

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE
PROPOSED RIVERVIEW FARM PARK PROPERTY
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA**

Submitted to:

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December 10, 1992

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During March 1992, a Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property in the City of Newport News, Virginia. Included in this study was an investigation of a parcel located adjacent to the Newport News City landfill, north of the Riverview Farm property. This investigation had two goals: to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources located on the properties; and to formulate management recommendations for these resources which could serve as the basis for a preservation and development plan.

A combined total of 433 shovel tests was dug in five different areas (Areas A-E) designated within the project area. Areas A, B, C, and D corresponded with the Riverview Farm property, while Area E encompassed the parcel located adjacent to the landfill, north of this latter area. Within Areas A, B, C, and E, shovel tests were systematically placed at intervals of 75 ft. (22.61 m) or less. Soils from the shovel test holes were carefully trowel-sorted and passed through 1/4-inch screen for artifact recovery. Area D, characterized by plowed fields, was subjected to systematic surface collection. This latter area accounted for approximately two thirds of the total project area.

A total of nine sites and six archaeological locations were identified within the project area, including Sites 44NN278, 44NN280, and Locations A-1 and A-2 in Area A; Site 44NN281 in Area B; Sites 44NN282 and 44NN283 in Area C; Sites 44NN69, 44NN68, 44NN284, and Locations D-4, D-5, D-6, and D-7 in Area D; and Site 44NN51 in Area E. The sites represent historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, while the locations represent areas which potentially contain archaeological remains dating to these periods. The types of resources identified in the project area and the management recommendations for these resources are summarized below.

Site 44NN69 is a seventeenth- to nineteenth-century domestic site located along the western boundary of the property and immediately adjacent to the Denbigh Plantation housing development. The site, identified in 1981 by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA), is represented by a surface scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts. The artifact surface collection made during this initial survey, and subsequent collections made more recently by local collectors, include English clay tobacco pipe stems, bottle glass, and ceramic fragments. The ceramic types recovered consisted of fragments of William Rogers coarse earthenware, Staffordshire iron glaze earthenware, and an Iberian olive jar. The research results indicates that the site measures approximately 650 by 350 ft. (196.2 by 105.6 m). Site 44NN69 is recommended for Phase II archaeological evaluation due to its seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth-century occupations, its possible association with nearby historic Mathews Manor and Denbigh Plantation sites, and the potential for the occurrence of intact subsurface features.

Site 44NN278 is the largest of the seven sites identified within the project area, measuring approximately 900 ft. (271.6m) east-west by 650 ft. (196.2 m) north-south (approximately 8 a.). It encompasses most of the southeast quadrant of the project area. Shovel test units placed across this area revealed a broad scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic and architectural artifacts including fragments of handmade brick, wrought and cut nails, bottle and table glass, delftware, white salt glazed stoneware, coarse earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, pearlware, and whiteware. In addition to eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifact scatter associated with domestic occupation, Site 44NN278 contains a nineteenth-century military component. The remains of a possible Civil War earthwork are visible in the yard immediately south of the prison dormitory. Phase II archaeological evaluation is recommended for Site 44NN278 in light of its age, its possible historical association with late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Warwicktown, and the possibility of intact subsurface features.

Site 44NN281 is located within a fenced pasture approximately 200 ft. north of Site 44NN278, and lies immediately adjacent to a complex of farm buildings. Sandy loam deposits within this area contained a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic and architectural artifacts, including fragments of pearlware,

American grey stoneware, bottle glass, wrought and cut nails and nail fragments, and pieces of handmade brick. Also included in the assemblage was a light concentration of prehistoric material, consisting of fragments of quartzite debitage. The artifacts were recovered from an area measuring approximately 600 ft. east-west by 250 ft. north-south. The artifact distribution indicates that the western boundary of the site extends just to the west of City Farm Road. **Site 44NN281 is recommended for Phase II archaeological evaluation due to its eighteenth and nineteenth-century occupation, its possible historical association with eighteenth-century Warwicktown, and the possibility of intact subsurface features.**

Site 44NN282 appears to be the site of a small prehistoric resource procurement camp. It is centrally located on a small terrace on the western half of the project area, and lies immediately east of Flax Mill Creek and the Denbigh Plantation housing development. This location is characterized by a sparse quantity of prehistoric artifacts, consisting of fragments of quartzite debitage. The low density of artifacts suggests that these materials may be isolated remains or, possibly, lithic debris associated with a small, prehistoric, briefly occupied procurement camp. **In view of the sparse quantity of artifacts recovered from this location and the probable nature of their disposition as either isolated remains or debris associated with a briefly occupied camp, no further work is recommended.**

Site 44NN283 is a prehistoric site located in a cultivated field approximately 200 ft. southeast of Site 44NN282 and Flax Mill Creek. It consists of a low density, widely scattered assemblage of quartzite debitage. Site 44NN283 may be an extension of Site 44NN282, with the main locus of the combined site being at Site 44NN282, which is nearer Flax Mill Creek. **Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the sparsely distributed nature of the recovered debitage at Site 44NN283, and the probable nature of debris disposition as shallow, plowzone deposits, no further work is recommended.**

Site 44NN284 is a prehistoric procurement camp site dating to the Woodland Period. It is located in a cultivated field approximately 1300 ft. northeast of Site 44NN69, and is situated approximately 500 ft. southwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Menchville Road. Site 44NN284 is characterized by a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts over an area measuring approximately 160 ft. (48.3 m) in diameter. The artifact assemblage recovered from the site consists of three fragments of quartz debitage, two biface fragments, and one sand tempered ceramic fragment. The research results indicates that the site most likely served as a Woodland Period procurement camp, where activities such as tool manufacture and tool retouching took place. The low density of material suggests that the site may have been briefly occupied. **In view of its low artifact density and plowed condition, Site 44NN284 is judged not potentially significant under Criterion D for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and further archaeological work is not recommended.**

Site 44NN280 is a small, nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic site located immediately northwest of Site 44NN278. This site is characterized by a concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth-century domestic and architectural debris, including fragments of pearlware and whiteware ceramic, handmade brick, oyster shell, and nail fragments. **Site 44NN280 is recommended for Phase II archaeological evaluation, due to its nineteenth-century occupation and the potential for the occurrence of intact subsurface features.**

Site 44NN51 was identified in 1980. It is located approximately 1100 ft. east of Menchville Road on a relatively narrow finger terrace that extends into Deep Creek. The site extends from the base of the terrace at the creek's edge some 100 m up the landform, and is estimated to measure approximately 20 m wide. Recovered from the site in 1980 were fragments of bottle glass, brick, clothing hooks, nails, fragments of spoons, and pieces of an iron pot. Additional shovel testing at Site 44NN51 during the investigation of Area E did not identify archaeological resources that could be conclusively associated with a military camp. **The research results suggest that the low density artifact scatter recovered from the base of the narrow, sloping landform most likely represents refuse which was dumped and scattered at this location during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Consequently, Site 44NN51 is not judged significant or potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.**

Location A-1 is located in the southwest quadrant of the project area, approximately 150 ft. (45.3 m) south of the firing range and at the end of a small finger terrace which projects into marsh of the Warwick River. Location A-1 is characterized by a possible shell midden visible on the ground surface on the southern bank of the landform. The feature measures approximately 12 ft. (3.6 m) in length. In view of the feature's probable recent age and its possible association with recent refuse disposal in this area, no further work is recommended.

Location A-2 is situated on top of a knoll, approximately 350 ft. northeast of Location A-1. A large, two-story brick dwelling is present at this location. A relatively large quantity of artifacts, consisting of modern bottle glass and ceramic fragments, was recovered from the yard area around the house. This material, contained primarily in the dark brown sandy loam topsoil, was most likely generated from the occupation of the house and/or from fill deposits associated with landscaping activities during this century. In view of the recent age of the archaeological resources identified at Location A-2, no further work is recommended.

Location D-4 is situated in a cultivated field, approximately 1900 ft. (573.4 m) south of Site 44NN284 and approximately 150 feet west of the intersection of City Farm Road and Menchville Road, is a light scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts over an area measuring approximately 250 ft. by 100 ft (75.4 by 30.2 m). The artifact assemblage consisted of fragments of handmade brick, whiteware, stoneware, and bottle glass. Because the artifacts recovered at this location are relatively widely dispersed and are of low density, they may represent general field scatter. No further work is recommended for Location D-4.

Location D-5 is located in a cultivated field, approximately 800 ft. (241.4 m) north of Location D-4 and 150 ft. (45.3 m) west of Menchville Road. A light scatter of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts was recovered at this location; this included a fragment of machine made brick, a nail fragment, fragments of whiteware, and a fragment of bottle glass. This material may be indicative of a domestic site at this location during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Like artifacts in Location D-4, the artifacts recovered from Location D-5 may represent general field scatter. This is suggested by the fact that the artifact cluster is low in density and is widely dispersed. In view of the research results, no further work is recommended for Location D-5.

Location D-6 lies in a cultivated field immediately adjacent to Site 44NN68 on the southeast, and approximately 160 ft. (48.3 m) southeast of Site 44NN69. A light scatter of brick fragments and cinders was recovered from an area measuring 80 ft. by 80 ft. (24.1 m by 24.1 m); only one coarseware ceramic fragment was found in association with the scatter. Artifacts recovered from Location D-6 may represent farm building remains, or may simply be field scatter. They have low density, lack diagnostic elements and are fairly widely dispersed. No further work is recommended for Location D-6.

Location D-7 is situated in a cultivated field some 400 ft. (120.7 m) south of Location D-4. It consists of a light scatter of oyster shell measuring approximately 60 ft. by 60 ft. (18.1 m by 18.1 m). No artifacts were found in association with this scatter, although a few, widely dispersed fragments of lithic debitage were recovered south of this location. Location D-7 consists only of a small, low density scatter of shell. It may be related to Location D-4, a prehistoric artifacts scatter located north of the area; a few fragments of debitage widely scattered south of Location D-7 may also be associated with Location D-4. No further work is recommended for Location D-7.

In summary, the Phase I research identified nine archaeological sites within the project area. They consist of three previously identified sites (44NN51, 44NN68, and 44NN69) and six previously unidentified sites (Sites 44NN278, 44NN280, 44NN281, 44NN282, 44NN283, 44NN284). Six locations (Locations A-1, A-2, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7) were identified within the project area. No further work is recommended for Sites 44NN68, 44NN51, 44NN284 or Locations A-1, A-2, D-4, D-5, D-6, and D-7. Phase II archaeological significance evaluations have been recommended for Sites 44NN69, 44NN278, 44NN280, and 44NN281. For Sites 44NN69, 44NN278, 44NN280, and 44NN281, it is recommended that the Phase II work plan include further historical research,

mapping, and systematically placed 2.5 x 2.5-ft. test units. Hand excavation of the test units should be subsequently augmented by a series of machine-assisted test cuts in areas of high archaeological potential.

The proposed construction of the Riverview Farm Park includes two complexes that are 50 or more years of age, the prison farmstead (including the farmhouse, barn, smokehouse, well, and gateposts) and the barracks. These complexes are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places either under individual merit or as contributing elements to a historic district, however, the prison farmstead may have local significance. One of the two complexes, the farmstead, will be subject to adaptive reuse, while the other, the barracks will be removed. Several modern trailers and outbuildings that litter the landscape do not contribute to either complex. The barn is a noteworthy structure, apparently constructed with prison labor. The barn appears to be in excellent condition and should serve the park well. No further work is required as neither complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register, however, additional historical and architectural documentation of the farmstead buildings is suggested to strengthen the eventual interpretation of this complex. .

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CHAPTER 1: Project Background

Introduction

During March 1992, a Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted by the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) of the proposed Riverview Farm Park Property in the City of Newport News, Virginia (Figure 1). This site currently serves as the Newport News City Prison Farm. Included in this study was an investigation of a parcel located adjacent to the Newport News City landfill, north of the Riverview Farm property. This investigation had two goals: to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources located on the properties; and to formulate management recommendations for these resources. These recommendations could then serve as the basis for a preservation and development plan. The project goals were to be achieved through a review of the existing archaeological sites, an evaluation of the extant documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the project area, and intensive archaeological survey and architectural investigation.

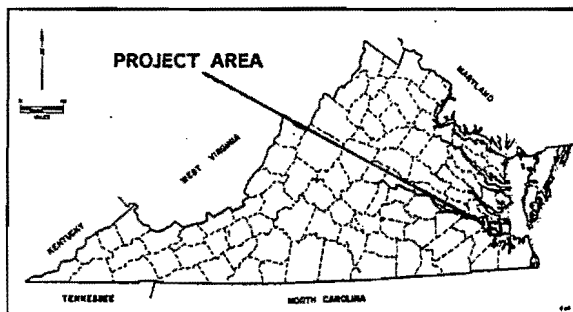


Figure 1. Project area location.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of Project Directors Dennis B. Blanton and Donald W. Linebaugh. Thomas F. Higgins, III served as Project Archaeologist, and was responsible for supervision of the archaeological field effort and for analysis and report preparation. Mr. Blanton and Mr. Linebaugh developed the research strategy for the archaeological and architectural

survey of the project area. In addition, Mr. Linebaugh, Director of Administration, oversaw the administrative aspects of the project. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis were conducted by Deborah Davenport. An analysis of the assemblage of lithics from all prehistoric sites, components, locations was carried out by Anna Gray, under the direction of Mr. Blanton and Ms. Davenport. Charles M. Downing conducted historical research for the project and wrote the historical portion of the report. The architectural history research and report were completed by Scott M. Hudlow. Final drawings for the report were produced by David W. Lewes. All field notes, drawings, and artifacts are temporarily held by WMCAR and will be returned to the City of Newport News upon request.

Description of the Project Area

The project area consists of two properties which were examined during the Phase I investigation (Figure 2). The larger of the two properties, currently the site of the Newport News City Prison Farm. The smaller property is located several hundred feet east of the prison farm property, southeast of the intersection of Youngs Road and Menchville Road. This parcel consists of a long, wooded, finger terrace situated at the confluence of Deep Creek and a branch of the creek on the west. This landform is located immediately south of the Newport News City Landfill. Both of these properties are proposed for development into a city park facility named Riverview Farm Park.

The current prison farm encompasses approximately 280 a. of land, located on a peninsula bounded on the south and west by the Warwick River and on the east by Deep Creek. The tract itself is bounded on the north by Youngs Road, on the east by Menchville Road and Deep Creek, on the south by the Warwick River, and on the west by an intermittent stream valley and the Denbigh Plantation Housing development. The northern two thirds of the property, approximately 112 a., is currently under

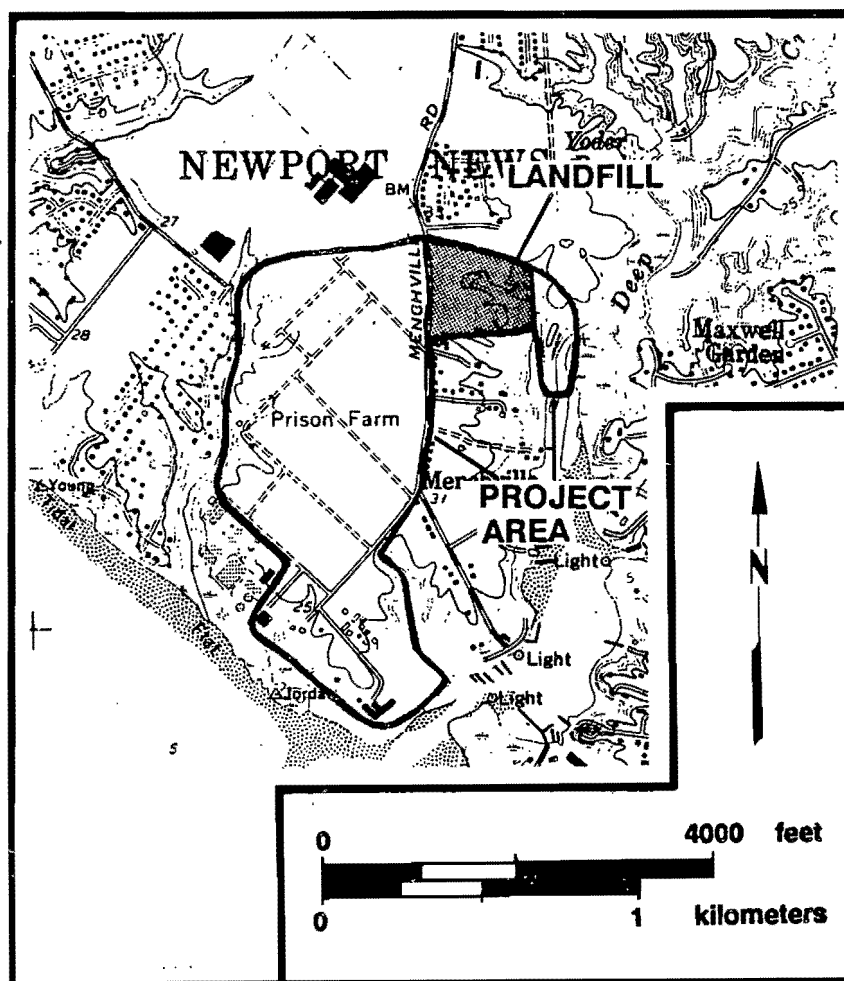


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Mulberry Island quadrangle).

cultivation. The southern one-third of the property consists of pasture, yard area, and woods, amounting to approximately 109 a. The land is situated at approximately 30 ft. (9.14 m) above mean sea level.

Environmental Setting of the Project Area

The environmental setting is extremely important to an understanding of the prehistoric and historic use of the project area. A brief summary of the current knowledge of the area is presented here. General environmental reconstructions for the Peninsula, presented from an archaeological perspective but with regard to understanding cultural adaptations, have been undertaken by Binford (1964), Lewis (1975), Turner (1976), Hunter et al. (1989), and Opperman (1984). Another pertinent treatment

of the ecological background of the project area may be found in the drafted environmental impact statement for the proposed Route 199 project (Virginia Department of Transportation 1978).

The project area is situated in southeastern Virginia in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The terrain within the project area is low and flat. Elevations range from less than 5 ft. (1.52 m) up to approximately 30 ft. (9.14 m) above mean sea level. The project area is bounded by the Warwick River on the south, Deep Creek on the east, and Flax Mill Creek on the west.

The soil associations within the project area include Bethera, Slage, Yemassee, and Craven soils (Newhouse 1992). The latter soil type is

characterized by clayey soil, while the remaining types consist of fine loam. The soil associations range from poorly to moderately well drained and, in general, are considered suitable for agriculture. Approximately two-thirds of the project area is cultivated fields, with the remaining one-third in pasture, yard, salt marsh, and forest.

CHAPTER 2:

Overview of Prehistoric Resources

Introduction

This section provides a summary of current knowledge about the prehistoric cultural resources in the project area region. Included in this overview is a list of known prehistoric archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project area, a brief chronology of the cultural periods that have been identified for this region, and a discussion of potential site distributions based on this research.

Previous Research on Prehistoric Sites

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) archaeological site files and reports, located in Richmond, were searched for records of previously recorded sites within a 1 mi. (1.609 km) radius of the project area. Six prehistoric sites have been identified within this range (Figure.3).

Site 44NN19

Site 44NN19 is a multi-component site situated on a low terrace at the southern tip of Mulberry Island. It was identified by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987 and was found to measure approximately 3 a.in size. The site's prehistoric component, represented by a scatter of fire cracked rock, quartzite debitage, quartzite flakes, shell tempered pottery, and fabric impressed Townsend Ware, is interpreted as a prehistoric camp site dating to the Middle to Late Woodland Period.

Site 44NN270

This site, consisting of prehistoric and historic components, was discovered and recorded by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987. The site is located on the east side of Mulberry Island at its southern extent, immediately north of Site 44NN19. The prehistoric component consisted of a scatter of quartzite chipping debris and decortication flakes, and a quartz core. This debris has been identified as the possible remains of a prehistoric camp site.

Site 44NN20

Like Sites 44NN270 and 44NN19, Site 44NN20 is a multi-component site containing both historic and prehistoric resources. Identified by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987, the site is located immediately southwest of Site 44NN19, at Curtis Point on Mulberry Island. The site is located at the confluence of the James and Warwick Rivers. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site were limited to a scatter of worked lithic material. These remains are interpreted as associated with a base camp.

Site 44NN42

Site 44NN42 is a Woodland Period seasonal camp, located approximately 2500 ft. (762 m) west of Lukas Circle Road on a low terrace and beach along the east bank of the Warwick River. The site, identified by Ross Becker in 1980, yielded a scatter of corner-notched and triangular point types.

Site 44NN74

Identified and recorded by staff of the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA) in 1982, Site 44NN74 is located on a terrace along Flax Mill Creek, in the Denbigh Plantation housing development. The site lies approximately 500 ft. (152.40 m) northwest of the Hampton Roads Sanitation Plant and is adjacent to the Newport News City Prison Farm property. The multi-component site, which contains both historic and prehistoric resources, measures approximately 1000 ft. (304.80 m) by 280 ft. (85.34 m). Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site include triangular point blanks, a quartzite biface, quartzite flakes, hammerstones, and shell tempered pottery. This material, found in association with a shell midden, is interpreted as remains of a possible Late Woodland village site.

region. This, in turn, forced a reliance on deer and elk. While hunting has traditionally been emphasized for this period, these groups undoubtedly exploited a variety of other food sources.

The material diagnostic traits commonly associated with this period are fluted projectile points. These finely worked blades are often found in association with specialized tool kits. Unfortunately, only three fluted points have been recovered in the City of Newport News, and these were not found in association with other cultural material (Anonymous 1982:36). In 1989, a fluted point was recovered from an urban site in downtown Hampton. The point had been manufactured from volcanic tuff, an exotic lithic source (Hunter et al. 1989).

The scarcity of Paleo-Indian sites is indicative of the level of information about activities of these early groups in the entire Outer Coastal Plain of Virginia (Hunter et al. 1985:8). During this period and the following Archaic Period, there was a marked preference within the Paleo-Indian population for a restricted range of lithic materials, such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony (Gardner 1983:4). The Outer Coastal Plain of Virginia affords no readily available source of high quality lithic material. The closest known chert outcrops occur at the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. In view of the extreme scarcity of these sites, they are unlikely to be represented within the project area.

Archaic Period (8000 B.C. to 1200 B.C.)

Cultural groups of this period used a more diverse subsistence strategy than their predecessors. This seasonal hunting and gathering strategy, brought about by the warming Holocene environment and the flourishing of new biotic communities, focused on the exploitation of small and large game, aquatic resources including fish and shellfish, and a variety of berries, nuts, roots, and other foodstuffs.

In addition to a diversifying of foodstuffs, a shift occurred from the predominant use of chert and jasper toward the use of quartz and quartzite for lithic tool manufacture. These materials were used to produce a variety of distinctive stone tool types which, prehistorians believe, correspond to adaptations in subsistence and settlement patterns. Diagnostic projectile points from tightly dated contexts on

Archaic sites serve as the basis for subdividing the period into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods.

Although these sites are better represented on the James-York Peninsula than are sites of the preceding period, they are frequently in a poor state of preservation, often disturbed by plowing, erosion, or inundation by coastal waters. Archaic Period sites have been identified within the vicinity of the project area, but sites dating to the succeeding Woodland Period are more common.

The primary locations within the project area likely to contain Archaic Period sites include the margins of Deep and Flax Mill Creeks and adjacent terraces and hilltops. Sites projected for these areas would be small, subsistence related, limited activity sites, although occasional Late Archaic Period seasonal base camps might be present (Gardner 1982:56-57). Since Archaic Period sites can only be identified by the presence of diagnostic projectile points and tools, they often cannot be recognized through shovel testing alone. There is a moderate probability of locating Archaic Period sites within the project area.

Woodland Period (1200 B.C. to A.D. 1607)

Although Woodland Period groups continued to exploit varied resources during the Archaic Period, seasonal hunting and gathering gradually gave way to an economy based on sedentary horticulture. This transition took place during subperiods of the Woodland Period, recognized by prehistorians as Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early and Middle Woodland, plant foods became increasingly more important in the diet. By the late Woodland Period, reliance on a clearly defined agricultural system was well established.

With the emergence of a horticultural economy during the Early Woodland, fired clay vessels were introduced. The marked variation in ceramic types, distinguished by differences in manufacturing techniques, clays, tempering materials, and stylistic attributes, have allowed archaeologists to distinguish many cultural traditions within the three subperiods. In addition, lithic types have been identified which indicate the gradual shift in economic strategies and which also serve as principle diagnostic indicators for the three subperiods. Further work in the local area

is necessary in order to refine known lithic and ceramic typologies and to clarify the traditions to which these artifacts belong.

Woodland Period sites usually occur within a riverine to estuarine setting. They range in size and type, from small seasonal and resource procurement camps to hamlets and villages. Large camps and villages usually appear on terraces associated with major rivers and estuaries. Small resource procurement camps seem to have been located along smaller streams in the interior of the Coastal Plain. (Hunter et al. 1985:12-13). The presence of broad, flat terraces adjacent to the Warwick River and its tributaries makes the probability of locating Woodland villages in this area high. Procurement camps and small seasonal camps may be found along the river marsh edges and along the streams within the project area.

CHAPTER 3:

Overview of Historic Resources

Introduction

This background history presents the general historical context for investigation of the project area. Cartographic research into the history of the project area is summarized, known archaeological sites within a 1 mi. (1.609 km) radius of the project area are listed, and a predictive model of site distribution based on this background research is presented.

Historical Research

Historical research for the Phase I cultural resource survey of the Newport News Prison Farm property was conducted in Richmond at the Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia State Library, and in Williamsburg at the Swem Library of the College of William and Mary. The current project area was located in Warwick County until 1957, when the county was consolidated with the City of Newport News. The project area is likely to contain historic period Indian sites, as well as sites related to the last four centuries of European and African occupation.

The Prison Farm property is located on a peninsula formed by Deep Creek and the Warwick River. When the English first arrived, the project area was within the territory of the Kecoughtan Indians. The Kecoughtans inhabited a large village near the present site of Hampton University; this group would likely have been the Indians inhabiting the project area during the period immediately prior to European contact. These Indians had only recently been settled at the village of Kecoughtan as clients of the Powhatan Confederation. Prior to about the 1590s, the village at Kecoughtan had been occupied by Chesapeake Indians. The Chesaepakes may have used the project area prior to their subduction by the Powhatans and forcible relocation to a site near present-day Norfolk (Jester 1961:16).

Directly across the Warwick River from the project area lies Mulberry Island, now the site of the Fort Eustis Military Reservation. Some of the earliest land patents issued in Virginia were for acreage on Mulberry Island. In 1618, Sir George Yeardley

arrived in Virginia to serve as the colony's governor and received 1,000 a. of land on Mulberry Island for his own use. Yeardley named his patent Stanley Hundred (Jester 1961:19). By 1619, both John Rolfe and William Pierce, the captain of the guard at Jamestown, owned land on Mulberry Island along the Warwick River (Jester 1961:18).

The current project area was probably part of the patent of Samuel Mathews. Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers* does not contain a copy of Mathews' Warwick County patent, but descriptions of the lands of adjacent settlers provide at least a suggestion of its location. Mathews' patent apparently extended up both sides of Deep Creek (Nugent I:4,8). By 1627, most of the land along the Warwick River had been claimed, and thirteen landowners held a total of 2,200 a. in the vicinity of Blunt Point (Jester 1961:19). In 1633, a public tobacco storehouse was constructed on Mathews' land (McKnight 1959:194).

The project area was probably the site of the first attempt to develop a town within Warwick County. In 1680, 1691, and 1705, the Virginia Assembly passed a series of acts, designed to formulate a comprehensive policy of town development in the colony. Political compromise made the first two acts largely unworkable, and they were quickly repealed (Morgan 1975:284-285). At some point during the 1680s, 50 a. of Samuel Mathews's land were purchased by the county trustees and set aside for the formation of a town (McKnight 1959:195).

Warwicktown, as it was often called, was situated at "Town Point" on a "bluff overlooking the mouth of the Warwick River and Deep Creek" (Jester 1961:29). A grid was laid out, and a courthouse, jail, tavern, and a few houses were built. As with many proposed towns in late seventeenth-century Virginia, Warwicktown never developed into more than "a remote and isolated spot in a rural landscape" (McKnight 1959:195). A tobacco inspection warehouse was built there, probably in the 1730s, and

was still in use in 1750, even though tobacco cultivation had all but ceased on the tidewater peninsula. The courthouse continued to operate at the site until 1809, when it was moved to the Cary property on Stoney Run (Jester 1961:29). In 1813, Robert Young petitioned the court to return the area to agricultural land (Jester 1961:29).

Although the county courthouse remained at the site for another century, Warwicktown had so diminished that it was not even mentioned in the Town Act of 1705 (McKnight 1959:195). According to local informant Cary Young Adams, much, if not all, of the current project area belonged to the Young family from the middle of the eighteenth century until well in to the twentieth century. The Youngs operated an ordinary near the courthouse until the latter was moved (Adams 1990). Late seventeenth- or eighteenth-century archaeological sites which might be identified during the survey may be associated with Warwicktown, or may relate to nearby domestic and agricultural activities.

After the American Revolution, Warwick and Elizabeth City counties declined. Neither county experienced any significant social or economic development until after the Civil War. Both counties had been small centers of trade and manufacture, primarily shipbuilding throughout the eighteenth century; but in the early nineteenth century, Norfolk and Baltimore emerged as the dominant port cities of the Chesapeake, and the few commercial establishments in Warwick and Elizabeth City were either driven under or were moved to the new centers of trade (Downing 1991; McKnight 1959:198). By 1790, Warwick's population stood at only 1,690 (McKnight 1959:199). The engineer who produced the 1781 British military map of the eastern peninsula identified no standing structures within the project area (W.P.M. 1781) (Figure 4).

During the Phase I research, no antebellum nineteenth-century maps were located which depict the project area. Three Union military maps, associated with General George B. McClellan's 1862 Peninsular Campaign, which include the project area were examined. The first, a military reconnaissance map, shows the location of a Confederate force directly across Deep Creek from the lower of the two mills, which were owned by (or at least named for) the Young family (Cram 1862) (Figure 5). The map shows no domestic or agricultural structures within

the project area. A Confederate fortification, designed to block the entrance to the Warwick River, lies just to the west of the project area (see Figure 5). The location of this fortification on the map suggests that it is not part of the remains visible on the property today.

An April 1862 "Campaign map" likewise shows no domestic structures within the project area. However, the existence of a road may suggest otherwise. The terminus of the road shown on the map, at the James River on the west bank of Deep Creek, may indicate the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century site of Warwick Courthouse (Humphreys 1862a)(Figure 6). The road was still serviceable in the 1860s, suggesting the existence of a wharf or other buildings in the area. It should be noted that the configuration of roads on these maps, when compared to the 1907 quadrangle (U.S.G.S. quadrangle) (Figure 7), may suggest that the focus of Warwicktown was located on the small peninsula north of the point and, therefore, outside the current project area.

A September 1862 map depicting the peninsula shows the project area after occupation by the Union army. The same road portrayed on the "Campaign Map" is shown. A Union signal tower and a possible installation are shown overlooking the Warwick River, just to the west of the project area (Humphreys 1862b) (Figure 8). Again, no buildings of any sort are depicted in the project area.

Plans for the Confederate defense of the lower James River were initiated by General Robert E. Lee within days after Virginia seceded from the Union. John B. Magruder was placed in command of operations on the Peninsula, and he established his headquarters at Yorktown. In late April 1861, Magruder resolved to place his line of defense behind the Warwick River, and decided to protect his right flank (the confluence of the Warwick and the James) with water batteries at Mulberry Point (Davis 1968:2-4).

By October 1861, there were about 8,000 Union troops in the town of Newport News. Magruder became concerned that a Union force could force its way up the Warwick River and take the Mulberry Island battery from the rear. He sent a regiment of 500 men to Land's End, on the right bank of the Warwick (opposite the project area), and ordered 30 canal boats to be scuttled in the mouth of

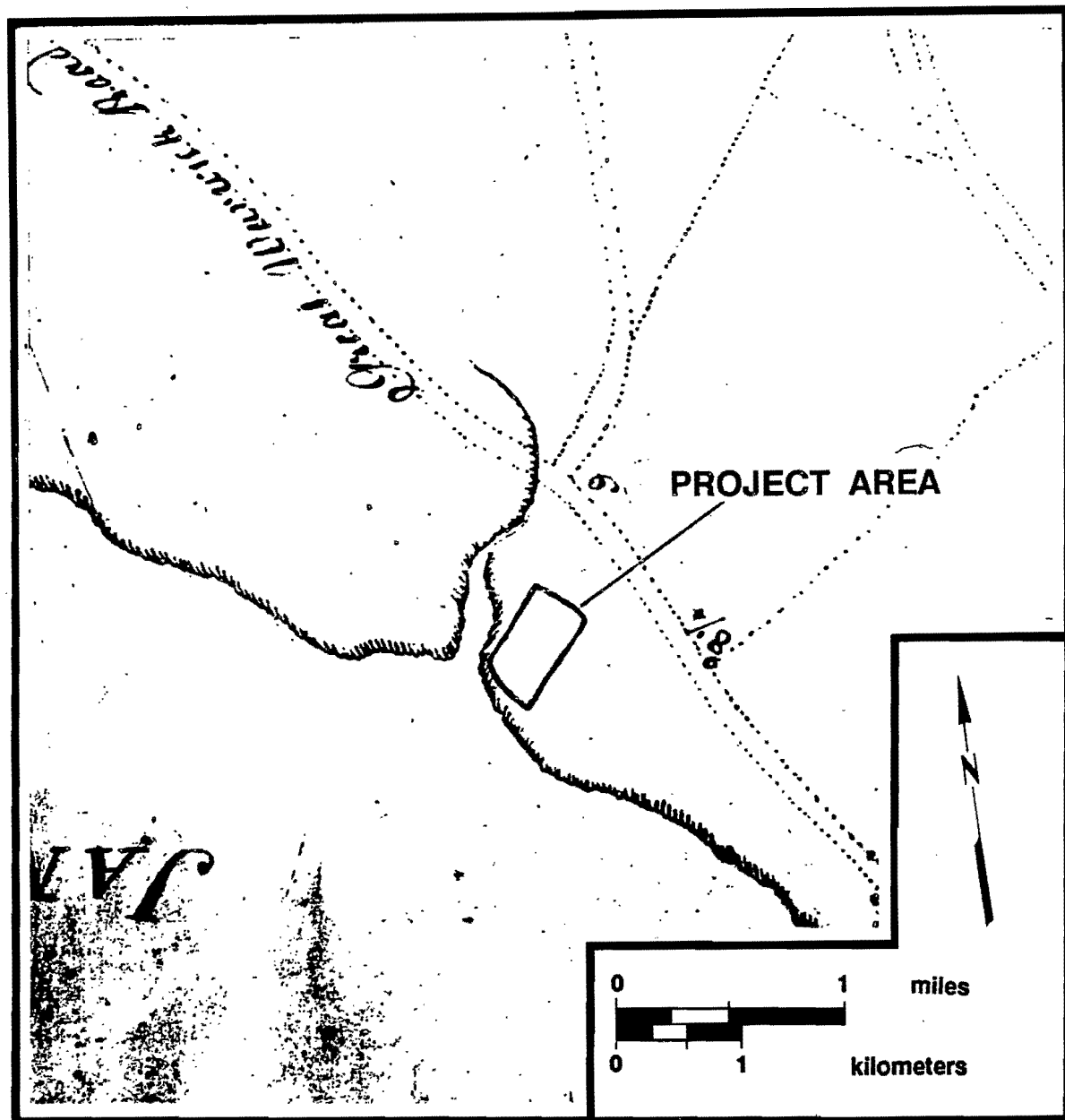


Figure 4. A sketch of the east end of the peninsula whereon is Hampton (WPM ca. 1781).

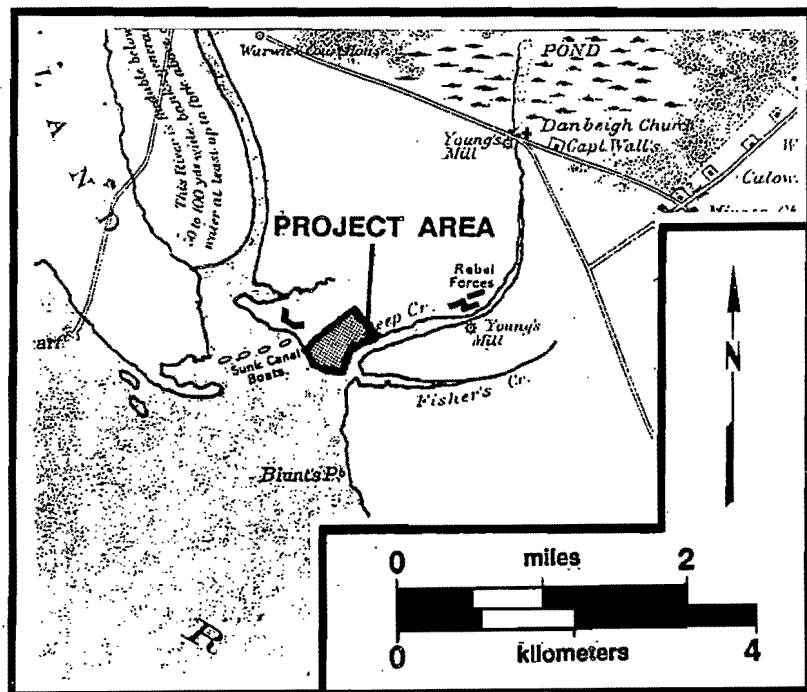


Figure 5. Sheet No. 1, Military Reconnaissance Department of Virginia (Cram 1862).

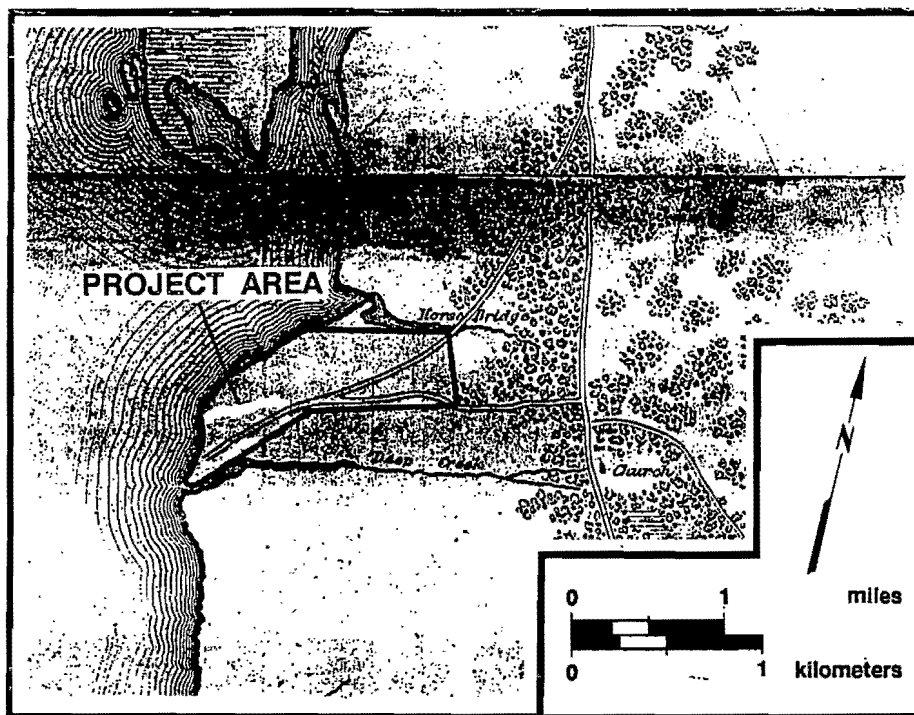


Figure 6. Yorktown to Williamsburg, Campaign Map, Army of the Potomac, No. 1, April 1862 (Humphreys 1862a).

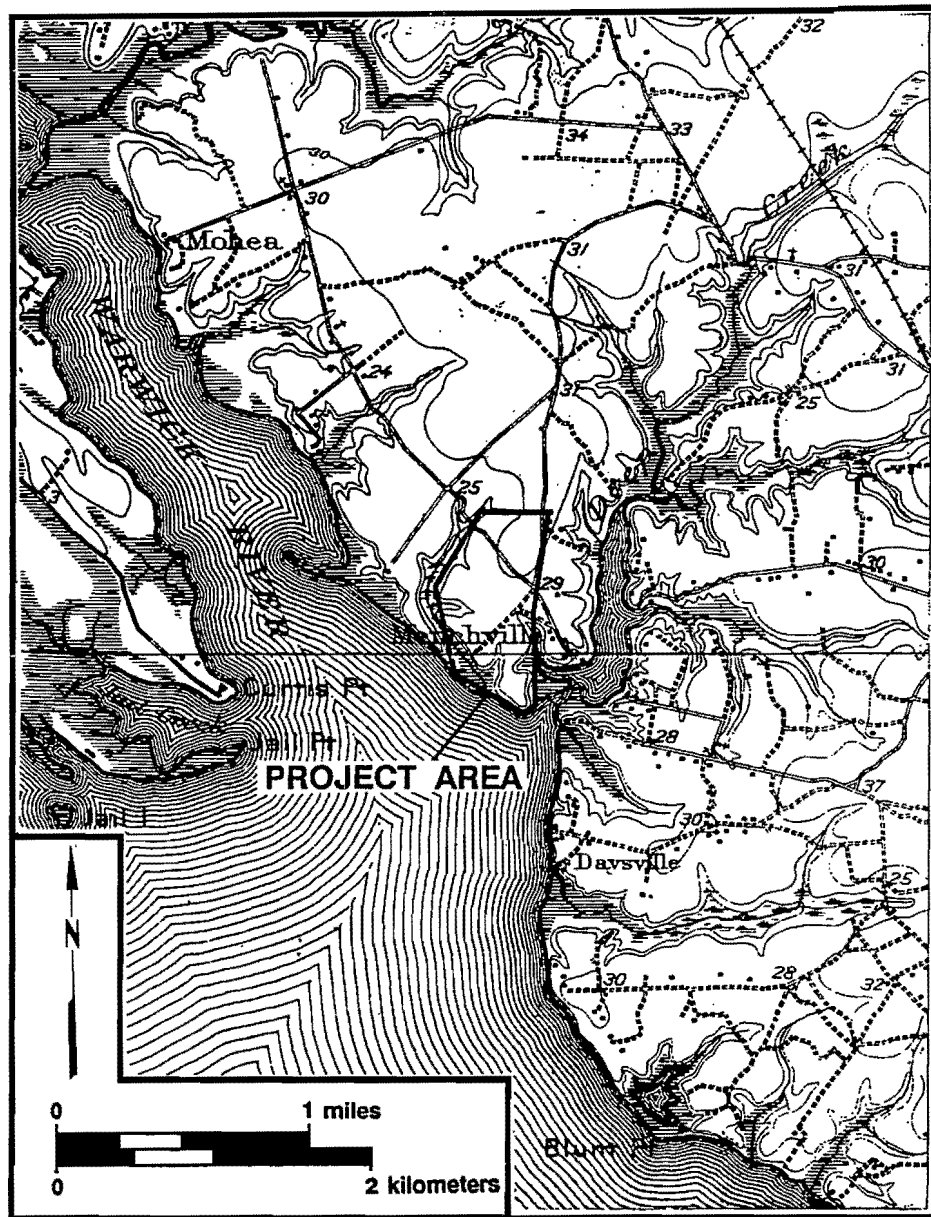


Figure 7. U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Yorktown quadrangle showing project area (1907).

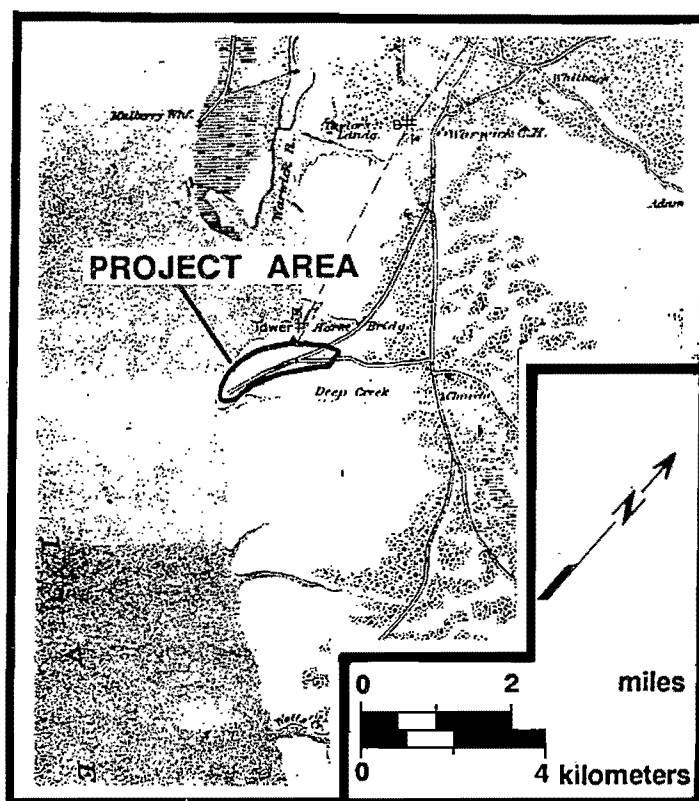


Figure 8. Yorktown to Williamsburg, Campaign Map, Army of the Potomac, No.1, September 1862 (Humphreys 1862b).

the river (Davis 1968:17). The fortification on the east side of the mouth of the Warwick River may have been constructed at this point (see Figure 5). Confederate forces were withdrawn from the Mulberry Island fortifications between May 2 and 3, 1862. The area remained under Union control for the balance of the war (Davis 1968:37).

Civil War-period earthworks located within the project area could be either of Union or Confederate construction, depending upon their orientation. Confederate works would likely be designed to protect the mouth of the Warwick River. Union works would probably face the known site of the Confederate bastion on the east side of the Warwick, or might be oriented facing upriver to defend against a Confederate attack. With the river blocked and the natural barrier of the Warwick River protecting the Confederate troops on Mulberry Island, any Union military construction would probably have been for the purpose of observing Confederate movements, as

the later existence of the signal tower suggests (see Figure 8).

After the Civil War, the project area seems to have reverted to its antebellum use as a farm. One historian has observed that "after the war, Warwick devoted itself to fishing and agriculture" (McKnight 1959:201). The Warwick River and Deep Creek have long provided harbors for area watermen, and some structures associated with the fishing industry may have been located within the project area (Jester 1961:35). It appears that in the late-1860s, approximately 240 acres of land within the project area was sold by R.D. and Martha Lee to Hudson Mench (Warwick Co. DB 1:177). Mench had moved to the area from Pennsylvania and established a sawmill and store. The area was later named Menchville in his honor (Jester 1961).

In the late nineteenth century, much of the best potential farmland in Warwick County was

covered in timber. In 1880, the county's population stood at only 2,258 (McKnight 1959:201,199). Unquestionably, the biggest boost to Warwick's economy was the completion in 1882 of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, with Newport News as its eastern terminus (Bailey 1951:13). Newport News rapidly grew from town to city. In the 1897, Daniel Shenk, an Ohio Mennonite, became the first of many of his religious sect to establish farms in Warwick County. The Warwick Mennonite community was located to the immediate north of the project area (Shenk, et al. 1947:n.p.) (Figure 9). During World War I, Camp Eustis (later Fort Eustis) was established by the U.S. Army on Mulberry Island (McKnight 1959:204).

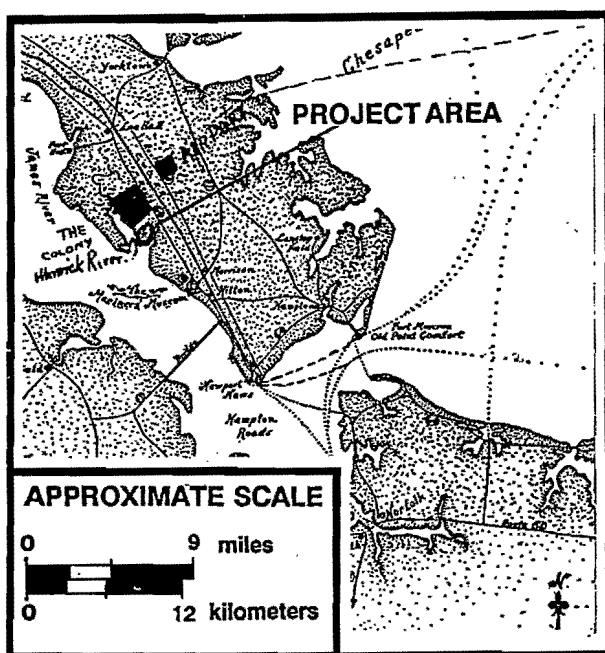


Figure 9. Fifty years building on the Warwick (Shenk 1947).

During the first decades of the twentieth century, ownership of the project area passed from the Young and Mench families to the City of Newport News. A parcel of 240 acres was acquired by the city in 1918 from Sallic Mench (Warwick County DB 39:430). It appears that between 1918 and 1931, the property began being used for an almshouse or Poorhouse (Hayes 1992). The building, visible on a 1976 aerial photograph (Figure 10), was demolished prior to construction of the firing range in

1983. By 1931, the farm was used as a prison. In this year, the original portion of the barracks was built (additions were made in 1977, 1978, and 1986). In 1937, the prison superintendent's house was built and in 1938 the brick barn was added. In 1939, an adjacent 23.6-acre parcel was obtained by the city 1939 from Martha Woodruff Hiden, executor of P.W. Hiden (Ringler 1990). The final addition to the property came in 1943 with the purchase of a 70-acre parcel from Harvey E. Yoder (Warwick Co. DB 96:538).

Previous Research on Historic Period Resources

The VDHR site files and archaeological report library were searched for records of previously identified archaeological sites and architectural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. The search identified a total of thirteen historic sites within the area (see Figure 3). These sites represent a wide range of historic site types including seventeenth-, eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century domestic sites and nineteenth-century military sites, including an underwater shipwreck. Previously identified historic resources within the vicinity of the project area are summarized in the following.

Site 44NN19

As discussed in Chapter 3, Site 44NN19 is a multi-component site situated on a low terrace at the southern tip of Mulberry Island. It was identified by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987, and was found to measure approximately 3 a. in size. A sizable quantity of historic artifacts was recovered, including fragments of tobacco pipestems, American Brown and grey stonewares, refined earthenware, yellowware, whiteware, porcelain, pearlware, bottle and window glass, cut and wire nails, and handmade and machine made brick. These materials reflect domestic activities at this location beginning in the late eighteenth century and extending into the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Site 44NN20

Like Site 44NN19, Site 44NN20 is a large, multi-component site, containing both historic and prehistoric resources. Identified by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987, the site is located immediately southwest of Site 44NN19 at Curtis

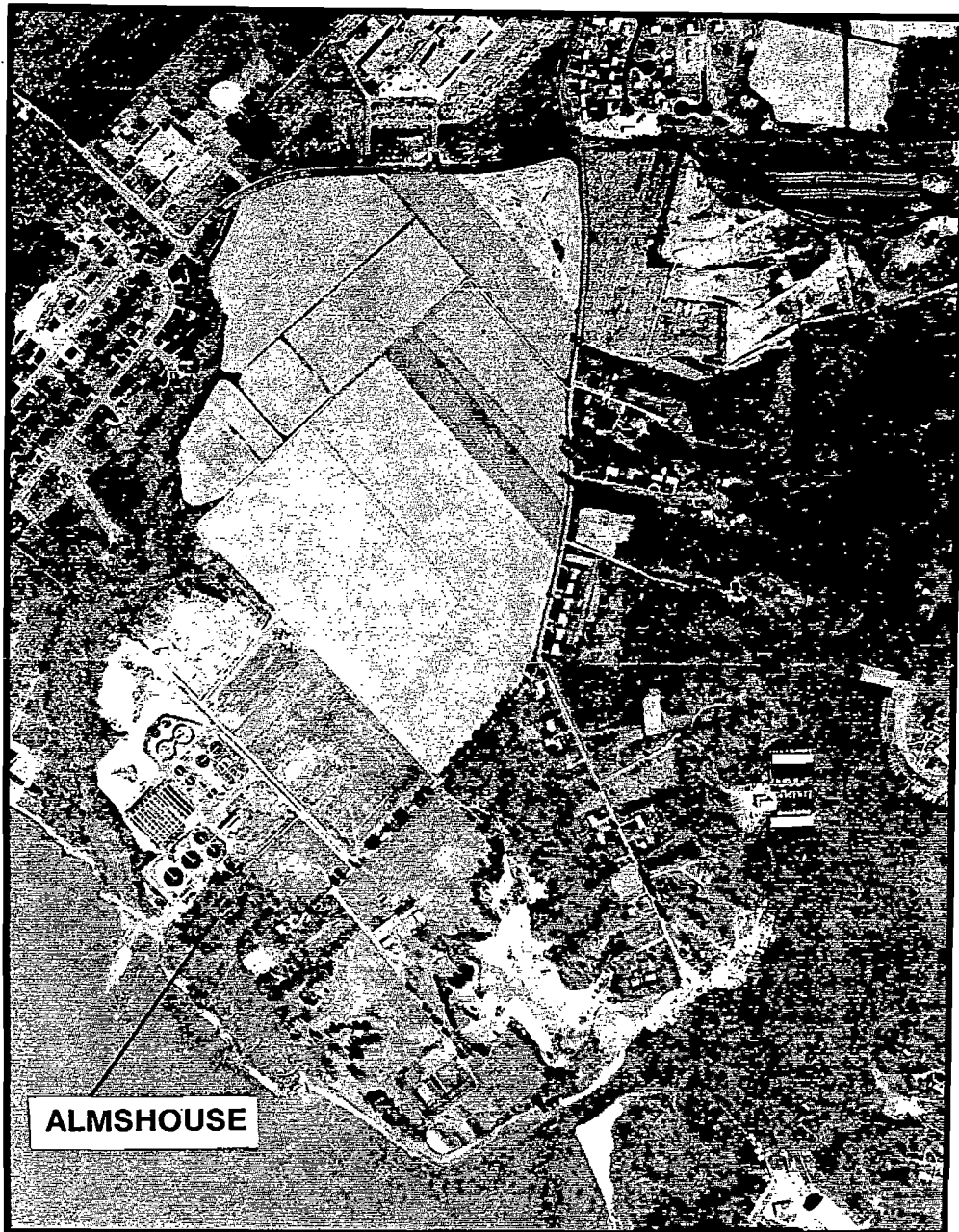


Figure 10. Aerial photograph of project area (1976).

Point, on Mulberry Island. The site is located at the confluence of the James and Warwick Rivers. Historic, domestic related artifacts were recovered from the site, but these materials were not specified on the VDHR site form.

Site 44NN21

This site is located immediately adjacent to Site 44NN20, on the southeastern tip of Mulberry Island. Identified by MAAR Associates, Inc., the site consists of extensive remnants of a Civil War earthwork. The earthwork measures approximately 100 ft. (30.48 m) long and 5 ft. (1.52 m) high.

Site 44NN270

This site, consisting of prehistoric and historic components, was discovered and recorded by MAAR Associates, Inc. in 1987. The site is located on the east side of Mulberry Island at its southern extent, and lies immediately north of Site 44NN19. The historic component consisted of a scatter of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century refuse, including fragments of melted glass, clear bottle glass, window glass, cut and wire nails, handmade and machine made brick, and sand mortar.

Site 44NN74

Site 44NN74 is a multi-component site which contains both historic and prehistoric resources. Identified and recorded by the VRCA in 1982, it is located on a terrace along Flax Mill Creek, in the Denbigh Plantation housing development. The site lies approximately 500 ft. (152.40 m) northwest of the Hampton Roads Sanitation Plant and is adjacent to the Newport News City Prison Farm property. It measures approximately 1000 ft. (304.80 m) by 280 ft. (85.34 m). Historic artifacts recovered from the site include fragments of nails, a tobacco pipe bowl, brown stoneware, and brick fragments. This material indicates that the historic component dates to the eighteenth century.

Site 44NN38 (VDHR File No. 121-7)

Site 44NN38 is the location of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century "Denbigh Plantation." The site, located on a series of broad terraces along Flax Mill Road in the Denbigh Plantation housing development, lies at an elevation of approximately 30 ft. (9.14 m)

above mean sea level, and fronts the Warwick River. Ivor Noël Hume conducted a limited archaeological excavation of this site during 1963 to 1965. While site reports on these investigations are not available, several articles discuss the sites (Noel Hume 1966 and 1968; Rouse 1987).

Site 44NN44 (VDHR File No. 121-8)

This site, identified as "Mathews Manor," is located approximately 500 ft. (152.40 m) north of the Denbigh Plantation site (Site 44NN38). A review of VDHR records indicates that the two sites are associated. Historical information indicates that Sites 44NN44 and 44NN38 were components of the same plantation, Mathews Manor, the name of the seventeenth-century plantation which was renamed Denbigh Plantation in the eighteenth century. Noel Hume (1966:834) indicates that the plantation house was vacated in the period 1637 to 1639 and that the plantation was abandoned in 1652. Noel Hume (1966:834) goes on to note that:

Although the original house closely resembled an English Elizabethan nogged farmhouse and is of considerable architectural significance, the site's greatest importance derives from the large quantities of domestic and military artifacts found in its pits and ditches during recent archaeological excavations. Because Mathews had been described as a "most deserving Common-wealthsman," it was first assumed that he was also a Puritan, and we therefore expected to find evidence of a Puritan's traditional frugality in his possessions. But a more thorough study of the documentary record made clear that Mathews support of Cromwell's Commonwealth resulted more from a combination of genuinely democratic views and sheer expediency than from religious conviction. He had previously been an equally good King's man, and the excavated relics suggest that he appreciated the good things of life.

Site 44NN43 (VDHR File No. 121-37)

Site 44NN43 ("First Denbigh Parish Church") is located on the top of a bluff at the mouth of Church Creek and overlooks the Warwick River. The site is located approximately 1500 ft. (457.20 m) northwest of the Mathews Manor site (44NN44). The

site, identified in 1947 by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Henkel, was characterized by the extant remains of a stone foundation. These remains were apparently covered with topsoil and preserved beneath a lawn when the location became a private residence. In 1981, an archaeological survey of the site was conducted by the VRCA. Limited testing during this investigation revealed *in situ* remains of charred timber and square brick flooring tiles. In addition to these subsurface remains, a surface scatter consisting of hand wrought nails, plastered shell mortar, and fragments of brick was identified. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

Site 44NN41

Site 44NN41 is a domestic site dating to the first half of the seventeenth century. Identified by Ross Becker and Thomas Barnes (no date), the site is located at the end of a ridge between the Warwick River and Church Creek. The site lies directly opposite Site 44NN43 on the north side of Church Creek. Two early to mid-seventeenth-century tobacco pipe bowls and a bellarmine armorial plate were recovered.

Site 44NN51

Site 44NN51 is identified as a military camp site of the "Upper Deep Creek Harbor Civil War Defense Line." Surveyed by Ross Becker in 1980, the site is located approximately 1100 ft. (335.28 m) east of Menchville Road, on a relatively narrow finger terrace that extends into Deep Creek. The landform on which the site is located is bounded on the east by the main channel of the creek and on the west by a marshy tributary of the creek. Immediately north of the landform is the Newport News City Landfill. The site extends from the base of the terrace at the water's edge some 328.10 ft. (100 m) up the landform and is estimated to measure approximately 65.62 ft. (20 m) wide. Recovered from the site were fragments of bottle glass, brick, clothing hooks, nails, fragments of spoons, and pieces of an iron pot.

Site 44NN69

Site 44NN69 is situated on a knoll on the east edge of Flax Mill Creek, in a cultivated field, and is located on the western boundary of the Newport News City Prison Farm property. Identified by the

VRCA in 1981, the site was characterized by a surface scatter of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century domestic artifacts. Included within the assemblage were English clay tobacco pipe stems and ceramic fragments. The ceramic types recovered consisted of fragments of William Rogers coarse earthenware, Staffordshire iron glaze earthenware, and an Iberian olive jar. Surface collections of artifacts have been made from the site by local collectors since its identification in 1981. These materials, consisting of bottle glass, pipe stems, and ceramic, reflect colonial period occupation of the site.

Site 44NN157

Site 44NN157 is a domestic site dating to the second and third quarter of the eighteenth century. The site is located approximately 600 ft. (182.88 m) northwest of Site 44NN69, and occupies a knoll immediately adjacent to Flax Mill Creek. The site was surveyed by David Muraca and Patricia Samford of the Department of Archaeological Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, in 1991. Limited testing of the site identified traces of a chimney base for a structure that may date to the eighteenth century. Although no artifacts were recovered from the site during the investigation, the property owner reported having recovered an iron key, wine bottle glass, and ceramic fragments, including those of a Westerwald chamber pot, Fulham stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and Yorktown earthenware.

Site 44NN65

Site 44NN65 is an underwater nautical site located at the mouth of the Warwick River. The site consists of four canal boats, intentionally scuttled by Confederate Lieutenant Junius S. Delagnel between October 4 and 17, 1861 as part of J. B. Magruder's Peninsula defenses.

Anticipated Historic Resources

Background research has determined that the project area lies within a rich historical setting. The historical development of the area is reflected in its documented history, as well as in the archaeological resources identified in its immediate vicinity. The historic period resources identified near the project area include seventeenth- through early twentieth-century domestic sites, a seventeenth-century

ecclesiastical site, and nineteenth-century Civil War military camp sites and fortifications. These locally identified resources provide a better understanding of the historical context of sites anticipated for the project area.

It is evident from the background research that the project area has excellent potential for containing a wide range of historic site types, including seventeenth-, eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century domestic sites and nineteenth-century military remains. As discussed above, two historic sites, 44NN69 and 44NN51, have been identified within the project area within the past decade. Site 44NN51 is a Civil War military camp site, located on a long finger terrace extending into Deep Creek in the northeast quadrant of the project area, and Site 44NN69 is a seventeenth- to eighteenth-century domestic site located along the western boundary of the project area. This latter site may be associated with the Mathews Manor (44NN44) and Denbigh Plantation (44NN38) sites, the latter of which was investigated by Ivor Noël Hume during the early 1960s. This site lies across the stream valley, on the Denbigh Plantation housing development.

Late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century resources have also been identified within the project area. Extant farm structures, including a well, gateposts, and a barn, are situated on the southern half of the project area. Many of these resources are currently in use as part of the Newport News City Prison Farm complex.

CHAPTER 4:

Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

Survey Methods

The recording procedures for the project area were designed to identify and assess archaeological sites and locations, following standard methods of Phase I archaeological field survey. Prior to fieldwork, a U.S.G.S. quadrangle of the project area was reviewed for information on environmental conditions and the presence of topographic features likely to contain archaeological resources. Approximately one-third of the project area has some form of ground cover, in the form of lawn, pasture, or woods. This necessitated a reliance on subsurface testing to reveal the archaeological potential of this portion of the project area. The remaining two-thirds of the project area was characterized by plowed fields, and was investigated by systematic surface collection along designated transects (Figure 11). The project area was divided into five arbitrary areas of investigation, designated A through E (see Figure 11). Within Areas A, B, C, and E and portions of Area D, shovel tests were systematically placed at intervals of 75 ft. (22.86 m) or less, except in areas which were substantially impacted by modern disturbance. Areas of disturbance were characterized by redeposited soils, extant buildings, and parking lots. The shovel tests were each assigned a provenience designation that combined the arbitrary letter designation with an arabic numeral. Soils from the shovel tests were carefully trowel sorted and were passed through 1/4-in. (.64-cm) screen to ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts (Figure 12).

In addition to systematic testing, controlled surface collection was conducted in the plowed fields in Area D. A total of 144 transects were carefully walked across this area. The transects, oriented east-west, were spaced at 20-ft. (6.09 m) intervals. Black and white photographs and color slides were taken to document the field work.

Archaeological resources identified within Areas A through E were given site or location designations (see Figure 11). An archaeological site is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode

discard, and having sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data. In contrast, a location is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard; a location is determined, following the Phase I field investigation, to have low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources. Some notable areas with archaeological resources determined to be less than 50 years old may be recorded as locations. Examples of locations would be truly isolated projectile point finds, or scatters of not more than 5 to 10 historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

Applying either of these definitions requires an element of judgement that takes into account a number of variables, the most important of which are context and survey intensity. For context or association determination, such factors as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be considered. Consideration of survey intensity is essentially an assessment of the representativeness of the sample; such factors as degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval are key elements here. In either case, archaeological locations should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past activity.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered from the shovel test units and surface collection were returned to the laboratory for washing, identification, and cataloging. All artifacts were prepared for curation according to Virginia Department of Historic Resource (VDHR) standards. The preliminary artifact inventory uses a standard descriptive typology for both prehistoric and historic materials (Appendix A). Obvious vessel and other functional characteristics were also noted. Field notes were compiled on the results of the survey and

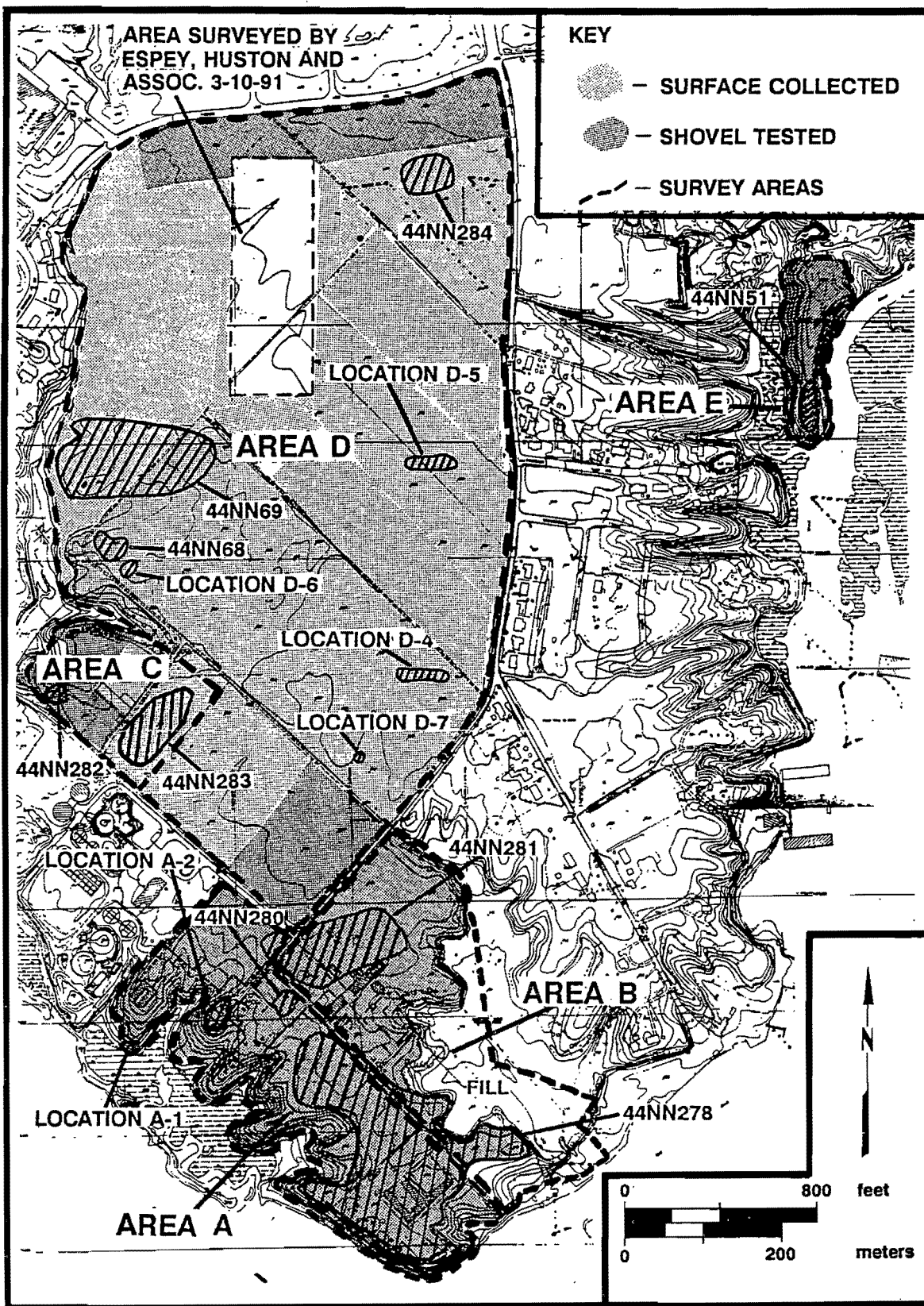


Figure 11. Project parcel showing survey areas, survey methods, and site locations.



Figure 12. Screening of a shovel test.

testing. The research data served as the basis for the preparation of the report.

Survey Results

A combined total of 433 shovel tests was dug at five different areas (Areas A to E) designated within the project area during the course of the fieldwork (see Figure 11). Areas A, B, C, and D corresponded with the Riverview Farm property, while Area E encompassed the parcel located adjacent to north of the Newport News City landfill (see Figure 11). One hundred and twenty-three of the shovel test pits were positive. However, some of the positive shovel test pits contained artifactual and/or stratigraphic evidence that the artifacts represented low density, shallow deposits, often associated with modern refuse or substantial modern disturbance. In identifying sites and locations, an effort was made to locate prehistoric and historic artifact concentrations and/or features, estimate site boundaries, and assess the potential archaeological significance of the resource.

The survey and background research resulted in the identification of seven archaeological sites

(44NN51, 44NN68, 44NN69, Site 44NN278, Site 44NN280, Site 44NN281, Site 44NN284) and six locations (Locations A-1, A-2, B-6, C-3, D-4, D-5) (see Figure 9). Site 44NN278 is located primarily in Area A, but extends into the eastern end of Area B; Locations A-1 and A-2 are located in Area A; Site 44NN281 and Location B-6 are located in Area B; Location C-3 is located in Area C; Site 44NN284, Site 44NN69, Site 44NN68, and Locations D-4 and D-5 are located in Area D; and Site 44NN51 is located in Area E. The results of the survey in each of the five areas are summarized below.

Area A

Area A comprises the southernmost portion of the project area, and is located on the south side of primary access roads which service the prison farm and Hampton Roads Sanitation Plant (see Figure 11). This portion of the project area, which fronts the Warwick River and consists of approximately 17 a., serves as the central location of the prison farm complex. Included within the complex are administrative and maintenance buildings, outdoor training facilities, a dormitory, parking lots, and fenced pasture. Approximately 90 % of the area has

some form of cover, either in the form of gravel parking lots or in yards and pasture.

A total of 208 shovel test pits was excavated within Area A (Figures 13, 14, and 15). Seventy-six of the shovel test pits were positive. A total of two archaeological sites and two locations were identified in Area A: Sites 44NN278, 44NN280, and Locations A-1, and A-2. Each site and location is discussed below.

Site 44NN280: Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Domestic. Shovel tests placed within the yard area east of the main administrative office and immediately north of the dog kennel revealed a concentration of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic and architectural debris (see Figure 11). This material was contained in sandy loam soils that ranged from 1.10 to 2.10 ft. (33.52 to 64 cm) thick. The uppermost layer (Layer A) consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy silty loam topsoil with grass and humus. This thick layer, measuring up to 1.0 ft. (30.48 cm) thick, may be a plowzone. Beneath Layer A was a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B overlay an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer C)(Figure 16).

Shovel Tests 69, 74, 75, 76, 72, and 73 yielded a total of 58 artifacts. While twentieth-century debris was recovered from most of the shovel test pits, early to mid-nineteenth-century artifacts were also present. Shovel Test 69, in particular, contained a thick deposit of handmade brick, oyster shell, nail fragments, and a fragment of ceramic tableware. The ceramic fragment was pearlware with an embossed, green edge decoration. This decorative attribute on pearlware was popular beginning in 1820, and its association with the brick rubble deposit at the base of the shovel test pit suggests that the deposit may date to as early as the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Shovel Test 75, located approximately 20 ft. (6.04 m) south of Shovel Test 69, contained a fragment of Flow Blue whiteware ceramic. The flowing blue transfer-printed patterns were not in use as a ceramic decoration prior to 1840. The presence of the whiteware ceramic fragment recovered from this unit and the pearlware fragment recovered from Shovel Test 69 dates the site to the early to mid-nineteenth century. The area delineated by positive

shovel tests indicates that the site measures approximately 75 by 75 ft. (22.86 by 22.86 m).

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Site 44NN280 is potentially significant under Criterion D for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Site 44NN280 is recommended for Phase II archaeological evaluation due to its nineteenth-century occupation and the potential for the occurrence of intact subsurface features.

Site 44NN278: Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Domestic and Nineteenth-Century Military. Located approximately 100 ft. (30.48 m) southeast of Site 44NN280 is Site 44NN278. Site 44NN278 is the largest of the seven sites identified within the project area, measuring approximately 900 ft. by 650 ft. (274.32 by 198.12 m, or approximately 8 a.)(see Figure 11). The site was delineated by a total of 148 shovel tests, excavated within this portion of Area A and the eastern extent of Area B (see Figure 13). Soils varied across the site in terms of texture, color, and depth. On the western half of the site, in an area currently serving as a pasture, soils consisted of an upper deposit of a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam with sod (Layer A). The dark brown sandy loam overlay a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) fine sandy loam plowzone (Layer B). Beneath Layer B, at a depth of approximately 1.10 to 1.50 ft. (33.52 to 45.72 cm) below ground surface, was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) fine sandy clay subsoil (Figure 17).

In general, soil profiles for the yard area on the south side of the prison dormitory were characterized by a relatively thin (.20 ft./6 cm thick) upper layer of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam topsoil with sod (Layer A)(Figure 18). The topsoil overlay a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam that measured from .20 to .50 ft. (6 to 15.24 cm) thick. Beneath Layer B at a depth of approximately .40 ft. (12.19 cm) below ground surface was Layer C. Layer C consisted of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam mottled with an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) fine sandy loam and a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay. Subsoil, represented by strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay, was encountered approximately .70 ft. (21.33 cm) below ground surface.

In the area north-northeast of the prison dormitory, on a high knoll, soils consisted primarily of

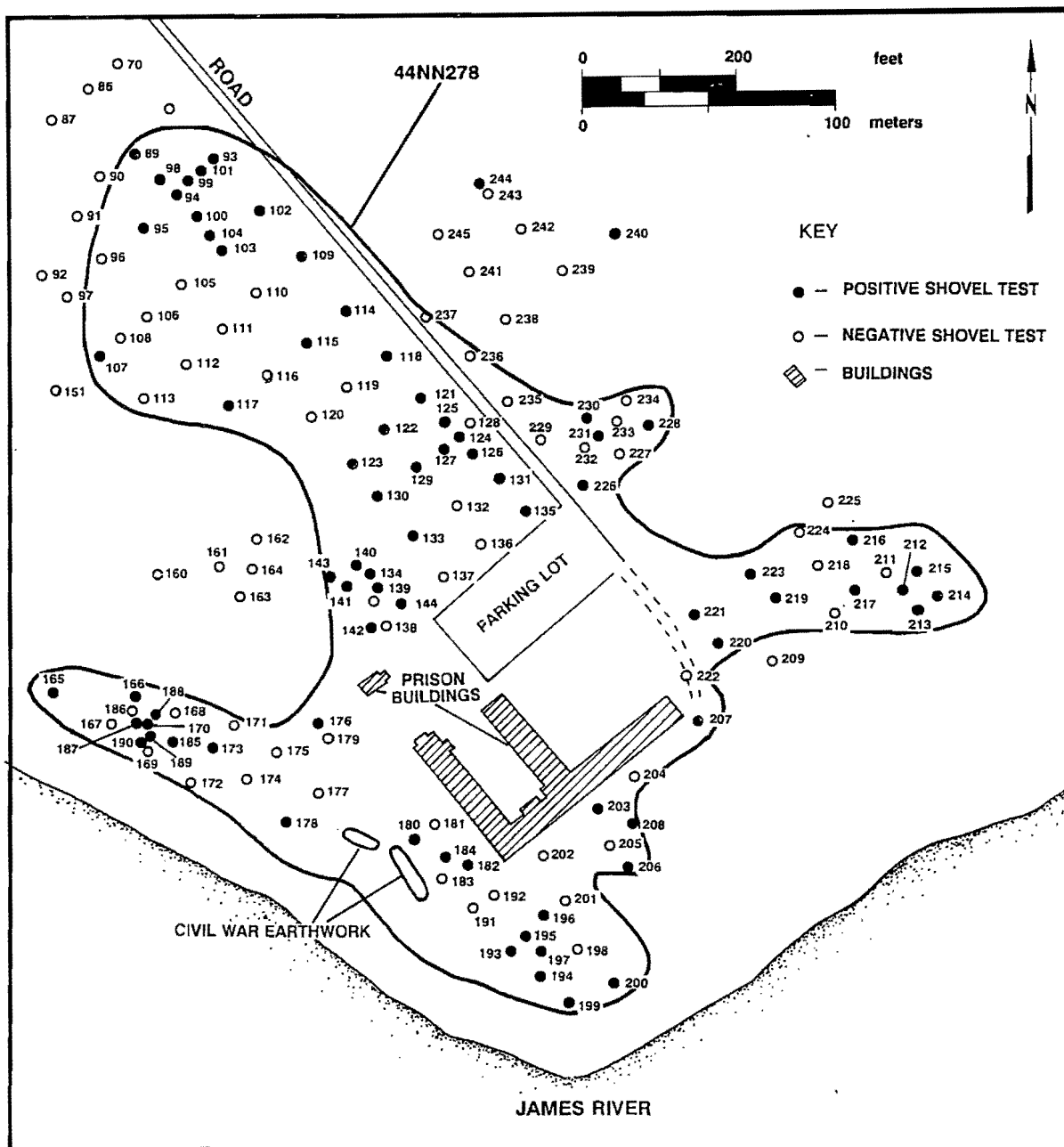


Figure 13. Plan of Site 44NN278 showing location of shovel tests.

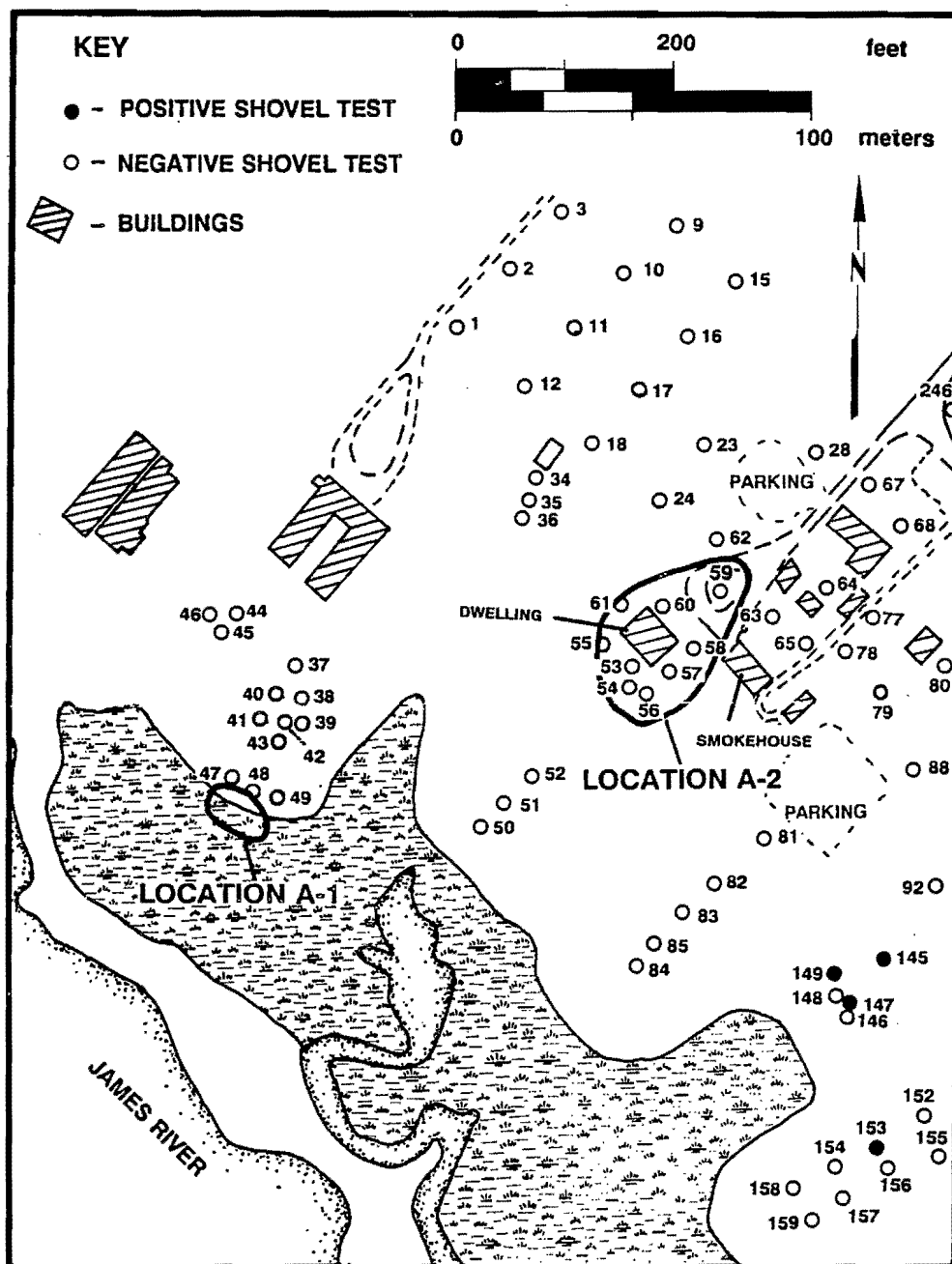


Figure 14. Plan of Locations A-1 and A-2 showing location of shovel tests.

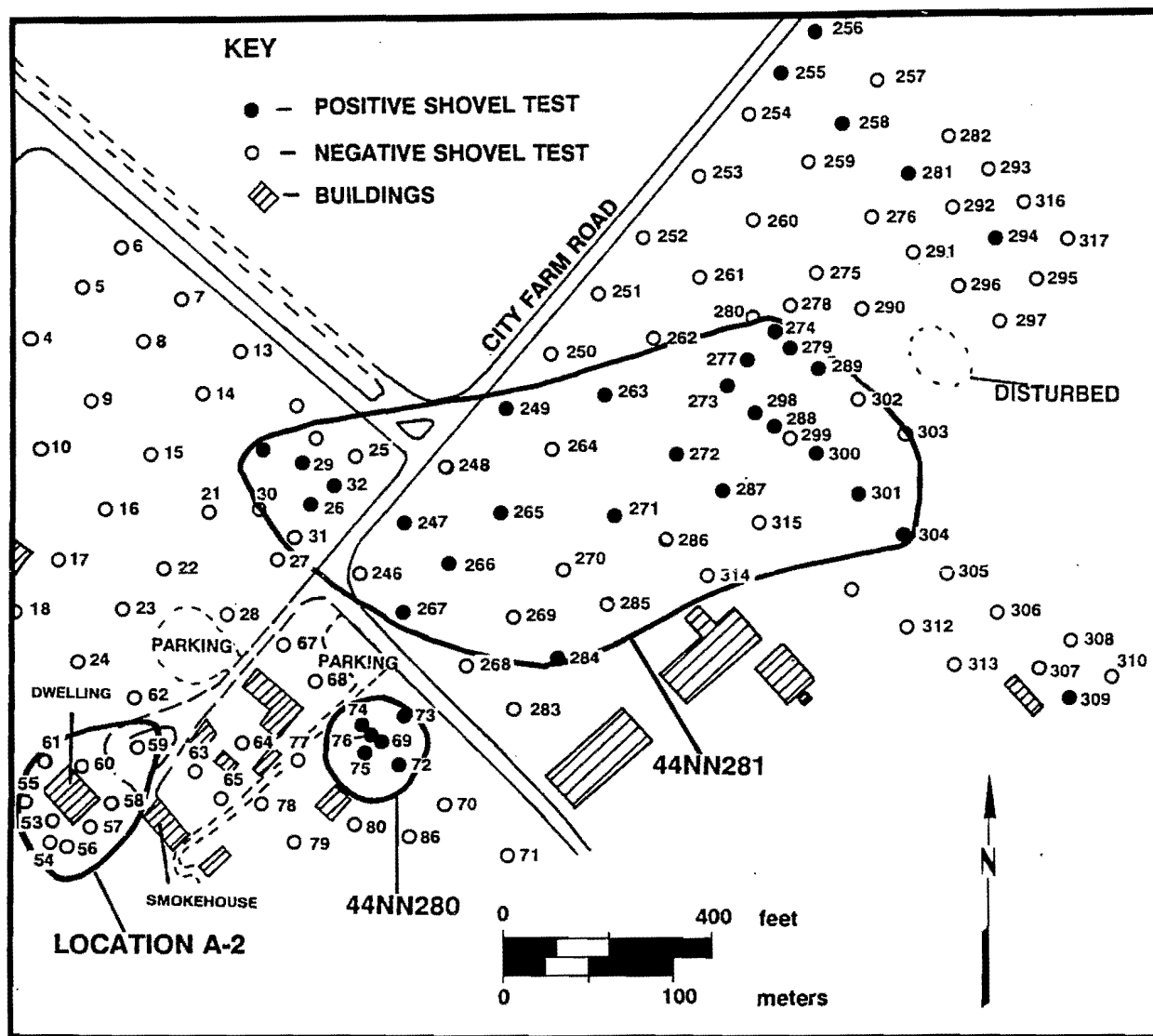
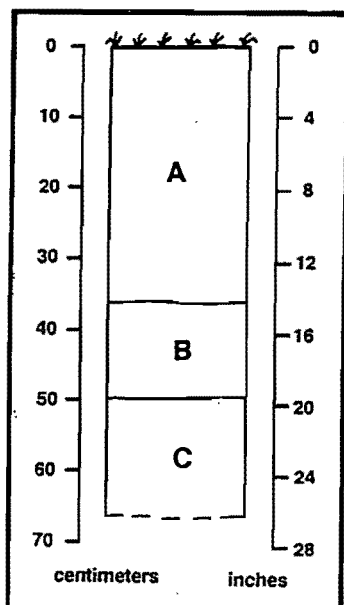


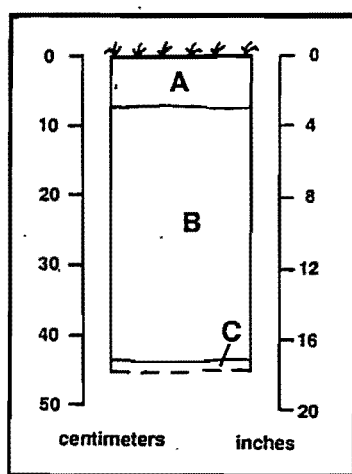
Figure 15. Plan of Sites 44NN280, 44NN281, and Location A-2 showing location of shovel test.



KEY

- A - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) Sandy Silty Loam
- B - Light Yellowish Brown (2.5Y6/4) Sandy Loam
- C - Olive Yellow (2.5Y6/6) Sandy Clay

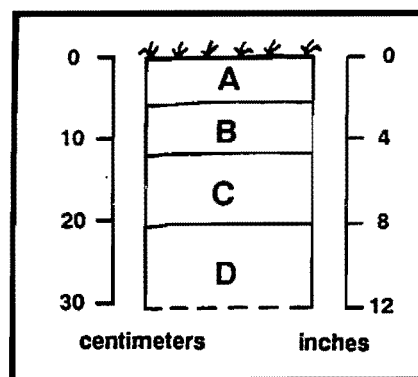
Figure 16. Profile of Shovel Test A-69.



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam With Sod
- B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Fine Sandy Loam
- C - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Fine Sandy Clay

Figure 17. Profile of Shovel Test A-94.



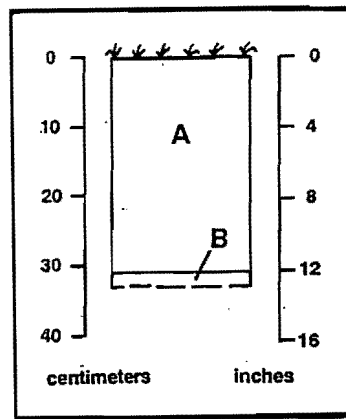
KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam
- C - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5.4) Sandy Loam
Mottled With Olive Yellow (2.5Y6/6) Fine
Sandy Loam and Strong Brown (7.5YR5/8) Clay
- D - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/8) Clay

Figure 18. Profile of Shovel Test A-170.

a single deposit of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) to dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam (Layer A) (Figure 19). This layer, measuring from .30 to 1.0 ft. (9.14 to 30.48 cm) thick, overlay a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay subsoil. Layer A in this area was characterized by a concentration of artifacts.

Seventy-seven of the 148 shovel test pits excavated in Area A were positive (see Figure 13). Shovel test units placed across this area revealed a broad scatter of eighteenth- and nineteenth- century domestic and architectural artifacts including 41 ceramic fragments, 24 fragments of bottle and table glass, 43 cut and hand wrought nails and nail fragments, and 154 fragments of handmade brick. The ceramic assemblage, consisting of fragments of delftware, white salt glazed stoneware, coarse earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, pearlware, and whiteware, were from tablewares, and cooking and storage vessels. Artifact concentrations appeared to be heaviest in four areas: the pasture in the northwest quadrant of the site; the softball field immediately west of the prison dormitory parking lot; the yard areas southeast and southwest of the prison dormitory; and the knoll (Area B) northeast of the



KEY

- A - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) to Dark Yellow Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam
- B - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Sandy Clay Subsoil

Figure 19. Profile of Shovel Test B-213.

prison dormitory. Positive test units at these locations averaged 5.6 artifacts per shovel test, compared to 4.3 artifacts per shovel test recovered from units on remaining areas on the site. Layer A, on the knoll northeast of the prison dormitory was particularly characterized by a heavy concentration of artifacts, relative to other portions of the site. A total of 58 artifacts were recovered from 8 of the 13 shovel tests placed at this location. The artifacts recovered from this portion of the site account for 39 % of the total artifact assemblage recovered from Site 44NN278.

In addition to eighteenth-and nineteenth-century artifact scatter associated with domestic occupation, Site 44NN278 contains a nineteenth-century military component. The remains of a possible Civil War earthwork are visible in the yard immediately south of the prison dormitory (see Figure 13) (Figure 20). This feature is located near the southern edge of the prominent bluff on which the prison compound is located. The earthwork extends east-west, paralleling the Warwick River. It measures approximately 144 ft. (43.89 m) long, 12.5 to 15 ft. (3.81 to 4.57 m) wide, and 5 ft. (1.52 m) high.

No military artifacts were recovered from Site 44NN278. The absence of this material in the artifact

assemblage may reflect the lack of intensity of occupation of the site and/or the fact that the earthwork and the surrounding site area have been searched with metal detectors by local collectors. Despite the absence of military refuse, historical evidence indicates that extensive Civil War period activity took place within the immediate vicinity of the project area (see Historical Research, Chapter 3).

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Site 44NN278 has a high potential for containing intact deposits and features dating from the late seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. These resources may be associated with historic Warwicktown, which documentary evidence suggests may have been located within this portion of the project area. In view of the research results, Site 44NN278 is potentially significant under Criterion D for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and a Phase II archaeological evaluation is recommended.

Location A-1: Possible Shell Midden. Location A-1 is located in the southwest quadrant of the project area, approximately 150 ft. (45.72 m) south of the firing range, at the end of a small finger terrace which projects into marsh of the Warwick River (see Figure 11). Location A-1 is characterized by a possible shell midden which is visible on the ground surface on the southern bank of the landform. The feature measures approximately 12 ft. (3.65 m) in length (Figure 21).

A total of ten shovel tests was placed immediately adjacent to this feature on the north and along the crest of the terrace (see Figure 14). These units revealed well developed sandy loam soils measuring up to 1.8 ft. (54.86 cm) deep (Figure 22). The uppermost deposit consisted of a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) that measured approximately .50 ft. (15.1 cm) thick. This layer overlay a light yellow brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam mottled with dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer B) that ranged from .35 to .90 ft. (10.66 to 27.43 cm) thick. Beneath Layer B was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam (Layer C). Layer C, in turn, overlaid a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer D). Cultural material recovered from Layers A, B, and C was very sparse, consisting of a fragment of modern window glass from Shovel Test A-38, a fragment of oyster

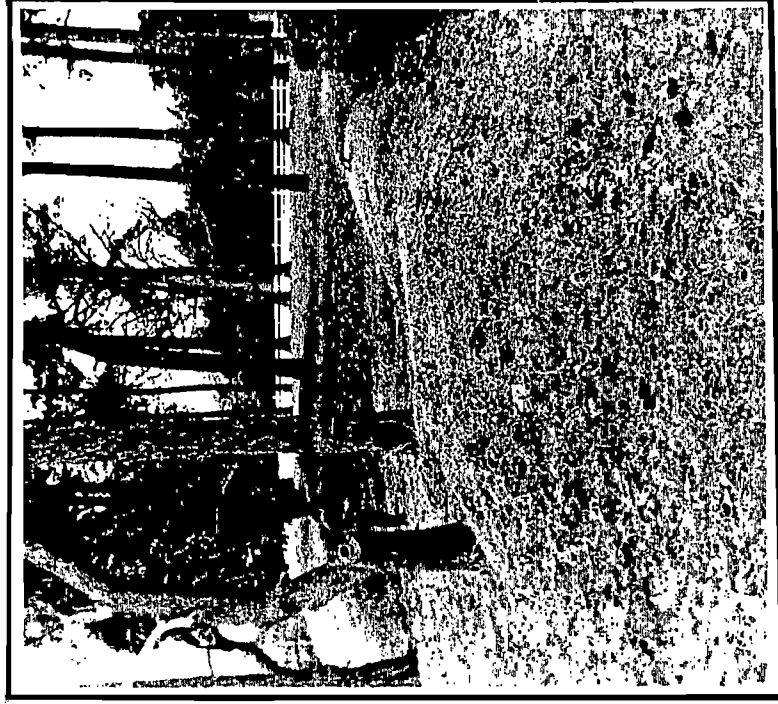
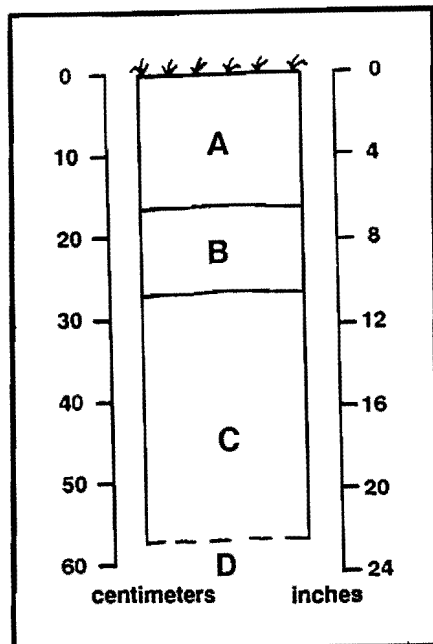


Figure 20. Civil War earthwork in Area A.



Figure 21. Shell midden at Location A-1.



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- B - Light Yellow Brown (10YR6/4) Sandy Loam
Mottled With Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- C - Light Yellowish Brown (10YR6/4) Sandy Loam
- D - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6)
Sandy Clay Subsoil

Figure 22. Profile of Shovel Test A-42.

shell fragments from Shovel Test A-39, three oyster shell from Shovel Test A-49, and a modern bullet found in the surface of the exposed portion of the shell feature at the end of the terrace (see Appendix A).

Although the research results are not conclusive, they suggest that the shell feature may be an historic midden, probably dating to the twentieth century. Shovel tests placed immediately north of the feature along the crest of the terrace indicate that the shell concentration does not extend up the landform, but is confined to the edge of the marsh, suggesting that the shell may have been dumped at this location. Evidence of modern refuse disposal in the marsh is present at numerous locations several hundred feet east of Location A-1.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location A-1 is judged not significant or potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D and further archaeological work is not recommended.

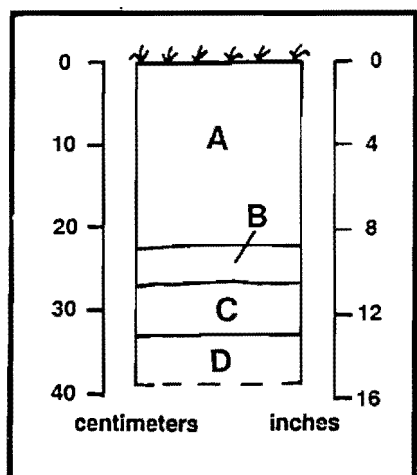
Location A-2: Twentieth-Century Domestic. Location A-2 is situated on top of a knoll approximately 350 ft. (106.68 m) northeast of Location A-1 (see Figure 11). A large, two-story brick dwelling is present at this location. This twentieth-century structure, which is currently unoccupied, served as a residence for former prison farm directors. A total of nine shovel tests was placed in the yard area around the perimeter of the house (see Figure 14). Typical soil profiles consisted of an upper layer of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam (Layer A) (Figure 23). Beneath Layer A was a relatively thin layer (.15 ft./4.57 cm thick) of dark grayish brown sandy (10YR4/2) loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B overlaid Layer C, a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) fine sandy loam. A brownish yellow fine sandy clay subsoil was encountered approximately 1.1 ft. (33.52 cm) below ground surface.

Eight of the nine shovel tests contained a total of 119 artifacts, including a sizable quantity of modern bottle glass and ceramic fragments. This material, primarily contained in the dark brown sandy loam topsoil, was most likely generated from the occupation of the house and/or from fill deposits associated with landscaping activities.

Recommendation: In view of its age and condition, Location A-2 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. Further archaeological work is not recommended.

Area B

Area B is situated immediately northeast of Area A (see Figure 11). It is bounded on the west by City Farm Road and on the south by Area A and the main service road for the prison farm complex. Area B, consisting of approximately 10.5 a. (excluding filled area on east), contains maintenance and farm buildings, a parking lot and storage area, fenced



KEY

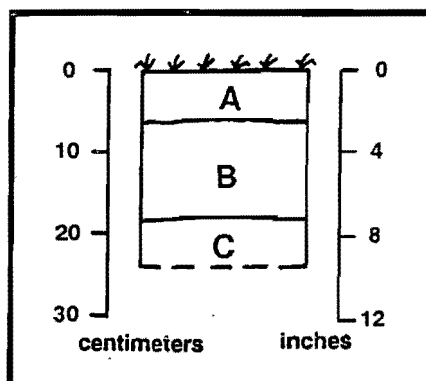
- A - Dark Grayish Brown (10YR4/2)
Fine Sandy Loam
- B - Dark Grayish Brown (10YR4/2) Sandy
Loam Mottled With Light Yellowish Brown
(10YR6/4) Sandy Loam
- C - Light Yellowish Brown (10YR6/4)
Fine Sandy Loam
- D - Brownish Yellow (10YR5/6) Fine
Sandy Clay Loam

Figure 23. Profile of Shovel Test A-56.

pasture, and soil and compost filled areas. Approximately 90 % of the area has some form of cover, either in the form of gravel parking lots or yards and pasture.

A total of 107 shovel test pits was excavated within Area B. Forty-two of the shovel test pits were positive. One site, Site 44NN281, was identified. The site identified within this area is discussed below.

Site 44NN281: Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Domestic. Site 44NN281 is located within a fenced pasture, immediately adjacent to a large barn and related farm buildings (see Figure 11). Soil profiles for this area were characterized by a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam (Layer A) topsoil measuring from approximately .2 to .6 ft. (6 to 18.28 cm) thick (Figure 24). Beneath this deposit was a



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam
- B - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) Sandy Loam Mottled
With Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Clay
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Clay Subsoil

Figure 24. Profile of Shovel Test B-271.

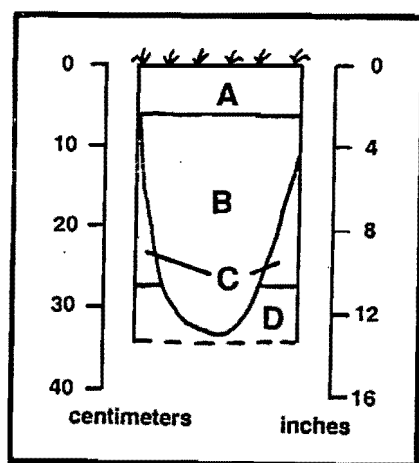
layer of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) fine sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay and dark brown sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B measured from .25 to .6 ft. (1.90 to 18.28 cm) thick. Layer B overlays a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay subsoil (Layer C).

The sandy loam deposits identified across this area contained a scatter of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic and architectural artifacts. The artifacts were recovered from an area measuring approximately 600 ft. (182.88 m) east-west by 250 ft. (76.20 m) north-south. The artifact distribution indicates that the western boundary of the site extends beneath City Farm Road into Area A.

A total of 39 shovel test pits delineate the site; this includes seven shovel tests excavated in Area A which mark the western boundary of the site (see Figure 15). Twenty-two of the 39 test units were positive. The artifact assemblage consisted of four

ceramic fragments including 3 fragments of pearlware and 1 fragment of American grey stoneware, 10 fragments of bottle glass, 20 wrought and cut nails and nail fragments, and 43 pieces of handmade brick. Also included in the assemblage was a light concentration of prehistoric material; Shovel Tests B-263, B-288, B-298, and B-300 each contained a fragment of quartzite debitage.

In addition to discovering historic and prehistoric artifact scatter in this area, Shovel Test B-288 bisected a feature (Figure 25). The top of the feature was covered by a layer of dark brown 10YR3/3 sandy loam (Layer A) that measured .20 ft. (6 cm) thick. The feature, consisting of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) measured approximately 1.0 ft. (30.18 centimeters) and 1.0 feet (30.18 centimeters) deep. The feature may be the remains of a posthole; however, no evidence of a postmold was visible in the feature profile.



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam
- B - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) Sandy Silty Loam
- C - Light Yellow Brown (10YR6/4) Sandy Loam
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Clay Subsoil

Figure 25. Profile of Shovel Test B-288.

Recommendation: In view of its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century occupations and its potential for containing intact subsurface features, Site 44NN281 is potentially significant under Criterion D for

eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and a Phase II archaeological evaluation is recommended.

Area C

Area C is located immediately north of access roads which service the Hampton Roads Sanitation Plant and the southwestern quadrant of the prison farm property (see Figure 11). This portion of the project area, bounded by Area D on the north, consists of approximately 4 a. It contains a fenced pasture and animal pens. Approximately 55 % of the area is animal pen with a sparse grass cover, while the remaining 45 % of the Area C is plowed field.

Shovel testing within Area C was confined to the two large terraces and the adjacent areas which form the western boundary of the area. Testing was concentrated on the smaller of the two landforms. During the early 1980s, two human graves, purportedly dating to the Civil War period, were identified at this location (Payne, personal communication 1992).

A total of 30 shovel test pits was excavated within Area C (Figure 26). Ten of the shovel test pits were positive. Two sites, Sites 44NN282 and 44NN283, were identified.

Site 44NN282: Prehistoric Procurement Camp. Site 44NN282 is centrally located on a small terrace at the west end of Area C (see Figure 11). Shovel tests excavated at this location revealed soil profiles characterized by a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam (Layer A) over a layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy silty clay subsoil (Layer B) (Figure 27).

A sparse quantity of prehistoric and historic artifacts was recovered at this location. Three of the eleven shovel tests yielded a total of five artifacts. Shovel Test C-335 contained one fragment of brick, and Shovel Test C-329 contained one fragment of modern bottle glass and one piece of quartzite debitage. Shovel Test C-330, located approximately 60 ft. (18.28 m) northwest of Shovel Test C-329, contained two fragments of quartzite debitage.

The historic artifact assemblage can be likened to general field scatter and is most likely

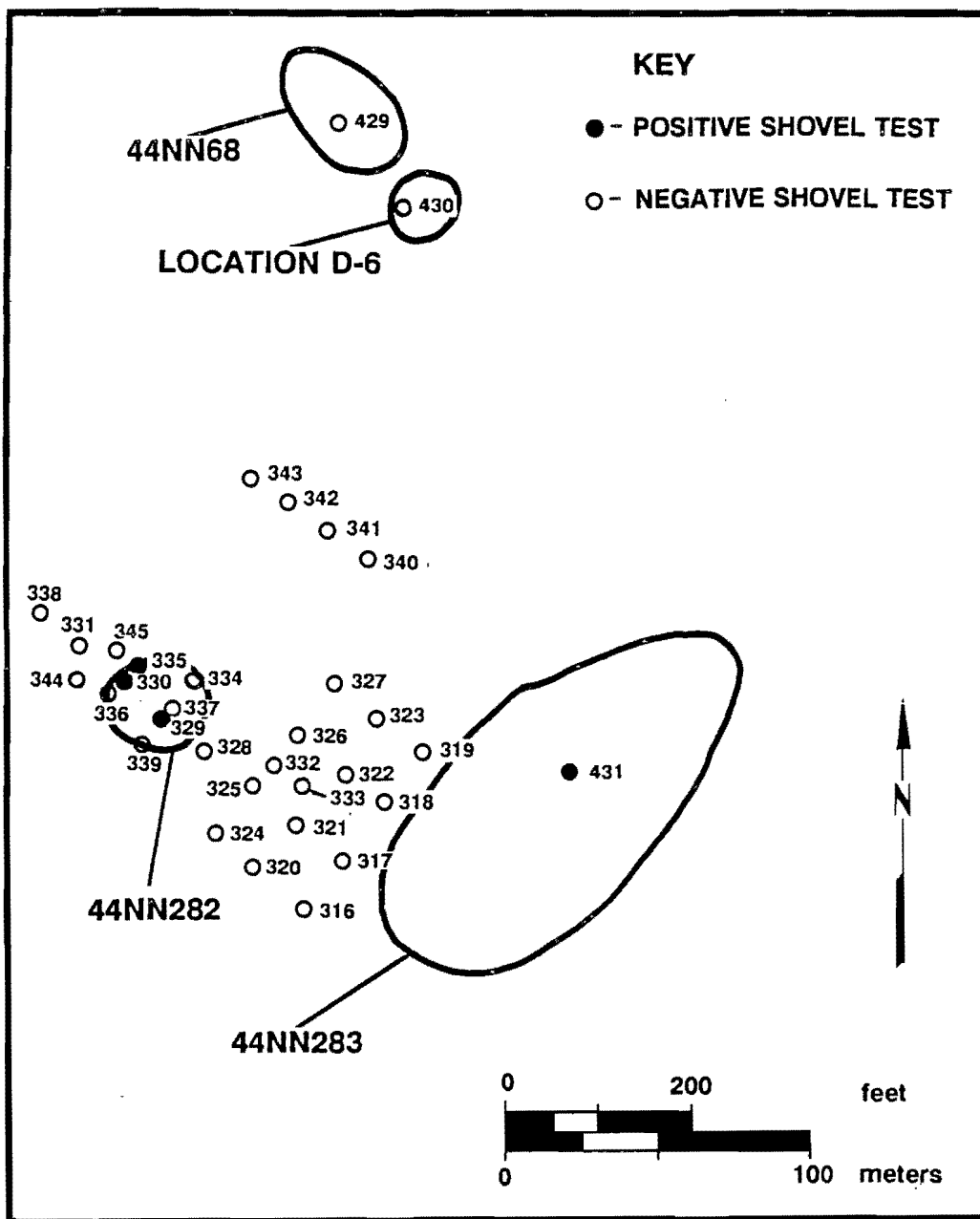
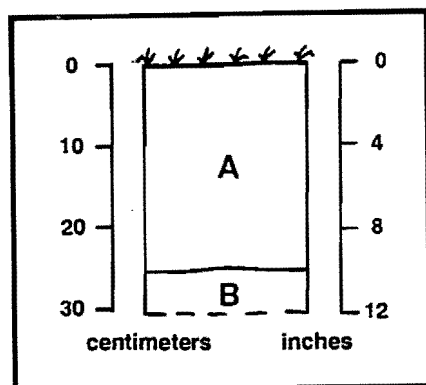


Figure 26. Plan of Sites 44NN68, 44NN282, 44NN283, and Location D-6 showing location of shovel tests.



KEY

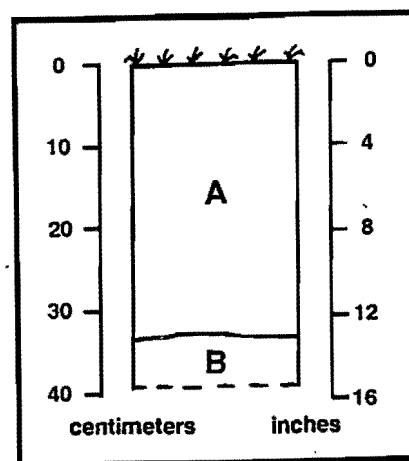
- A - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy Loam*
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Silty Clay*

Figure 27. Profile of Shovel Test C-335.

associated with a broad scatter of modern debris recovered from shovel tests across Area C (see Appendix A). The sparse prehistoric assemblage suggests that this material may represent isolated remains or, possibly, lithic debris associated with a small, prehistoric procurement camp that was briefly occupied.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location C-3 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not warranted.

Site 44NN283: Prehistoric Procurement Camp. Site 44NN283 is located in a cultivated field, approximately 200 ft. (60.96 m) southeast of Site 44NN282 and Flax Mill Creek (see Figure 25). It consists of a low density, widely scattered assemblage of quartzite debitage. The site measures approximately 260 ft. (80 m) north-south by 200 ft. (60 m) east-west. A single shovel test placed at this site revealed a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone (Layer A) that measured 1.10 ft. (33.52 cm) thick (Figure 28). The deposit was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil (Layer



KEY

- A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone*
- B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil*

Figure 28. Profile of Shovel Test C-431.

B). It is possible that Site 44NN283 may be an extension of Site 44NN282, with the main locus of the combined site at Site 44NN282, nearer Flax Mill Creek.

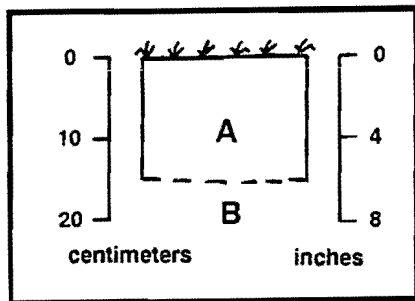
Recommendation: Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the sparsely distributed nature of their disposition as shallow, plowzone deposits, no further work is recommended.

Area D

Area D comprises the largest portion of the project area, encompassing approximately 112 acres. It is located immediately north of Area C, and is bounded on the east by City Farm and Menchville Roads, on the north by Youngs Road, and on the west by Flax Mill Creek and the Denbigh Plantation housing development (see Figure 11). Area D is presently characterized by plowed and fallow fields,

with the exception of three parcels. These include a 7.25 a. tract located approximately 200 ft. (60.96 m) south of Youngs Road and 800 ft. (243.84 m) west of Menchville Road. This tract is currently being developed as an athletic field. The remaining parcels are a grass-covered tract that serves as a buffer between Youngs Road and agricultural fields, and a fenced tract of land located adjacent to the intersection of City Farm Road and an access road for the Hampton Roads Sanitation Plant. This fenced part of Area D is presently a grassy field being used for pasture.

Limited shovel testing was undertaken on these latter two parcels. A total of eighteen shovel tests were placed on the parcel near Youngs Road, but no positive tests were recorded. Soils at this location were characterized by a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam mottled with a yellowish brown sandy loam. This deposit was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 29).



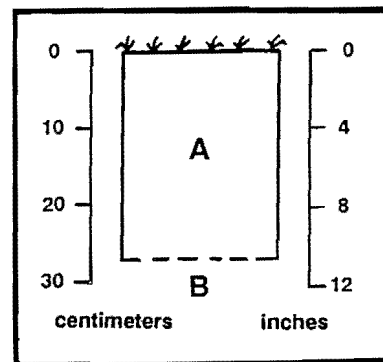
KEY

- A - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sandy Loam
Mottled With Yellowish Brown
(10YR5/6) Sandy Loam
- B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6)
Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 29. Profile of Shovel Test D-404.

Three of the thirty-five shovel tests (Shovel Tests D-367, D-369, and D-381) excavated on the parcel adjacent to City Farm Road were positive. The sparse artifact assemblage, consisting of two fragments of handmade brick, one fragment of

transfer printed blue pearlware, and one nail of unidentified type, was recovered from an olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone that measured approximately .90 ft. (27.43 cm) thick (Figure 30). The plowzone was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil.



KEY

- A - Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone
- B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 30. Profile of Shovel Test D-369.

In view of the good surface exposure on this parcel, shovel testing was limited to the area adjacent to City Farm Road. Testing was used to augment surface collection at this location, as it was felt that this portion of Area D might contain resources associated with nearby Site 44NN281, located on the east side of City Farm Road. The survey results, however, indicated that Site 44NN281 does not extend into Area D.

In addition to limited testing on select portions of Area D, careful attention was paid to the results of previous archaeological surveys in this portion of the project area. As mentioned in Chapter 2, an archaeological survey of the western portion of Area D along Flax Mill Creek was undertaken by staff of the VRCA in 1981. Two sites, Sites 44NN68 and 44NN69, were identified in this area. More recently,

an archaeological survey was undertaken on a 7.5 a. tract in the northern portion of Area D by Espey, Huston, and Associates (Outlaw 1991). No sites were identified on this tract.

Most of Area D is characterized by plowed fields and consequently, was surveyed by means of controlled surface collection. A total of 144 transects, oriented east-west, were established at 20 ft. (6 m) intervals across Area D. A total of 183 artifacts, including 129 historic artifacts and 54 prehistoric artifacts, was recovered along 62 of the transects. Artifact concentrations delineated one site and four locations, including Site 44NN284 and Locations D-4 and D-5. Two sites, Sites 44NN69 and 44NN68, were previously identified within Area D (see Chapter 2) (see Figure 11). Each site and location is discussed below.

Site 44NN69: Seventeenth-, Eighteenth-, and Nineteenth-Century Domestic. Site 44NN69 is situated on a knoll on the east edge of Flax Mill Creek in a cultivated field, and is located on the western boundary of Area D (see Figure 11). Identified by the VRCA in 1981, the site was characterized by a surface scatter of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century domestic artifacts. These materials were recovered from an area measuring approximately 100 ft. (30.18 m) in diameter. Included within the artifact assemblage were English clay tobacco pipe stems and ceramic fragments. The ceramic types recovered consisted of fragments of William Rogers coarse earthenware, Staffordshire iron glaze earthenware, and fragments of an Iberian olive jar. Surface collections of artifacts have been made from the site by local collectors since it was identified in 1981. These materials, consisting of bottle glass, pipe stems, and ceramics, reflect colonial period occupation of the site (see Appendix A).

The site was reexamined during the survey of Area D. The survey had two objectives: to determine whether the site boundaries extended beyond those identified in 1981; and to determine whether the site contained components not identified during the initial survey. Since artifact surface collections were made on the site on numerous occasions during the past decade, no surface collections were made within the site boundaries as identified in 1981. Plowed areas immediately adjacent to the site were examined to determine the horizontal distribution of artifacts.

These materials were systematically collected (Figure 31) (see Figure 11). A single shovel test (D-427) was placed at this location. The soil profile consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone (Layer A) that measured .80 ft. (24.38 cm) thick (Figure 32). The plowzone, which overlay a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil, contained fragments of mortar and dark green bottle glass.

A light scatter of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts was recovered from Transects 61, 64, 68, 70, 72, and 78, and immediately east and north of the original site boundaries. Domestic and architectural debris consisted of fragments of bottle glass, including a late nineteenth-century solarized glass bottle neck, as well as Chinese porcelain, coarse earthenware, and handmade and machine made brick. These materials were found in association with a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts. Transect 64 yielded one chert core fragment, two fragments of quartz debitage, and one fragment of metavolcanic debitage. The distribution of artifacts beyond the original boundaries of the site indicated that it measures approximately 650 ft. (198.12 m) long and 350 ft. (106.68 m) wide.

Recommendation: Although the site has been plowed, the Phase I research results indicate that it has a high potential for containing intact subplowzone features. These resources may be associated with seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Mathews Manor and Denbigh Plantation. In view of the research results, Site 44NN69 is potentially significant under Criterion D for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and a Phase II archaeological evaluation is recommended.

Site 44NN68: Prehistoric. Site 44NN68 is located in a cultivated field along the western boundary of the prison farm property. It is located approximately 150 ft. (45.72 m) south of Site 44NN69, and is situated at an elevation of approximately 25 ft. (7.62 m) above mean sea level. The site is bounded by Flax Mill Creek and the Denbigh Plantation Housing development on the west (see Figure 26). As discussed in Chapter 2, Site 44NN68 was identified by staff of the VRCA in 1981. The site was estimated to measure approximately 25 ft. (7.62 m) in diameter. The current survey identified an expanded boundary for this site, with dimensions of approximately 100 ft. (30.18 m) north-south by 160

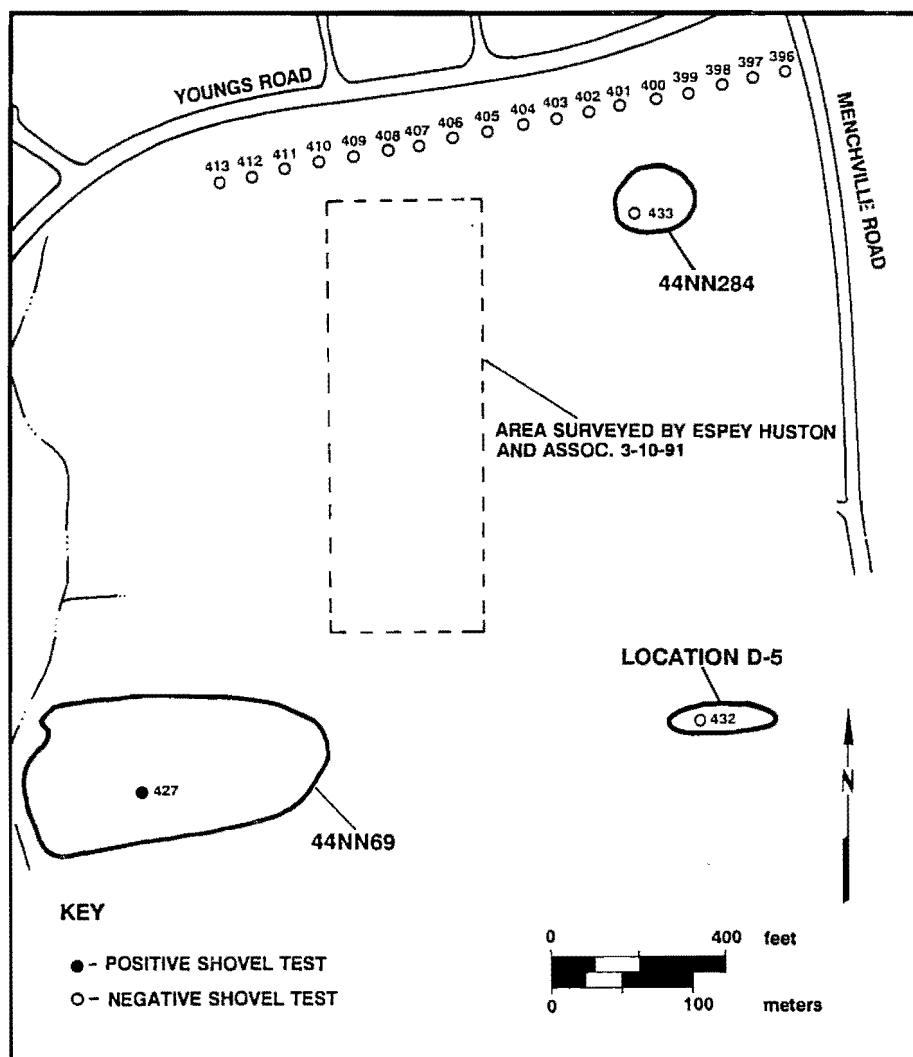
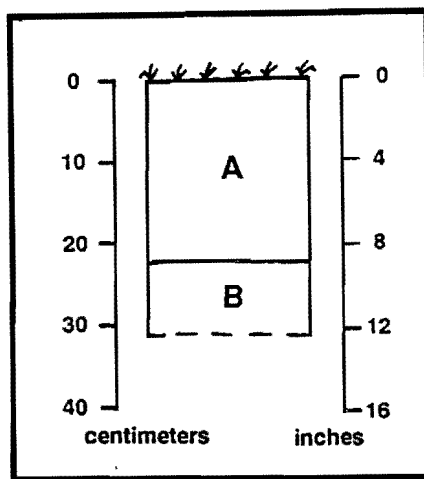


Figure 31. Plan of Sites 44NN69, 44NN284, and Location D-5.



KEY

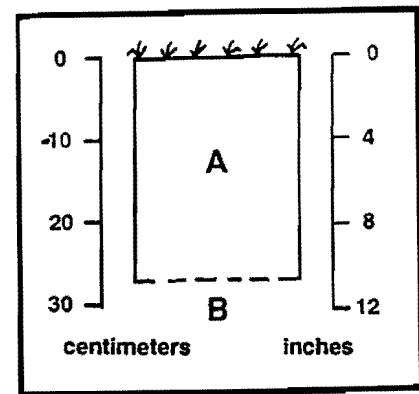
A - Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone
B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 32. Profile of Shovel Test D-427.

ft. (48.76 m) east-west. A total of 3 pieces of quartz debitage, 1 piece of quartzite debitage, and 14 fragments of fire-cracked rock was recovered from Transects 91, 94, and 95 in this area. No diagnostic lithic artifacts or prehistoric ceramic sherds were found. The soil profile consisted of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plow zone (Layer A) that measured .9 ft. (27.43 cm) thick (Figure 33). The plow zone was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil (Layer B). The site appears to have very limited remains based on the artifact scatter.

Recommendation: Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts and the low density, widely scattered nature of recovered debitage, Site 44NN68 is judged not potentially significant under Criterion D, and not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Site 44NN284: Prehistoric Procurement Camp. Site 44NN284 is located in a cultivated field approximately 1300 ft. (396.24 m) northeast of Site 44NN69, and is situated approximately 500 ft. (152.40 m) southwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Menchville Road (see Figures 11 and 31). The site is located approximately 1400 ft. (426.72 m) east of Flax Mill Creek and 1500 ft. (457.20 m) west of Deep Creek.



KEY

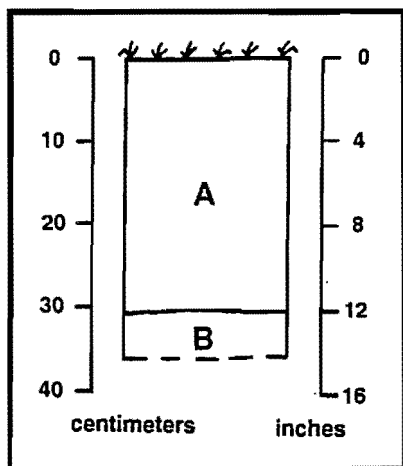
A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone
B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 33. Profile of Shovel Test D-429.

Transects 1, 5, 6, and 8 at this location yielded a light scatter (n=6) of prehistoric artifacts from an area measuring approximately 160 ft. (48.76 m) in diameter. The artifact assemblage consisted of three fragments of quartz debitage, one proximal fragment of a quartz biface, one distal fragment of a hafted biface out of metavolcanic stone, and one fragment of sand tempered ceramic (see Appendix A). The artifact assemblage recovered from the site indicates that it most likely served as a Woodland Period procurement camp where activities such as tool manufacture and tool retouching took place. The low density of material suggests that the site may have only been briefly occupied.

A single shovel test (D-433) placed at the site revealed a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone that measured 1.0 ft. (30.18 cm) thick (Figure 34). Beneath the plowzone was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay mottled with light brownish gray (2.5Y6/2) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.

Recommendation: In view of its low artifact density and plowed condition, Site 44NN284 is judged not potentially significant under Criteria D for eligibility to the National Register, and further archaeological work is not recommended.



KEY

A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone

B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Mottled With Light Brownish Gray (2.5Y6/2) Sandy Loam

Figure 34. Profile of Shovel Test D-433.

Location D-4: Nineteenth-Century Domestic. Location D-4 is situated in a cultivated field approximately 1900 ft. (579.12 m) south of Site 44NN284 and approximately 150 ft. (45.72 m) west of the intersection of City Farm Road and Menchville Road (Figure 35)(see Figure 11).

Recovered along Transects 84 and 87 at this location was a light scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts over an area measuring approximately 250 ft. (76.20 m) by 60 ft. (18.28 m). The artifact assemblage consisted of two fragments of handmade brick, one fragment of whiteware, two fragments of stoneware, and one fragment of bottle glass. This material may be indicative of a domestic site at this location during the nineteenth-century. However, since artifacts were relatively widely dispersed at this location, were recovered along only two transects, and were low density, the assemblage may be general field scatter.

A single shovel test was placed at this site in order to assess the soil. The soil profile of Shovel Test D-431 revealed a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone (Layer A) that measured 1.0 ft.

(30.18 cm) thick (Figure 36). The plowzone was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay. Artifacts consisted of a fragment of quartz debitage and a piece of indeterminant coarse earthenware.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location D-4 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.

Location D-5: Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Domestic. Location D-5 is in a cultivated field approximately 840 ft. (253.51 m) north of Location D-4 and 150 ft. (45.72 m) west of Menchville Road (see Figures 11 and 31). A light scatter of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts was recovered along Transect 50 at this location. This material was dispersed over an area measuring approximately 200 ft. (60.96 m) long and 40 to 50 ft. (12.19 to 15.24 m) wide. The artifact assemblage consisted of one fragment of machine made brick, one nail fragment, two fragments of whiteware, and one fragment of bottle glass. This material may be indicative of a domestic site at this location during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As for Location D-4, the artifacts recovered from Location D-5 may represent general field scatter. This is suggested by the fact that the artifacts are low density and relatively widely dispersed along a single transect.

One shovel test (D-432) was placed at this location. The soil profile was characterized by an light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 37). No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location D-5 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.

Location D-6 - Historic Domestic. Location D-6 lies in a cultivated field approximately 40 ft. (12.19 m) southeast of site 44NN68 and 300 ft. (91.44 m) southeast of Site 44NN69 (see Figures 11, 35, and 36). A light scatter of brick fragments and cinders was recovered from an area measuring 80 ft. (24.38 m) by

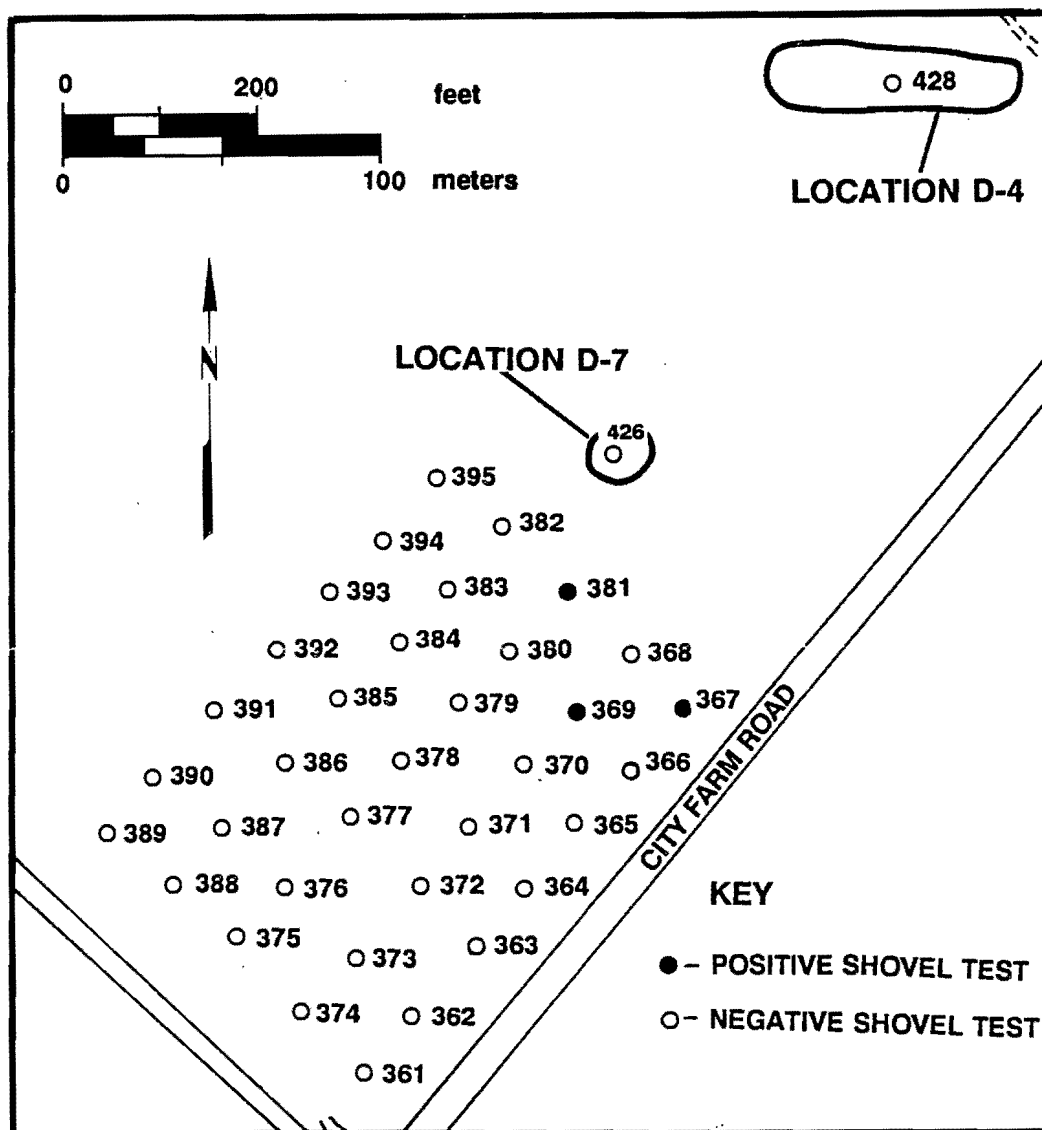
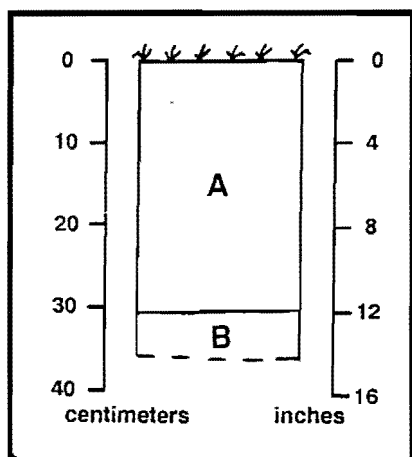


Figure 35. Plan of Locations D-4 and D-7.

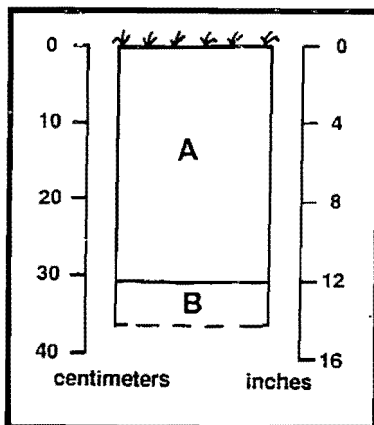


KEY

A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone

B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay

Figure 36. Profile of Shovel Test D-428.



KEY

A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone

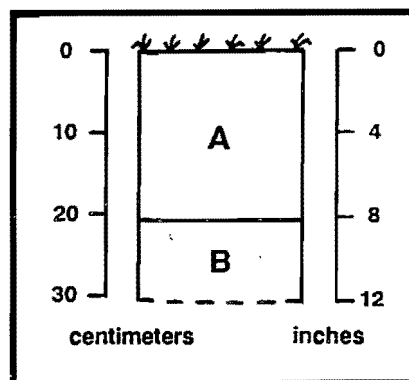
B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 37. Profile of Shovel Test D-432.

80 ft. (24.38 m); only one ceramic fragment, a Yorktown Coarse earthenware, was found in association with the scatter. Artifacts recovered from

Location D-6 may represent farm building remains, or may simply be field scatter. They were low in density, lack diagnostic elements and were fairly widely dispersed.

A shovel test (Shovel Test D-430) placed at this location revealed a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone (Layer A) that measured .70 ft. (21.33 m) thick. The plowzone was over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil (Layer B)(Figure 38). No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.



KEY

A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone

B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

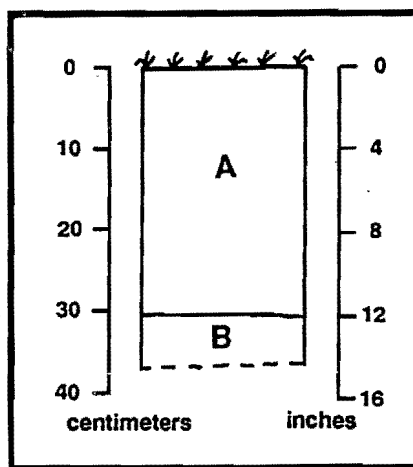
Figure 38. Profile of Shovel Test D-430.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location D-6 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligibility to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.

Location D-7: Prehistoric. Location D-7 is located in a cultivated field in Area D, some 200 ft. (60.96 m) south of Location D-4 (see Figures 11, 35, and 36). It consists of a light scatter of oyster shell measuring approximately 60 ft. (18.28 m) by 60 ft. (18.28 m). No artifacts were found in association with this scatter, although a few widely dispersed

fragments of lithic debitage were recovered south of this location. Location D-7 consists only of a small, low density scatter of shell. It may be related to Location D-4, a prehistoric artifacts scatter located north of the area; a few fragments of debitage widely scattered south of Location D-7 may also be associated with Location D-4.

A single shovel test (Shovel Test D-426) was placed at this location. The profile of Shovel Test D-7 revealed a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam plowzone that measured 1.0 ft. (30.8 cm) thick. Beneath the plowzone was a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil (Layer B)(Figure 39). No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.



KEY

A - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/4) Sandy Loam Plowzone

B - Light Olive Brown (2.5Y5/6) Silty Clay Subsoil

Figure 39. Profile of Shovel Test D-426.

Recommendation: The Phase I research results indicate that Location D-7 is judged neither significant nor potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.

Area E

Area E is the smallest of the five areas within the project area. This area is located approximately 1600 ft. (487.68 m) southeast of the intersection of Youngs Road and Menchville Road (see Figure 11).

It comprises a relatively long, narrow, sloping wooded finger terrace that extends into Deep Creek immediately south from the Newport News landfill. The landform is bounded on the east by the main channel of Deep Creek and on the west by a marshy tributary of the creek.

In 1980, a Civil War camp site (44NN51) was identified at the south end of the landform (see Figure 11). It is estimated that the site extends from the base of the terrace at the creek's edge some 328.10 ft. (100 m) up the landform and is approximately 65.62 ft. (20 m) wide. Recovered from the site were fragments of bottle glass, brick, clothing hooks, nails, fragments of spoons, and pieces of an iron pot.

Additional shovel testing was undertaken on the site during the investigation of Area E. A total of 23 shovel test pits was excavated along the crest and base of the landform (Figure 40). Soil profiles were characterized by well-developed sandy loams. The uppermost layer (Layer A), measuring from .30 up to 1.10 ft. (9.14 to 33.52 cm) thick, consisted of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy silt loam (Figure 41). Beneath Layer A was a layer of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil.

Shovel tests yielded a sparse quantity (n=8) of artifacts. Shovel Test E-354 contained a single fragment of oyster shell, while Shovel Test E-355 contained three fragments of oyster shell and a nail fragment. Shovel Test 423 yielded a cut nail, Shovel Test 424 contained a fragment of bottle glass, and Shovel Test 425 contained a brick fragment. Approximately 60 ft. (18.28 m) south of Shovel Test E-423, exposed on the surface of the bank at the base of the terrace, was a small artifact concentration. This concentration measured approximately 10 ft. (3.04 m) by 4 ft. (1.21 m). It consisted of handmade bricks, oyster shell, and a cut nail and nail fragments. Shovel Tests 357, 358, 359, and 360, placed immediately adjacent to the surface concentration on the north, contained no artifacts.

It is possible that the architectural debris identified in the surface scatter is associated with a military camp. However, the presence of the material at the foot of the terrace suggests that it may have been dumped and scattered at this location, possibly during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

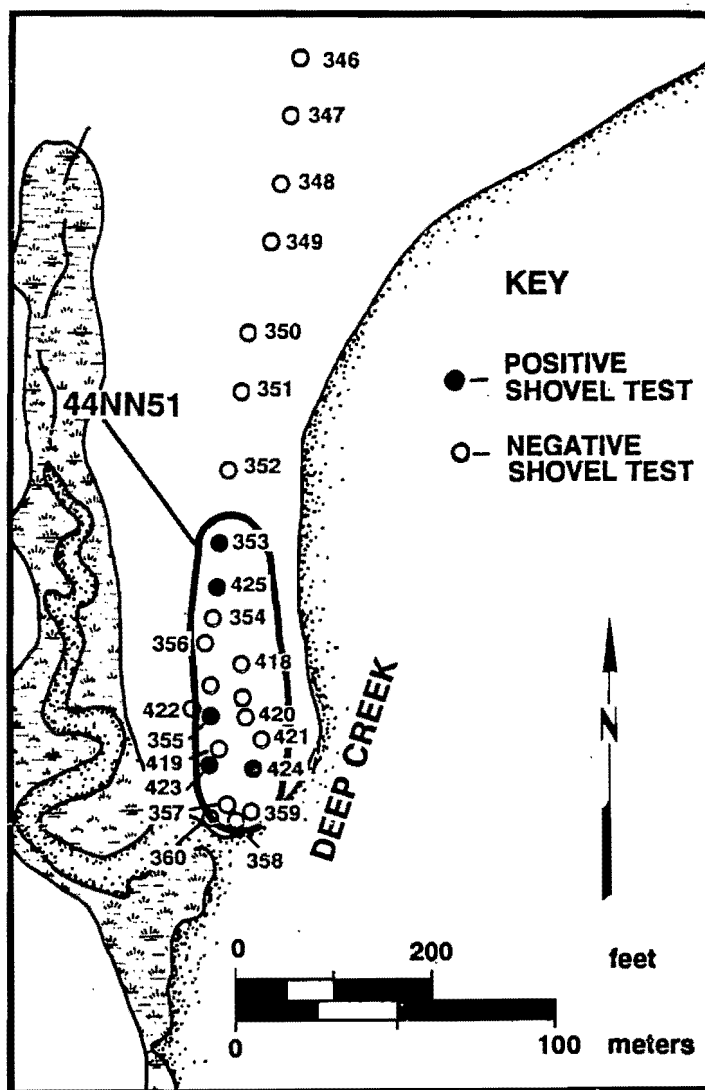
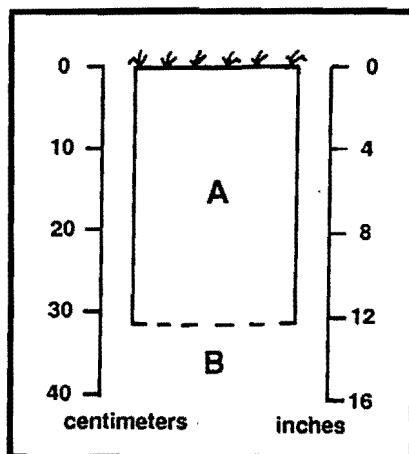


Figure 40. Plan of Site 44NN51 showing location of shovel tests.

Remnants of a road bed, which may have been used for access to this location, were identified on the crest of the terrace, approximately 300 ft. (91.44 m) north of the surface concentration.

Recommendation: A Civil War era map and the results of the 1980 investigation identified the presence of military camp-related resources at this location (see Figure 5). However, additional shovel testing at Site 44NN51 during the investigation of Area E did not identify archaeological resources

which could conclusively be identified as the remains of a military camp. The research results suggest that the low density artifact scatter recovered toward the base of the narrow, sloping landform most likely represents late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic and architectural refuse dumped and scattered at this location. Consequently, Site 44NN51 is not judged significant or potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D, and further archaeological work is not recommended.



KEY

- A - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) Sandy Silt Loam*
B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay Subsoil

Figure 41. Profile of Shovel Test E-347.

Survey Effectiveness

The purpose of this Phase I archaeological survey was to provide a preliminary statement on the nature and distribution of archaeological resources located within the project area. The effectiveness of any survey is contingent upon the theory and methods employed. The most obvious limitation of this survey is that approximately one-third of the project area has substantial ground cover. Shovel testing cannot always be relied upon to detect sites which have sparse or restricted remains. In most cases, shovel testing provides preliminary assessment of subsurface conditions and an initial basis for determining site location. As an effort to control the biases inherent in shovel testing, fill from the shovel test units was screened through 1/4-in. (.64-cm) mesh. Consequently, it is felt the survey has met its intended goals, and has identified the major occupation sites within the project area.

CHAPTER 5: Architectural Survey

Survey Methodology

A Phase I architectural evaluation was conducted in June 1992 to evaluate structures 50 years or older for the proposed construction of the Riverview Farm Park in the City of Newport News, Virginia. The investigation covered the current extent of the Newport News City Farm, excluding the Hampton Roads Sanitation District plant and the Newport News City Landfill (see Figure 2).

A color-keyed U.S.G.S. map of the Mulberry Island quadrangle was examined to determine that the study area would have to be field visited. Existing topographical maps at the VDHR in Richmond were reviewed to determine which structures had been previously identified, and if there were any properties on the National Register of Historic Places. This search revealed that no structures in the project area are currently on the National Register of Historic Places, and that no standing structures in the project area have been previously identified. The project route was surveyed, photographs were taken of buildings more than 50 years old that had not been recorded previously, and VDHR Brief Survey Forms were completed (Appendix C). Locations of structures were numbered on the U.S.G.S. maps in sequence of identification; the buildings were later given VDHR structure numbers. No known or potential historic districts exist within the project boundaries.

Architectural Resources in the Project Area

The project area consists of the Newport News City Farm in the City of Newport News, Virginia. The project area is approximately 280 a. situated at the confluence of the James and Warwick Rivers (see Figure 2). The current plans from the Newport News planning department call for adaptive reuse of the major farm structures on City Farm and demolition of the barracks building.

The project area comprises two complexes that demonstrate the diverse land use of this place during the twentieth century (Figure 42). The land was

primarily a farm throughout its first three and a half centuries, except for an ill-fated attempt to legislate a town into existence in the late seventeenth century.

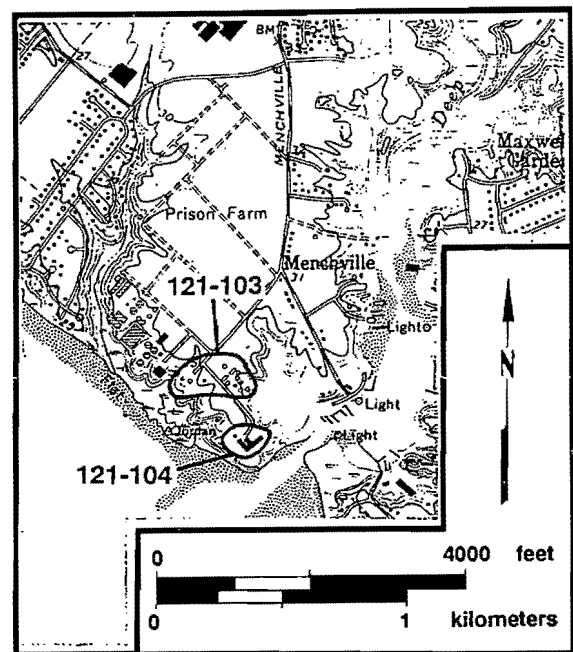


Figure 42. Historic structures identified during survey.

The prison farm complex was established in the late 1930s. The last of the farms on the property is represented by several buildings including Structure 121-103, a 1937 Colonial Revival farmhouse. The house is a typical two-story, three-bay, gable roofed farmhouse, found across Virginia in various regions. A modern one-story shed has been attached to the south and east elevations. The farm has lost its historic outbuildings, except for the smokehouse, well, and gateposts along the farm road. The farmhouse faces towards the north, away from the James River, which only lies approximately 150 ft.(45.3 m) to the

south. The house is currently utilized as storage; however, it was formerly the prison director's residence.

The prison farm complex is located north of the barracks. The complex focuses on a well-preserved large, brick, two-story gambrel roofed barn built in 1938. The barn has its original milking stalls and pens. An earthen ramp rises to the second floor on the north elevation. The ramp on the prison barn is on the north elevation, while the roof line runs north-south. The prison farm complex also includes many modern outbuildings, and several mid-twentieth-century outbuildings. Several large fields are currently used for pasture. Approximately 100 acres are currently in crop cultivation at the Newport News City Farm.

The Newport News City Farm (121-104) was established ca. 1930. The prison barracks were completed in 1931 and expanded in the late 1970s. The prison barracks is a one-story, U-shaped building that houses approximately 150 inmates. The building includes a boiler room on the east elevation and is symmetrical on each elevation. There is a modern kitchen (1986) on the north elevation, and a trailer has been incorporated on the south elevation to house work release prisoners. The prison offices were previously in the barracks; however, they have been moved to a modular building at a different location. The barracks complex is completed by a small garden, and a small frame outbuilding that houses the "hole." The hole was used for solitary confinement.

The Riverview Farm Park Master Plan, adopted in July 1991, calls for the preservation, interpretation, and ongoing use of the park as an example of a working farm from the early twentieth century. The barn, farmstead, and other related structures are of local historical significance and are to be preserved as part of the farm park. Active and passive recreation facilities are to be integrated into the farm park as laid out in the Master Plan.

Survey Catalog

Structure 121-103

Name: City Farm

Address: City Farm Road

Description: The house is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile, gable-roofed farmstead. The house, constructed of frame with a layer of brick veneer, is organized on a center passage plan, and the centered entrance is embellished with a Colonial Revival door surround that has a broken pediment. The pediment is interrupted by a torch, a typical Colonial Revival motif. Double window units on the north elevation have six-over-six sash. The house sits on a brick basement foundation, and has a pair of external asymmetrical gable-end chimneys. The chimney on the west elevation is probably a stove or furnace flue, and is off-set. The gable-ends are adorned with minimal gable-end returns. A wrap-around one-story shed addition on the south and east elevations formerly housed engine repair classes. The farmstead has lost its outbuildings except for the smokehouse (early twentieth century), well (nineteenth or twentieth century, probably rebuilt) and the gateposts (early twentieth century). There was formerly a garden south of the house. The house was the residence of the prison's director, but in the last fifteen years it has been used for storage. The James River lies directly to the south. The farm included approximately 260 acres by the early 1930s. A large complex of agricultural buildings includes many buildings constructed in the last fifteen years. Several buildings date to the initial period of construction, including a large, two-story, brick barn (1938). The barn was constructed with prison labor, and there is great attention to detail. The barn has a gambrel roof, and a hay hood on the south elevation. The north elevation has a large earthen ramp to the second floor, and a silo is present. The milking stalls are still extant, as are the animal pens on the first floor. The second floor is currently utilized solely as a hay loft. The framing system utilized a double frame to accommodate the heavy load from the roof. The barn is still in everyday use and is in excellent condition.

Date: 1937 (house), 1938 (barn)

Impact: No impact; the buildings are to be preserved.

Significance: Not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C. The complex is a typical early twentieth-century farmstead without any significant architectural features. While the use of the farm for a prison is somewhat unusual, other farms of this type exist and retain greater integrity.

Recommendations: No further work is required, but additional historical and architectural documentation is suggested for interpretative purposes.

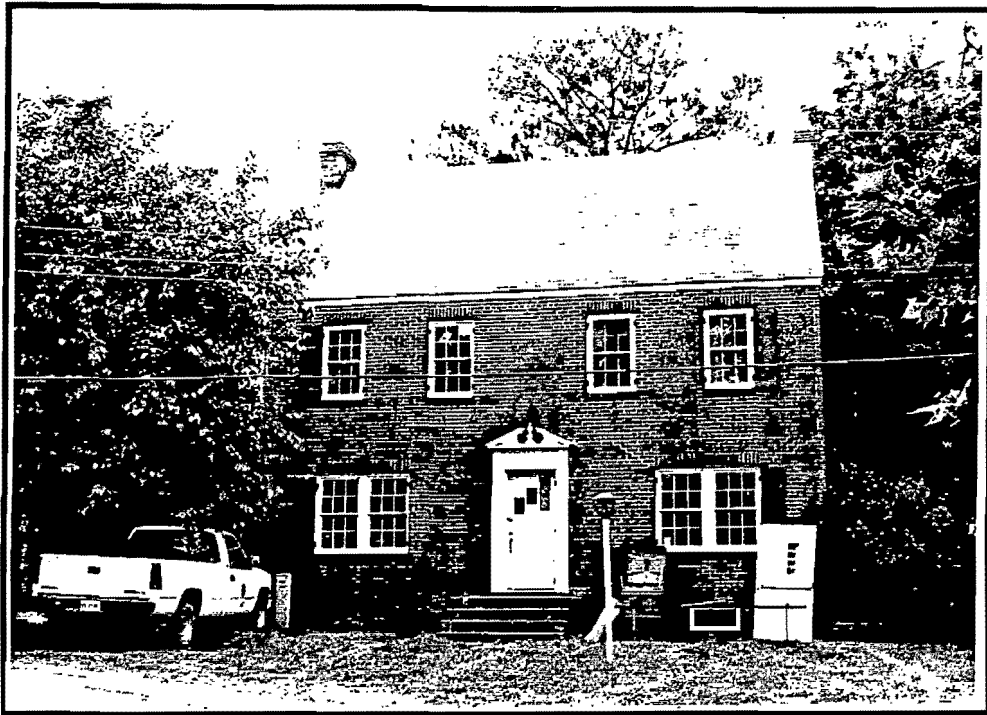


Figure 43. Structure 121-103, main house, north elevation, 1938.



Figure 44. Structure 121-103, gateposts, early twentieth century.

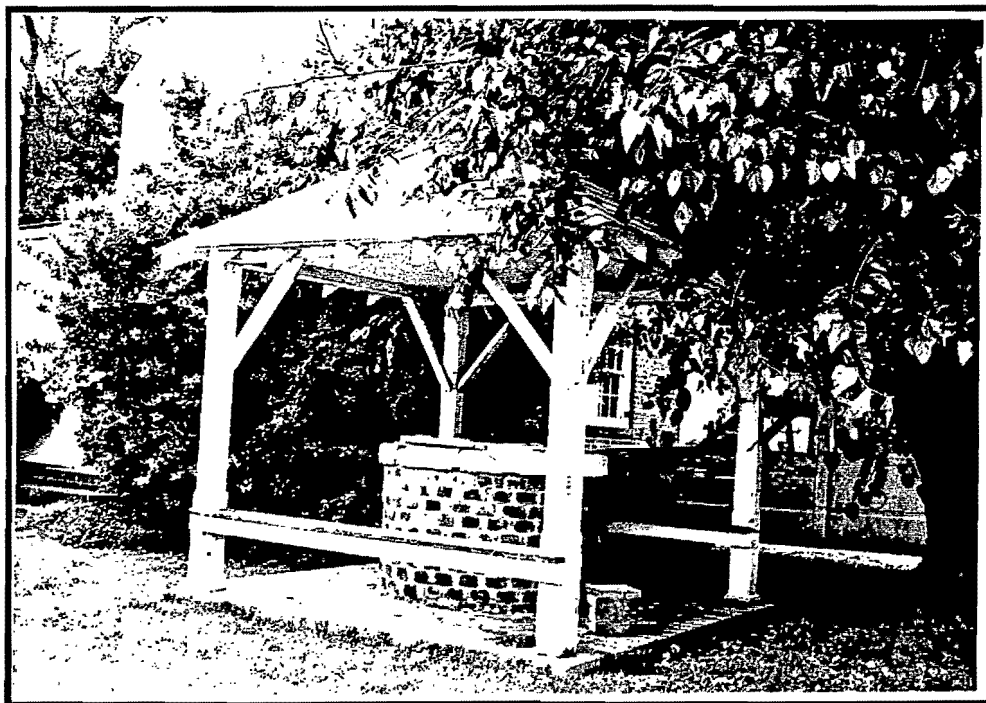


Figure 45. Structure 121-103, well, nineteenth or twentieth century, probably rebuilt.



Figure 46. Structure 121-103, City Farm, barn.

Structure 121-104

Name: City Farm Prison Barracks and Buildings

Address: City Farm Road

Description: The Newport News City Farm was established ca. 1930. The farmstead was converted from a family farm to a prison farm. A large, one-story, U-shaped prison barracks was erected to house the inmates. The barracks appear to be constructed of frame and are covered in a thick layer of stucco. However, the stucco may cover concrete block. There is a modern kitchen ell on the north side of the barracks complex, and a trailer has been incorporated into the complex to house work release prisoners. The barracks complex is completed with a small garden that provides vegetables for the prisoners. The "hole" is an innocuous looking small white frame outbuilding that housed a chair, and was used for solitary confinement. A small complex of Civil War earthworks south of the barracks lies directly adjacent to the river defending the mouth of the Warwick River, probably Confederate earthworks.

Date: 1931; 1977, 1978 (additions to barracks); 1986 (kitchen)

Impact: Direct, barracks to be demolished.

Significance: Not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C.

Recommendations: No further work is required.



Figure 47. Structure 121-104, City Farm prison, barracks, south and east elevations.

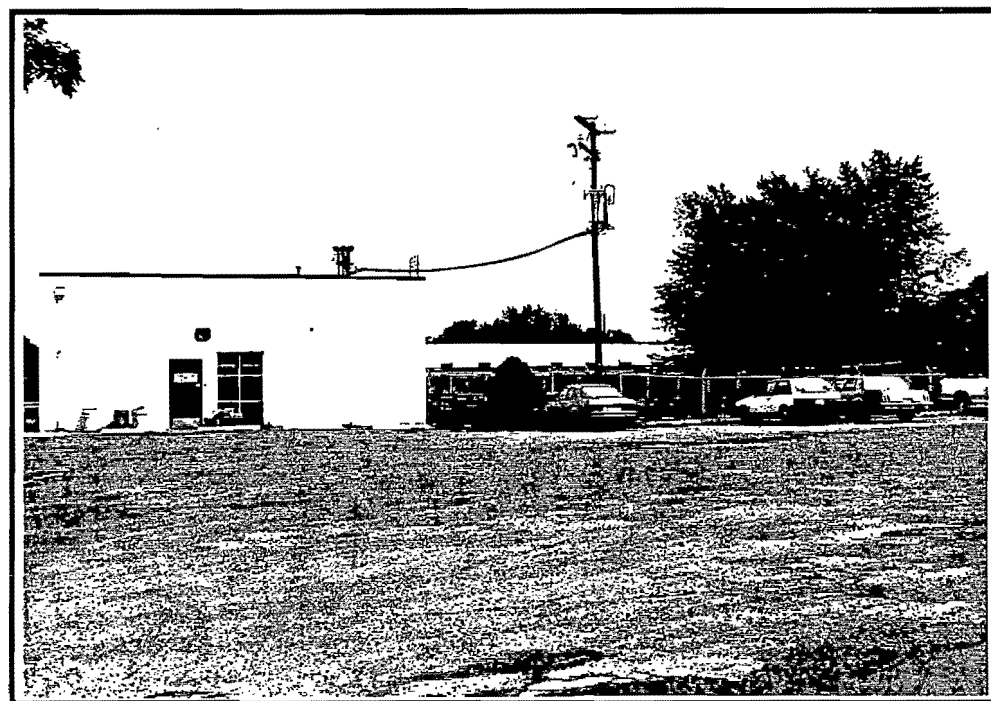


Figure 48. Structure 121-104, City Farm prison, barracks, north and west elevations.

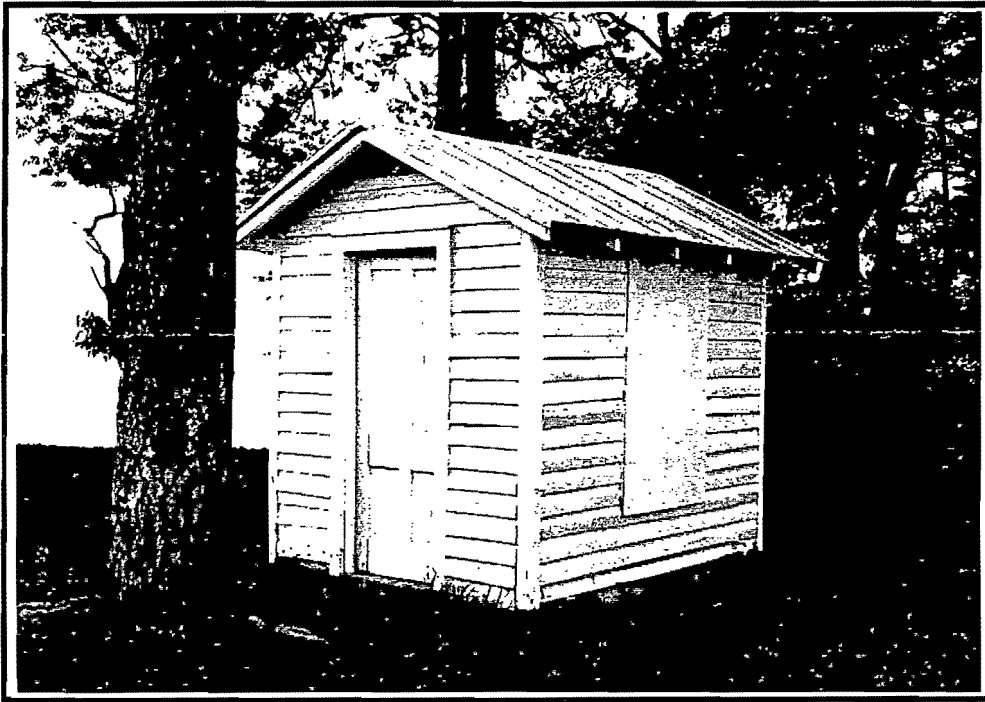


Figure 49. Structure 121-104, City Farm prison, "the hole".

Architectural Summary and Recommendations

The proposed construction of the Riverview Farm Park includes two complexes that are 50 or more years of age, the prison farmstead (including the farmhouse, barn, smokehouse, well, and gateposts) and the barracks. These complexes are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places either under individual merit or as contributing elements to a historic district, however, the prison farmstead may have local significance. One of the two complexes, the farmstead, will be subject to adaptive reuse, while the other, the barracks will be removed. Several modern trailers and outbuildings that litter the landscape do not contribute to either complex. The barn is a noteworthy structure, apparently constructed with prison labor. The barn appears to be in excellent condition and should serve the park well. No further work is required as neither complex is eligible for nomination to the National Register, however, additional historical and architectural documentation of the prison farm buildings is suggested.

CHAPTER 6:

Research Summary, Recommendations, and Preservation Plan

Research Summary

Phase I background research and testing within the project area has identified the presence of archaeological resources dating to the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. These resources include prehistoric sites and trace remains of ephemeral prehistoric occupations; the remains of military occupation associated with the Civil War; and the seventeenth-, eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century remains of domestic occupations. The remains of early historic domestic sites identified within two separate sections, Areas A and D, of the project area, could potentially be associated with historic Mathews Manor, Denbigh Plantation, or Warwicktown in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The relatively high density of archaeological resources in the project area, spanning prehistoric and nearly three centuries of historic occupation, is consistent with previous archaeological work in the immediate vicinity.

Several sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of and within the project area. With the exception of excavations undertaken by Noel Hume at the Denbigh Plantation site (44NN38) immediately west of the project area, little has been documented beyond the survey level about the archaeological resources in the area.

In light of the potential archaeological significance of many of these resources and their usefulness in interpreting the historical development of the project area, the archaeological resources identified during the Phase I investigation may prove to be a valuable part of the Peninsula's rich historical and archaeological data base.

Recommendations

A total of nine archaeological sites and six locations was identified in the project area including three sites (44NN51, 44NN68, and 44NN69) which had been previously identified. Phase II archaeological significance evaluations have been

recommended for Site 44NN69, Site 44NN278, Site 44NN280, and Site 44NN281 to assess their archaeological significance in light of criteria for eligibility to the National Register (Figure 50). The research results indicate that no further work is warranted for Sites 44NN284, 44NN68, 44NN51, and Locations A-1, A-2, B-6, C-3, D-4, and D-5.

Several roads that run through or near the project area have been identified as historic. Both Menchville Road and a current farm road that runs from Denbigh Plantation to Menchville Road appear to date to the nineteenth century (Figure 51). The 1907 U.S.G.S. quadrangle shows a dirt road running from Menchville to the site of either the Almshouse or farmstead (see Figure 7). In addition, a network of dirt farm roads, creating a grid with the historic road system, dates to at least the early twentieth century (see Figure 7) (U.S.G.S. 1907). While these roads are not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, they possess local significance as an early road system. This early road system should be preserved and utilized whenever possible. The dirt farm roads may also represent earlier field patterns and should be investigated further through historic documents research.

The work plans for the recommended Phase II evaluations of Site 44NN69, Site 44NN278, 44NN280, and Site 44NN281 should include further historical research, mapping, and systematically placed 2.5 x 2.5 ft. test units. Hand excavation of the test units should be augmented by a series of subsequent machine-assisted test cuts in areas of high archaeological potential.

Preservation Plan

Several preservation options for cultural resources at Riverview Farm Park are discussed in this section. They range from site preservation to full-scale excavation and interpretation. For each option, an outline description of the plan's potential

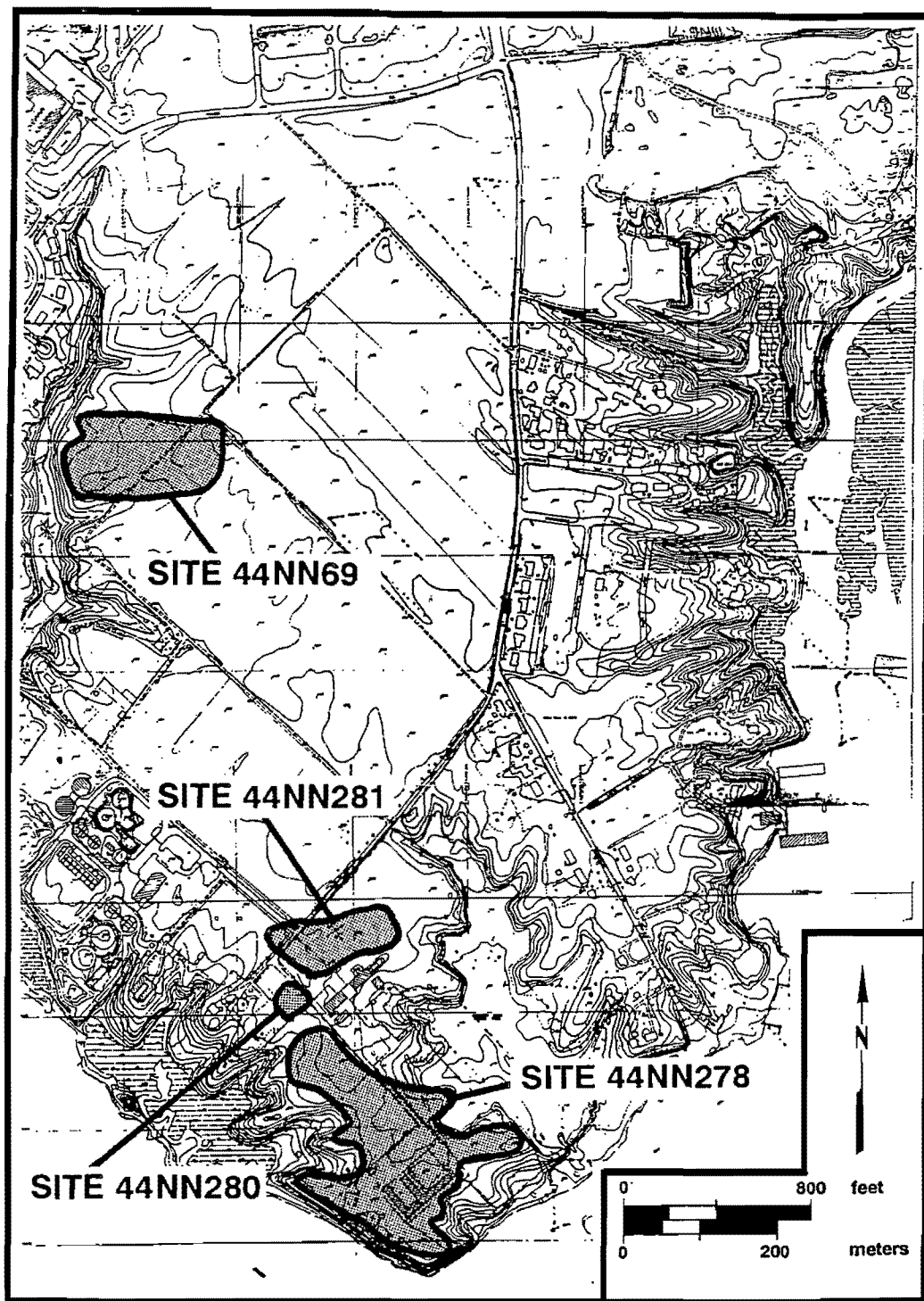


Figure 50. Project area showing location of potentially significant archaeological sites.

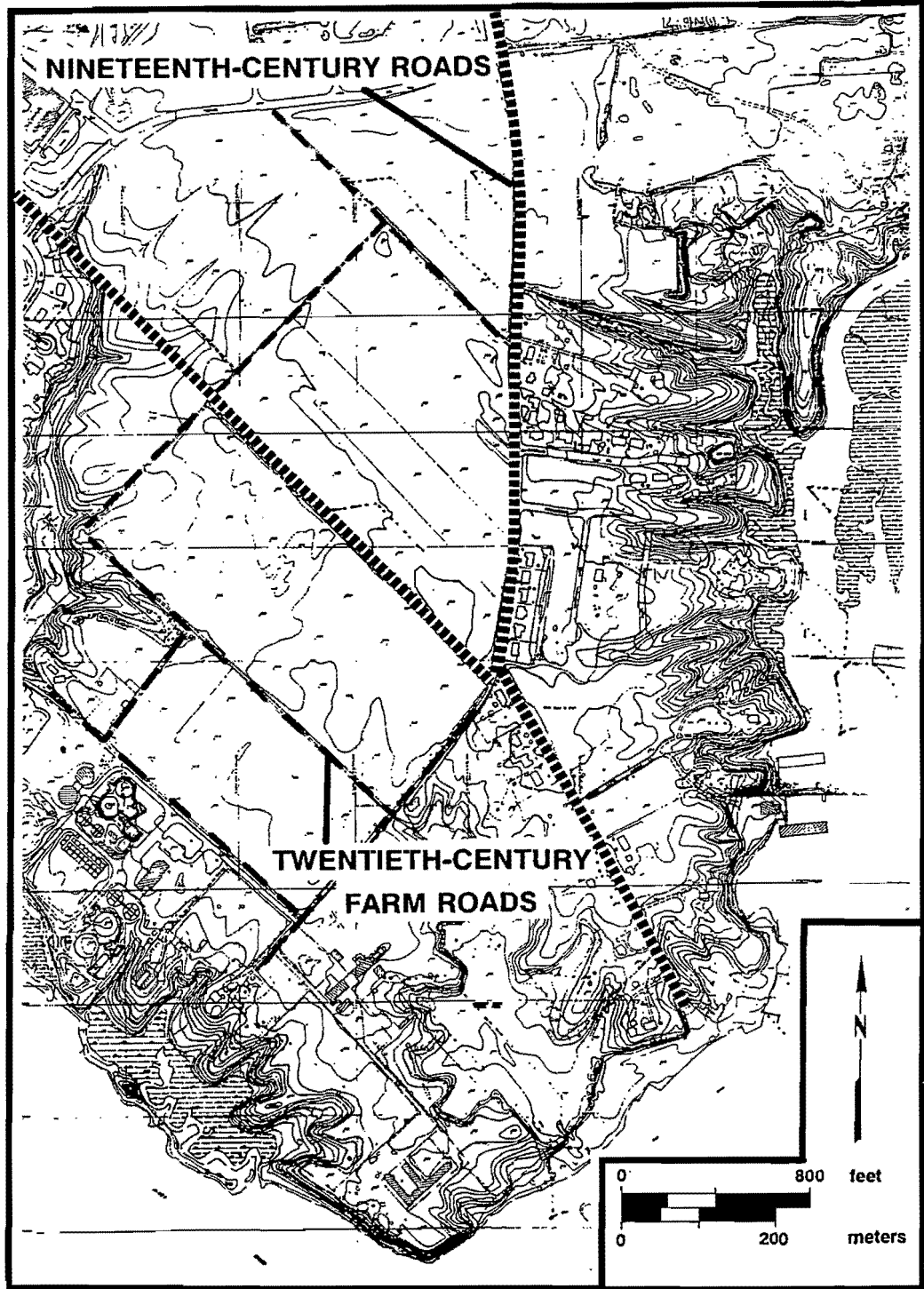


Figure 51. Project area showing location of historic roads.

and an assessment of feasibility has been included. While the options have not been prioritized, they have been generally ordered based on their potential cost and the effort required. Each of these options can be integrated into the 1991 Riverview Farm Park Master Plan (Figure 52). The relationship of significant cultural resources located during this survey to the specific development plans identified in the Master Plan cannot be completely addressed without additional evaluation of the significant sites as recommended above. Without detailed information regarding the size, nature, and integrity of the sites, it is impossible to assess the impact of the planned activities on the significant cultural resources. While the Master Plan does not generally seem to conflict with the overall development plans, completion of Phase II evaluations of significant sites is critical for assessing potential impact from development.

Option 1 - No Action

This plan entails no further work with regard to the preservation of the sites identified during the Phase I survey, no additional evaluation of their historical and archaeological significance, and no further exploration of their educational use, or public interpretation. A "No Action" plan is not feasible for two primary reasons; the historical significance of the property and the importance of its presentation to the public, and the legal requirements for the management of cultural resources. This latter issue is particularly important, in view of state and federal laws governing cultural resources. If state or federal funds are to be used in the future development of the park, funding would be contingent upon the adequate investigation of cultural resources. This Phase I study is the initial step in this process; however, additional work may be required if development will disturb potentially eligible sites. Specific recommendations are also dependent upon a review of the Phase I results by appropriate state or federal agencies (such as VDHR).

Option 2 - Preservation

The preservation of the archaeological resources identified on the property is very important. The preservation of all of these resources, however, may not be realistic, in view of the plans for the development of the park. As stated in the research results, site locations and their approximate boundaries have been identified. While the

preservation of the sites is an option, this would not provide adequate information for the interpretation of these sites to the public. In addition, the preservation of the four sites recommended for Phase II Evaluation would require that significant portions of the project area (i.e. Area 2, Site 44NN278) not be developed. If development plans encompass any portion of these sites, then preservation would not be a feasible option (see Recommendations section).

Preservation of a site should include maintenance of adequate buffer areas around the site, appropriate ground cover to prevent erosion, marking of the site to prevent disturbance, education of park and city employees regarding the appropriate action for planning work in the vicinity of the site, maintenance of overall site plans clearly marking the boundaries and buffers for each site (these should be provided to all city departments), and surveillance of sites to prevent unauthorized digging by untrained looters.

Option 3 - Additional Evaluation of Potentially Significant Sites

A significance evaluation plan for Sites 44NN69, 44NN278, 44NN280, and 44NN281 is a feasible option. As stated in the research results, these sites contain potentially significant archaeological resources. The survey results, however, contain only preliminary information about the nature of the sites; type, age, size, and potential significance all served as the basis for the recommendations. It should be noted that the historical and archaeological significance of the sites has not been fully determined at the Phase I level. Hence, future development plans for the park should include additional evaluation of these significant resources. Complete or partial excavation of any site for development purposes would require completion of a Phase II significance evaluation (see Option 4) of the resource prior to construction as part of the initial stage of the research planning process.

The Phase II evaluation of potentially significant sites would involve additional close interval shovel testing (10 to 20 ft.) of the site area to determine artifact concentrations, excavation of selected test units (2.5 x 2.5 ft. units) in areas of high artifact density to determine the presence and integrity of features such as trash pits, foundations, wells, etc.; and the assessment of the research

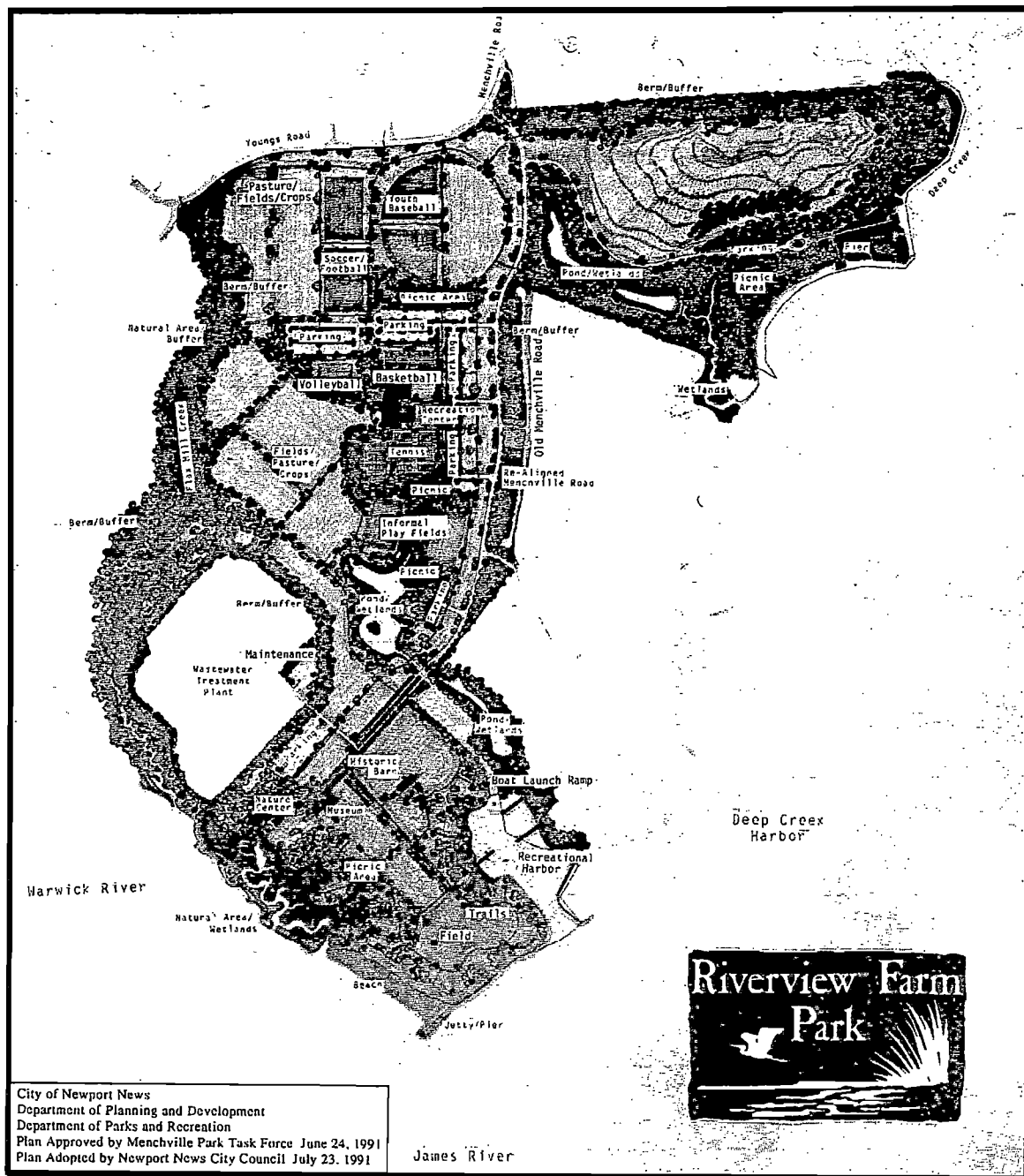


Figure 52. Riverview Farm Park Master Plan map (1990).

potential of the site, based on artifacts recovered and features located. All of these testing methods would be applied after locating appropriate datum points and establishing a master grid for horizontal mapping and control of the site. In addition, the original shovel testing, close interval testing, and test unit excavation would be used to determine the precise boundaries of the site. The information recovered during this evaluation would provide the base data for designing future research and excavation of the site.

Option 4 - Excavation

Excavation of significant sites identified within the project area is a feasible option; however, the development of research plans is contingent upon the completion of work outlined in Option 3. In general, the excavation plans should be guided by two primary considerations. First, the field and research methods employed in data recovery should follow guidelines established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. This will insure that project methods meet minimal standards, which will increase the value of the research results. Second, the excavation plans should identify both general and specific research issues which may be addressed by data recovered from archaeological resources on the sites. For example, an important research issue for Site 44NN278, which archaeological and historical evidence suggests may be associated with seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Warwicktown, is the question of town/urban formation processes in Tidewater during the early colonial period. These processes, as evidenced by the location and orientation of buildings and related features, have been examined through archaeological and historical research at contemporary Gloucestertown at Gloucester Point on the York River, and, more recently, along the historic waterfront of the City of Hampton (Hazzard and McCartney 1987; Higgins et al. 1989). Research at historic locations such as these has addressed specific research questions including material culture and landscape studies for individual households and house lots, as evidenced by the locations and types of yard features/deposits.

Excavation of a site would be a relatively major undertaking. Because of the destructive nature of archaeological excavation, a complete research plan should be developed, both to coordinate the excavation process with the previous work at the park and in the vicinity, and also to address particular

research concerns important to both the scholarly community and the general public. If the site will be interpreted to the general public as called for in the Master Plan (1990), research questions should be developed in order to facilitate understanding of the significance of the site. A complete or partial excavation of one of the significant sites should begin with additional historical research to develop an adequate context for this excavation. This additional research would be combined with the results of the Phase II evaluation to develop a specific plan of excavation. Below-ground investigation of these sites would likely be completed using block excavation, guided by the results of previous research. This excavation should be designed to sample the site in a representative manner, and at the same time, preserve a portion for future study. The excavation of a site, as well as its evaluation (see Option 3), could be integrated into the interpretation and education program of the park. It is important that the actual excavation be conducted under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, possibly an advanced graduate student intern from a local university. The general public, college and school students, and organizations such as the local chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia could be effectively involved in an excavation of this type. This type of project requires careful planning and monitoring to avoid the site damage inevitably caused by uncompleted excavation units, haphazard techniques, and inadequate documentation. The project sponsor must keep in mind that the site can only be excavated once; and it cannot be reclaimed if it is not excavated properly the first time.

Option 5 - Educational Programs for College and/or Public School Students and the General Public

The archaeological resources identified may potentially afford excellent "hands on" experience for college and/or public school students in site excavation. Field schools, seminars, and site tours have proven to be highly effective teaching devices at many archaeological sites in Colonial Williamsburg, and also at sites excavated by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research. The educational option can be effectively used for the completion of Options 3 and 4 (see above). As discussed above, the archaeology program could be administered by an advanced graduate student intern or by a qualified part-time staff archaeologist. The archaeology program and the use of students for excavation should

be carefully integrated into the overall interpretive plan for the park. The interpretation could be coordinated with the local school system to create specific educational experiences for various age groups and program interests (such as local history, state history, environmental history). The goals of an archaeology program should be to provide the visitor with an understanding of both the process and product of archaeology. The educational uses of the archaeology program and the interpretive program can be extremely varied, and need not focus only on history. For instance, a mathematics teacher may want to integrate a visit to the site into a demonstration of the application of mathematic principles, such as using an x-y grid system and triangulation, to "real life" situations. Ideally, the archaeological coordinator would develop classroom materials relating to the site that could be used by teachers in preparing a visit to the park. This could range from explanations and games dealing with archaeology as a subject of study, to understanding and investigating the cultural history of specific groups, such as African-Americans.

Option 6a - Interpretation of Cultural Resources

The Phase I research results provide preliminary information on site type, age, size, location, and potential significance for sites identified within the project area. Much of what is known about each site at this initial stage of investigation is derived from limited testing of the sites and a historical overview of the property. While the interpretation of the resources to the public, based on the Phase I level of research, is feasible, the extent of information that can be conveyed is quite limited. The interpretation of cultural resources as part of the park program would be better achieved by at least the completion of Option 3. This would permit the archaeological and historical significance of the resources within the park to be better evaluated for National Register status, and would also provide more comprehensive data for developing an interpretive plan for the public.

This interpretive plan might consist of a presentation of significant sites through a small museum display in the visitor's center. Historical background information could be integrated with artifacts and photographs of the excavation to develop thematic discussions of the sites and their importance for understanding the history of the area and region.

The themes addressed might focus on the development of Warwicktown, plantation life, seventeenth through twentieth-century farm life, and the Civil War. Sites appropriate for discussing themes could be presented as discussed above and walking trails could be developed around the site areas. If active archaeological fieldwork is planned, it could be worked into the public interpretation and walking trails.

Option 6b - Integration of Cultural and Natural Interpretations

A second appropriate interpretive plan would present the archaeological and architectural resources within the context of their environmental setting. This proposed option can be viewed as an integral part of the ongoing regional effort, conducted by organizations such as the Virginia Institute of Marine Science and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, to determine the effects of land use changes on the Chesapeake Bay. To date, evidence supporting links between land use changes and environmental quality have been derived mostly from urban and industrial land and water studies. By correlating historical land use practices of the Warwicktown and Mathews Manor/Denbigh Plantation sites with vegetative cover types, landforms, and water sources, it may be possible to show what role the cultural and natural landscape have played in protecting or damaging the Bay environment over the past three hundred years. Using this model, current land use patterns and problems might be explored in an effort to develop solutions that draw on the lessons of the past. Potential research questions and issues might include the economic and material relationships of early colonists with the Bay environment, early health issues associated with cultural impacts on the Bay (i.e., Carville Earle's article *Environment, Disease, and Mortality in Early Virginia* (Earle 1979)), and the impact of both historic and modern agriculture and fisheries on the Bay landscape and environment. This type of environmental approach is especially appropriate for the Riverview Farm Park because of its prominent location along the Warwick and James rivers, and because of its importance as one of the last remaining tracts of farmed land in this portion of the city, along these vital waterways.

Under Option 5b, the Prison Wardens House would be presented as a self-guided exhibit, exploring

the relationships between the cultural and natural environment. In such a scenario, the house and farm buildings would represent cultural artifacts, the James River and Chesapeake Bay would represent the environmental system of which the farm was a part, and the nearby waste water treatment center and landfill would represent recent cultural components related to the preservation of the environmental system. The evolution of historic land use patterns and human activity could be explored from the perspective of the impact of the historic patterns and activities on current patterns and activities (such as the sewage treatment plant and landfill). Exhibits and interpretive programs would use archaeological site information and the farm house as an historic frame of reference, and the sewage treatment plant and landfill as a modern frame of reference. Organizations such as the Chesapeake Bay Foundation or the Virginia Institute of Marine Science could serve as consultants for explanation of the natural components.

This preservation option could confer tremendous benefits to the community by providing a laboratory for cultural and environmental research and education. Few opportunities exist to study and model the evolution of rural land use from prior to the seventeenth century to the present, particularly within a single landscape. No one place that offers opportunities for interpreting land use practices from the pre-colonial period to present. The Riverview Farm Park is unique, in that it represents a microcosm where cultural and environmental aspects of seventeenth- through twentieth-century life can be studied in context and in continuity.

This interpretive plan might utilize both a museum display at the visitor center and walking trails for site visits. Both of these presentations should integrate natural and cultural resources and the important relationships that exist between these resources. This approach can also address the historical background of current issues such as the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

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Yorktown, Virginia. 7.5-minute quadrangle, reprinted in 1944.

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A Sketch of the east end of the peninsula where on is Hampton. Copy on file at the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA.

APPENDIX A



Newport News City Farm Phase I Prehistoric Inventory

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Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 134	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN278 ST 170	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN278 ST 198	Misc./Unmodified Stone				.40	1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 263	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 288	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 298	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 300	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 301	Construction Materials					3
					Provenience Total:	3
44NN282 ST 329	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN282 ST 330	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
44NN282 ST 330	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	2
44NN283 TR 129	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
44NN283 TR 129	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
44NN283 TR 129	Fire-cracked Rock				17.80	2
44NN283 TR 129	Fire-cracked Rock				140.90	1
44NN283 TR 129	Fire-cracked Rock				187.30	9
					Provenience Total:	14
44NN284 TR 001	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	>75% Cortex	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN284 TR 005	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
44NN284 TR 005	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule	Noncortical	Quartz		1
44NN284 TR 005	Unident. Ceramic	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	3
44NN284 TR 006	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN284 TR 008	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Metavolcanic		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN68 SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
44NN68 SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
44NN68 SURF	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
44NN68 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				195.30	3
44NN68 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				262.40	1
44NN68 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				402.40	2
44NN68 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				412.50	4
44NN68 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				487.60	4
					Provenience Total:	17
44NN68 TR 091	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
44NN69 TR 064	Core	Core Fragment		Unident. Chert		1
44NN69 TR 064	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		1
44NN69 TR 064	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
44NN69 TR 064	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
44NN69 TR 064	Misc./Unmodified Stone				92.90	11
					Provenience Total:	15
A, ST 018	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
A, ST 018	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		4
					Provenience Total:	5
C, SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				195.20	1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, L-4 ST 428	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, L-6 SURF	Fire-cracked Rock				167.00	1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, TR 027	Misc./Unmodified Stone				40.70	1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, TR 049	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, TR 053	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, TR 066	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1

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Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 097	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
D, TR 097	Misc./Unmodified Stone				39.70	1
					Provenience Total:	2
D, TR 137	Fire-cracked Rock				481.70	1
					Provenience Total:	1
D, TR 141	Fire-cracked Rock				299.60	2
D, TR 141	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Midsection	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	3
D, TR 143	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
D, TR 143	Fire-cracked Rock				39.80	1
					Provenience Total:	2
D, TR 144	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
D, TR 144	Fire-cracked Rock				128.20	2
					Provenience Total:	3
D, TR 144, SURF	Informal Groundstone	Hammerstone	Misc./Unident. Fragment	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SURF	Misc./Unmodified Stone				154.10	1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	91



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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 089	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 089	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 093	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 093	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			5
44NN278 ST 093	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 093	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1
44NN278 ST 093	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		9
44NN278 ST 094	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 094	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
44NN278 ST 094	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 094	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		7
44NN278 ST 095	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 098	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 098	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 100	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
44NN278 ST 100	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		8
44NN278 ST 101	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 102	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 103	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN278 ST 103	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 103	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN278 ST 103	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English Stoneware			1
44NN278 ST 103	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	Green		1
					Provenience Total:		10
44NN278 ST 104	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
44NN278 ST 104	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 104	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
44NN278 ST 104	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Painted	Green		1
					Provenience Total:		8
44NN278 ST 107	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 109	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			9

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 109	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			2
44NN278 ST 109	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
44NN278 ST 109	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
44NN278 ST 109	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
Provenience Total:							17
44NN278 ST 114	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 114	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 114	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
44NN278 ST 114	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 114	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
Provenience Total:							7
44NN278 ST 115	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 115	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
Provenience Total:							2
44NN278 ST 117	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
Provenience Total:							2
44NN278 ST 118	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN278 ST 121	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
Provenience Total:							2
44NN278 ST 122	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 122	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
44NN278 ST 122	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Cream-Colored	Rim		1
44NN278 ST 122	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
Provenience Total:							8
44NN278 ST 123	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 123	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN278 ST 124	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 124	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 124	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 124	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English Stoneware			1
44NN278 ST 124	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl, Small	S: Staffordshire			1
44NN278 ST 124	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1
44NN278 ST 124	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 124	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
Provenience Total:							10
44NN278 ST 125	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 125	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			4
44NN278 ST 125	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			3
44NN278 ST 125	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 125	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
						Provenience Total:	11
44NN278 ST 126	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 126	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN278 ST 127	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
44NN278 ST 127	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 127	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 127	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Blue		1
44NN278 ST 127	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Rim		1
44NN278 ST 127	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 127	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
44NN278 ST 127	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	12
44NN278 ST 129	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 129	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 129	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass	Rim		1
44NN278 ST 129	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	8
44NN278 ST 130	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 130	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
44NN278 ST 130	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN278 ST 131	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN278 ST 133	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN278 ST 134	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 134	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 134	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 135	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 135	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 139	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Cream-Colored	Base		1
44NN278 ST 139	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 139	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral				2
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 140	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
						Provenience Total:	1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 141	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 141	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 142	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 142	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 142	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
44NN278 ST 142	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Bar	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		6
44NN278 ST 143	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 144	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 145	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4
44NN278 ST 145	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					1
					Provenience Total:		5
44NN278 ST 165	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 166	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
44NN278 ST 166	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral				1
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 170	Unassigned Material	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
44NN278 ST 170	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Lead			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN278 ST 171	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	Blue		1
						Provenience Total:	1
44NN278 ST 172	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 172	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
44NN278 ST 172	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
44NN278 ST 172	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
						Provenience Total:	6
44NN278 ST 173	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
44NN278 ST 173	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 173	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Copper-Alloy			1
						Provenience Total:	6
44NN278 ST 176	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
44NN278 ST 176	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese Porcelain			1
44NN278 ST 176	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Cream-Colored			1
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 178	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
						Provenience Total:	1
44NN278 ST 179	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			3
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN278 ST 180	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 180	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 180	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 180	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN278 ST 182	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 182	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
44NN278 ST 182	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			1
44NN278 ST 182	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
Provenience Total:							5
44NN278 ST 184	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 184	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 184	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
Provenience Total:							3
44NN278 ST 185	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
44NN278 ST 185	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	White Saltglazed	Rim		1
44NN278 ST 185	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 185	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							6
44NN278 ST 187	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
44NN278 ST 187	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 187	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		3
44NN278 ST 188	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 189	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			2
44NN278 ST 189	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		3
44NN278 ST 190	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 193	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 194	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 195	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
44NN278 ST 196	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 196	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN278 ST 196	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue			1
44NN278 ST 196	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		6
44NN278 ST 197	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 197	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Blue		1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 197	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
44NN278 ST 197	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
44NN278 ST 197	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	5
44NN278 ST 198	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8
44NN278 ST 198	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware	Rim		1
44NN278 ST 198	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1
44NN278 ST 198	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
						Provenience Total:	11
44NN278 ST 199	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN278 ST 199	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
						Provenience Total:	7
44NN278 ST 200	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 200	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN278 ST 203	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 203	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 203	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
44NN278 ST 203	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 203	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 203	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
44NN278 ST 206	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		6
44NN278 ST 206	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
44NN278 ST 206	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4
44NN278 ST 206	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
44NN278 ST 207	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN278 ST 207	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		3
44NN278 ST 207	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN278 ST 207	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN278 ST 207	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
44NN278 ST 207	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			3
44NN278 ST 208	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 208	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			1
44NN278 ST 209	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
44NN278 ST 209	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed			1
44NN278 ST 211	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	8
44NN278 ST 212	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			7
44NN278 ST 212	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell			1
44NN278 ST 212	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
44NN278 ST 212	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
44NN278 ST 212	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4
44NN278 ST 212	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				1
44NN278 ST 212	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Green		1
						Provenience Total:	16
44NN278 ST 213	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			10
44NN278 ST 213	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
44NN278 ST 213	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN278 ST 213	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
						Provenience Total:	15
44NN278 ST 214	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
44NN278 ST 214	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN278 ST 214	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Blue		2
44NN278 ST 214	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		4
44NN278 ST 214	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
44NN278 ST 214	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	16
44NN278 ST 215	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN278 ST 215	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN278 ST 215	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				2
44NN278 ST 215	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
44NN278 ST 215	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Green		1
						Provenience Total:	12
44NN278 ST 216	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 216	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
44NN278 ST 216	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 216	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			2
						Provenience Total:	5
44NN278 ST 217	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 217	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN278 ST 217	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified				1
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 219	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 219	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN278 ST 220	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 220	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN278 ST 220	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:		3
44NN278 ST 221	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
44NN278 ST 221	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 221	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				7
					Provenience Total:		12
44NN278 ST 223	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN278 ST 223	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		3
44NN278 ST 226	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN278 ST 226	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			1
44NN278 ST 226	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 226	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		4
44NN278 ST 228	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
					Provenience Total:		2
44NN278 ST 230	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN278 ST 230	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN278 ST 230	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
					Provenience Total:		5

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN278 ST 231	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN278 ST 236	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			1
44NN278 ST 236	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN278 ST 236	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tableware	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
44NN278 ST 236	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Porcellaneous			1
44NN278 ST 236	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
44NN278 ST 236	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							6
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete			4
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
44NN280 ST 069	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
44NN280 ST 069	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Embossed Edged	Green		1
44NN280 ST 069	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
Provenience Total:							21
44NN280 ST 072	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
44NN280 ST 072	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN280 ST 072	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
44NN280 ST 072	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN280 ST 072	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		7
44NN280 ST 073	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN280 ST 073	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
					Provenience Total:		4
44NN280 ST 074	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
44NN280 ST 074	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)				1
44NN280 ST 074	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN280 ST 074	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
44NN280 ST 074	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
44NN280 ST 074	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		8
44NN280 ST 075	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN280 ST 075	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
44NN280 ST 075	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN280 ST 075	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
44NN280 ST 075	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN280 ST 075	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Flow Blue			1
44NN280 ST 075	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN280 ST 077	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made		Provenience Total:	8
44NN280 ST 077	Architectural	Window Glass	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN280 ST 077	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass				2
44NN280 ST 077	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass				7
44NN281 ST 020	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made		Provenience Total:	10
44NN281 ST 020	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN281 ST 026	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made		Provenience Total:	1
44NN281 ST 026	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
44NN281 ST 026	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made		Provenience Total:	5
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN281 ST 029	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				56
44NN281 ST 029	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
44NN281 ST 029	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN281 ST 031	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments		Provenience Total:	63
44NN281 ST 031	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN281 ST 031	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
44NN281 ST 032	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN281 ST 247	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN281 ST 247	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN281 ST 247	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
Provenience Total:							8
44NN281 ST 249	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN281 ST 249	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
44NN281 ST 249	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
44NN281 ST 249	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
44NN281 ST 249	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1
44NN281 ST 249	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN281 ST 249	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
Provenience Total:							15
44NN281 ST 263	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN281 ST 263	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
Provenience Total:							2
44NN281 ST 265	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN281 ST 265	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN281 ST 266	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
44NN281 ST 266	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
44NN281 ST 266	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	8
44NN281 ST 267	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
44NN281 ST 267	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			2
44NN281 ST 267	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
44NN281 ST 267	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
44NN281 ST 267	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	10
44NN281 ST 271	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN281 ST 271	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN281 ST 272	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			2
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN281 ST 273	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN281 ST 273	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN281 ST 274	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN281 ST 274	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
44NN281 ST 274	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
Provenience Total:							3
44NN281 ST 277	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN281 ST 279	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN281 ST 279	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
Provenience Total:							2
44NN281 ST 284	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			2
44NN281 ST 284	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
44NN281 ST 284	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN281 ST 285	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN281 ST 287	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN281 ST 288	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
44NN281 ST 288	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
44NN281 ST 288	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN281 ST 288	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		2
44NN281 ST 288	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	12
44NN281 ST 289	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
						Provenience Total:	2
44NN281 ST 300	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
44NN281 ST 300	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
44NN281 ST 300	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN281 ST 300	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			6
44NN281 ST 300	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	16
44NN281 ST 301	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN281 ST 301	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN281 ST 301	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
						Provenience Total:	3
44NN281 ST 304	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN281 ST 304	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
44NN281 ST 304	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN281 ST 304	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			6
44NN281 ST 304	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	10
44NN282 ST 329	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
						Provenience Total:	1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN282 ST 335	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN283 TR 129	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
44NN283 TR 129	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
44NN283 TR 129	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Neck		1
44NN283 TR 129	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		5/64		1
44NN283 TR 129	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
Provenience Total:							14
44NN284 TR 006	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
Provenience Total:							2
44NN51 ST 354	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN51 ST 355	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN51 ST 355	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4
Provenience Total:							5

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN51 ST 360	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral				1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN51 ST 423	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN51 ST 424	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN51 ST 425	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
Provenience Total:							1
44NN51 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN51 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			4
44NN51 SURF	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
44NN51 SURF	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
44NN51 SURF	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				4
Provenience Total:							11
44NN68 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
44NN68 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
44NN68 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			2
44NN68 SURF	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Insulator	Glass	Blue-green		1
44NN68 SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
44NN68 SURF	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
44NN68 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN68 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
44NN68 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Machine Made	Neck		1
44NN68 SURF	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
44NN68 SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
Provenience Total:							14
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Yorktown			1
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	Rim		1
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
44NN69	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Free Blown	Base		1
44NN69	Smoking	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem				1
44NN69	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				1
44NN69	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		5
44NN69	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		7/64		1
Provenience Total:							14
44NN69 ST 427	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
44NN69 ST 427	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware			1
44NN69 ST 427	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	7
44NN69 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			1
44NN69 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
44NN69 SURF	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Rhenish Blue and Grey	Rim		1
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN69 TR 061	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		9
44NN69 TR 061	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Base		1
44NN69 TR 061	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Base		1
44NN69 TR 061	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		1
						Provenience Total:	12
44NN69 TR 064	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
44NN69 TR 064	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		2
44NN69 TR 064	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	4
44NN69 TR 068	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Base		1
						Provenience Total:	1
44NN69 TR 070	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
44NN69 TR 070	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Chinese Porcelain	Base		1
44NN69 TR 070	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
						Provenience Total:	5
44NN69 TR 072	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN69 TR 072	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44NN69 TR 072	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese	Neck		1
44NN69 TR 072	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN69 TR 078	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
44NN69 TR 078	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Creamware	Base		1
44NN69 TR 078	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		4/64		1
44NN69 TR 078	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							4
44NN69, Private	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
44NN69, Private	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English Stoneware			1
44NN69, Private	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Blue		1
44NN69, Private	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		3
44NN69, Private	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Free Blown	Base		2
44NN69, Private	Smoking	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Stem				1
44NN69, Private	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		5/64		1
44NN69, Private	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		4
44NN69, Private	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		7/64		1
Provenience Total:							15
A, ST 001	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 002	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			7
A, ST 002	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			5
						Provenience Total:	12
A, ST 003	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
A, ST 003	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Blue		1
A, ST 003	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		3
A, ST 003	General Activities	Agricult/Horticulture	Barbed Wire				1
A, ST 003	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Nut	Ferrous			1
A, ST 003	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
						Provenience Total:	10
A, ST 006	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
A, ST 006	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	2
A, ST 011	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 012	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
A, ST 012	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
						Provenience Total:	3
A, ST 013	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
A, ST 013	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		2
A, ST 015	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
A, ST 016	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
A, ST 016	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
A, ST 016	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		5
A, ST 017	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
					Provenience Total:		2
A, ST 018	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
A, ST 018	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			4
A, ST 018	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
A, ST 018	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			2
					Provenience Total:		9
A, ST 022	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
A, ST 022	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			2
					Provenience Total:		3
A, ST 025	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				
					Provenience Total:		0
A, ST 028	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
A, ST 028	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
A, ST 029	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
A, ST 029	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Insulator	Porcelain			1
A, ST 029	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
A, ST 034	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified		Provenience Total:	3
							2
A, ST 034	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
A, ST 034	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous			1
A, ST 034	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous			2
						Provenience Total:	6
A, ST 036	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 038	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 039	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
A, ST 039	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral				8
						Provenience Total:	9
A, ST 050	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 051	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
						Provenience Total:	1
A, ST 052	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
A, ST 052	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
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					Provenience Total:		2
A, ST 062	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
A, ST 062	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
A, ST 062	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
A, ST 062	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		4
A, ST 063	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
A, ST 063	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Asphalt			2
A, ST 063	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
A, ST 063	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
A, ST 063	Clothing	Fasteners	Fastener	Copper-Alloy			1
					Provenience Total:		8
A, ST 065	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
A, ST 065	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
A, ST 065	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
A, ST 065	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				11
A, ST 065	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass				1
A, ST 065	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			3
A, ST 065	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		22
A, ST 068	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
A, ST 068	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Machine Made	Neck		1
A, ST 068	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
					Provenience Total:		4
A, ST 077	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
A, ST 077	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		2
A, ST 079	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
A, ST 079	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
					Provenience Total:		4
A, ST 099	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
					Provenience Total:		5
A, ST 127	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
A, ST 147	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
					Provenience Total:		1
A, ST 149	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
A, ST 149	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
					Provenience Total:		2
A, ST 150	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
					Provenience Total:		1
A, ST 153	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
A, ST 157	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	Provenience Total:		3
							1
A, ST 159	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder	Provenience Total:		1
							1
A, ST 206	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	Provenience Total:		1
							2
A, ST 206	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
A, ST 206	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
A, ST 206	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			13
A, ST 206	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
A, ST 206	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
A, ST 206	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			3
A, ST 206	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			3
					Provenience Total:		26
A, ST 207	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
A, ST 207	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral				1
					Provenience Total:		2
A, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Ceramic			2
A, SURF	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
A, SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
A, SURF	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet	Lead			1
A, SURF	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Copper-Alloy			1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Rim		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Beer Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Liquor Bottle				1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Liquor Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese	Base		1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass			1
A, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	Spoon	Copper-Alloy			1
A, SURF	General Activities	Agricult/Horticulture	Barbed Wire				1
Provenience Total:							16
B, ST 240	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
B, ST 240	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
Provenience Total:							2
B, ST 241	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
B, ST 241	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
B, ST 241	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
B, ST 244	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			4
							2
B, ST 244	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
B, ST 244	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
B, ST 244	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
B, ST 244	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
B, ST 244	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Glass	Ultramarine		1
B, ST 244	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
B, ST 245	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			8
							1
B, ST 245	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			4
B, ST 245	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
B, ST 245	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
B, ST 245	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		2
B, ST 245	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
B, ST 245	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous			1
B, ST 245	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous			1
B, ST 255	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			12
							1
B, ST 255	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		2
B, ST 256	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
B, ST 256	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
B, ST 256	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
					Provenience Total:		4
B, ST 258	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
B, ST 258	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
					Provenience Total:		2
B, ST 260	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
B, ST 260	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				4
B, ST 260	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
B, ST 260	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
					Provenience Total:		7
B, ST 268	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
B, ST 268	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			1
B, ST 268	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		3
B, ST 281	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
B, ST 281	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
					Provenience Total:		2
B, ST 294	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
B, ST 294	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
					Provenience Total:		2
B, ST 296	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			3
B, ST 296	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
					Provenience Total:		4
B, ST 305	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
B, ST 305	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
B, ST 305	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tableware	Unidentifiable Ceramic Ware	Porcellaneous			1
B, ST 305	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Glass	Colorless		.2
B, ST 305	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			3
B, ST 305	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		9
B, ST 306	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
B, ST 306	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
					Provenience Total:		5
B, ST 307	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
B, ST 307	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
B, ST 307	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			4
					Provenience Total:		8
B, ST 308	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				9

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
B, ST 308	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
B, ST 308	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
B, ST 308	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		12
B, ST 309	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
B, ST 309	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			7
B, ST 309	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
B, ST 309	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				26
					Provenience Total:		36
C, ST 317	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
C, ST 317	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
C, ST 317	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
C, ST 317	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified				2
C, ST 317	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Glass	Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:		8
C, ST 319	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
					Provenience Total:		2
C, ST 320	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
					Provenience Total:		1
C, ST 321	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		2
					Provenience Total:		2

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
C, ST 325	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
C, ST 325	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Plastic			1
C, ST 327	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass		Provenience Total:	2
							1
C, ST 341	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut		Provenience Total:	1
							1
C, ST 341	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
						Provenience Total:	2
C, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
C, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
C, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
							1
C, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
							1
C, SURF	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
							1
C, SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
C, SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
							2
C, SURF	Domestic Activities	Cleaning	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
							1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware: Flow Blue	Rim		1
							1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
							1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
							1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
							1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Glass Lid Liner	Opaque White		1
							1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colored Glass	Opaque White		1
C, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Solarized/Maganese			1
C, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Opaque White		1
C, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Porcellaneous			1
C, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Porcellaneous			1
C, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
C, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							22
C, TR 119	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
C, TR 119	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
C, TR 119	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
C, TR 119	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
C, TR 119	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
C, TR 119	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
C, TR 119	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Whiteware	Rim		1
Provenience Total:							7
D, L-4 ST 428	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
Provenience Total:							1
D, L-4, TR 113	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, L-4, TR 113	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, L-4, TR 113	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		1
						Provenience Total:	3
D, L-4, TR 116	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, L-4, TR 116	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Bev. Containers	Bottle	Stoneware	Base		1
D, L-4, TR 116	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
						Provenience Total:	3
D, L-5, TR 067	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, L-5, TR 067	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
D, L-5, TR 067	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	Rim		1
D, L-5, TR 067	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
D, L-5, TR 067	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
D, L-5, TR 067	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
						Provenience Total:	8
D, L-6 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, L-6 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, L-6 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, L-6 SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
D, L-6 SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pan	CE: Yorktown	Rim		1
D, L-6 SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
D, L-6 SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
						Provenience Total:	8

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, ST 367	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
D, ST 369	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue	Provenience Total:		2
D, ST 381	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick		Provenience Total:		1
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			2
D, SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
D, SURF	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentified			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Whiteware: Painted			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Bone China			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, SURF	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Rhenish Grey	Rim		1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			3
D, SURF	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		40
D, TR 002	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 003	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 007	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 008	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 010	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
					Provenience Total:		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 011	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 013	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tableware	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 018	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 020	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 024	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Porcellaneous			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 025	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 025	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
D, TR 025	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
D, TR 025	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		4
D, TR 026	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 027	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 027	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			2
D, TR 027	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Rim		1
D, TR 027	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	Blue		1
D, TR 027	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 027	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Opaque White		1
					Provenience Total:		7
D, TR 028	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Ceramic			1
D, TR 028	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
D, TR 028	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
					Provenience Total:		3
D, TR 029	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, TR 029	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 031	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 031	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			2
					Provenience Total:		3
D, TR 035	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 035	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 036	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 038	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 040	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 040	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Unsorted Bone				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 043	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
D, TR 043	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 043	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		5
D, TR 044	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 044	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
D, TR 044	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		3
D, TR 045	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 047	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 052	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 053	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 056	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 057	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
D, TR 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2

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Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		3
D, TR 063	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 063	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 064	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
D, TR 064	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 065	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
D, TR 065	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		1
D, TR 065	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
D, TR 065	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		4
D, TR 066	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 068	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 071	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
D, TR 071	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 072	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 073	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 081	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 097	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
D, TR 097	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 097	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			3
D, TR 097	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			2
D, TR 097	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Insulator	Porcelain			1
D, TR 097	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Liquor Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
D, TR 097	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
D, TR 097	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
D, TR 097	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, TR 097	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
D, TR 097	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
D, TR 097	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
D, TR 097	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		19
D, TR 098	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 099	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 099	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
D, TR 099	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Rim		1
D, TR 099	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		11
D, TR 099	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		15
D, TR 100	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
D, TR 100	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 101	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
D, TR 101	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 102	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 102	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 103	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
D, TR 103	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
D, TR 103	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		3
D, TR 109	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Bone China	Rim		1
D, TR 109	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
					Provenience Total:		2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 110, SURF	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Jar	Machine Made	Ultramarine		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 112	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 113, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 135, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
					Provenience Total:		1
D, TR 135, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		2
D, TR 137	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 137	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 137	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
D, TR 137	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drain Pipe/Tile	Ceramic			1
					Provenience Total:		4
D, TR 141	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			3
D, TR 141	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1
D, TR 141	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese Porcelain			1
D, TR 141	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
D, TR 141	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
D, TR 141	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		8
D, TR 143	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 143	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
D, TR 143	Architectural	Electric/Telecommun.	Insulator	Porcelain			2
D, TR 143	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
					Provenience Total:		6
D, TR 144	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
D, TR 144	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1
D, TR 144	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
D, TR 144	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
					Provenience Total:		4
D, TR 144, SURF	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
D, TR 144, SURF	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	Rim		1
					Provenience Total:		2
LOC A1 ST 049	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
					Provenience Total:		3
LOC A1 SURFACE	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet				1
					Provenience Total:		1
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
LOC A2 ST 053	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
LOC A2 ST 053	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		2
LOC A2 ST 053	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
LOC A2 ST 053	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
LOC A2 ST 053	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		2
LOC A2 ST 053	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			2
Provenience Total:							21
LOC A2 ST 054	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Ceramic			2
LOC A2 ST 054	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			1
LOC A2 ST 054	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
LOC A2 ST 054	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
LOC A2 ST 054	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				2
LOC A2 ST 054	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
LOC A2 ST 054	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
Provenience Total:							9
LOC A2 ST 056	Architectural	Other fasteners	Spike	Unidentified Fragments			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
LOC A2 ST 056	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			3
LOC A2 ST 056	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
LOC A2 ST 056	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
Provenience Total:							9
LOC A2 ST 057	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			3
LOC A2 ST 057	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		2
LOC A2 ST 057	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
LOC A2 ST 057	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
LOC A2 ST 057	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese	Base		1
Provenience Total:							8
LOC A2 ST 058	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
LOC A2 ST 058	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
LOC A2 ST 058	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Unidentified			1
Provenience Total:							4
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			8
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
LOC A2 ST 059	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				5

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			2
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			3
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		2
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		4
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			3
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
LOC A2 ST 059	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	Spoon	Plated			1
LOC A2 ST 059	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				10
Provenience Total:							50
LOC A2 ST 060	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
LOC A2 ST 060	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
Provenience Total:							5
LOC A2 ST 061	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
LOC A2 ST 061	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
LOC A2 ST 061	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				4
LOC A2 ST 061	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		1
LOC A2 ST 061	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
LOC A2 ST 061	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous			1

Provenience Total: 13
Site Total: 1464

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site:

Site Number: 44NN69

Type of Site: Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 17th, 18th, and
19th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363680 Northing 4105800

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is situated on a knoll in a cultivated field approximately 60 feet east of Flax Mill Creek and approximately 2,200 feet north of the Warwick River.

Dimensions of Site: 650 feet (198 meters) E-W by 350 feet (107 meters) N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is represented by heavy concentration of historic artifacts. Site was identified by pedestrian survey.

Condition and Present Land Use: Currently in use as the Newport News City Prison Farm. Site is located in a cultivated field.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Bottle glass, chinese porcelain, coarse earthenware, handmade and machine made brick. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: N/A

County City of Newport NewsMap Sheet Mulberry Island, VASite Number 44NN69

See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Propoerty, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Recommendations: Phase II archaeological significance evaluation recommended.

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey,
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, VA 23185; 7/10/92.

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Site A-2

Site Number: 44NN278

Type of Site: Domestic/Military

Cultural Affiliation: 18th/19th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 364000 Northing 4104820

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is located on the Newport News City Prison Farm property. It is situated on the southern one-third of the property on a broad, relatively high landform which overlooks the Warwick and James Rivers. The site, located approximately 35 feet amsl, lies immediately adjacent to where the Warwick River enters the James River and at the confluence of the Warwick River and Deep Creek.

Dimensions of Site: 900 feet (274 meters) NW-SE by 650 feet (198 meters) NE-SW.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was identified by systematic screened shovel testing and pedestrian survey. Extant remains of a Civil War earthwork are present on the southern half of the site. The earthwork measures approximately 144 feet long and 12.5 to 15-feet wide.

Condition and Present Land Use: Currently in use as the Newport News City Prison farm. Site includes fenced pasture, yard, softball field, parking lot and prison dormitory.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Handmade brick, wrought and cut nails, bottle and table glass, delftware, white saltglazed stoneware, coarse earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, pearlware, and whiteware. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

N/A

County
City of Newport News

Map Sheet

Mulberry Island, VA

Site Number
44NN278

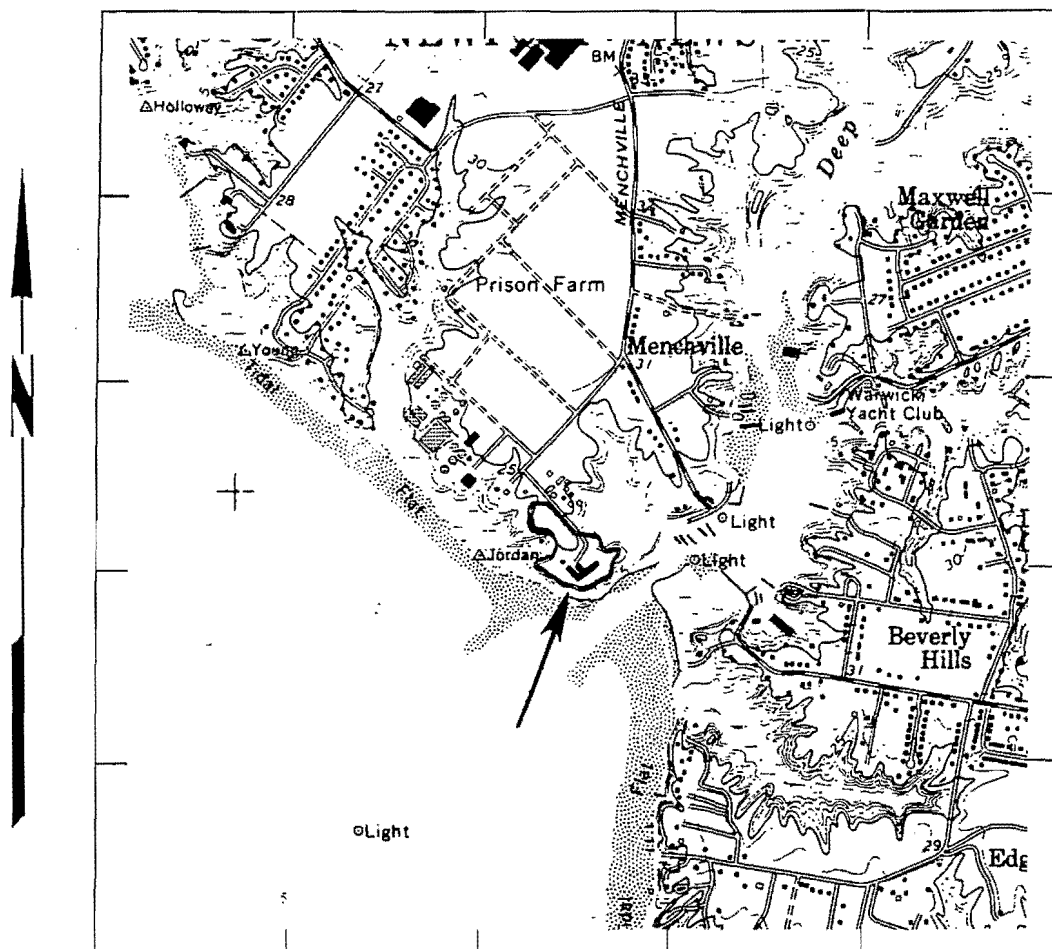
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Phase II archaeological significance evaluation recommended.

Additional Comments:



Scale:

1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey, William
and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185;
6/5/92.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County _____
City of Newport News _____

Name of Site: Site A-5

Site Number: 44NN280

Type of Site: Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 19th/Early 20th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363880 Northing 4105040

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is located on the Newport News City Prison Farm property. It is situated on the southern one-third of the property and is located in a yard area immediately north of the Newport News City Police Dog Kennel. The site is located approximately 35 feet amsl and approximately 1,000 feet north of the Warwick River.

Dimensions of Site: 75 feet (23 meters) E-W by 75 feet (23 meters) N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was identified by systematic screened shovel testing and pedestrian survey.

Condition and Present Land Use: Currently in grass-covered yard. Possibly impacted by service road to north and gravel parking lot to south.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Handmade brick, nail fragments, oyster shell, and ceramic fragments. Ceramic fragments include one fragment of flow blue whiteware and one fragment of embossed, green-edge decorated pearlware. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

N/A

Map Sheet _____
Mulberry Island, VA _____

Site Number 44NN280

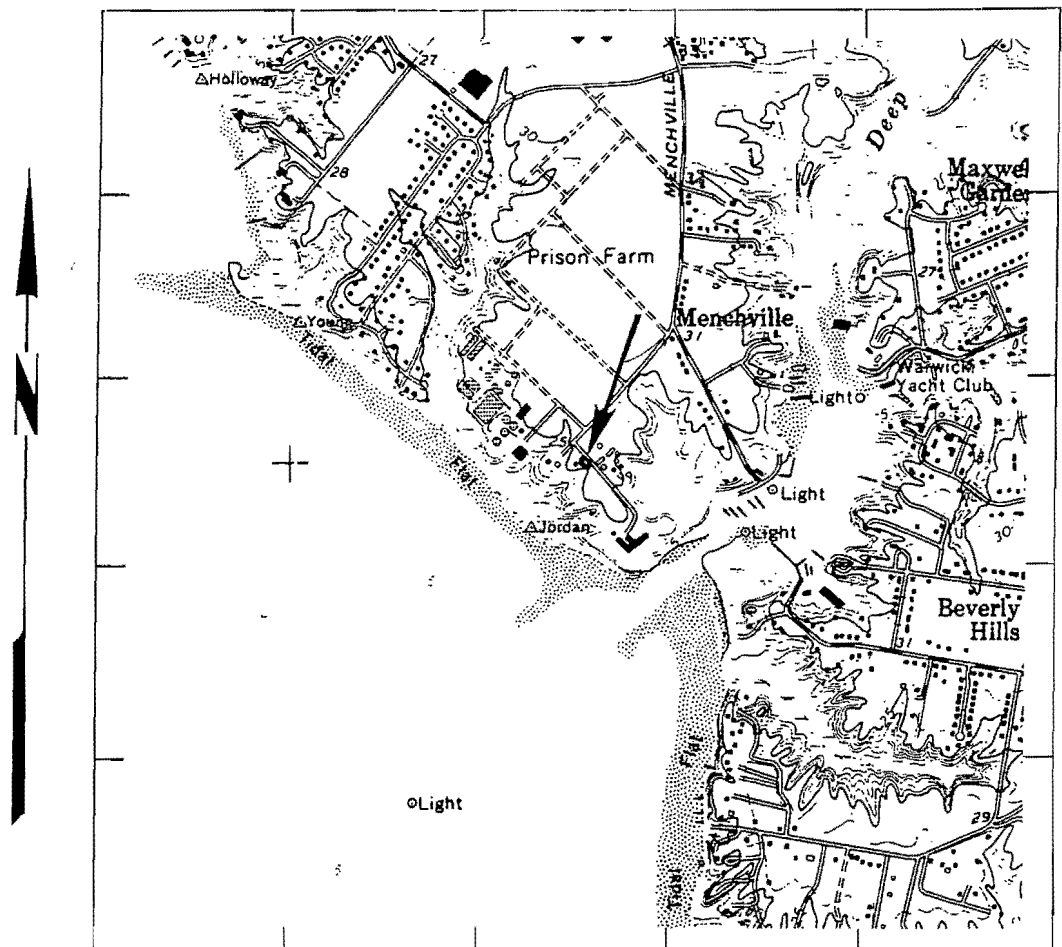
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Phase II archaeological significance evaluation recommended.

Additional Comments:



Scale:

1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185;
6/5/92
DHL Number Assigned By: Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County _____ City of Newport News _____ Map Sheet _____ Mulberry Island, VA _____ Site Number 44NN281

Name of Site: Site B-3

Site Number: 44NN281

Type of Site: Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined prehistoric/
18th/19th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363940 Northing 4105100

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is located on the Newport News City Prison Farm property. It is situated on the southern one-third of the property. It is situated on the southern one-third of the property and is located in a fenced pasture adjacent to a large barn and farm building complex.

Dimensions of Site: 600 feet (183 meters) E-W by 250 feet (76 meters) N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was identified by systematic screened shovel testing and pedestrian survey.

Condition and Present Land Use: Currently in grass-covered pasture. Shovel tests suggests that the southern boundary of the site closest to service road may contain modern fill.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: American grey stoneware, pearlware, wrought and cut nails, handmade brick, fragments of quartzite debitage. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

N/A

See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Recommendations: Phase II archaeological significance evaluation recommended.

[illegible]

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 6/5/92.

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Site C-3

Site Number: 44NN282

Type of Site: Procurement Camp/Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined Prehistoric
20th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363600 Northing 4105440

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is situated in the southwestern quadrant of the Newport News City Farm property and is located immediately north of access roads which service the Hampton Roads Sanitation plant. The site, occupying a terrace which rises approximately 25 feet amsl, is located approximately 200 feet east of Flax Mill Creek.

Dimensions of Site: 100 feet (30 meters) E-W by 100 feet (30 meters) N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was identified by systematic screened shovel testing and pedestrian survey.

Condition and Present Land Use: Currently in an animal enclosure. Ground surface has been subject to some erosion and animal-related disturbance.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Three fragments of quartzite debitage, one fragment of brick, and one fragment of modern bottle glass. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: N/A

County _____
City of Newport News _____

Map Sheet _____
Mulberry Island, VA _____

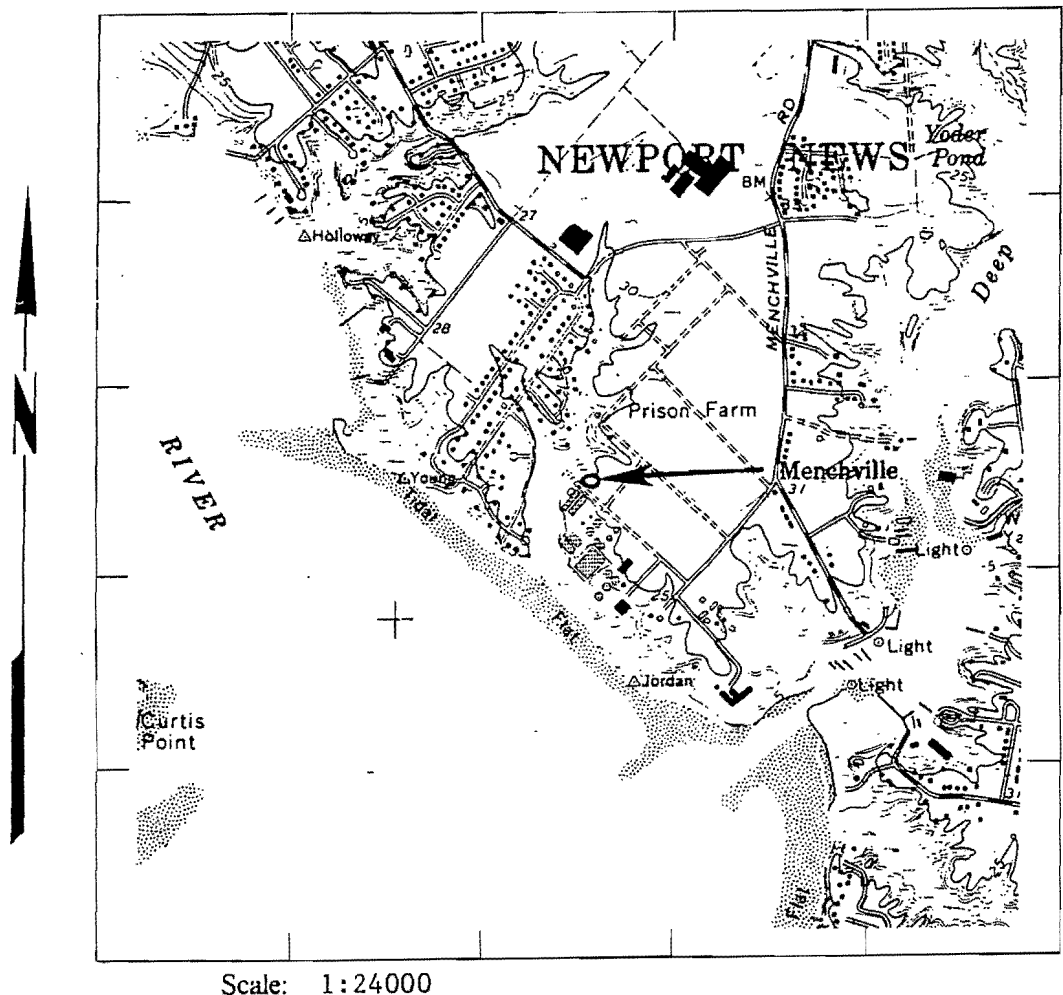
Site Number 44NN282

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository: See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work is recommended.

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 7/10/92.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: C-4

Site Number: 44NN283

Type of Site: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, VA

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363750 Northing 4105400

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Leslie McFaden, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; May 11, 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:

Site is situated on low terrace approximately 200 meters (650 feet) east of Flax Mill Creek and 350 meters (1,150 feet) northeast of Warwick River.

Dimensions of Site: 80 meters (260 feet) N-S by 60 meters (200 feet) E-W.

Site Description and Survey Techniques:

Site is represented by low density scatter of quartzite debitage; no artifact concentrations observed; no prehistoric ceramics observed. Site possibly is eastern extension of Site C-3. Site C-4 observed during pedestrian survey recently-disked field.

Condition and Present Land Use:

Site is located in cultivated field; recently disked at time of survey; 100 percent visibility.

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

1 quartzite biface (Stage-3/4); 3 quartzite secondary flakes; 1 quartzite primary flake; and 7 fire-cracked rocks. Modern colorless and aqua glass, brick fragments, and cinders also observed. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), Williamsburg, VA.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

County City of Newport News

Map Sheet Mulberry Island, VA

Site Number 44NN283

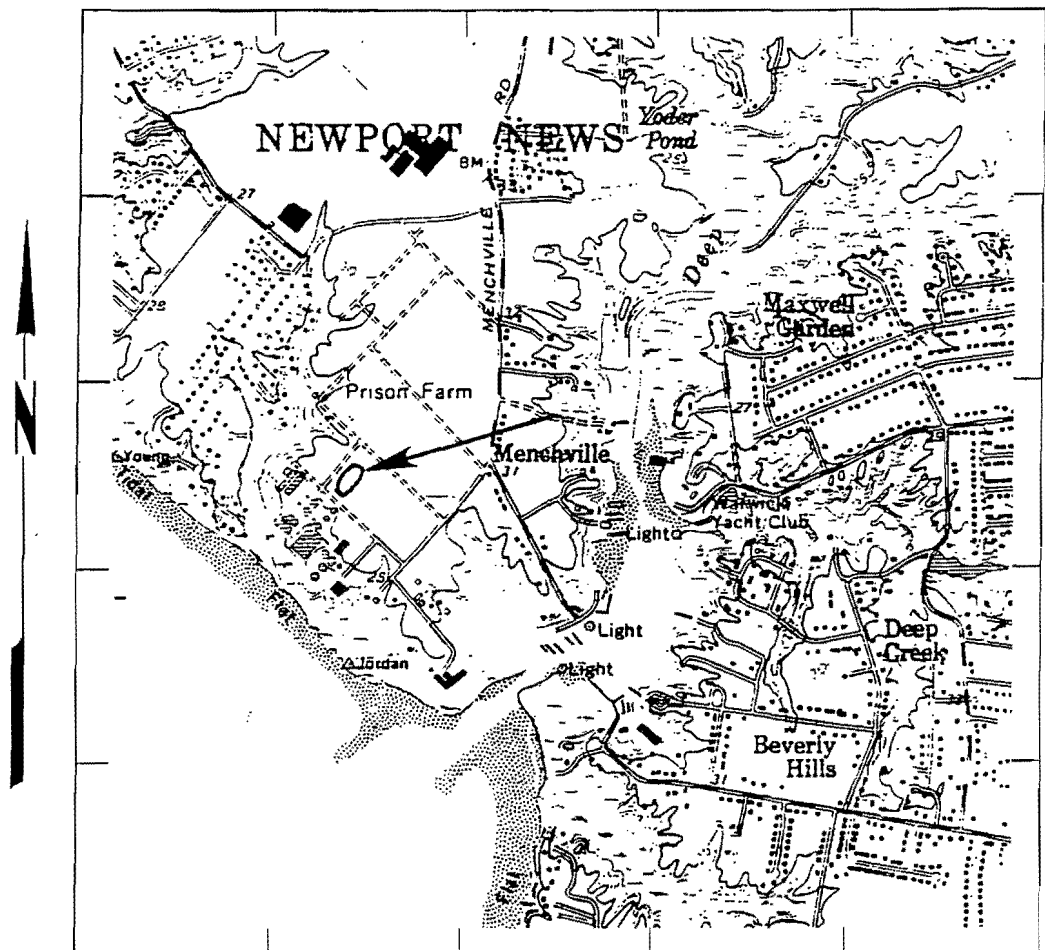
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia." Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work.

Additional Comments: Site possibly is eastern extension of Site C-3 (see above report).



Scale: 1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Leslie McFaden and David R. Coffey, William and Mary
Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 5/26/92.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Site D-4

Site Number: 44 NN284

Type of Site: Procurement Camp

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric/Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Mulberry Island, 7.5' 1986

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 364190 Northing 4106170

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: City of Newport News, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: N/A

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/2/92.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site is located in a cultivated field on the Newport News City Farm property. It is situated on the northern one-third of the property and is located approximately 350 feet southwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Menchville Road. The site is located approximately 1,500 feet northwest of Deep Creek.

Dimensions of Site: 160 feet (49 meters) E-W by 160 feet (49 meters) N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was identified by systematic surface collection across a plowed field.

Condition and Present Land Use: Site is currently located in a cultivated field.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Three fragments of quartz debitage, one proximal fragment of a quartz biface, one distal fragment of a hafted biface, and one fragment of sand-tempered ceramic. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: N/A

County City of Newport News

Map Sheet Mulberry Island, VA

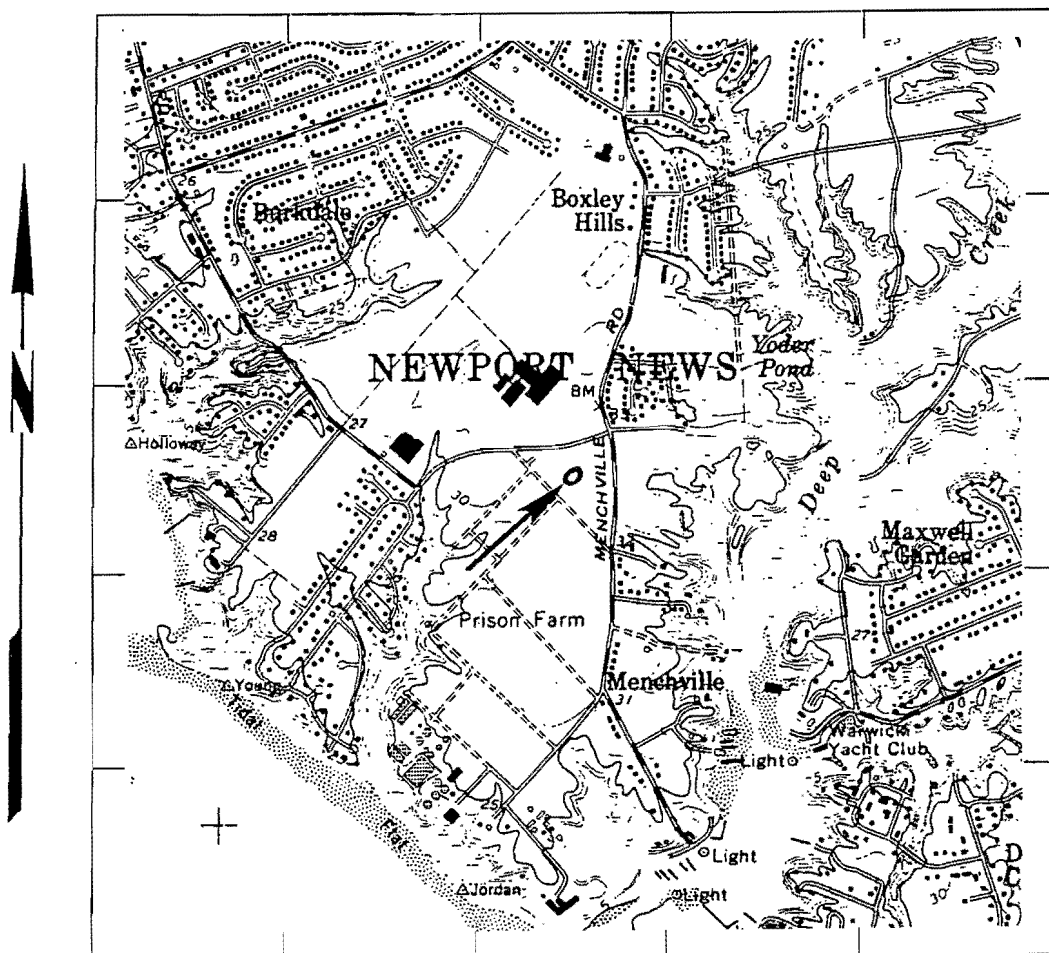
Site Number 44 NN284

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository: See the report, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Riverview Farm Park Property, City of Newport News, Virginia" by T. F. Higgins, et al., 1992, on file at Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Field notes on file at Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: In view of the low density of material recovered during the Phase I survey and the condition (e.g. plowed) of the site, no further work is recommended.

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III and David R. Coffey, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 7/10/92.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Upper Deep Creek Harbor Civil War Defense Site number: 44 NN 51
Line

Type of site: Civil War camp. (had mortar)

Cultural affiliation: Civil War

Map reference: Mulberry Island Quad.

Latitude 0 ' "north. Longitude 0 ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone _____ Easting 364, 640 Northing 4105, 800
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Ross Becker. Box 537 Clo. Pt., Va.

Date: 7

General surroundings:

TOP
hill A high piece of ground rising up from the creek from a low shelf.
shelf Forested with pines & oaks. Point is narrow being about 20 meters
CREEK wide, and sloping at the southern end.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Creek (Deep Cr.) runs along the spit on the west. A marsh borders the spit to the west; the

Dimension of site: About 100 meters up the hill, by 20 meters wide.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Soil is sandy. Artifacts visible on the surface include baking powder bottle frag's & brick in a shell midden on the S.W. edge of the point. Parts of an iron stove are on the west bank, further up. Soil is sandy. Artifacts found in an uncontrolled survey w/ a metal detector apparently were not deeply buried. Artifacts from the base of the hill in the marsh sloped under the marsh mud & sod.

st pit) Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: From the marsh: glass, including the bottom of an amber turn-mold whiskey-type bottle, lead glass, brick, shells, & the neck of a baking powder bottle.

survey) With a metal detector: spoon pieces, iron pot pieces, nails, harmonica reed plate, clothing
Specimens reported, owners, address: Donated to Ross Becker by Thomas Barnes. hooks, steel toe from a boot, etc.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

unknown.

From the shelf- middens of periwinkle shells. one midden sampled contained about 20 shell.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

some erosion along the creek, revealing numerous bricks.

Recommendations: A controlled survey

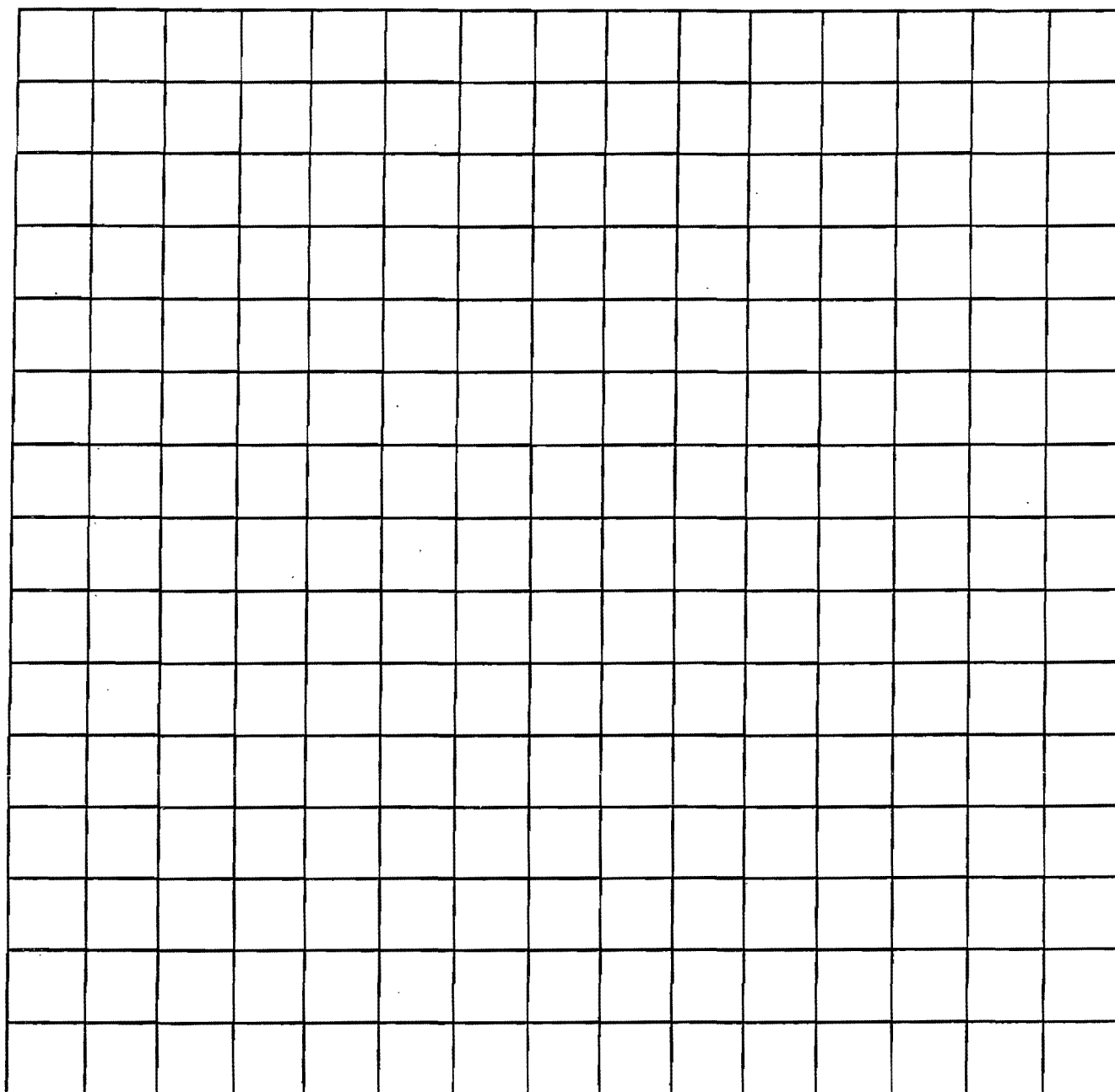
Photo:

Recorded by: RKB

Map:

Date: 8/5/80

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale _____

Additional comments:

Features include a sm. square mound about in the center of the site, presumed to have had a mortar on it, and a cut in the southern end of the hill, presumably where supplies, etc were carried uphill (the mortar?)

APPENDIX C



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 121-103
 Negative no(s) _____

1

City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Newport News City</u>	County <u>Newport News City</u>
Street address or route number <u>City Farm Road</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Mulberry Island</u>
Historic name _____	Common name _____
Present use <u>storage</u>	Building Style <u>vernacular</u>
Original use <u>farmstead</u>	Building Date(s) <u>1937</u>

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
☐ brick
 bond: ☐ English
 ☐ Flemish
 ☐ _____-course American
 ☐ stretcher
 ☐ other _____
☐ stone
 ☐ random rubble
 ☐ coursed rubble
 ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
☐ log:
 ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
 notching:
 ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail
 ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail
 ☐ square ☐ diamond
☐ concrete block
☐ terra cotta
☐ steel frame
☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> weatherboard | <input type="checkbox"/> composition siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vertical siding | <input type="checkbox"/> stucco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> board & batten | <input type="checkbox"/> aluminum or vinyl siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shingle: | <input type="checkbox"/> cast iron |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wood | <input type="checkbox"/> sheet metal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> asbestos | <input type="checkbox"/> enameled metal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> asphalt | <input type="checkbox"/> glass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bricktex | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other <u>brick veneer</u> | |



3. Stories (number) 2

☒ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____

☒ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> shed | <input type="checkbox"/> hipped |
| <input type="checkbox"/> parapet? | <input type="checkbox"/> pyramidal? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gable | <input type="checkbox"/> mansard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pediment? | <input type="checkbox"/> false mansard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> parapet? | <input type="checkbox"/> gambrel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clipped end? | <input type="checkbox"/> flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cross gable? | <input type="checkbox"/> parapet? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> central front gable? | <input type="checkbox"/> roof not visible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ | |

6. Roofing Material

- ☒ shingle
☒ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
☐ wood
☐ metal
 ☐ standing seam
 ☐ corrugated
 ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
☐ tile
☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
☐ slate
☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____

- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
☐ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____
 stories _____
 levels _____ bays _____
 materials _____
 description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: center passage pil. double window units on north elevation, broken pediment over centered entrance, Colonial Revival trim, six-over-six sash, no arches over the widows, pair of external
 10. Major additions and alterations: one-story wrap around (over) shed on the south and east elevations

11. Outbuildings: one historic well; approximately eight to ten modern outbuilding that complete the prison complex barn - 1938

12. Landscape Features: gateposts still present, walkway to "hollow", garden to south as well as the James River

13. Significance:

typical early 20th-century colonial revival farmhouse

Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 6/5/92

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

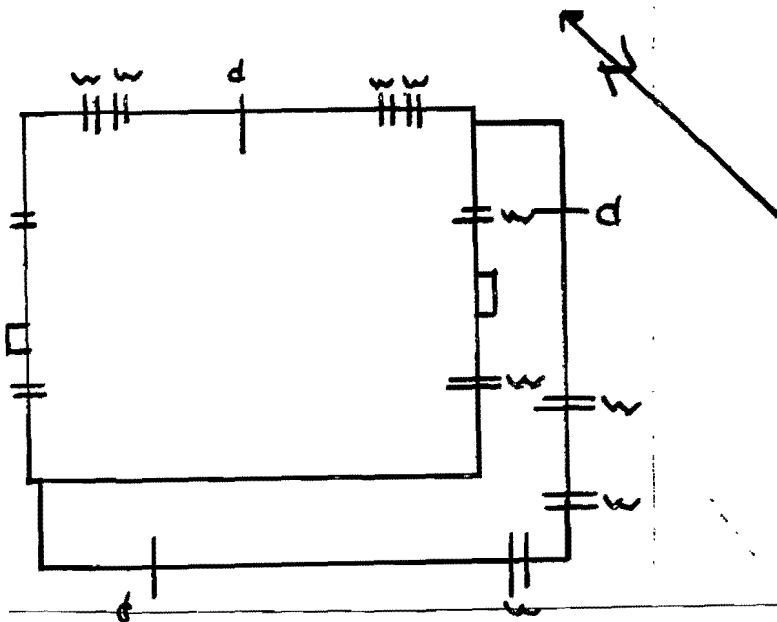
Form and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

- 9) cont'd gable end chimneys, formerly the Director's house, originally a 250 acre tract,
double pile depth, gable end returns, boxed cornice

Sketch of Site Plan

Historical Information





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 121-104

Negative no(s).

2

City Town Village Hamlet Newport News City
Street address or route number City Farm Road
Historic name Newport News City Farm

County Newport News City
U.S.G.S. Quad Mulberry Island
Common name

Present use prison
Original use prison

Building Style vernacular
Building Date(s) 1931

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
☒ brick
bond: ☐ English
☐ Flemish
☐ _____-course American
☐ stretcher
☐ other _____
☐ stone
☐ random rubble
☐ coursed rubble
☐ ashlar ☐ dressed
☐ rock-faced
☐ log:
☐ squared ☐ unsquared
notching:
☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail
☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail
☐ square ☐ diamond
☐ concrete block
☐ terra cotta
☐ steel frame
☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard ☐ composition siding
☐ vertical siding ☐ stucco
☐ board & batten ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
☐ shingle:
☐ wood ☐ cast iron
☐ asbestos ☐ sheet metal
☐ asphalt ☐ enameled metal
☐ bricktex ☐ glass
☐ other _____

3. Stories (number) 1

- ☐ low basement foundation ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 26 side (church) _____
☒ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- ☐ shed ☐ hipped
☐ parapet? ☐ pyramidal?
☐ gable ☐ mansard
☐ pediment? ☐ false mansard
☐ parapet? ☐ gambrel
☐ clipped end? ☐ flat
☐ cross gable? ☐ parapet?
☐ central front gable? ☒ roof not visible
☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material

- ☐ shingle
☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
☐ wood
☐ metal
☐ standing seam
☐ corrugated
☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
☐ tile
☐ panicle ☐ flat ☐ glazed
☐ slate
☒ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____

- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
☐ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: U shaped prison barracks, bars on windows, sixteen pane windows, brick stack for boiler room, slight parapets in corners

10. Major additions and alterations: several additions including a kitchen complex and the work release area

11. Outbuildings: multiple modern outbuildings, and a large two-story, brick barn with a gambrel roof, hay hood, and an earthen ramp to the second floor on the north elevation. there is a silo, and several shed that date to the same
12. Landscape Features: situated directly on the James (over River, Civil War earthworks, south of the prison, originally there were four pasture fields

13. Significance:

early 20th-century prison complex

Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 5/6/92

Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

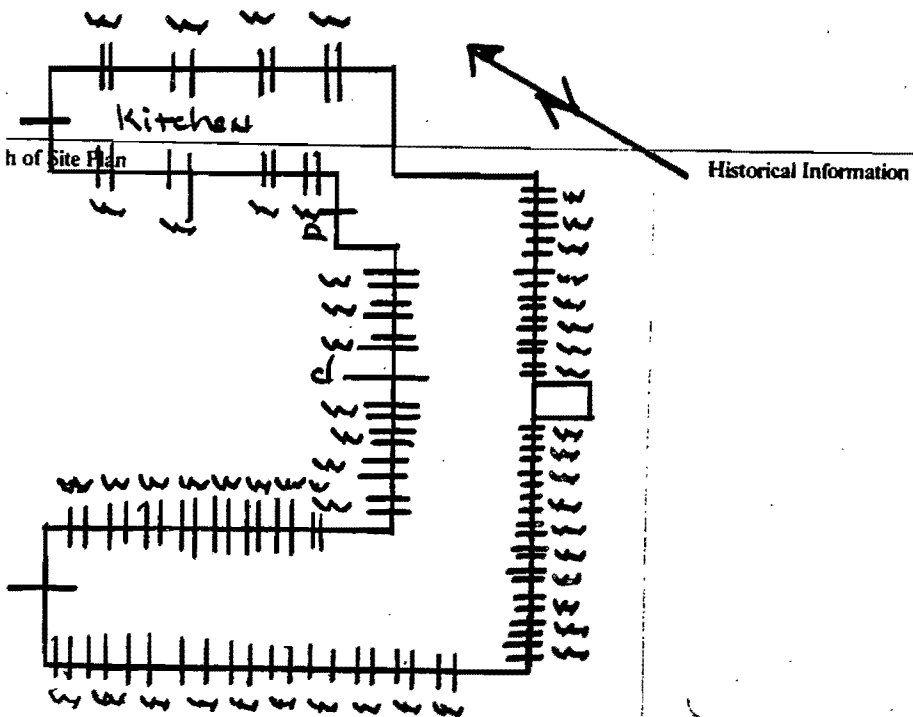
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Notes and Missing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Working of Plan

- 11) cont'd period, and the "hole", a one-story frame outbuilding that houses a hole large enough for one prisoner and a chair; an early 20th-century form of solitary confinement



CONTINUATION:

Abandoned Farmstead
City Farm Road
Newport News, Virginia



CONTINUATION:

Newport News City Farm
City Farm Road
Newport News, Virginia



CONTINUATION:

Newport News City Farm
City Farm Road
Newport News, Virginia

