36
Poor Creek
Norfolk RR
WWI
WWI
WWI
Fort Lee
Fort Lee
Bailey Creek
Hickory Hill Road
tour road
pipeline
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
100

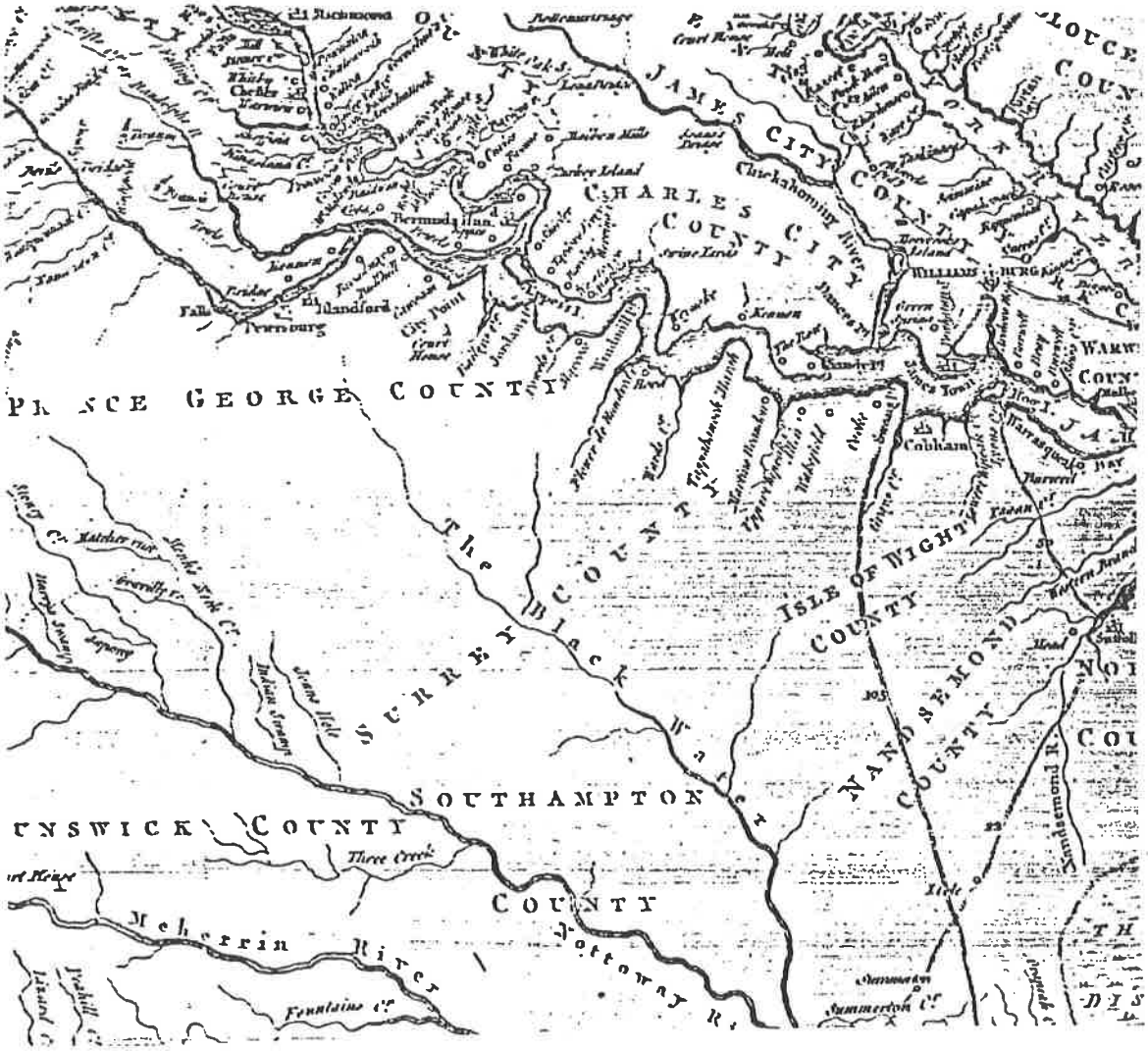
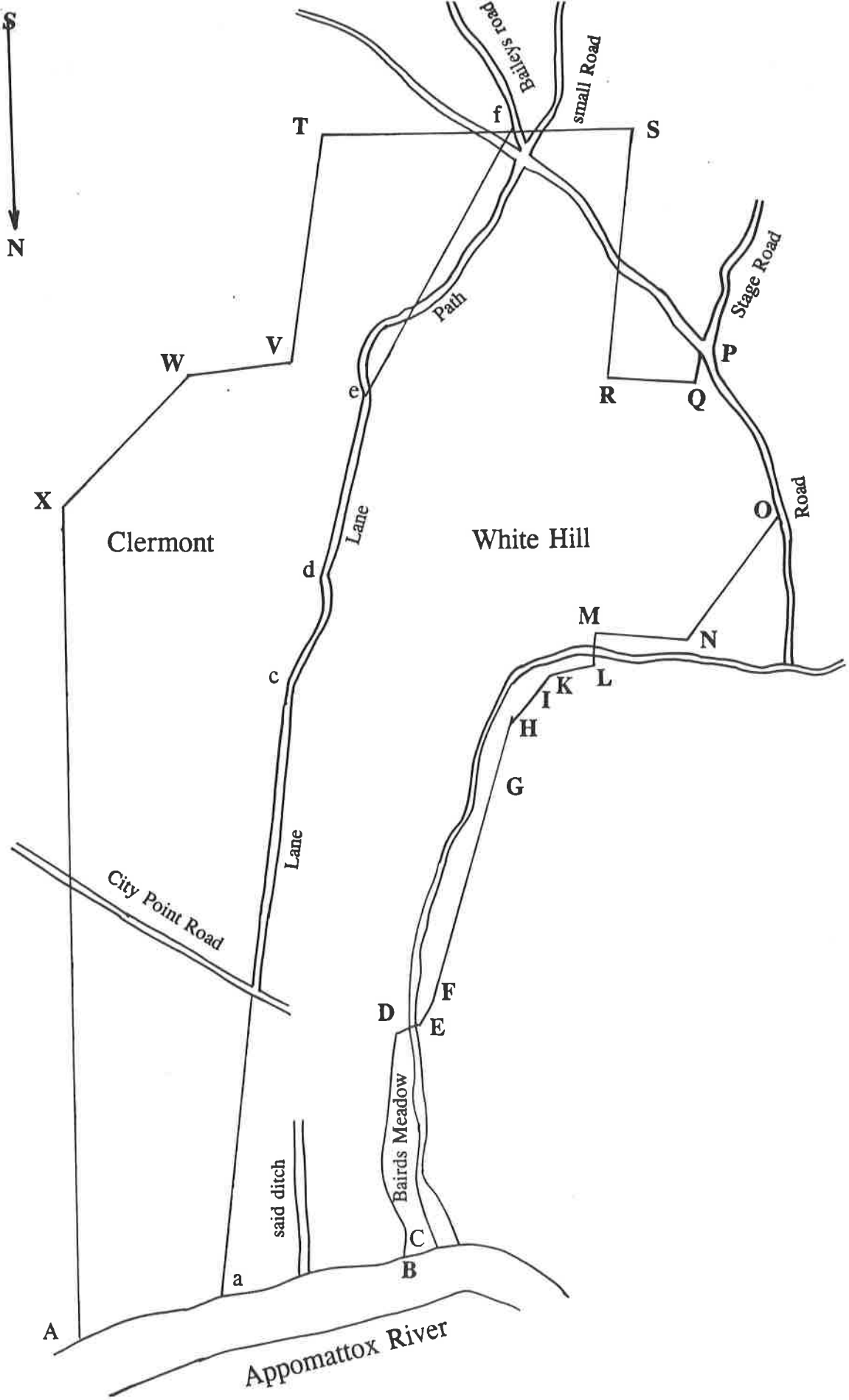


Figure 4.1. Detail from the Jefferson and Fry map of Virginia, 1751 (Library of Virginia). The separate towns of Petersburg and Blandford are shown.

Figure 4.2. Redrawn survey plat of "Clermont" and "White Hill," May 1797, from the Prince George County Surveyor's Record (Library of Virginia). The names and phrases are those used on the original plat, and the letters refer to specific boundary points on the original survey. The stream from L to the Appomattox River is Harrison Creek; the "Stage Road" is the Prince George Court House Road. The "Lane" is the boundary lane between the two estates that appears on various nineteenth-century maps. The Turnbull (later Friend) house was described as lying near point d.


S
N
Bailey's road
small Road
T
f
S
Stage Road
Path
W
V
P
e
R
Q
X
Road
O
Clermont
Lane
White Hill
d
M
N
c
K
L
I
H
G
Lane
City Point Road
F
D
E
Bairds Meadow
said ditch
C
a
B
A
Appomattox River

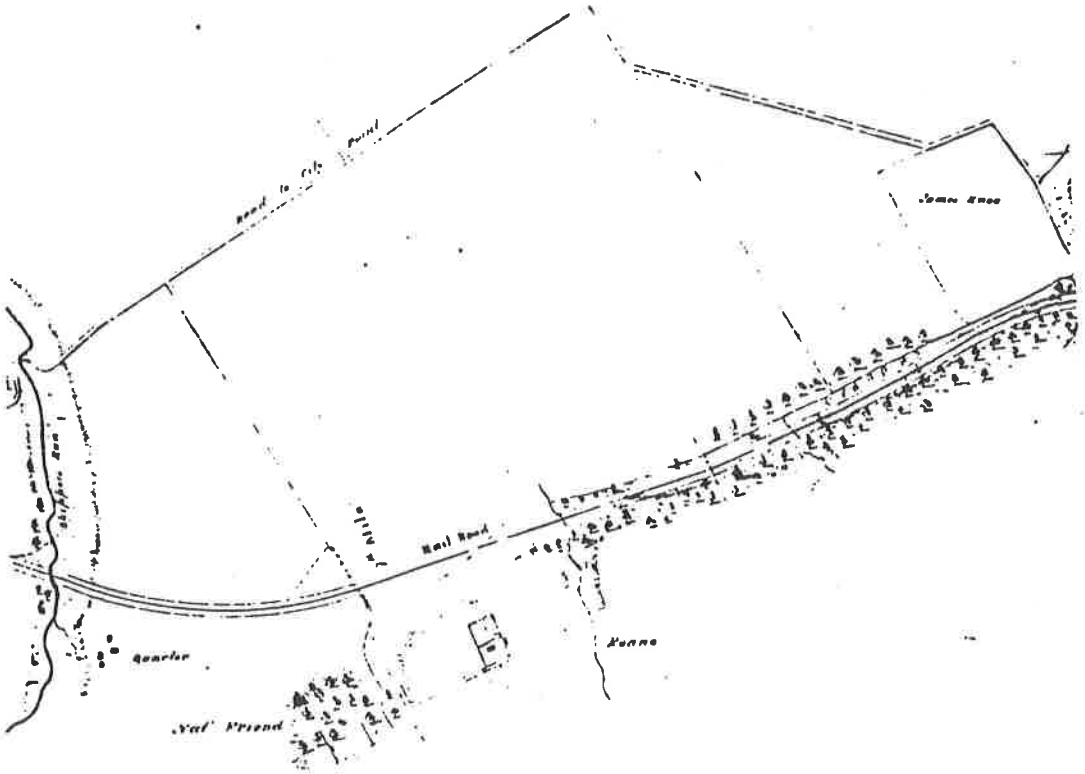


Figure 4.3. Detail from *A Map and Profile of City Point* by John Couty, 1837 (Library of Virginia). The map was drawn to illustrate the route of the railroad from Petersburg to City Point. This detail shows the Friend and Roane (later Jordan) houses, and the "Quarter" (overseer's house and possibly slave quarters) associated with the Friend plantation.

Figure 4.4 (next page). Detail from *Map of the approaches to Petersburg and their defenses* by A. H. Campbell, CSA, 1863 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate XL, No. 1) with superimposed modern topographic, road, and boundary data (GIS plan prepared by Joe Muller, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland). The 1864 map was drawn by Confederate Army engineers to illustrate the Dimmock line (fortifications in red numbered 1 through 18), but in addition provided a detailed view of the mid-nineteenth century cultural landscape prior to the alterations arising from the 1864-65 siege. The modern topographic and boundary data are somewhat misaligned, probably due to inaccuracies in the historic map. For example, a topographic ravine shown south of the Friend house is actually the location of the boundary road between the Jordan and Friend houses and the southern boundary of the Main Unit should actually pass north of Dimmock Battery 14.

The distribution of plantations, farms, and associated agricultural fields reveals a pattern of planted fields (paired dashes?), meadow fields (lines and dots? such as those around the Race Course), and wooded areas with farm lanes connecting the various larger named roads. The planted fields were placed on the more level areas within the park: Friend fields on the low terrace between the base of the 100 foot bluff and the Norfolk and City Point Rail Road; Gibbons? fields on west side of Harrison Creek; Hare fields on the small 100 foot rise and slope toward Poor Creek; Taylor fields on the 100 foot terrace plateau north of the Taylor house; Avery or Webb/Shands fields between Harrison Creek and the Sussex Road. Most of the eastern portion of the Main Unit and the area between the Hare and Taylor plantations were shown as wooded or open but then uncultivated land.

Petersburg National Battlefield
Main Unit
Topography

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

N

Legend

Topography - 10ft
Map Boundary
Petersburg NBP
Modern Park Roads

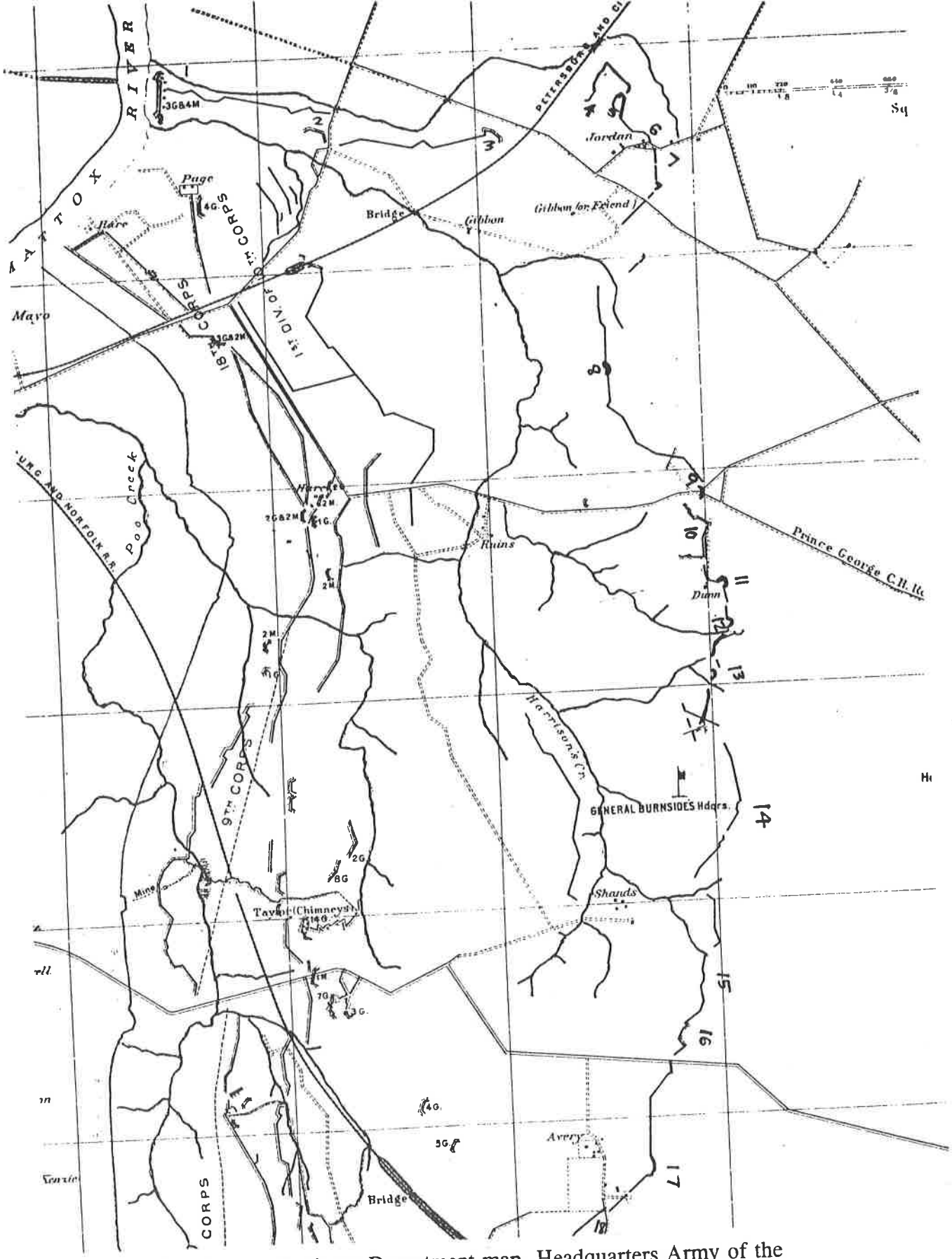


Figure 4.5. Detail from Engineer Department map, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 28, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate LXIV, No.1). Scale 1 inch = 5/16 mile (one square = 1/2 mile). The map shows the Dimmock line (numbers added for clarity), the discontinuous Harrison Creek line, the emerging Union siege line, and the general position of the Confederate line. Various plantation and farm dwellings are labelled.

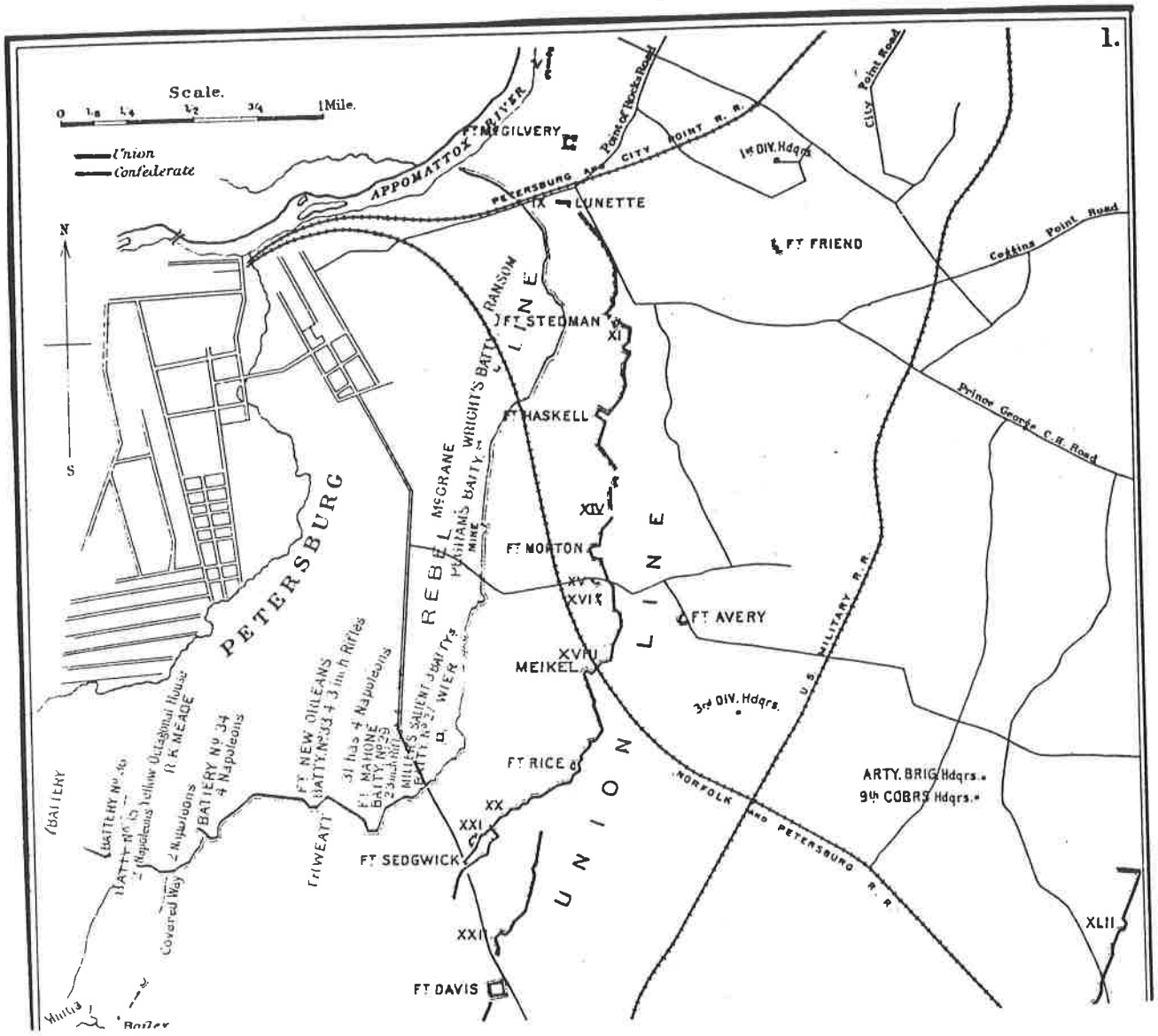


Figure 4.6. Detail from *Map of the environs of Petersburg…* copied at the Engineer Department, U. S. Army, May 1866 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate LXXIX, No. 1). Scale 1 inch = 2/3 mile. The map clearly shows the relationship of the Union and Confederate lines to the town of Petersburg. Union forts and some artillery batteries are shown, in addition to the headquarters of the First and Third divisions, Ninth Corps. The map also indicates the major roads east of Petersburg.

Figure 4.7 (next page). Portion of the Michler map of the Petersburg battlefield No. 6 (National Archives RG77 G204). Earthworks were recorded in meticulous detail on the Michler maps, although field survey has revealed surviving works not shown. The depictions of the Jordan and Friend plantations suggest positions of fences and planted trees. Specific portions of the Michler map are found as figures in Chapter Five.

III
V
IV
Jordan
Page
Hare
VI
FORT McGILVERY
Gibbon
Friend
VII
VIII
RIVER
PETERSBURG & CITY POINT RAIL ROAD
LUNETTE
IX
NORFOLK & PETERSBURG RAIL
COLQUITT'S SALIENT
Hare
FORT STEDMAN
XI
XII
GRACIE'S SALIENT
FORT HASKELL

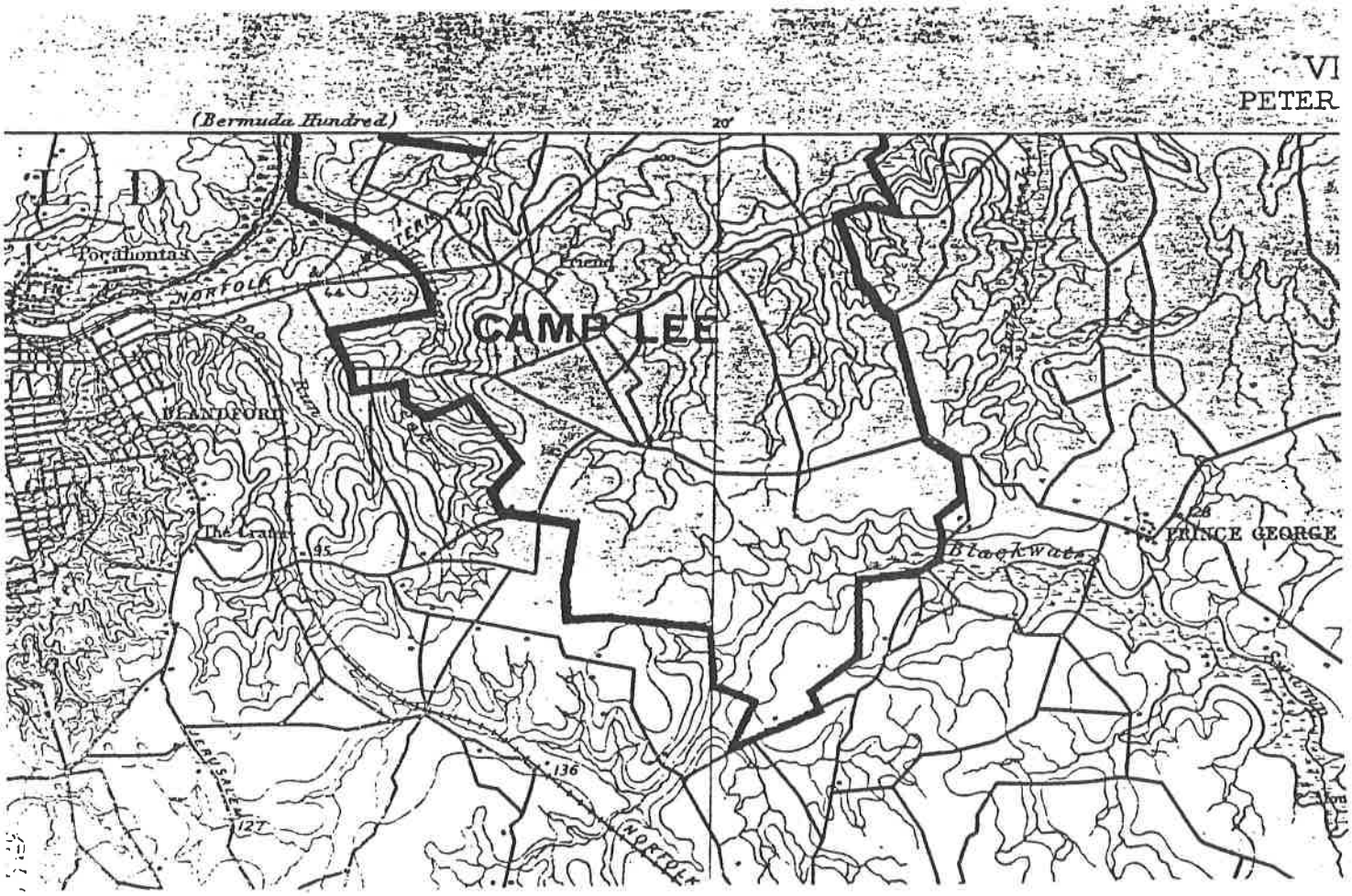


Figure 4.8. Detail of U.S.G.S. 1894 Petersburg map. Scale 1 inch = 1 mile, contour lines 20 feet. The map was revised and reprinted in 1917 to show the boundaries of Camp Lee. The Friend house is shown, although in a position east of the site within the Main Unit. A house is also shown on the Taylor site (between "95" and "The Crater"), which indicates the dairy farm on the property.

Figure 4.9 (next page). Detail of *Topography Petersburg National Military Park Battery No. 5* by G. G. Martin, April 1935 (National Park Service). Scale 1 inch = 200 feet, contour lines 2 feet. Old brick? and more recent concrete foundations are shown on both the Jordan and Friend sites; the Friend house, which stood into the twentieth century, has been removed. An entrance road passing through the Jordan site to a circular drive at Dimmock Battery 5 is shown, as is the eighteenth-century property boundary lane in a ravine between the Jordan and Friend sites. The "Old Burial Ground" has nineteenth-century graves associated with the Jordan family.

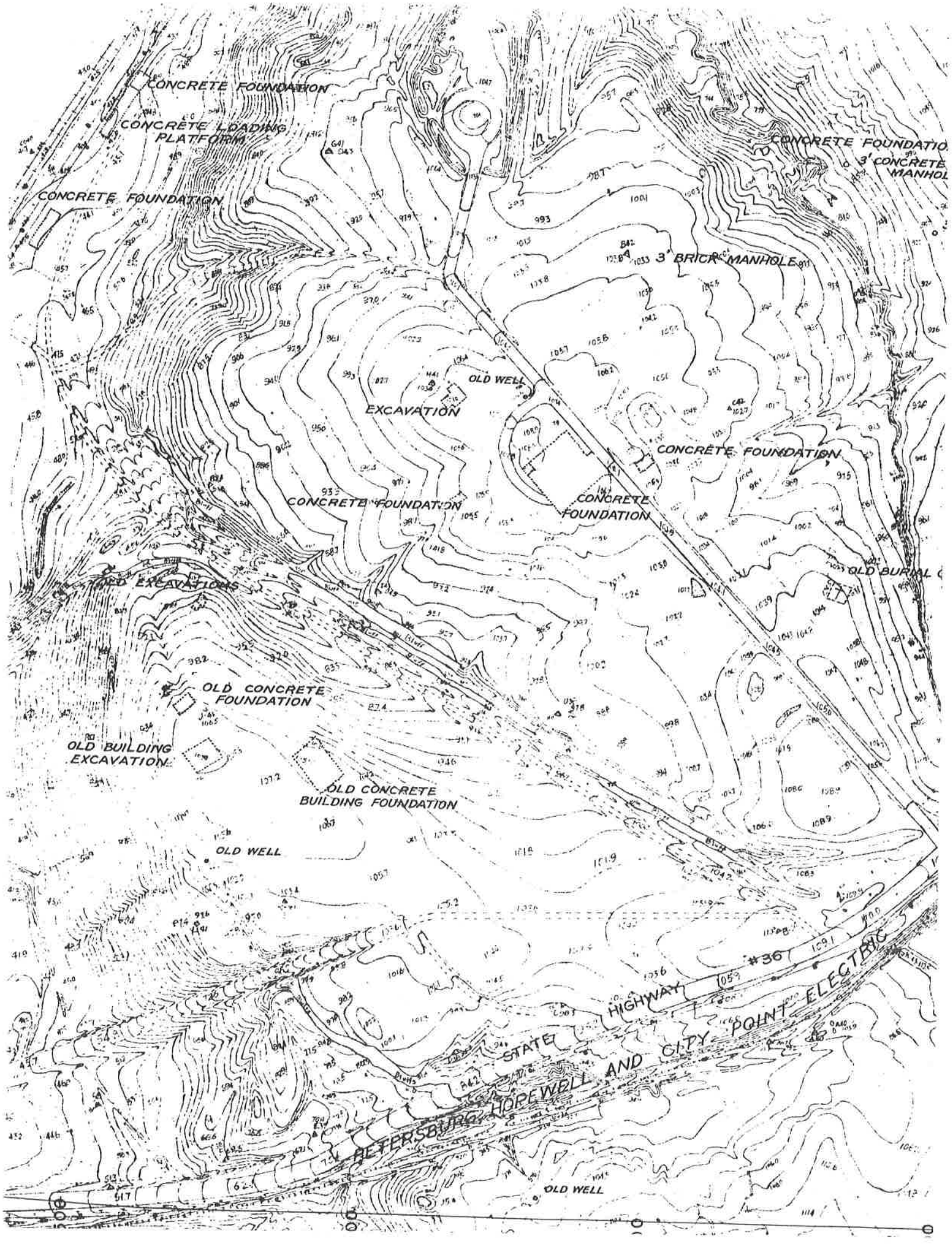
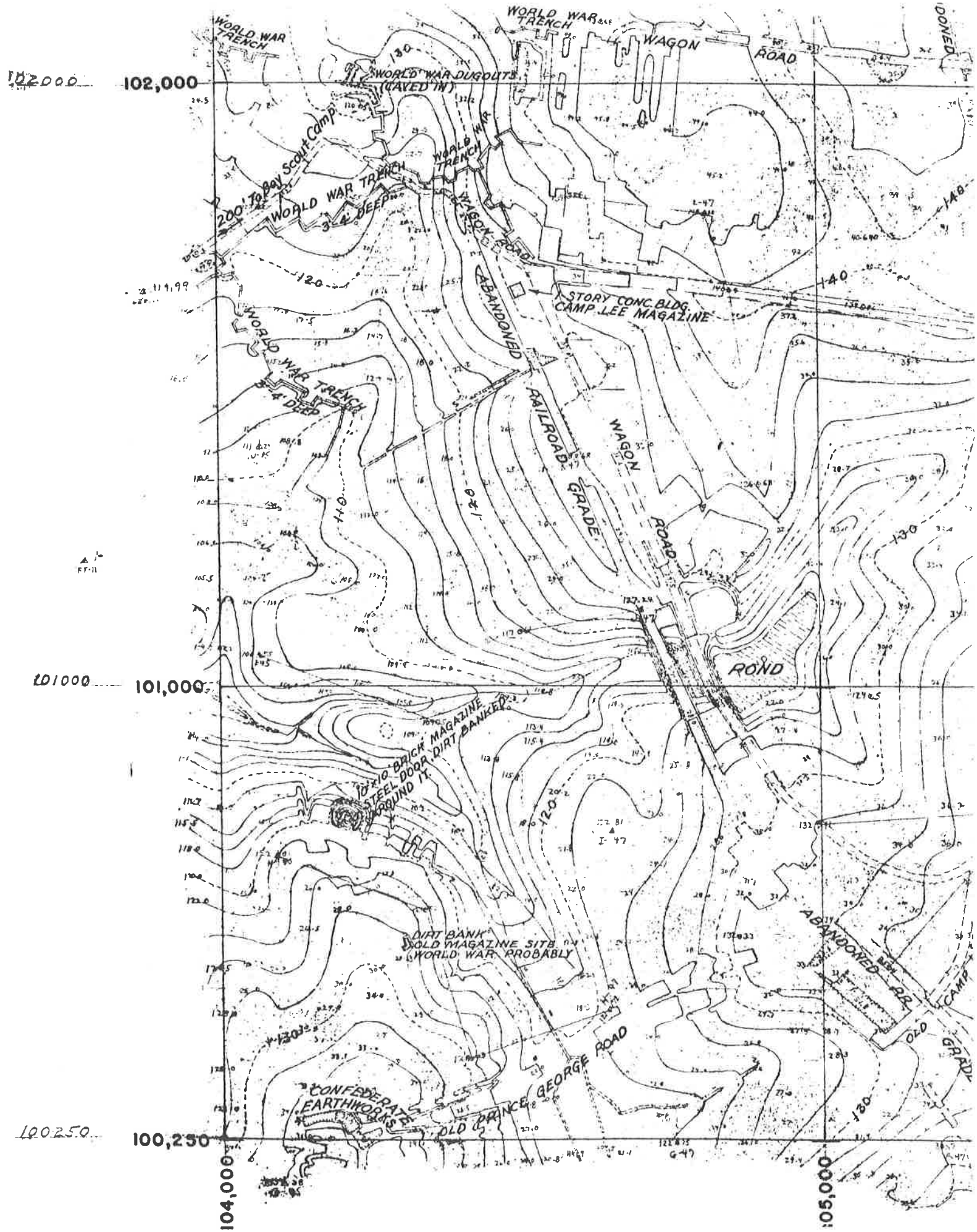
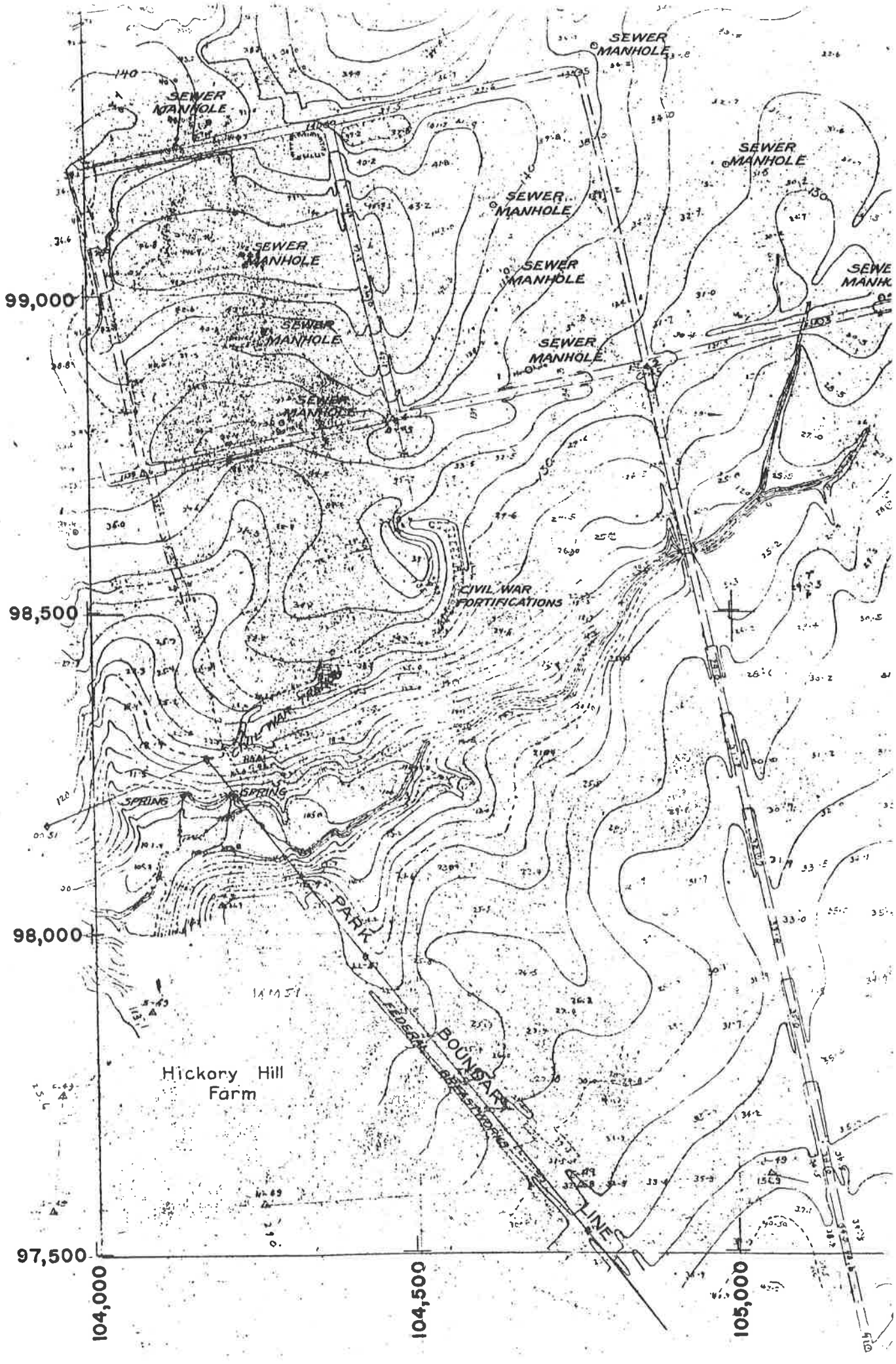

CONCRETE FOUNDATION
CONCRETE LOADING PLATFORM
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
CONCRETE FOUNDATIO
3' CONCRETE MANHOL
3' BRICK MANHOLE
OLD WELL
EXCAVATION
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
OLD BURIAL
EXCAVATIONS
OLD CONCRETE FOUNDATION
OLD BUILDING EXCAVATION
OLD CONCRETE BUILDING FOUNDATION
OLD WELL
STATE HIGHWAY #36
PETERSBURG, HOPEWELL AND CITY POINT ELECTRIC
OLD WELL

Figure 4.10 (next page). Detail of *Topography* by O. A. Chalifoux, May 1935 (National Park Service). Scale 1 inch = 200 feet, contour lines 2 feet. The portion of the park east of the modern tour road and north of Dimmock Battery 9 ("Confederate Earthworks" at lower left) is shown. Extensive evidence of World War I trenches, magazines, and roads is indicated. The "Abandoned Railroad Grade" probably reflects the 1864-65 United States Military Railroad from City Point.



TOPOGRAPHY BY J. A. CHALIFOUX

Figure 4.11 (next page). Detail of *Topography* by O. A. Chalifoux and C. S. Shelhouse, May 1935 (National Park Service). Scale 1 inch = 200 feet, contour lines 2 feet. The southeastern portion of the park is shown. The "Civil War Fortifications" are those of Dimmock Battery 12. The rectangular blocks are World War I encampments enclosed by roadways and drained by sewers. The early twentieth-century boundary with Hickory Hill Farm and associated "Federal Breastworks" are indicated. This farm, which includes the remnants of Dimmock Battery 13, was subsequently acquired by the NPS.


SEWER MANHOLE
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SEWER MANHOLE
CIVIL WAR FORTIFICATIONS
SPRING
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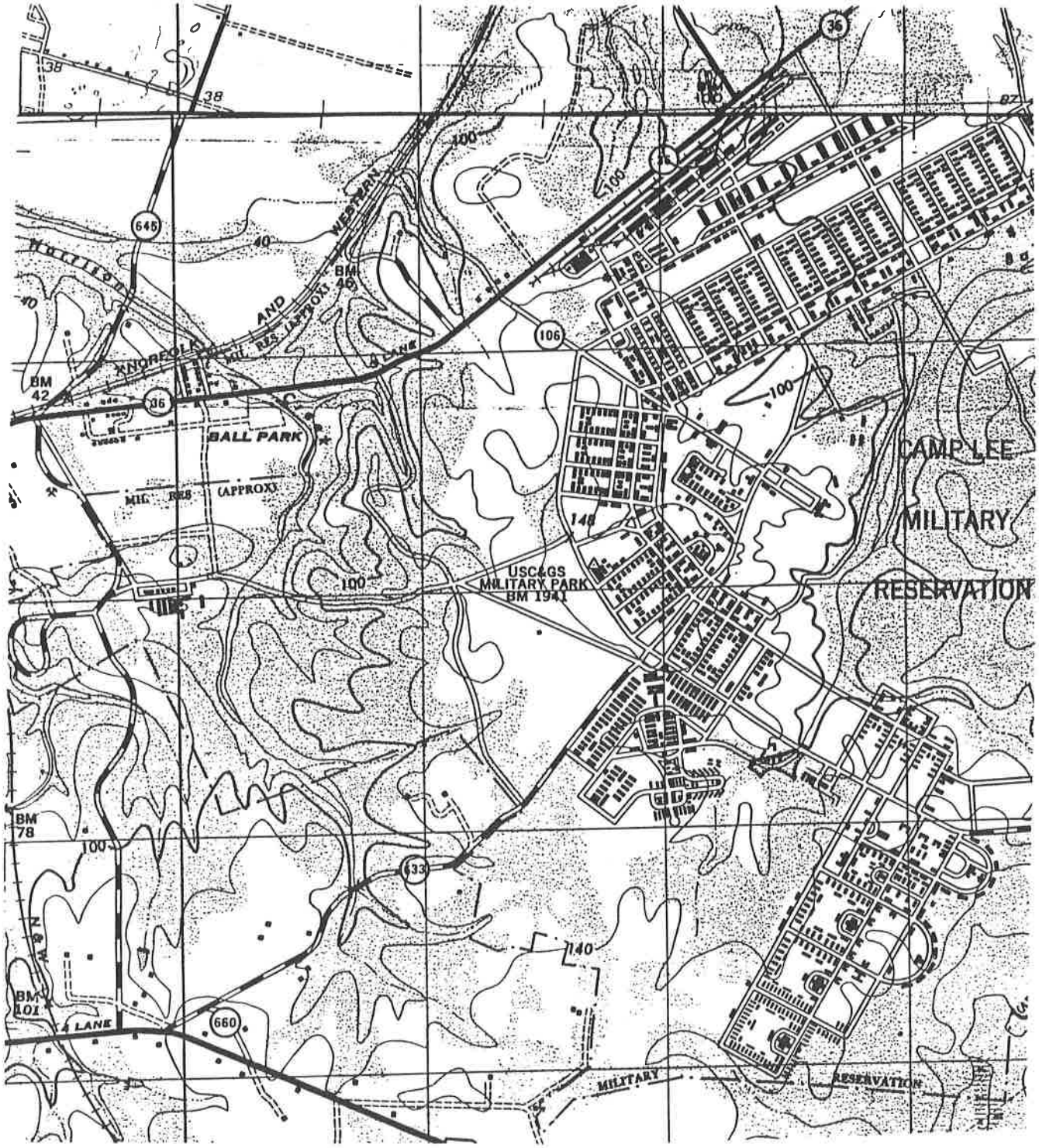

Figure 4.12. Detail of U.S.G.S. Prince George map, published in 1946 from 1943 data and reprinted in 1949. Scale 1 = 2000 feet, contours 20 feet. Much of Petersburg National Military Park was incorporated within the boundaries of the Camp Lee Military Reservation during World War II. The eastern portion of the modern park fell within the military reservation, but the western portion—except for the Fort Stedman-Colquitt's Salient—lay outside of the military reservation. Two buildings are shown on the Taylor site (near "N & W") and an unknown structure is indicated to the north (near the 100 foot contour mark). The former CCC camp between Harrison Creek and Route 645 may also be noted.

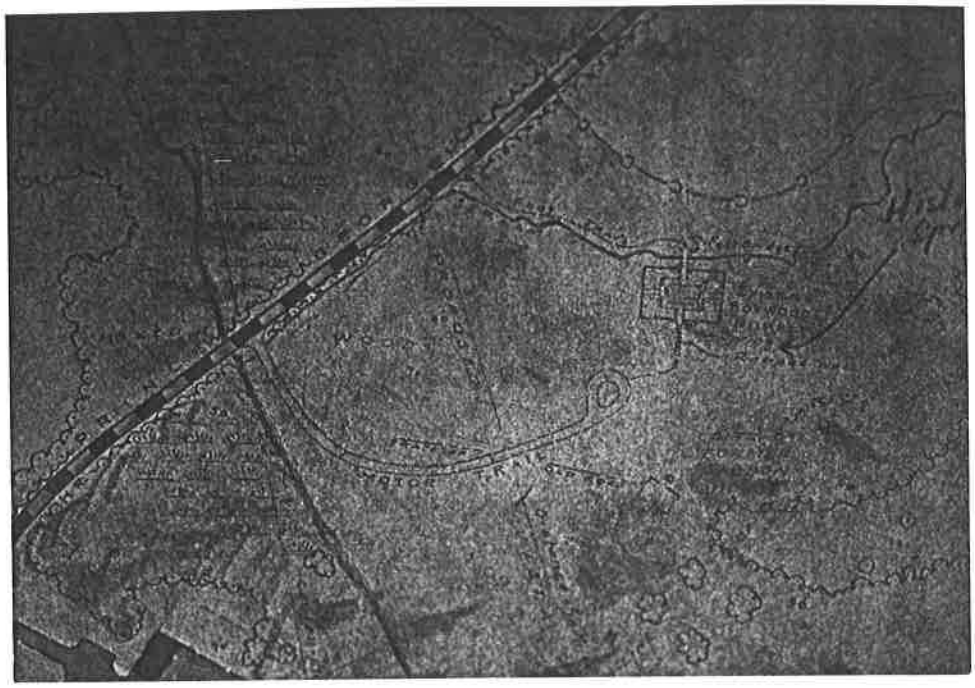

Figure 4.13. Detail from *The Master Plan* of 1942, *No. 6, Fort Stedman Vicinity—Utility Group*, September 1941 (National Park Service). A boxwood nursery stands east of the Gibbons site. A "Motor Trail" provided access to the nursery from Prince George Court House Road.

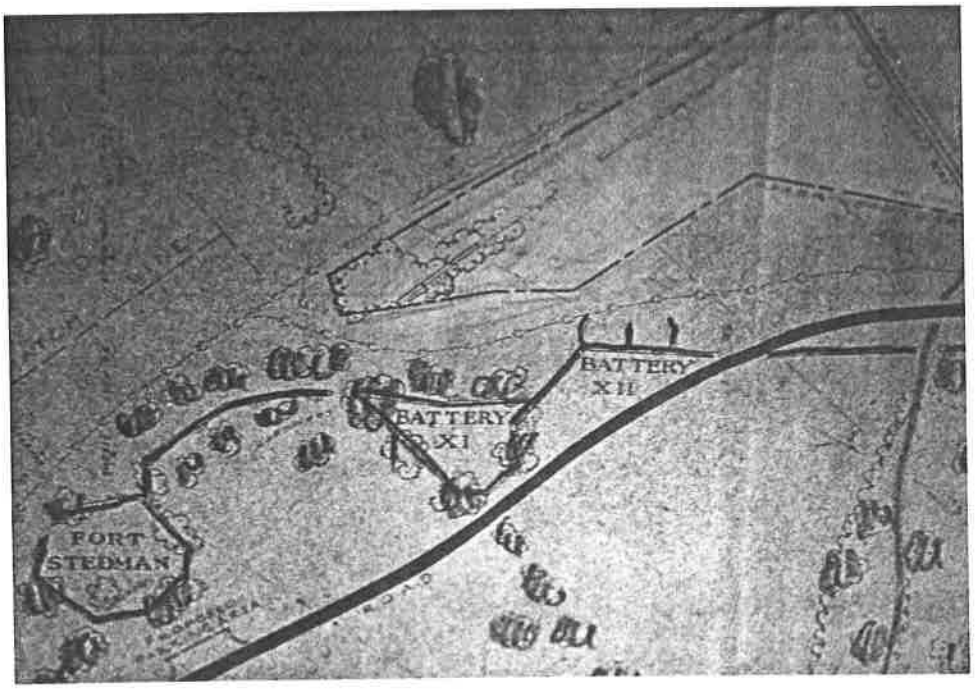

Figure 4.14. Another detail from *The Master Plan* of 1942, *No. 6, Fort Stedman Vicinity—Utility Group,* September 1941 (National Park Service). The Union line from Fort Stedman past Battery XII is shown behind the existing road (later abandoned). The boundary with private property is located in the upper portion of the photo, in addition to a Federal "Covered Way" (upper right corner) not shown on the Michler map.

Figure 4.15. Detail from *The Master Plan* of 1942, *No. 7, The Crater—Colquitt's Salient and Fort Morton Area*, September 1941 (National Park Service). The sites of Fort Morton, Battery XV, and the Taylor kitchen/post Civil War dwelling are shown. The orange lane next to the zig-zag communication trench is the proposed tour road. The Baxter Road runs along the right margin of the photo, and the former Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad crosses diagonally from right to left.

Plates

5.1 Plan and profile of Battery 4, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 9)
5.2 Plan and profile of Battery 5, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 10)
5.3 Battery 5 facing east, January 1999 (roll 1-6)
5.4 Dimmock batteries 6-8, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 11)
5.5 Battery 7 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 1-10)
5.6 Battery 8 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-4)
5.7 Dimmock batteries 9 and 10, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 1)
5.8 World War I trenches facing southeast, January 1999 (roll 1-11)
5.9 Dimmock batteries 11-13, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 2)
5.10 East front of Battery 12 facing west, January 1999 (roll 2-6)
5.11 Dimmock Battery 13 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-9)
5.12 Trench between batteries 13 and 14, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 3)
5.13 Concrete foundation facing north, March 1999 (roll 3-18)
5.14 Waud sketch of Hare house, 1864 (Library of Congress)
5.15 Hare house hill facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-10)
5.16 Excavation of Hare house cellar facing north, May 1976 (Blades, NPS)
5.17 Taylor site from the Crater facing east, January 1999 (roll 2-15)
5.18 Tree-flanked entrance to Taylor site facing north, March 1999 (roll 4-8)
5.19 Eighteenth-century ceramics from Taylor house, June 1981 (Blades, NPS)
5.20 Excavation of Taylor house cellar facing northwest, June 1981 (Blades, NPS)
5.21 Harrison Creek line earthworks facing east, March 1999 (roll 4-6)
5.22 Colquitt's Salient earthworks facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-11)
5.23 Gracie's Salient earthworks facing south, January 1999 (roll 2-12)
5.24 Fort Stedman from Battery XI facing northwest, March 1999 (roll 3-20)
5.25 South corner of Fort Haskell facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-21)
5.26 Union encampment area? east of Battery XIII facing southeast, January 1999 (roll 1-13)
5.27 Fallen tree pits in line facing north, January 1999 (roll 1-22)
5.28 Earthworks or natural tree pits? facing east, March 1999 (roll 3-22)
5.29 Union earthworks east of Battery XIII facing north, March 1999 (roll 4-13)
5.30 Union artillery lunettes facing east, March 1999 (roll 4-17)
5.31 Granite marker "34" near hiking trail facing west, March 1999 (roll 3-23)
5.32 Confederate earthworks west of Main Unit facing east, January 1999 (roll 2-13)
5.33 Confederate earthworks north of Crater facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-14)
5.34 The Crater from Taylor site facing west, March 1999 (roll 4-7)
5.35 Confederate and Union picket line earthworks near Crater facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-17)
5.36 Excavation of Confederate picket line hearth facing east, August 1978 (Blades, NPS)

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5.36 Excavation of Confederate picket line hearth facing east, August 1978 (Blades, NPS)

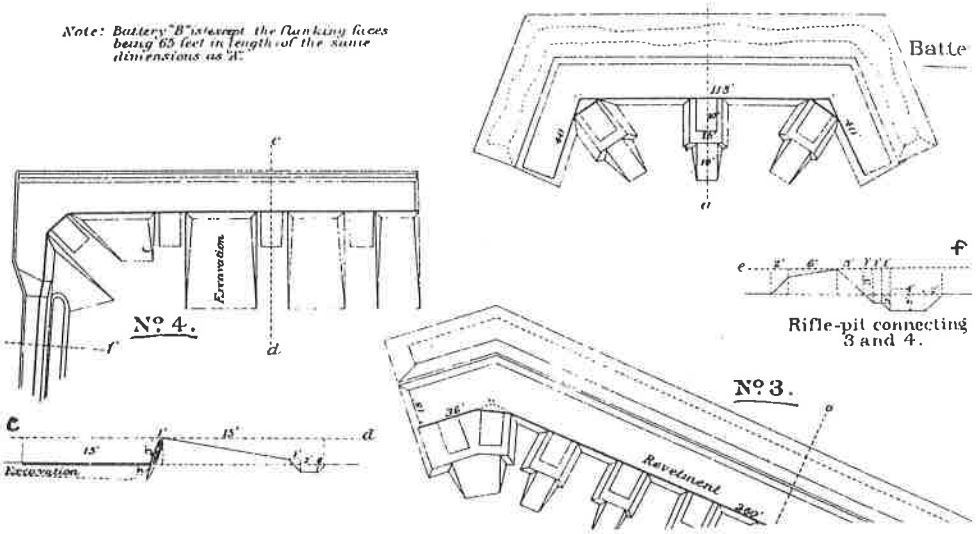

Plate 5.1 Plan and profile of Battery 4, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 9)

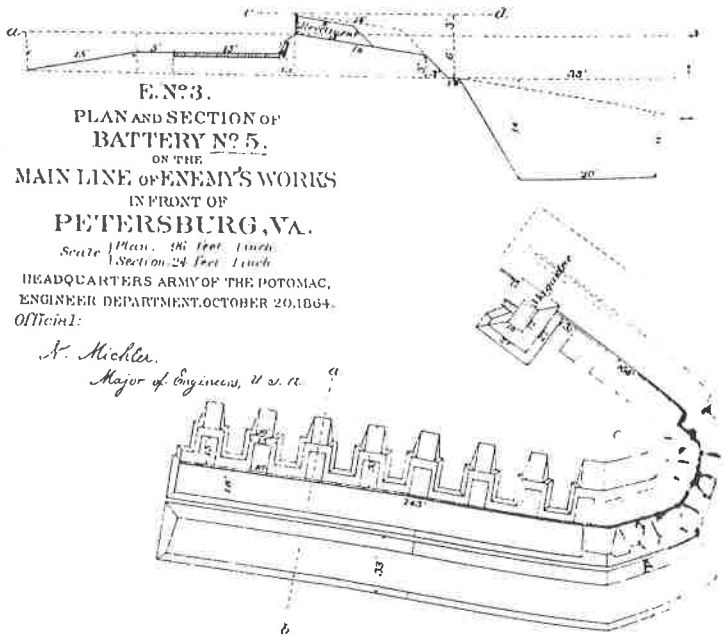

Plate 5.2 Plan and profile of Battery 5, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 10)

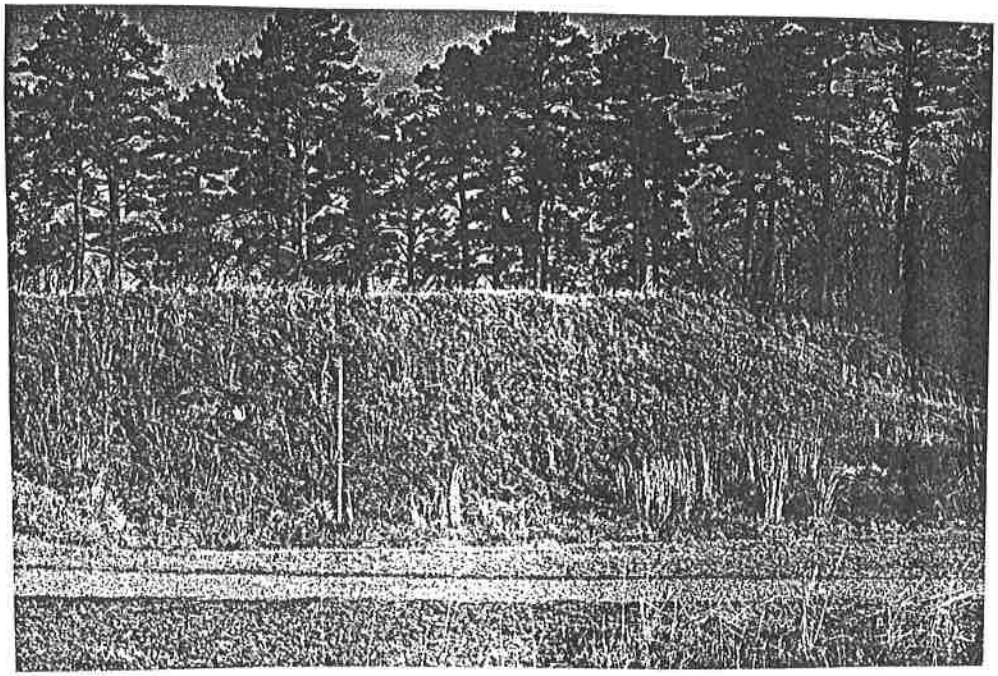

Plate 5.3 Battery 5 facing east, January 1999 (roll1-6)

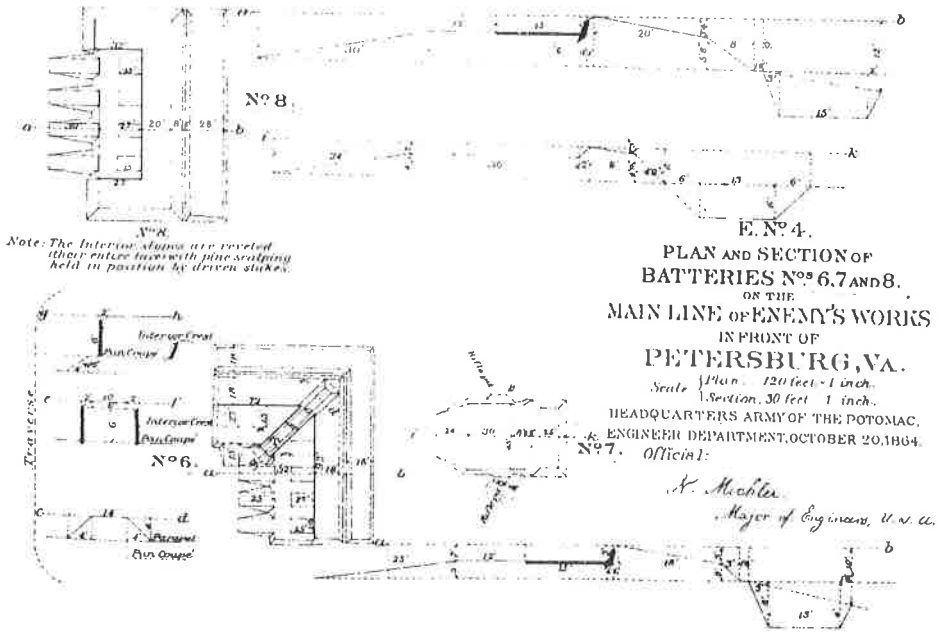

Plate 5.4 Dimmock Batteries 6-8, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 11)

Plate 5.5 Battery 7 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 1-10)

Plate 5.6 Battery 8 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-4)

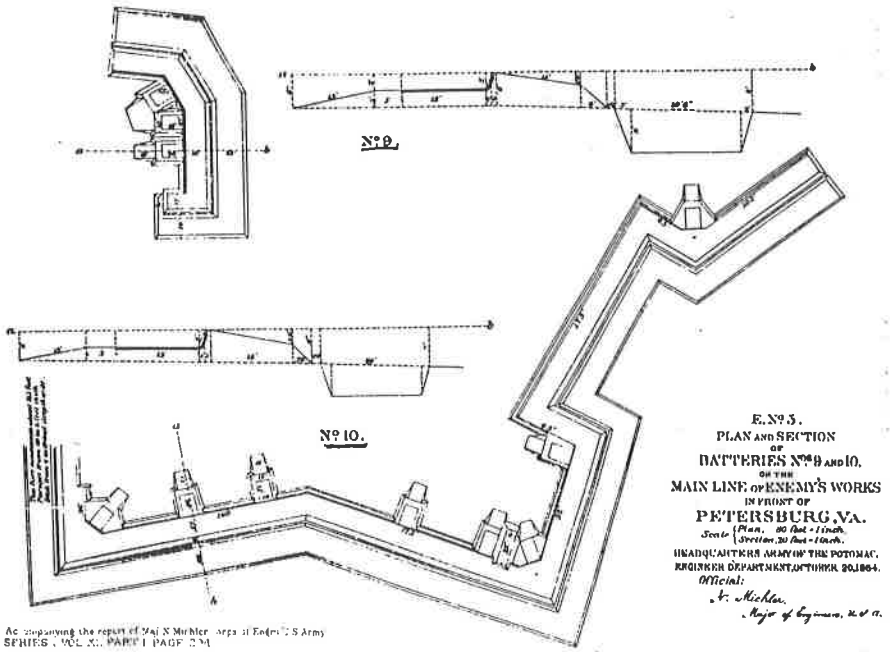

Plate 5.7 Dimmock Batteries 9 and 10, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 1)

Plate 5.8 World War I trenches facing southeast, January 1999 (roll 1-11)

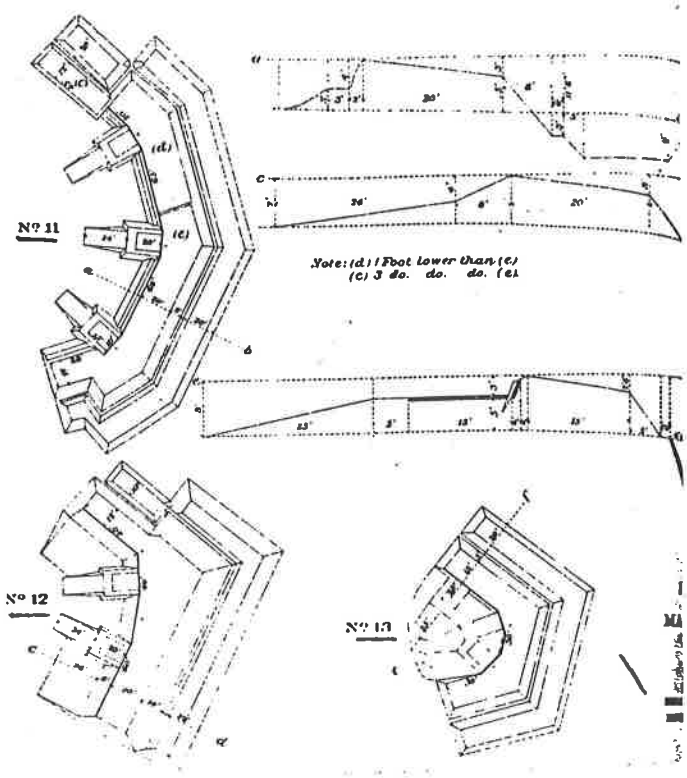

Plate 5.9 Dimmock Batteries 11-13, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 2)

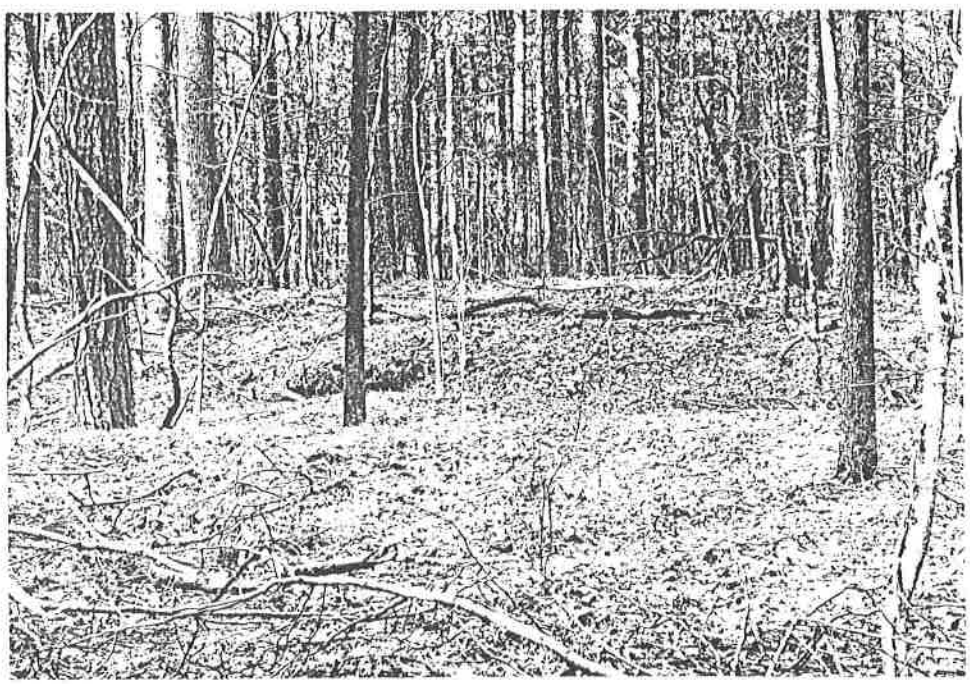

Plate 5.10 East front of Battery 12 facing west, January 1999 (roll 2-6)

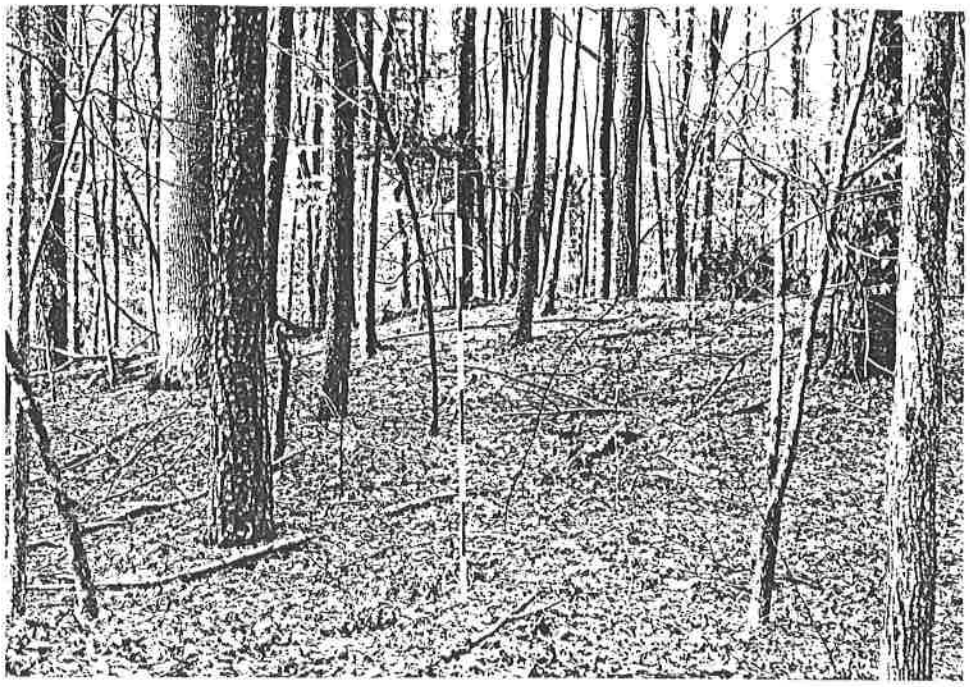

Plate 5.11 Dimmock Battery 13 facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-9)

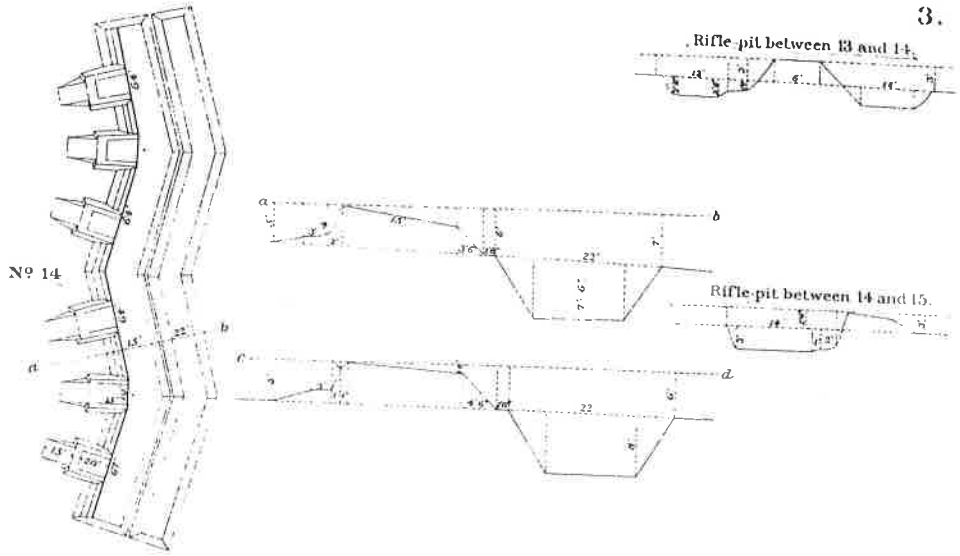

Plate 5.12 Trench between Batteries 13 and 14, 1864 (*O.R. Atlas* Plate CIV, No. 3)

Plate 5.13 Concrete foundation facing north, March 1999 (roll 3-18)

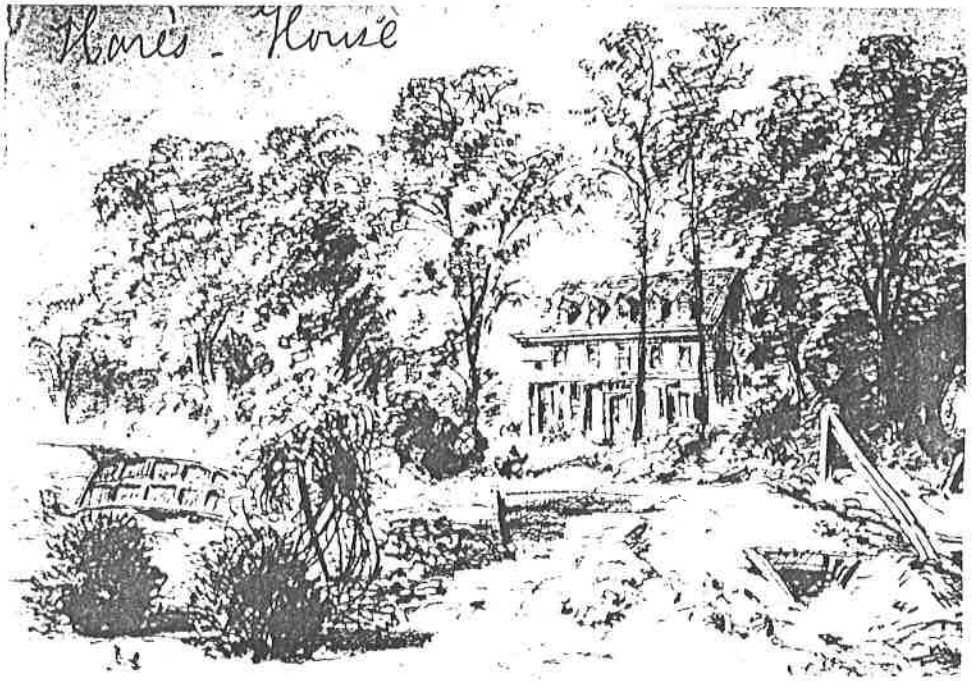

Plate 5.14 Waud sketch of Hare house, 1864 (Library of Congress)

Plate 5.15 Hare house hill facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-10)

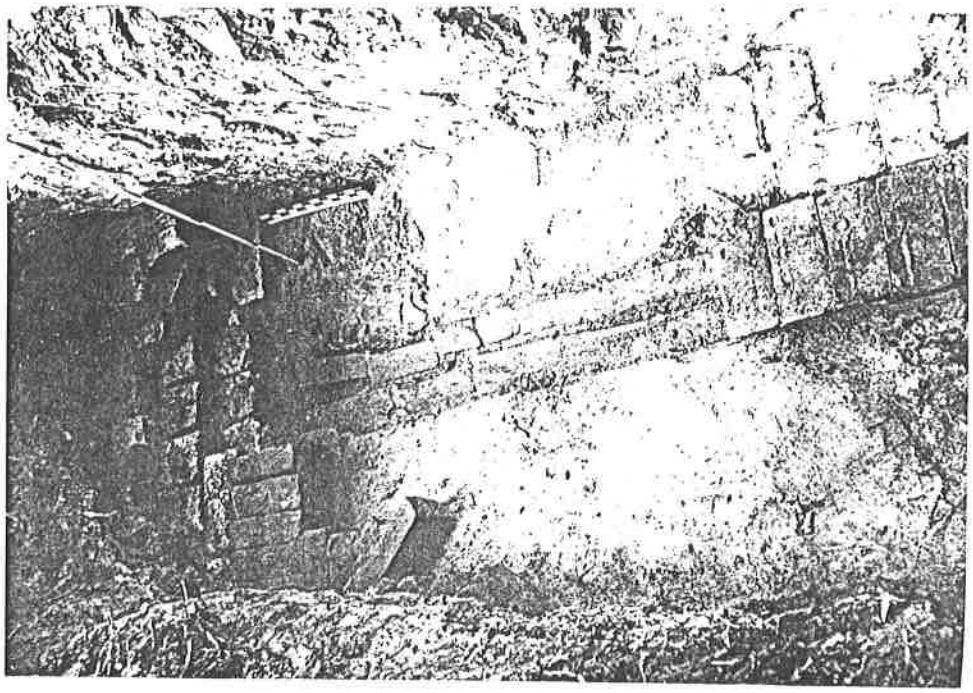

Plate 5.16 Excavation of Hare house cellar facing north, May 1976 (Blades, NPS)

Plate 5.17 Taylor site from Crater facing east, January 1999 (roll 2-15)

Plate 5.18 Tree-flanked entrance to Taylor site facing north, March 1999 (roll 4-8)

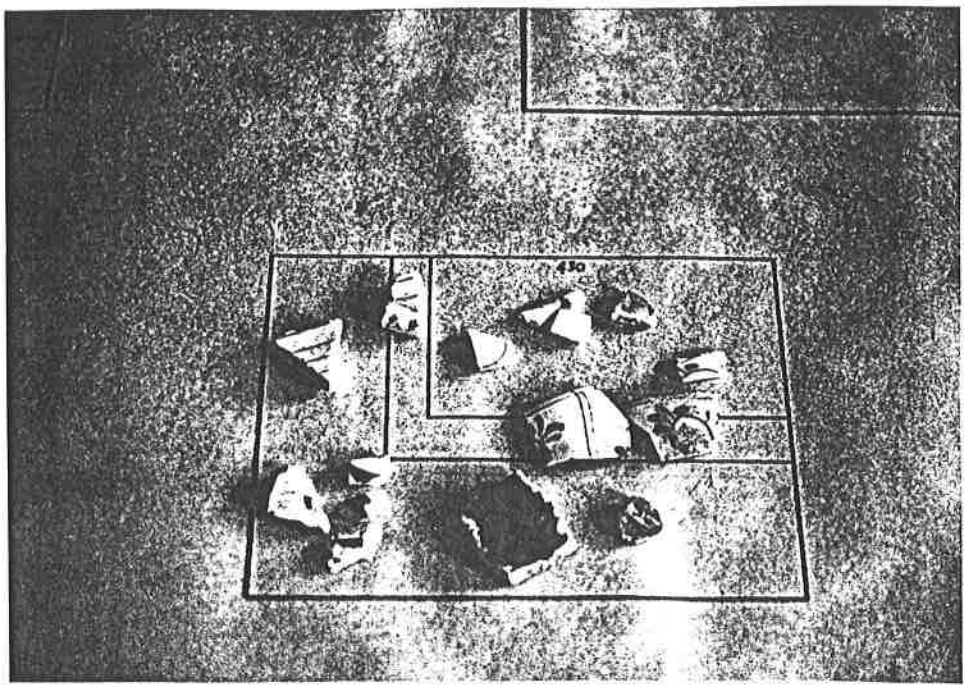

Plate 5.19 Eighteenth-century ceramics from Taylor house, June 1981 (Blades, NPS)

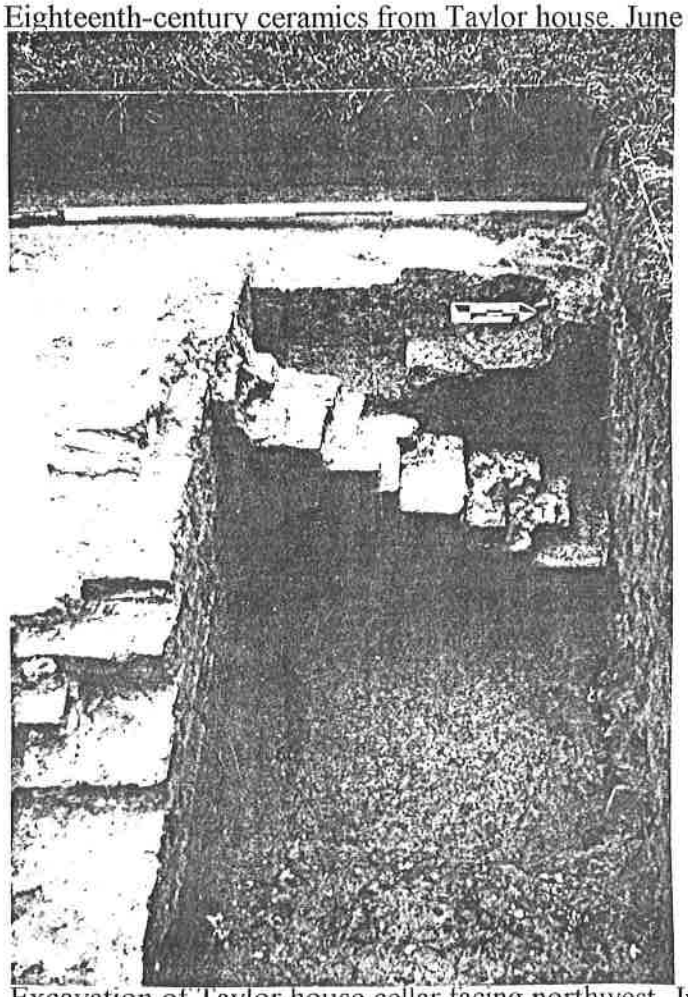

Plate 5.20 Excavation of Taylor house cellar facing northwest, June 1981 (Blades, NPS)

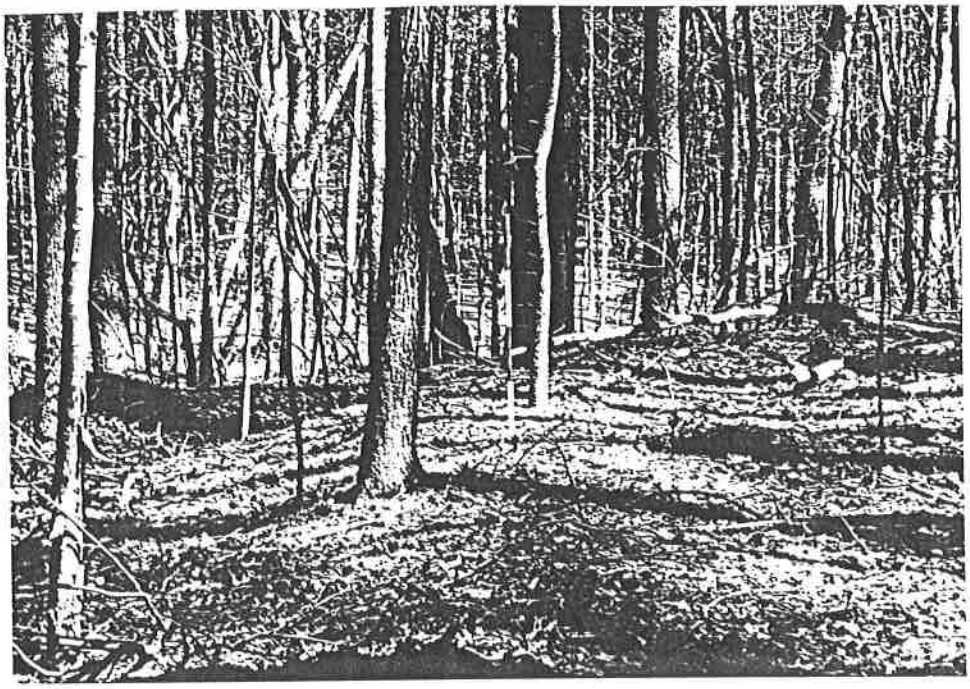

Plate 5.21 Harrison Creek line earthworks facing east, March 1999 (roll 4-6)

Plate 5.22 Colquitt's Salient earthworks facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-11)

Plate 5.23 Gracie's salient earthworks facing south, January 1999 (roll 2-11)

Plate 5.24 Fort Stedman from battery XI facing northwest, March 1999 (roll 3-20)

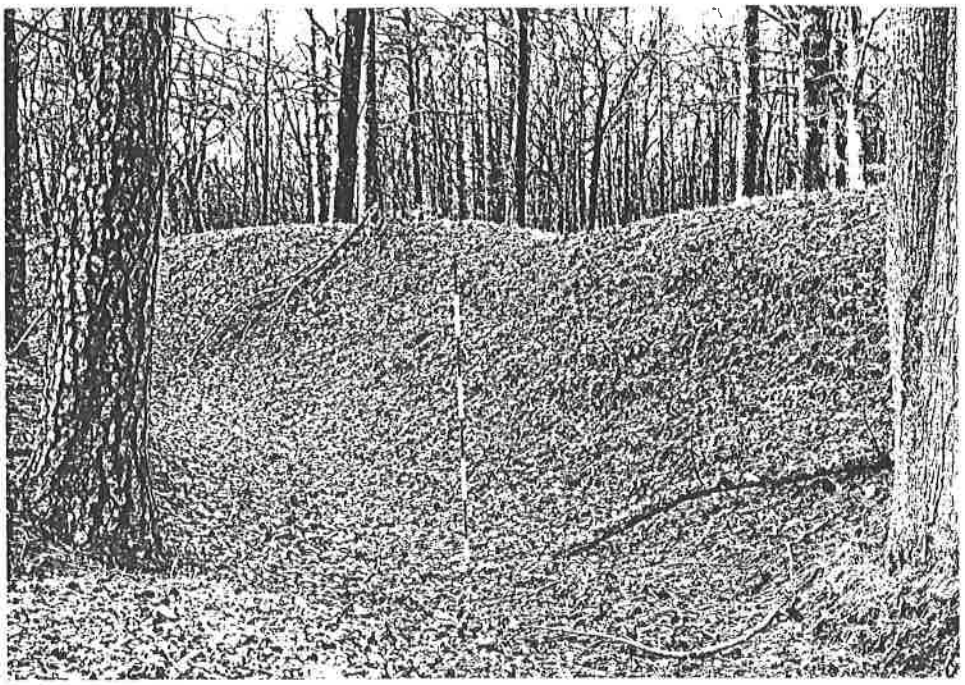

Plate 5.25 South corner of Fort Haskell facing northwest, January 1999 (roll 2-21)

Plate 5.26 Union encampment area(?) east of battery XIII facing southwest, January 1999 (roll 1-13)

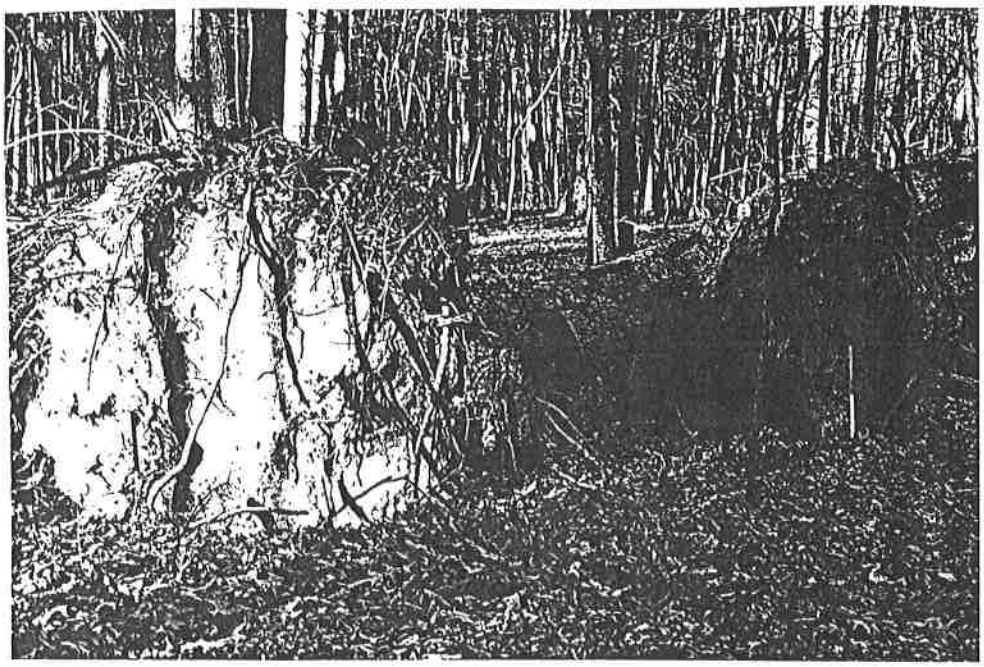

Plate 5.27 Fallen tree pits in line facing north, January 1999 (roll 1-22)

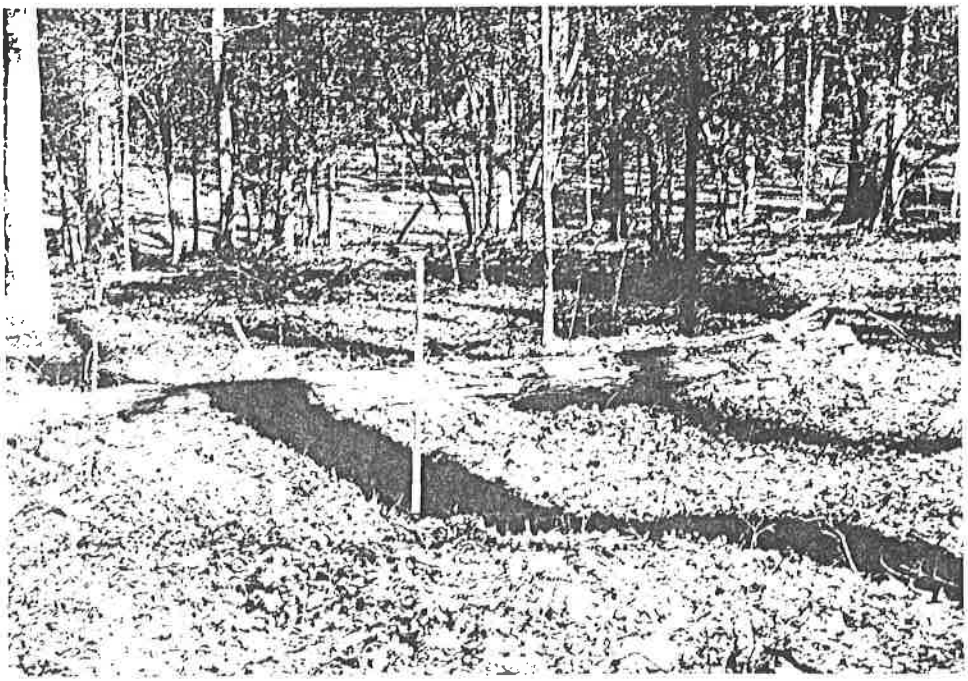

Plate 5.28 Earthworks or natural tree pits (?) facing east, March 1999 (roll 3-22)

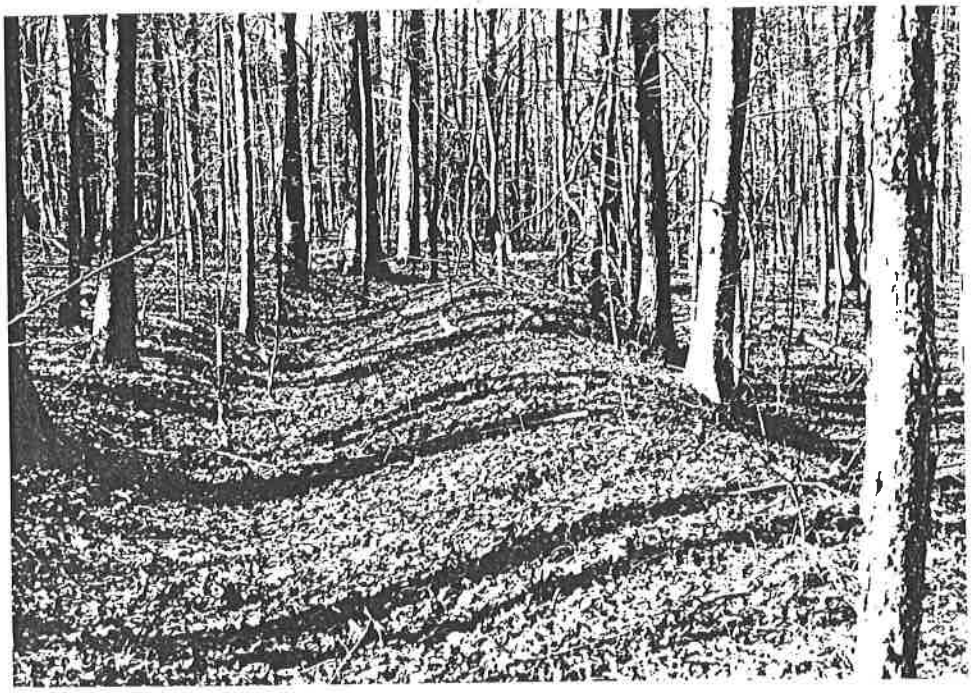

Plate 5.29 Union earthworks east of Battery XIII facing north, March 1999 (roll 4-13)

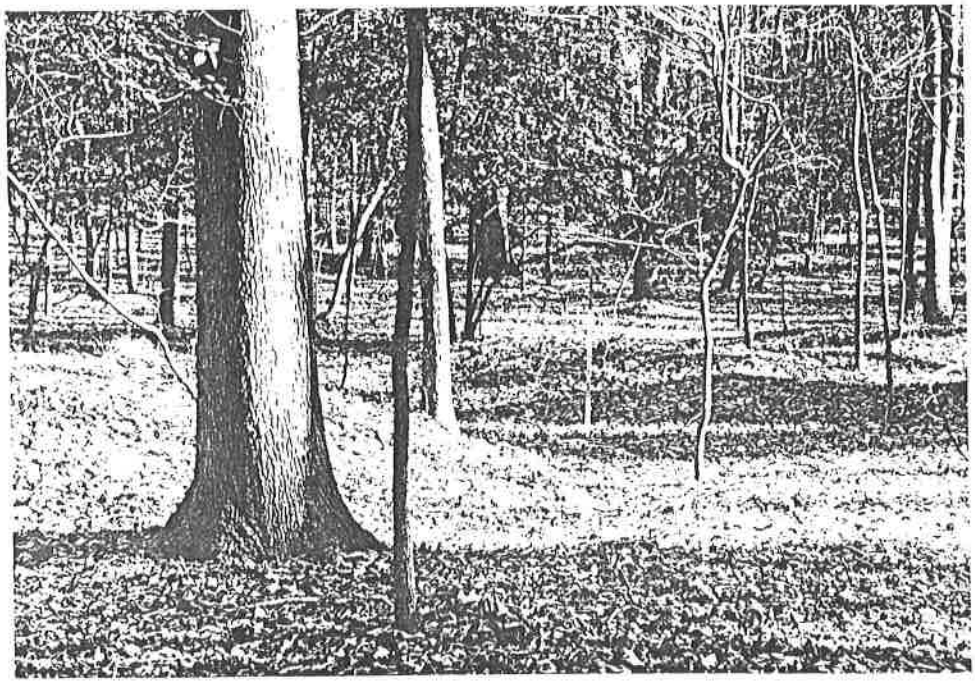

Plate 5.30 Union artillery lunettes facing east, March 1999 (roll 4-17)

Plate 5.31 Granite marker "34" near hiking trail facing west, March 1999 (roll 3-23)

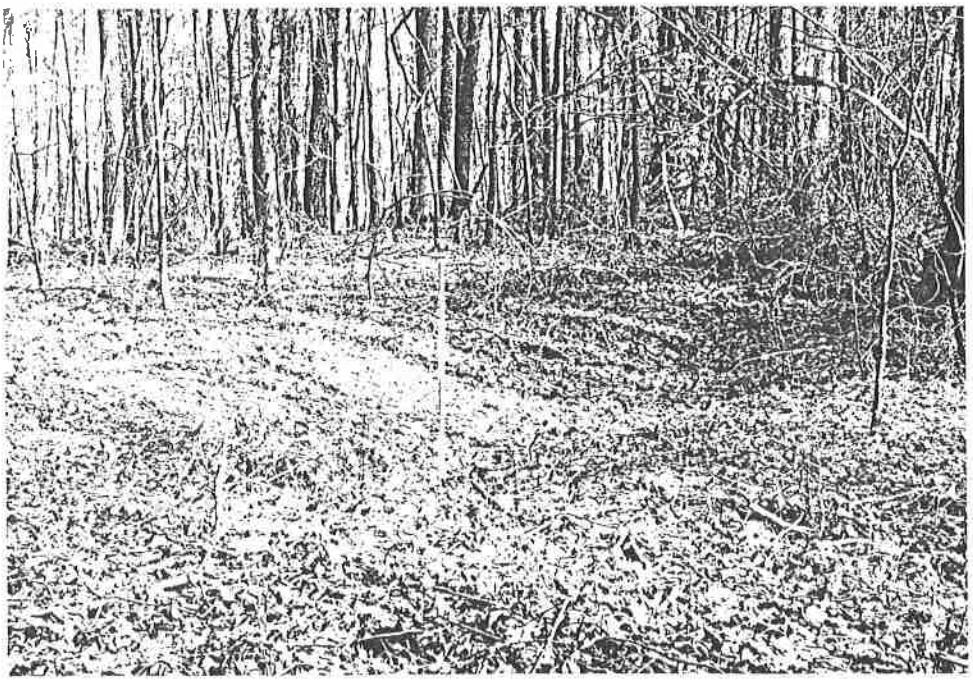

Plate 5.32 Confederate earthworks west of Main Unit facing east, January 1999 (roll 2-13)

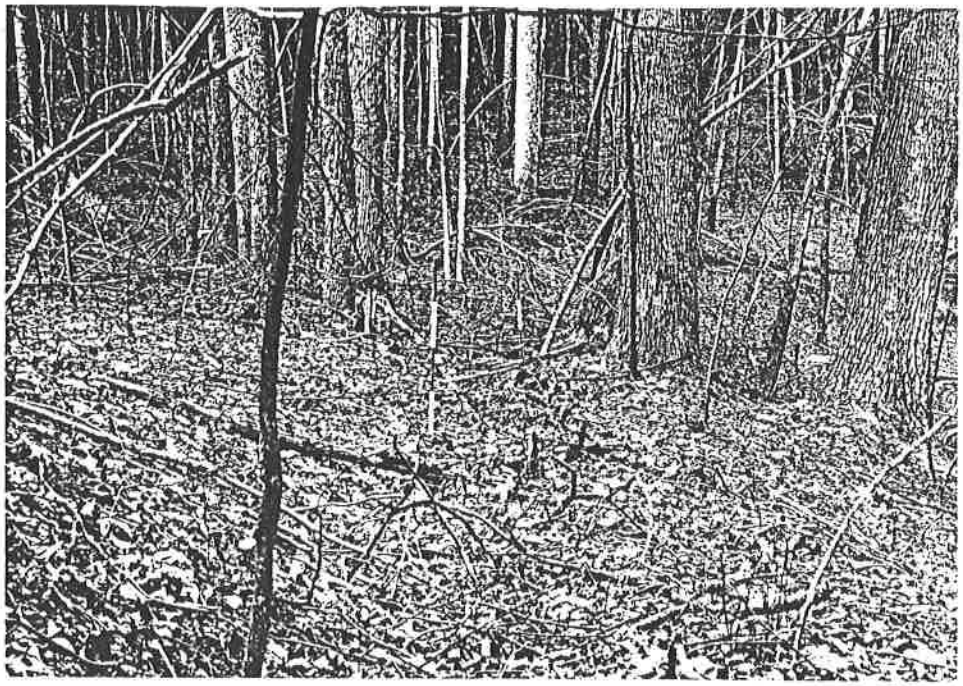

Plate 5.33 Confederate earthworks north of Crater facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-14)

Plate 5.34 The Crater from Taylor site facing west, March 1999 (roll 4-7)

Plate 5.35 Confederate and Union picket line earthworks near Crater facing north, January 1999 (roll 2-17)

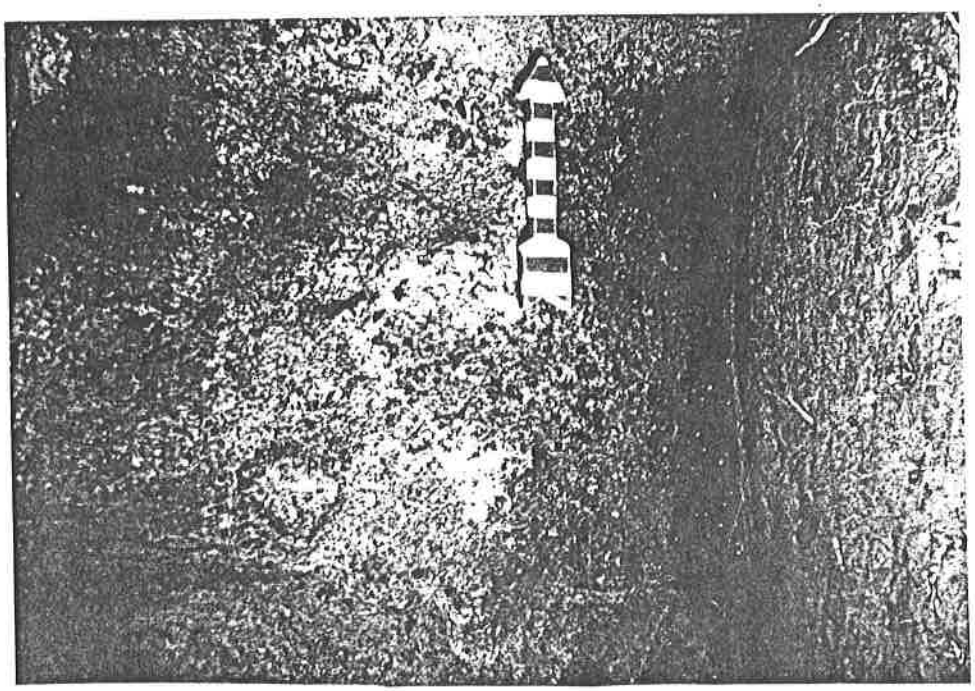

Plate 5.36 Excavation of Confederate picket line hearth facing east, August 1978 (Blades, NPS)