1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: CAMDEN (Additional Documentation)

Other Name/Site Number: N/A

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Camden

City/Town: Port Royal

State: VA County: Caroline

Code: VA 003 Zip Code: 22535

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property
Private: X
Public-Local: 
Public-State: 
Public-Federal: 

Category of Property
Building(s): 
District: X
Site: 
Structure: 
Object: 

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing

1 65 buildings
30 sites
31 structures

Noncontributing

65 objects
65 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 31

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:
4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official ______________________ Date ______________________

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official ______________________ Date ______________________

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register ______________________
___ Determined eligible for the National Register ______________________
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register ______________________
___ Removed from the National Register ______________________
___ Other (explain): ______________________

Signature of Keeper ______________________ Date of Action ______________________
6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Commerce/Trade
Sub: Village Site Trade (Archeology)

Current: Domestic Agriculture/Subsistence
Sub: Single Dwelling Agricultural Field

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

MATERIALS:
Foundation:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:
Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Unless otherwise cited, information in this section is abstracted from Hodges (1986) and Hodges and McCartney (1986).

PROPERTY LOCATION AND HISTORY

The Camden National Historic Landmark encompasses 1,500 acres of generally level, sandy land rising 20 to 50 feet above freshwater tidal flats on the southern shore of the Rappahannock River, 1.2 miles east of the city of Port Royal in Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 7.1). Camden is located on a point of land bordered on the west by Mill Creek. A small unnamed creek runs through on the eastern side of the District just west of the place where the Rappahannock River widens to form Portobago Bay on the south and Nanzahtico Bay on the north. The Camden plantation and its manor house, built between 1857 and 1859 and regarded as "one of the most complete and best preserved Italianate country houses in America," was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 17, 1969 (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1969).

Ninety-five sites discovered by archeologists surveying 770 acres of the Camden estate between 1964 and 1984 (Figures 7.1-7.2 and 7.8) were added to the Camden National Register listing in 1986. Collectively, these properties were found to yield or have the potential to yield information of major scientific importance contributing to fuller understanding of human occupation at Camden from Early Archaic times (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) to the mid-19th century (See Figure 7.12: Hodges and McCartney 1986).

On November 11, 1971, the Secretary of the Interior designated the Camden manor house and plantation as a National Historic Landmark (National Park Service 1987). Although it was not regarded as a contributing property at the time, site 44CE3, a small locale containing deposits thought to represent remains of a late 17th-century Indian household, was identified as an "archaeologically significant" resource within the Camden tract (Figures 7.1, 7.8-7.11, and 7.13-7.15).

This Additional Documentation draws upon the extensive archival research presented in the 1986 National Register nomination revision to expand the thematic scope of the Camden National Historic Landmark to include 30 of the 95 above-mentioned properties. Each is a contributing resource containing deposits of national significance capable of shedding new light on relations between Indian people and colonists in the Middle Atlantic Region during the Historic Contact period. Future studies are necessary to determine the potential significance of presently non-contributing resources associated with earlier and later occupations at Camden.

Resources documented at this locale show that Indian people had been living in and around the area for more than nine millennia when John Smith recorded the first written reference to Indians
living at a place called "Nandtaghtacund" on the southern shore of the Rappahannock River near Camden in 1608 (as listed on the 1612 version of the John Smith illustrated in Figure 7.3; Rountree 1990:120-121). Variously identified as Nantsattaqunt or Nansattico (as listed in the 1673 Herrman Map illustrated in Figure 7.4; hereafter referred to as Nanzatico) in subsequent documents, little more than the place name itself appears in European records written before Virginian provincial authorities set aside land on both banks of the Rappahannock River, where the mouth of Portobago Creek enters Portobago Bay, for the exclusive settlement of Indian people on or around 1650. Centering around the upper bank of the Rappahannock River, this reserve also encompassed lands across the river around Portobago Bay between Portobago and Goldenvale Creeks (McCartney 1986). Although the precise identity of the Nanzatico Indians remains unclear, colonial records clearly show that at least some Indians living at the locale were known by that name during the latter decades of the 17th-century.

Nanzatico became one of several areas formally designated by Virginia authorities as Indian preserves during the 1650s. Extant records show that numbers of different Indian people, forced to leave their homelands, soon congregated at Nanzatico. In 1657, for example, Indian people identified as Portobagos evidently moved to Nanzatico land (Figures 7.3-7.4). A census of the colony taken 12 years later, in 1669, enumerated 50 bowmen (a euphemism for adult males) among the Nanzaticos and "Mattehtiques," another group, more commonly known as Machoticks or Machodocs, noted on the Maryland shore along the lower Potomac in 1608 (Figure 7.3) and at "Matchotik" along a creek of the same name on the Virginia side of the Potomac in 1673 (Figure 7.4). Sixty "Portobaccoe" bowmen also were noted in the 1669 Virginia census (Henig 1809-1823(2):274-275). The 1673 Herrman Map locates settlements at "Portobaco" in Maryland and "Portobacco" on the south shore of the Rappahannock across from "Nansattico" (Figure 7.4).

Formally acknowledging his people's tributary status to the Virginian provincial government, a man named Pattanochus, identifying himself as the "King of the Nazzaticoes, Nanzemunds, and Portobachoes," put his mark alongside that of the Queen of Pamunkey and other Virginian Indian leaders at the second Treaty of Middle Plantation in 1680 (Rountree 1990:99-101). This citation, and two others in land patents at nearby Port Conway on the north bank of the Rappahannock dated 1657 and 1664, represent the only known references to a Nanzemund community at Nanzatico in colonial records (Nugent 1934(1):346 and 518; Rountree 1990:120). All other documents mentioning the name refer to the Nansemond community in the Suffolk area of Virginia. Further research is needed to determine if the Nanzemund locale chronicled on the Rappahannock is related to the Suffolk area Nansemonds, or, like Pamunkey (used to identify unaffiliated people in Virginia and Maryland), is simply a place name occurring in more than one locale.
Colonial documents record that at least 70 Rappahannock people, fearing renewed attacks by Seneca warriors, were moved to Nanzatico at government expense from homes midway between the Rappahannock and Mattaponi Rivers in 1684 (Rountree 1990:119). These records further show that colonial authorities encouraged this move so that they could unite in mutual defense and support (McIlwaine 1925-1945(1):54).

In 1697, Virginia governor Edmund Andros estimated that 135 Indian people belonging to two communities continued to live in the Rappahannock Valley. Five years later, a provincial census enumerated 30 bowmen among the Nanzaticos and Portobaccos (British Public Records Office: Colonial Office 5/1312 Part II:221-222; Rountree 1990:120-121).

Virginian settlers also began moving onto Nanzatico lands during the middle decades of the 1600s. One of these colonists, a man named Sir Thomas Lunsford, claimed 3,423 acres at Camden in 1650 (Figure 7.5). Twenty years later, his daughter Katherine received permission to establish a settlement on the tract provided "that [it] may not prejudice the Indians now living upon part of the said land" (McIlwaine 1924:227). Shortly thereafter, English settlers began purchasing much of the remaining Indian land in the vicinity. Indian people refusing to leave the area had to ask new landowners for permission to live on undeveloped lands, or move to remote or unproductive backlots unwanted by colonists.

Extant evidence indicates that Indian people at Nanzatico worked to balance continuity with change as they struggled to live peaceably with each other and their new English and African neighbors. Records chronicling efforts of people identified by tribal or Indian personal names to protect Indian lands, lives, and livelihoods document struggles of Nanzatico people to preserve cherished aspects of traditional ways of life. Records documenting Edward Gunstocker (also known as Indian Ned) and other Indians who bought, sold, and leased land like settlers, preserve evidence of Nanzatico people accepting new ideas and attitudes (Rountree 1990:135-136).

A visiting Frenchman named Durand de Dauphine observed other aspects of continuity and change at Nanzatico in 1686. Penning the only known description of an Indian village at the locale, de Dauphine noted that it consisted of "rather pretty houses, the walls as well as the roofs ornamented with trees, and so securely fastened together with deer thongs that neither rain nor wind causes them inconvenience." Noting that the Indians wore both cloth and deerskin garments, he went on to write that Indian townswomen made "pots, earthen vases and smoking pipes... the Christians buying these pots or vases fill them with Indian corn, which is the price of them" (Durand 1934:153). Mixed deposits of aboriginal pottery and stone tools, imported European ceramics, metal products, and glasswares, and locally produced hybrid manufactures combining native and European design characteristics
like Colono wares and terra-cotta clay tobacco smoking pipes, found in Camden archaeological sites material, corroborate these and other archivally documented Indian technological adaptations.

Arguments soon arose as colonists acquired most of the last remaining good Indian land in the area. In 1704, Nanzatico people claimed that a settler named Thomas Kendall had run them off their land (Rountree 1990:121). They further complained that another colonist, Dr. John Lomax (grandson and heir of the Sir Thomas Lunsford who had patented 3,423 acres at Portobago Bay in 1650), had taken the rest (McIlwaine 1925-1945(1):359).

Virginian courts failed to resolve the dispute. Angered by the loss of their lands and livelihoods, Nanzatico people took matters into their own hands. On August 30, 1704, several Nanzatico men painted themselves for war and killed a family of colonists in nearby Richmond County involved in the dispute. Reacting quickly, local militia rounded up and jailed all the Nanzatico people they could find. Five of the 49 captives confessed to the killings and were quickly tried, convicted, and executed. Determined to make an example of them, provincial officials subsequently ordered that all Nanzatico people 12 years of age or older be sold into servitude in the Antigua in the West Indies for seven years. Prohibiting the exiles from returning to Virginia, authorities further ordered that all Nanzaticos younger than 12 be bound out as indentured servants until the age of 24.

Writing a year after the Nanzatico dispersion, Virginia's governor Robert Beverley reported that only a few Rappahannock families continued to "live scattered upon the English seats" on and around the present Camden tract (Beverley 1947:232-233). Reference to a "Middle Town" on a 1738 plat map of the Lunsford property at Camden may refer to one of their settlements (Figure 7.5; McCartney 1986). People tracing descent to these and other Indian people, identified by Beverley as Port Tobagos living farther downriver in 1705, continue to make their homes in the lower Rappahannock River valley to the present day.

John Pratt purchased the lands comprising the present Camden tract from Lunsford's descendants and others between 1801 and 1802 (Figure 7.6). Pratt subsequently developed Camden into a large plantation during the 19th-century (Figure 7.7; McCartney 1986). Today, his descendants continue to maintain the property as an operating family farm.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The recovery of a silver badge inscribed with the legend "Ye King of Patomeck" (Figure 7.16), unearthed in 1832 by farmworkers plowing a field somewhere on the property, represents the earliest known record of archeological discovery at Camden (McCary 1983:186-187). Camden's archeological resources first came to the attention of Virginia's preservation community during the spring of 1964. Examining an eroded section of a logging road near the river by a woodlot being cleared for a pasture, Mrs. J.M.H. Willis, Jr., a Pratt family member living in
Fredericksburg, Virginia, found oyster shells, bones, stone tools, Indian pottery, and an English copper farthing dated 1672 (Figures 7.12-7.13; MacCord 1969:3). She reported the find to L. Clyde Carter, an Anthropology professor from Mary Washington College, who soon led Willis and other members of the Upper Rappahannock Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, under the general supervision of the Virginia State Library (then responsible for surveying Virginia’s prehistoric sites), on a dig at the locale. Assisted at one point by Greater Richmond Area Chapter members, the team worked at intervals between October 1964 and March 1965. Surveying the pasture, they excavated a total of 50, five foot by five foot, contiguous square test units in the area exhibiting the concentration of artifacts (Figure 7.11).

Designating the locale 44CE3, investigators found oyster and clam shells, deer and other animal bones, quantities of quartz, greenstone, and other debitage, two triangular chipped stone projectile points and a number of earlier bifaces, 10 scrapers, a sandstone abrader, several aboriginally-produced clay tobacco smoking pipes, and 9,055 aboriginal ceramic sherds within an area measuring 30 feet by 50 feet (Figures 7.12-7.13). Other artifacts found in this area included a silver medal inscribed "Ye King of Machotick," similar to the one found at Camden in 1832 (Figure 7.16), a small Colono ware-type, untempered clay spoon and several small cups (Figures 7.13-7.14), 25 European white clay tobacco smoking pipe fragments, a cylindrical white clay bead, 12 pieces of majolica and 38 fragments of a Bellarmine, salt-glazed, Rhenish stoneware jug (Figure 7.15), nine gunflints and two small iron gun parts, a glass bead, 11 fragments of green bottle glass, and a clear glass, chipped triangular projectile point. Eighty-two hand wrought iron nails, two iron files, five iron knife blades, three iron loops, an iron strap hinge, a piece of an iron door lock, a brass buckle, and a number of other copper, lead, pewter, brass, and iron objects also were found.

The "Machotick" silver medal and much of the other material mentioned above was found in a six-inch-thick, black humus-filled sand plowzone stratum labelled Level One. Other materials were found in Level Two, an underlying undisturbed six to twelve inch thick layer of similar soil. The three features, a small postmold, a two inch deep, 3.3 foot by 2.5 foot, refuse-filled pit, and a six inch deep area of discolored soil believed to be the remains of a hearth, extended into Level Three, a culturally sterile layer of yellow sand occurring beneath Level Two.

Although diagnostic artifacts dating from Middle Archaic to Late Woodland times were found at 44CE3, most materials were associated with late 17th-century Indian occupation. Of the 9,055 sherds recovered at the site, for example, 8,900 were identified as Terminal Late Woodland Potomac Creek Plain (N=5329) and Cord-Marked (N=3394) wares and Historic Camden Plain Colono ceramics (N=177). The two triangular chipped stone projectile points and several aboriginal clay tobacco pipes similar to others found in protohistoric deposits at the Potomac Creek and
Accokeek Creek sites, for their part, are associated with terminal Late Woodland and early historic Indian occupations in the Potomac and Rappahannock River valleys.

Chronological marker artifacts in the European portion of the site assemblage suggest a more specific time frame. The Bellarmine jug, for example, is similar to others produced between 1660 and 1680 (Figure 7.14). Analysis of European white clay tobacco smoking pipe heelmarks and pipestem diameters, for its part, indicates that most date to the period 1650-1680. The dates of manufacture of the Patomeck and Machotick silver medals remain subjects of debate. Some scholars believe that they may be two of several silver and copper badges Virginia officials ordered to be worn by Tributary Indians visiting English settlements as signs of identification and submission in 1662 (McCary 1983). Others believe that they may be among the twenty silver badges distributed as gifts to Tributary Indians signing the 1677 and 1680 Middle Plantation Treaties (MacCord 1969).

Whatever their exact date, these medals and other diagnostic European artifacts found at 44CE3 provide evidence corroborating written records chronicling occupations of Indian people using both aboriginal products and European imports at Nanziatico between 1650 and 1704. The age, condition, and distribution of these artifacts, moreover, suggests that 44CE3 was the site of a small house occupied by Indian people sometime during the third quarter of the 17th-century. Although the exact ethnic identity of the people associated with the site remains unclear, the name inscribed on the silver medal found at 44CE3 indicates an affiliation of some sort with the Machotick Indian community (MacCord 1969:32-38).

Virginia State Library archeologists surveyed another 11 sites at Camden between 1964 and 1976. Conducting both surface surveys and test excavation, they found artifacts clearly associated with Historic Contact period occupation at two of these locales; 44CE4, a multi-component site also containing deposits dating from Early Archaic to Middle Woodland times, and 44CE19, a somewhat more diffuse deposit also containing a hearth dating to the Early Woodland period and other deposits dating from Early Woodland times to the early 19th-century. Late Woodland ceramics, possibly dating to Historic Contact times, also were found in sites 44CE13, 44CE14, 44CE15, 44CE20, 44CE21, and 44CE30.

In 1983, the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (the present Department of Historic Resources, which up to 1976 had been responsible for the state's historic sites) began a year-long survey of Camden (Figure 7.2 and Figures 7.8-7.10). Led by archeologist Mary Ellen N. Hodges, Division of Historic Landmarks investigators conducted surface surveys and sub-surface test excavations along transects laid out across 770 acres of the tract. Examining wooded stream banks as well as cultivated fields, Hodges's crews reexamined the 12 archeological sites tested by MacCord and discovered 84 hitherto unknown deposits (Figures 7.1 and 7.8).
Twenty-one of these newly discovered sites, and nine sites originally tested by MacCord, were found to contain Potomac Creek series pottery, Colono wares, or European goods associated with protohistoric and historic Indian occupations. These are:

- 44CE3
- 44CE4
- 44CE13
- 44CE14
- 44CE15
- 44CE19
- 44CE20
- 44CE21
- 44CE30
- 44CE135
- 44CE139
- 44CE140
- 44CE141
- 44CE142
- 44CE144
- 44CE145
- 44CE146
- 44CE147
- 44CE148
- 44CE149
- 44CE150
- 44CE151
- 44CE153
- 44CE154
- 44CE155
- 44CE156
- 44CE170
- 44CE178
- 44CE184
- 44CE217
- 44CE218

Only 10 of these sites, 44CE13, 44CE21, 44CE135, 44CE141, 44CE145, 44CE149, 44CE154, 44CE178, 44CE184, and 44CE218, exclusively contained Historic Contact deposits. One site, 44CE217, contained deposits ranging in age from Early Archaic times to the mid 19th-century (Figures 7.6-7.7). The rest were multi-component locales containing Historic Contact materials associated with earlier or later occupations.

Almost all of these sites cluster in three adjoining locales in the northern part of the estate (Figures 7.1 and 7.8). The largest cluster comprises 20 sites located in a 54 acre field one half mile east of the Camden manor house. Eight sites in this cluster, 44CE3, 44CE13, 44CE14, 44CE15, 44CE20, 44CE146, 44CE147, and 44CE150, contain relatively dense concentrations of ceramics and other artifacts believed to represent remains of individual households. More diffuse Historic Contact period components have been found in 44CE4, 44CE30, 44CE135, 44CE139, 44CE140, 44CE141, 4CE142, 44CE144, 44CE145, 44CE148, 44CE149, and 44CE151. Collectively, these sites are thought to represent remains of a large, dispersed, late 17th-century Indian town.

The other concentrations, one consisting of sites 44CE153, 44CE154, and 44CE156 on a low knoll just south and east of the above mentioned field and another consisting of 44CE217 and 44CE218 on and around the Camden manor house grounds, may represent outlying settlements of the main town. Five other sites associated with historic Indian occupations have been found elsewhere on the tract. Sites 44CE19, 44CE170, and 44CE178 contain diffuse scatters of Potomac Creek wares. Discoveries of Colono wares among deposits dominated by ceramics dating to the later years of the 18th-century at sites 44CE21 and 44CE184 suggest that their English occupants acquired such wares from Indian or African-American people after most Nanziatics above the age of 12 were exiled as slaves to Antigua in 1704.

PROPERTY TYPES

General Habitation Site:
Decentralized, Large, Multiple Structure, Long-Term Town

The cluster of 20 sites described above contains remains of at least eight house sites and other occupation or activity areas used by the occupants of the large, dispersed 54 acre Indian town.
situated at the locale from the mid-1600s to the early 1700s. The remaining 10 contributing resources represent outlying community areas associated with this central town cluster.

SITE INTEGRITY

Surface and sub-surface surveys examining 770 of the 1,500 acres within the Camden National Historic Landmark, undertaken between 1964 and 1984, have established that intact deposits clearly associated with documented late 17th and early 18th-century Indian occupations remain in situ at the locale. Most sites containing Historic Contact period components are preserved within cultivated fields or pastures surrounded by woodlots or marshlands. Maintaining the property as a working farm, the landowner alternately plants crops and pastures farm animals at various locations within the tract. Aware of the significance of archeological resources on his lands, he oversees regular patrols that discourage collectors from trespassing on his land in hopes of picking artifacts from the surface of newly-plowed fields.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

Most archeological resources at Camden are located in level open fields surrounded by lightly wooded or swampy margins. A network of dirt farm roads connects each field with the main manor house.
SECTION 7 FIGURES

Figure 7.1: Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia: USGS 1.25 Minute Series Map, Port Royal, Va. Quadrangle (Figure 10 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).

Figure 7.2: Archeological Survey Areas, 1983–1984. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Hodges and McCartney 1986: Figure 1).

Figure 7.3: 1612 John Smith Map showing 1, Nandtanghtacund (Nanzatico); 2, Matchopick (Machotick); 3, Potopaco (Portobago); and 4, Patawomeck (Patomeck) in circled areas. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in McCary 1983:188).

Figure 7.4: 1673 Augustine Herrman Map. Circled areas show 1: Nansattico (Nanzatico), 2: Portobacco (Portobago), 3: Matchotik (Machotick), and 4: Portobaco (Portobago). Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 4 in McCary 1983:190).

Figure 7.5: 1738 Plat Map Showing Portions of the Lunsford and Lucas Patents (North is at the top of the map). Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).

Figure 7.6: 1802 Survey Map Showing the Holdings of John Pratt at Camden. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).

Figure 7.7: 1854 U.S. Coastal Survey Map Showing Camden Plantation. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).

Figure 7.8: Archeological Site Map, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia. Contributing Properties in Black (Figure 10 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).

Figure 7.9: Site 44CE3 Looking East in 1986. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

Figure 7.10: Surface Survey of Field Containing 44CE3 Looking Southeast in 1986. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).
Figure 7.11: Plan View, Site 44CE3 excavations showing Features 1 and 2, a dashed-line oval marking the area of densest ceramic concentration, and wrought nail, burned sandstone, and glass fragment distributions. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in MacCord 1969:11).

Figure 7.12: Chipped Stone Projectile Points. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

Figure 7.13: Aboriginal Ceramics from 44CE3: (left) Potomac Creek and Camden Wares: (right) Tobacco Smoking Pipes. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).

Figure 7.14: Colono Ware Clay Spoon (top) and Miniature Clay Cups (bottom) from 44CE3, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline Country, Virginia (Figure 8 in MacCord 1969:22).

Figure 7.15: Rhenish Salt-glazed Stoneware Bellarmine Jug from 44CE3, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 12 in MacCord 1969:24).

Figure 7.16: Silver Badges Found at Camden National Historic Landmark: (upper) "Ye King of Patomeck" Badge; (lower) "Ye King of Machotick" Badge (Figures 1 and 2 in McCary 1983:187).
8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X Statewide: __ Locally: __

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D X

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___

NHL Criteria: 6


2. Establishing Intercultural Relations.

I. D. 2. i. Trade Relationships


I. D. 3. a. Transfer of Technology to Native People

b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements

c. The New Demographics

d. Changing Settlement Types

Areas of Significance: Archeology/Historic-Aboriginal

Period(s) of Significance: c. 1650-1710

Significant Dates:

1650s Virginian authorities set aside land on both banks of the Rappahannock River at, and around, Camden for exclusive use of Nanzatico Indian people. They are soon joined by Portobago Indians.

1680 Indian people living at Nanzatico sign the Treaty of Middle Plantation affirming their tributary status to Virginia.

1684 Rappahannock Indian people move to Nanzatico.

1704 All Indian people living at Nanzatico (49 in all) are arrested following the Indian murder of a nearby English family. Five men are convicted and hung for the killing. Remaining adults 12 and older are sold into slavery in Antigua and forbidden to return to Virginia.

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Potomac and Rappahannock River Valley Indian People.

Architect/Builder: N/A
State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Historic Context Summary Statement

Regional Historic Context: "Historic Contact Between Indians and Colonists in the Middle Atlantic Region, 1524-1783," pp. 113-125.


Significance and Thematic Representation

The 30 contributing Historic Contact period archeological properties preserved within the Camden National Historic Landmark conform to National Historic Landmark Program significance criterion 6 by yielding or having the potential "to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States" (35 CFR Part 65.4).

Cultural resources representing the remains of a substantial Indian community dating from 1650 to 1710 have revealed, and continue to possess the potential to further reveal, information of major scientific importance relating to Indian life along the lower Rappahannock River during the Historic Contact period. Contributing resources preserved at Camden also shed light on early relations between Indian people and colonists in the Middle Atlantic Region, an area stretching along the Atlantic coast from southern New Jersey to tidewater Virginia, by providing new insights into cultural developments of national significance associated with the following NHL thematic elements:

Theme I: Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations.

Sub-Theme I.D: Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations.

Facet I.D.2: Establishing Intercultural Relations.

Documentary data link 24 NHLs and NPS Park Units with this facet. Archeological investigations document aspects of sub-facets associated with this facet at six properties; Boughton Hill, Fort Christina, Fort Stanwix National Monument, Fort Ticonderoga, Old Fort Niagara, and the Printzhof. Only two of these, Fort Christina and the Printzhof, are located in the Middle Atlantic Region. Although both date to the 17th-century, neither contains resources illustrating relations between Indian people and colonists in the Potomac and Rappahannock River valleys.

Nearly all properties nominated in the Historic Contact Theme Study possess archeological values documenting sub-facets listed below.
The Camden National Historic Landmark, however, contains the only currently designatable properties, eligible for NHL nomination, documenting the Indian role in establishing intercultural relations in the Rappahannock River Valley, a major social and cultural area in the Middle Atlantic Region. Documentation presented in Section 7 above shows that contributing properties in the Camden National Historic Landmark have yielded, and retain the potential to yield, nationally significant information associated with each of the below listed sub-facets:

Sub-Facet I.D.2.i: Trade Relationships

Discoveries of glass beads, European white clay tobacco smoking pipes, Bellarmine stonewares, and other datable artifacts of European origin in deposits containing Terminal Late Woodland, triangular chipped stone projectile points, clay pipes, Potomac Creek pottery, and Colono wares can further document still poorly understood aspects of trade between Indian people and Virginia colonists in the Rappahannock and Potomac River Valleys during the late 17th and early 18th-centuries.

Facet I.D.3: Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation.

Sub-Facet I.D.3.a: Transfer of Technology to Native People

As mentioned above, the 30 sites containing components dating to Historic Contact period times preserved within the Camden National Historic Landmark comprise one of the best preserved, and most extensively documented, archeological assemblages documenting late 17th-century technological transfer in the Middle Atlantic Region. Discoveries of aboriginally manufactured or retouched gunflints, a chipped clear glass triangular projectile point, and other objects exhibiting Indian adoption, or modification, of European technology provide rare opportunities to better understand creative native adaptations to changing conditions.

Sub-Facet I.D.3.b: Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
Sub-Facet I.D.3.c: The New Demographics
Sub-Facet I.D.3.d: Changing Settlement Types

Further studies of archeological resources preserved at Camden can contribute new information on Nanzatico, Portobago, Rappahannock, Machotick, and Nansemond Indian population movements in 17th-century Virginia, shed new insights into contact between native people living along the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, reveal new data on the impact of Virginian efforts to direct culture change in an area reserved for exclusive Indian use, and provide new data on 17th-century Virginian Indian demography. One of the few surviving locales associated with a documented multi-cultural native community in the region, Camden can furnish other data capable of providing better understanding of intra- and inter-group dynamics in the 17th-century Rappahannock River valley. Study of deposits
postdating 1704 preserved at Camden, for their part, can furnish significant new information on patterns of site abandonment and reoccupation.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

KEY CITATIONS

Beverley, Robert

British Public Records Office

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Nugent, Nell M.

Rountree, Helen C.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

X Previously Listed in the National Register.

Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.

X Designated a National Historic Landmark. **November 11, 1971**

___ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey:

___ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record:

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office: **Virginia**

___ Other State Agency

___ Federal Agency

___ Local Government

___ University

___ Other (Specify Repository):
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 1,500 acres.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing
A: 18 309170 4226650
B: 18 313320 4226560
C: 18 313260 4223420
D: 18 309100 4223520

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary begins at the junction of main Camden property road and U.S. Route 17. It then extends west along the northern edge of U.S. Route 17 for one half mile to an unnamed creek. The line turns north at this point and follows the eastern bank of this creek for one half mile to its confluence with Mill Creek. It then follows the eastern bank of the twisted course of Mill Creek for one mile to the place where it debouches into the Rappahannock River. The line turns east at this place and extends for three miles along the southern bank of the Rappahannock until it meets a fence marking the southeastern border of the property. The line then turns southwest and follows this fence in a straight line for one and three quarter miles along level floodplain until it reaches the base of a low 100 foot tall wooded rise. Turning first northwest and then southwest along the base of this rise, the property line extends for a final one and one quarter mile to its point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

This Additional Documentation does not alter existing Camden National Historic Landmark boundaries. Present non-contributing resources within, and contributing resources beyond, current property boundaries could be considered for inclusion within the Camden National Landmark pending identification, National Park Service evaluation, and landowner consent.
11. FORM PREPARED BY

E. Randolph Turner, III
Head, Survey and Planning Section
Division of Archaeology
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Telephone: (804) 786-3143

Mary Ellen N. Hodges, Archaeologist
James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
2080 Jamestown Road
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
Telephone: (804) 229-9485

Martha W. McCartney, Archaeologist
Private Practice
109 Quaker Meetinghouse Road
Williamsburg, Virginia 23188
Telephone: (804) 565-1740

Robert S. Grumet, Archeologist
NPS/MARO/Cultural Resources Planning Branch
U.S. Custom House, Room 251
2nd & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Telephone: (215) 597-2337

Date: January 27, 1993
CAMDEN, (Additional Documentation)
UTM References
A: 18 309170 4226650
B: 18 313320 4226560
C: 18 313260 4223420
D: 18 309100 4223520
Figure 7.1:

Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia: USGS 1.25 Minute Series Map, Port Royal, Va. Quadrangle (Figure 10 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).
CAMDEN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Caroline County, Virginia
Division of Historic Landmarks
1983-1984 Survey

Figure 7.2:
Archeological Survey Areas, 1983-1984. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Hodges and McCartney 1986: Figure 1).
Figure 7.3:

1612 John Smith Map showing 1, Nandtanghtacund (Nanzatico); 2, Matchopick (Machotick); 3, Potopaco (Portobago); and 4, Patawomeck (Patomeck) in circled areas. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in McCary 1983:188).
Figure 7.4:

1673 Augustine Herrman Map. Circled areas show 1: Nansattico (Nanzatico), 2: Portobacco (Portobago), 3: Matchotik (Machotick), and 4: Portobaco (Portobago). Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 4 in McCary 1983:190).
Figure 7.5:

1738 Plat Map Showing Portions of the Lunsford and Lucas Patents (North is at the top of the map). Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).
Figure 7.6: 1802 Survey Map Showing the Holdings of John Pratt at Camden. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).
Figure 7.7: 1854 U.S. Coastal Survey Map Showing Camden Plantation. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Map on File, Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond, Virginia).
Figure 7.3:

Archeological Site Map, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia. Contributing Properties in Black (Figure 10 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).
Figure 7.9: Site 44CE3 Looking East in 1986. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

Figure 7.10: Surface Survey of Field Containing 44CE3 Looking Southeast in 1986. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).
Plan View, Site 44CE3 excavations showing Features 1 and 2, a dashed-line oval marking the area of densest ceramic concentration, and wrought nail, burned sandstone, and glass fragment distributions. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in MacCord 1969:11).
Figure 7.12: Chipped Stone Projectile Points. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Photograph on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

Figure 7.13: Aboriginal Ceramics from 44CE3: (left) Potomac Creek and Camden Wares: (right) Tobacco Smoking Pipes. Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 3 in Hodges and McCartney 1986).
Figure 7.14:
Colono Ware Clay Spoon (top) and Miniature Clay Cups (bottom) from 44CE3, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline Country, Virginia (Figure 8 in MacCord 1969:22).
Figure 7.15:

Rhenish Salt-glazed Stoneware Bellarmine Jug from 44CE3, Camden National Historic Landmark, Caroline County, Virginia (Figure 12 in MacCord 1969:24).
Figure 7.16:

Silver Badges Found at Camden National Historic Landmark: (upper) "Ye King of Patomeck" Badge; (lower) "Ye King of Machotick" Badge (Figures 1 and 2 in McCary 1983:187).
### National Historic Landmark Data Requirements

**Camden NHL (addendum)**  
Caroline County, Virginia

**NHL Significance Criterion:** 6

**Theme I: Cultural Developments:** Indigenous American Populations.

**Sub-Theme I.D:** Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations.

**Preparers:**  E. Randolph Turner III, Mary Ellen Hodges, Martha W. McCartney & Robert S. Grumet

**Date:** January 27, 1993

**Properties proposed for NHL designation must:**

1. Have landowner nomination consent.  
2. Possess intact deposits associated with property types that have yielded or are capable of yielding information sufficient to identify:
   - A. Period or periods of occupation or utilization.  
   - B. Sociocultural affiliations of site occupants.  
   - C. Site functions.

**Properties possessing these attributes should yield or possess the potential to yield information capable of:**

3. Establishing site activity scheduling.  
4. Revealing intrasite variability.  
5. Identifying relationships with other locales or communities.  
6. Revealing environmental information.  
7. Representing thematic values presently not represented or under-represented in the NHL thematic framework.  
8. Representing cultures not presently represented or under-represented as NHLs or as properties within existing NPS system units.