

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLB - 9/17/97
NHP - 2/10/98

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Dumpling Island Archaeological Site 133-5001

other names/site number 44SK93

2. Location

street & number 1 1/2 Mile South of Route 125/Kings Highway Bridge not for publication

city or town City of Suffolk vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Suffolk code 800 zip code 23432

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 80. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

M. A. Slusser 12/23/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Village Site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE: Forest

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology, Historic - Aboriginal

Archaeology, Prehistoric

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

A.D. 1607-1624 (Virginia Company Period)

A.D. 900-1607 (Late Woodland Period)

Significant Dates

A.D. 1609

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Nansemond

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Name of Property

Suffolk, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
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3	6	1	1	0	0
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4	0	7	4	8	4	0
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3

1	8
---	---

3	6	1	1	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	0	7	4	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title E. Randolph Turner, III Archaeologist/Director, Portsmouth Regional Office

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date July 10, 1997

street & number 612 Court Street telephone 757-396-6709

city or town Portsmouth state Virginia zip code 23704

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Howell Family Ltd. Partnership

street & number P.O. Box 2278 telephone 757-255-0108

city or town Suffolk state Virginia zip code 23432

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

7. Description

Summary Paragraph

The Dumpling Island Archaeological Site (44SK93) is a Native American village on the Nansemond River in the City of Suffolk, Virginia. Being a 14 acre shell midden, the site encompasses all of Dumpling Island. Archaeological investigations date the site to the Late Woodland through early historic periods. The site survives in an excellent state of preservation, having been covered by forest for at least the past fifty years.

Background

The Dumpling Island Archaeological Site (44SK93) is directly east of the Nansemond River in the City of Suffolk, Virginia. The river's confluence with the James River is approximately eight miles to the northeast. Encompassing the entirety of Dumpling Island, the site is surrounded on all sides by Wilroy Swamp. It is accessible only by water. The island, having remained untouched for at least the past fifty years, is covered by a deciduous and evergreen forest with scattered dense undergrowth.

Archaeological deposits at Dumpling Island are in an excellent state of preservation. The site was recorded in 1983 as 44SK93 in the archaeological inventory files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Since then, archaeological staff of the VDHR have conducted two brief field investigations on the island. These were intentionally limited in scope given the remarkably pristine condition of the archaeological deposits and the owners' interest in the island being protected as an archaeological preserve.

The first investigations in November 1986 defined both boundaries and integrity for the archaeological deposits. Small shovel tests documented dense oyster shell and Native American artifacts across the entire island which encompasses approximately 14 acres. Near the center of the island, one 1 1/2 ft. X 1 1/2 ft. test unit was excavated, documenting the presence of dense shell deposits and dark midden soil speckled with charcoal to a depth of 12 inches. Layering of shells in association with large ceramic sherds and well preserved animal bones indicate minimal prior disturbance. While no subsurface features were found given the small size of the test unit, conditions for their survival are excellent. The shell tempered ceramics recovered date occupation at the site to the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 900 - 1607) as well as the initial years of English contact in the region (Virginia Company period, A.D. 1607 - 1624). The primary period of occupation at Dumpling Island was the protohistoric through early historic years, based on the almost exclusive occurrence of simple stamped and plain sherds in contrast to earlier fabric impressed sherds (Turner and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

Opperman 1993:77). Historical documentation (see significance section) shows the Nansemond Indians inhabiting this area during the early historic period. Site size and artifact density across the island indicate the site represents a major village.

The second investigation in March 1995 verified that no changes had occurred to the island since 1986. An additional test unit, measuring 3 ft. X 3 ft., was excavated at the western end of the island and where one would predict greatest disturbance since this is where both Native American and more modern access to the island would be easiest. The archaeological deposits were nearly identical to those observed in 1986, being approximately 12 inches deep and characterized by dense shell and dark midden soil which included animal bones and occasional small pieces of charcoal. As expected, the top four inches of the deposit here showed greater disturbance with less shell and smaller sherd size. The lower eight inches, however, were extremely well preserved and similar in all ways to the earlier investigated unit in the center of the island. The Native American ceramics recovered here also confirmed the previously established date of occupation for the site.

The sole structure on the island is a two-room cottage dating to approximately 1950. This non-contributing structure has not significantly impacted any of the island's archaeological resources, given its small size, above-ground foundation, and location literally at the northern edge of the island.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Dumpling Island Archaeological Site (44SK93) is significant in that it can address important historical and archaeological issues related to the evolution and structural organization of chiefdom societies as well as the establishment of early English settlements in North America and their effects on indigenous Native American societies. Dumpling Island meets the following two criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places:

Criterion A. The site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, namely

- * The site was the religious center and principal residence of the werowance or district chief of the Nansemonds, a group within the Powhatan chiefdom and one of the most powerful Native American groups along the James River at the time of the founding of Jamestown in 1607 by the English.
- * The site was the location in 1609 of one of the first examples of armed conflict between the English and Native Americans in coastal Virginia.
- * The site was captured by the English and briefly served in 1609 as one of the first English outposts beyond Jamestown before it was retaken through force by the Nansemonds.

Criterion D. The site has yielded, or is likely to yield, information, important in history, namely

- * The site contains well preserved archaeological deposits that can provide significant new information on Native American lifeways during the Late Woodland and protohistoric periods, including adaptive changes associated with the evolution of a chiefdom society.
- * The site, being the location of historically documented interactions between the English and Nansemond during the early years of the Jamestown settlement, is likely to contain significant new information on whether or not these initial interactions brought on significant changes in Native American lifeways.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

- * The site, being the location of a briefly occupied English outpost beyond the Jamestown settlement, is likely to contain significant new information on the intensity of that occupation and potentially on adaptations made by the English at this time in addressing the many stresses they were facing.

Background

The Nansemond Indians, at the time of the founding of Jamestown by the English in 1607, occupied territory on both sides of the Nansemond River in the present-day City of Suffolk, Virginia. With the exception of a single aborted attempt to occupy Dumpling Island, the Nansemonds' territory was not settled by Europeans during the initial years of contact (Virginia Company period, A.D. 1607 - 1624). With a population of 850 or more persons, the Nansemonds were one of the more powerful districts in the Powhatan chiefdom and among the last in the James River drainage to be dominated by the English.

Limited information concerning Native American settlements along the Nansemond River can be derived from the poorly documented exploration by the English of the Hampton Roads area during the Roanoke voyages of the late 16th century. Two unnamed villages are depicted on the John White map of 1585-1586 as situated on either side of a major body of water which may correspond with the Nansemond River (Lorant 1965; cf. Quinn 1985:107). Ralph Lane (1955:257) noted that several other Native American groups came to meet the English residing with the Chesapeake (in modern-day Virginia Beach) during the winter of 1585-1586, including the "Mandoages, Tripanicks, and Opossians." David Quinn (1955:257,855-856) suggests that the Tripanicks may have been the Nansemonds. Also, Lane's (1955:259-260) description of a "certaine Kings country" whose "place of greatest strength is an Iland situate...in a Bay" generally is attributed to Kecoughtan (in modern-day Hampton), although it could instead reflect information concerning the core Nansemond settlements on and surrounding Dumpling Island in the Nansemond River (cf. McCartney 1985:155; Quinn 1955:260; Turner and Opperman 1997).

The quality of information concerning the Nansemonds improves during the early 17th century. Captain John Smith (1986a:81) provides a description of their territory in 1608 during its initial exploration, noting:

This [Nansemond] riuer is a musket shot broad, each side being should bayes, a narrow channel, but three fadom, his course for eighteene miles, almost directly South, and by West, where beginneth the first inhabitants; for a mile it turneth directly East, towards the West, a great bay and a white chaukie Iland [Dumpling Island],

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

conuenient for a fort: his next course South, where within a quarter of a mile, the riuer diuideth in two, the neck a plaine high Corne field, the wester bought a high plaine likewise, the Northeast answerable in all respects: in these plaines are planted abundance of houses and people. They may containe 1000. Acres of most excellent fertill ground....

With the exception of the distances, this description corresponds with the south-southwestern strike of the Nansemond River from its confluence with the James River, followed by a southeasterly turn towards Dumpling Island. More accurate and providing almost the exact actual distance to Dumpling Island is a subsequent description by Smith (1968c:179) for this same voyage:

Seaven or eight myles we sayled up this narrow river: at last on the Westerne shore we saw large Cornefields, in the midst a little Isle [Dumpling Island], and it was abundance of Corne....

The "white chaukie Iland" noted initially by Smith is later identified on his 1612 map of Virginia as "Sharpes Ile" along with four other Nansemond settlements.

A plan to subsequently "burne all in the Isle" following an ambush, however, was not carried out once sufficient ransom was paid to the English in return for their renewed friendship. Smith (1986a:79; cf. Smith 1986a:79-91,83, 1986b:242, 1986c:12-14,103,178-180,191,196,221) describes the Nansemonds in 1608 as a "proud warlike Nation" with relations varying from open hostility to more amiable interactions as circumstances fluctuated.

A year later, Dumpling Island was involved in the only attempt undertaken by the English to establish an outpost in the Nansemonds' territory. A lack of supplies available to the English in 1609 resulted in an attempt to distribute the colonists away from Jamestown Island to relieve pressure on the principal settlement there. One expedition, under the joint command of George Percy and John Martin was undertaken to Nansemond territory where they intended to trade for corn and settle. The strategic advantage of Dumpling Island was again recognized, and its acquisition through trade and negotiation was thwarted by the killing of the English messengers. A more aggressive strategy was then adopted by the English and is described by Percy (1922:262-263; cf. Smith 1986b:269-270 who also notes that the island was the residence of the Nansemonds' principal werowance, or chief):

So Capte: Martin did Apointe wth halfe of our men to take the Island perforce...beinge Landed and acquaynted wth their Trechery we Beate the Salvages outt of the Island burned their howses Ransaked their Temples Tooke downe the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

Corpes of their deade kings from of their Toambes And caryed away their pearles
Copper and braceletts, wherewth they doe decore their kings funeralles.

A subsequent passage documents further that it was at Dumpling Island where the destruction of the Nansemonds' houses and temples took place, not at the mainland settlements. The English immediately occupied Dumpling Island. Their settlement here, however, was short-lived with the Nansemonds quickly regaining the island and killing many of the English still there who were

...slayne wth their mowthes stopped full of Breade beinge donn as it seemethe in
Contempte and skorne thatt others mighte expecte the Lyke when they shold come
to seeke for breade and reliefe amongste them (Percy 1922:265).

Ralph Hamor (1957:26-27) next notes for 1611 the exploration of the Nansemond River, followed by Sir Thomas Dale (Smith 1986c:240) in the same year "viewing the River of Nansamund, in despite of the Indians then our enemies" as the seat of his new town before ultimately deciding on "Arsahattock" (just south of modern-day Richmond). No further mention is made of the Nansemonds until the Powhatan/English War of 1622. Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1622, severe retaliation was taken against the Nansemonds along with other neighboring districts (Kingsbury 1935:9,222,251; McIlwaine 1979:151; Smith 1986c:314-315). Barring the first fatal incursion in 1609, however, no European settlement was attempted in Nansemond territory through the end of the Virginia Company period. As late as 1627, the Nansemonds are reported as holding English prisoners (McIlwaine 1979:483; cf. Smith 1986c:308-309 for an earlier 1622 account). English records then remain silent on Dumpling Island until the 1640s when it is mentioned in land patent records under its current name though with no evidence of actual settlement (Nugent 1983:155,174).

Dumpling Island continues today to present an imposing physical setting, with it jutting out into the Nansemond River and rising well above the marshes that surround it on all sides. Its military advantage as recognized by the English is obvious even to the casual observer. Were its 14 acres cleared of the forest there today, its extensive shell deposits would once again duplicate Smith's original description of it as a "white chaukie lland." Similarly, its setting and location near the center of the Nansemond district makes it ideal to serve as the residence of the Nansemond's principal werowance, or chief, as well as the location of the Nansemonds' mortuary temples. This consolidation of power in a central figure and location is typical of chiefdom societies, such as the Powhatan chiefdom with which the Nansemonds were aligned.

Archaeologically, Dumpling Island has been shown to be in an excellent state of preservation. It accordingly, has high research potential to address questions related to Nansemond technology and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

subsistence, social and political organization, religious and mortuary practices, and community organization during the Late Woodland and protohistoric periods. A comprehensive archaeological assessment of surviving Late Woodland and protohistoric Native American settlements in coastal Virginia identifies Dumpling Island as one of the very best preserved villages along the James River (Turner and Opperman 1997).

As an example of a district capital for the Powhatan chiefdom, archaeological investigations here also could enhance knowledge on the evolution of and structural organization within chiefdom societies. Chiefdoms represent a critical transition between egalitarian band/tribal societies and increasingly complex state societies. Characteristic of chiefdoms is the centralization of economic, socio-political, and religious authority into inherited positions of leadership. With Dumpling Island's clear association with the Nansemond's principal werowance and the known presence here of mortuary temples, the site provides a rare opportunity to address archaeological issues on the recognition of status and its physical manifestations within chiefdoms.

Finally, the Nansemonds were very much a society in transition, facing challenges not merely from neighboring Native American groups but also by the early 17th century from the English as well. Archaeological investigations at Dumpling Island should be able to provide us with a better understanding of these initial encounters and the effects, if any, they had on Native American lifeways.

It is unknown if traces of the brief English occupation at Dumpling Island remain. If there, they should prove to be remarkably significant in enlarging our understanding of those few English attempts to expand beyond the core settlement at Jamestown during its initial years and how they adapted to the many stresses facing them in coastal Virginia.

The Dumpling Island Archaeological Site, because of its direct association with early English exploration in North America and Native American/English interactions during the Virginia Company period (A.D. 1607 - 1624) as well as its excellent state of preservation, is considered to be of national significance. This evaluation is consistent with the contextual requirements for national significance established in the National Park Service's recently completed National Historic Landmark Theme Study entitled "Historic Contact: Early Relations Between Indians and Colonists in Northeastern North America, 1524 - 1783" (1992).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Kingsbury, Susan Myra (editor)

1935 *The Records of the Virginia Company of London (Vol. 4)*. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Lane, Ralph

1955 Discourse on the First Colony, 17 August 1585 - 18 June 1586. In *The Roanoke Voyages, 1584-1590*, edited by David Beers Quinn, pp. 155-194. Hakluyt Society, Second Series, No. CIV. Kraus reprint Limited, Nendeln.

Lorant, Stefan

1965 *The New World: The First Pictures of America Made by John White and Jacquest LeMoyne and Engraved by Theodore DeBry*. Duell, Sloan and Pierce, New York.

McCartney, Martha W.

1985 Early Exploration and Settlement in the Southern Chesapeake: Lynnhaven's Historical Context. In *Archaeological Mitigation of Two Components (44VB9 and 44VB92) of the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Methodology, Pre-Mitigation Evaluation, History, and Background Data (Vol. 1)*, by Clarence R. Geier, T. Ted Cromwell, and Martha W. McCartney, pp. 144-299. James Madison University Archaeological Research Center, Submitted to Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, Richmond. Report on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

McIlwaine, H. R. (editor)

1979 *Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia*. Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Nugent, Nell Marion

1983 *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1666*, (Vol. 1). Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

Percy, George

1922 A Trewe Relacyon of the Precedeinges and Ocurrentes of Momente wch have hapned in Virginia from the Tyme Sr Thomas Gates was shippwrackte uppon the Bermudes ano 1609 untill my depture outt of the Country wch was in ano Dni 1612. *Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Geneological Magazine*, vol. 3, pp. 259-282.

Quinn, David Beers

1985 *Set Fair for Roanoke: Voyages and Colonies, 1584-1606*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Quinn, David Beers (editor)

1955 *The Roanoke Voyages, 1584-1590*. Hakluyt Society, Second Series, No. CIV. Kraus Reprint Limited, Nendeln.

Smith, John

1986a A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Noate as Hath Hapned in Virginia (1608). In *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith*, edited by Philip L. Barbour, vol. 1, pp. 3-117. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

1986b A Map of Virginia With a Description of the Countrey, the Commodities, People, Government, and Religion (1612). In *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith*, edited by Philip L. Barbour, vol. 1, pp. 119-190. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

1986c The General History of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles (1624). In *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith*, edited by Philip L. Barbour, vol. 2, pp. 25-488. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Turner, E. Randolph, III, and Antony F. Opperman

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10, 11 Page 10

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Dumpling Island Archaeological Site encompasses all of the 14 acre Dumpling Island, a roughly triangular landform measuring approximately 750 feet north-south and 900 feet east-west and surrounded on all sides by Wilroy Swamp.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were determined through a series of screened shovel tests along Dumpling Island's north-south and east-west alignment, which showed intact archaeological deposits existing across the entirety of the island.

11. Form Prepared By

Co-Author: Antony F. Opperman, Preservation Program Manager
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Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-371-6749

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 11

Dumpling Island Archaeological Site
Suffolk, Virginia

List of Photographs

All photographs are of:

DUMPLING ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
City of Suffolk, Virginia
VDHR File No: 44SK93

Antony F. Opperman, photographer
March 11, 1995

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at 221 Governor Street,
Richmond, Virginia

View of Dumpling Island from Nansemond River, facing NE.
Photo 1 of 7

View of Dumpling Island showing portion of Wilroy Swamp surrounding island, facing N.
Photo 2 of 7

View of Dumpling Island showing closest access from Nansemond River, facing E.
Photo 3 of 7

View of interior of Dumpling Island showing forest cover, facing S.
Photo 4 of 7

View of 1995 Dumpling Island test unit during excavation, facing SE.
Photo 5 of 7

View of 1995 Dumpling Island test unit and northern profile after excavation, facing N.
Photo 6 of 7

View of finely decorated LateWoodland/protohistoric ceramic pipe found on surface at Dumpling
Island.
Photo 7 of 7

