

**A PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION OF
44NN69
AT THE RIVERVIEW FARM PARK
in the City of Newport News, Virginia**

Submitted to:
City of Newport News Parks and Recreation Dept.
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Abstract

A Phase II archaeological significance evaluation at site 44NN69, located at the Riverview Farm Park in the City of Newport News, Virginia, was conducted by the Virginia Company Foundation from October 17 to November 11, 1994. The Virginia Company Foundation was contracted by the City of Newport News Parks and Recreation Department to complete the Phase II evaluation prior to the development of the property as a city park. The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the significance and eligibility of 44NN69 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places through documentary and archaeological research, and to make recommendations for treatment of the site in light of the findings.

The site is located in an open field overlooking Flax Mill Creek, a small drainage that empties into the mouth of the Warwick River. The site area has been under cultivation for many years. 44NN69 was first recorded in 1981 as a surface scatter of 17th- and 18th-century artifacts approximately 100 ft. in diameter. The site was reexamined in 1992 and found to be a 350 ft. by 650 ft. scatter of 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century domestic artifacts and was recommended for a Phase II significance evaluation.

The Phase II significance evaluation consisted of several stages of study. First the site area was divided into 955 ten foot squares and systematically surface collected. Based on the artifact concentrations, 1 ten ft. test unit, 8 five ft. test units and 1 three ft. test unit were excavated in the plowzone, and 250 soil samples were taken in the areas of high artifact concentration for later analysis. Finally, a backhoe was utilized to remove the plowzone in selected areas to uncover features which were mapped and recorded.

The results of Phase II testing indicate that 44NN69 consists of three separate components known as Area F, Area C, and Area H. Area F is approximately 130 ft. in diameter and relates to the late-17th and early-18th century. Removal of the plowzone in portions of this area revealed evidence of a 16 ft. by 27 ft. post building with many interior root cellars. Three large possible pit features were also encountered nearby as well as other features. Area C is 60 ft. in diameter and consists of a small concentration of artifacts 40 ft. northwest of Area F which may represent an outbuilding or a trash disposal area. Area H is located 170 ft. south of Area F and is approximately 110 ft. by 140 ft. in size and dates to the same basic period as Area F. Plowzone removal in Area H revealed a complex of root cellars. Stray postholes are located in close proximity to the root cellars, but definitive architectural evidence of the superstructure that must have stood over them could not be determined.

44NN69 is recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion D. The site possesses an excellent opportunity to study the historical development of the area from the late-17th to mid-18th century.

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Introduction

A Phase II archaeological evaluation of site 44NN69 was conducted by the Virginia Company Foundation (VCF) from October 17 to November 11, 1994 at the Riverview Farm Park located in the City of Newport News, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). The VCF was contracted by the City of Newport News Parks and Recreation Department to complete the Phase II evaluation prior to the development of the property as a city park. Since the 1930s, the property has been used as the City Farm Correctional Facility, a minimum security prison. Recently, the City of Newport News elected to close the prison farm and develop the property as Riverview Farm Park to include recreational facilities, jogging and walking trails, picnic areas, husbandry, educational programs, and other activities for the residents of Newport News. An archaeology program may be developed at the park which will involve professional archaeologists working with the public in the excavation of various archaeological sites.

Although under no obligation to study 44NN69, by contracting the VCF to conduct a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the site, the City of Newport News Parks and Recreation Department is in compliance with guidelines regarding the protection and assessment of historic properties as summarized by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Secretary of the Interior 1986) and outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR 1992). Having had a Phase I survey of the property completed and approved by the VDHR in 1992 (Higgins et al. 1992), the City of Newport News Parks and Recreation Department is now implementing the management recommendations outlined in the Phase I survey report which called for Phase II study of four sites prior to development of the park. Based on the Phase I recommendations, a Phase II archaeological significance evaluation already has been conducted at 44NN278, a multi-component site that once was the location of Warwick Town, a late-17th-century town that was active until the early 19th century (McSherry and McCartney 1993). Site 44NN69 is the second archaeological site to be evaluated at the Phase II level within the park boundaries.

The objective of the Phase II archaeological evaluation is to determine the significance and eligibility of 44NN69 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places through documentary and archaeological research, and to make recommendations for treatment of the site in light of the findings. A more practical concern for the City of Newport News is the potential of the site to function as a focal point of a future large-scale archaeological excavation. The site will not be adversely affected by development of the park at this time. A large berm will be placed in the vicinity of the site which will, in effect, preserve the site in place. The below-ground components of the site will not be affected by this undertaking.

Site 44NN69 was first identified by archaeologists affiliated with the Virginia

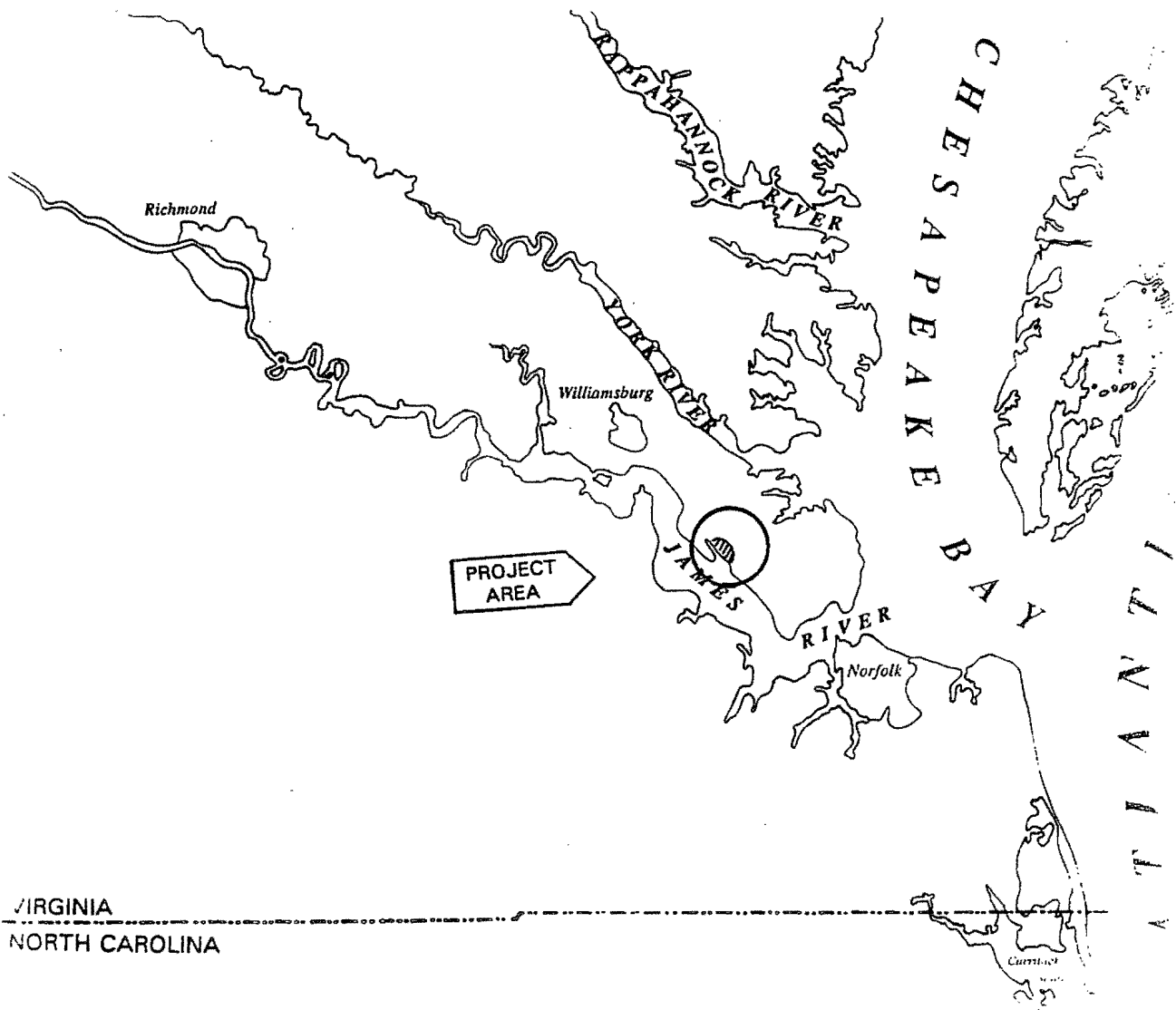
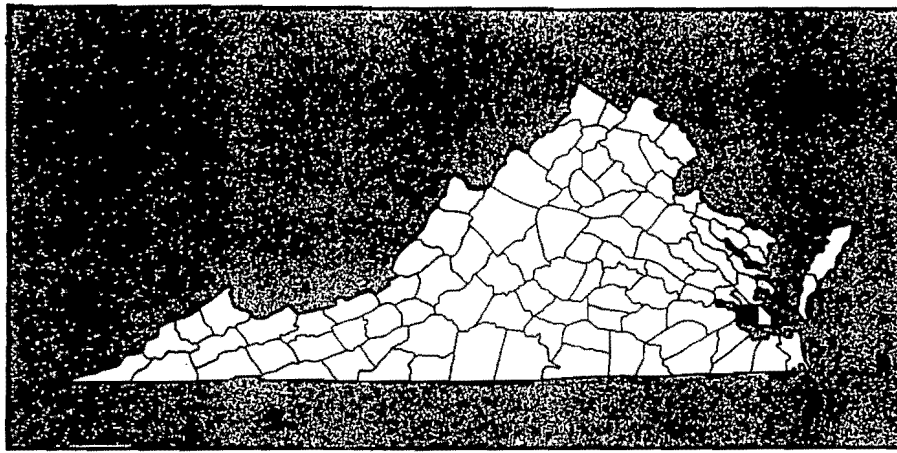


Figure 1. Location of Riverview Farm Park.

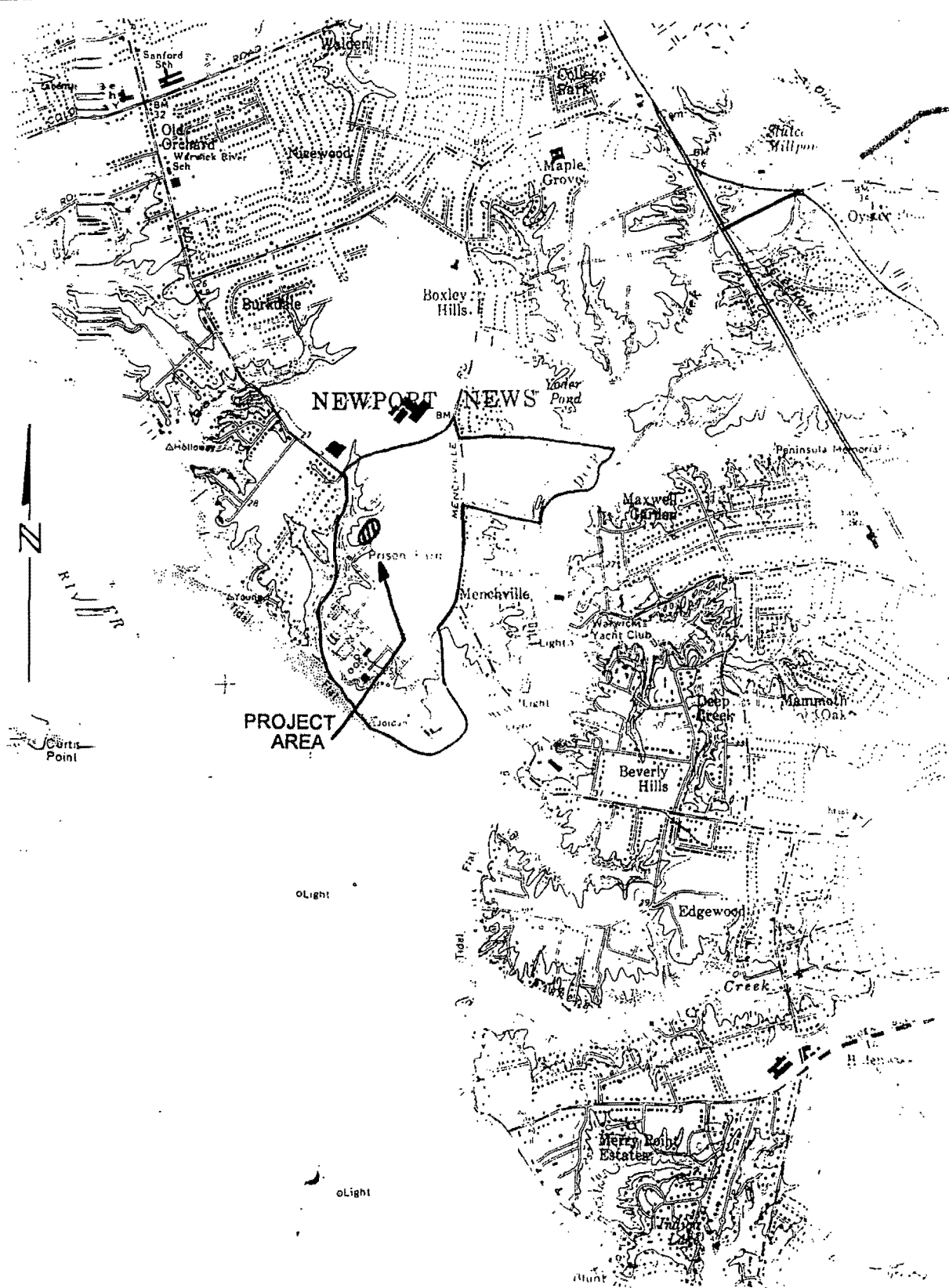


Figure 2. Location of 44NN69 at the Riverview Farm Park, USGS 7.5' Mulberry Island quadrangle.

Research Center for Archaeology in 1981 as a surface scatter of 17th- and 18th-century artifacts approximately 100 ft. in diameter (VDHR Site Files). The site was reexamined in 1992 by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) during a comprehensive archaeological survey of the entire proposed Riverview Farm Park property (Higgins et al. 1992). The WMCAR archaeologists found the site to be much larger than first reported, some 350 ft. by 650 ft. in size. Moreover, the site produced artifacts dating to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, as well as a light scatter of prehistoric items. Based on the large number of artifacts and the site's high potential for possessing intact subsurface features, 44NN69 was recommended for Phase II study (Higgins et al. 1992:37).

Garrett R. Fesler provided general direction for the project as the Principal Investigator and compiled the report. Martha McCartney prepared the historic background section for the property. David Givens and Will Moore supervised the fieldwork. VCF staff members Tracy Norcutt, Annette Loomis, Liz Grzymala, Paul Johnson, and Tara Winters comprised the field crew. Final maps and drawings were prepared by Diane Masters. Sherrie Beaver processed, identified, and catalogued the artifacts. Ms. Masters superintended the report production. All field notes, artifacts, maps, drawings, and photographs are on file with VCF.

Historic Context

Project Location and Environmental Setting

Site 44NN69 is located at the Riverview Farm Park in the City of Newport News, Virginia. Newport News is on the James-York Peninsula, within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Coastal Plain extends west as far as the fall line on the region's major rivers. The Inner Coastal Plain extends from the Atlantic coast inland to the saltwater/freshwater transition zone, which is located several miles west of the study area, near Jamestown Island on the James River.

Riverview Farm Park is located on approximately 280 acres of land and is situated on a peninsular landform bounded on the south and southwest by the Warwick River and on the east by Deep Creek (see Figure 2). The Warwick River opens onto the James River less than a mile to the southwest. The park is bounded more specifically by Youngs Road on the north, by Menchville Road and Deep Creek on the east, by the Warwick River on the south, and by Flax Mill Creek on the west.

The site at 44NN69 is located in an open agricultural field on the west edge of the Riverview Farm Park property. The site is situated on a terrace overlooking the Flax Mill Creek drainage and its minor branches not more than 100 ft. to the west and south. Flax Mill Creek empties into the Warwick River located some 2,000 ft. to the south. The site is ensconced at approximately 25 ft. above mean sea level (AMSL) although there are fluctuations of a few feet in elevation throughout most of the site area.

Soils in the survey area are unconsolidated sediments deposited during phases of marine regression and transgression. Soil associations in the vicinity include Bethera, Slage, and Yemassee fine loams and Craven clayey soils. Most of these soil types are considered prime farmland and are very productive agricultural areas (Hodges et al. 1985).

Recent land use of the site area has taken advantage of the highly productive agricultural soils and the site has remained under cultivation for many years. A buried natural gas utility line passes through the site area and the construction of the line has caused some disturbance to portions of the site. A gas line release valve is located at the south end of the site and is surrounded by a small copse of trees in an area that has remained unplowed since the installation of the utility in 1969. A dirt farm road passes along the east edge of the site. Otherwise, there are no visible, above-ground disturbances at 44NN69.

Historic Background

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Site 44NN69 lies within the bounds of territory that during the early seventeenth century was called Kecoughtan, a name derived from the Native Americans who were living in the area when the first party of English colonists arrived in Virginia. The countryside toward the mouth of the James River readily attracted settlers, and early on, they moved into the region in considerable numbers. Although early patents for the area are incomplete, those which survive show that the area was a popular place to settle. Colonists established homesteads at Blunt Point and Mulberry Island, and along the Warwick River, and Deep and Skiffs Creeks, all of which are in close proximity to the study area. A census taken in 1624 and a muster made in 1625 reveal that Elizabeth City (of which the study area was then part) was the most populous of the colony's four corporations (Jester 1961:15-21; Hotten 1980:182-188,240-241,244-264). In March 1624, the burgesses convening at Jamestown agreed that monthly courts should be held in two of the colony's more populous corporations that lay in what were described as "remote parts," (i.e. inconvenient to Jamestown). At that time local judiciary systems were established in Elizabeth City and Charles City, where appointed commissioners could deliberate "suits and controversies not exceeding the value of one hundred pounds of tobacco and for punishing petty offenses" (Hening 1809-1823:I:125).

The first known patentee of the land upon which 44NN69 is situated was Captain Samuel Mathews, who came to Virginia sometime prior to 1618, stayed briefly at Jamestown and then relocated to the upper reaches of the James River. He reportedly immigrated to the colony as an indentured servant of Sheriff Johnson of London and while living in Shirley Hundred, was responsible for some of Johnson's other men. Mathews, who was well connected politically, was appointed captain of the settlement at Arrahattock, where he seated himself upon some of the land that had been allocated to the College at Henrico. In 1622 he set sail for England, where officials of the Virginia Company awarded him two patents. The 1625 land list indicates that one of those properties was on the lower side of the James River and the other was at Blunt Point, at the mouth of the Warwick River. By December 1625 Mathews had already seated his land at Blunt Point approximately two miles downriver from the study area (see Figure 2). By 1628 Mathews acquired land in the study area through marriage to the widow of Abraham Piersey (Whichard 1959:85). Although Samuel Mathews' land initially was known as Mathewes Manor, by 1630 it had become known as Denbigh Plantation and was the focal point of community life in that area. Land patents indicate that he placed indentured servants upon various portions of his property. In 1630 and 1633 the people of Denbigh sent burgesses to the colony's Assembly and the area later became a parish. In 1634 a visitor commented that Mathews "lived bravely" and "kept a good house" and his plantation included livestock, a spinning house, weaving house, dairy, tannery, cobbler shop, and church (Whichard 1959:85). Another visitor to Denbigh Plantation in 1649 likened it

to a small village, so elaborate was its development. In Mathews' possession were 40 black servants, at a time when blacks were relatively scarce in the colony. Mathews, whose political influence extended to both sides of the Atlantic, was active in the fur trade, then a highly lucrative enterprise (Meyer and Dorman 1987:442-445).

The number of men who were sent as delegates to the House of Burgesses in 1629 indicates that there was steady population growth in the vicinity of the study area. The Mulberry Island community was represented by two men, the Warwick River plantations by four men, and the Nutmeg Quarter area, by two men. Commencing in 1660, however, the number of delegates each county was authorized to send was limited to two men (Hening 1809-1823:I:xix,139).

In 1634 Virginia officials, acting with the authority of the English government, divided the colony into eight shires in order to establish a "more convenient government" and seats for local courts. One of these original jurisdictions was the Warwick River Shire, in which 44NN69 is located. When the colony's population was tabulated in 1634, the "countie of Warricke River" was defined as extending from Skiffs Creek and Mulberry Island to Maries Mount, an area that had 811 inhabitants and was the third most populous shire in the colony (Morgan 1975:412). In March 1643, an act was passed by Virginia's Grand Assembly that shortened the name of Warwick River County to Warwick County. At that time, its boundaries were reaffirmed and described as extending

...from the mouth of Keiths (Skiffs) Creek up along the lower side of the head of it, including all the dividend of Thomas Harwood . . . with Mulberry Island, Stanley Hundred, Warwick River, with all the land belonging to the Mills and so on down to Newport's News [Hening 1809-1823:I:249-250].

During this period, land-hungry Virginia planters advanced further into the colony's interior, pressing back the northern and western frontiers in order to clear land upon which they could cultivate tobacco. Thanks to the headright system, they could pay for the transportation of servants to Virginia, then claim 50 acres of land for every person they imported. Through this means, successful planters could increase their landholdings dramatically while bringing to the colony workers to till the new acreage they were claiming.

During the mid-seventeenth century, Virginia's social spectrum became increasingly polarized. At its top were the councilor-commanders, such as Captain Samuel Mathews' son and namesake, Samuel II, who went on to become a burgess, a member of the governor's council, and finally, the governor of Virginia. At the bottom of the social scale were the smallest planters and the freedmen (former indentured servants) who owned little or no land, plus minorities such as African Americans and Native Americans. Somewhere in between was a considerable number

of Virginians whose landholdings were of modest but substantial size. As time went on, the old elite began to quarrel among themselves, especially over trade and authority, but they managed to solidify their positions as the colony's leaders and the social order became even more rigid. Political authority was (to a large extent) monopolized by the planter aristocracy, who amassed fortunes in land and servants and enhanced their positions through officeholding. These men also forged family alliances that furthered their ambitions and perpetuated their political careers (Billings et al. 1986:55-59). Samuel Mathews II died in 1660, leaving a widow (who appears to have been related to William Cole) and two young sons, Francis and John. John outlived his brother and on March 29, 1678 received a patent for 2,944 acres of land on Deep Creek, as the grandson and heir of Samuel Mathews I. As he did not attain his majority until 1682, William Cole, another very wealthy landowner, served as his legal guardian (Meyer and Dorman 1987:455-446; Nugent 1969-1979:II:183).

A map prepared by Augustine Herrmann (1673) in 1670 indicates that plantations were then scattered along the banks of the colony's four major rivers (Figure 3). Although Herrmann's rendering is somewhat schematic, the settlement pattern he indicated (that Virginia planters tended to build their seats along river frontage and on the banks of navigable streams) is corroborated by the works of other early cartographers (e.g. Lamb 1676; Henry 1770; Fry and Jefferson 1751) and historic structures that still survive. The Herrmann map suggests that by 1670 colonists were relatively thickly settled along the banks of the James and Warwick Rivers and Deep Creek. However, there are no indications of settlement in the immediate area near 44NN69, although a square symbol located to the north probably represents Mathews' Manor, the home of Samuel Mathews I, or his son's Denbigh Plantation (see Figure 3). In actuality, the Mathew's Manor site (44NN44) is located approximately 1,500 ft. to the west of 44NN69 on the opposite side of Flax Mill Creek, and Denbigh Plantation (44NN38) is located 1,500 to the southwest at the confluence of Flax Mill Creek and the Warwick River (VDHR Site Files).

With the advent of the 18th century, a significant trend began to occur across Virginia. The number of African American slaves was beginning to multiply and eventually in some locales outnumber the English colonists. As the mortality rate decreased, slaves became more affordable than servants, and slave labor quickly supplanted indentured servitude (Morgan 1975:299). In Virginia by 1700 there were somewhere between 10,000 and 16,000 blacks (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation [CWF] 1986:321; Morgan 1975:423). By 1730 the number had increased to 60,000, and in some localities by 1750 blacks comprised 40% or more of the population (CWF 1986:329). In 1699 the population of Warwick County was 1,362, with perhaps 200 of that number as slaves (Morgan 1975:412;422). A decade later the number of slaves had probably increased threefold or more.

Another trend began to occur in the agricultural fields that the growing slave population was tending. Planters began to diversify their crops. Crops such as corn,

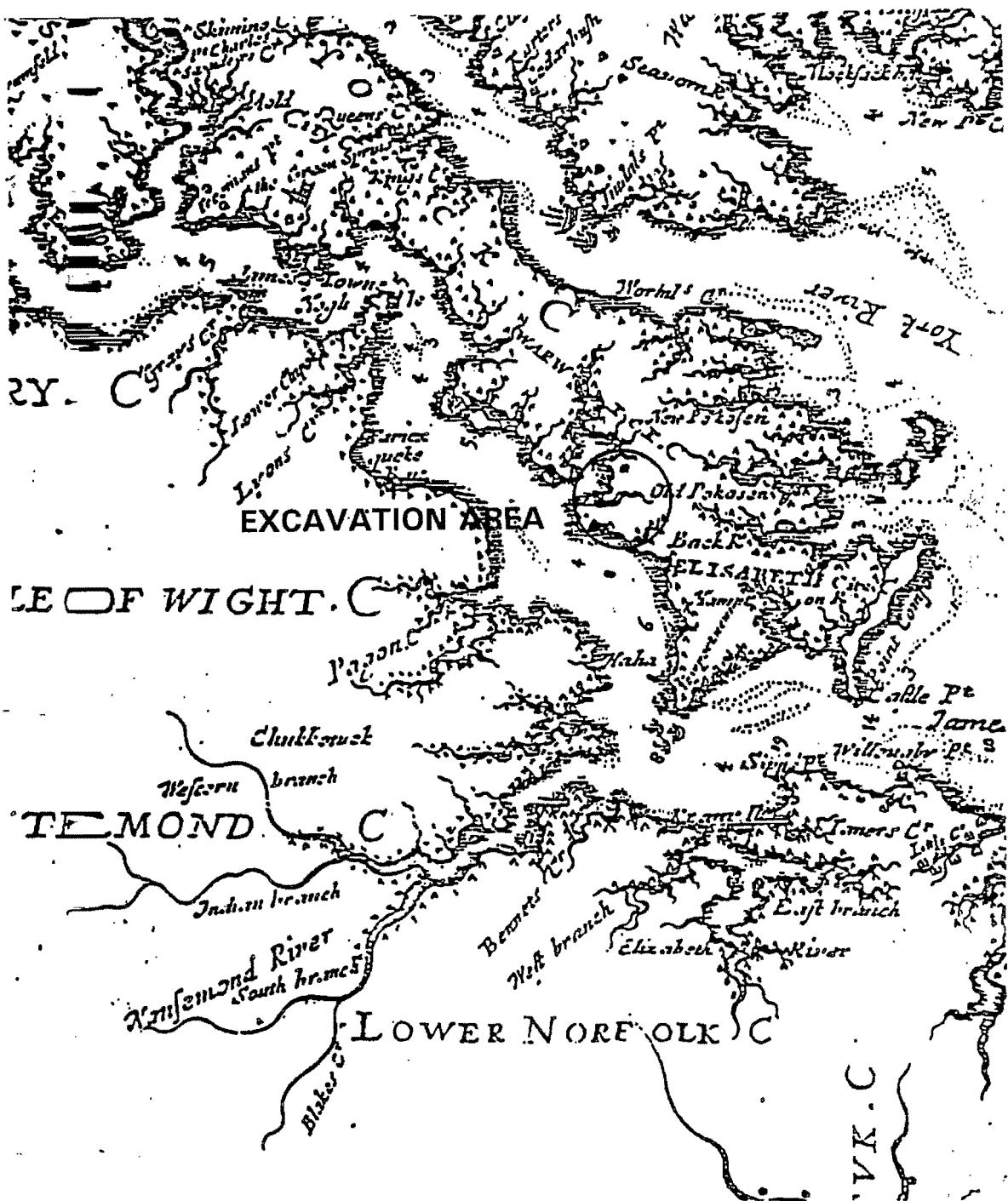


Figure 3. Virginia and Maryland 1670 (Herrmann 1673).

grains, and livestock began to replace tobacco as the staple crop in the area. Only the largest and wealthiest planters could afford to compete in the labor-intensive world of tobacco. To survive, the small and middling farmer had to change to a multi-crop agriculture, and with that transformation, the nature of colonial society and economy was recast as well. By 1700, 125 parcels of land were listed in Warwick County. The largest landowners were Colonel Dudley Digges with 4,626 acres, Miles Cary II with 1,960 acres, and Colonel William Cole's orphans with 1,350 acres (McKnight 1959:196).

In June 1680, Virginia's House of Burgesses passed the first of three acts establishing port towns at specific locations within the colony, one of which was to be on the eastern bank of the Warwick River, at Deep Creek, on part of the late Samuel Mathews II's Denbigh Plantation (44NN38), which only two years earlier had come into the possession of his 19-year-old son and heir, John Mathews.¹ Each of the colony's planned towns was to be 50 acres in size. They were to be laid off and surveyed into lots soon after the enabling legislation was passed and incentives were offered to stimulate urban development. Lots that were purchased but remained vacant for two or more years reverted to the ownership of the town trustees. Tidewater Virginia's planned towns were successful to varying degrees. Although no plats of Warwick Town are known to exist, it most likely resembled its contemporaries, which were laid out according to a gridiron plan and subdivided into numerous small lots and a commons, which would have served as a town landing (Hening 1809-1823:II:471-478; Reps 1972:67).

Although the 1680 town act eventually was suspended, similar legislation was passed in 1691 and again, Warwick Town was designated an official port. By that time, some of the towns created a decade earlier had become well established, whereas others had not. The text of the 1691 act reveals that Warwick Town had begun to develop, for there were "several houses there built, together with a brick court house and prison" (Hening 1809-1823:II:508; III:60). The presence of the court facilities, which typically were at the hub of local commercial activity, would have served as a stimulus to development.² During the first half of the eighteenth century the Warwick River basin was the scene of a considerable amount of commercial activity. A wharf, shipbuilding facilities and a boat yard reportedly were located in the vicinity of Denbigh Plantation and in 1748 a ferry plied the James River from Warwick Town to the land of Thomas Moseley (Jester 1961:60; Hening 1809-1813:VI:13-14).

People began living at 44NN69 at about the same time that Warwick Town was

¹Later, the remaining landholdings of John Mathews at Denbigh came into the hands of the descendants of his guardian, William Cole, who intermarried with the Digges (Jester 1961:45).

²Prior to the construction of a courthouse at Warwick Town, Warwick County's court justices convened at their homes. Court sometimes was held at the Denbigh Plantation, which was close at hand, and at Richneck, the Cary home (Jester 1961:28).

being established in the late 17th century. Located a little more than one half mile from the inchoate town, those living at 44NN69 probably chose the location because of its close proximity to what was hoped to be a major commerce center. The identity of the inhabitants is unknown, however, occupancy of the site may have begun in conjunction with the transfer of land ownership in 1678 to the underage John Mathews and his legal guardian William Cole. It is possible that at that time the plantation was reorganized and tenants were seated on various portions of the 2,944 acres of Mathews' land, or that indentured servants, or perhaps even African American slaves were quartered there.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Generally, the James-York peninsula, despite the few discrete locations that developed into urban centers, remained predominantly rural throughout the eighteenth century. Contemporary maps reveal that major plantation seats then lined the shores of the James River, where the more affluent planters had direct access to commercial shipping; meanwhile, further inland, development consisted of large plantations interspersed with small and middling farmsteads (Fry and Jefferson 1751) (Figure 4). Toward the close of the eighteenth century the development and improvement of inland transportation routes opened some of the interior lands to more widely dispersed patterns of settlement (VDHR 1986). Gradually, the interior of Warwick County became more densely populated. But the relocation of Virginia's capital from Williamsburg to Richmond accelerated the region's decline as emphasis shifted inland toward the Piedmont. Concurrent with the demise of the area's political influence, its population and wealth diminished, but despite these changes, the local economy remained viable. Warwick County's soil, like that of other parts of Tidewater Virginia, had become somewhat depleted of its nutrients, lessening its productivity and therefore, its appeal (CWF 1986:Section XII).

Two 18th-century maps (Anonymous ca. 1781; Madison 1807) reveal that during the late 18th and early 19th centuries a major road ran down the peninsula from Williamsburg toward Hampton Roads (Figures 5 and 6). It linked rural landowners with the area's social and commercial centers and provided them with access to the seacoast. Another road extended into the area between the Warwick River and Deep Creek, terminating at the site of Warwick Town, the planned town established in 1680. Shown prominently on Madison's map (1807) was the Warwick County Courthouse, at the mouth of Deep Creek (see Figure 6).

According to a local informant, most of the acreage around Warwick Town, including 44NN69 was owned by the Young family beginning in the mid-18th century (Higgins et al. 1992). In 1782, when land tax rolls commenced being compiled, Mary Young then owned nine lots in Warwick Town (McSherry et al. 1993:8). Moreover, according to personal property tax lists, Mary Young, who headed a household that included no adult white males, paid taxes upon two slaves who were at least 16 years old, one horse and eight cattle. Richard Young, whose connection with Mary is not

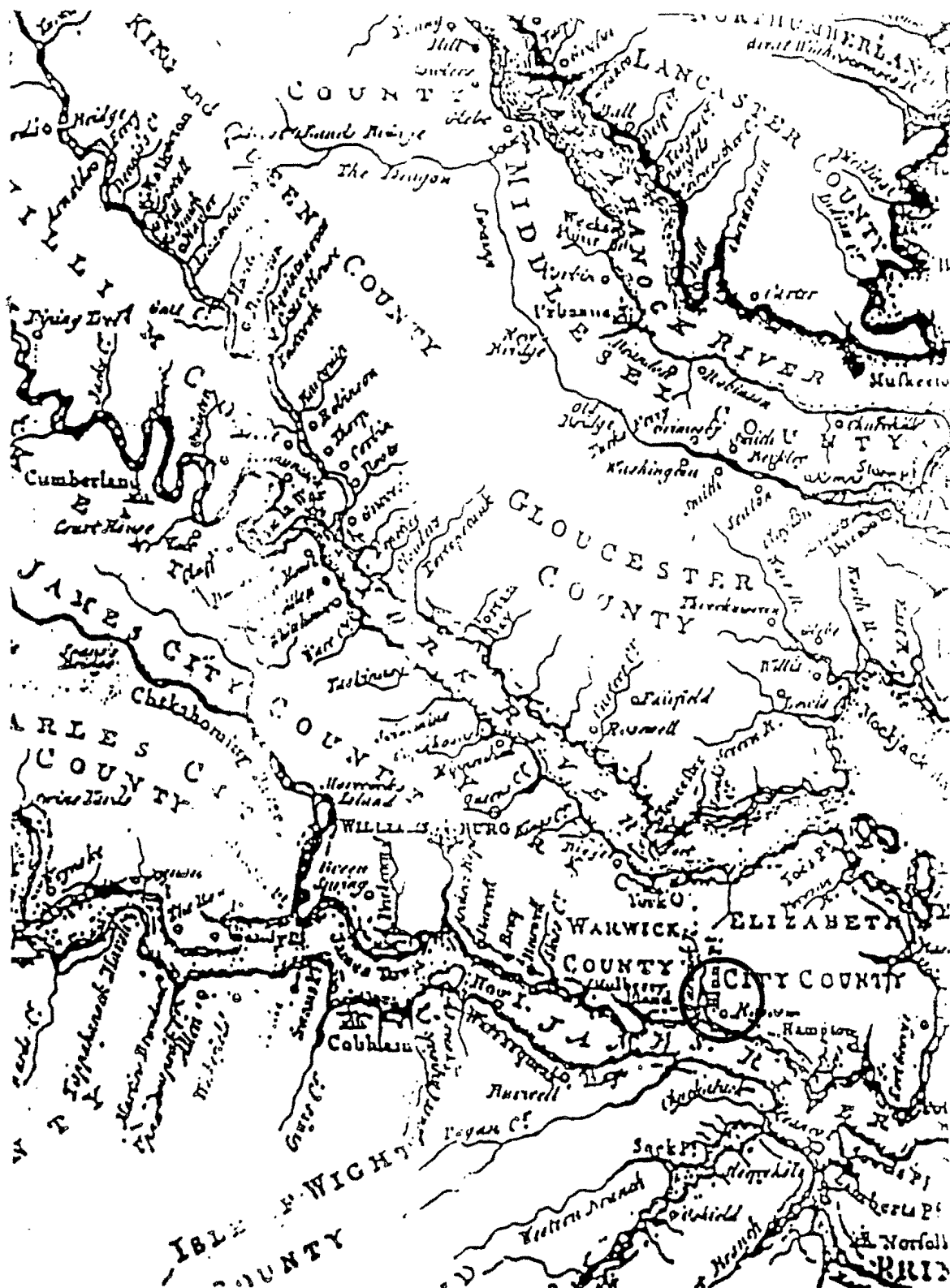


Figure 4. A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia (Fry and Jefferson 1751).

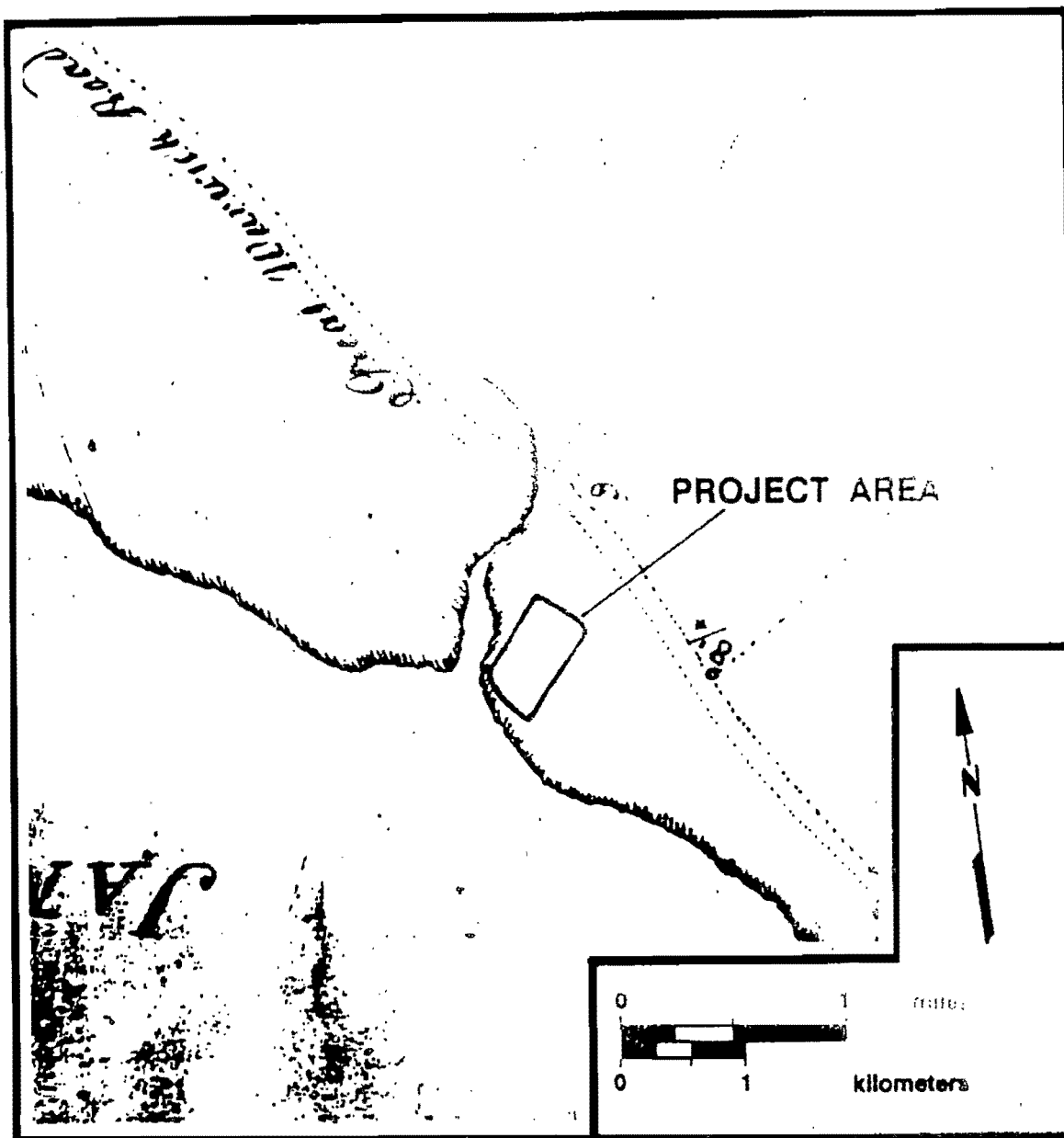


Figure 5. A Sketch of the east end of the peninsula where on is Hampton, ca. 1781 (WPM Anonymous in Higgins et al. 1992:11).

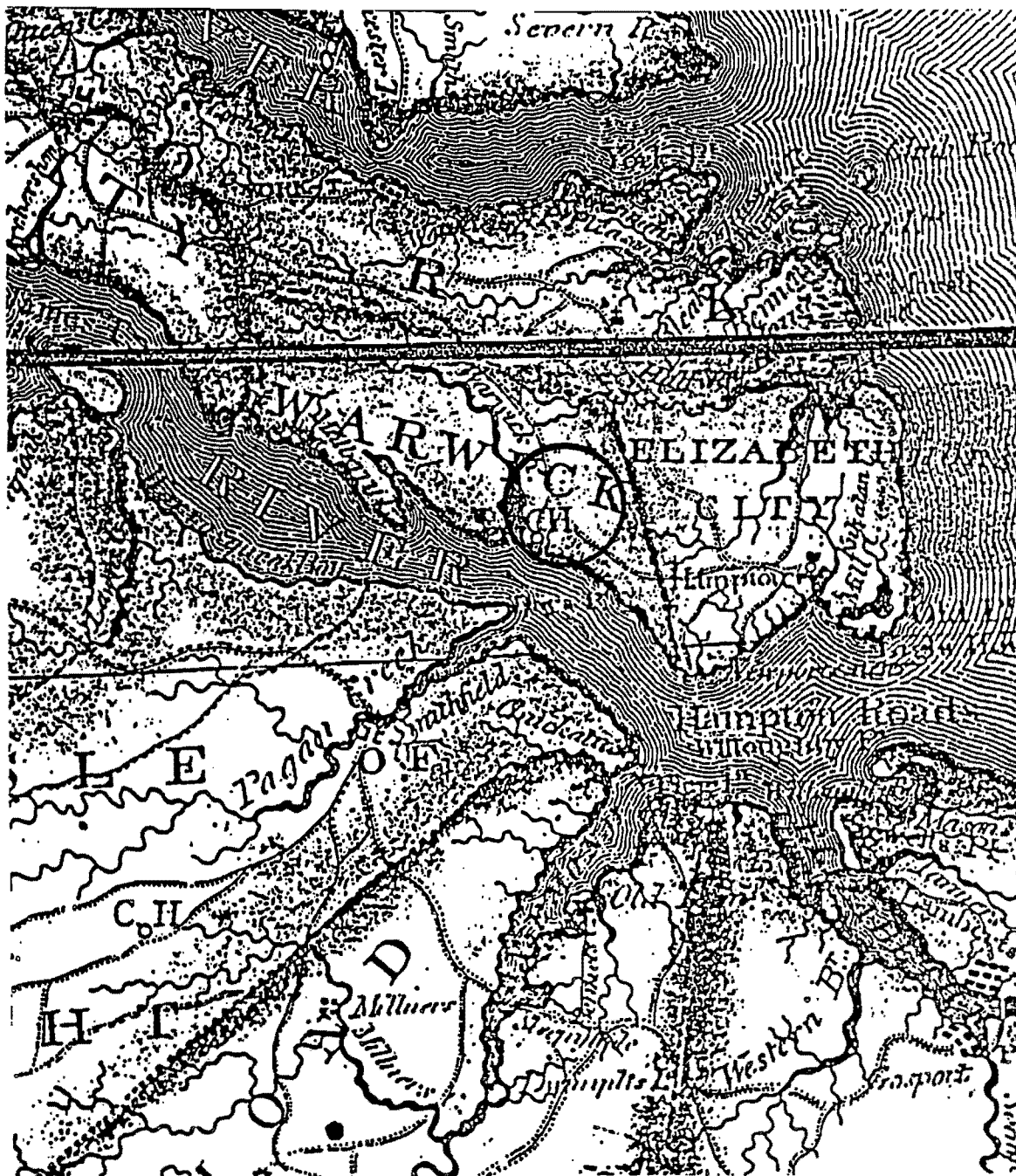


Figure 6. Map of Virginia (Bishop James Madison 1807).

known but who later inherited part of her property, was then a free adult white male that owned two slaves and seven cattle. By 1783 Richard Young's household included John Dunn (a young white male), a slave couple named Bob and Leona, and a young black child. In 1785, when Warwick County's tax assessor commenced identifying those who had obtained ordinary licenses, Mary Young is listed as owning one in Warwick Town. Tax records for the years 1786-1792 indicate that she renewed her license annually and on at least one occasion her household included a free white adult male, James Harwood, who perhaps assisted her in running her tavern (Warwick County Personal Property Tax Lists 1782-1792).

Exactly who lived at 44NN69 throughout the middle of the 18th century is unknown. It is likely that the residents continued to be members of Virginia's underclass, either tenants or slaves under the authority of the Young family or other landlords. According to the archaeological evidence, occupation of 44NN69 drew to a close by the beginning of the American Revolution, if not earlier. If the Young family owned the property in the mid- 18th century, no documentary evidence has been found to substantiate the connection.

Like the surrounding Tidewater area, the harmful effects of the American Revolution were felt in Warwick County. Small skirmishes took place at the Warwick Court House and elsewhere. For several years British warships plied the James River plundering loot and goods from Hampton Roads (McKnight 1959:198). In 1781, British ground forces were moved from the Carolinas into the peninsula to Yorktown. The residents of Warwick County suffered, both as a result of the invading British army and the burden of supplying the American forces. Once an American victory was attained at Yorktown in 1781, circumstances improved, but the area felt lasting effects from the war. Activity may have ceased at 44NN69 due to the war.³

By 1790, Warwick County was the third smallest in Virginia, with only 1,690 citizens (McKnight 1959:199). Many of the larger landowners could not afford to maintain expensive farms and plantations and subdivided their holdings. The bustling shipping interests that had utilized Warwick ports, shifted their attention to larger facilities in Norfolk and Baltimore (McKnight 1959:199).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

The post-Revolutionary economic decline in Warwick County continued into the early 19th century. Many of its residents were forced by economic hardship to move westward. A continual out-migration from the region reduced the population. The cumulative effect of the population decline was a reduction of family size, meaning that family structure was altered. Landless families continued to have difficulty obtaining property, which in turn altered social and racial stratification, and prompted

³ Although an absence of creamware in the ceramic collection suggests that the site became inactive in the 1760s.

farmers to neglect needed soil improvements. The ratio of free blacks and slaves to free whites increased in the early 19th century and introduced new economic and agricultural configurations. In nearby York County, less than 50 percent of the residents owned land. Economic decline did have a leveling influence on the populous, as white landowners and white tenants owned comparable amounts of livestock, slaves, and goods (CWF 1986:187-190).

The Young family came to own the majority of lots at Warwick Town, and continued to acquire land outside of the town as well. Warwick County tax rolls reveal that Mary Young died between the time of the assessor's visit in 1791 and his return in 1792. By 1793 two of her Warwick Town lots had been transferred to Richard Young giving him a total of four and a half lots. He appears to have acquired the lot containing the late Mary Young's tavern, for he immediately obtained an ordinary license, which he renewed on an annual basis. Tax rolls indicate that in 1794 Richard Young's household included three slaves (two of whom were at least age 16) and that he had two horses/asses/mules; it is uncertain whether he continued to maintain cattle, for they no longer were considered a taxable item. In 1796 he purchased three additional Warwick Town lots. Richard Young apparently was a successful tavern-keeper, for during the next few years the quantities of slaves and taxable livestock he owned slowly but surely increased, an indication that he was accumulating disposable income. By 1800 Richard Young had an aggregate of 11 1/2 Warwick Town lots and he had in his possession five adult slaves and four horses/asses/mules. He continued to renew his ordinary license on an annual basis through 1807. In 1803 Young purchased 108 acres of land that lay close to Warwick Town and in 1804 he bought 78 3/8 acres and 17 town lots from William Digges, Jr., plus another 44 acres. With the purchase of Digges' town lots, Richard Young had in his possession 28 1/2 lots in all, plus most of the outlying acreage around the town. It also was in 1804 that Young first obtained a retail merchant's license, which he also renewed annually through at least 1807, when all licenses ceased being listed in the tax rolls.

Between 1790 and 1890, there was a general decline in the population of the James-York peninsula. During this period, the ranks of the middling farmer declined, the number of small landowners increased, and the position of the large landowner became more stable. Within Warwick County, emphasis shifted away from river front land as the region's road network became more important. It was likely this demographic change, in combination with local politics, that led a group of Warwick County citizens formulate a petition to the General Assembly in which they asked that the county courthouse and its facilities be moved from Warwick Town to a more convenient inland site. Among other reasons, the petitioners argued that there was only a single tenement at the courthouse, that owned by Richard Young, "who having engrossed nearly all the land around him can easily make a monopoly..." (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1784-1858).

By 1811 Richard Young had bought ten additional lots from Cole Digges at the almost defunct Warwick Town as well as 370 acres that lay close at hand. Warwick County census records for 1810 indicate that living in Richard Young's household were one free white male over the age of 45 (Young himself) and a free white female of comparable age (perhaps his wife) whose name is unknown. Also present were two free white males aged 16 to 26, one free white female between 16 and 26 and 15 slaves (Warwick County Census 1820).

On December 7, 1813, Richard Young formulated a petition which he presented to Virginia's General Assembly. He asked its members to legally rescind the act creating Warwick Town, thereby allowing its lots to revert to rural property, which was taxed at a lesser rate. Richard Young's petition was found to be reasonable and the Virginia Assembly's members voted to abolish Warwick Town as a legal entity, thereby allowing Young's land to be taxed as rural property (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).

After the passage of the 1813 legislative act, Richard Young's real estate was combined into an aggregate of 448 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres and Warwick Town's lots ceased to be listed by the county tax assessor. In 1816 Young was credited with his 448 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, plus tracts of 44 acres and 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres that reportedly were in the same vicinity. Personal property tax rolls indicate that he significantly increased the number of slaves in his possession after Warwick Town ceased to exist, which suggests that he shifted the focus of his economic interests to agriculture when his tavern-keeping and mercantile endeavors were no longer profitable (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1813-1816; Personal Property Tax Lists 1812-1816).

Richard Young died during 1816 and in 1817 the bulk of his real estate (that portion which includes the study area) was transferred to William Young. Concurrently, William Young's name began appearing in the personal property tax rolls. Although the two men's connection is uncertain, they appear to have been related, for in 1817 the tax assessor noted that Richard Young had bequeathed 296 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres of his land (the Deep Creek farm, which contains 44NN69) to William Young. Personal property tax rolls reveal that William Young, who was a white adult male, owned between 6 and 9 adult slaves, two or three horses/asses/mules and a gig, the latter a taxable luxury item. Thus, he appears to have been in the upper ranks of the middle class. In 1820, when the tax assessor commenced noting the value of taxable buildings that stood upon Warwick County's rural land, he indicated that William Young's 296 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres contained structures which collective worth was \$500, a figure typically applicable to upper middle class housing. The value of William Young's structural improvements and the quantity of land he owned remained constant throughout the remainder of his life, as did the numbers of slaves and livestock under his control (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1816-1832; Personal Property Tax Lists 1816-1832).

In 1820 when the census-taker visited the household of William Young, he noted that a free white male and a free white female were present, both of whom were between the ages of 10 and 26; also on the premises were two boys and a girl who were under the age of 10. Young's black male slaves included three who were between 26 and 45, two between 16 and 26, and one who was less than 10 years old; his female slaves included one who was between 26 and 45, one who was between 14 and 26 and one who was under the age of 10. Of the 14 people of both races and sexes who comprised William Young's household, six reportedly were engaged in agriculture; no one was engaged in commerce or manufactures (Warwick County Census 1820).

Based on the lack of late 18th or 19th-century artifacts recovered during the Phase II study, it does not appear that intensive activity spanning the post-Revolutionary period took place at 44NN69. The site was part of the Young family property, a farm that, at its zenith, came to be 448 acres in size and encompass most of the area fronting the Warwick River between Deep Creek and Flax Mill Creek. The site probably was maintained intermittently as an agricultural field for the next two centuries.

Research Design

Objectives

One of the goals of the Phase II archaeological evaluation of 44NN69 was to determine the significance of the site in terms of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four National Register criteria can be applied to it:

- A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master.
- D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

Typically, Criteria D, and less frequently A, apply to archaeological sites. Phase II archaeological investigations were undertaken to determine more specific information about 44NN69 including its boundaries, age, structural content, function, and integrity through documentary and archaeological research, and to make recommendations for treatment of the site in light of the findings. A more practical concern for the City of Newport News was whether the site possesses enough research potential to be the focal point of a large-scale archaeological excavation in the future, and if so, what kinds of research questions can the site address.

Field Methods

Four different field assessment techniques were employed at 44NN69 in an effort to evaluate the site. At the time of investigation, the site was located in an open, fallow field that had been recently plowed and disked. A datum point was established in the center of the site and designated N500/E500. From that point a grid oriented 40 degrees west of a north-south axis was placed across the site at 100 ft. increments to create 100 ft. squares. A site map (100' = 1" scale) was generated showing the grid points, field collection squares, shovel-test holes, test squares, relevant landscape features, and terrain conditions.

Field Collection

All or part of eleven 100 ft. squares were systematically field collected. Each 100 ft. square was given a letter designation and then subdivided into 10 ft. squares which were assigned an individual number. Thus, a control grid was organized so that every 10 ft. square had both an individual letter and number designation (i.e.--A8, C45, F 91). The numbering of the squares in each 100 ft. block began in the

southwest corner as "1" and progressed northward up each column (ie. "10" is in northwest corner of each block). A systematic collection was made of a total of 955 ten ft. squares. Each square was visually examined and all cultural materials were collected except oyster shell which was counted in each square and left in-situ. Artifacts were recovered from 312 of the 955 ten ft. squares. Scatter-plot maps were generated illustrating the artifact distributions which guided the archaeologists where to dig a series of test units.

Soil Sampling

Based on the field collection findings, soil samples were collected from the plowzone in three areas where artifacts were concentrated. Soil samples were collected in ten ft. increments from a 100 ft. by 100 ft. area between grid points N260\E440 to N260\E540, and N160\E440 to N160\E540 known as Area H. Soil samples also were taken in a second 100 ft. area known as Area F within grid points N540\E440 to N540\E540, and N440\E440 to N440\E540. A third area 60 ft. in diameter and known as Area C was soil sampled from N600\E360 to N600\E420, and N540\E360 to N540\E420.

A sample constituted approximately 400 milliliters of soil. The samples are available for chemical content and micro-flora and micro-faunal artifact analysis.

Square Test Units

Eleven square test units were placed across artifact-bearing areas of the site based on the field collection findings. Nine of the test units were five ft. in size, one was ten ft. in size, and one was three ft. in size. A number was assigned to each formal test unit, as well as a grid coordinate which corresponded with the southeast corner of the unit. Each square unit was excavated according to natural stratigraphic layers, and each layer was assigned a letter. All layers were sifted through ¼ inch hardware cloth, and all artifacts were retained.

Intact features were encountered below the plowzone within three of the eleven hand-excavated test units. A 1" = 1' measured profile was drawn of one wall of each unit, usually the north wall, as well as a 1" = 1' measured plan drawing of the features that were found in each unit. Notes on each test unit were recorded on a standardized Excavation Register Form (ER Form).

Mechanical Trenching

In an effort to locate additional features and to correlate those that were found in the test units, a mechanical backhoe with a 6 ft.-wide smooth-bladed bucket was used to strip off the plowzone layer to reveal archaeological features penetrating subsoil. Nine trenches of varying lengths were excavated through the main artifact concentration areas. In two locations, trenches were widened to expose additional features. Approximately 4,067 square feet of plowzone soil was removed. An archaeologist monitored the machine operator as to the placement and depth of the

trenches, and examined the exposed subsoil for cultural features. Several dozen discrete features were encountered (including the features originally uncovered in the test units).

Each feature was assigned a Feature Number, recorded on a Feature Register Form (FR Form), and mapped at 1" = 1' scale or 1" = 5' scale.

Laboratory Methods

All artifact bags entering the laboratory were arranged numerically by grid number or provenience unit for processing. The stable artifacts were washed in water using soft bristle brushes, dental picks, and dissecting probes to remove the dirt. After drying, the contents of each provenience unit were divided into two groups for cataloging: European-American artifacts and Native American artifacts. The catalog of artifacts from both sites is provided in an appendix to this report.

European-American materials were sorted as to ceramic, glass, metal, and miscellaneous and were cataloged using artifact descriptions based on Ivor Noël Hume's A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America (1970). Each unit was assigned a contextual date or terminus post quem based on its most recent datable object.

Native American materials were sorted and quantified within six broad categories: ceramic, lithic, metal, faunal, floral, and other. Ceramic vessel sherds were identified by paste (temper) and surface treatment, with other distinguishing features such as decoration noted. Lithic artifacts were identified by raw material and morphological/functional types (eg., core, flake debitage, flake tool, uniface, biface, ground stone tool, projectile point, fire-cracked rock, smoking pipe, or ornament). Any floral and faunal remains recovered were identified by species. Modification of these materials for use as tools or ornaments was noted. The cultural affiliation of Native American assemblages was determined, when possible, by comparing the attributes of ceramic artifacts to those associated with temporally and spatially sensitive types defined for the Coastal Plain of Virginia as summarized in Egloff and Potter (1982). Temporally diagnostic projectile points and other lithic tools were identified with reference to types defined in Stephenson and Ferguson (1963), Coe (1964), Broyles (1971), Custer (1989), and others.

Glass objects and Native American and European American ceramics in each unit were mended, when possible, using cellulose glue. After mending, the artifacts were labeled according to context using permanent black ink over a basecoat of clear nail polish and sealed with another coat of the same. Finally, the artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags, labeled on the exterior as to context with indelible ink, and stored in acid-free boxes.

Archival Methods

Initial Phase II level research was conducted on 44NN69 using historical maps,

plats and surveys which were analyzed closely with respect to the study area. As well, the indices to the collections of Virginia maps that are on file at the Library of Congress, National Archives, Virginia State Library, Virginia Historical Society, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives were reviewed. Relevant facsimiles were procured as needed.

During the Phase II archival assessment, the study area's history and ownership tradition were traced utilizing primary resource documents that are on file in the courthouse of the City of Newport News, the Virginia State Library and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Research Archives. Land patents, deeds, wills, demographic records and other locally generated documents such as land and personal property tax rolls, court orders and minutes, legislative petitions, and quitrent lists, were studied as a means of determining who owned/occupied 44NN69 at various points in time and what types of activities occurred in the site environs.

Real estate tax lists, filed with the State Auditor's Office commencing in 1782, and personal property tax lists, not only specify the quantity of land and number of parcels owned by each taxpayer, they often contain notations regarding property boundaries and when and how acreage was transferred from one person to another, as well as provide a wealth of information on the quantities of slaves, livestock and other taxable property that taxpayers owned, data that were extremely useful in gauging socio-economic status. Commencing in 1820 tax commissioners began recording the collective value of any buildings that were present on the parcels they assessed. Also, they usually noted the estimated worth of any new buildings that had been constructed during the past year and adjusted a landowner's assessment if previously existing buildings had been razed or destroyed. Assessors excluded from their estimates uninhabitable manmade features such as fences, roads and wells and typically omitted slave quarters. Through the examination of land tax lists, gaps in the study area's chain of title were bridged and the extent to which the property as a whole was developed was ascertained. Unfortunately, the site probably was not occupied in the post-Revolutionary period, and there is little documentary information pertaining to the property prior to 1782.

Published sources from which background data were drawn included local and regional histories and reports. Annie Lash Jester's Newport News, Virginia, 1607-1960 proved useful in gaining a general understanding of historical events that occurred in the study area. Data accumulated during research on the Oakland Farm Industrial Park and other historic sites in Newport News, such as the Warwick County courthouse, Boldrup and the Denbigh Parish Church, proved useful, as did the historical information compiled while conducting background research on Newport News, as part of an architectural assessment that was performed in 1989-1990. Benson J. Lossing's pictorial histories of the American Revolution and Civil War were reviewed as was Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia. Computerized searches were made at the College of William and Mary's Swem Library and the

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives for general historical references dealing with Warwick County's history and that of Newport News.

Archival Data Limitations

Maps made in the 17th and 18th century fail to identify specific sites or structural features that might have been present within the study area during those periods.

Virginia's earliest land patents are copies of the original documents, some of which have been lost. Initially, such land records were recorded on loose leaves of paper that were suspended upon a string. In 1683, one of the colony's clerks of court recopied those patents that were in existence at the statehouse at Jamestown; patents post-dating his transcription are believed to be relatively complete (Nugent 1969-1979:I:xxiii-xxiv). Consequently, land ownership and early property boundaries (in the absence of references to natural features) sometimes must be determined through indirect evidence.

Data limitations with regard to court documents are severe, for most of Warwick County's antebellum records were destroyed during the Civil War, were carried off as war souvenirs, or were annihilated in the burning of Richmond in 1865. Wills and inventories that potentially might have shed light on the material culture of the study area's immediately adjacent landowners were not available. The lack of deeds that document the study area's land ownership traditions also hindered the research process somewhat.

Expected Results

Based on the results of the Phase I survey at 44NN69, it can be expected that evidence of occupation spanning from the late 17th century through the 18th century will be encountered during the Phase II study (Higgins et al. 1992). The archaeological evidence manifests itself in the form of artifacts within the plowzone across the surface of the site, and possibly intact features below the plowzone. The initial artifact findings suggest activity over a 125-year period or more (ca. 1680-1800+). However, occupancy of the site may not have been continuous. Instead, a series of unrelated inhabitants may have lived at the site and left evidence of their presence.

Late 17th and Early 18th Century

A modest body of Phase II and Phase III level archaeological work has been accomplished on late-17th- and early-18th-century sites on the Peninsula that is comparable to the findings at 44NN69. Recent examples of Phase II level archaeological work at sites dating to the late 17th and early 18th century on the Peninsula include, among others, several sites at the Kingsmill Golf Course in James City County (Fesler et al. 1992), and at the Governor's Land at Two Rivers in James City County (Fesler 1992a; Fesler et al. 1993). Typically, these sites were manifested

by surface middens, and subsurface trash pits, burrow pits, postholes, and root cellars.

A more meaningful group of seven sites in the region dating to the late 17th and early 18th centuries has been examined at the Phase III level. These sites are directly comparable to 44NN69.

1. A post building with more than a dozen root cellars was excavated at site 44JC298 at the Governor' Land at Two Rivers in James City County that dates to the period 1670-1710 (Fesler 1992b).

2. A tenant site dating to the late 17th century was excavated at 44CC297 in Charles City County which was comprised of a post building, several trash pits, and a large pit feature which contained a paucity of artifacts suggesting a meager socio-economic lifestyle (Jones et al. 1991).

3. A small farmstead (44JC643) was excavated in James City County which was similar to site 44CC297 in that it yielded a small collection of artifacts from a post building and several root cellars that date to the late 17th century (Higgins forthcoming).

4. Ongoing reexamination of the Utopia site (44JC32) in James City County has uncovered a compound of post buildings that contain numerous root cellars and date to the late 17th and early 18th century (Fesler 1994).

5. Excavation of Denbigh Plantation (44NN38), the homesite of Samuel Mathews II and his heirs located a short distance to the southwest of 44NN69, produced evidence of a large late-17th-century plantation (Noël Hume 1966).

6. The Bennett Farm site (44YO68) located in the Poquoson area of York County and inhabited in the second half of the 17th century by the lower middle class Tompkins family, consisted of three post buildings, two barrel-lined wells, and several enormous trash pits (Lucchetti 1990).

7. The River Creek site (44YO67) was occupied by the Trotter family from ca. 1640 to the beginning of the 18th century and excavation revealed two post buildings, one with a root cellar, and two large trash pits (Lucchetti 1983:26-29).

Site 44NN69 is expected to yield information about the late-17th and early-18th-century development of the area. The site appears to be domestic in character and was probably the home of English indentured servants, English tenant farmers, or some of Virginia's earliest African slaves. The common architecture of the period was the post building, and there is a high probability of finding postholes related to post buildings. Moreover, many post buildings of the period possessed interior root cellars,

and there is also a high probability of encountering such features. Additional homelot features such as fencelines, ditches, and trash pits also probably will be present at the site.

Mid-18th Century

Based on the Phase I findings at 44NN69, the site may possess a mid-18th-century component in addition to the late-17th-century and early-18th-century elements. Full-scale archaeological work on the Peninsula on comparable sites from the mid-18th century has been accomplished primarily in more urbanized settings such as Colonial Williamsburg and Yorktown (cf. CWF 1986; Fesler 1990). However, a handful of similar rural plantations and quartering sites have been studied at a Phase III level in the area:

1. The site of Miles Cary's Richneck plantation located in Newport News and spanning the mid-17th to the second half of the 18th century, was excavated in the 1970s and revealed the foundations of a substantial brick house and various exterior features (Hudgins 1976).

2. A site dating to the mid-18th century at Tutter's Neck (44JC45) in James City County was comprised of two brick buildings and several outlying trash pits that may constitute the location of a slave quarters (Noël Hume 1968).

3. The Kingsmill Quarter site (44JC39) in James City County consisted of 18 root cellars within the foundation of a brick building that dated to the latter part of the 18th century (Kelso 1984).

4. The probable site of an African slave overseer (44JC787) spanning the time period 1720 to 1770 has been excavated at Kingsmill in James City County and consists of a dwelling with more than a dozen root cellars and several nearby trash pits (Fesler 1994).

5. The North Quarter site (44JC52) at Kingsmill in James City County was made up of a half basement and two root cellars inside a building probably set on piers and dating to the mid- to late 18th century (Lucchetti 1979).

6. The Littleton Quarter site (44JC35) at Kingsmill in James City County consisted of several post buildings with backfilled root cellars that probably related to slave quarters in the second half of the 18th century (Kelso 1984).

7. A site (44JC160) consisting of three probable pier-built structures, several root cellars and an animal pen dating from ca. 1720 to 1780 was excavated at the Governor's Land at Two Rivers in James City County and appeared to represent tenants or possibly slaves (Reinhart 1993).

8. Recent excavations at a site in the City of Williamsburg at Holly Hills has revealed a double pen dwelling lacking evidence of foundations with a center chimney enclosing a series of backfilled root cellars that dates to the post-Revolutionary period (Franklin 1994).

Sites dating to the middle and later decades of the 18th century may leave different archaeological footprints than sites from the preceding century. Specifically, a gradual architectural change from the vernacular post building tradition to structures set on brick foundations, piers, or ground-laid sills took place (Carson et al. 1981). If there are structures at 44NN69 relating to the second half of the 18th century, definitive architectural evidence may not be available because shallow features such as piers or sills may have been destroyed by plowing. The usage of root cellars within dwellings for storage, however, was still common throughout the 18th century, and in some cases the root cellars are the only surviving evidence of a structure. Additional homelot features such as fence posts, ditches, and trash pits can also be expected in association with a mid- to late-18th-century dwelling.

18th Century Associations with Warwick Town

The study of 44NN69 may relate to the growth of Warwick Town, a small port village located less than a mile from the site at the confluence of Deep Creek as it empties into the Warwick River. Recent Phase II level excavation of site 44NN278 within the town uncovered evidence of activity dating from 1680 to the early 19th century, in addition to Civil War entrenchments and 20th-century artifacts. In particular, an 18th-century cellar was encountered and a nearby refuse midden that may relate to a tavern operated by Mary Young and Richard Young (McSherry et al. 1993).

Site 44NN69 may represent a "suburban" context in relation to Warwick Town, wherein the residents of the site may have been involved in activities associated with the town such as a trade or craft. If so, it is possible that artifacts recovered from the site may differ from those found at a typical quartering site related to agricultural activity. Otherwise, it can be expected that architectural and archaeological evidence will be similar to that found at other sites of the same period and context.

Phase II Fieldwork Results

Overview

To properly evaluate 44NN69, a series of testing procedures were utilized. Since the Phase I survey results indicated the site was 350 ft. by 650 ft. in size, the first step was to determine areas of artifact concentrations where more intensive testing could take place. The entire site area was located in a plowed fallow field, a condition that allowed a large grid to be established across the site. The grid was divided into 100 ft. blocks which were subdivided into ten ft. squares and artifacts were systematically collected from the surface. Based on the surface collection, three areas of artifact concentration were detected and referred to as Area C, Area F, and Area H. Soil samples were taken in the three areas for later analysis. Test units were placed in each of these areas to recover additional data. Finally, a mechanical backhoe was used to selectively strip a series of trenches through each artifact concentration in search of features that might have survived below the plowzone.

Historical Associations

The identity of the residents at 44NN69 is unknown. However, based on the overall history of the property, it is likely that those living on site in the late 17th and early 18th centuries were tenants, indentured servants, or perhaps slaves working for John Mathews, the owner of almost 3,000 acres of land in the area. Occupation may have extended into the mid-18th century where the tenants, servants, or slaves at 44NN69 continued to work for an undetermined land owner, possibly the Young family.

Results

The results of the Phase II field work at 44NN69 are divided into four phases: 1) controlled surface collection; 2) test unit excavation; 3) soil sampling; 4) mechanical trenching and recording of exposed features. Each phase of work is discussed in the order in which it was performed.

I. Controlled Surface Collection

A systematic surface collection of artifacts was made from a total of 955 ten ft. squares. Each square was visually examined and all cultural materials were collected except oyster shell which was counted in each square and left in place (Figures 7-12). Artifacts were recovered from 312 of the 955 squares. A total of 762 artifacts were recovered during the surface collection. A map of the distribution of all the artifacts indicates that they are concentrated in three main areas known as Area C, Area F, and Area H (see Figure 7). Approximately 18% of the surface artifacts (n=137) related to prehistoric activity, and approximately 82% related to historic activity (n=625).

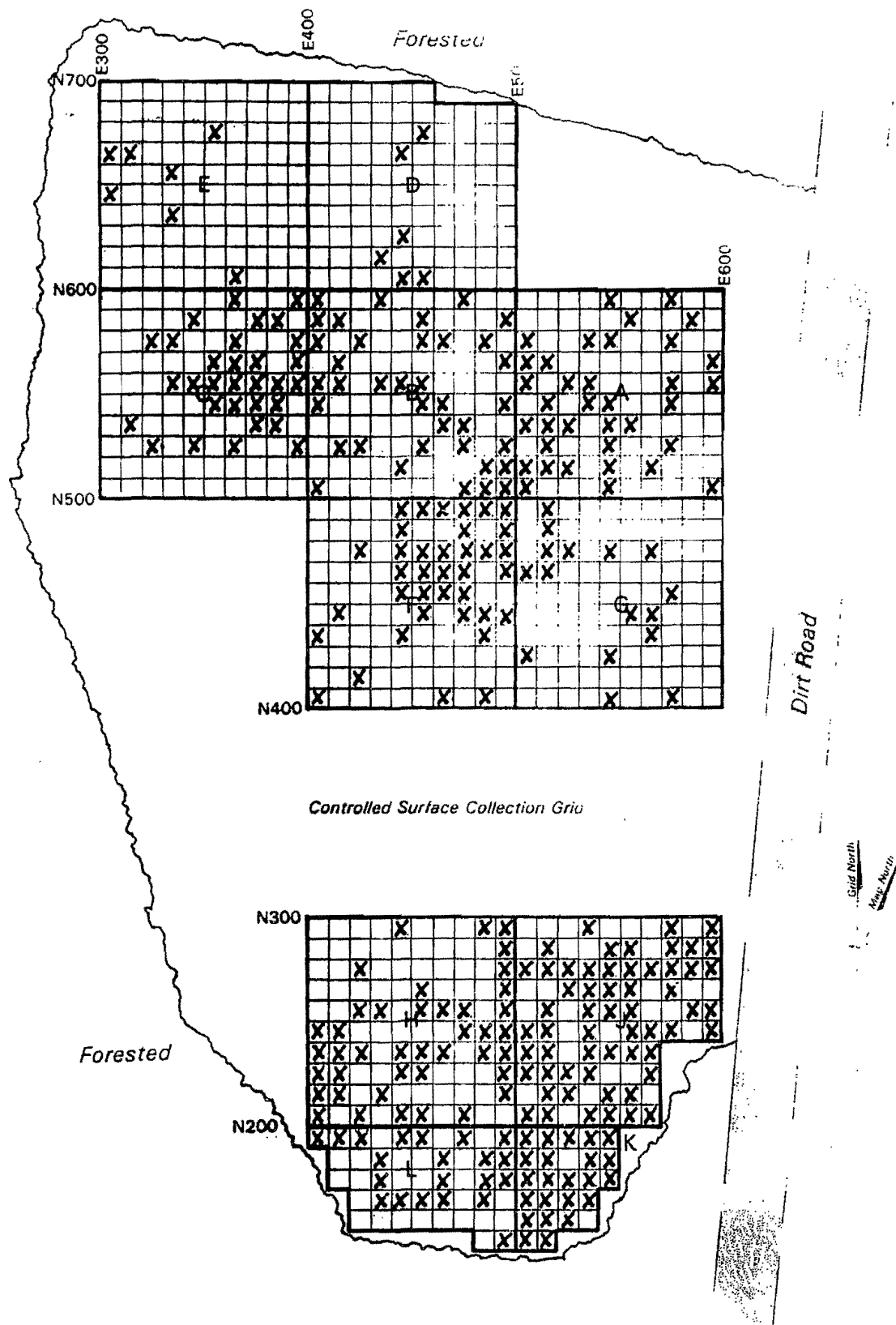
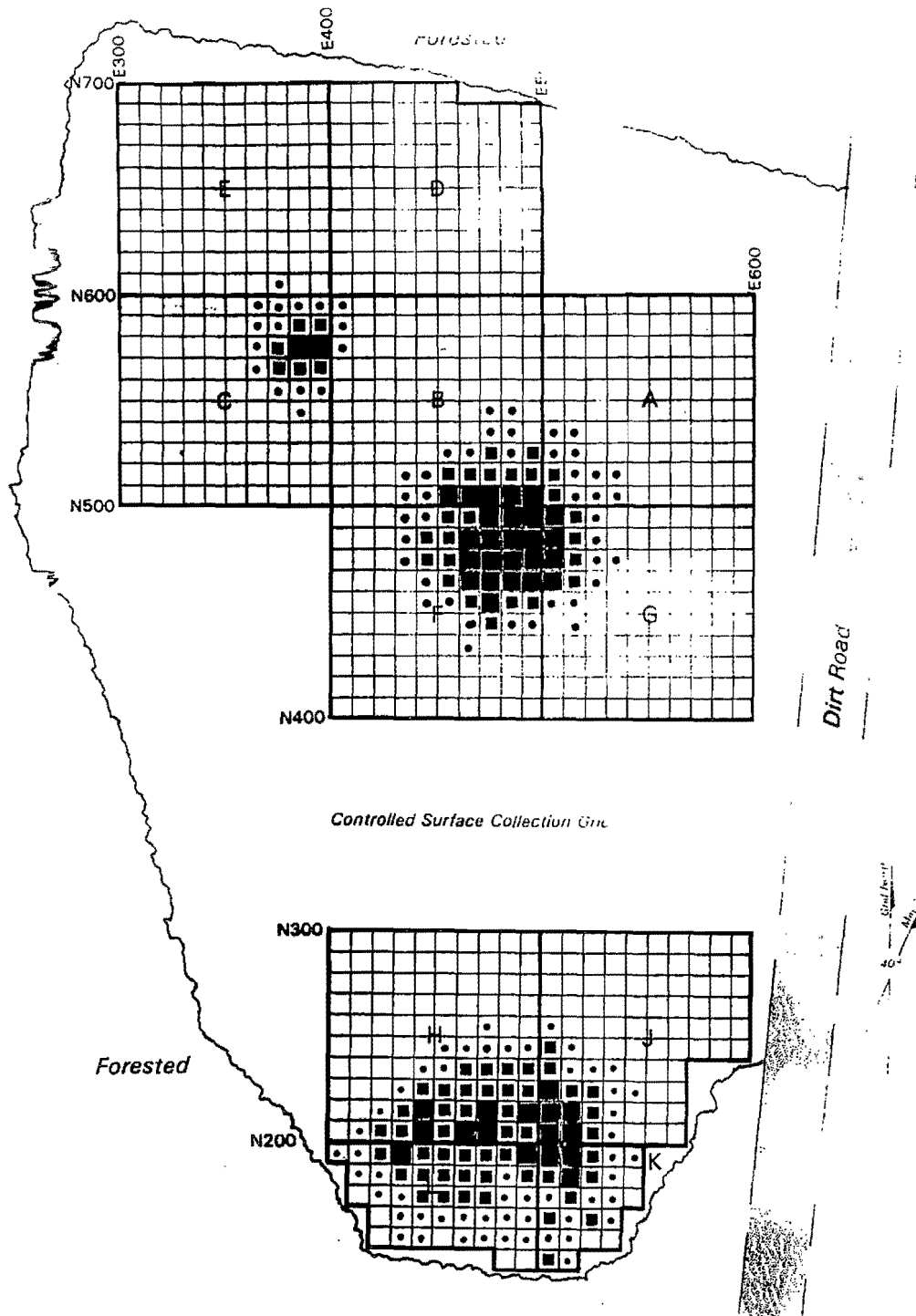


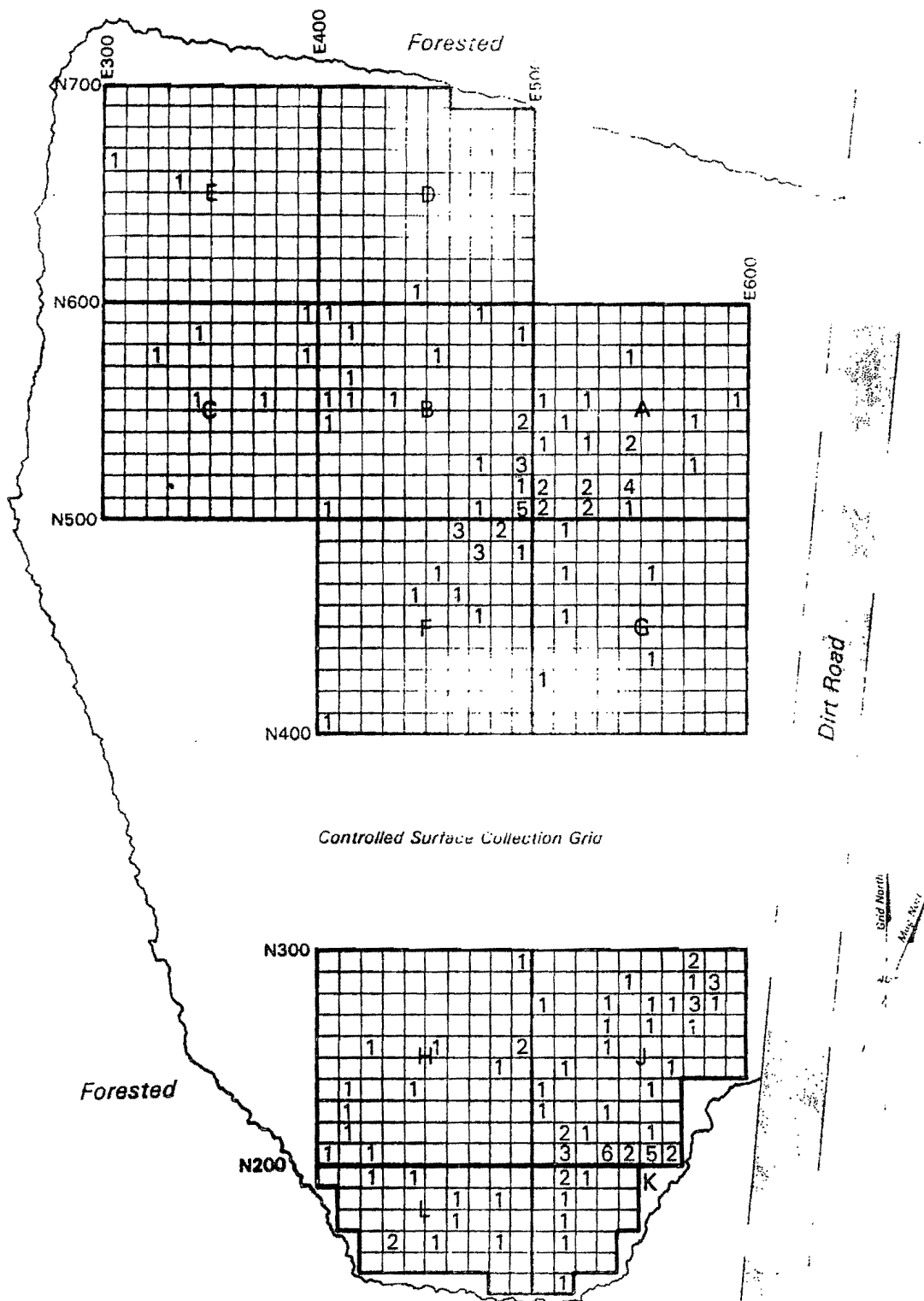
Figure 7. Controlled surface collection grid depicting distribution of all artifacts.



CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION
Density Distribution of Oyster Shell (not collected)

- 3-6 Oyster shell fragments
- 7-15 Oyster shell fragments
- 16+ Oyster shell fragments

Figure 18. Controlled surface collection grid depicting density of oyster shell (not collected).



CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION Count of All Prehistoric Artifacts

Figure 9. Controlled surface collection grid depicting distribution of all prehistoric artifacts.

CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION Count of All Historic Artifacts

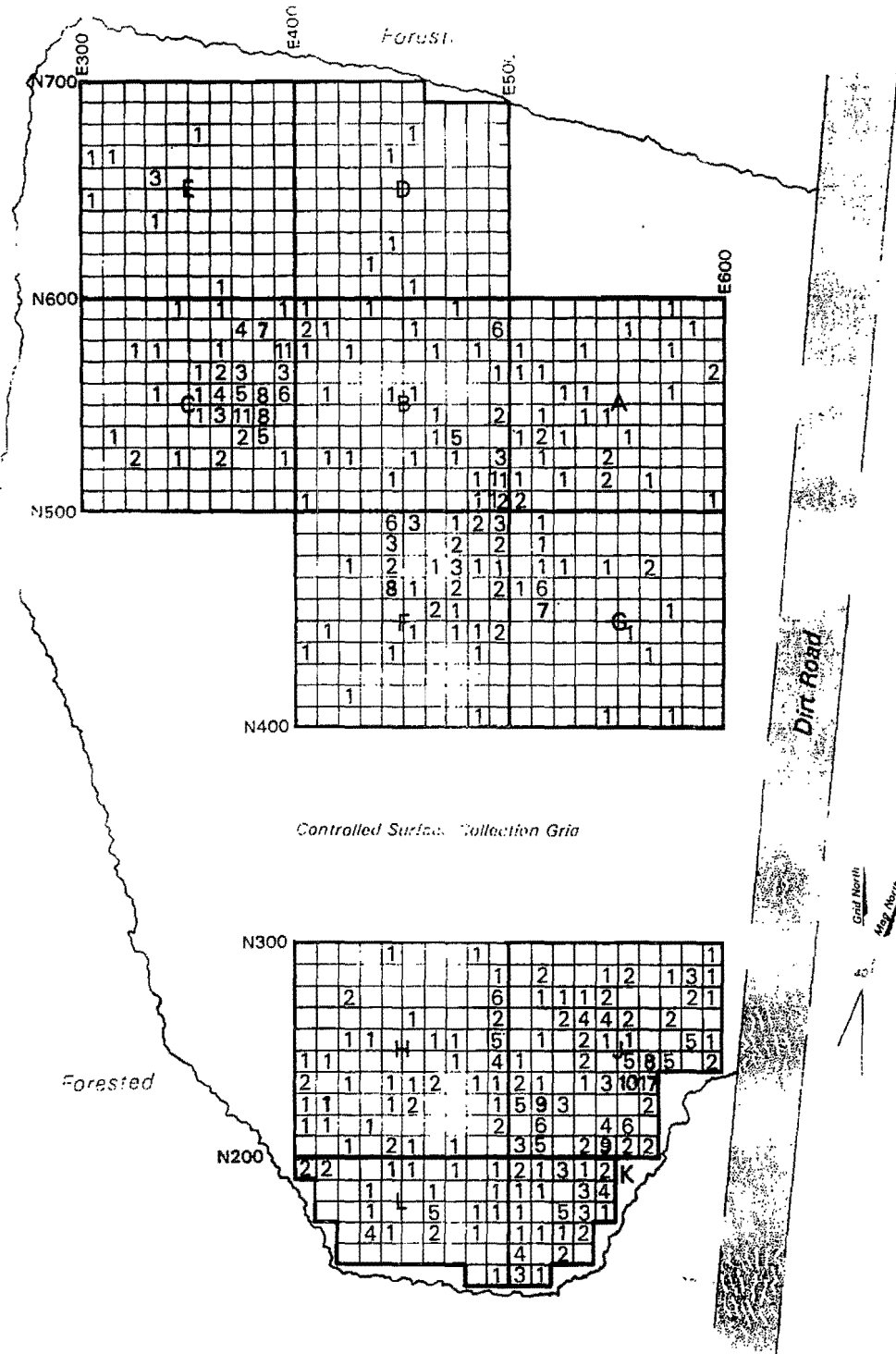
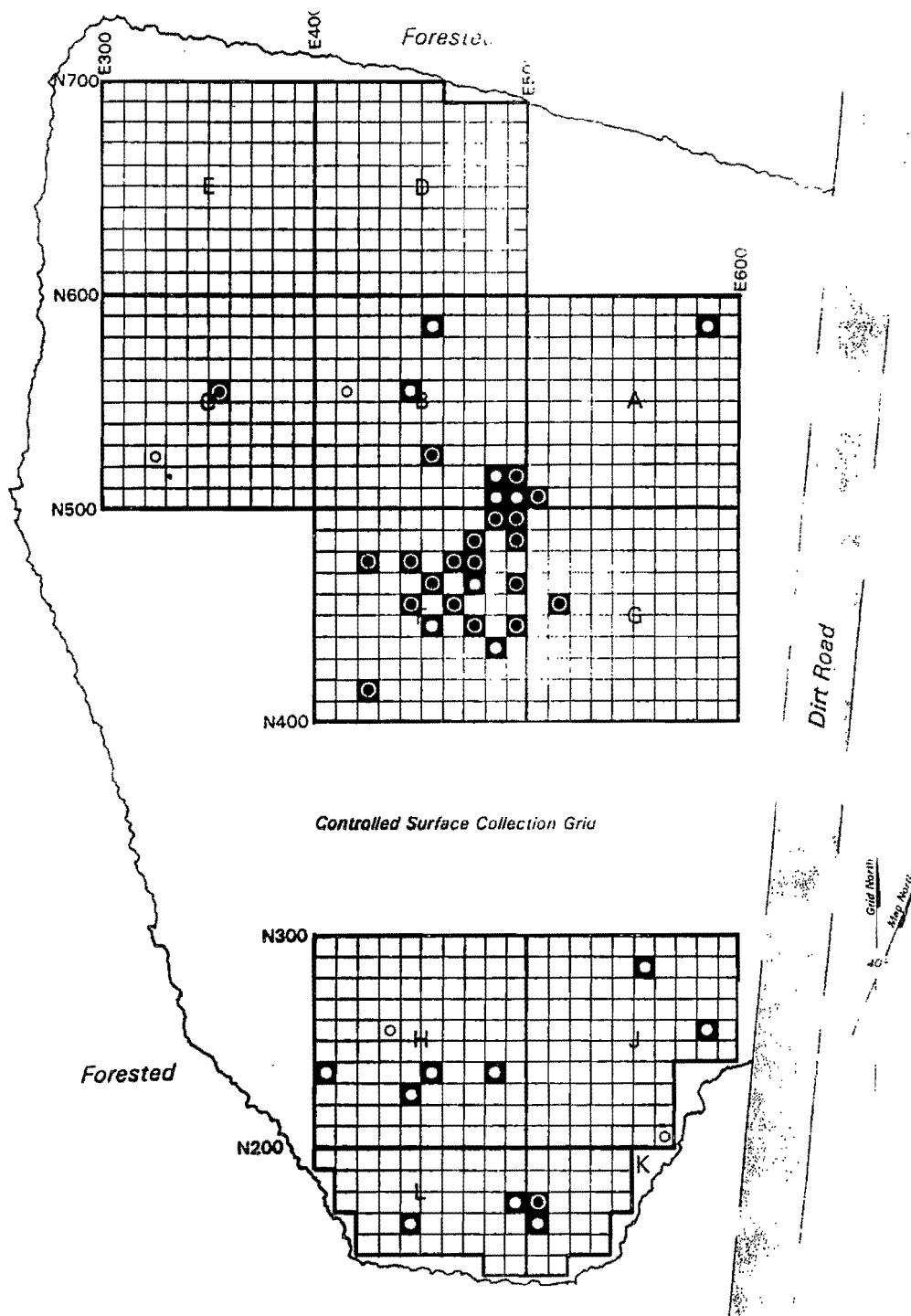


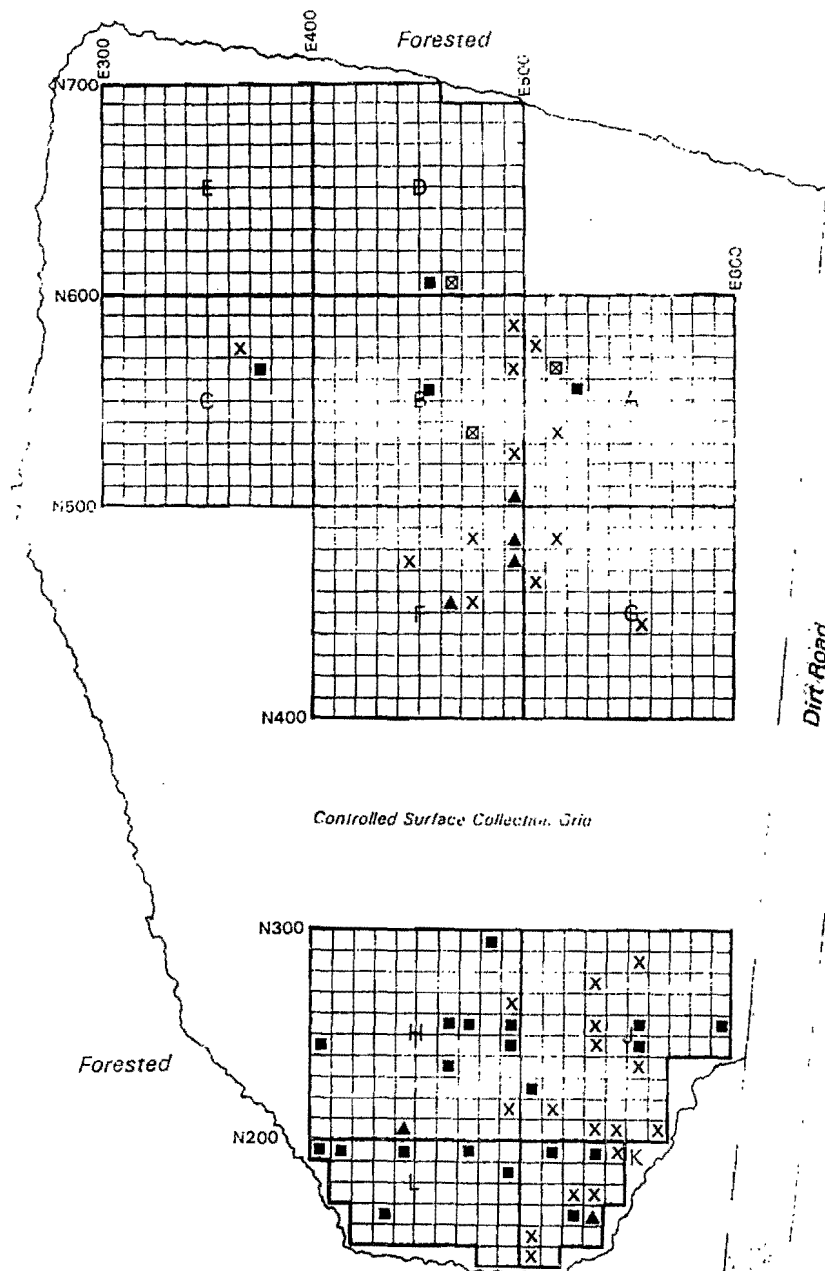
Figure 10. Controlled surface collection grid depicting distribution of all historic artifacts.



CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION -
Presence/Absence of English Pipe Fragments Indicating Bore Diameters

- Pipe stem bore diameter 4/64 - 5/64ths
- Pipe stem bore diameter 6/64 - 8/64ths
- Pipe bowl fragments

Figure 11. Controlled surface collection grid depicting distribution of English pipes by bore diameter.



CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION Presence/Absence of Various Ceramic Ware Types

- ▲ Colonoware - 1680 - 1775
- Yorktown, White salt glazed stoneware, and Pennsylvania coarsewares - ca.1720-1840
- ☐ Creamware, whiteware, and Pearlware - post-1762
- x Various other ware types ranging in dates from ca.1650-1840, including porcelains, Delftware, Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish Westerwald stoneware

Figure 12. Controlled surface collection grid depicting distribution of ceramic ware types.

Prehistoric Surface Collection: The prehistoric surface collection was comprised of 67% fire-cracked rock (n = 92), 25% quartz, quartzite, and chert flakes (n = 34), 5% possible prehistoric pottery fragments (n = 7), and the remaining 3% of the prehistoric items (n = 4) were limited to a quartzite core, two cobbles, and a quartzite scraper. No diagnostic prehistoric lithics were collected from the surface. A map of the distribution of the prehistoric artifacts indicates that they are roughly concentrated in two areas, Area F and Area H (two areas where historic artifacts also are concentrated) (see Figure 9).

Historic Surface Collection: The historic surface collection of artifacts was comprised of 625 items (Table 1). Brick constituted the largest artifact category, contributing 44% of the historic collection (n = 276). Wine bottle glass (n = 115) contributed 18% of the historic artifacts, and historic ceramic fragments (n = 62) made up 10% of the historic surface collection. An artifact distribution map of all the historic artifacts indicates that the artifacts are concentrated in three main areas, Area C, Area F, and Area H (see Figure 10). Computerized maps utilizing Surfer software corroborate the findings and also indicate three primary concentrations (Figures 13 and 14). An oyster shell distribution map also demonstrates three concentrations (see Figure 8).

Sixty-two ceramic specimens were recovered during the field collection. Fifteen different ceramic types were identified and ranged from late 17th-century coarseware to a single sherd of whiteware that dates to the third decade of the 19th century (Noël Hume 1970) (Table 2). The eleven specimens of Yorktown coarseware was the largest group of sherds, followed closely by unidentifiable coarsewares (n = 8) and Rhenish stoneware manufactured in Westerwald (n = 8).

In an effort to determine if the historic artifact concentrations related to different time periods, maps were generated showing the distribution of datable ceramics (see Figure 12) and pipe stems of varying stem bore diameters (see Figure 11). The data from Figures 11 and 12 suggest that Area C and Area F are contemporaneous and date to the late 17th and early 18th century (ca. 1680-1740) whereas Area H appears to date slightly later (ca. 1700-1760).

II. Test Units

A total of 8 five ft. square test units, 1 ten ft. square unit, and 1 three ft. square unit were excavated at 44NN69. The placement of the test units was based on the location of artifact densities determined during the surface collection. Seven of the test units were excavated in Area F, and three were excavated in Area H. A total of 3,183 artifacts were collected from the test units, more than 40% from Test Unit 1 alone (Table 3). The findings in Area F and Area H are presented separately due to the fact that they appear as distinct components.

Table 1. Range of historic artifact types recovered during controlled surface collection.

Artifact Type	Number	Percent
Brick fragments	276	44.1%
Dark green wine bottle glass	115	18.4%
Various ceramic vessel fragments	62	9.9%
English clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems	46	7.3%
Nail fragments	40	6.4%
Road gravel	22	3.5%
19th and 20th-century glass bottle fragments	16	2.5%
Charcoal fragments	9	1.4%
Animal bone fragments	8	1.3%
Slate fragments	6	0.9%
Daub fragments	6	0.9%
Slag fragments	4	0.6%
Local clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems	3	0.4%
Cinder fragments	3	0.4%
Sandstone fragments	3	0.4%
Case bottle glass fragments	2	0.3%
Unidentified iron objects	2	0.3%
Plastic fragments	2	0.3%
Historic Artifact Totals	625	100%

Table 2. Range of historic ceramics recovered during controlled surface collection.

Ceramic Type	Number	Percent
Yorktown Coarseware (1720-1745)	11	18%
Unidentifiable Coarseware (1600-1900)	8	13%
Westerwald Stoneware (1600-1775)	8	13%
English White Salt Glaze Stoneware (1720-1775)	5	8%
Chinese Porcelain (1660-1840)	5	8%
Yorktown Brown Stoneware (1720-1745)	4	6%
Staffordshire Slipware (1680-1775)	4	6%
Tin Glazed Earthenware (1600-1775)	4	6%
English Brown Stoneware (1680-1775)	4	6%
Pennsylvania Coarseware (1740-1840)	4	6%
Creamware (1762-1820)	1	2%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	1	2%
Whiteware (1805-1900)	1	2%
Buckley Coarseware (1680-1775)	1	2%
Nottingham Brown Stoneware (1685-1810)	1	2%
Totals	62	100%

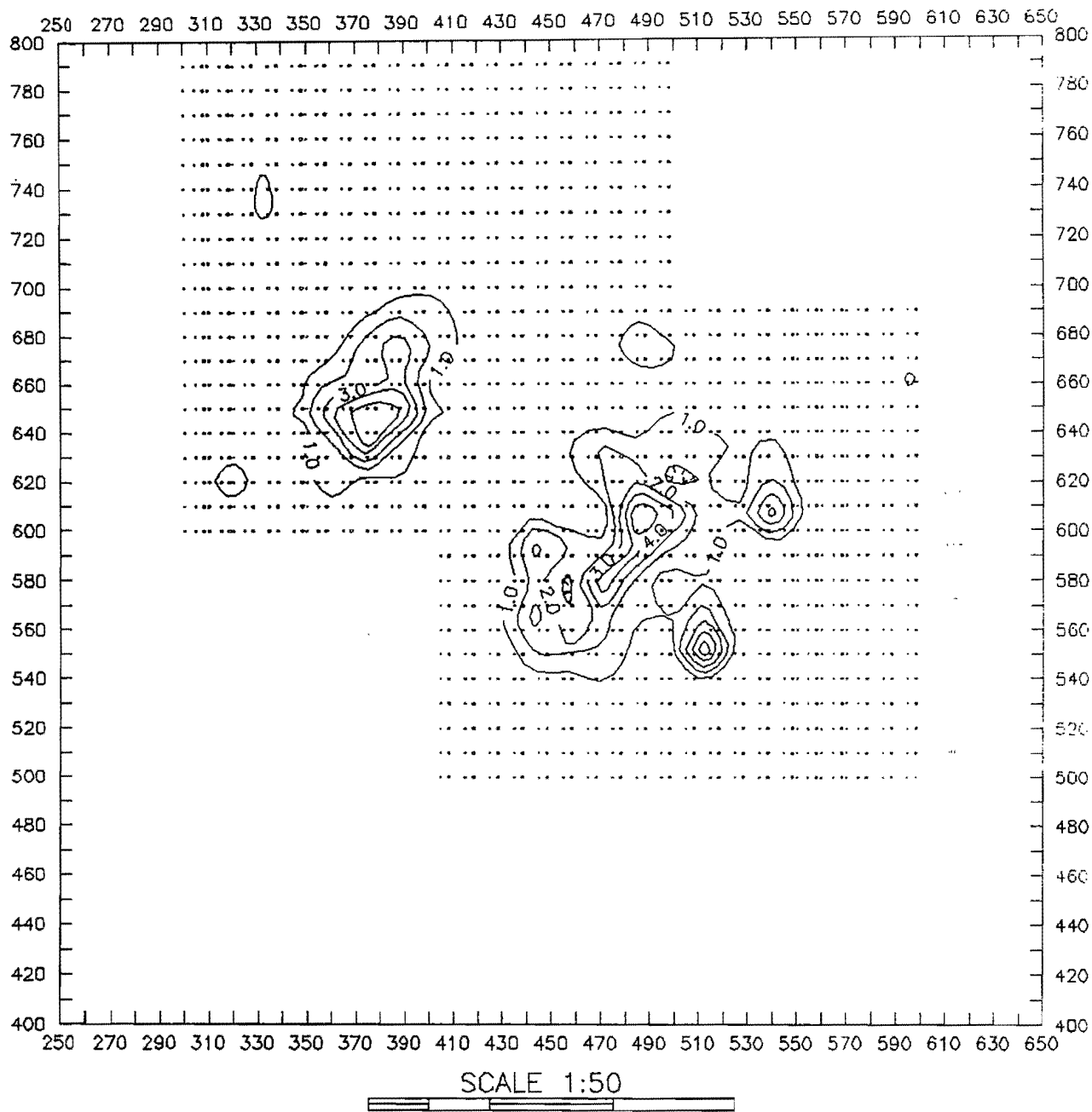


Figure 13. Distribution of artifacts located during surface collection of Area C and F, 44NN69.

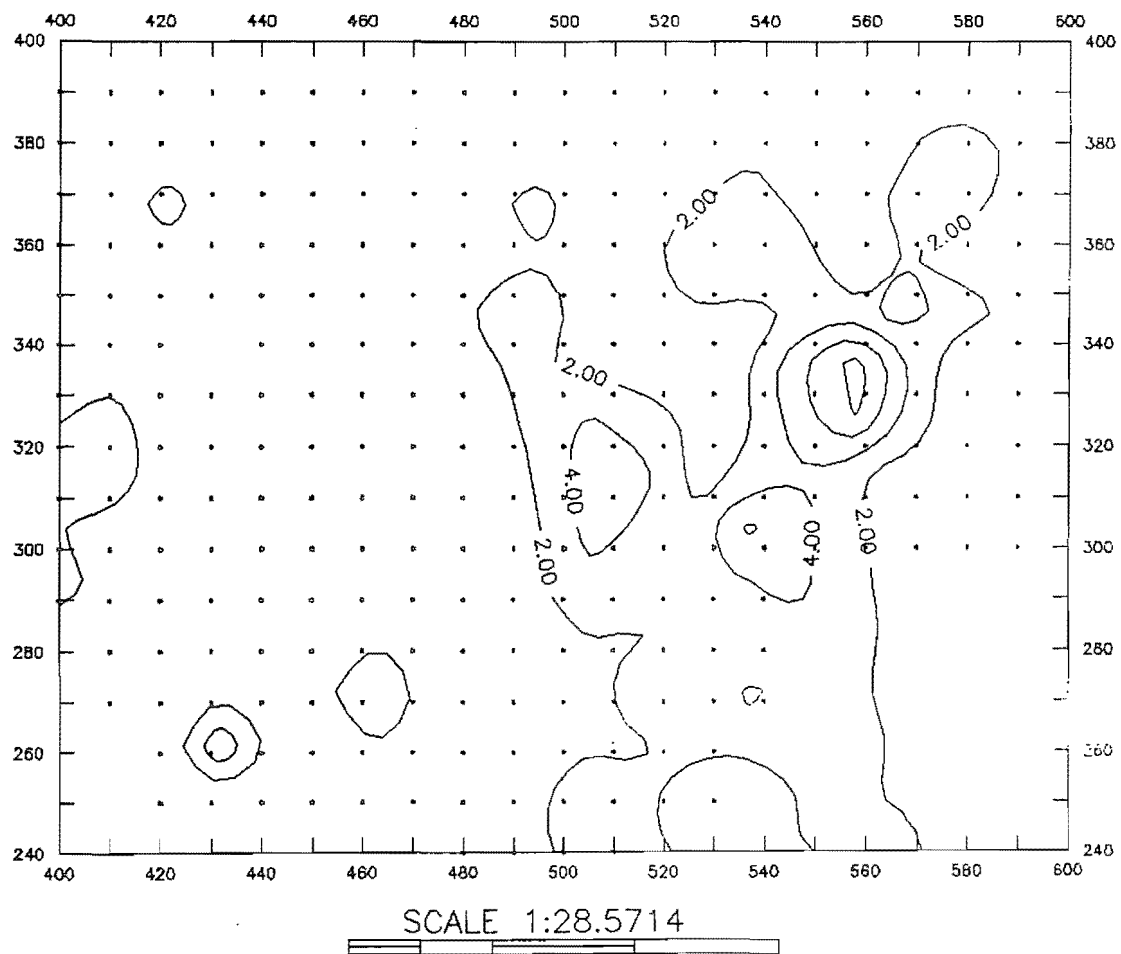


Figure 14. Distribution of artifacts located during surface collection of Area H, 44NN69.

Table 3. Total artifacts recovered in test units, 44NN69.*

Test Units	Size	Historic Artifacts	Prehistoric Artifacts	Total Artifacts
Test Unit 1	10' x 10'	1,240	72	1312
Test Unit 2	3' x 3'	329	20	349
Test Unit F1	5' x 5'	166	22	188
Test Unit F2	5' x 5'	98	6	104
Test Unit F3	5' x 5'	439	13	452
Test Unit F4	5' x 5'	241	10	251
Test Unit F5	5' x 5'	286	9	295
Test Unit H1	5' x 5'	168	13	181
Test Unit H2	5' x 5'	4	0	4
Test Unit H3	5' x 5'	43	4	47
Total		3,014	169	3,183

*Table 3 does not reflect oyster shell, brick/daub, mortar, or sandstone.

Test Units in Area F

The seven test units in Area F were placed within a 50 ft. by 50 ft. area and exposed a total of 234 square ft. of subsoil. Excavation of the Area F units yielded 2,951 artifacts, more than 12 times the amount of artifacts from Area H.

Description of Test Units in Area F

Test Unit 1 (N510/E450)--This 10 ft. by 10 ft. test unit contained a single plowzone layer A that sealed subsoil. The A layer was 1.4 ft. in depth and comprised of medium brown sandy loam mottled with grey loam. Subsoil was a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the plowzone layer.

Because Test Unit 1 was four times larger than any of the other test units, it yielded the largest amount of artifacts. A substantial sample of historic artifacts (n = 1,240) was recovered. Nail fragments predominated the historic artifact collection in Test Unit 1 (n = 794). Also noteworthy were the 115 English and local clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragments, and the 12 different ceramic types (n = 176) recovered from the unit. The most prevalent ceramic type was the concentration of colonoware (n = 137). The artifacts related to prehistoric activity in Test Unit 1 amounted to 72 specimens, primarily fire-cracked rock (n = 34), and quartz, quartzite, and chert flakes (n = 36).

Test Unit 2 (N470/E435)--This 3.0 ft. by 3.0 ft. test unit contained a single plowzone layer A that sealed subsoil. The A layer was 1.5 ft. in depth and comprised of medium brown sandy loam mottled with grey loam and orange speckles. Subsoil was a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the plowzone layer.

Test Unit 2 was the smallest of the ten test units excavated at 44NN69, yet it yielded 349 artifacts. The historic artifacts (n=329) comprised the bulk of the collection from the unit, over half of those being nail fragments (n=169). Otherwise, a high number of English and local tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments (n=53) were also recovered, as well as 47 animal bone fragments. Only two historic ceramic types were recovered from Test Unit 2, a single plain delftware sherd and 39 sherds of colonoware.

The artifacts related to prehistoric activity in Test Unit 2 amounted to 20 lithic specimens, including chert, quartz, and quartzite flakes (n=14) and fire-cracked rocks (n=5).

Test Unit F1 (N490/E500)--Test Unit F1 was a 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit that contained a plowzone A layer and a thin B layer sealing subsoil. The A layer was 1.6 ft. in depth and comprised of very dark brown sandy loam with a small clay content. The B layer was approximately 0.25 ft. in depth and made up of light tan and grey silty loam pocked with worm hole mottling. The B layer appeared to be the remains of an earlier deep plowzone layer. No artifacts save for a few oyster shell fragments were recovered from the B layer. Subsoil was a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the B layer.

Compared with several of the other test units in Area F, Test Unit F1 produced a fairly small amount of artifacts (n=188). The historic artifact collection from the unit was comprised of 166 specimens, including nail fragments (n=72), English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments (n=36), four ceramic types (n=22), and two glass beads.

The prehistoric artifacts (n=22) from Test Unit F1 were made up of fire-cracked rock (n=9), and quartz and quartzite flakes (n=12).

Test Unit F2 (N470/E500)--This 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit contained a plowzone layer A, and a thin transitional B layer that sealed subsoil. The A layer was 1.5 ft. in depth and comprised of very dark brown sandy loam with a small clay content. The B layer was approximately 0.25 ft. in depth and made up of light tan and grey silty loam pocked with worm hole mottling. The B layer appeared to be the remains of an earlier deep plowzone layer. No artifacts were recovered from the B layer. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1.75 ft. below current grade and was comprised of a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the plowzone

layers.

Test Unit F2 yielded the smallest amount of artifacts (n = 104) of all the test units excavated in Area F. A total of 98 historic artifacts were recovered, primarily the ubiquitous nail fragments (n = 37), and English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments (n = 26). Only two types of ceramics were found, a single example of delftware and seven colonoware sherds.

Only a few prehistoric lithics (n = 6) were collected from Test Unit F2, a few fire-cracked rocks (n = 2), and quartz and quartzite flakes (n = 4).

Test Unit F3 (N470/E460)--Test Unit F3 was a 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit that contained a plowzone layer A, and a thin transitional B layer that sealed subsoil. The A layer was 1.3 ft. in depth and comprised of very dark brown sandy loam with a small clay content. The A layer contained 409 historic and prehistoric artifacts. The B layer was approximately 0.3 ft. in depth and made up of light tan and grey silty loam pocked with worm hole mottling. The B layer appeared to be the remains of an earlier deep plowzone layer and yielded 43 historic and prehistoric artifacts. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1.6 ft. below current grade and was comprised of a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the plowzone layers.

Test Unit F3 contained the largest amount of artifacts (n = 452) among all the 5.0 ft. test units in Area F. The historic artifact collection from the unit was comprised of 427 specimens, including nail fragments (n = 135), English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments (n = 115), and nine ceramic types (n = 63). Most of the historic artifacts came from the A layer, although 42 historic artifacts, and a small amount of brick and oyster shell was retrieved from the B layer.

The prehistoric artifacts (n = 13) from Test Unit F3 were made up of lithic artifacts. The A layer contributed fire-cracked rock (n = 8), and two quartz flakes and quartzite chunks. Another quartzite chunk came from the B layer.

Test Unit F4 (N470/E480)--Test Unit F4 was a 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit that contained a plowzone A layer and a transitional B layer sealing subsoil. The A layer was 1.5 ft. in depth and comprised of very dark brown sandy loam with a moderate clay content. The B layer was approximately 0.3 ft. in depth and made up of light tan and grey silty loam pocked with worm hole mottling. The B layer appeared to be the remains of an earlier deep plowzone layer. Subsoil was a buff yellow and orange clay loam. No features were encountered below the plowzone layer.

Test Unit F4 produced a collection of 251 historic and prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifact collection from the unit was comprised of 241 specimens, including nail fragments (n = 90), English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments

(n = 81), five ceramic types (n = 21), and a brass spoon bowl fragment with a maker's mark ("TR").

The prehistoric artifacts (n = 10) from Test Unit F4 were made up of fire-cracked rock (n = 4), quartz and quartzite flakes (n = 5), and a quartzite scraper.

Test Unit F5 (N490/E480)--Test Unit F5 was a 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit that contained a plowzone layer A, and a thin transitional B layer that sealed subsoil. The A layer was 1.5 ft. in depth and comprised of very dark brown sandy loam with a moderate clay content. All the artifacts in the test unit were recovered from the A layer. The B layer was approximately 0.25 ft. in depth and made up of light tan and grey silty loam with worm hole mottlings. The B layer appeared to be the remains of an earlier deep plowzone layer. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1.75 ft. below current grade and was comprised of a buff yellow and orange clay loam. Portions of three features were exposed underneath the B layer. One of the features was a part of a posthole and postmold (subsequently given feature number FE1C/D), another the edge of an indeterminate feature (FE10), and a third a possible pit feature (FE2) (Figure 15).

Test Unit F5 contained 295 historic and prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifact collection from the unit was comprised of 286 specimens, including nail fragments (n = 142), English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments (n = 62), and four ceramic types (n = 24), predominated by colonoware (n = 21).

The prehistoric artifacts (n = 9) from Test Unit F5 were made up of quartz and quartzite flakes (n = 8) and a fire-cracked rock.

Discussion of Test Units in Area F

The density of artifacts recovered from the seven test units in Area F clearly indicated that intensive historic domestic activity had occurred in Area F, as well as prehistoric activity. A total of 2,799 historic artifacts and 152 prehistoric artifacts were collected from the units in Area F.

TEST UNIT F5
Located in Test Trench "C"

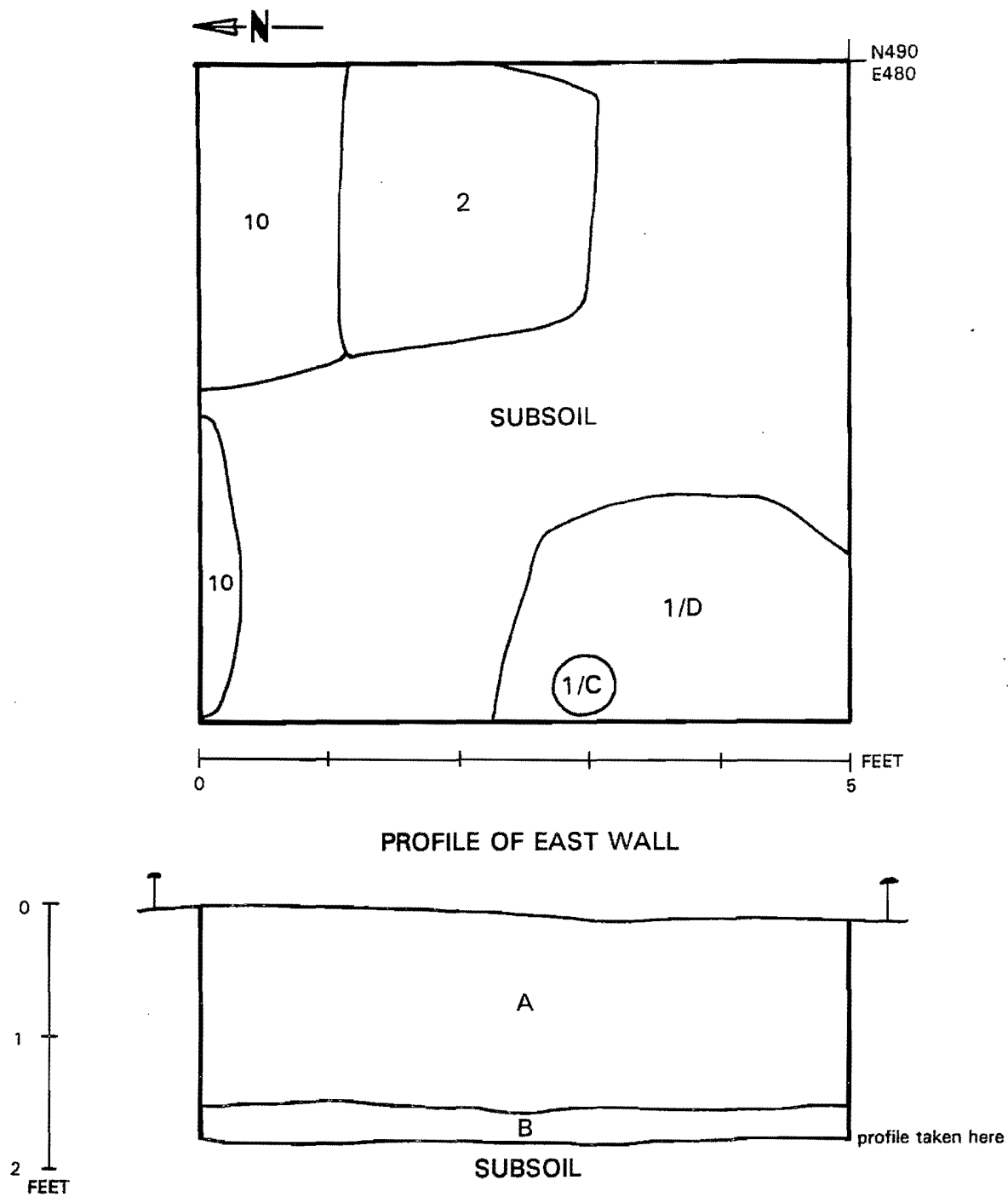


Figure 15. Plan and profile of Test Unit F5.

Prehistoric Findings in Test Units in Area F

Of the 152 prehistoric artifacts recovered from the seven test units in Area F, all were lithics. No prehistoric pottery was encountered. Fire-cracked rock constituted the largest group of artifacts (n=63), followed closely by quartz flakes (n=41) and quartzite flakes (n=33). Nine chert flakes were also recovered, as well as a quartz core and a quartzite scraper.

Compared to the density of historic artifacts, the prehistoric component in Area F is relatively limited. Based on the amount of fire-cracked rock and lithic flakes and tools, it appears that an encampment of a short duration took place at the site. Although the data is limited, it appears that secondary stage quartz reduction took place on the site, and that primary stage quartzite reduction also took place (Table 4). One quartz core and several large pieces of quartz and quartzite suggest that individuals toted raw materials to the site. The absence of prehistoric pottery strongly hints that the site predates the development of potting technology, meaning that the site was used in the Archaic period of prehistory. However, without diagnostic proof, this inference is purely speculative.

Table 4. Quartzite and quartz flake frequency by size and presence/absence of cortex in test units in Area F.

FLAKE SIZE	QUARTZ				QUARTZITE				TOTAL			
	CORTEX		NON-CORTEX		CORTEX		NON-CORTEX		CORTEX		NON-CORTEX	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 10 mm ²	2	4.88%	7	17.07%	1	3.03%	4	12.12%	3	4.05%	11	14.86%
10-20 mm ²	10	24.39%	15	36.59%	8	24.24%	5	15.15%	18	24.32%	20	27.03%
20-30 mm ²	3	7.32%	4	9.76%	7	21.21%	--	0.00%	10	13.51%	4	5.41%
30-40 mm ²	--	0.00%	--	0.00%	5	15.15%	1	3.03%	5	6.76%	1	1.35%
40-50 mm ²	--	0.00%	--	0.00%	1	3.03%	--	0.00%	1	1.35%	0	0.00%
> 50 mm ²	--	0.00%	--	0.00%	1	3.03%	--	0.00%	1	1.35%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	15	36.59%	26	63.41%	23	69.70%	10	30.30%	38	51.35%	36	48.65%
GRAND TOTAL	N		%		N		%		N		%	
	41		100.00%		33		100.00%		74		100.00%	

Historic Findings in Test Units in Area F

By grouping the historic artifacts into functional categories (South 1977), it is possible to differentiate specific activities in Area F. Of the functional groups, the

architecture group contributed 52% of the total historic artifact collection (Appendix A, Table 5). The tobacco pipe group made up 18% of the collection, followed by the foodways group (n=17%), bone group (n=11%), and several other groups contributing only 1% or less to the collection as a whole.

By far the largest functional group was architectural items. Within this group, nail fragments were the most pervasive artifact type in the Area F test units (n=1429). Nails made up just over half the test unit artifact collection in Area F (n=51%). The large amount of nails strongly suggests the location of a timber framed house. Eight window glass sherds and a single specimen of turned window lead suggest that the structure may have possessed a glazed window or two. In the 17th and early 18th centuries, the typical glass window was comprised of a series of diamonds or squares known as "quarries" mounted in grooved strips of lead. By the early 18th century, improved manufacturing techniques allowed larger "crown" glass plates to be made which could be hung in sash windows, effectively eliminating the need for the smaller "quarries" and the window leads (Noël Hume 1970:233-234). The presence of window lead suggests that the site was active in the 17th century prior to the development of crown glass, or that the residents could not afford the new window technology.

Second in quantity to architectural artifacts were tobacco smoking implements (n=18%). English clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments contributed 335 artifacts to the collection. Locally made pipe stem and bowl fragments added 153 specimens to the collection. The comparatively large amount of clay tobacco pipe fragments suggests that the inhabitants of the site were participating in the wider tobacco economy, and perhaps were producing tobacco themselves. Enough English pipe stems were collected (n=145) to apply the Binford pipe stem dating formula which produced a mean date of 1705 (Noël Hume 1970:299) (Appendix A, Table 6).

The foodways group (ceramics, glassware, and eating utensils) comprised the third numerically significant functional set of artifacts (see Table 5). Ceramic sherds (n=356), glassware (n=111), and fragments of several eating utensils (n=5) clearly indicate that food preparation and consumption took place at the site. Fifteen different types of historic ceramics were recovered from the test units in Area F. Colonoware (n=279) dominated the ceramic collection. The majority of the colonoware sherds were buff colored with shell tempering and burnished exterior surfaces. Many of the colonoware sherds were burned. Delftware (n=18), and English white salt glaze stoneware (n=11) constituted the next most numerous ceramic types, but were dwarfed in comparison to the colonoware. The mean ceramic date for all 356 sherds is 1728, approximately twenty-five years later than the mean pipe stem date (South 1977:210-212) (Appendix A, Table 7). Because of the limited amount of sherds to factor into the mean ceramic dating formula, the mean date of 1728 is highly speculative. However, given the presence of multiple sherds of several ceramic types that were manufactured after 1720 (English white salt glaze stoneware,

Yorktown coarseware, and Agateware), it would seem that occupation of the site extended into the second quarter of the 18th century.

Animal bone fragments comprised the fourth largest historic artifact group in Area F (n=300). Examples of both pigs and cows were present in the collection and imply that the residents of the site raised livestock.

The remaining functional categories of artifacts in the Area F test units are statistically insignificant. Clothing implements were limited to two glass beads and a brass button, the beads possibly hinting that some of the residents adorned themselves in traditional ways.⁴ Evidence of furnishings was found in a single brass upholstery tack which may indicate that the house possessed at least one decorative piece of furniture. The presence of firearms was indicated by three pieces of lead shot and a handful of flint flakes and pieces (which may be associated with prehistoric activity). A small amount of miscellaneous metal pieces (n=28) and a few other uncategorizable artifacts were also recovered.

The three features exposed in Test Unit F5 corroborated the architectural artifacts, and appeared to represent elements of a domestic earthfast structure. Subsequent backhoe stripping in the area proved that the features, indeed, were part of an historic building constructed on posts.

Test Units in Area H

The three test units in Area H were placed within a 20 ft. by 20 ft. area. Excavation of the Area H units yielded 232 artifacts (Appendix A, Table 8), a fraction of the amount collected from the Area F test units.

Descriptions of Test Units in Area H

Test Unit H1 (N250/E500)--This 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit contained a single plowzone layer A sealing subsoil. The A layer was 0.9 ft. in depth and comprised of dark brown sandy loam with a moderate clay content. Subsoil was comprised of compacted orange clay mottled with worm holes. A feature (subsequently given number FE15) was exposed underneath the A layer. The feature was a small posthole, too small to be a main structural post, but may have functioned as a fence post (Figure 16).

Test Unit H1 yielded the largest amount of artifacts (n=181) of the three test units excavated in Area H. A total of 168 historic artifacts were recovered, primarily the ubiquitous nail fragments (n=87), nine varieties of historic ceramics (n=35), and wine bottle glass fragments (n=14). Of the 13 prehistoric artifacts, quartzite, quartz, and a chert flake made up the majority of the items (n=9).

⁴Glass beads in historical archaeological contexts have been associated by some with African American activity, as has colonoware (Singleton 1991:161;164).

TEST UNIT H1
Located in Test Trench "A"

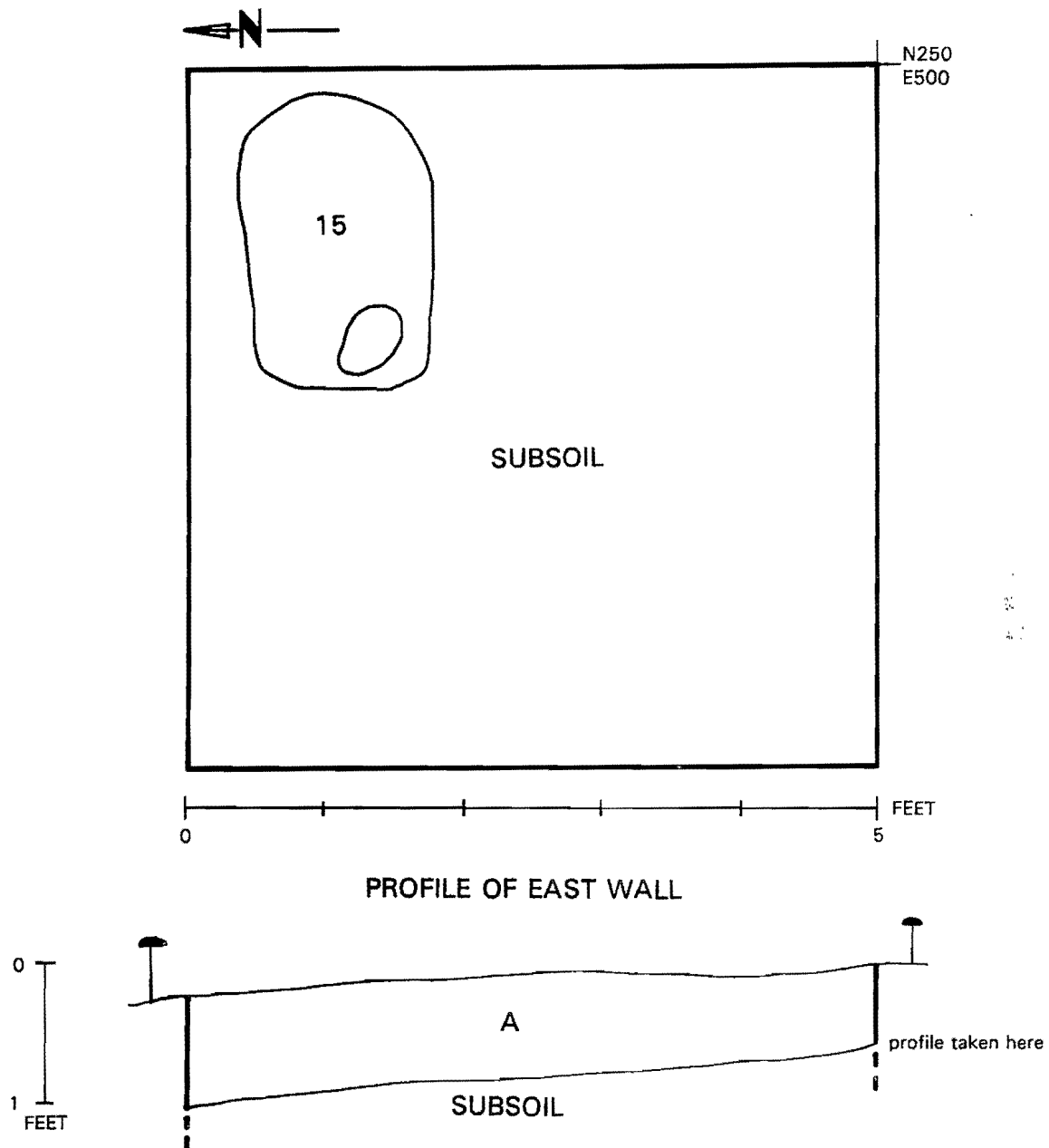


Figure 16. Plan and profile of Test Unit H1.

Test Unit H2 (N250/E490)--This 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit contained a single plowzone layer A sealing subsoil and a utility trench feature. The A layer was 0.85 ft. in depth and comprised of light grey compacted silty loam mottled with white sand and orange clay. The utility trench feature was encountered throughout most of the test unit and comprised of orange clay, tan and grey sand loam, and brown sandy loam. The trench is part of a sewer force main constructed in 1969 that terminates approximately 20 ft. northwest of Test Unit H2. The portion of the force main encountered in Test Unit H2 appeared to be part of a pressure release system connected to the nearby main valve. Subsoil was a compacted orange clay.

Because of the obvious utility trench disturbance, Test Unit H2 yielded only four historic artifacts. Two wine bottle sherds, and two nail fragments were recovered from the A layer.

Test Unit H3 (N230/E500)--This 5.0 ft. by 5.0 ft. test unit contained a single plowzone layer A sealing subsoil. The A layer was 0.75 ft. in depth and comprised of dark brown sandy loam with a moderate clay content. Subsoil was comprised of compacted orange clay mottled with worm holes. Two features (subsequently given numbers FE22 and FE23) were exposed beneath the A layer. FE 22 appeared to be a possible root cellar feature, and FE23 a possible pit feature or root cellar (Figure 17).

A total of 47 artifacts, mostly related to historic activity, were retrieved from Test Unit H3. Of the 43 historic items, nail fragments (n = 11) and six types of historic ceramics (n = 11) made up half the collection. Two fire-cracked rocks, a quartz flake, and a quartzite flake comprised the meager prehistoric evidence.

Discussion of Test Units in Area H

The amount of artifacts recovered from the three test units in Area H, and the presence of several features clearly indicated that historic domestic activity occurred in Area H. A total of 215 historic artifacts and 17 prehistoric artifacts were collected from the units in Area H. The relative lack of prehistoric artifacts suggested that only a small amount of prehistoric activity took place in Area H. Moreover, the historic component in Area H did not appear to be as dense as in Area F.

Prehistoric Findings in Test Units in Area H

No prehistoric pottery was collected from the test units in Area H. Seventeen lithic artifacts were recovered including six quartzite flakes, four quartz flakes, a chert flake, and six fire-cracked rocks.

Compared to the density of historic artifacts, the prehistoric component in Area H is very minor. This may be explained by the recent utility trench disturbance in the vicinity which caused a fair amount of soil to be displaced. Moreover, the stratigraphy of Area H is more deflated by erosion than is Area F, a process that may have moved many of the prehistoric artifacts down slope to the south and east. According to the

TEST UNIT H3
Located in Test Trench "A"

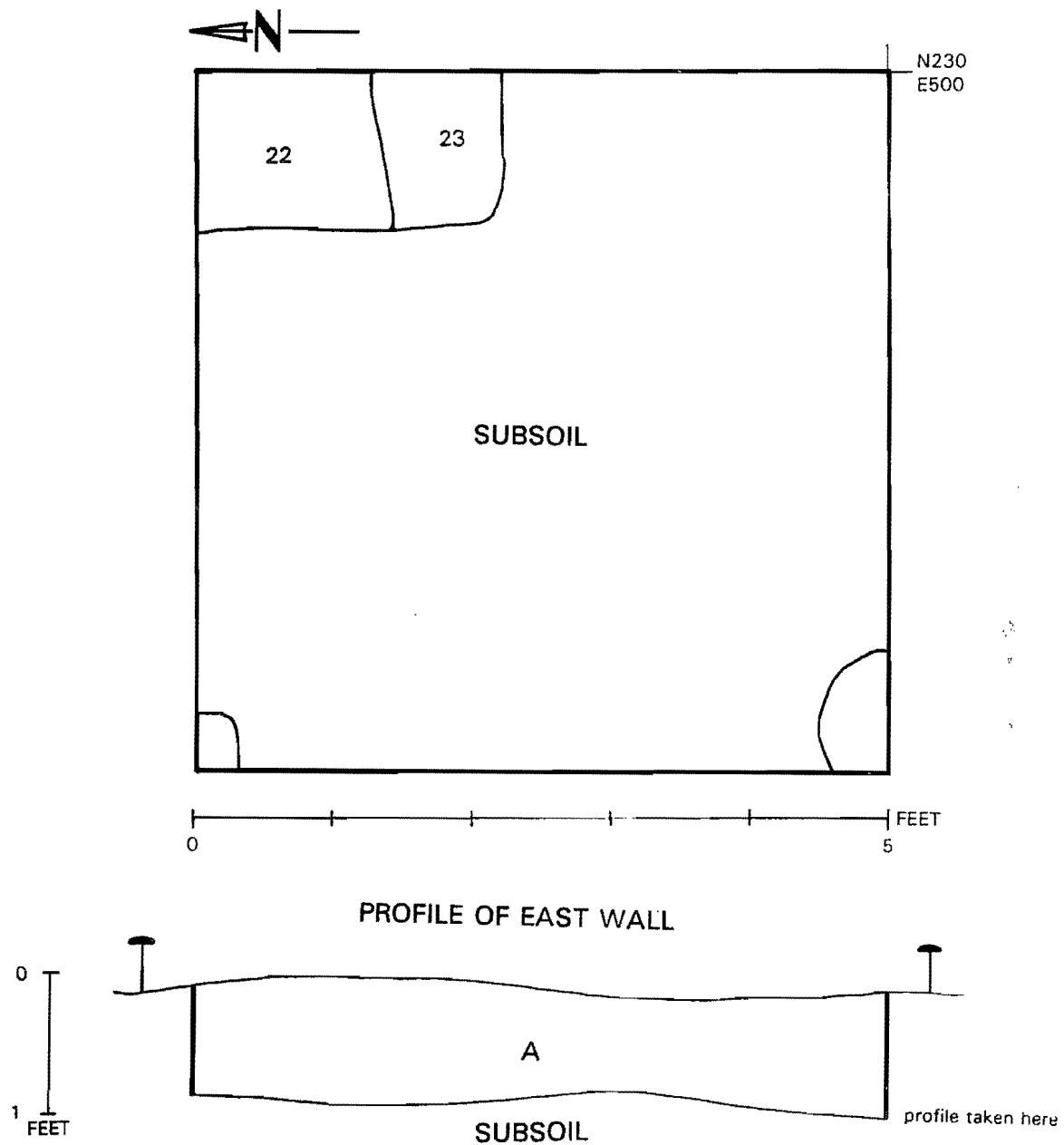


Figure 17. Plan and profile of Test Unit H3.

controlled surface collection map of prehistoric artifacts in Area H, very few prehistoric artifacts were found on top of the landform, but rather down the side slopes (see Figure 9). Based on the lack of prehistoric pottery, it is tentatively suggested that the prehistoric component in Area dates to the Archaic period of prehistory and represents a temporary encampment.

Historic Findings in Test Units in Area H

Grouping the historic artifacts into functional categories (South 1977), as in Area F, allows differentiation of specific activities in Area H. Of the functional groups, the architecture group contributed 47% of the total historic artifact collection in Area H (see Table 8). The foodways group made up 34% of the collection, followed by the tobacco pipe group (n=8%), the bone group (n=6%), and the arms group and activities group contributing to 4% of the collection.

Except for a single examples of window glass and an iron spike, the architectural group was comprised entirely of nail fragments (n=100). Nails made up almost half the test unit artifact collection in Area H (n=47%) (see Table 8). Like in Area F, the large amount of nails strongly suggests the location of a timber framed house. The single fragment of window glass may suggest that the dwelling had glazed windows, although this is difficult to prove based on one stray fragment.

Second in quantity to architectural artifacts were foodways group specimens (n=34%) such as ceramics, glassware, and pewter fragments (see Table 8). Within the foodways group, ceramics comprised 62% (n=46) of the artifacts, and glassware 35% (n=26) which indicated that food preparation and consumption took place at the site. Twelve types of historic ceramics were recovered from the test units in Area H. Yorktown coarseware (n=13) and brown stoneware (n=11) made up over half the ceramic collection. Although the 46 ceramic specimens constitutes a small collection, the mean ceramic date derived from them is 1736 (South 1977:210-212) (Appendix A, Table 9). Because of the limited amount of sherds to factor into the mean ceramic dating formula, the mean date of 1736 is highly speculative. However, given the presence of multiple sherds of several ceramic types manufactured after 1720 (Yorktown coarseware and brown stoneware, and English white salt glaze stoneware), it would seem that occupation of Area H extended into the second quarter of the 18th century.

English and local clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl fragments contributed 17 artifacts to the collection from the test units in Area H. The amount of English pipe stems (n=10) is too small to be statistically informative.

Animal bone fragments comprised the fourth largest historic artifact group in Area H (n=13). Examples of both pigs and cows were present in the collection and imply that the residents of the site raised livestock.

The remaining functional categories of artifacts in the Area H test units include three flint flakes that may be associated with the arms group, and six unidentified iron objects classified as miscellaneous hardware in the activities group.

The features exposed in Test Units H1 and H3 corroborated the architectural evidence, and appeared to represent elements of a domestic site. Subsequent backhoe stripping in the area proved that the features, indeed, were part of a domestic building.

III. Soil Sampling

Soil samples were taken from a 100 ft. square area at 10 ft. intervals in both Area F and Area H. Soil samples were taken from a 50 ft. square area at 10 ft. intervals in Area C. The samples are available for analysis at a later date for both chemical content and microfaunal data that may help interpret the arrangement of activities at 44NN69.

IV. Mechanical Trenching

Based on the controlled surface collection findings, and the evidence in the test units in Area F and Area H, a mechanical backhoe was utilized to strip away the topsoil in a series of trenches in both areas, as well as on the periphery of Area C and between Area F and Area C. Approximately 4,067 square feet of topsoil was removed in a series of nine trenches, some of which were expanded upon the discovery of features (Figure 18, rear pocket). Area F, Area H, and Area C are discussed separately due to the fact that they appear as distinct components of 44NN69.

Description of Mechanical Trenching Findings in Area F

A total of 2,699 square feet of subsoil was exposed in and around Area F with the backhoe. Evidence of a 16 ft. by 27 ft. post building containing several interior root cellars was uncovered in Area F, as well as three large possible trash or borrow pits, and a host of smaller undeterminable features (Figure 19; see Figure 18).

Structure 1

The post building was designated Structure 1 and consisted of seven main structural posts (the northeast corner post was not exposed) and four smaller posts on the west end of the structure that may represent a shed addition, or less likely an exterior fireplace (Plate 1). The interval between the structural postholes on each long axis of the building was not consistent, meaning the east bay was 8.0 ft. wide (from postmold to postmold), the center bay was 10.0 ft., and the west bay was 9.0 ft. The total size of the superstructure was 16 ft. by 27 ft. (see Figure 19).

On the west end of the structure four postholes/molds (1Q/R, 1S/T, 1U/V, and 1AA/AB) formed a 5.0 ft. by 8.0 ft. addition extending off the southwest corner of the west wall (Plate 2). The addition may have served as an exterior fireplace. However, because of the root cellars inside it, the extension probably functioned as a small shed

Figure 19. Area F, test trenches B and C exposing Structure 1.

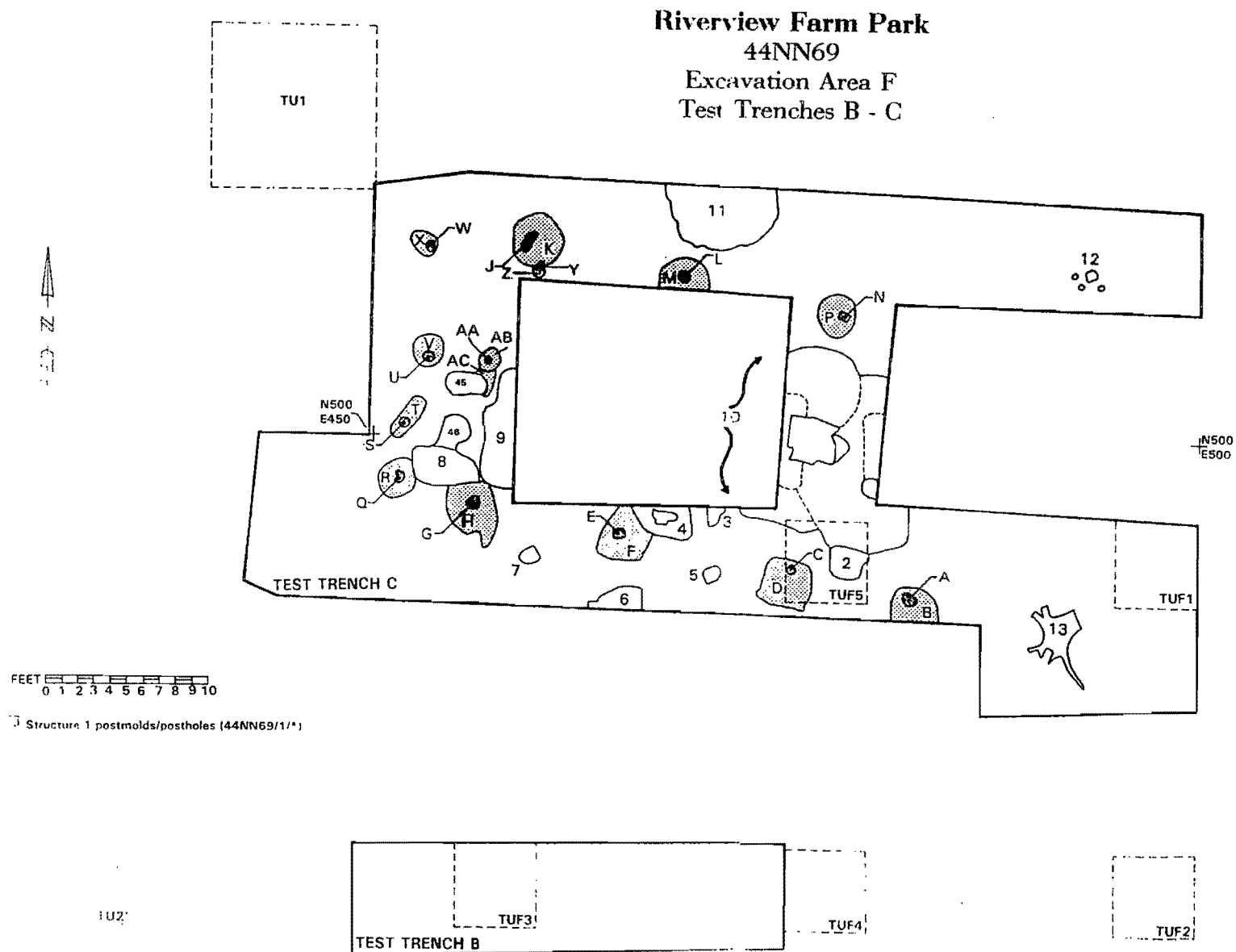




Plate 1. Overview of Structure 1 in Area F, facing north.

addition to the main dwelling (see Figure 19).

Posthole 1AC may have been the west wall gable post originally. Later, when the shed addition was built, a posthole (1AA/AB) and a small root cellar (FE45) both cut through Posthole 1AC. Posthole 1X/W, located 6.0 ft. west of the northwest corner post of Structure 1, may suggest the location of a fence post that was tied to the corner of the building and extended west. It is also possible that Posthole X/W served an undetermined structural purpose, although it has no direct linear affiliation with the other posts. Intruding the edge of Posthole 1K, Posthole 1Y/Z may have served as a prop or a repair post for the northwest corner of the building. All features with a definite or possible structural purpose in Structure 1 were given a letter designation and are summarized in Table 10 in Appendix A.

Interior Features in Structure 1

Eight features were encountered within the interior of Structure 1, one of which (Feature 10) contains at least four different root cellars cutting into one another. All the interior features appear to be associated with sub-floor storage practices (see Figure 19).

Feature 2 is a small possible root cellar or storage pit located in southeast corner of Feature 10, near the southeast corner of Structure 1. The fill of Feature 2 is dark brown sandy loam, orange sandy clay and light grey/brown ashen loam. Feature 2 is approximately 2.0 ft. by 2.0 ft. in size and roughly round in shape.

Feature 3 is a small area of possible cellar fill contiguous with Feature 10 near the south wall of Structure 1. The fill in Feature 3 is made up of brown ashy loam mottled with tan and yellow gritty clay with visible charcoal, brick, and oyster shell inclusions. The exposed portion of Feature 3 is approximately 1.0 ft. x 1.1 ft. in size with an irregular shape.

Feature 4 appears to be a small root cellar located next to, and cutting into, Posthole 1E/F. The fill of Feature 4 is a dark to light brown ashy loam with yellow and tan sandy loam mottling. Charcoal, oyster shell, and brick inclusions are visible in the fill. In the center of Feature 4 is a 1.5 ft. by 0.9 ft. area that appears to have been scorched and fire-reddened. Although not entirely exposed, Feature 4 is approximately 4.0 ft. by more than 2.0 ft. in size and appears to be roughly square in shape.

Feature 8 is a possible root cellar located adjacent to, and intruding into, Posthole 1G/H and Posthole 1Q/R in the corner of the possible shed addition. Feature 8 also appears to cut through an earlier pit, Feature 46. The fill of Feature 8 is comprised of light brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay, grey ashy loam and dense charcoal inclusions. Oyster shell and brick bits also are visible. The feature is approximately 2.5 ft. by 4.0 ft. in size and is roughly rectangular in shape.



Plate 2. Overview of probable shed addition to Structure 1 in Area F, facing east.

Feature 9 is a possible root cellar located in front of the exterior fireplace or shed addition on the west end of Structure 1. The fill of Feature 9 is a light brown and grey ashy loam mottled with orange and grey clay and dark brown loam. Burned oyster shell fragments and brick bits are visible on the surface of the feature. The feature is 7.3 ft. by more than 2.0 ft. in size and is square or rectangular in shape.

Feature 10 is a possible root cellar complex that spans the east end of Structure 1 and consists of at least four different root cellars that can be differentiated within the complex (Plate 3). The fill of the complex is represented by an array of brown and tan loams mottled with orange and yellow clay loam. Various areas of the feature contain charcoal, brick, and oyster shell inclusions. Centered in the middle of Feature 10 is a 3.0 ft. by 3.0 ft. scorched and fire-reddened area that contains brick bits. A second 1.0 ft. by 1.3 ft. fire-reddened area is located within Feature 10 slightly east of the larger scorched area. The entire root cellar complex is 11.0 ft. by more than 8.0 ft. in size.

Feature 45 is a probable root cellar located within the shed addition on the west end of Structure 1. The feature cuts through Posthole 1AC. The fill of Feature 45 is comprised of brown sandy loam mottled with orange and yellow clay, and grey and tan loam. Charcoal is visible on the surface of the feature. Feature 45 is approximately 3.8 ft. by 2.4 ft. in size and has an oval shape.

Feature 46 is a probable root cellar located within the shed addition on the west end of Structure 1. The feature is cut by Feature 8. The fill of Feature 46 is comprised of brown sandy loam mottled with orange and yellow clay, and grey and tan loam. Charcoal is visible on the surface of the feature. Feature 46 is irregularly shaped and approximately 1.8 ft. by 2.0 ft. in size.

Additional Features in Area F

Sixteen additional features were encountered in trenches around Structure 1 in Area F. Trenching was conducted primarily north of Structure 1, although several features were found immediately outside the south wall of Structure 1 (see Figures 18 and 19).

Feature 5 is a possible posthole located 0.6 ft. south of the south wall of Structure 1. Feature 5 may be a fence post associated with Feature 7, a similar feature located 11.0 ft. to the west. The fill of the feature is comprised of dark brown loam with light charcoal inclusions. Feature 5 is roughly circular and 0.9 ft. by 1.1 ft. in size.

Feature 6 is a pit feature of unknown function located 3.0 ft. south of Posthole 1E/F in Structure 1. The feature is comprised of dark brown and black loam mottled with tan and yellow loam. Feature 6 is 3.3 ft. in size by more than 1.8 ft. and appears to be roughly circular.

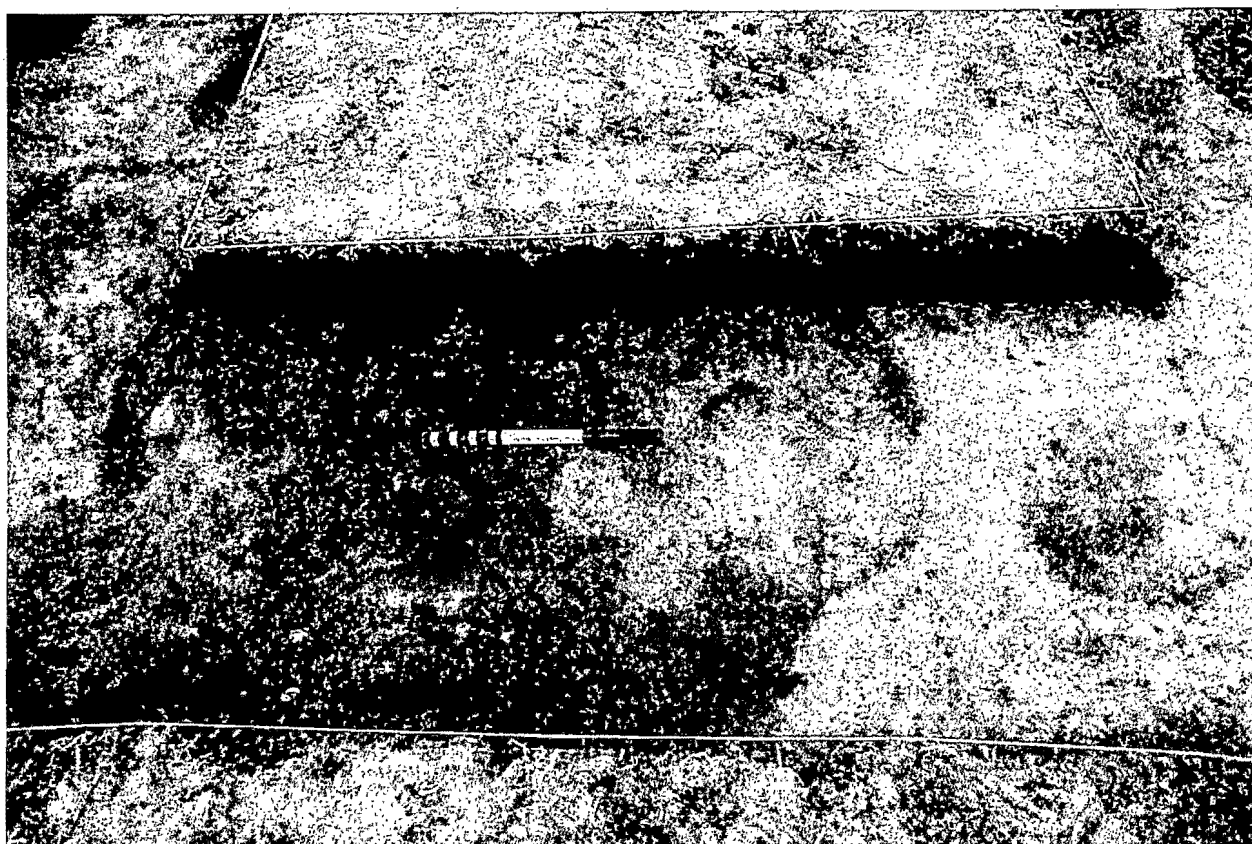


Plate 3. Overview of Feature 10, a probable root cellar complex on east end of Structure 1 in Area F, facing west.

Feature 7 is a possible posthole located approximately 2.0 ft. south of the south wall of Structure 1. Feature 7 may be a fence post associated with Feature 5 located 11.0 ft. to the east. The feature is made up of dark brown and black loam that contains a small amount of charcoal inclusions. Feature 7 is 1.2 ft. by 1.0 ft. in size and roughly square with rounded corners.

Feature 11 is a possible trash pit or borrow pit located 1.0 ft. north of Posthole 1L/M in Structure 1. The feature is filled with dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and tan loam that is similar to that of Features 35 and 37. Feature 11 is 6.5 ft. by more than 4.0 ft. and is circular in shape.

Feature 12 is a burned tree stain located 13.0 ft. east of the northeast corner of Structure 1. The fill of the tree hole is dark grey and brown ashy loam surrounded by a grey ashy halo and contains dense charcoal. The stain is comprised of several tree roots of various sizes.

Feature 13 is the stain of a rotted tree located 6.0 ft. east of the southeast corner of Structure 1. The rotted tree is filled with grey organic loam mottled with orange, brown and tan loam, and lightly flecked with charcoal inclusions.

Feature 34 is a possible posthole located in Trench D at grid point N527/E480, approximately 18 ft. north of Structure 1. The feature is filled with light brown sandy loam mottled with brown loam, orange clay and a small amount of charcoal. Feature 34 is 1.0 ft. by 1.5 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape.

Feature 35 is a large pit feature, possibly a trash pit or borrow pit, located in Trench D at grid point N526/E457, approximately 13 ft. north of Structure 1. The soil fill is comprised of dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and light tan loam, similar to that in Features 11 and 37. The feature is 8.3 ft. by more than 2.4 ft. in size and appears to be circular in shape.

Feature 36 is a possible posthole located in Trench D at grid point N530/E448, approximately 20 ft. northwest of Structure 1. Feature 36 is filled with light brown sandy loam mottled with grey and tan gritty clay and contains oyster shell, brick bits, and charcoal inclusions. The feature is 0.9 ft. by 1.3 ft. in size and is roughly circular in shape.

Feature 37 is a large pit feature, possibly a trash pit or borrow pit, located in Trench D at grid point N525/E428, approximately 28 ft. northwest of Structure 1. The feature is filled with dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and light tan loam, similar to that in Features 11 and 35. The feature is 6.0 ft. by 7.2 ft. in size and is roughly rectangular.

Feature 38 is a burned tree stain located in Trench E at grid point N542/E497,

approximately 40 ft. northeast of Structure 1. The feature is filled with dark grey ashy sand in the middle surrounded by light grey and tan ashy loam, and has dense charcoal inclusions.

Feature 39 is a 3.5 ft. by 4.0 ft. pit feature of unknown function located in Trench E at grid point N545/E473, approximately 34 ft. north of Structure 1. The feature is filled with medium brown sandy loam mottled with light orange clay and contains charcoal, brick, and oyster shell inclusions. The feature is roughly round in shape.

Feature 40 is a possible posthole located in Trench E at grid point N543/E467, approximately 32 ft. north of Structure 1. The feature is filled with brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and tan sand. Feature 40 is square in shape with rounded edges and 1.6 ft. by more than 0.7 ft. in size.

Feature 41 is a possible modern post located in Trench F at grid point N568/E441, approximately 57 ft. northwest of Structure 1. The feature is filled with grey and brown loam and contains a small amount of charcoal and brick flecking. Feature 41 is roughly square in shape and 0.7 ft. by 0.9 ft. in size.

Feature 42 is a possible modern post located in Trench F at grid point N570/E439, approximately 59 ft. northwest of Structure 1. The feature contains grey and brown loam with light charcoal flecking. Feature 42 is amorphous in shape and 0.7 ft. by 1.0 ft. in size.

Feature 43 is a possible modern post located in Trench G at grid point N587/E436, approximately 75 ft. northwest of Structure 1. The feature contains grey and brown sandy loam with charcoal inclusions. Feature 43 is roughly circular in shape and 0.6 ft. by 0.7 ft. in size.

Discussion of Trenching Results in Area F

The main element found by mechanical trenching in Area F was the 16 ft. by 27 ft. post building with interior features designated as Structure 1. None of the postholes showed clear evidence of repair, although Posthole 1Y/Z may have been used as a crude prop for Posthole 1J/K. A typical dwelling built on posts set into the ground might last 10 to 20 years without substantial repairs. Depending on the type of wood used, it might last a generation or more without repairs, although this probably was not the norm (Carson et al. 1981:155). Thus, it might be safe to assume from the lack of repairing on the postholes that Structure 1 stood for roughly 25 years, and probably not much longer.

The amount and arrangement of root cellars inside Structure 1 seems to suggest that the building was in use for a long period of time, a theory that runs counter to the posthole evidence. Although trenching left most of the interior of the structure

unexposed, at least 12 individual root cellars were identified inside the building. The abundance of root cellars, many of which cut through each other, suggest a long-term occupation of the building, long enough to fill in a root cellar and then dig through the backfilled cellar to create a new one. Or perhaps the overlapping root cellars indicate that a series of unrelated occupants lived in the building, with each new occupant "redesigning" the root cellar configuration to fit their needs.

Careful scrutiny of the posts and root cellars indicates that a shed addition was added to Structure 1 after the main superstructure was built. Prior to the shed addition, Posthole AC functioned as the west wall gable post. Construction of the shed required removal of the gable post and digging a second support post for the shed addition. In the process, the gable post was cut by Posthole 1AA/AB and later by Feature 45. With the absence of any other structural evidence on the west wall, it can be extrapolated that the fireplace in Structure 1 must have been located on the east wall.⁵ This fireplace location also is supported by the presence of the large root cellar complex (Feature 10) on the east end of the building. Archaeological work on similar buildings in the region reveals a common local tradition of placing a large root cellar complex directly in front of the main heat source, probably to keep items stored in the cellars warm and dry (Fesler 1994). Moreover, the concentration of root cellars on one end suggests a differentiation of activities within the building, meaning Structure 1 probably consisted of two rooms, the typical hall and parlor pattern (Carson et al. 1981).

Posthole 1X/W, located several feet off the northwest corner of Structure 1 may represent a fencepost that was part of a fence extending off the corner of the building. If this interpretation is correct, the fence extended westward and formed a boundary, perhaps in relation to a structure or activity in Area C (see Figure 18).

Several large pit features (Features 11, 35, 37) were encountered north of Structure 1 which may represent borrow pits, locations where clay was mined. In the late 17th and 18th centuries, most post buildings were heated by clay "wattle and daub" fireplaces. The process of making a clay fireplace called for constructing a wooden framed superstructure interwoven with sticks and lining that with clay. The open borrow pits could then be used for trash disposal, or naturally silted in over time.

The remaining features in Area F are difficult to interpret. Features 7 and 8 may relate to each other and represent a later fence line. Features 6 and 39 may represent pitting episodes created by the residents of Structure 1. Otherwise, not enough evidence exists to explain with any certainty the function of the other features.

Description of Mechanical Trenching Findings in Area H

A total of 928 square feet of subsoil was exposed with the backhoe in Area H.

⁵Several scorched and charred areas on the east end of the building also support this theory.

Although a complex of root cellars was uncovered, no definitive evidence was present of the structure that undoubtedly stood over the root cellars (Figure 20; Plate 4). Several postholes were revealed in the area, however none of them appear to have served a structural function.

Features in Area H

Feature 15A/B is a possible fence posthole and mold located at grid point N254/E498. It is not clear what other postholes are associated with this feature. Postmold 15A is 0.4 ft. by 0.4 ft. in size and circular, and is comprised of dark brown sandy clay with a light amount of charcoal. Posthole 15B is 0.9 ft. by 1.5 ft. in size, rectangular, and comprised of dark brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay, charcoal, and oyster shell.

Feature 16 is a possible modern post located at grid point N250/E510. The feature is 1.5 ft. by 2.0 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape. The fill is a light brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay, and a small amount of oyster shell and brick.

Feature 17 is a probable root cellar located at grid point N245/E501. The feature is 2.3 ft. by 2.6 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape. The fill is comprised of light tan sandy clay mottled lightly with orange clay, white sand, dark brown sandy clay, brick, and charcoal.

Feature 18 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 18 is located at grid point N243/E506. The feature is cut through by Feature 47, and in turn appears to cut through Feature 20, and blends with Feature 19. The fill is a dark brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay and includes a small amount of oyster shell and charcoal. The feature is 4.0 ft. wide and of an unspecified length and appears rectangular in shape.

Feature 19 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 19 is located at grid point N236/E506. The feature is cut through by Feature 24 and blends with Feature 18. The fill is a dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and dense amount of charcoal, and lesser amounts of oyster shell and brick. The feature is 3.8 ft. wide and of an unspecified length and appears rectangular in shape.

Feature 20 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 20 is located at grid point N241/E503. The feature is cut through by Features 26 and 27, and possibly Feature 18. The fill is a medium brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay and includes a small amount of oyster shell, brick, and charcoal. The feature is 2.0 ft. by 3.5 ft. in size and appears rectangular in shape.

Figure 20. Area H, test trench A, exposing root cellar complex and features.

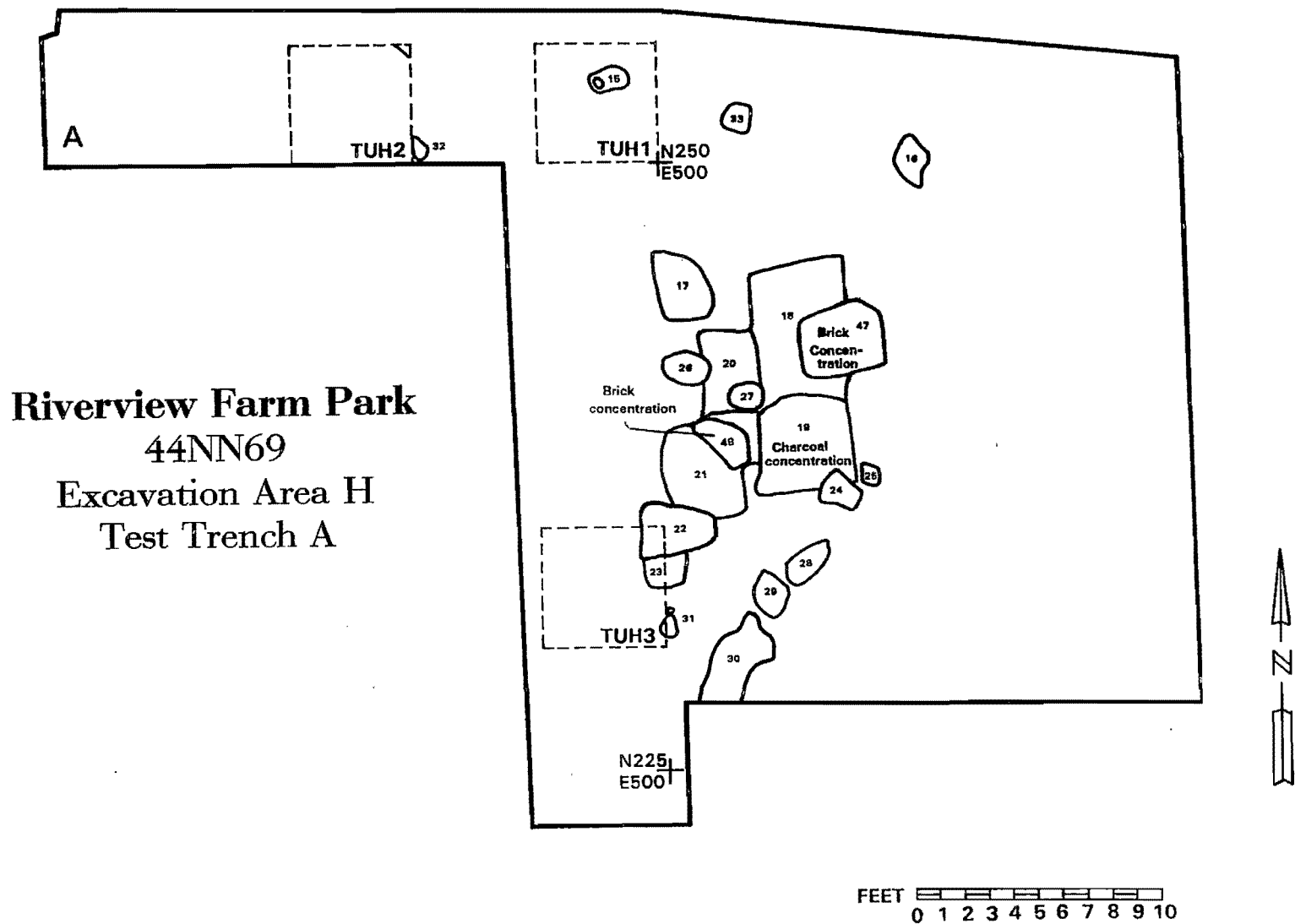




Plate 4. Overview of root cellar complex in Area H, facing west.

Feature 21 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 21 is located at grid point N237/E502. The feature is cut through by Features 22 and 48. The fill is a dark brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay and includes a small amount of oyster shell, brick, and charcoal. The feature is 3.0 ft. by 4.0 ft. in size wide and of an unspecified length and appears rectangular in shape.

Feature 22 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 22 is located at grid point N235/E500. The feature cuts through Features 21 and 23. The fill is a brown sandy clay mottled with orange clay and includes a small amount of oyster shell and charcoal. The feature is 2.3 ft. by 3.0 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape.

Feature 23 is a possible root cellar or posthole contiguous with the root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 23 is located at grid point N233/E500. The feature is cut through by Feature 22. The fill is a dark brown sandy loam and includes a small amount of oyster shell, brick, and charcoal. The feature is 1.8 ft. by more than 1.0 ft. in size and rectangular in shape. Feature 23 may have served as a posthole and was later cut by Feature 22.

Feature 24 is a possible posthole located at grid point N236/E507. Because of its orientation, it is unlikely that Feature 24 is part of the root cellar complex, but rather a later posthole. Feature 24 cuts Feature 19. The fill of Feature 24 is orange clay heavily mottled with dark brown sandy loam and light oyster shell. The feature is 1.1 ft. by 1.7 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape.

Feature 25 is a possible posthole located at one corner of the root cellar complex at grid point N237/E508. Feature 25 may have served as a corner post for a structure standing over the root cellar complex, although there do not appear to be any other corresponding postholes. The fill of Feature 25 is a medium brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay, tan sand loam, light shell, charcoal, and brick. The feature is 0.8 ft. by 0.9 ft. in size and roughly rectangular in shape.

Feature 26 is a possible posthole located at grid point N242/E501. The function of the posthole in relation to the root cellar complex is undetermined at this time. Feature 26 cuts into Feature 20. Feature 26 is comprised of dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay, brick, oyster shell, and charcoal. The feature is 1.4 ft. by 2.0 ft. in size and circular in shape.

Feature 27 is a possible posthole located at grid point N240/E503. The feature cuts through Features 20 and 18. The fill of Feature 27 is made up of dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay, oyster shell, brick bits, and charcoal. The feature is 1.2 ft. by 1.8 ft. in size and circular in shape.

Feature 28 is a modern disturbance located at grid point N233/E506. The feature is comprised of medium brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and contains a large amount of modern brick bats, and mortar. The feature probably was created when the sewer force main was built on the site in 1969. Feature 28 is 1.1 ft. by 2.3 ft. in size and roughly oval in shape.

Feature 29 is a modern disturbance located at grid point N232/E504. The feature is comprised of medium brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay and contains a machine-made brick and oyster shell. The feature probably was created when the sewer force main was built on the site in 1969. Feature 29 is 1.4 ft. by 1.5 ft. in size and roughly square in shape.

Feature 30 is a modern disturbance located at grid point N229/E502. The feature is comprised of mottled medium brown sandy loam and contains modern brick, two-by-four scrap wood, oyster shell, and charcoal. The feature probably was created when the sewer force main was built on the site in 1969 and may be the result of a tire tread. Feature 30 is 1.1 ft. by 3.0 ft. in size and irregularly shaped.

Feature 31 is a possible posthole located at grid point N230/E500. The fill of Feature 31 is made up of dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay. The feature is 0.7 ft. by 0.9 ft. in size and roughly circular in shape.

Feature 32 is a possible posthole located at grid point N251/E490. The fill of Feature 32 is dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay, tan sandy loam, and charcoal mottling. The feature is 0.7 ft. by 1.0 ft. in size and is intruded by a plowscar that truncates its shape.

Feature 33 is a possible posthole located at grid point N252/E503. The fill of Feature 33 is dark brown sandy loam and contains a small amount of brick, charcoal and oyster shell. The feature is 1.1 ft. by 1.2 ft. in size and roughly square in shape.

Feature 47 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 47 is located at grid point N243/E508. The feature cuts through Feature 18. The fill is a grey and brown sandy loam infused with large brick bats, oyster shells, and charcoal. The feature may have served as a hearth, or perhaps is the result of a fallen or dismantled chimney. The feature is 3.0 ft. by 3.4 ft. in size and rectangular in shape.

Feature 48 is a root cellar contiguous with several other root cellars that comprise a complex. Feature 48 is located at grid point N239/E503. The feature cuts through Feature 21. The fill is a grey and brown sandy loam infused with brick bats, oyster shells, and charcoal. The feature is 1.4 ft. by 2.5 ft. in size and irregularly shaped.

Discussion of Trenching Results in Area H

Area H is similar to Area F in that its main element is a complex of approximately nine root cellars that once were housed underneath a wooden building. However, the structure in Area H was constructed in a different manner than Structure 1 in Area F because it lacks evidence of posts. The absence of posts imbedded in the ground around the root cellar complex in Area H indicates that the building probably was erected on ground-laid sills or on shallow brick piers. Evidence of ground-laid sills or brick pier construction, if it existed, has been destroyed by plowing.

There is a chance that Feature 25 located in the southeast corner of the root cellar complex functioned as a corner post of a structure. However, it is quite small in size, and does not correlate to any other posts.

There is a way, albeit speculative, to estimate the size of the building that was situated overtop the root cellar complex by looking closely at the configuration of the root cellars. Most of the root cellars are square in shape and oriented on a north-south axis at what was probably one end of the building, probably in front of a east end fireplace. The location of a dense brick concentration and evidence of scorching in Feature 47 at the east end seems to support this hypothesis. North to south, the complex extends from Feature 17 to Feature 23 which is a distance of approximately 14 ft. Allowing for a little room between the root cellars and the respective walls, the building may have been 15 ft. wide, or thereabouts. The length of the building is unknown, however, it seems clear that the east end of the structure must have been located just east of Root Cellars 18 and 19. More root cellars may yet exist to the west beyond the trenched area.

Like the root cellars in Structure 1, the root cellars in Area H intrude into each other. Again, this may represent a long-term occupation, or a series of new residents reutilizing the building.

The possible posthole features located on the periphery of the root cellar complex may represent fences surrounding the building, or boundaries leading out onto the landscape. Unfortunately, none of the possible postholes seem to relate to one another. Clearly, some of the postholes such as Feature 24 are intrusive and probably date later than the building.

In contrast to the good preservation of the features in Area F, the utility line installed in Area H possibly has destroyed some components of the site. It is likely that the west end of the proposed building in Area H has been adversely impacted by the utility. Furthermore, erosion has deflated Area H to the extent that the plowzone topsoil of the site is only approximately 0.8 ft. in depth.

Description of Mechanical Trenching Findings North of Area C

Two trenches were placed approximately 40 ft. north of Area C. The artifacts

encountered in Area C during the controlled surface collection were situated in a small swale, an unlikely location for an outbuilding. Trenching was accomplished on a slight rise above the swale, a more probable location of a building. Only one feature, a probable tree hole, was exposed on the rise.

Features North of Area C

Feature 44 is a burned tree root hole located at grid point N663/E338. The feature consists of grey ashy loam infused with dense charcoal, and orange and grey clay. Feature 44 is approximately 1.2 ft. by 1.6 ft. in size and irregularly shaped.

Conclusions

Based on the historical background research and archaeological evidence uncovered during the Phase II study, an overview of 44NN69 can be constructed. The site consists of several components that appear to be interrelated, but not entirely contemporaneous. At some point in time after John Mathews inherited his father's 2,944 acre property in 1678, Structure 1 in Area F was built. Based on the date of artifacts collected in Area F, the house may have been built as early as 1680, but more realistically, it probably was erected ca. 1700. The building was made to be 16 ft. by 27 ft. in size and was framed upon eight sturdy posts seated in prepared holes in the ground. The building's posts were stout enough to not require any major repairing and may have lasted for several decades. The structure may have had a casement window, but otherwise it appears to have been a modest building with little embellishment and probably had a dirt floor. The large borrow pits near the house probably were dug by the carpenters to extract clay during construction of the fireplace and chimney which was placed at the east end of the building. Into the floor of the house the residents dug root cellars to store foodstuffs and other items. Over the years, old root cellars were filled in and new ones were excavated, sometimes cutting through the old ones. At times the majority of the floor space was taken up by root cellars which probably were covered with boards. The residents modified their house at some point, adding a small 5.0 ft. by 8.0 shed to the west end. Based on the artifact collection in Area F, the mean ceramic date for the site is 1728, whereas the date derived from pipe stem bore diameters is 1705. Taking in account of all the diagnostic information, Structure 1 probably was abandoned by ca. 1750 or earlier.

Some time after Structure 1 was built, probably not more than 20 years, a second dwelling was erected 170 ft. to the south in Area H. This new building was constructed differently than Structure 1. Post construction was not used. Instead, sills were laid on the ground, or brick piers were seated shallowly in the ground.⁶ Using one of these two building techniques as a foundation, the building was constructed to be at least 15 ft. wide. The building probably had a wood floor, but may not have possessed glazed windows or any other ornamentation. The residents dug root cellars into the floor of this second building for storage purposes in a manner similar to Structure 1. Again, the fireplace was situated at the east end of the building. Based on the artifacts which produced a mean ceramic date of 1736, the dwelling in Area H probably was in use from ca. 1710 to ca. 1760, meaning that it and Structure 1 both were in existence at roughly the same time. However, the building in Area H probably was built after Structure 1 and lasted several years beyond the life of Structure 1.

⁶This type of construction became more common in the middle of the 18th century, whereas earlier post buildings were the norm (Carson et al. 1981). This suggests the dwelling in Area H was built later than Structure 1.

Because Area C is located in a small swale, it is an improbable location for a structure. Perhaps the abundance of oyster shell and artifacts in Area C represents a trash filled ravine (see Figures 7, 8, 10, and 13). Because artifacts from Area C date to the same period as Area F, It is possible that the residents of Structure 1 used the small swale as a convenient trash disposal area.

The two components at Area F and Area H exhibit several important differences other than chronology. For instance, colonoware dominates the ceramic collection from Area F, whereas virtually no colonoware came from Area H. Also, many more clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls were recovered from Area F. Two beads, a furniture tack, and lead shot recovered in Area F possibly suggest a status difference between the two sites as well.

Without corroborating documentary evidence, it is extremely difficult to identify who lived at 44NN69. Yet, based on the artifact collection and the architectural evidence, the site probably was inhabited by some of Virginia's underclass, either indentured English servants, African American slaves, or tenants. The late 17th and early 18th century was a period of extraordinary change. For instance, within the span of a generation, from 1680 to 1720, Virginia's labor force was transformed from English indentured servants to African slaves. Numbering only 4,000 in the Chesapeake region in 1680, by 1700 the majority of the unfree labor force was slave, and by 1740 well over 60,000 slaves had been imported to the region, replacing almost completely the use of English indentured servants (Kulikoff 1986:340). At the same time, as the average life span increased, a large landless underclass of former indentured servants and poor yeoman farmers was spreading out across the landscape (Fesler 1994). Wealthy planters such as John Mathews could choose from a variety of labor sources to work their plantations. If Mathews was following the lead of his fellow planters, he probably chose to invest in both African slaves, indentured servants, and to use tenants to work his fields as well. If so, does 44NN69 possess any distinctive signatures of one these three groups of laborers?

Some might argue that the artifacts and architectural evidence at 44NN69 constitute a slave "pattern," or at least exhibit characteristics of slave activity. Based on the abundance of root cellars⁷, the preponderance of colonoware at Area F⁸, the lack of high status artifacts, and the austere architecture⁹, it can be strongly argued that these are the earmarks of slaves. However, the material circumstances of slaves

⁷The role of root cellars as an African-derived form of storage can be found in Kelso 1984 and Mouer 1993:147-152.

⁸An overview of the role of colonoware pottery can be found in Ferguson 1992 and Mouer 1993:124-128.

⁹A fruitful discussion and comparison of 18th-century architectural change as it influenced all levels of Virginia society can be found in Chappell 1994:167-232.

and other socially and economically dispossessed people is very difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate in the archaeological record. There is limited documentary evidence that what was inside the home of a slave, indentured servant, or tenant farmer, in many cases, did not differ substantially. For example, a 1697 inventory of a Henrico County slave cabin recorded several chairs, a bed, one iron and one brass kettle, an iron pot, a pair of pot-racks, a pothook, a frying pan, and a beer barrel (Bruce 1907:II:106). A 1701 inventory of a tenant farmer's belongings in Middlesex County recorded four domestic animals, two beds, some blankets, a table, a chest, and iron pot, a frying pan, some pewter dishes, two milk trays, and two pails (Rutman and Rutman 1984:144). If these two sites were excavated, it is unlikely that an archaeologist could distinguish the slave site from the tenant site based on the artifacts alone.

Yet, the quality of life and the daily experiences of enslaved Africans, indentured English servants, and landless tenant farmers differed in many ways that still may be hidden in the archaeological record. Some historical archaeologists, when tackling this issue, search for identifiable African cultural survivals known as "Africanisms." This work was based on the notion that material culture related to a common African heritage might be recoverable in the archaeological record (Deetz 1977:149-152; Otto 1984; Moore 1989; Lange and Handler 1985; Singleton 1991).

Artifacts such as blue beads, cowrie shells, clothing buttons, gaming pieces, colonoware pottery, an abundance of bowls, or other similar items may have played a distinctive social, religious, or economic role in the lives of many African slaves (Singleton 1991). Although a good deal is known about the role of such artifacts for African Americans, what of other Virginians? Did the average Euro-American tenant farmer ornament himself with beads, collect shells or buttons, fashion gaming pieces, buy local pottery, or eat pottages? In some cases, probably yes. Poverty, in different forms, was a universal experience faced by the majority of Virginians, be they slave, servant, or tenant, and poverty seems to be what is visible at 44NN69 and other similar archaeological sites.

Further archaeological study at 44NN69 may be able to address some of these issues. The late 17th and early 18th century is an era that has seen little comprehensive archaeological work in the area. There is a small body of comparable data available from a handful of sites spanning the Tidewater region. Sites at 44JC298, 44JC32, 44CC297, 44JC643, 44YO67, and 44YO68 are comparable to 44NN69 (Fesler 1992b;1994; Jones et al. 1991; Higgins forthcoming; Lucchetti 1983:26-29;1990). All of these sites are comprised of post buildings and associated features that have yielded artifact collections that span the late 17th and early 18th century. Placed in context with these sites, 44NN69 has very high potential to yield new and insightful information about the history and development of Virginia in the final decades of the 17th century and the early decades of the 18th century.

It is recommended that further excavation of the site should be guided by a

research design that outlines the excavation goals in terms of specific issues. The issues that 44NN69 can address are both historical and archaeological. For instance, full excavation of the site would provide further historical information about the daily lives of a group of non-elites in the lower Tidewater in the period ca. 1680-1760, be they slaves, servants, or tenants. It also would provide a large collection of artifacts for the analysis of material culture issues of the period. Moreover, it would provide a data base of artifacts to measure and compare with other similar sites to investigate issues of ethnicity such as the archaeological visibility of African American slaves, English indentured servants, and English landless tenants. By closely excavating the site, it may be possible to find new cultural nuances that have yet to be discovered, and that could be applied elsewhere.

Phase II testing of 44NN69 indicates that there are differences between Structure 1 in Area F, and Area H. What is the relationship between the two components? Is it possible to distinguish a status difference between the two? Does 44NN69 consist of two different groups of people? Perhaps African slaves in Structure 1 and an overseer in Area H? These possibilities could be quite exciting for scholars and for the general public alike.

The location of 44NN69 at Riverview Farm Park means that future archaeology there can be geared toward public participation and teaching. An elementary school and high school are within sight of the site, and this juxtaposition is a constant reminder that the artifacts and issues that 44NN69 can address are the intellectual property of all Virginians. 44NN69 provides a wonderful opportunity for an archaeological site to bring together the scholarly community and the local community in a project that would enlighten both groups.

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Appendix A: Tables

Table 5. Historic artifact groups from test units in Area F, 44NN69 (South 1977:95-96).*

FOODWAYS GROUP		
CERAMICS	#	%
Colonoware, ca. 1680-1775	279	59%
Delftware (plain and blue and white), ca.1600-1900	18	4%
English white salt-glaze stoneware, ca. 1720-1775	11	2%
Staffordshire slipware (dot, combed, plain), c. 1680-1775	9	2%
Coarseware, unglazed, ca. 1600-1900	9	2%
Westerwald Rhenish stoneware, ca. 1600-1775	7	1%
North Devon gravel temper coarseware, ca. 1600-1775	5	1%
Yorktown coarseware, ca. 1720-1775	4	> 1%
Chinese porcelain (underglaze, plain) ca. 1660-1840	4	> 1%
Staffordshire slipware, Agateware, ca. 1740-1775	3	> 1%
Nottingham brown stoneware, ca. 1685-1810	3	> 1%
Pennsylvania coarseware, ca. 1740-1840	1	> 1%
Whiteware, green hand-painted, ca. 1805-1900	1	> 1%
Jackfield earthenware, ca. 1740-1780	1	> 1%
Lawnes Creek coarseware, ca. 1680-1730	1	> 1%
Ceramic Totals	356	75%
GLASSWARE		
Wine bottle glass	45	10%
Case bottle glass	36	8%
Clear bottle glass	14	3%
Pharmaceutical glass	13	3%
Amber bottle glass	2	> 1%
Tableware glass	1	> 1%
Glassware Totals	111	24%

ADDITIONAL FOODWAYS ITEMS		
Pewter fragments (Kitchenware group)	4	> 1%
Brass spoon fragment	1	> 1%
Additional Foodways Items Totals	5	1%
Foodways Group Totals	472	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		17%

BONE GROUP		
Animal bone fragments	266	89%
Animal tooth fragments	34	11%
Bone Group Totals	300	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		11%

ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Miscellaneous nail fragments	1429	98%
Whole hand wrought nails	10	> 1%
Window glass sherds	8	> 1%
Window lead pieces	1	> 1%
Slate fragments	11	> 1%
Iron spike	1	> 1%
Architecture Group Totals	1460	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		52%

FURNITURE GROUP		
Brass upholstery tack	1	100%
Furniture Group Totals	1	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		> 1%

ARMS GROUP		
Lead shot	3	14%
Flint flakes and pieces (some possibly prehistoric)	19	86%
Arms Group Totals	22	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		> 1%

CLOTHING GROUP		
Glass beads	2	66%
Brass clothing button	1	33%
Clothing Group Totals	3	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F		> 1%

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		
English pipe stem fragments	160	33%
English pipe bowl fragments	175	36%
Local pipe stem fragments	78	16%
Local pipe bowl fragments	75	15%
Tobacco Pipe Group Totals	488	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F		18%

ACTIVITIES GROUP		
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE		
Lead scraps	4	11%
Copper alloy strap	1	3%
Unidentified brass object	1	3%
Unidentified metal object	1	3%
Unidentified iron objects	21	58%
OTHER		
Slag pieces	5	14%
Plastic pieces	3	8%
Activities Group Totals	36	600%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area F, 44NN69		1%

TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM TEST UNITS IN AREA F, 44NN69	2782	100%
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*Artifact groups do not include brick, daub, or oyster shell.

Table 6. Application of Binford mean pipe stem formula, English pipe stems in Area F, 44NN69.

Hole Diameter	Fragments	Product
4/64th	5	20
5/64th	22	110
6/64th	101	606
7/64th	13	91
8/64th	4	32
Total	145	859

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26x$$

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26(5.924)$$

$$Y = 1931.85 - 226.65$$

$$Y = 1705.2$$

Table 7. Application of mean ceramic date formula for test units in Area F.

CERAMICS			
WARE TYPE	Mean	#	Product
Colonoware, ca. 1680-1775	1727	279	481833
Delftware (plain and blue and white), ca. 1640-1800	1720	18	30960
English white salt-glaze stoneware, ca. 1720-1775	1747	11	19217
Staffordshire slipware (dot, combed, plain), c. 1680-1775	1727	9	15543
Coarseware, unglazed, ca. 1600-1900	1750	9	15750
Westerwald Rhenish stoneware, ca. 1600-1775	1687	7	11809
North Devon gravel temper coarseware, ca. 1600-1775	1687	5	8435
Yorktown coarseware, ca. 1720-1775	1747	4	6988
Chinese porcelain (underglaze, plain), ca. 1660-1840	1730	4	6920
Stafforshire slipware, Agateware, ca. 1740-1775	1757	3	5271
Nottingham brown stoneware, ca. 1685-1810	1747	3	5241
Pennsylvania coarseware, ca. 1740-1840	1790	1	1790
Whiteware, green hand-painted, ca. 1805-1900	1852	1	1852
Jackfield earthenware, ca. 1740-1780	1760	1	1760
Lawnes Creek coarseware, ca. 1680-1730	1705	1	1705
Ceramic Totals		356	615074

$$\frac{615074}{356} = 1727.74$$

Table 8. Historic artifact groups from test units in Area H, 44NN69 (South 1977:95-96).*

FOODWAYS GROUP		
CERAMICS	#	%
Yorktown coarseware, ca. 1720-1775	13	18%
Yorktown brown stoneware, ca.1720-1745	11	15%
Colonoware, ca. 1680-1775	5	7%
Staffordshire slipware (combed, plain), c. 1680-1775	6	8%
Chinese porcelain (underglaze and plain), ca. 1660-1840	2	3%
Staffordshire iron glaze coarseware, ca. 1680-1740	2	3%
English white salt glaze stoneware, ca. 1720-1775	2	3%
English creamware, ca. 1762-1820	1	1%
Delftware, plain, ca. 1640-1800	1	1%
Nottingham brown stoneware, ca. 1685-1810	1	1%
Westerwald Rhenish stoneware, ca. 1600-1775	1	1%
Pennsylvania coarseware, ca. 1740-1840	1	1%
Ceramic Totals	46	62%
GLASSWARE		
Wine bottle glass	19	26%
Case bottle glass	1	1%
Clear bottle glass	1	1%
Pharmaceutical glass	3	4%
Green bottle glass (modern)	2	3%
Glassware Totals	26	35%

ADDITIONAL FOODWAYS ITEMS		
Pewter fragments (Kitchenware group)	2	3%
Additional Foodways Items Totals	2	3%
Foodways Group Totals	74	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		34%

BONE GROUP		
Animal bone fragments	9	69%
Animal tooth fragments	4	31%
Bone Group Totals	13	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		6%

ARCHITECTURE GROUP		
Miscellaneous nail fragments	99	97%
Whole hand wrought nails	1	1%
Window glass sherds	1	1%
Iron spike	1	1%
Architecture Group Totals	102	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		47%

ARMS GROUP		
Flint flakes and pieces (some possibly prehistoric)	3	100%
Arms Group Totals	3	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		1%

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		
English pipe stem fragments	10	59%
English pipe bowl fragments	3	18%
Local pipe stem fragments	2	12%
Local pipe bowl fragments	2	12%
Tobacco Pipe Group Totals	17	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		8%

ACTIVITIES GROUP		
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE		
Unidentified iron objects	6	100%
Activities Group Totals	6	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		3%

TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM TEST UNITS IN AREA H, 44NN69	215	100%
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*Artifact groups do not include brick, daub, oyster shell, sandstone, and mortar.

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		
English pipe stem fragments	10	59%
English pipe bowl fragments	3	18%
Local pipe stem fragments	2	12%
Local pipe bowl fragments	2	12%
Tobacco Pipe Group Totals	17	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		8%

ACTIVITIES GROUP		
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE		
Unidentified iron objects	6	100%
Activities Group Totals	6	100%
Percentage of All Historic Artifacts from Test Units in Area H, 44NN69		3%

TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM TEST UNITS IN AREA H, 44NN69	215	100%
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*Artifact groups do not include brick, daub, oyster shell, sandstone, and mortar.

Table 9. Application of mean ceramic date formula for test units in Area H.

CERAMICS	Mean	#	Product
Yorktown coarseware, ca. 1720-1775	1747	13	22711
Yorktown brown stoneware, ca. 1720-1745	1732	11	19052
Colonoware, ca. 1680-1775	1727	5	8635
Staffordshire slipware (combed, plain), c. 1680-1775	1727	6	10362
Chinese porcelain (underglaze and plain), ca. 1660-1840	1730	2	3460
Staffordshire iron glaze coarseware, ca. 1680-1740	1710	2	3420
English white salt glaze stoneware, ca. 1720-1775	1747	2	3494
English creamware, ca. 1762-1820	1791	1	1791
English delftware, plain, ca. 1640-1800	1720	1	1720
Nottingham brown stoneware, ca. 1685-1810	1747	1	1747
Westerwald Rhenish stoneware,	1687	1	1687
Pennsylvania coarseware, ca. 1740-1840	1790	1	1790
Ceramic Totals		46	79869

$$\frac{79,869}{46} = 1736.28$$

Table 10. Structural elements in Structure 1, Area F, 44NN69.

Feature	Size (ft.)	Fill Description	Inclusions	Function
Postmold 1A	.6 x .8	Dark brown ashy loam with grey clay loam mottling	brick, charcoal, oyster shell	southeast corner post
Posthole 1B	2.8 x 2.0+	Brown ashy loam, orange sandy clay, and tan loam	charcoal	southeast corner post
Postmold 1C	.6 x .5	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	south wall post
Posthole 1D	2.9 x 2.8	Brown ashy loam, orange sandy clay, and tan loam	charcoal	south wall post
Postmold 1E	.6 x .8	Dark brown/grey ashy loam	charcoal	south wall post
Posthole 1F	2.9 x 2.8	Orange sandy loam, brown ashy loam, and grey gritty clay	none	south wall post, intruded by FE4
Postmold 1G	.8 x .8	Dark grey and brown ashy loam	heavy charcoal	southwest corner post
Posthole 1H	3.0 x 3.0	Brown sandy loam, orange sandy clay, tan loam	none	southwest corner post, intruded by FE8
Postmold 1J	.6 x 1.3	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	northwest corner post
Posthole 1K	3.1 x 3.3	Orange sandy clay, dark brown ashy loam, grey sandy clay	none	northwest corner post
Postmold 1L	.7 x .7	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	north wall post
Posthole 1M	3.0 x 2.0+	Orange sandy clay, dark brown ashy loam, grey sandy clay	none	north wall post
Postmold 1N	.5 x .6	Dark brown/grey ashy loam [rectangular in shape]	charcoal	north wall post
Posthole 1P	2.3 x 2.6	Orange sandy clay, dark brown ashy loam, grey sandy clay	none	north wall post

Feature	Size (ft.)	Fill Description	Inclusions	Function
Postmold 1Q	.6 x .8	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	possible shed post
Posthole 1R	2.4 x 2.4	Orange sandy clay, dark brown loam, grey sandy clay	none	possible shed post
Postmold 1S	.7 x .7	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	possible shed post
Posthole 1T	1.1 x 3.0	Orange sandy clay, brown and tan ashy loam	none	possible shed post
Postmold 1U	.7 x .7	Brown ashy loam	charcoal	possible shed post
Posthole 1V	1.9 x 2.0	Orange sandy clay, light tan/grey and brown loam	none	possible shed post
Postmold 1W	.5 x .7	Grey/brown ashy loam	charcoal	possible fence post
Posthole 1X	1.4 x 1.9	Grey/brown ashy loam	charcoal	possible fence post
Postmold 1Y	.3 x .3	Dark brown ashy loam	charcoal	prop post?,
Posthole 1Z	.7 x .9	Orange clay, tan ashy loam, grey/brown loam	none	prop post?, intrudes edge of posthole 1K
Postmold 1AA	.5 x .5	Medium brown and grey loam	charcoal	possible shed post
Posthole 1AB	1.4 x 1.6	Light brown and grey loam	none	possible shed post
Posthole 1AC	1.6 x 1.8	Light brown and grey loam	none	original gable post?

Appendix B: Artifact Finds List

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
Finds List

Site Name: Riverview Farm Park
Site #: 44NN69

City/County: City of Newport News
Cataloger: Sherrie Beaver
Catalog Date: October 1994

SURFACE COLLECTION

A1

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz
Quartz flake, cortex- 1cm

A2

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2

A4

Wine bottle glass fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

A6

Fire-cracked rock, quartz

A7

Wine bottle glass fragment

A8

Chinese porcelain: 1 underglaze blue fragment

A12

Bone fragment

A13

Wine bottle glass neck fragment including part of rim

A14

Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald): 1 mug rim fragment
Wine bottle glass fragment

A15

Quartzite flake, cortex- 3cm
Plastic fragment

A17

Creamware fragment

A21

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite
Quartz flake, cortex-3cm

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
Finds List

Site Name: Riverview Farm Park
44NN69

City/County: City of Newport News

Cataloger: Sherrie Beaver

Catalog Date: October 1994

Fragment
flake, cortex-2cm
, quartzite

Fragment
packed rock

salt glaze stoneware: 1 fragment
packed rock

ottle glass fragment

Fragment (burned)

packed rock, quartz
ltural stone (removed)

agment
packed rocks, 3 quartzite
chunk
ravel

agments, 2

packed rock
al

agment

packed rock, quartzite

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
Finds List

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A54
Wine bottle glass kick fragment

A59
Brick fragment

A62
Wine bottle glass fragment
Charcoal

A73
Fire-cracked rock

A75
Quartzite flake, cortex- > 5cm (?)

A76
Brick fragment

A78
Brick fragment

A80
Wine bottle glass fragment

A89
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

A91
Brick fragment

A96
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

A97
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment (?)

B1
Brick fragment

B5
Quartz flake, non-cortex- 1cm

B6
Fire-cracked rock

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B8
Wine bottle glass fragment

B9
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment

B10
Wine bottle glass fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

B13
Wine bottle glass fragment

B16
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment
Fire-cracked rock

B17
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

B19
Wine bottle glass fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

B23
Wine bottle glass fragment

B28
Brick fragment

B36
Chert flake, cortex- 1cm-1

B40
Nail: wire, 1

B42
Wine bottle glass kick fragment
Charcoal

B46
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

B53
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

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B55

Bone fragment

B56

White salt glaze stoneware: 1 fragment

B58

Fire-cracked rock, quartz

B59

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

B64

Brick fragment

B65

Clear glass fragment

B68

Wine bottle kick fragment

B71

Fire-cracked rock, quartz

B73

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock

B74

Whiteware: 1 rim fragment
Brick fragment/possibly an unglazed coarseware fragment
Brick fragments, 3

B80

Quartz flake, cortex- 3cm

B81

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

B82

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 4/64

B88

Case/ wine bottle glass fragment

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B91

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem with heel SHD: 5/64
Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Nails: fragments, 5
Brick fragments, 4
Cinder
Prehistoric pottery sherd, shell temper/unidentified surface (burned)
Fire-cracked rocks, 4

B92

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 bowl rim fragment with milling and incised design
Brick fragments, 9
Daub fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

B93

Chinese porcelain: 1 underglaze blue plate base fragment
Brick fragments, 2
Charcoal
Fire-cracked rocks, 3

B95

Brick fragments, 2
Fire-cracked rocks, 2

B97

Rhenish stoneware(Westerwald): 1 mug fragment

B99

Staffordshire slipware: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2 including 1 base/kick fragment
Brick fragments, 3
Quartzite flake, cortex- 4cm
Slate
Cinder

C14

Wine bottle glass fragment

C23

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 2 bowl fragments

C28

Brick fragment (glazed)
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

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C36
Brick fragment

C38
Brick fragment

C43
Clear glass fragment (molten)

C46
Quartz flake, cortex- 3cm

C49
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

C55
Wine bottle glass fragment

C56
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem with partial heel and bowl SHD: 6/64

C57
Wine bottle neck fragment with part of rim

C63
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2 including 1 base fragment

C65
Wine bottle glass fragments, 3 including 1 neck fragment

C66
Wine bottle glass fragments, 4

C67
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

C68
Staffordshire slipware: 1 mug rim fragment

C70
Wine bottle glass fragment

C74
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment

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C75

Wine bottle glass fragments, 3
Brick chunks, 6 (2 glazed), Fragments, 2

C76

Wine bottle glass fragments, 4
Brick fragment

C77

White salt glaze stoneware: 1 tea bowl rim fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2 including 1 neck fragment

C79

Brick fragments, 4 (2 glazed)

C84

Wine bottle glass fragments, 3 including 2 kick fragments that mend
Brick fragments, 2

C85

Wine bottle glass fragments, 4 including 1 kick & 2 neck fragments that mend
(1 with complete rim)
Brick fragments, 4 (1 glazed)

C86

Wine bottle glass fragments, 7 including 1 base and 1 kick fragment
Brick fragment

C89

Brick fragments, 7

C93

Brick fragment

C96

Case/wine bottle glass fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 3
Brick fragments, 2 (1 burned)

C97

Brick fragments, 3

C98

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragments, 9 (1 glazed)
Fire-cracked rock

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C100

Fire-cracked rock
Road gravel

D32

Clear glass fragment

D41

Fire-cracked rock

D43

Unidentified iron object

D47

Brick fragment

D51

White salt glaze stoneware: 1 vessel base fragment

D58

Plastic fragment

E5

Wine bottle glass fragment

E7

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock

E17

Clear glass fragment

E34

Brick fragment
Daub fragment

E36

Brick fragments, 3
Quartzite flake, cortex: 2 cm

E58

Wine bottle glass base/kick fragment

E61

Pearlware fragment

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F1
Fire-cracked rock

F4
Brick fragment

F15
Clear glass fragment

F22
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F28
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem with partial bowl SHD: 8/64

F44
Wine bottle glass fragment

F46
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment

F47
Nail fragments, 8
Fire-cracked rock

F48
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 8/64
Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Sandstone fragment

F49
Nail fragment
Brick fragments, 2

F50
Nail fragments, 3
Brick fragments, 2
Unidentified metal object (Buckle fragment ?)

F55
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

F56
Bone fragment

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F57

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F58

Fire-cracked rock

F60

Amber bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragment

F61

Daub fragment

F66

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Bone fragment
Prehistoric pottery sherd, sand temper

F67

Flint chunk, worked

F68

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F70

Quartz flakes, 2: cortex- 2cm-1, 3cm-1
Fire-cracked rock

F75

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F76

Brown stoneware, English, 1 fragment
Flint flake, non-cortex - 2cm

F77

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems (1 burned) SHD: 5/64-1, 7/64-1
Charcoal fragment

F78

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment with stem hole SHD: 6/64
Brick fragments, 2

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F79

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald), 1 fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz
Quartz flake, cortex- 4 cm
Quartzite flake, non-cortex- 3 cm

F80

Wine bottle glass fragment

F81

Brick chunk

F84

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

F85

Wine bottle glass fragment

F88

Brick fragment

F90

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl / stem fragment with complete heel SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2 (quartzite)

F95

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 7/64
Solarized bottle glass fragment with embossed ..ECI..

F97

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment

F98

Prehistoric pottery sherd: shell temper / incised decoration (burned)

F99

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Prehistoric pottery sherd: shell temper/unidentified surface
Chert flake, cortex - 2 cm

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F100

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 stem
Bone fragment
Brick fragment

G3

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

G7

Rhenish Stoneware (Westerwald): 1 mug fragment

G16

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 7/64 including heel
Nail fragments, 6
Prehistoric pottery sherd: sand temper / Unidentified surface

G17

Nail fragments, 6

G18

Nail: Wrought, 1
Fire-cracked rock

G19

Chinese porcelain: 1 fragment

G20

Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 stem fragment with incised decoration
Fire-cracked rock

G28

Brick fragment, 1

G41

Brick fragment, 1

G43

Charcoal fragment, 1

G48

Milk glass fragment with gold glaze

G55

Chinese porcelain: 1 plain fragment

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G64
Brick fragment, 1
Road gravel

G65
Bone fragment

G68
Wine bottle glass fragment
Nail fragment
Fire-cracked rock

G71
Slag

G76
Brick fragment, 1 glazed

H1
Chert flake, cortex- 3cm-1

H2
Heavy modern brick (not collected)

H3
Brick fragment

H4
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64
Clear glass fragment

H5
White salt glaze stoneware: 1 fragment

H12
Brick chunk with mortar adhering to surface
Cobble, quartzite

H13 (heavy modern brick concentration)
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

H14
Quartz flake, cortex- 3cm

H15
Wine bottle glass fragment

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H21

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

H24

Wine bottle glass fragment

H26

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

H28

Brick fragments, 2
Quartz flakes, 2: cortex- 3cm-1, 4cm-1

H32

Wine bottle glass fragment

H36

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment

H41

Wine bottle glass fragment
Prehistoric pottery sherd: sand temper with incised stripe (burned)

H43

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

H44

Wine bottle glass fragment
Quartzite flake, non-cortex- 4cm

H50

Wine bottle kick fragment

H51

Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald): 1 mug fragment

H53

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64
Wine bottle glass fragment

H54

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

H56

Quartzite flake, cortex- 5cm

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H57

Clear bottle glass neck fragment

H64

Brown stoneware, Yorktown: 1 vessel rim fragment
Brick tile fragment

H66

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown vessel base fragment

H71

Coarseware roofing tile

H75

Brick fragment

H76

Brown stoneware: 1 Yorktown fragment

H84

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

H85

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

H90

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment

H92

Staffordshire slipware: 1 burned fragment
Brick fragment

H93

Wine bottle glass fragment

H94

Brick chunk, 1; fragment, 1

H95

Coarseware: 1 Pennsylvania fragment
Brick fragments, 3

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H96

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment
Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock
Quartz flake, non-cortex- 3cm

H97

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment
Wine bottle glass fragment

H98

Clear bottle base fragment embossed ...4
Brick fragments, 2

H99

Wine bottle glass fragment

H100

Quartzite flake, non-cortex- 4cm

J1

Brick fragments, 3
Wood fragment

J3

Brown stoneware, 1 Yorktown fragment
Brick fragments, 4
Fire-cracked rock

J4

Case bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

J5

Wine bottle glass fragment

J8

Fire-cracked rock

J11

Brick fragments, 4 (1 glazed)
Fire-cracked rocks, 2 (quartzite)
Quartzite flake, non-cortex - 2 cm
Slate

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J12

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment
Brick fragments, 5
Charcoal fragment
Quartzite flake, non-cortex - 2 cm

J13

Brick fragments, 9

J14

Wine bottle glass fragment

J15

Flint chunk, worked

J16

Brick fragment
Daub fragment

J18

Brick fragment

J19

Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment

J22

Fire-cracked rock

J23

Brick fragments, 3

J27

Brick fragments, 2

J28

Brick fragment

J31

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment
Brick fragment
Oyster shell fragments, 4
Sandstone chunk
Chert flake, non-cortex - 2 cm

J33

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

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J34

Wine bottle glass base fragment

J35

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment
Brick chunk, 1; 1 glazed fragment

J36

Coarseware: 1 Buckley vessel base fragment
Nail fragment, 1
Chert flake, non-cortex- 1cm

J37

Brick fragments, 4
Fire-cracked rock

J38

Delftware: 1 blue & white fragment
Fire-cracked rock

J40

Brick fragment

J41

Staffordshire slipware: 1 chamber pot base fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragments, 6
Charcoal fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2
Road gravel

J42

Brick fragments, 4

J44

Aqua bottle glass fragment
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment

J46

Brick chunk, 1; 1 fragment

J47

Wine bottle glass fragment
Nail fragments, 2
Brick fragment

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J48
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment
Slag

J49
Brick fragment
Chert flake, cortex - 2 cm

J51
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragment
Oyster shell fragments, 5
Slate

J52
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick chunk, 1; 4 fragments
Oyster shell fragment, 1

J54
Brown stoneware, English: 1 fragment
Nail fragments, 4
Brick fragments, 5
Fire-cracked rock

J55
Brown stoneware, Yorktown: 1 burned fragment
Wine bottle glass: 1 neck fragment with partial rim
Brick fragments, 3

J56
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment

J57
Brick fragments, 2 (1 glazed)
Fire-cracked rock

J58
Fire-cracked rock

J59
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64
Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald): 1 fragment

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J61

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment
Brown stoneware, English: 1 fragment
Oyster shell fragments, 2

J63

Brick fragments, 2

J64

Brick fragments, 17

J65

Wine bottle glass base fragments, 2
Clear glass fragment
Brick fragments, 5
Quartzite scraper (?)

J68

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

J73

Brick fragments, 2

J74

Brick chunk
Oyster shell fragment
Sandstone fragment
Road gravel, 11

J75

Brick chunk, 1; 1 fragment
Slate
Road gravel, 4

J77

Brick fragments, 2 including one with mortar adhering to surface
Road gravel

J78

Fire-cracked rocks, 3

J79

Brick fragment
Quartzite flake, non-cortex - 4cm

J80

Quartz flakes, 2: cortex- 3cm; non-cortex- 3cm

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J86

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64
Wine bottle glass fragment
Brick fragments, 3

J88

Brick fragment
Quartz flake, non-cortex- 1cm
Fire-cracked rock

J89

Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2
Quartz flake, non-cortex - 2cm

J93

Wine bottle glass fragment

J95

Brick chunk
Road gravel

J96

Coarseware/stoneware: 1 overfired Yorktown fragment

J98

Brick fragment

J99

Brick fragment

J100

Wine bottle glass fragment

K5

Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald): 1 mug base fragment
Clear glass fragment
Brick fragment

K6

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment
Clear glass fragment
Brick fragments, 2

K7

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

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K8
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem with partial bowl SHD: 6/64

K9
Wine bottle glass fragment

K10
Brick fragments, 2

K15
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

K16
Charcoal fragments, 3
Daub fragment

K17
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rock

K18
Fire-cracked rock, quartz

K19
Case / wine bottle glass fragment
Wood fragment
Fire-cracked rock

K20
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2
Road gravel

K26
Brick fragments, 2

K27
White salt glaze stoneware: 1 mug handle fragment

K28
Brown stoneware, Nottingham: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragments, 2

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K30
Brick fragments, 3
Fire-cracked rock

K37
Wine bottle glass fragment
Slate fragment
Prehistoric pottery fragment

K38
Coarseware: 2 unglazed fragments
Wine bottle glass fragment

K39
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2 including 1 kick fragment
Brick fragment

K40
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment

K48
Case bottle glass fragment

K49
Wine bottle glass fragments, 3 including 1 base/ kick fragment
Brick fragment

K50
Brown stoneware, English: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass kick fragment

L10
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment
Brick fragment

L20
Coarseware: 1 Pennsylvania fragment
Brick fragment

L30
Fire-cracked rock

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L37

Chinese porcelain: 1 blue & white fragment
Coarseware: 1 Pennsylvania fragment
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown handle fragment
Nail fragment
Bone fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2

L38

Brick fragment

L39

Brick fragment
Bone fragment
Slate

L47

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

L50

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment
Fire-cracked rock

L57

Fire-cracked rock

L58

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

L60

Brick fragment
Daub fragment

L67

Brick fragment
Wine bottle glass fragment

L68

Brick fragments, 5 (1 glazed)
Fire-cracked rock
Slag

L69

Brick fragment
Flint chunk, worked

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L80

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment

L87

Wine bottle glass: 1 octagonal base / kick fragment
Fire-cracked rock

L88

Brick fragment

L89

Fire-cracked rock

L95

Brick fragment

L98

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

L99

Coarseware: 1 Pennsylvania fragment

L100

Wine bottle glass fragment

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TEST UNITS

TU 1A

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 25 stems SHD: <4/64-1, 4/64-1, 5/64-6, 6/64-17
including 2 with partial bowl, 4 stem fragments; 42 bowl fragments
including 1 with stem hole SHD: 6/64-1 and 1 with milling around rim
Clay tobacco pipes, Local: 22 stems including 1 with partial heel, 6 stem
fragments; 16 bowl fragments including 3 with incised decoration
Agateware, Staffordshire slipware: 1 tea bowl rim fragment; 2 fragments
Brown Stoneware, Nottingham: 3 fragments
Chinese porcelain: 1 underglaze blue tea bowl rim fragment, 1 underglaze blue
plate base fragment, 1 underglaze blue fragment
Coarseware: 2 North Devon coarse gravel temper fragments including 1 vessel
base fragment
Coarseware: 4 unglazed fragments
Coarseware: 1 Yorktown fragment
Colonoware, 55: burnished surface with some shell tempering including 1 vessel
base fragment; fragments, 82
Delftware: 3 plain fragments; 1 blue and white fragment
Earthenware: 1 Jackfield mug handle fragment
Rhenish Stoneware(Westerwald): 2 mug fragments
Staffordshire Slipware: 1 burned Dotware fragment, 4 combed/trailed fragments
White Salt Glaze Stoneware: 11 fragments including 1 tea bowl rim fragment and 1
vessel base fragment

Case bottle glass fragments, 19
Clear bottle glass fragment
Clear glass fragment(molten)
Pharmaceutical phial fragments, 10
Tableware glass fragment
Window glass fragments, 6
Wine bottle glass fragments, 20 including 1 rim fragment

Lead scraps, 2
Lead shot
Nails: Fragments, 794
Pewter fragment
Spike, Iron
Unidentified iron objects, 7
Upholstery tacks, 2: brass

Bone fragments, 59: 25.8g
Brick fragments, 1,764.4g
Daub fragments, 118.2 g
Flint chunks, 3(worked)
Flint flakes, 7: cortex- 2cm-1, 3cm-1; non-cortex- 1cm-1, 2cm-3, 3cm-1
Shell: Oyster, 1,461g

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TU 1A (continued)

Slate fragments, 2
Tooth fragments, 12: 5.4g

Chert flakes, 5: cortex- 1cm-2, 2cm-1, 4cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-1
Core, quartz
Fire-cracked rocks, 34
Lithic flake, cortex- 3cm-1
Quartz flakes, 20: cortex- 1cm-2, 2cm-6; non-cortex- 1cm-5, 2cm-5, 3cm-2
Quartzite flakes, 11: cortex- 2cm-5, 3cm-1, 4cm-1, 5cm-1, >5cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-1, 4cm-1

TU 2

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 17 stems SHD: 4/64-1, 6/64-16, 3 stem fragments;
15 bowl fragments including 2 with partial heel
Clay tobacco pipes, Local: 1 stem, 3 stem fragments; 14 bowl fragments including
2 with incised decoration
Colonoware, 20: 11 shell temper/burnished surface treatment (2 with incised lines
on surface), 9 with burnished surface and some shell temper ; 19 fragments
Delftware: 1 plain fragment

Case bottle glass fragments, 3
Clear glass fragment (possible pharmaceutical phial fragment)
Pharmaceutical phial fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 7 including one base/kick fragment

Nails: Wrought, 1; Fragments, 168
Pewter fragment
Unidentified iron objects, 2
Unidentified metal object

Bone fragments, 41: 15.4g
Brick fragments, 118.7g
Daub/Low fired brick fragments, 24
Flint chunk(worked)
Shell: Oyster, 695.1g
Slate, 3
Tooth fragments, 6: 4.2g

Chert flakes 4: cortex-1cm-1, 3cm-1; non-cortex-1cm-1, 2cm-1
Cobble, quartz
Fire-cracked rocks, 5
Quartz flakes, 4: cortex- 2cm-2, 3cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-1
Quartzite flakes, 6: cortex- 3cm-1, 4cm-1; non-cortex- 1cm-1, 2cm-3

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TU F1A

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 14 stems SHD: 5/64-2, 6/64-9, 7/64-3; 1 stem fragment; 16 bowl fragments including one with complete heel and one with stem hole SHD: 5/64-1

Clay tobacco pipes, Local: 1 stem and 1 stem fragment; 3 bowl fragments
Coarseware: North Devon coarse gravel temper: 1 vessel base fragment; 1 fragment

Coarseware: 5 unglazed fragments

Colonoware: 12 sherds, sand temper/burnished surface treatment

Delftware: 1 blue and white fragment; 2 plain fragments

Case/wine bottle glass fragments, 9

Clear bottle glass fragments, 5

Pharmaceutical phial fragment

Window glass fragment

Wine bottle glass rim fragment

Nails: Fragments, 72

Lead shot

Strap, copper alloy

Window lead

Unidentified iron objects, 4

Beads, 2: 1 blue glass bead and half of a dark green glass bead with red glaze

Bone fragments, 7 (1 burned): 1.7g

Brick fragments, 149.1g (2 glazed)

Daub fragments, 8

Flint flake

Shell: Oyster, 397.9g

Slag, 4

Fire-cracked rocks, 9

Quartz chunk

Quartz flakes, 6: cortex- 2cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-3, 3cm-1

Quartzite flakes, 6: cortex- 2cm-2, 3cm-3, 4cm-2

TU F2A

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 7 stems(1 burned) SHD: 6/64-5, 7/64-1, 8/64-1, 2 stem fragments including 1 with partial bowl, 16 bowl fragments, 1 heel fragment

Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 bowl fragment

Colonoware: 3 with shell temper/unidentified surface; 4 fragments

Delftware: 1 unglazed fragment

Amber bottle glass fragments, 2: 1 embossed R... and 1 embossed ..las..

Case bottle glass fragments, 2

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TU F2A (continued)

Clear bottle glass fragment
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

Nails: Fragments, 37
Lead fragment
Pewter fragment
Unidentified iron objects, 3

Bone fragments, 3
Brick fragments, 68.5g
Daub/Low fired brick fragments, 10
Flint flakes, 3: non-cortex-1cm- 3
Plastic fragments, 2
Shell: Oyster, 263g
Slate fragments, 5(1 burned)
Tooth fragment

Fire-cracked rocks, 2
Quartz flake, non-cortex- 2cm
Quartzite flakes, 3: cortex- 1cm-1, 4cm-1, non-cortex- 1cm-2

TU F3A

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 36 stems SHD: 4/64-1, 5/64-6 including 1 with part of bowl and complete heel, 6/64-25 including 2 with complete heel, 4 with partial bowl, 1 with complete spur, 1 burned fragment, 7/64-4, 5 stem fragments, 35 bowl fragments including 2 burned and 3 with complete heels 2 of which have stem holes SHD: 6/64-1 and 7/64-1

Clay tobacco pipes, Local: 22 stems, 13 bowl fragments

Chinese porcelain: 1 plain fragment

Coarseware: 1 North Devon coarse gravel temper fragment

Coarseware: 1 Pennsylvania fragment(unglazed)

Coarseware: 2 Yorktown fragments(1 unglazed)

Colonoware: 38 shell temper/burnished surface(including 3 vessel rim fragments), 10 fragments

Delftware: 3 blue and white fragments, 2 unglazed fragments

Rhenish stoneware(Westerwald): 3 fragments including 1 jug fragment with sprig molding

Staffordshire slipware: 1 trailed/combed dish rim fragment

Whiteware: 1 green hand painted plate rim fragment

Clear glass fragment(molten)
Wine bottle glass fragments, 4

Nails: Wrought, 3; Fragments, 124
Unidentified brass object
Unidentified iron object, 1

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TU F3A (continued)

Bone fragments, 62: 44.9g
Brick fragments, 165.1g
Daub fragments, 17
Flint chunk(worked)
Flint flakes 2: cortex- 3cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-1
Shell: Oyster, 7,792.3g
Slag, 1
Tooth, 1g; Fragments, 5: 5g

Fire-cracked rocks, 8
Quartz flakes, 2: cortex- 3cm-1, non-cortex- 2cm-1
Quartzite chunks, 2

TU F3B

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 2 bowl fragments(1 burned)
Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 stem; 1 bowl fragment

Colonoware: 2 shell temper/burnished surface

Nails: Wrought, 3, Fragments, 5

Bone fragments, 28(2 burned): 16.6g
Brick fragments, 3: 6.5g
Shell: Oyster, 192.5g

Quartzite chunk

TU F4A

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 17 stems SHD: 4/64-1, 5/64-3, 6/64-11, 7/64-1, 8/64-1, 2 stem fragments; 30 bowl fragments including 1 with stem hole SHD: 6/64, and 1 with complete heel

Clay tobacco pipes, Local: 11 stems, 4 stem fragments; 17 bowl fragments including 6 with incised decoration

Coarseware: 1 Yorktown pan rim fragment

Colonoware: 13: 9 shell tempered with burnished surface (1 with incised lines on surface), 4 sand tempered (1 with incised lines on surface)

Delftware: 1 plain white vessel base fragment, 1 plain blue fragment, 1 unglazed rim fragment

Rhenish stoneware(Westerwald): 1 mug fragment

Staffordshire slipware: 1 trailed/combed fragment, 2 plain fragments

Case bottle glass fragments, 2
Clear bottle glass fragments, 3
Wine bottle glass fragments, 6

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(continued)

wrought, 3; fragments, 87
bowl fragment: brass with makers mark "TR"

fragments, 32: 17.5g
fragments, 146.8g(some glazed)
fragments, 11
oyster, 3, 217.8g
Fragments, 5: 3.8g

packed rocks, 4
flakes, 3: cortex- 3cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-2
flake flakes, 2: cortex- 3cm-1; non-cortex- 2cm-1
r, Quartzite(?)

tabacco pipes, English: 23 stems SHD: 5/64-3, 6/64-15, 7/64-3, 8/64-2, 4
stem fragments(1 burned); 19 bowl fragments including one with stem
SHD: 5/64, one with milling around bowl rim
tabacco pipes, Local: 4 stems, 2 stem fragments; 10 bowl fragments
including one with incised decoration
ware: 1 Lawnes Creek fragment
ware: 21: 9 shell tempered/burnished surface (including 2(1) vessel rim
fragments; 12 sand temper/burnished surface (including 2 that mend)
ware: 1 blue and white fragment
Stoneware(Westerwald): 2(1) mug base fragments

glass fragment
glass fragment
ceutical phial fragment
v glass fragment
ottle glass fragments, 5

face, brass
rap
lot
fragments, 142
fragment
tified iron objects, 4

agments, 34: 17.6g
agments, 201.7g
agments, 9
ke, non-cortex- 2cm
fragment
oyster: 2,047.6g

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F79

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Rhenish stoneware (Westerwald), 1 fragment
Fire-cracked rock, quartz
Quartz flake, cortex- 4 cm
Quartzite flake, non-cortex- 3 cm

F80

Wine bottle glass fragment

F81

Brick chunk

F84

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

F85

Wine bottle glass fragment

F88

Brick fragment

F90

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl / stem fragment with complete heel SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment
Fire-cracked rocks, 2 (quartzite)

F95

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 7/64
Solarized bottle glass fragment with embossed ..ECI..

F97

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment

F98

Prehistoric pottery sherd: shell temper / incised decoration (burned)

F99

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Prehistoric pottery sherd: shell temper/unidentified surface
Chert flake, cortex - 2 cm

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F57

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F58

Fire-cracked rock

F60

Amber bottle glass fragments, 2
Brick fragment

F61

Daub fragment

F66

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Bone fragment
Prehistoric pottery sherd, sand temper

F67

Flint chunk, worked

F68

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F70

Quartz flakes, 2: cortex- 2cm-1, 3cm-1
Fire-cracked rock

F75

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F76

Brown stoneware, English, 1 fragment
Flint flake, non-cortex - 2cm

F77

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems (1 burned) SHD: 5/64-1, 7/64-1
Charcoal fragment

F78

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment with stem hole SHD: 6/64
Brick fragments, 2

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F1
Fire-cracked rock

F4
Brick fragment

F15
Clear glass fragment

F22
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64

F28
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem with partial bowl SHD: 8/64

F44
Wine bottle glass fragment

F46
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 6/64
Brick fragment

F47
Nail fragments, 8
Fire-cracked rock

F48
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 8/64
Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Sandstone fragment

F49
Nail fragment
Brick fragments, 2

F50
Nail fragments, 3
Brick fragments, 2
Unidentified metal object (Buckle fragment ?)

F55
Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64

F56
Bone fragment