

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION  
of  
SITE 44NN278,  
RIVERVIEW FARM PARK,  
NEWPORT NEWS CITY FARM,  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA**



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for

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## ABSTRACT

In February and March, 1993, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of 44NN278, which is located on the Newport News City Farm Correctional Facility, in the City of Newport News, Virginia. The site had been identified as an 18th- and 19th-century domestic site and nineteenth-century military site and recommended for Phase II evaluation as a result of a Phase I survey conducted by the College of William and Mary in 1992.

The Phase II evaluation was intended to gather sufficient information to determine the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This information included the size, age, function, integrity, and research potential of the site as a whole, as well as identification of its various components.

Evaluation was conducted through documentary research and field excavation. Fieldwork included the excavation of 856 shovel tests at 20 ft. intervals throughout the site area and of 10 3 ft. by 3 ft. units in areas with heavy deposits of cultural material or apparent subsurface features.

The Phase II archaeological survey confirmed the presence of the previously recorded 18th and 19th-century components and discovered scattered artifactual evidence of 17th-century occupation as well as a prehistoric component: a Late Woodland midden disturbed by subsequent historic activity. Documentary research determined that 44NN278 is the site of Warwick Town, established as a result of legislation passed in 1680 and 1691, and active from the late 17th through early 19th century. Field excavation located intact 18th-century features including a cellar and refuse midden. The site was determined to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

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## INTRODUCTION

In February, March, and April 1993, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of site 44NN278, located at Riverview Farm Park, which will replace the existing City Farm Correctional Facility of the City of Newport News, Virginia. The survey was initiated by a contract between JRIA and the Parks and Recreation Department, City of Newport News, in conjunction with proposed construction of a recreational park on the City Farm property and temporary additions to the correctional facility. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the archaeological site in terms of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and make recommendations for treatment of the site in light of its significance and the potential effect of the proposed construction.

The project was designed to determine the size, function, integrity and period of occupation of the site and, where possible, to isolate similar information concerning intra-site components. This was to be accomplished through historical research, shovel testing at 20 ft. intervals and excavation of test units.

Site 44NN278 was located during a Phase I survey conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1992 and recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. At that time the site was identified as an 18th- and 19th-century domestic and 19th-century military site measuring 900 ft. by 650 ft. or approximately six acres (WMCAR 1992:24). The current study area exceeded the original six acres in order to accurately determine the full extent of the site.

Site 44NN278, and thus the current study area, is located at the southernmost extent of a peninsula defined by the juncture of Deep Creek and the Warwick River, near the confluence of the Warwick and the James rivers (Figure 1). Existing site conditions include the main prison complex and yard as well as a softball diamond, portions of two fenced pastures, a small garden plot and several small points overlooking the waterways.

This report includes discussions of the methodology and results of the field and documentary research and laboratory analysis and recommendations based on the results of these examinations. Fieldwork was supervised by Perry McSherry and conducted by the supervisor, Veronika Martin, David Gardner, Jake Whedbee, Elliott Jordan, Brad McDonald, Betsy Harker and Diane Masters. Members of Nicholas Luccketti's Introduction to Historical Archaeology class at Christopher Newport University assisted in the excavation of test units.

Martha McCartney conducted the historical research and wrote the historic contexts. Perry McSherry wrote the remainder of the report. Artifacts were processed by Todd Behrens, S. Fiona Bessey and David Givens, and were identified and catalogued by Beverly Straube or by Todd Behrens under Beverly Straube's supervision. Todd Behrens also drafted the maps and illustrations for the report. Jennifer West acted as report coordinator. As Principal Investigator, Nicholas Luccketti directed the project and was the final editor of the report. Special

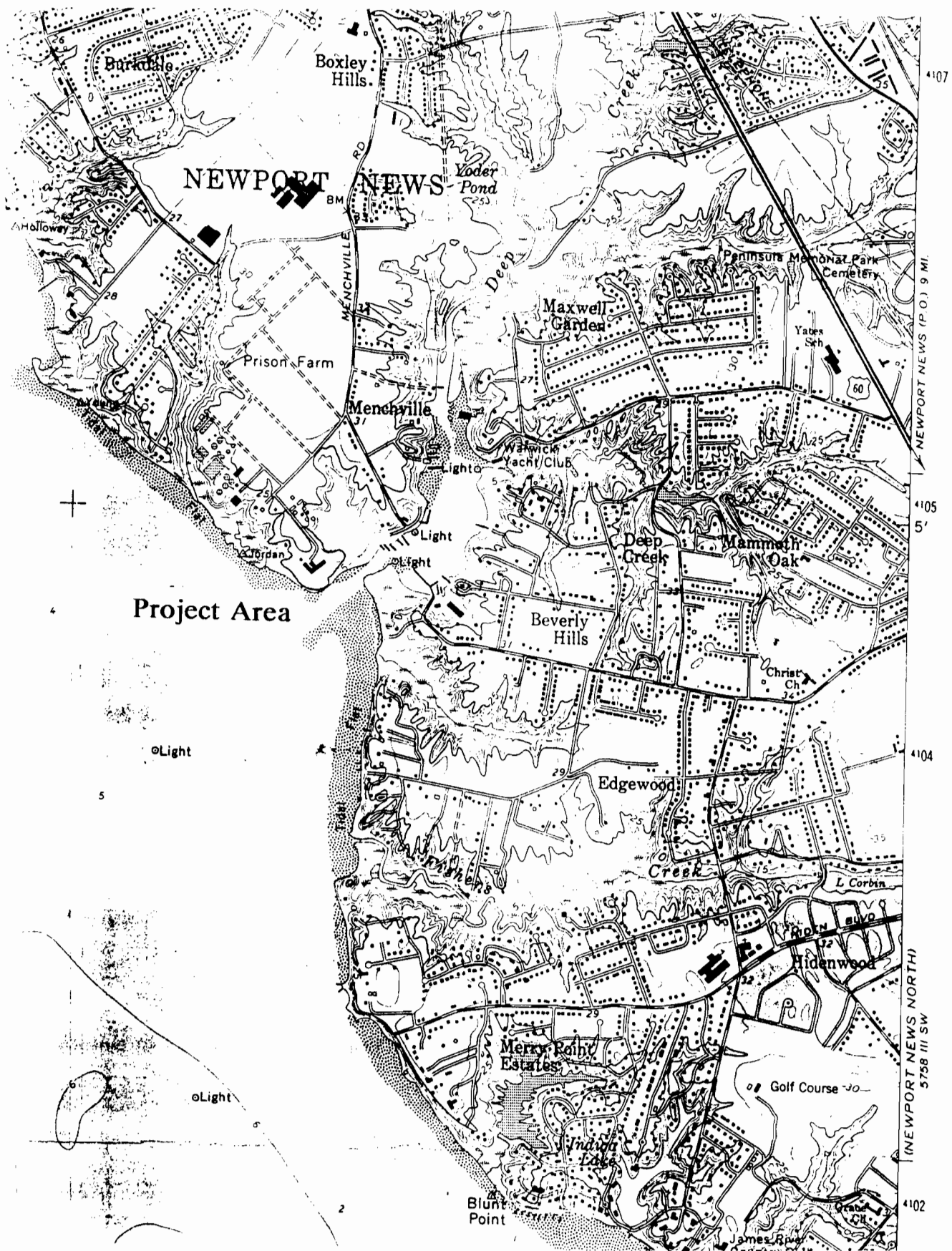


Figure 1. Location of the project area.

recognition is due the staff and inmates of the Newport News City Farm Correctional Facility for their patient assistance and generous hospitality.



## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The study area 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 (Smith 1610). 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 1809-1823:1:125).

The first known patentee of the land upon which 44NN278 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 he was 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. Although Samuel Mathews' land initially was known as Mathewes Manor, by 1630 it had become known as Denbigh 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. One visitor to Samuel Mathews' Denbigh Plantation in 1649 likened it to a small village, so elaborate was its development. In his 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 "more convenient government" and seats for local courts. One of these original jurisdictions was the Warwick River Shire, in which 44NN278 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. 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 blacks and Indians. 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 own positions through officeholding. These men also forged family alliances that furthered their ambitions and perpetuated their political careers (Billings et al. 1983:55-59). 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 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 2). Although Herrmann's rendering is somewhat schematic, the settlement pattern he indicated, i. e., that Virginia planters



Figure 2. Virginia and Maryland, 1670 (Herrmann 1673).

tended to build their seats along river frontage and on the banks of navigable streams, is corroborated by the works of other early cartographers (Lamb 1676; Henry 1770; Fry and Jefferson 1775) and historic structures that still survive. The Herrmann map suggests that colonists by 1670 were relatively thickly settled along the banks of the James and Warwick Rivers and Deep Creek.

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, which only two years earlier had come into the possession of his 19-year-old son and heir, John Mathews.<sup>1</sup> 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). Warwick Town, which was one of Virginia's 20 planned towns, represents the architecture/landscape-architecture/community-planning cultural theme. As the county seat which contained governmental facilities, residential development and at least one tavern and mercantile establishment, it also is linked to the government/law/political, domestic, and commerce/trade themes.

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.<sup>2</sup> 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).

### 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 1755). 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 (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 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 (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1985:Section XII).

Maps prepared by Berthier (1781), Bishop James Madison (1807) and Herman Boye (1826) reveal that during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a major road ran down the peninsula from Williamsburg toward Hampton Roads. 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 was the Warwick County Courthouse, at the mouth of Deep Creek (Figure 3).

In 1782, when land tax rolls commenced being compiled, Colonel William Digges was in possession of 4,626 acres of Warwick County land plus 16 lots in Warwick Town. Mary Young then owned nine lots; Richard Whitaker had two; Dr. John Brodie had one lot; Robert Pully had one and a half lots; James Gray's estate had nine lots and Thomas Haynes' and Robert Howard's estate had one lot apiece. These eight individuals together owned a total of 41 1/2 lots, which they retained throughout 1783 and 1784. In 1785, however, James Jones, Jr., purchased the two lots formerly owned by Richard Whitaker and by 1786 a man named Richard Young had bought two and a half lots that reportedly had been credited to Robert Pully.<sup>3</sup> The ownership pattern of Warwick Town's remained the same through 1792, with two notable exceptions: in 1788 Colonel William Digges' 16 lots were transferred to his son, William Digges, Jr., and in 1790 Thomas Haynes came into possession of his late father's solitary lot. During the late 1780s Colonel Digges also began transferring his rural acreage to his sons (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1782-1790). Subsequent land transactions reveal that 44NN278 is located upon the Warwick Town lots that between 1782 and 1790 were owned by Colonel Digges and his son and those which were in the possession of Mrs. Mary Young.

Personal property tax lists shed a considerable amount of light upon the socio-economic status of the people who owned the lots that comprised the study area. Colonel William Digges was one of Warwick County's wealthiest men and in 1782 he owned 82 slaves of taxable age, 19 horses, 110 cattle and two vehicles. Also in his household were three free white males aged 16 and older, whom tax records for 1783 indicate were Digges, his son, and Thomas Mallicotte, apparently an overseer. Most (if not all) of Colonel Digges' slaves and livestock probably resided upon his farm land rather than on his lots in Warwick Town, though he may have maintained a residence or office in the county seat. 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 unclear 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

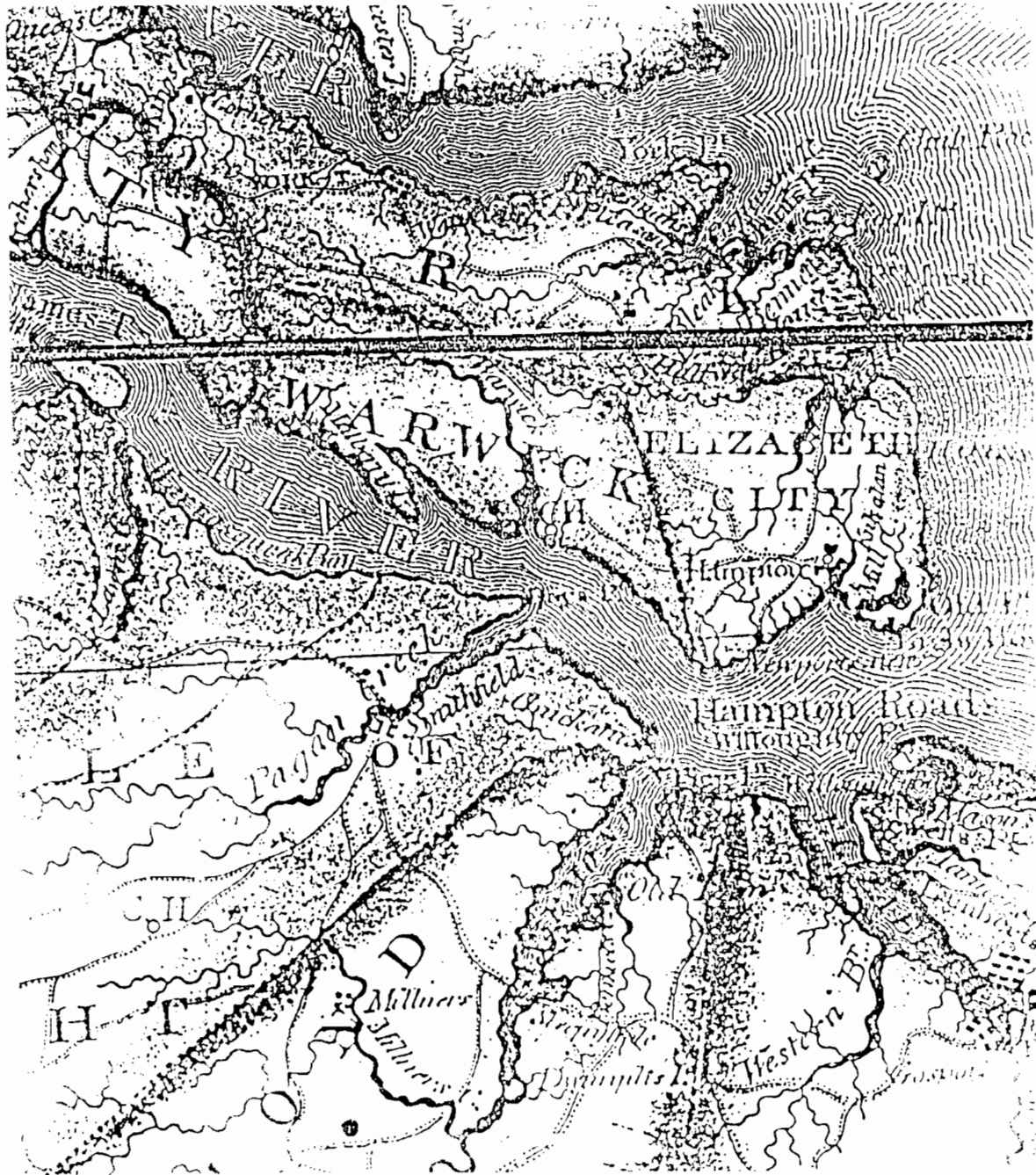


Figure 2 Map of Virginia (Madison 1807).



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 of Warwick Town was listed. 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).

Mary Young's ordinary at Warwick Town represents the commerce/trade cultural theme, whereas her residence (which perhaps also served as a tavern) and farming activities (as evidenced by the livestock she owned) typify the domestic and agricultural/subsistence cultural themes. Likewise, the structural features owned and occupied by Richard Young, who was in possession of two and a half Warwick Town lots and had slaves and cattle on his property, represent the domestic and agricultural/subsistence themes. Although the extent to which Warwick Town was developed during the 1780s is uncertain, archival records dating to the early 1800s indicate that very few buildings were then in existence (see ahead).

#### Early National Period (1789-1830)

Warwick County tax rolls reveal that Mary Young died between the time of the assessor's visit in 1791 and his return in 1792. Although her Warwick Town lots were credited to her estate in 1792, by 1793 two of those lots had been transferred to Richard Young and seven had become part of James McDooel's (McDowell's) estate. As McDooel predeceased Mrs. Young and had not been a lot owner during the 1780s and early 1790s, he may have been a creditor whose executors laid claim to a portion of her estate. The acquisition of two more Warwick Town lots gave Richard Young 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 Warwick Town lots from James Gray's executors and one from Thomas Haynes. 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. In 1799 Young purchased a town lot from James Gayle and the following year, he acquired John Jones, Jr.'s two lots. 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.<sup>4</sup> With the purchase of Digges' town lots, Richard Young had in his possession 28 1/2 lots in all. 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

That petition, dated December 23, 1807, states that  
...for many years past the People of said county have been subject to the Inconvenience of attending at a courthouse quite remote from the centre of the county and so far removed from the Public road leading through it as to take from them all the advantages which a public situation would produce.

Setting forth their rationale, they said

...while the courthouse itself was in a state of repair to be commodiously occupied the People yielded to the inconvenience rather than incur the additional expense of new buildings elsewhere or troubling the legislature on the subject. . . . Of late the courthouse has become so ruinous from the gradual decay of time that the court of the county are determined that it is necessary to build a new one, referring the site thereof to the people of the county. Your petitioners whose names are contained in a list annexed hereto, believing it will be proper to change the place of holding a court, so as to make it more central and sensible of the benefits which will result from placing the courthouse on a public road, have agreed that a spot at Stony Run on the lands of the heirs of Richard Cary dec'd will combine all the advantages of the situation.

The petitioners noted that:

...though the Person entitl'd to the land is not yet of age, security will be given that a proper title will be made to as much land at that place as will be necessary for public purposes, and that the jail shall be removed without any expense to Stony Run.<sup>6</sup>

The Warwick County citizens' petition asserted that

...the present courthouse stands on the bank of James River and at the extreme end of a point where Deep Creek and Warwick River form a junction and empty into the James River. The former runs 3 or 4 miles into the country before the main road crosses it, thereby compelling the people below the courthouse either to ride double their distance or cross in canoes which is at all times difficult, there being no public ferries.

The latter is 2 miles wide opposite the courthouse and is exposed to the James River nearly 5 miles, which at that place is 9 miles wide. This circumstance makes Warwick River impassable in canoes except in calm weather. It runs 10 miles into the country before the main road crosses it, thereby compelling people of Mulberry Island, the thickest inhabited part of the county, to ride nearly as far to their courthouse as the county is long. Stony Run is 5 miles from the present courthouse and 2 from the signpost where the road turns down the neck to the courthouse. The removal will therefore be a saving of distance to the people above that place



of 10 miles and to those below, 2.

In a critical vein, the petitioners alleged that there is now only a single Tenement at the present courthouse, which is owned by the Tavern keeper, who having engrossed nearly all the land around him can easily make a monopoly, which may be as injurious hereafter as the situation of the place is inconvenient.

The petitioners also stated that Richard Young, the aforementioned tavern-keeper, had offered 100 pounds for the courthouse to stay at the Deep Creek location (old Warwick Town) (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1784-1858).

But the Warwick citizenry's sentiments toward moving the county seat to Stony Run were not unanimous. In a counter-petition also filed on December 23, 1807, a second group of residents claimed that there was no need to move the courthouse. They reminded the General Assembly that the county then had approximately 720 tithables, the majority of whom were "not in opulent circumstances." They admitted that the current courthouse was one of the oldest in Virginia, but proffered that a new jail was built "about nine years ago" and that moving the county seat to Stony Run would render it obsolete. Further rebutting the other petitioners' argument, they said that the mouth of Deep Creek, by the courthouse, was only ca. 100 yards wide, not two miles, and that if the courthouse were relocated, the inhabitants in the lower part of the county would have to travel a long distance overland to Stony Run (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).

A year later, in 1808, the issue again was brought before the General Assembly. This time, those who opposed moving the courthouse said that the proponents of the move were "a few restless, dissatisfied and prejudiced characters." Charges of corruption also entered the picture, for some of the petitioners claimed that the clerk of court had forged their names and those of several dead people. This interesting allegation is supported by physical evidence, for the petition favoring the move bears several names that have been crossed out, by which the word "dead" was written (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).

But the group of Warwick County citizens who favored moving the courthouse was undaunted. On November 30, 1809 they again filed a petition with the General Assembly, this time with the support of the county justices. It stated that the old courthouse at Deep Creek was "so ruinous from the gradual decay of time" that a new one was sorely needed and that they believed the new building should be erected upon a public road, i.e., on the Cary land at Stony Run. They indicated that:

Title will be made to as much land at that place (free of expense to the county) as will be necessary for Public Buildings and that the present proprietors will give as much timber for scantling as will build a new courthouse and jail, the old one [jail] being so decayed that it cannot be moved, as was first intended. . . . Your petitioners . . . have in hand \$400 from a former levy on the people and 900 or 1,000 \$ from the sale of the Glebe Lands, which by a proper voice of the people to be applied toward the new public

buildings [Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858].

On December 11, 1809, Richard Young, the tavern-keeper, attempted to convince the Assembly to leave the county court at Deep Creek and pledged 100 pounds toward the construction of a new courthouse at that site. His petition, however, was rejected (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).

On December 28, 1809 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a new county courthouse at Stony Run. Five commissioners were to be appointed to "sell the public property at the place where the courthouse now stands [Deep Creek] . . . to assess the value of two acres of land belonging to the heirs of Richard Cary, deceased, at Stony Run . . . [and] to build a courthouse and a jail on the newly selected site" (Shepphard 1910:31). The following year three men were hired to build the new courthouse at Stony Run (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858). At that juncture, Richard Young's commercial operations appear to have ceased.

By 1811 Richard Young had bought nine Warwick Town lots from Cole Digges and one from John Dunn, Jr. Digges also sold him 370 acres that lay close at hand. A year later, when the county tax assessor commenced describing the physical boundaries of property owners' land, he noted that Richard Young's 37 1/2 lots were bound east and south upon Deep Creek, west upon the James and Warwick Rivers and north upon the land of William Digges. The seven lots attributed to James McDooel's (McDowell's) estate were said to be surrounded on all sides by Richard Young's lots. Their absence from the tax rolls for 1814 suggests that they were absorbed into Young's land (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1811-1814).

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.

Young stated that

...your petitioner resides within the limits of that part of the county of Warwick, once set apart and established for a town, by an act of Assembly passed the [blank] day of 1680, Lo. Culpeper, govr., That he has purchased and now owns all the lands surrounding and adjoining the said town together with the Lots within the limits except a few.

He also noted that he had

...purchased all of the public lands and property within the said town, viz. the courthouse, jail and lands whereon the public warehouse formerly stood, under an act

of Assembly passed the 28th day of December 1809. Your petitioner further represents to your honorable body that he stands charged on the land book with [blank] acres of land purchased of William Digges containing a part of the lots of said town (and known by the name of Town Point) and he is charged also for the lots separately although included in survey of the said land purchased.

Thus, the nine lots Richard Young bought from William Digges, Jr. during 1810 contained Warwick Town's public buildings. Young said that he was

...convinced that from the situation of the country adjoining the said town and the length of time since the passage of the act, together with the removal of the public buildings from thence, that the establishing of a town will never be affected, and that no person can be in the least degree injured by a total repeal of the law establishing a town in the county of Warwick.

He therefore asked

...that the Law [establishing Warwick Town] be repealed and that the Commissioner of the Revenue be authorized and required to charge the lots in the said town as other lands.

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 44NN278) 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).

#### Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

During the early-to-mid nineteenth century, improved agricultural techniques and reduction in farm size led to a revitalization of the Tidewater region's agricultural economy, where renewed emphasis was placed upon the production of grain crops. By the time of the Civil War, a mixed crop system predominated and small farms outnumbered large ones. More sophisticated farming techniques, designed to restore the soil, led to improved production and increased land values (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1985:Section XII).

In 1830 when Warwick County's tax assessor made his annual visit to William Young's farm at the mouth of Deep Creek, he noted that its 296 7/8 acres contained improvements which collective worth was \$500, the same value they had had in 1820, when buildings first became taxable entities. In 1832 the assessor noted that William Young was deceased and commenced attributing his land to his estate. The decedent's property was described as abutting east upon Deep Creek, south upon the Warwick River and north and west upon Mallory Todd. In 1837 that description was revised to reflect the fact that John Young had come into possession of the Todd acreage. Between 1839 and 1840 the value of the buildings on the late William Young's estate was halved, at which time they declined from \$500 to \$250; however, the assessor offered no explanation for the revision (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1830-1840).

Between 1841 and 1842 William Young's estate came into the possession of John H. Young, at which time the tax assessor noted that the land's ownership had been "changed in accordance with deeds from George W. Mallory and wife and John Jones and wife," the late William Young's heirs-at-law (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1840-1862). Census records for 1840 indicate that John H. Young, who was between 20 and 30 years old, had in his household a free white female between 15 and 20 (perhaps his wife) and another free white female who was between 50 and 60 years old. The presence of the older woman raises the possibility that Young had been occupying the family farm with his widowed mother and had purchased his siblings' interest in the property after her death. The slave census for 1840 indicates that John H. Young had in his household a black male who was between 24 and 36 years old, three who were between 10 and 24 and two boys who were under the age of 10; he also had a female slave between 36 and 55, two who were between 24 and 36, two who were between 10 and 24, and

one girl who was under age 10. Of the 12 slaves in the Young household, 7 were engaged in agriculture. In 1840 the household headed by John H. Young contained 15 people, only three of whom were white (Warwick County Census 1840).

Personal property tax rolls for 1840 reveal that John H. Young personally owned one slave who was between the ages of 12 and 16, one who was age 16 or older and four horses/asses/mules. Within a year, however, he had in his possession eight slaves who were at least age 16, plus three horses/asses/mules. This again suggests that he had come into possession of the slaves his mother had had. However, by 1843 John H. Young was dead and the farm descended into the hands of his widow, Martha, who paid taxes upon three slaves who were age 16 or older and two horses/asses/mules. No free white adult males age 16 or older were part of the widowed Martha Young's household. Her name disappeared from the tax rolls in 1845, raising the possibility that she had remarried, died, or moved out of Warwick County. Between 1843 and 1861 the late John H. Young's landholdings were attributed to his estate. The value of the improvements on what was called the Deep Creek farm remained constant through 1856, after which time the acreage was devoid of buildings. The assessor failed to indicate whether the structures that had been present in 1856, but were gone by the time he returned in 1857, had been razed or destroyed. The 296 7/8 acre farm of the late John H. Young was devoid of improvements through 1861 (Warwick County Personal Property Tax Lists 1840-1861; Land Tax Lists 1841-1861).

#### Civil War (1861-1865)

The James-York peninsula was deeply affected by military activities during the first few months of the Civil War, for Fort Monroe, at the peninsula's easternmost tip, was an important Union stronghold. One of the first battles of the war occurred in Hampton at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861 (Tyler 1922:51-52). During mid-summer 1861, General Robert E. Lee visited the James-York peninsula, inspected the batteries on the York and James Rivers and began making plans for the region's defense, for a Union offensive against Richmond via the peninsula was considered inevitable. General John B. Magruder, who had charge of the Confederate units on the lower peninsula, urged his superiors to fortify the James River, so that Union naval vessels could not sail upstream, circumventing any defenses the Confederates might build across the peninsula to prevent an attack upon Richmond. Toward that end, cooperating water batteries were to be constructed on Mulberry Island and at Day's Point and Confederate leaders (whose men were badly outnumbered) began making plans to build lines of defensive works across the peninsula, as a means of slowing their adversaries' advance. It was during the Peninsular Campaign that the Confederates erected earthworks on the late John H. Young's farm at the mouth of Deep Creek, earthen features that represent the military/defense cultural theme.

In July 1861 Magruder again reminded his superiors that enemy vessels could enter the Warwick River and its swash channel to take the Mulberry Island Point battery from the rear. He therefore recommended that canal boats be sunk to obstruct the passage of Union naval vessels. In early September, Magruder, who was aware that Union Army reinforcements had arrived in Newport News and were beginning to venture further up the peninsula, again contacted his superiors, urging them to press forward with obstructing the mouth of the Warwick

River and the swash channel. He also reported that earthworks had been erected at the mouth of the Warwick River but that he had no heavy guns to install in them (Davis 1967:8-9,13).

When October arrived, General Magruder began making preparations for his men to settle in for the winter. In accord with the orders he had received from headquarters, the men of his command were positioned between John Patrick's farm<sup>7</sup> and the mouth of Deep Creek. Forming the line (from left to right, facing down the peninsula) were McLaw's Brigade, the 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Forno's Battalion, the 5th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, four companies of Montague's Battalion, and the 2nd Florida Regiment. Two squadrons (or four companies) of the latter group was stationed between Young's Mill and the mouth of Deep Creek. They were ordered to encamp in one body but to be prepared to assume prearranged positions on the creek, if necessary. Magruder's concern about the Union Army's activities on the peninsula were well grounded, for on October 21, 1861, they engaged General McLaw's men in a skirmish at Young's Mill (U.S. War Dept. 1891:Series I:IV:598,668-670; Long 1987:130).

On February 1, 1862 General Magruder summarized his recent activities in a report he sent to headquarters. He said that because the Union Army was so close to Fort Monroe, where reinforcements were readily available, he had availed himself "of the near approach of the Poquoson River and Deep Creek on James River for the establishment of a convenient base of operations," from which he could "draw reinforcements and supplies . . . and which I could defend with success if attacked by superior numbers by land." He said that to prevent the enemy from occupying those positions he had "fortified the lines of Harrod's [Harwood's] and Young's Mills, the flanks resting . . . upon Poquoson River and Deep Creek, entering the James and York Rivers." He said that he had also "fortified the mouth of Deep Creek and Warwick River, sinking 30 canal boats across the channel." He said that his line "could still be turned by the enemy landing between Yorktown and the Poquoson River, but that he hoped "to defend a landing between these points by erecting fortifications there before the enemy made the attempt" (U.S. War Dept. 1891:Series I:IX:38-39). Thus, it was prior to February 1, 1862 that the Confederates erected earthworks at 44NN278.

On March 10, 1862, when Magruder contacted General Cooper, the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General, he said that he was writing from Young's farm and that his men were then at Bethel and Young's Mill. He indicated that he expected his adversaries to ascend the James River by land and water, for the purpose of capturing Jamestown Island, which he believed would cause Yorktown and West Point to fall. Five days later, General Lee informed Magruder that he approved of his plan of damming and defending the Warwick River and proffered that with batteries on the York and James, Confederate steamers might be able to defeat the Union Army (U.S. War Dept. 1891:Series I:IX:13-14,68).

During the early spring of 1862 Confederate General John B. Magruder's men, with the labor of conscripted black slaves, constructed three strong lines of entrenchments across the peninsula, between Williamsburg and Fort Monroe (Davis 1967:30). Magruder later recalled that by March 1, 1862 he had laid out and partially completed all three defensive lines. His

second or middle line was seven miles below Yorktown, between Harwood's and Young's Mills, where the Poquoson River (from the York) and the Warwick River and Deep Creek (from the James) reduce the intervening solid ground to a distance of three miles. Magruder stated that Both flanks of this line were defended by boggy and difficult streams and swamps. In addition, the left flank [toward the York] was defended by elaborate fortifications at Ship Point, connected by a broken line of redoubts crossing the heads of the ravines emptying into the York River and Wormeley's Creek and terminating at Fort Grafton, nearly in front of Yorktown. The right flank [toward the James] was defended by the fortifications at the mouth of Warwick River and at Mulberry Island Point and the redoubts extending from the Warwick to James River. Intervening between the two mills was a wooded country, about two miles in extent. This wooded line, forming the centre, needed the defense of infantry in a sufficient force to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through it. In my opinion, this advanced line, with its flank defenses, might have been held by 20,000 troops. With 25,000 I do not believe it could have been broken by any force the enemy could have brought against it. Its two flanks were protected by the Virginia [Merrimac] and the works on one side and the fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the other [Webb 1881:47-48].

A Union engineer later wrote that "these groups of fieldworks were connected by rifle trenches or parapets for early the whole distance . . . every kind of obstruction which the country affords, such as abatis, marsh, inundation, etc. was skillfully used" (Davis 1967:30). A Union Army map that was produced by Charles H. Worrett in 1862 depicts the Confederate fortifications that were built upon the Young farm at the mouth of Deep Creek (Worrett 1862) (Figure 4).

Around March 1st, Magruder abandoned his most advanced line (i.e., the one that was closest to Fort Monroe) and fell back to his second line along the Warwick River, for some of his detachments had been sent across the James to Suffolk and Portsmouth. Magruder's second line of defense included not only the previously mentioned mill dams (both of which were well fortified) but three other dams which caused the waters of the Warwick River to back up, creating a physical obstacle that was impracticable for artillery or infantry to cross (Webb 1881:49-50).

The arrival of Union General George B. McClellan at Fort Monroe on April 2, 1862 heralded preparations for the Union Army's march toward Richmond. He intended to move his troops forward in two columns, the one on his right marching toward Yorktown and the other, on his left, progressing along the James River toward Williamsburg. His men were set in motion on April 4th. McClellan's left column, which moved through the countryside close to the James River, was commanded by General E. D. Keyes. It was composed of the divisions of Smith and Couch of the Fourth Army Corps and the Fifth Regular Cavalry. Setting out from Newport News, Keyes' men marched 10 or 12 miles, before stopping for the night at Young's Mill; at 6 A. M. the next day, the march was to be resumed. Keyes had been instructed to head inland toward the Halfway House, an old tavern on the road from Williamsburg to Yorktown (Webb 1881:43-45). As Union troops moved up the peninsula, the local populace gathered up their personal possessions and fled inland.

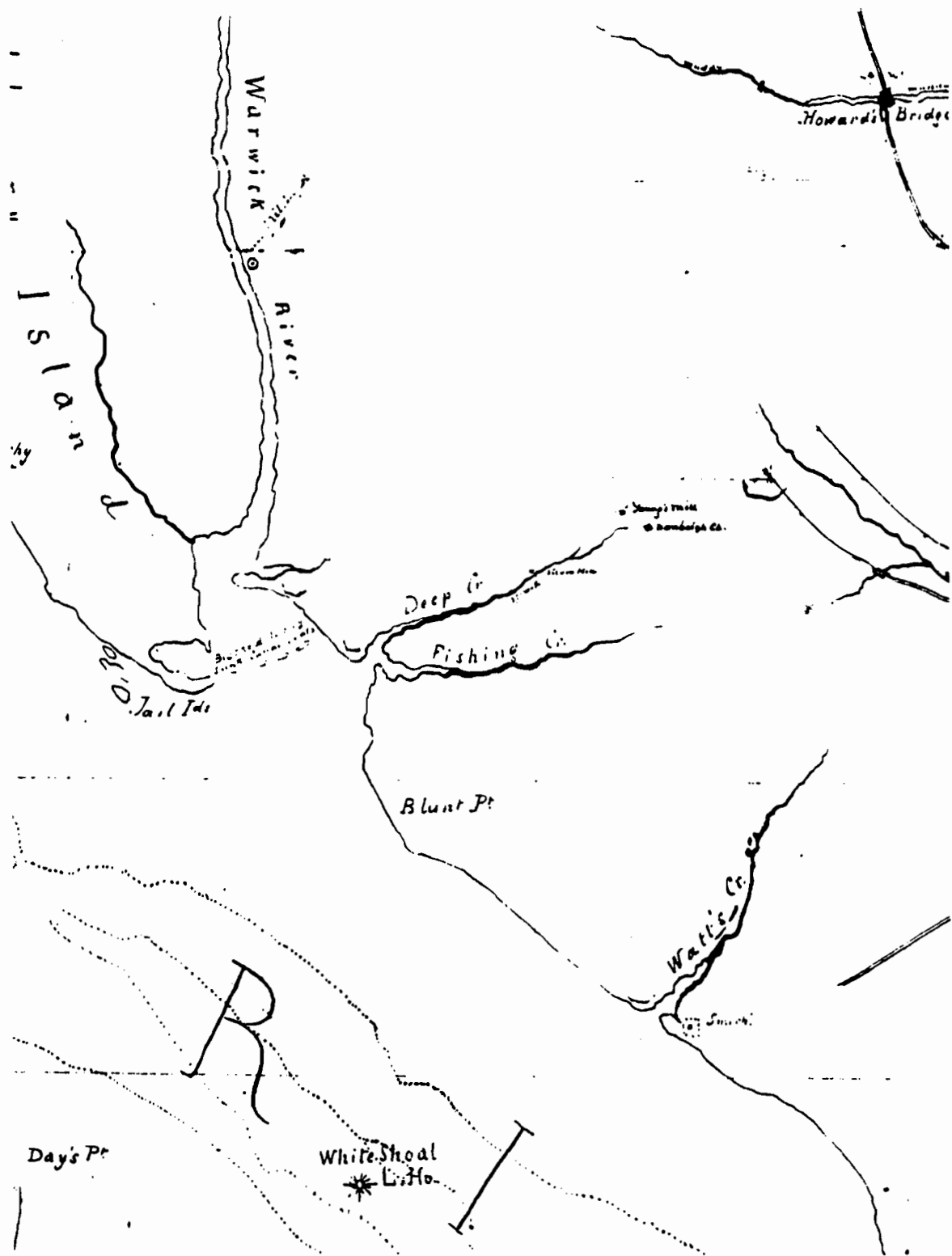


Figure 4. Country between James and York Rivers (Worrett 1862).



On April 5th, when General Keyes was preparing to march, he informed his superiors that he expected to encounter strong resistance, for he had learned that "a large force of the enemy is occupying a strong position, defended by three guns, at Lee's Mills, six miles beyond." He also said that the supply wagons he had been expecting had not arrived and that the area's roads were awash in a sea of mud and nearly impassable. At 3 P. M. General Keyes again contacted headquarters to report that he had halted at Lee's Mills, in the face of heavy enemy opposition. He said that the road through the woods was absolutely impassable for artillery and that his men were in the process of cutting a new one. As rain had been falling in torrents all morning, his men were forced to wade through deep, slippery mud, weighed down by their equipment. When Keyes halted at Lee's Mill, Peck's and Graham's brigades were extended along a front that paralleled the Warwick River. Thanks to the resistance they encountered on the part of the Confederates and the extreme difficulty of the local roads, the men of General Keyes' command encamped for the night, having covered only 5 of the 10 miles General McClellan had expected them to. Minor skirmishes occurred while Union troops were halted on the Warwick River line, but the battle that occurred at Lee's Mill on April 16th was the only real clash (Webb 1881:45).

On April 17, 1862, when General Joseph P. Johnston arrived on the peninsula to assume the Confederate command, General Magruder and his men were assigned to the right (south) end of the line that ran across the peninsula, including Mulberry Island. Johnston, who considered the Warwick River line untenable, was wary of defending the peninsula with 53,000 men (3,000 of whom were sick) in opposition to 133,000 Federal soldiers. He therefore ordered a retreat to the outskirts of Richmond. On April 21st the extreme right-hand end of the Confederate line was evacuated, except for Mulberry Point, which was still occupied and supported by a small naval squadron. Johnston ordered the withdrawal of troops from the entire line on May 2nd, which evacuation occurred under the cover of darkness on the night of May 3rd. The Confederates fell back to their next line of defense, at Williamsburg, and then commenced slowly retreating up the peninsula. McClellan, meanwhile, having over-estimated the strength of the Confederates, began lengthy preparations for a siege upon Yorktown. The Union Army followed the retreating Confederates up the peninsula until they reached the outskirts of Richmond. Neither side had been able to achieve a decisive victory and eventually, McClellan withdrew (Davis 1967:30-46).

Later, when General McClellan was obliged to account for his failure to overcome the Confederates, whom he outnumbered three to one, he laid the blame upon faulty intelligence data that he had received about the peninsula's topography. That he had, indeed, been provided with inaccurate maps of the lower peninsula is evident, for the two charts he had been furnished show the Warwick River as nearly paralleling the forerunner of Route 60, rather than turning toward Yorktown. Thus, McClellan had no reason to anticipate the extensive line of defensive works and dams that had been constructed by the Confederates along the Warwick River (Webb 1881:55-56). After the lower peninsula fell under Union control, it was carefully mapped by several topographic engineers (Abbot 1862; Lindenkohl 1862). Humphreys (1862) noted that a Union Army signal station stood at a site overlooking the mouth of the Warwick River, well above the study area (Figure 5).



As the countryside of the lower peninsula fell into Union hands, runaway slaves (or "contrabands") moved into the area, many of whom fled to the vicinity of Fort Monroe. This influx of people, many of whom came with only the clothes they were wearing and the few items they could carry, posed a serious health and welfare problem for Union authorities who were ill-prepared to provide them with food and shelter.

### Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

After the war was over, the dilemma of providing for these former slaves was turned over to the Bureau of Refugees. Some of these blacks were resettled on private property that had been abandoned or confiscated and subdivided into small parcels that were let to them as tenants or sharecroppers (Bureau of Refugees 1862-1866). A map that was prepared in 1866 demonstrates that parcels on Mulberry Island and on the west bank of the Warwick River were then in the hands of black refugees. One such parcel lay on the west bank of Deep Creek, midway between its mouth and Young's Mill, but outside of the study area (Freedmen's Bureau 1866).

After the fall of the Confederacy, immense changes occurred in Virginia's agricultural system, in both productivity and the types of crops raised. The loss of slave labor, upon which an estimated half of local farmers had depended, coupled with the reduction in farm families' work force (thanks to the fact that a large proportion of Virginia's white male population had been killed or disabled in the war) resulted in a sharp decline in the number of acres tilled. throughout Tidewater, many farm families commenced raising less labor-intensive crops (such as producing orchard products or vegetables that could be marketed in urban areas) or became involved in animal husbandry (such as raising poultry or producing dairy products). A significant number of farms were operated by sharecroppers and/or blacks who chose to remain near their former homes after the war. During this period, agricultural productivity dropped by more than half and farm size declined by a third to a fifth. In many Tidewater counties, the actual number of farms increased threefold, as large tracts were subdivided when impoverished landowners were forced to sell out (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1985:Section XII; McCartney 1987).

In July 1865, when the administration of Francis H. Pierpont was recognized by President Andrew Johnson as the legal government of Virginia, local elections were authorized. At that juncture, county officials were elected, individuals who would have taken office in early 1866 (Manerin and Dowdey 1984:310). Warwick County tax rolls suggest that the county's new tax commissioner failed to make a personal visit to the properties he was obliged to assess by 1866, for rural property continued to be assessed at its antebellum values, despite wartime damage. As the Young farm was occupied in succession by the Confederate and Union Armies, it is likely that the troops encamped there availed themselves of whatever was at hand.

It may have been harsh economic conditions and damage to the family farm that led John H. Young's heirs to dispose of his acreage at the mouth of Deep Creek, land that had been owned by the Youngs since the 1780s. In August 1869 William L. and John H. Young and Richard D. Lee and their respective wives, sold the Deep Creek farm to Hudson and Sallie

Mench. The property was then described as 300 acres that were bound by the James River, Deep Creek and the lands of William G. Young. Subsequent land conveyances demonstrate that it was upon this portion of the Mench tract (called Deep Creek farm) that 44NN278 is located (Warwick County Deed Book 1:177).

In 1870, when the census-taker visited the household headed by Hudson Mench, he was described as a 33-year-old white male lumber manufacturer who owned \$8,000 worth of real estate and \$500 in personal property. Sallie Mench, who was age 29, was Hudson's wife. She, like her husband, had been born in Pennsylvania and was able to read and write. The census-taker noted that Mrs. Mench was employed in "keeping house." The Mench couple had an 8-year-old son, William, who had been born in Pennsylvania; he had not yet learned to read and write. Also living in the Mench household were H. C. Scruminger, a 36-year-old machinist from Pennsylvania, and Hettie Mench, who was age 30. A 16-year-old black female domestic servant, Jemmima Lovits, shared the Menches' home; she reportedly had been born in Virginia (Warwick County Census 1870).

In 1871 when topographic engineers made a map of the James River basin between Pagan Creek and the Point of Shoals Lighthouse, they indicated that the central portion of the Mench farm consisted of large, clear agricultural fields. On a bluff that overlooked the James River, in the vicinity of what has been designated benchmark 25 on modern topographic quadrangle sheets, was a three building complex that was enclosed by a fence. To the west and across a small, nameless stream was a larger complex of buildings, to which a road led (Donn et al. 1871; U.S.G.S. 1986) (Figure 6). In 1871 the Mench couple purchased 150 acres of land from James Turlington, who reportedly had obtained it from William Bartell. The Menches' new land lay near that of William G. Young and was close to the farm they already owned (Warwick County Deed Book 1:179). The Menches retained their property for more than a half-century. In 1909 they sold a 3.53 acre parcel to Violet Smith, to whom they deeded another 5 acres the following year (Warwick County Deed Book 28:386; 29:341). In 1880, when the census-taker paid a visit to the Mench household, he noted that Hudson was a retail grocer and that Sallie kept house. Nearby, but comprising a separate household, were H. C. Scruminger (described as a sawyer) and his wife, Hattie, who shared their home with H. C.'s son, John H. Scruminger, a sailor and native of Pennsylvania (Warwick County Census 1880).

During the years that Hudson and Sallie Mench lived at the Deep Creek farm, many changes occurred within the lower peninsula. In 1881 Collis P. Huntington brought to fruition plans to run a railroad line from Richmond to Newport News. With the improvement of transportation came new growth and development. The coming of the railroad was highly significant to the peninsula's economy, for it attracted industry and provided new and expanded markets for local products (Hotchkiss 1867; Smith and Stroup 1881). In 1897 Daniel Shenk, a Mennonite and native of Ohio, moved into Warwick County where he established a farm. In time, a Mennonite community grew up in the area to the north of the Mench farm, a settlement that became known as Menchville (Shenk et al. 1947:n.p.).

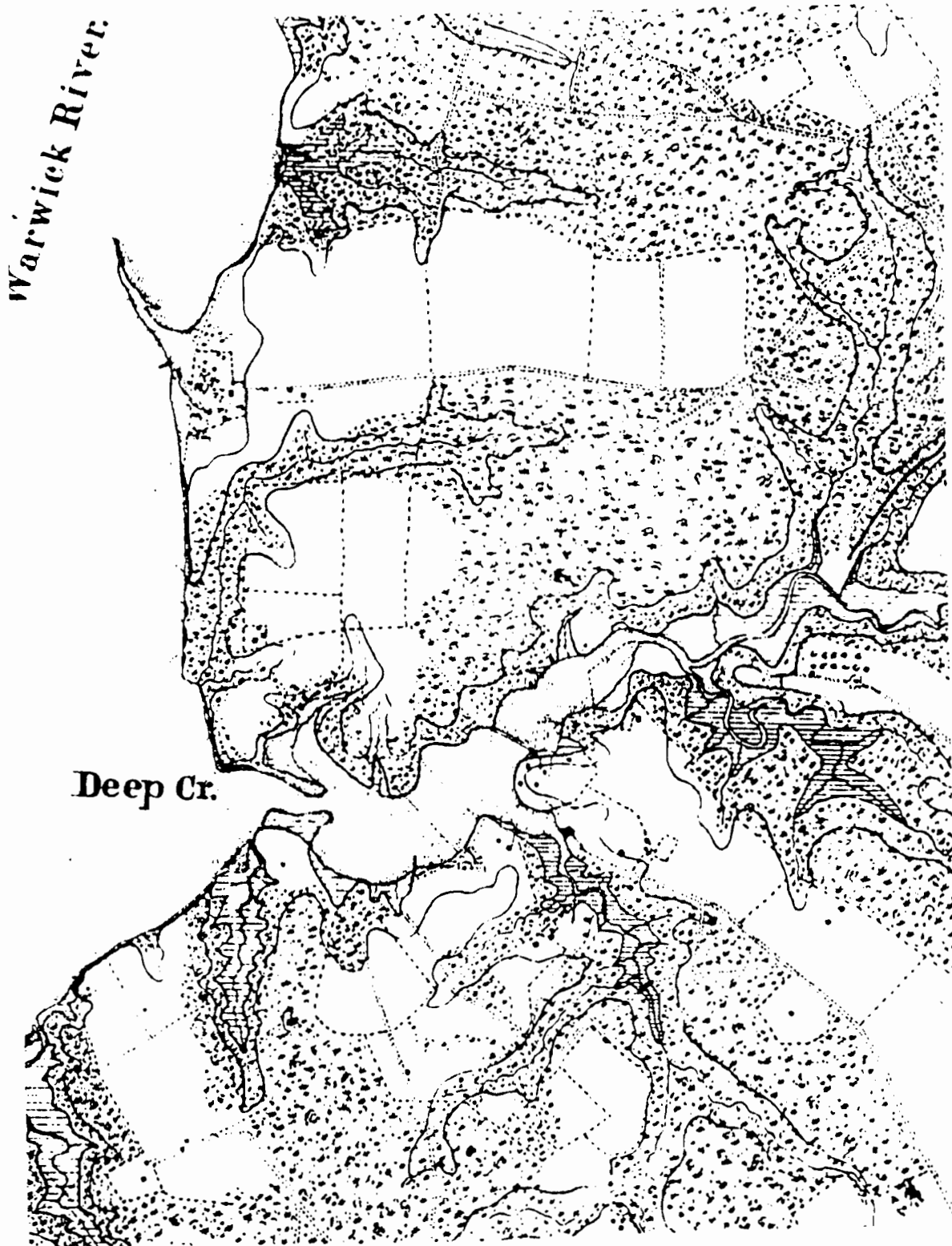


Figure 6. James River, Pagan Creek to Point of Shoals Lighthouse (Donn 1871).

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### Environmental Setting and Description of the Project Area

Site 44NN278 is located 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 west of the study area, near Jamestown Island on the James River.

The site occupies the southern tip of a small peninsula bounded on the west by the Warwick River and on the east by Deep Creek. Deep Creek joins the Warwick River immediately south of the site, and the Warwick River opens onto the James River less than a mile to the southwest. A remnant of a Confederate earthwork is located within the site boundaries overlooking the Warwick River. A Phase I survey identified the general site boundaries as the edge of the upper terrace of the small peninsula to the south and west and includes portions of the central ridges of several small finger terraces separated by ravines. To the east these ravines have been filled artificially with dredged river sediments and composted leaves. The edge of this fill and, slightly further south, a steep slope descending from a relatively high knoll to a low terrace covered in secondary forest mark the eastern boundary of the southern half of the site. The site lies between 20 and 25 ft. AMSL.

Soils in the survey area are unconsolidated sediments deposited during phases of marine regression. Soil associations include Bethera, Slage, and Yemassee fine loams and Craven clayey soils.

Recent land use within the site reflects its location within the Newport News City Farm Correctional Facility, which reportedly has been in operation since 1931. The main prison complex, an associated parking lot and the prison yard dominate the southern portion of the site. Several associated ditches, sewer lines and a small pumping station direct drainage south and north from the complex. A small garden is at the extreme southern tip of the site. The high knoll east of the prison complex has been partially graded. At the time of the survey, a large pile of mulch covered much of its highest point. The central portion of the site includes a softball diamond, portions of which have also been graded and filled. The northern portion of the site is currently pasture land. The main prison access road crosses the eastern edge of the site. It effectively forms the northern half of the site's eastern boundary; east of the road, farm buildings, paved lots and the prison car wash have disturbed or obscured the original stratigraphy.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### Objectives

A Phase I survey conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) had identified 44NN278 as an 18th- and 19th-century domestic site with a 19th-century military component and indicated that the site had "a high potential for containing intact deposits and features" and was potentially eligible to the National Register (W&M 1992).

The Phase II evaluation of site 44NN278 was intended to provide information on the site sufficient to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources are determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that:

- a. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60).

Archaeological sites are typically eligible under Criterion D.

In order to determine the site's eligibility under criterion D, the current survey was designed to provide a refined understanding of information concerning site size, age and function and parameters of any subareas within the site. Finally, the survey was intended to evaluate the site's integrity and its significance in relation to defined historical contexts in order to determine its research potential and, thus, its ability to yield information important in history, prehistory, or both.

Appropriate temporal, regional and thematic contexts are frequently defined in regional planning documents. The survey area lies within the City of Newport News, for which no such document exists. However, Toward a Resource Protection Process: James City County, York County, City of Poquoson, and City of Williamsburg (RP3) (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986), devised for a neighboring region with a similar cultural history, and "How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection and Treatment Projects" (VDHR Rev. July 1992), which contains a statewide cultural overview, provide an applicable framework for discussions of the significance of the site.

The relationship between such regional plans and individual archaeological studies is

twofold: through the application of specific study units or thematic contexts and regional settlement models, the planning document acts as a guide for individual investigations; and, the results of individual investigations help verify, refine and elaborate the broad regional patterns on which the validity and utility of such documents depend.

## Methods

### **a. Archival**

Phase II level research was conducted on 44NN278, which is located upon the City Farm in Newport News. Historical maps, plats and surveys 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 44NN278 at various points in time and what types of activities occurred in the site environs. This was done so that the cultural features at 44NN278 could be placed within an appropriate historical context and their significance could be assessed. Special emphasis was placed upon the domestic, agricultural/subsistence, military/defense, commerce/trade, government/law/political, and architecture/landscape-architecture/community-planning cultural themes, all of which are associated with the area in which 44NN278 is located.

Real estate tax lists, filed with the State Auditor's Office commencing in 1782, 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, i.e., via sale or bequest. 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 man-made 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. The analysis of these documents also provided a considerable amount of insight into how the City Farm tract was utilized at points in time.

Personal property tax rolls, on the other hand, provided 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. Warwick County's tax assessor noted which local taxpayers operated ordinaries (taverns) and mercantile establishments and he usually indicated whether or not specific property owners resided locally. This made it possible to identify absentee landowners.

Documentary sources describing Civil War activity in the study area were examined, as were records kept by the Bureau of Refugees between 1863 and 1866. Of special value were the Official Records of the Civil War, which document the military activity that occurred on the City Farm tract during 1861 and 1862. Also helpful was Alexander Webb's book that recounts what became known as the Peninsular Campaign. James I. Robertson's book, *Civil War Virginia*; E. B. Long's work, *The Civil War Day by Day*; and the series commonly known as *The Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* were reviewed carefully.

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, as did Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vollertsen's work, *Warwick County, Virginia, 1782-1880, Who was Who*, compiled under the auspices of the Fort Eustis Historical and Archaeological Association. Parke Rouse's *The Good Old Days in Hampton and Newport News* also was helpful, especially in dealing with the modern period. 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*. Parke Rouse, Jr.'s transcription of the diary of George Benjamin West, who lived on the lower peninsula during the Civil War, offered many insights into the events that transpired while the Hampton-Newport News area was occupied by the Union Army. 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.

#### Data Limitations

Seventeenth and eighteenth century maps fail to identify specific sites or structural features that might have been present within the study area during those periods. One nineteenth century map was found that details structural development within the City Farm tract. Several military cartographers, during the Civil War, prepared maps that included the study area within a regional context, perhaps eliminating from their drawings structures that they did not reckon to be of strategic importance. One map was found that depicts the earthworks at 44NN278.

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. Even so, these voids in the data were off-set to a considerable degree by information contained in personal property and land tax lists, which are available from 1782, onward. Likewise, legislative petitions were found to provide invaluable information on the City Farm tract's built environment during the early nineteenth century.

#### **b. Field**

Necessary information on site size, age, function and integrity is most effectively obtained through a program of systematic site sampling. Because there was minimal surface exposure within the site boundaries, field testing was conducted largely through subsurface testing, which consisted of a combination of shovel tests, test trenches and test units. One small area, a garden plot (Zone F) was surface inspected when it was plowed, disked and rain-washed following the initial stage of shovel testing.

An arbitrary grid was established across the site and shovel tests were excavated at twenty foot intervals, except where obstructed by existing structures, sidewalks, and roads. All shovel tests were one foot or more in diameter and were dug to sterile subsoil. In general, shovel tests were excavated in parallel transects within the grid until two consecutive tests failed to recover artifacts. The two negative tests were considered to mark the boundary of the site. There were occasional exceptions to this practice. Transects were continued past consecutive negative tests to adequately test high probability landforms on the site perimeter. Where positive shovel tests continued all the way to steep uninhabitable slopes, the crest of the slope was considered to mark the boundary of the site.

Following the completion of the shovel testing, three by three foot units were excavated in areas where prior shovel testing had revealed high concentrations of artifacts or deposition suggesting the presence of subsurface archaeological features. Each test unit was identified by test unit number and the location of its southwest corner on the arbitrary grid. All test units were excavated following natural stratigraphy by hand to sterile subsoil or to the limits of the exposed portion of the feature.

Spoils from both shovel tests and test units were screened through .25 inch hardware

cloth to insure the uniform recovery of cultural materials. All diagnostic specimens were retained in bags. For shovel tests, bags were labelled with the number and location of each test hole on the arbitrary grid. For test units, the bags were labelled with the stratigraphic layer within the test unit and the number and location of the test unit on the arbitrary grid. For both shovel tests and test units, non-diagnostic materials such as brick and shell were noted and sampled at the discretion of the field supervisor. Scale drawings were made of the profiles of all shovel tests and test units.

Before the entire site was systematically investigated, the proposed location of an additional prison dormitory was tested intensively. This area is located south-southwest of the existing prison dormitories, adjacent to one of the dormitory walls. This area was tested first in order to facilitate the construction of the new dormitory, which was needed in order to alleviate overcrowding within the existing facilities. The new dormitory is to consist of a temporary mobile structure placed on a poured concrete footing. Thus, the construction will effect the existing stratigraphy only in the immediate location of the footing.

Three test trenches, each measuring three by ten feet, were hand-excavated within the proposed location of the footing, the area of expected impact. Two additional three by three foot test units were excavated within what will become the interior of the building, and a third was excavated fifty feet to the south to act as a control. Following the excavation of the trenches, the overburden from the remainder of the footing was removed by a backhoe with a three-foot wide toothed bucket. The exposed subsoil and vertical profiles were then scraped by shovel and trowel, and the area was inspected for archaeological features. Three three-by-three-foot test units were also hand excavated, two between the location of the new footings and the existing structures and one fifty feet south of the area to act as a control. As in the other stages of evaluation, specimens were retained in labelled bags and profiles recorded from all test trenches and units.

### **c. Laboratory**

All artifacts were washed and retained in polyethylene bags designated by shovel-test, test-unit or test-trench number and location and, in the case of test units and test trenches, by stratigraphic layer.

Historic artifacts were identified and catalogued according to accepted typologies, such as those expressed in Ivor Noel-Hume's Guide to Colonial Artifacts (New York: Knopf, 1972). Site age, or, where appropriate, the age of particular intrasite components, was estimated based on the terminus ante quem and terminus post quem of the constituent artifactual complexes, the dates before and after which such artifacts could not have been present. Site or component function was suggested by the presence or absence of domestic, industrial, or architectural materials.

Identification of prehistoric artifacts included analyses of constituent materials, probable function and, in the case of diagnostic lithic and ceramic specimens, of probable age and cultural affiliation. Age and cultural affiliation were expressed in terms of standard typologies. Ceramic

identification was based on accepted regional typologies as reviewed and summarized by Egloff and Potter (1982). Lithics were identified according to accepted typologies from a variety of sources (Coe 1964; Egloff et al. 1988:16; McCary 1953; Ritchie 1989; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:140-151). Estimates of component age were based largely on these typologies, as finds were overwhelmingly from plowzone strata, precluding analysis of age through vertical deposition. Analyses of probable component function were based on the nature of the artifactual complexes and their locations with reference to accepted regional settlement models.

#### Previous Research and Expected Results

A Phase I survey conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) identified 44NN278 as an 18th- and 19th-century domestic site with a 19th-century military component and indicated that the site had "a high potential for containing intact deposits and features" and was potentially eligible to the National Register (W&M 1992).

Located at the junction of Deep Creek and the Warwick River, and within view of the confluence of the Warwick River and the James River, the site is a likely location for occupation in all periods of prehistory, especially after the intensive focus on coastal resources which began approximately 3000 B.C. in the Late Archaic with the establishment of stable estuarine environments (Custer 1988). Prehistoric resources may be on the level of resource procurement sites, microband or macroband base camps. Proto-historic or Contact-period resources are likely associated with the Kicoughtan tribe of the Algonkian-speaking Powhatan Indians, who occupied the general environs of the study area at the time of European contact.

Documentary research conducted for the previous and present studies indicates that the site may have been occupied from the early 17th century through the present. Historic resources may address the architecture/landscape-architecture/community planning, government/law/political, domestic, commerce/trade, military and agriculture/subsistence themes.

The site lies at the probable location of Warwick Town, a late 17th- through early 19th-century port town. The town was first legislated in 1680, and had begun to develop by 1691, when it was designated an official port. Elements of the town included, at various times, a courthouse, jail, wharf, warehouse, tavern and several residences.

Earlier colonial settlement of the area is also likely. The study area was within Elizabeth City, the Virginia colony's most populous corporation at the time of the 1624 census and the 1625 muster (Jester 1961: 15-21; Hotten 1980: 182-188, 240-241, 244-264). Settlements are documented at nearby Blunt Point and Mulberry Island, and along the Warwick River and Deep and Skiffs Creeks. The area was first patented by Samuel Mathews of the nearby Mathewes Manner (later known as Denbigh Plantation), though it is not known whether the study area itself was ever settled by servants or tenants of Mathews.

Nineteenth- and 20th-century resources are likely limited to agricultural features or structures, following the removal of the courthouse to Stony Run in 1810 and prior to the

establishment of the existing prison in 1931 (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).  
The Confederate fortifications built in the area in 1861 provide a notable exception.

## SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 856 shovel tests, 10 test units and three test trenches was dug at site 44NN278 (Figure 7). Six hundred forty-two of the test holes, or 75%, and all of the test units and trenches contained artifacts. In addition, six of the ten test units revealed evidence of either features or intact stratigraphy.

Prehistoric finds ranged from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods and historic finds from the fourth quarter of the 17th century through the present. However, most of the material recovered dated from the 18th through the early 19th century, suggesting, as expected, that the main period of occupation of the site was during the late 17th through early 19th centuries, when it was the location of Warwick Town.

For the purpose of discussion, the site will be divided into zones. These zones reflect differences in topography or current land use -- many are separated by existing fencelines or structures -- and do not necessarily imply distinctions between intra-site archaeological components.

### Zone A

This zone incorporates all areas north-northwest of line 1000 North on the arbitrary grid. It includes a level terrace at approximately 25' AMSL, a portion of a broad point that juts toward the bank of the Warwick River to the west. The zone is covered in grass and enclosed in wooden fencing reinforced with barbed wire. It is currently used as pasture for the City Farm's cattle.

Typical stratigraphy in Zone A consists of an upper layer of dark brown sandy loam with root mat, approximately 0.3 inches thick; a 0.8 inch plowzone consisting of light to medium brown fine sandy loam occasionally mottled with clay or sand; and a subsoil of yellow to yellow-orange fine sandy clay. However, in places, for example shovel test 108, a layer of light brown to beige silty or fine sandy clay approximately 0.3 inches thick, may represent undisturbed original stratigraphy preserved beneath the plowzone.

In addition to the plowzone, soil disturbances include widespread bioturbation from cattle movement and localized disturbances from the construction and use of feeding and watering areas. Also included within Zone A is a narrow sliver of disturbed soils immediately south of the prison car wash.

Artifacts within the zone suggest historic occupation from the late 17th century to the present day and occupation of limited intensity during one or more undetermined periods of prehistory. Ninety-six of the 856 shovel tests contained diagnostic materials. An additional 34 contained only non-diagnostic brick bits. Only five shovel tests (186, 199, 774, 776, 780) contained clearly prehistoric finds, all flakes, one of which was cortical. Three additional tests (190, 740, 786) contained unworked cobbles, crudely broken quartzite chunks, or fire-cracked rock, which may also be associated with prehistoric occupation. Three of the tests yielding

flakes (199, 774, 776) are located within forty feet of one another, near the western edge of the terrace, overlooking a low ravine that leads west to the Warwick River. This may mark the location of a small procurement site, the core of which measures approximately 20 by 40 ft. Shovel tests 780 and 786 are located within 60 ft. of this concentration and may represent elements of the same occupation or a distinct but similar episode. The other prehistoric finds are scattered near the eastern edge of the zone.

Brick occurred throughout the zone. Found exclusively in the plowzone and generally in chunks or bits too small to tell whether or not the brick was hand- or machine-made, the brick was not temporally diagnostic. Prevalent, but less widespread, were other architectural elements including nails and window glass. The nails were generally fragmentary and unidentifiable, but included both cut and wrought examples. The presence of these materials throughout the zone suggests a structure may have formerly stood within the zone. However, neither features nor dense concentrations of rubble, window glass or nails were found which might indicate the structure's location.

Historic diagnostic materials ranged from the late 17th through the 20th century and suggest near continuous occupation of the site in some form or another. Possible late 17th-century ceramics include Staffordshire slipware, which dates as early as 1680, and Nottingham brown stoneware, which may date to 1690. These finds were widely separated, occurring at 1180 North and 1400 North, respectively, and do not appear to represent a discreet component. It seems more likely that these materials are associated with the complex of mid-to-late 18th-century finds that dominates the artifactual record of this zone.

Eighteenth-century occupation is represented by finds including white saltglaze stoneware; polychrome, manganese powdered and "Fazackerly" delftware; Yorktown coarseware; and a 1720's shoe buckle. Creamware, postdating 1770, and pearlware, postdating 1780, indicate occupation continued at least until the century's end. Pearlware was particularly prevalent, occurring in 19 shovel tests distributed relatively evenly throughout the zone. Other finds, such as plain delftware, unglazed coarsewares, and case and wine bottle glass, are probably associated with the same occupation. Whiteware, yellow ware and other ceramics dating from the second quarter of the 19th-century or later were scattered throughout the zone.

The complex of diagnostic ceramics suggests the most intensive occupation of Zone A occurred from the late 17th through the late 18th or early 19th century, a span corresponding with the time Warwick Town was active.

Finds of all types were concentrated more heavily in the central and eastern portions of the grid. This is partially a result of the methodology as applied to this particular zone. Because the eastern border of the site corresponds with the prison access road and the built environment of the City Farm precludes shovel testing east of the road, few negative tests were generated on the site's eastern border, while consecutive negative tests defined the western border of the site. Even so, the pattern suggests that historic occupation of this zone was concentrated near its eastern edge, or perhaps east of the zone itself.

## **Zone B**

This zone includes the area between 800 and 1000 North on the arbitrary grid. It consists primarily of the prison softball diamond, but also includes some narrow points east and west of the diamond.

The current softball outfield (roughly 860 to 1000 North) exhibits plowzone stratigraphy similar to that of the pasture in Zone A. However, here as in Zone A, a thin layer of undisturbed original stratigraphy may be preserved below the plowzone in limited areas. Within the softball infield and on the edge of the parking lot to its south, soils are disturbed. In these areas soils consist of a variably deep layer of mixed fine sandy loams and redeposited clays, occasionally with chunks of asphalt and gravel, resting on brownish or yellowish orange clay subsoil.

The current prison access road could not be tested. Tests on the three points east of the access road revealed disturbed soils disturbed to varying degrees. The greatest disturbance was on the central point, at 920 North on the arbitrary grid, where three consecutive shovel tests encountered a former paved road or parking lot under redeposited fill.

Sixty-seven of 172 shovel tests, or 39%, returned diagnostic materials. Another 40 shovel tests produced only brick bits. Although the overall ratio of positive to negative shovel tests was lower than in Zone A, Zone B revealed a notable concentration of cultural materials, suggesting a possible subarea of activity within the site. All shovel tests between 880 and 1000 North and 940 and 1040 East returned either diagnostics dating from the last quarter of the 17th century through the third quarter of the 18th century or brick. Similar materials were found in lower concentrations as far south as 840 North and as far east as 840 East. These concentrations correspond roughly to a relatively high ridge that crosses the zone.

Within the concentration, ceramics that may date from the last quarter of the 17th century include several Staffordshire sherds, among them a slipware dish rim and mottled glaze coarseware sherd; cobalt and manganese decorated Westerwald Rhenish stoneware; Buckley coarseware; and Colono ware. These materials were tightly grouped, occurring between 920 and 1000 North and 980 and 1040 East. Among and surrounding these finds are specimens dating from the first through the third quarters of the 18th century: white saltglaze stoneware; a wine glass base with a folded foot; plain, blue and white, and "Fazackerly" delftware; Chinese underglaze porcelain and several sherds of creamware. Wrought nails, wine and case bottle glass, and fragments of English white ball clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls contemporaneous with these finds but less tightly diagnostic were found in the same location.

### **Test Unit 1008**

A three by three ft. test unit (SW corner at 920N/1000E) dug within the concentration encountered two layers of deposition: an A layer of dark brown sandy loam and sod approximately .25 inches thick, and a .75 inch B layer of medium brown sandy loam mottled with bits of the underlying yellow sandy clay subsoil (Figure 8). This layer appeared to be



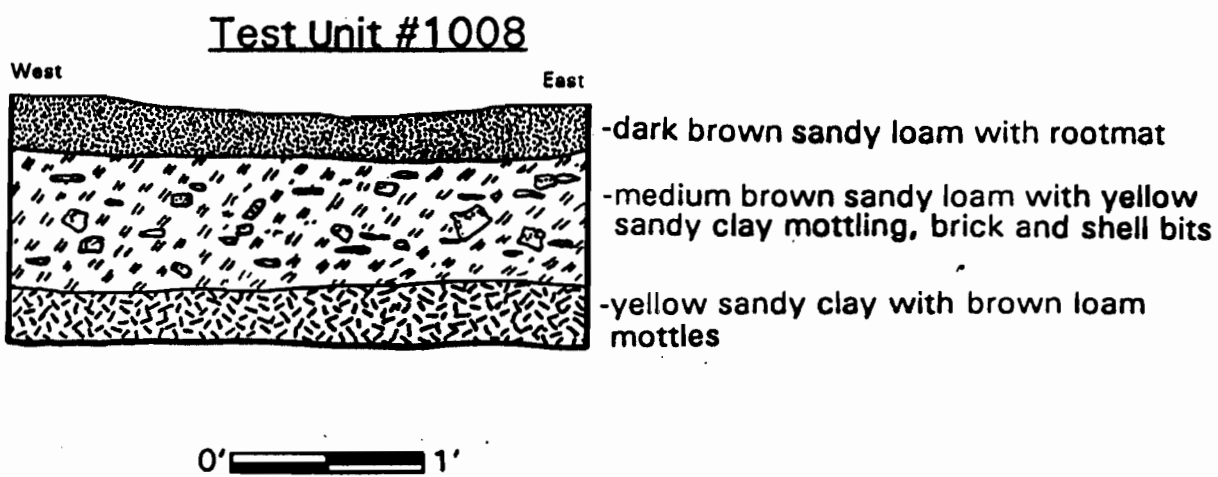


Figure 8. Profile drawing of Test Unit 1008.

plowzone. A scatter of oyster shell and brick at the interface between the plowzone and subsoil contained several whole oyster shells and relatively large brick fragments, suggesting that these materials have been only minimally disturbed and dispersed by plowing. But there was no clear distinction between the soil matrix of the brick and shell and the rest of the plowzone, in which artifacts from the 17th through 20th centuries, including a wire nail, were mingled by repeated plowing.

The artifacts within the unit display a range similar to that of the concentration as a whole. Artifacts, predominantly from the fourth quarter of the 17th century through the mid 18th century were present in both the A and B layers. In the A layer, two Staffordshire slipware sherds, one combed; and a Buckley coarseware pan rim; could evidence late 17th or early 18th century occupation. Five sherds of white salt glazed stoneware, including a press-molded bead and reel plate rim and a scratch blue hollow ware sherd, likely date from the third quarter of the 18th century. Overglaze and underglaze Chinese porcelain; four plain, two blue and white, and one unglazed delftware sherds; three wrought nails; and two case and two wine bottle fragments suggest occupation to and perhaps beyond the mid 18th century.

The B layer contained a greater number of artifacts from the same time period: Staffordshire coarseware and slipware, including a trailed sherd; New England coarseware; 14 white saltglaze stoneware sherds, including a scratch blue tea bowl fragment, a strap handle and a saucer rim; ten sherds each of plain and blue and white delftware, along with three unglazed sherds and two glaze chips; underglaze Chinese porcelain; bowl and stem fragments of English clay tobacco pipes; eight wine bottle glass fragments; and nine wrought nails. In addition, one creamware sherd indicates activity continued after 1770. or, like the wire nail, that unassociated later materials were introduced by plowing. The comparatively large quantity of white saltglaze sherds may indicate the layer dates principally to the second quarter of the 18th century.

The concentration of architectural materials, including brick, nails, and 31 window glass fragments, in conjunction with the ceramic complex suggests a building, possibly a dwelling, was nearby in the 18th century. However, no features indicative of a structure were observed within the unit or the shovel tests.

A quartzite flake in the A layer, and an aboriginal ceramic sherd in the B layer indicate undetermined but minimal activity in the Woodland period of prehistory.

### **Zone C**

Zone C is the current prison recreation yard. Ground cover consists of scattered weeds and grasses in exposed soil. The zone also includes a sidewalk and a sand volleyball court. Soils in Zone C are almost entirely redeposited, most of them recently. Representative soil profiles reveal either a single layer of redeposited fill or two such layers separated by a layer of sod and previous topsoil. In most cases the sod was still green and viable, indicating that the uppermost level of fill had been deposited very recently. Because the fill was obviously transported from another location, cultural materials within it, which consisted largely of brick bits, were not considered indicative of cultural activity within Zone C. Specimens within

apparently native soils consisted entirely of architectural refuse, including limestone mortar, unidentified iron objects and modern diagnostics found near the building walls. Only a representative sample was collected. These materials are apparently associated with the construction of the existing prison compound, though they may indicate the destruction of an earlier, but still modern building.

### **Zone D**

Zone D is a grass yard surrounding the prison captain's office and enclosed within the prison fence. Ground cover consists of carefully maintained grass interrupted by planting beds and sidewalks. A 0.8 to 1.0 ft. plowzone sealing subsoil was apparent throughout the zone, except where more recent construction or utility installation had disturbed the area.

Twenty of 28 shovel tests, or 70%, contained artifacts. The tests did not reveal any significant concentrations of related specimens, but indicated minor cultural activity within all but the northwest corner of the zone from the late 17th or early 18th century through the present. In ten tests, specimens consisted of modern or undatable brick and nail fragments or modern diagnostics. In the others materials ranged from Staffordshire slipware, which post-dates 1680, through pearlware, which post-dates 1780, and whiteware, which post-dates 1820. Additionally, materials such as case and wine bottle glass and unglazed delftware gave a general indication of colonial occupation.

Architectural debris was discovered in shovel tests near the juncture of two wings of the existing prison dormitory. The debris includes whole or nearly whole bricks and concrete chunks. In shovel tests 688 and 689, several bricks were set into the subsoil with their tops at the level of the subsoil. The bricks were lying close to one another, but were unmortared and oriented in various directions. If they are in situ, they were not part of the weight-bearing elements of any structure. Associated diagnostic specimens were limited to a cut nail and plastic.

### **Zone E**

Zone E includes the landforms west of the existing prison buildings. Within it is the western portion of the terrace that the prison occupies and a small point that juts northwest between the Warwick River shore and the edge of a ravine. This zone is separated from Zone B by the ravine, the south side slope of which is disturbed by modern drainage ditches; from Zone D by the prison dormitories; and from Zone F by an access road. Shovel tests on the slope between Zones B and E returned one delftware and four pearlware sherds from a severely disturbed stratigraphic context.

The zone includes a man-made berm, the sole remaining element of a Confederate earthwork dating to 1862. More recent structures are associated with the existing prison. Soil profiles throughout the zone revealed a historic plowzone 0.8 to 1.0 ft. deep, overlain in places by a thin layer of topsoil. Elsewhere the root mat penetrated the plowzone directly, suggesting the area has been graded in the recent past. This stratigraphy was regularly interrupted by drainage pipes and ditches, which cross the zone in roughly parallel lines.

The artifactual complex of the shovel tests in Zone E consists largely of 18th and through early 19th century specimens scattered evenly throughout the zone. Late 18th- and early 19th-century materials such as pearlware predominate. Earlier specimens also occur. Staffordshire slipware could suggest occupation as early as 1680, although it was imported to the colonies until the Revolutionary War. Other specimens indicate 18th-century occupation: plain and polychrome delftware, English brown stoneware, creamware, Yorktown coarseware, Pennsylvania coarseware, English clay tobacco pipe stems with bore diameters of 4/64 and 5/64 inches, wine and case bottle glass. Materials post-dating 1820 include whiteware and some later stonewares, as well as obviously modern materials such as transistors. However, nothing was found that appears to be associated with the remaining Civil War earthwork. A sparse scatter of quartzite flakes and debitage indicates prehistoric activity, possibly related to episodes of resource procurement.

### **Zone F**

Zone F is located at the southern tip of the peninsula that the site and prison occupy. It is separated from Zone E by an access road and from Zone G by a ravine filled with recently deposited refuse. Currently it serves as a small garden plot. Overgrowth minimized surface visibility at the time of initial testing. Soil profiles typically revealed a 0.8 to 1.0 ft. homogenous plowzone on subsoil. In places, a dark brown 0.8 inch till zone, likely associated with the existing garden, was distinguishable from the 0.4 inch remnant of a lighter brown, earlier plowzone.

Shovel tests within 20 ft. of the current access road revealed an abandoned road apparently paralleling the access road, which may have replaced it. Covered by a thin layer of loam, evidence of the former road consists of a 0.8 inch layer of asphalt, broken and mixed with loam by plowing, over a bed of mixed clay fill. The former ravine to the east of the garden has served as a refuse depository, probably during the active life of the existing prison. This former prison dump is visible as a mound within the former ravine. Shovel tests within the mound revealed over three feet of fill in four distinct layers containing modern diagnostics, ash, brick, and shell.

Evidence of earlier occupation was scattered evenly throughout the zone. Two shovel tests near the southern edge of the zone, ST410 and ST415, returned Staffordshire iron glaze and Buckley coarsewares, which may date as early as 1680. Staffordshire combed slipware, discovered in ST391 near the center of the zone, provides the same terminus post quem (TPQ). Sherds of Rhenish stoneware and blue and white delftware evidence 18th-century activity in the northwest corner of the zone. However, most of the materials date to the later 18th and 19th centuries. Pearlware, post-dating 1780, dominates the ceramic assemblage, which also includes slightly earlier creamware and later whitewares and engine-turned redwares. Much of the assemblage consists of glass fragments. Most of these, including mold blown clear, amber and aqua glass and brown glass date to the 19th century or later. Scattered brick and window glass fragments suggest one or more structures were in the vicinity, though not necessarily within the zone itself.

Two months after the initial phase of testing, the garden was disked and rainwashed, affording an opportunity for supplemental surface inspection. Surface inspection of the garden on parallel transects five feet apart yielded a similar assemblage of artifacts.

### **Zone G**

Zone G is southeast of the prison complex. It includes a relatively high knoll, its side slopes, shallow ravines to its north and south, and a low terrace immediately south of the prison cafeteria. Deep Creek is south of the zone. To the east, the zone extends to a barbed-wire prison fence, beyond which a very steep side slope descends rapidly to a low, level terrace. Two former ravines -- one filled in with trash, the other with dredged river sediment and leaf mulch -- form, respectively, the northern and western boundaries of the zone. To the northwest, the zone ends at the edge of the pavement surrounding the prison complex.

Two hundred twenty-two shovel tests and six three by three ft. test units were excavated within the zone. These efforts located a wide scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts, sealed historic strata and features, and evidence of modern disturbance. The results of the shovel tests will be discussed together, while each test unit will be discussed individually.

Within the zone, a gravel road leads to the crest of the knoll, which was covered with a mound of mulch at the time of survey. Natural stratigraphy was disturbed within and on the margins of the road, and shovel tests in the vicinity of the mound frequently revealed highly compacted and severely disturbed soils. In the immediate vicinity of the mound, disturbances suggested episodes of removal of natural soils through surface grading and redeposition of non-native soils. Disturbed stratigraphy in this area consisted of: layers of asphalt and mixed clay fill; compacted silt and clay fill with brick bits; or, an absence of developed A and B layers evidenced by subsoil at surface grade. However, original stratigraphy, including subsurface features was preserved throughout much of the zone.

Typical stratigraphy within undisturbed portions of the high knoll consists of a one foot plowzone of homogenous brown loam sealing either subsoil or a B layer of loam mottled with light gray and orange clay. Where present, this B layer is anywhere from 0.4 to 1.0 ft. thick. Significant exceptions to this include two probable 18th-century features -- a refuse midden (see TU1002) and a filled cellar (see TU1000/1001) -- and a deep 19th-century feature at 580N/1140E (ST635). This feature was not tested more fully due to budget and time restrictions, but appears to date to the 19th century based on the presence of cut nails at a depth of 1.5 feet.

On the lower terrace in the southwestern portion of the zone, stratigraphy consists of successive layers of dark and medium brown fine sandy loam, each approximately 0.5 inches thick, rest on orange silty clay subsoil. Within the ravine between the higher terraces and Deep Creek, up to six distinct strata represent discrete episodes of cultural, colluvial and alluvial deposition.

Shovel testing within the zone located prehistoric artifacts dating from the Late Archaic

and Woodland periods and historic artifacts from the 17th through the 20th century. More importantly, these materials were found in association with subsurface features and sealed layers of original deposition.

Early 17th-century diagnostics, including Italian slipware, North Devon fine gravel temper ware, Surrey White ware, and local clay tobacco pipe stems, were confined largely to the ravine in the southern portion of the zone. An English clay tobacco pipe stem with a 9/16 inch bore diameter was the only shovel-test find on the high knoll that indicated occupation in the same period. Later 17th- and 18th-century diagnostics including English brown, Buckley, Staffordshire and Yorktown coarsewares, Rhenish and white saltglaze stonewares, and creamware, and materials such as delftware, wrought nails and wine bottle glass, which, while less temporally diagnostic, indicate colonial occupation, were recovered throughout the zone. Less prevalent, but still present in significant quantities, were prehistoric lithics and ceramics, and later 18th- and 19th-century diagnostics including pearlware, American brown stoneware, and whiteware. Twentieth-century materials, including wire nails, aluminum pull-tabs, and screw-topped bottle fragments, are associated with the recent soil disturbances.

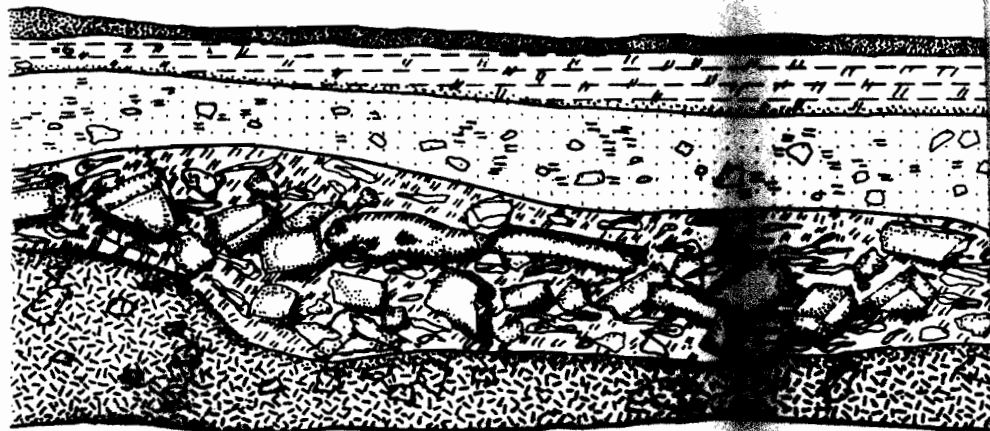
#### Test Units 1000 and 1001

Originally designated as two separate units, test units 1000 and 1001 were expanded and combined to form a single excavation trench measuring 17 ft. north to south by three ft. east to west. After large pieces of shell mortar and hand-made brick were found in shovel test 581 (480N/1180E), the units were excavated to the northeast and southeast of the shovel test. The two units encountered a heavy concentration of architectural and domestic debris in what appears to be the interior of a cellar (Figure 9).

The A layer consists of a modern deposit of dark brown silty loam with modern road gravel and root mat. The actual cellar fill begins with layer B: a 0.2 ft. layer of hard-packed mottled medium brown sandy loam fill containing brick, shell, and mortar bits, and 18th-century diagnostics. The presence of cut nails indicate deposition did not occur until after 1790, and probably not until the early 19th century. The much thicker (0.6 to 0.8 ft.) layer C consists of the same medium brown sandy loam with a heavier concentration of brick, mortar and shell fragments. Most of the diagnostic ceramics range from Staffordshire slipware through creamware. Unlike layer B, layer C contained no pearlware. However, its presence in layers sealed by C indicates that C, like B, could not have been deposited before 1780. Also present in layer C is a sherd of a Spanish coarseware olive jar, which is not usually found in Virginia from contexts later than the mid-17th century.

Layer D is a 0.5 ft. thick layer of large chunks of hand-made brick and oyster shell mortar and plaster (Plate I) in a matrix of medium brown sandy loam. The size of the pieces suggests they are structural elements from the building that once covered the cellar, which were deposited in the cellar after the building's destruction. The face of the plaster is smoothed and finished; lathe impressions are visible on the reverse. Many of the bricks are unusually large and likely come from the building's foundation.

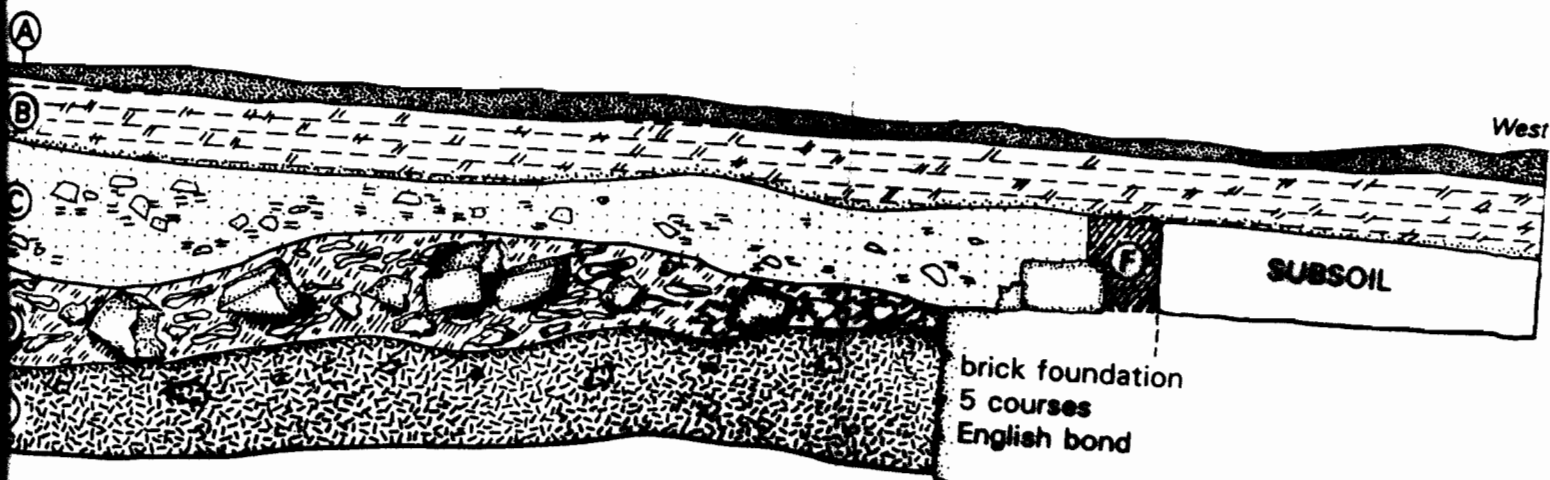
East



## KEY

- A - topsoil; very sandy light gray/brown loam
- B - compact silty tan loam; light brick bits and shell, charcoal
- C - olive brown silty loam, slightly clayey; compact, brick bits, mortar moderate to heavy, moderate charcoal. (particle size in this layer than next)
- D - dark olive brown clayey loam; very heavy shell, brick, brick mortar, moderate charcoal
- E - dark gray/brown clayey loam; heavy shell, moderate brick, charcoal
- F - builders trench; grayish tan silty loam; light mottles of orange light charcoal
- SUBSOIL - hard packed orange clay

Figure 9.  
Profile drawing of Test Unit 1000



and  
alter

44NN278  
Test Trench in 18th Century Cellar  
June, 1993  
James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

0' 1'



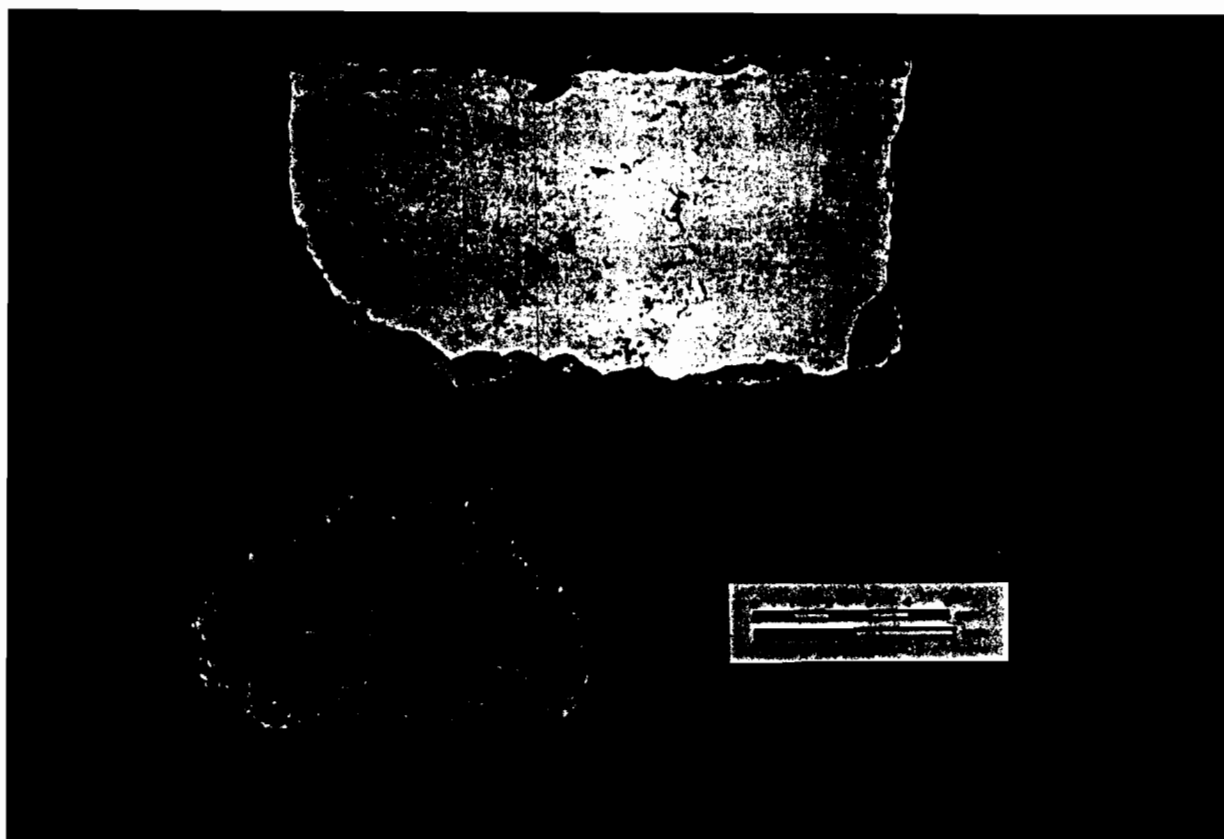


Plate I. Whitewashed plaster tempered with oyster shell from 44NN278/1000-1001. Top fragment shows treated surface, bottom piece manifests lath impressions on back.

Measuring between 0.5 and 0.7 ft. thick, layer E consists of finer soil: gray to brown silty loam with brick, shell and mortar fragments, ash and charcoal. This layer appears to include fine particles of plaster, ash and silt that filtered down through the rubble of layer D. Most of the diagnostic ceramics are consistent with finds in the upper layers. They include Buckley (Plate II), Yorktown and Pennsylvania coarseware, English brown stoneware, molded and scratch blue white salt glaze stoneware, Chinese underglaze (Plate III) and overglaze porcelain, creamware and pearlware. The earliest of these materials date to the second quarter of the 18th century; the most recent post-date 1780. Also present were four sherds of colonoware jar base, probably made by Native or African American craftsmen after 1680, and an Italian sgraffito slipware bowl base, which, like the Spanish olive jar fragment in layer C, may predate the next earliest specimens by at least thirty years.

Layer F is a thin (less than 0.5 inch) layer of fine medium gray-brown clay with ash and charcoal resting directly on a what appears to be the cellar's hard-packed clay floor. Unlike the layers that seal it, which were deposited at the time of the building's destruction, layer F is likely an occupation layer, representing materials deposited during the active life of the building. Diagnostic ceramics in layer F are limited to two sherds of Pennsylvania coarseware and six of creamware, indicating occupation in the second and third quarters of the 18th century. Also present were fragments of mirror, window and wine bottle glass, wrought nails, bone and a lead musket ball (see Plate II).

The cellar wall itself is only one brick thick; thus, it is not a load-bearing wall. Therefore, the cellar must be located within the interior of a larger structure, the size of which has not yet been determined.

### Test Unit 1002

Test unit 1002 is within a refuse midden containing a heavy concentration of shell and colonial artifacts. The southwest corner of the unit is at 440N/1360E, adjacent to shovel test 559. The original shovel test encountered a dense, thick concentration of oyster shell with diagnostic ceramics, including North Devon and Yorktown coarsewares, that suggested occupation in the second quarter of the 18th century. The only other test to reveal similar stratigraphy and specimens was shovel test 572, located 20 ft. to the north of ST559. Thus, the feature likely extends at least 20 ft. to the north of the test unit, but less than 20 ft. in all other directions. The number of whole oyster shells suggests the midden has not been plowed, possibly because of its proximity to the steep slope to its east.

The test unit revealed three layers of deposition (Figure 10). Layer A is a 0.3 ft. layer of dark brown sandy loam with a heavy concentration of brick, shell and 18th-century ceramics, including delftware, Jackfield, Yorktown coarseware, Chinese underglaze porcelain and Staffordshire slipware. The presence of a wire nail indicates the A layer contains intrusive material. Layer B is similar to layer A, but the soil has a yellowish tint and contains an even heavier concentration of oyster shells. Layer B is approximately one foot thick. Diagnostic ceramics in layer B include North Devon, Buckley, Yorktown, and Staffordshire mottled glaze coarsewares, Staffordshire slipware, blue and white delftware, Rhenish and white saltglaze stonewares (Plate IV), Chinese underglaze porcelain and a Colono ware vessel foot. The earliest specimens post-date 1680. The most recent date to the mid-18th century.

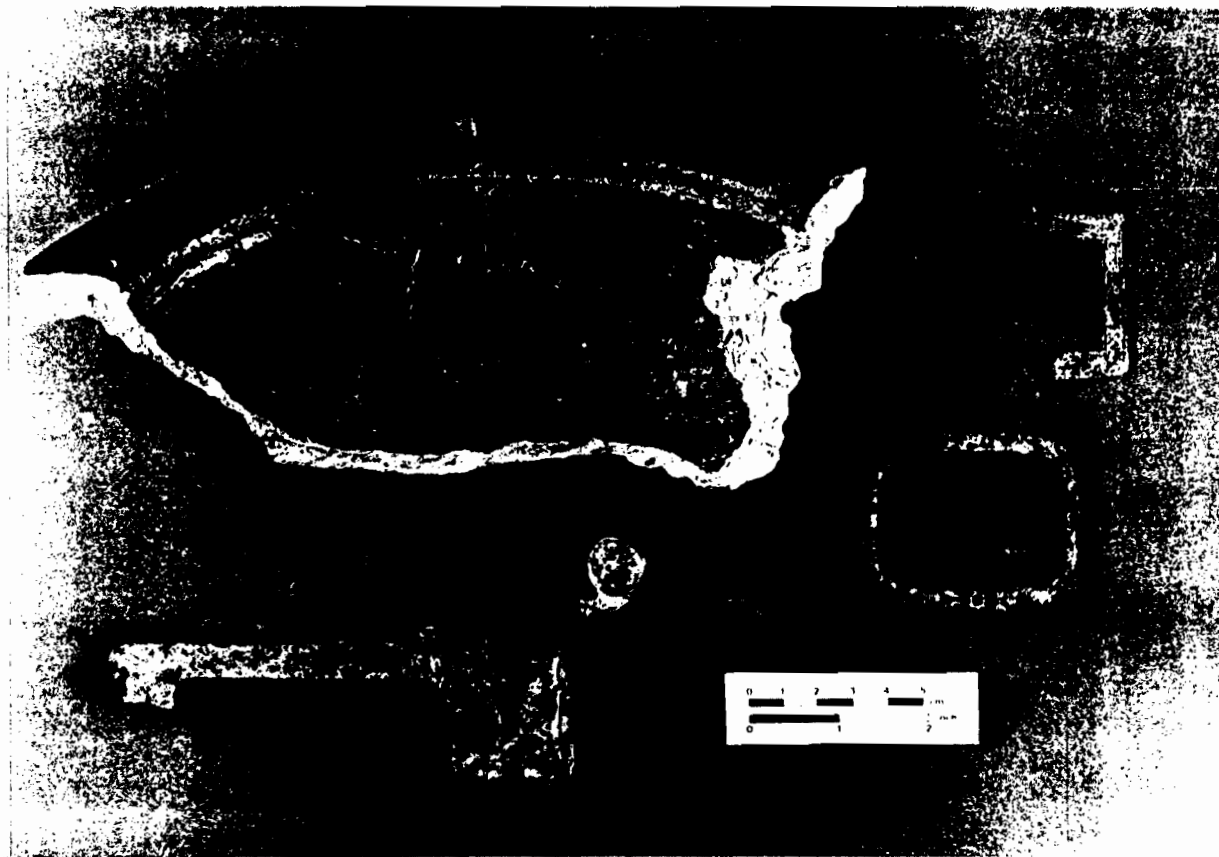


Plate II. Artifact assemblage from 44NN278/1000-1001 including a Buckley coarseware pan section, two brass shoe buckles, a lead musket ball with casting sprue still attached, and an iron bolt from a plate stocklock.



Plate III. Chinese porcelain saucer painted in underglaze blue with overglaze red and gold decoration; first half 18th century. 44NN278/1000-1001.

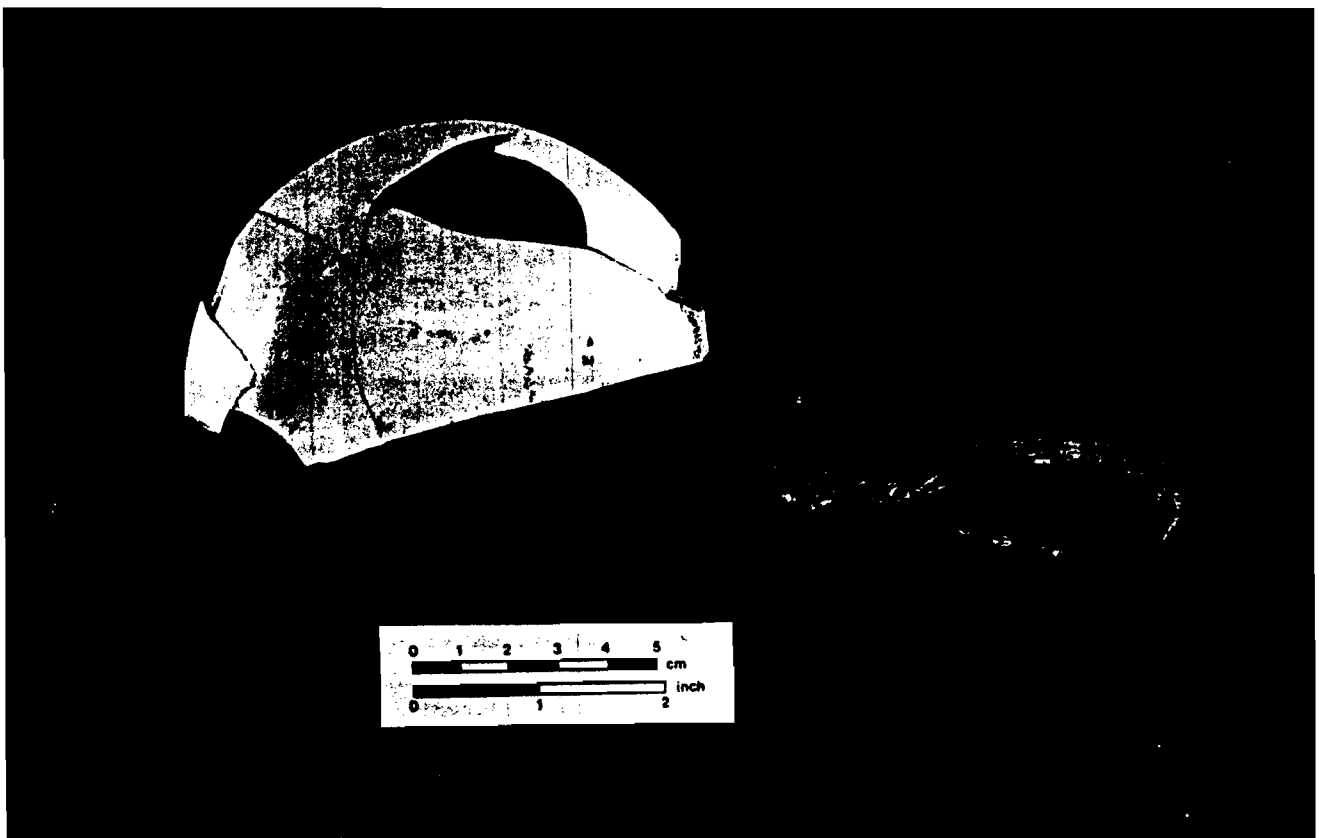
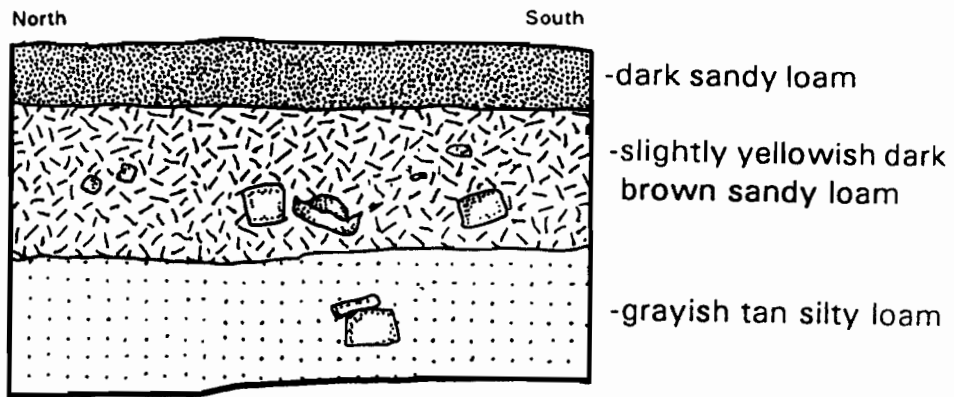
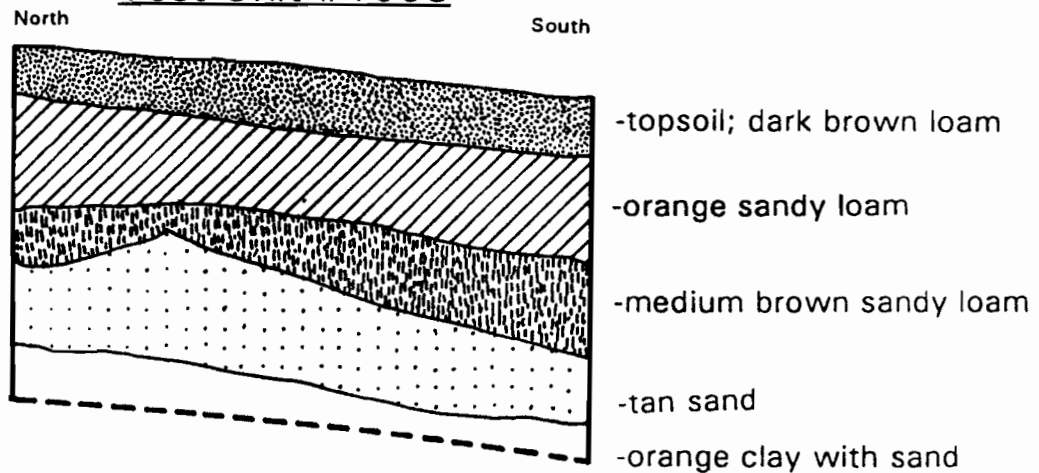


Plate IV. English white saltglaze stoneware saucer (left) and pewter spoon (right).  
44NN278/1002.

### Test Unit #1002



### Test Unit #1003



0' 1'

Figure 10. Profile drawing of Test Units 1002 and 1003.

Layer B also yielded fragments of window, pharmaceutical, case and wine bottle glass. Wine bottle glass is the most prevalent, consisting of sixteen fragments, including a bottle neck dating to circa 1740. Forty-one wrought nails were recovered, along with a pewter rat-tail spoon, a brass strap end buckle, an iron staple hasp, and an iron wheel hub. Brick fragments, oyster shell plaster, shell and bone were also found.

Layer C is a grayish-tan silty loam, approximately 0.5 ft. thick, which interfaces subsoil about 1.8 ft. below the surface grade. The layer also contains oyster shells, but in a slightly less dense concentration than in layer B. Brick is also present, and clumps of oyster shell mortar rest on the subsoil that forms. Diagnostics again suggest deposition by the mid-18th century. Ceramics include fragments of two white salt glazed stoneware vessels: a saucer and a slip-dipped mug. Among the six wine bottle glass fragments is a bottle base dating to the second quarter of the 18th century. Case bottle, tumbler, and table ware glass are among the other finds. Iron objects include two fragments of the same unidentified object, a saw blade and four wrought nails.

The diagnostic specimens indicate that this apparent refuse midden was used during the first half of the 18th century. The absence of creamware and pearlware suggests it was filled by the mid 18th century, and there is little to suggest it was used very long before the century began.

The midden sealed a rectangular feature containing grayish brown loam, mortar, and brick, and measuring approximately 0.6 by 1.1 feet. This feature is located near the northeast corner of the test unit. Sealed by the midden, it can date to no later than the first quarter of the 18th century and may be considerably earlier. This earlier feature was not excavated; it will be left intact until potentially related features are discovered.

### Test Unit 1003

The southwest corner of test unit 1003 is located at 360N/1220E, adjacent to shovel test 503, which yielded bone, brick and creamware in mottled fill. The unit is located on the south slope of the high knoll. The test unit encountered seven layers of deposition and yielded diagnostics from the 18th century and the Middle Woodland period (see Figure 10).

The A layer is dark brown sandy loam topsoil. It contained Yorktown brown stoneware, a brass upholstery tack and wine bottle and window glass, and sealed a B layer of homogenous brown sandy loam. The B layer yielded a variety of diagnostic ceramics dating to the third or fourth quarter of the 18th century (creamware, post-dating 1770). A probable plow scar (designated layer C), which intrudes a lower layer at 0.8 ft. below grade, suggests that B is a plowzone. In addition to the plow scar, two layers were visible when B was removed. Covering the northern third of the unit, layer D consists of medium brown loam mottled with sand and flecked with brick and charcoal. This layer yielded three bones, a nail fragment, and a possible prehistoric lithic. It intrudes layer E, a less mottled dark brown sandy loam also flecked with brick and charcoal. Layer E yielded blue and white delftware, case or wine bottle glass and a wrought nail from the Colonial period and four prehistoric chert flakes.

Sealed by layers D and E, the lighter, sandier Layer F yielded a pig tooth, deer antler, chert flake and sherd of fabric-impressed, crushed quartz tempered aboriginal ceramic. A nail fragment and sherd of net-impressed Mockley ware were found together in layer G, which intrudes the southwest corner of layer F and may represent E-layer soils redeposited by a rodent disturbance.

#### Test Unit 1004

Test unit 1004 is located near the bottom of the shallow ravine. Its southwest corner is at 320N/1200E, adjacent to shovel test 536, which yielded 17th and 18th century artifacts from deep, sealed strata. The unit revealed six layers, most of which probably represent colluvial deposition (Figure 11).

The 0.3 ft. A layer of dark brown silty loam topsoil yielded a wrought nail and four delftware sherds. The B layer and possible plow zone of medium brown fine sandy loam, approximately 0.5 ft. thick, contained small brick and shell flecks and a variety of 18th-century ceramics, from Staffordshire combed slipware and North Devon coarseware through unidentified coarsewares; Chinese porcelain; plain, blue and white, and manganese powdered delftware; to creamware. Fragments of a locally made, rouletted and stamped pipe bowl and yellow "Dutch" or "Flemish" brick suggest the possibility of earlier 17th century occupation.

Layer C, a medium gray silty loam mottled with light brown sand was culturally sterile, but sealed layer D, a rich medium brown fine sandy loam, which yielded 18th-century blue and white delftware and white saltglaze stoneware; case bottle glass fragments, which may date to the 17th century; and a prehistoric quartzite flake and cobble.

Layer E, a very light brown silty sand, contained shell, brick chunks, and 19th century diagnostics: two cut nails and a whiteware chamber pot rim, which can date no earlier than 1820. This undoubtedly 19th-century deposit sealed by layers containing earlier diagnostics suggests that the higher layers may represent colluvial deposition, and that the actual location of colonial and prehistoric occupation may lie further up the slope. The only potentially cultural specimen found below layer F is a fire-cracked rock discovered in layer F, a layer of very light silty sand.

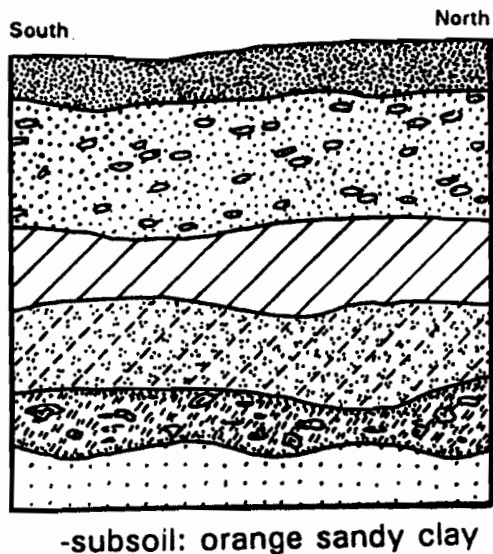
#### Test Unit 1005

Test unit 1005 is located on the low terrace south of the prison cafeteria. Its southwest corner is at 360N/1080E, adjacent to shovel test 496. The shovel test had yielded a Late Woodland quartz triangular projectile point in a dense concentration of oyster shell, suggesting this may be the location of a prehistoric midden. The test unit produced several more prehistoric specimens, but also revealed considerable evidence of more recent disturbance and deposition (see Figure 11).

The A layer is approximately 0.4 ft. thick and consists of medium brown sandy loam. This layer yielded a chert flake, a Middle Woodland II or Late Woodland shell-tempered ceramic sherd, burned bone and 81 grams of oyster shell.

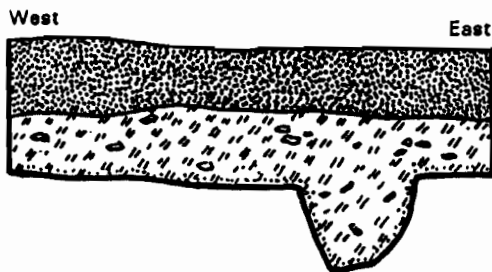


### Test Unit #1004



- rootmat in dark brown sandy loam
- medium brown fine sandy loam containing brick and shell
- medium gray silty loam (sterile)
- medium orange/brown fine sandy loam
- medium brown fine sandy loam mottled with orange clay and gray/brown sandy loam; contains shell and brick
- very light brown silty sand

### Test Unit #1005



- medium brown sandy loam with rootmat
- medium brown sandy loam with slight orange clay mottling and bits of shell

Figure 11. Profile drawing of Test Units 1004 and 1005.

The B layer, 0.3 ft. of medium brown sandy loam mottled with orange clay with small bits of oyster shell, contained 15 burned bone fragments, seven small shell-tempered ceramic sherds and seven lithic flakes, five of quartzite and two of quartz. The only sherd with a visible surface treatment is thick-walled and appears to be net-impressed, suggesting Mockley ware from the Middle Woodland II period. The others may be smoothed or simple-stamped examples from the Late Woodland.

The layer also yielded several historic specimens: a colonial case or wine bottle fragment, a 19th-century cut nail, a 20th-century wire nail and clear glass fragments, and three unidentified iron objects. The presence of these materials suggests the integrity of the prehistoric component has been compromised by later activity, likely including plowing. Additional disturbances include a rodent burrow visible on the surface of the subsoil and in the unit's north profile.

## INTERPRETATION

Discoveries in Zone G provide the clearest indication of the presence of Warwick Town, a planned port town and Warwick (River) County seat from 1680 to 1809. The establishment of this and 19 other planned towns marked a conscious milestone on the path of the Virginia colony from Settlement to Society (1607-1750). The town lasted through the period known as Colony to Nation (1750-1789) and ceased to exist in the Early National Period (1789-1830) as the focus of Virginia society moved inland.

The heaviest concentration of both brick and Warwick Town-era diagnostic artifacts occurred in Zone G (Figures 12 and 13). The features and artifacts suggest activities, structures and dates of occupation that are consistent with the documented history of the town. Of particular importance are test units 1000/1001 and 1002, a probable cellar and dump site associated with the town.

The artifactual complex contained in the cellar (test units 1000/1001) indicates occupation of the structure did not precede 1680, the earliest date at which several of the slipwares and coarsewares found in the fill arrived in the colony. This does not mean occupation necessarily began in 1680; the wares remained popular well into the 18th century. The presence of creamware and pearlware indicates occupation continued through the 18th century and likely into the 19th century. The absence of whiteware indicates the building was destroyed before 1820, when whiteware was introduced.

The act that established Warwick Town was passed in 1680. By 1691, when similar legislation was passed, there were "several houses there built, together with a brick court house and prison" (Hening 1809-1823:II:508; III:60). Warwick Town ceased to be a legal entity in 1813, and had been in decline for some years before, as evidenced by the repeated and, finally in 1809, successful attempts to move the courthouse to a more populous and convenient location. Thus, the dates of occupation indicated by the artifactual complex within the cellar are remarkably consistent with the beginning and end of Warwick Town.

While it is clear that the cellar is associated with Warwick Town, it is uncertain to which particular building it belongs. In addition to the several houses, court house, and prison (actually, two prisons: the original jail was replaced circa 1798), a ferry landing, public warehouse and tavern have been documented at Warwick Town. The unusually large size of several of the bricks in the destruction rubble suggest the cellar was part of a very substantial structure. One brick thick, the cellar walls are not load-bearing. Thus, the cellar was located within the interior of a larger building.

Madison's Map of Virginia (1807) depicts the courthouse in a location that is likely within the survey area. However, according to a petition dated December 23, 1807, "the present courthouse stands on the bank of James River and at the extreme end of a point where Deep Creek and Warwick River form a junction and empty into the James River" (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1784-1858). This seems to more accurately describe a location near Zone



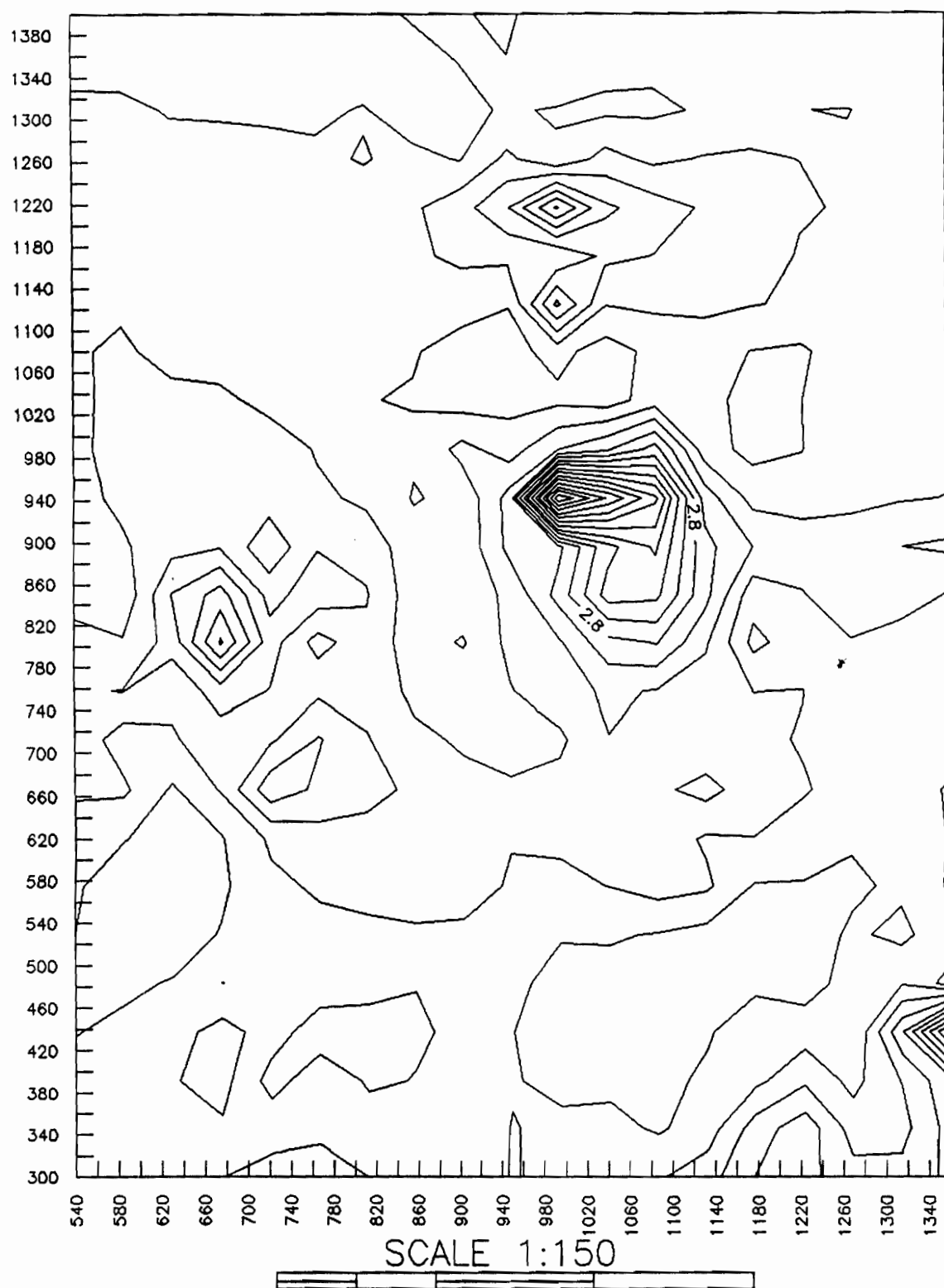


Figure 13. 44NN278 - Late 17th/18th-Century Warwick Town artifacts.

F. If it was indeed "at the extreme end" of the point, it may have been lost to erosion.

The same petition states that the Warwick courthouse had by then become "ruinous from the gradual decay of time," and that there was "only a single Tenement at the present courthouse, which is owned by the tavern keeper." If this is not the courthouse or the jail, the number and variety of ceramics in the cellar fill suggests the cellar might instead be that of the tenement, or, even more likely, of the tavern, where such materials would have been used and ultimately discarded in abundance.

Taverns were a necessary and usually lucrative presence at colonial Virginia's county courts and port towns, where legal and financial business would bring periodic influxes of county residents. Ordinary licenses were not recorded by the Warwick County tax assessor until 1785, at which time Mary Young was operating an ordinary or tavern at Warwick Town. Though undocumented, it is very likely that a tavern was operating at Warwick Town earlier in the century. Richard Young owned and operated the tavern from Mary's death in 1791 or 1792 until the courthouse was moved to Stoney Run. He also operated a mercantile establishment.

Like test units 1000/1001, test unit 1002, which is located within a refuse midden approximately 80 feet east of units 1000/1001, contains coarsewares that may date as early as 1680. However, the latest materials in the midden date to the second quarter of the 18th century. There are no creamwares or pearlwares in the excavated portion of the midden, suggesting that in this location disposal ceased before 1770. This is not inconsistent with the dwindling importance of Warwick Town, which contained only a few buildings by the time the court moved to Stoney Run. As the town's population departed in the later 18th and early 19th centuries, not only structures, but also dump sites associated with them, would have fallen into disuse.

Although no associated features were found in zones A, B, D, E and F, the distribution of diagnostic artifacts suggest these zones were occupied in some fashion while Warwick Town was active (see Figures 12 and 13). Though Warwick Town was apparently never a very large community and declined considerably in the later 18th century, it certainly included structures other than those represented by the recorded features. No town plan survives from Warwick Town. However, like the other twenty settlements established by the same legislation, Warwick Town was likely laid out according to a gridiron plan. Land transactions within Warwick Town make references to apparently standardized town lots consistent with this type of spatial organization.

Zone B includes a particularly heavy concentration of 18th century diagnostics and architectural materials, which suggests structural remains are nearby (see Figures 12 and 13). More dispersed scatters in zones A, D, E and F likely represent 18th century activity, if not the locations of 18th century buildings.

The existing prison dormitories cover a large, desirable portion of the site. One or more of Warwick Town's buildings may have been located in this area. Reportedly,

The existing prison dormitories cover a large, desirable portion of the site. One or more of Warwick Town's buildings may have been located in this area. Reportedly, most of the existing prison was built on slabs at grade level. Thus, their construction involved only minimal subsurface excavation, possibly leaving subsurface elements of previously existing structures intact. However, shovel tests on the margins of the prison buildings encountered several concentrations of brick, portland cement and 19th and 20th-century diagnostics. These may be the remnants of structures removed when the existing prison was built. If so, these earlier structures may have already disturbed pre-existing archaeological features, including perhaps, elements of Warwick Town. Other features may have been lost to erosion of the Warwick River and Deep Creek shorelines. Still others may be represented by nearby 18th-century sites outside the boundaries of 44NN278, such as 44NN281.

Zones A and F yielded relatively large quantities of pearlware, suggesting activity in the Early National Period (1789-1830), during which the character of the study area changed from urban to rural (Figure 14). These areas were likely most active during the period that Richard Young was acquiring property in Warwick Town, which he eventually converted to agricultural purposes and bequeathed to William Young as the Deep Creek Farm.

Diagnostics suggesting activity in both the Antebellum Period (1830-1861) and the post-war period of Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917) were found throughout the site. Notable concentrations of these materials occurred in the northern portion of Zone B and the eastern portion of Zone F (Figure 15).

During the Antebellum period the survey area remained part of the Deep Creek Farm, which passed from William Young to John Young and then to John Young's widow, Martha. Buildings valued at 500 dollars, probably including the farm house, stood on the property, though not necessarily within the study area, from 1820 until 1857, when they were razed or destroyed. The value of the buildings was halved between 1839 and 1840, possibly due to some unrecorded structural damage. None of the finds within the study area suggest the location of these structures, which were probably situated elsewhere on the property.

The study area was likely occupied by both Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War. However, clear evidence of Civil War activity on the site is limited to the remaining portion of the earthworks built by General John B. Magruder in 1862. Only a small linear berm remains of which was depicted in a contemporary map as two earthen fortifications flanking their canal boats sunk to block the Warwick River channel (see Figure 4). Artifactual evidence of the Confederate occupation of the Young farm and of their evacuation in the face of the Union advance during the Peninsular Campaign in May, 1862 has likely been lost to relic hunters, who have reportedly frequented the City Farm. No clearly military artifacts were found, and diagnostics suggesting occupation during the third quarter of the century may pre- or post-date the conflict.

During the period of post-war Reconstruction and Growth, the survey area remained part of an agricultural property. It passed from the Youngs to Hudson and Sallie Mench in 1870.

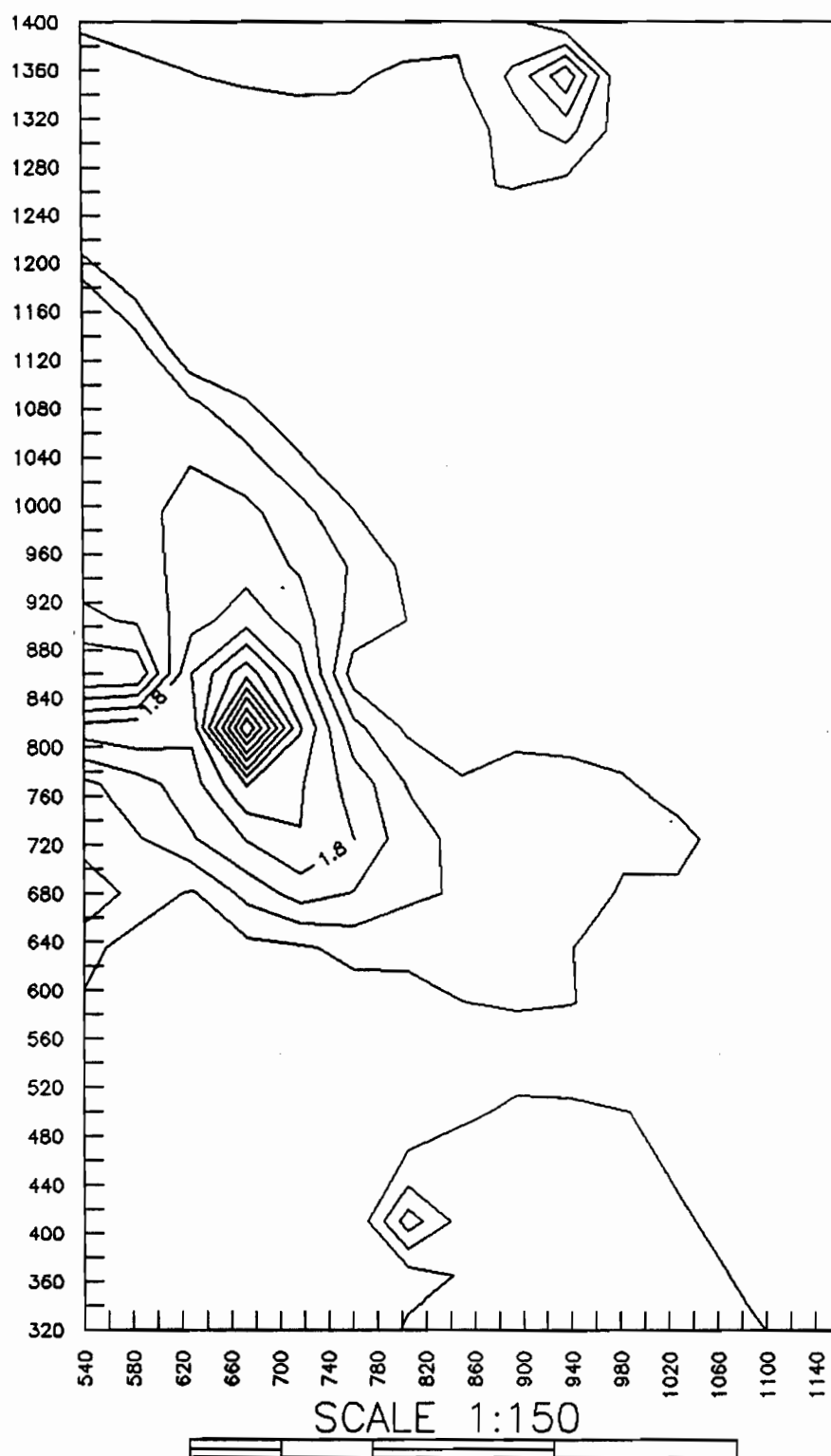


Figure 14. 44NN278 - Distribution of Pearlware.



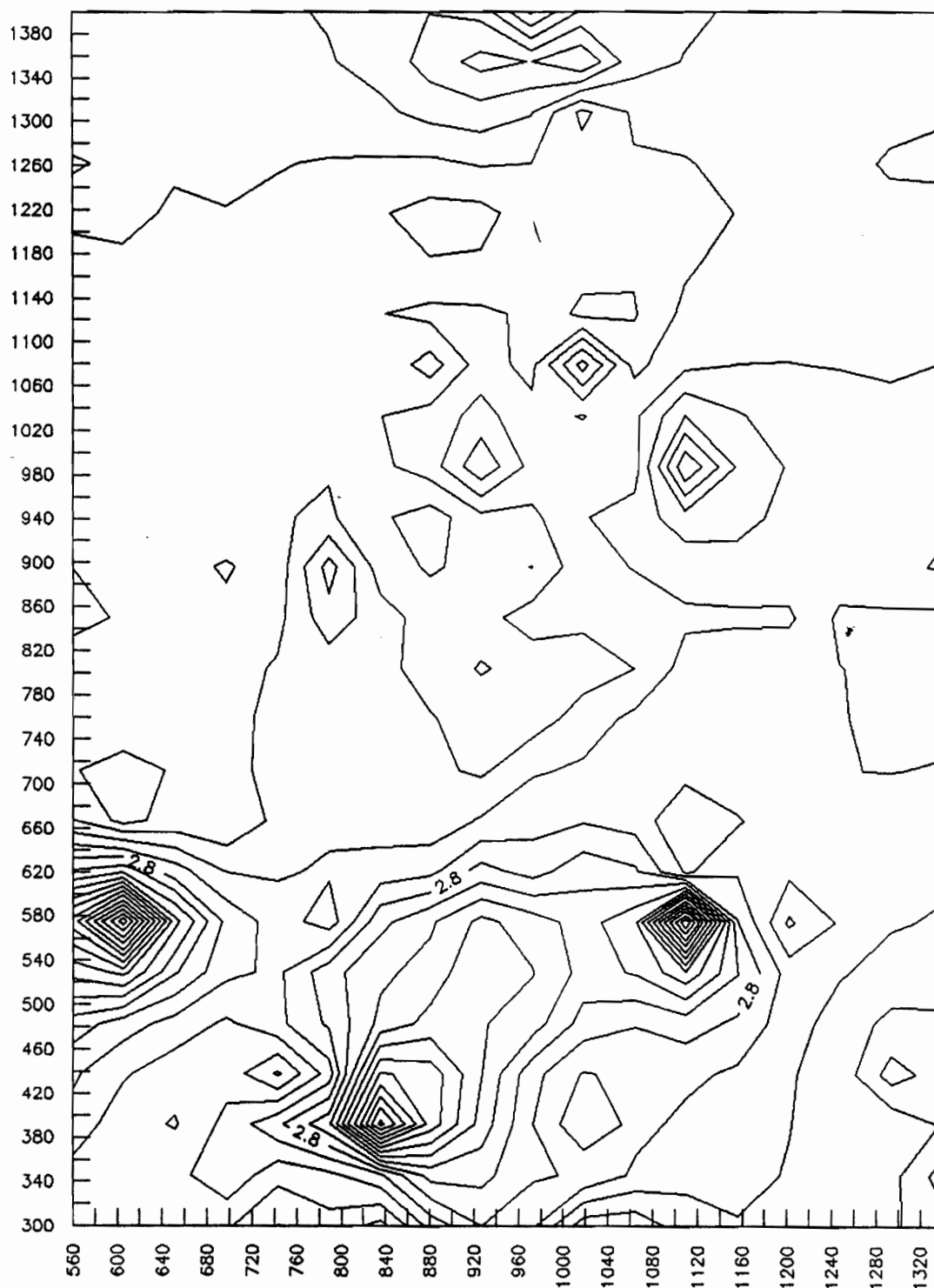


Figure 15. 44NN278 - Distribution of 19th-Century Artifacts.

Most of the Menth's built environment lay outside the boundaries of the site. Site 44NN278 was within the 240 acres of Deep Creek farm conveyed by Hudson Menth's heirs to the City of Newport News in 1918. The modern soil and refuse deposits that have filled several former ravines along Deep Creek, and the destruction rubble in the vicinity of the prison dormitories likely date to the period of city ownership.

Scattered finds of early 17th-century diagnostics, including North Devon fine gravel temper ware, Surrey whiteware, Dutch brick fragments and local clay tobacco pipe stems, suggest occupation preceding the establishment of Warwick Town. Most of these finds were located in the southern portion of Zone G, downhill from the knoll containing the Warwick Town-era features (Figure 16). Italian sgraffito slipware and Spanish olive jar sherds, also from the early 17th century, were discovered in the cellar fill of Units 1000/1001. These materials were probably redeposited when the cellar was filled. The location of these finds suggests that Zone G may also have been the locus of operation in the earlier 17th century, when the site was owned by three generations of Mathews: Samuel I and II and John. If the site was occupied during this period it was probably by tenants or indentured servants of the Mathews family. If so, structural features are likely postholes and molds from impermanent earthfast structures, which were the mainstay of 17th-century Virginia's vernacular architecture. The integrity of these earlier features may have been affected by the construction of Warwick Town-era structures, which occupy the same general area, although artifact distribution map shows main concentration closer to Deep Creek, away from specific areas of later, more intensive occupation (see Figure 16).

The artifactual evidence of prehistoric occupation suggests the site was recurrently occupied, probably as a seasonal base camp and procurement station, primarily in the Late Archaic through Late Woodland, when an adaptive focus on coastal resources made the environs of the site a particularly valuable source of sustenance.

Artifact distribution maps reveal two light concentrations of prehistoric artifacts (Figure 17). One is on a small knoll on the Deep Creek shoreline. The other overlooks a small ravine that leads to the Warwick River.

In conclusion, Phase II evaluation of 44NN278 determined that the site boundaries suggested by prior Phase I investigation were generally accurate. However, disturbances to the portions of the site on the four ridges east of City Farm Road have diminished their integrity to the degree that they need not be included within the site.

In addition to confirming the presence of the previously discovered 18th and 19th century site components, Phase II evaluation revealed a prehistoric component represented by two small subareas associated with episodes of resource procurement. However, there appeared to be no exclusively prehistoric deposits.

Other subareas include the probable elements of Warwick Town located within Zone G. Zone B, currently the softball field, contains a subarea which is also probably associated with

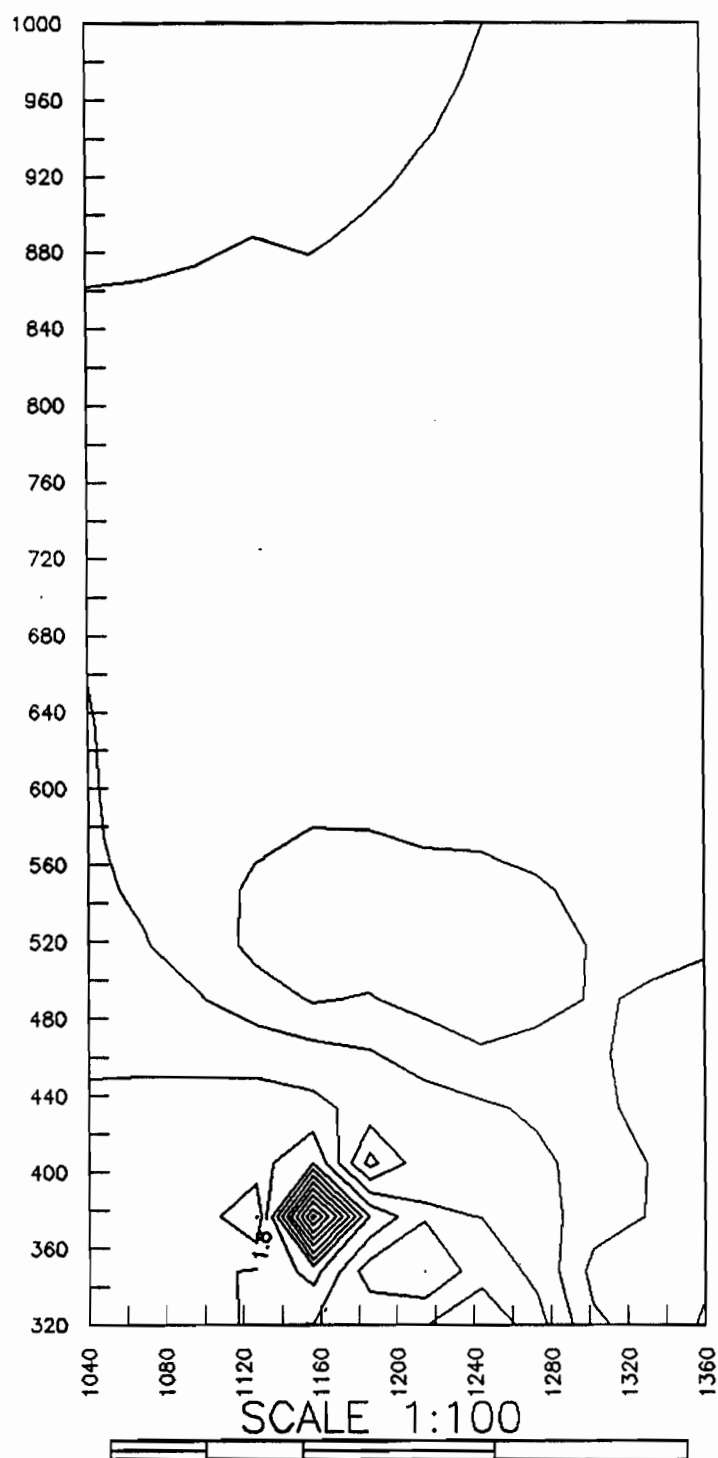


Figure 16. 44NN278 - Distribution of 17th-Century artifacts.

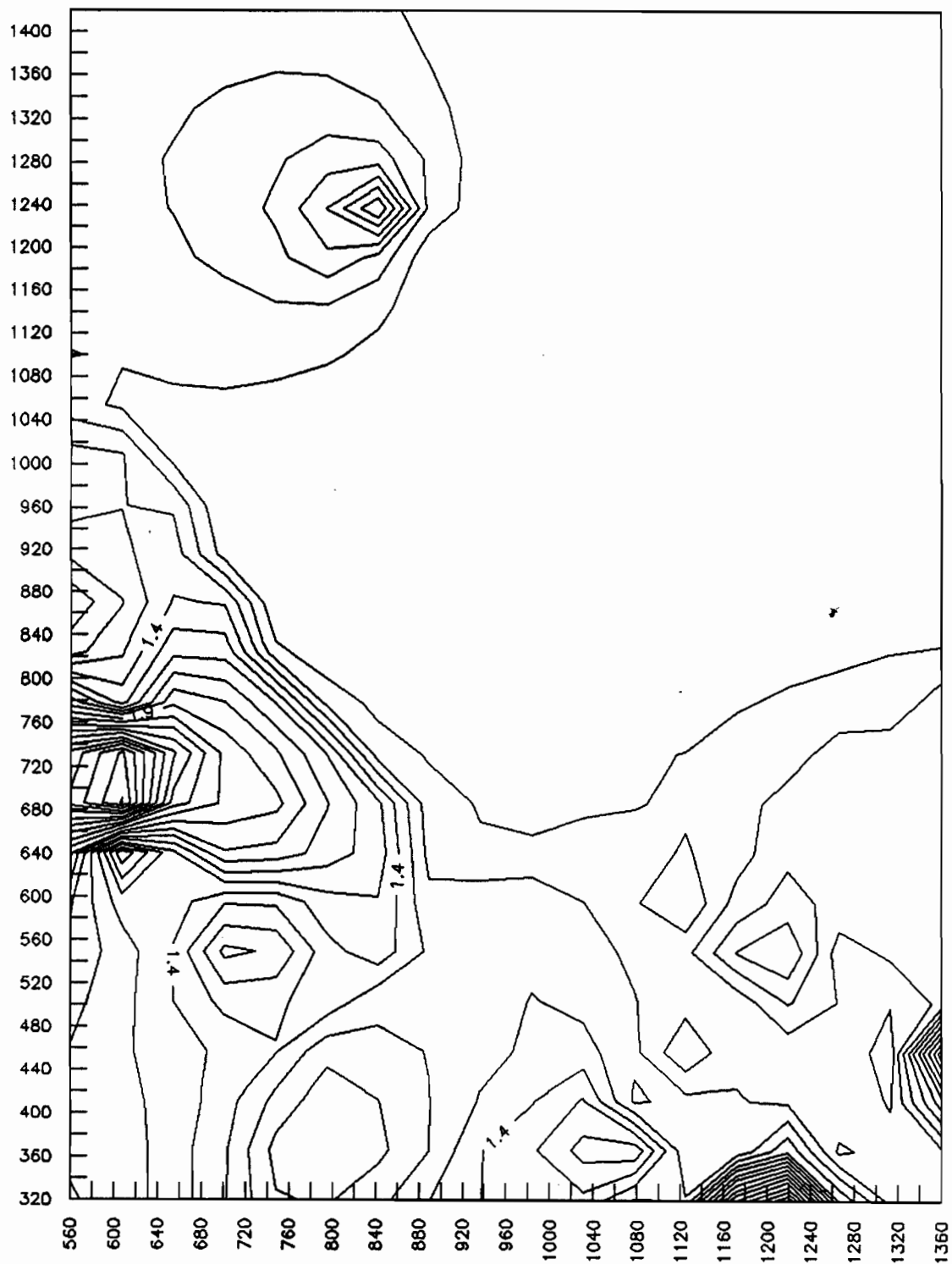


Figure 17. 44NN278 - Distribution of prehistoric artifacts.

Warwick Town. A subarea which may predate Warwick Town is located on the south slope of the knoll within Zone G.

Zone F and Zone B contain high concentrations of pearlware, suggesting occupation during the decline of Warwick Town and the advent of Richard Young's Deep Creek Farm.

The eastern portion of Zone F and the northern portion of Zone B include 19th-century subareas dating from the Antebellum period and the post-war period of Reconstruction and Growth. The Civil War itself is represented by the remaining portion of a Confederate earthwork built in 1862.

The degree of integrity varies greatly within the site. Most of the site has been plowed; much of it has been mechanically graded. However, intact subsurface deposits were discovered, most notably in Zone G. Additionally, thin undisturbed layers were present below the plowzone in Zones A and B. Portions of Zone B were disturbed by the construction of the diamond and a bordering parking lot.

Construction of the prison dormitories, landscaping of the prison yard, and installation of associated drains and utilities has disturbed the site in the vicinity of the main prison compound. However, the lack of a basement or subsurface foundations suggests that some stratigraphy may be preserved beneath the prison, if it has not already been disturbed by previous construction.

Two ravines bordering Zone G have been filled: one with refuse, the other with mulch and dredged river sediments.

Erosion has likely adversely affected the integrity of the site. Civil War maps reveal extensive earthworks lining the Warwick River shore. Only a small segment of these fortification remains. Earlier resources may also have been lost to erosion.

### **Recommendations**

The results of the Phase II significance evaluation demonstrate that 44NN278 contains at a minimum: structural remains from the 18th century likely associated with Warwick Town, intact stratigraphic deposits dating to the 18th century likely related to Warwick Town, artifact concentrations dating from the 17th century which are probably related to the households of tenants/servants of the Mathews' Denbigh Plantation, concentrations of Archaic and Woodland artifacts, although there are no surviving strata that are solely prehistoric. While much of the site has been impacted by building construction, these structures are built on slabs, allowing the possibility that features could still be present underneath them. The rest of 44NN278 has been cultivated at one time or another in the past; however, most plowed sites still contain features, although truncated, such as structural posthole patterns and refuse pits.

The site contains the potential to provide information on many research themes, among

them the architecture/community planning, architecture/landscape, government/law/political, commerce/trade and domestic. Earlier and late components of the site may contribute to an understanding of how these themes developed locally over time, and address other themes as well, including agriculture/subsistence and military/defense. The site's transition from an urban to agricultural setting in the Early National Period may provide particular interest.

These characteristics indicate that 44NN278 has sufficient archaeological remains that could yield information significant to the prehistory and history of the region; therefore, 44NN278 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Currently, there are not plans for any projects that would effect this site.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Later, the remaining landholding 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).

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

<sup>3</sup>It should be noted that between 1782 and 1785 Pully was credited with one and a half, not two and a half, lots in Warwick Town.

<sup>4</sup>William Digges, Jr.'s 17 lots were not previously included in the tax rolls and should not be confused with the 16 lots he acquired from his father. This brings the total of Warwick Town's lots to 58 1/2, raising the possibility that the town's original 50 acres had been subdivided into half-acre lots, only a portion of which had legal owners during this period. It should be recalled that Virginia's town-founding acts specified that lots, when initially purchased, reverted to the town trustees if they were not developed within two years.

<sup>5</sup>No land and personal property tax rolls for 1808 exist for Virginia's counties.

<sup>6</sup>Richard Cary, Jr., then-owner of the proposed courthouse site on Stony Creek, most likely had less than altruistic motives in offering his land, for county seats attracted commercial development, which would have considerably enhanced the value of his land and his opportunity for gain.

<sup>7</sup>The Patrick farm is not identified on any of the historical maps that have come to light.

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**APPENDIX**

**Artifact Finds List**

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST2A**

Context: Modern

Brick fragments, 4

Coal

Tarpaper fragments, 2

**ST2B**

Context: p. 1925

Brown stoneware, low-fired American: fragment

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64

Creamware: plate fragments, 8

Coarseware, Pennsylvania iron glaze: fragment

Delftware: blue and white fragments, 3; plain fragments, 4;  
unglazed fragments, 3

Pearlware: shell-edge green plate rim; transfer printed blue plate;  
fragments, 7

Porcelaneous: fragments, 3

Rhenish stoneware: fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: fragments, 3

Molten glass

Wine bottle glass fragments, 7

Window glass fragments, 2

Table ware glass fragments, 6

U.S. Penny, copper, "1925"

Nails: wire, 9; cut, 2; fragments, 7

Staple, iron

Unidentified iron

Brick fragments, 8

Oyster shell

Prehistoric:

Sandstone chunk

Quartzite flake

Quartz flake

Quartz chunk

Flint chunk



James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

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Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST3A**

Context: p. 1944

U.S. Penny, copper, "1944"  
1 quartz chunk

**ST3B**

Context: p. 1880

Agateware: fragment  
Chinese porcelain, underglaze: plate fragments, 2  
Creamware: plate fragments, 12  
Pearlware: shell edge green plate rims, 3; footring fragment;  
fragments, 13; annular fragment  
Slipware, Staffordshire: fragments, 2  
Slipware, Pennsylvania: fragment  
Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain fragments, 7  
Nail fragment  
Molten glass fragments, 2  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 8  
Window glass fragments, 3  
Pressed glass fragments, 2  
Solarized glass (p. 1880)  
Clear glass fragments, 2  
Nails: wire, 6; cut, 1; fragments, 14  
Pewter fragment

Brick fragments, 27  
Slate  
Coal  
Quartz chunk  
Quartzite chunks, 4  
Unidentified lithics, 3

**ST4A**

Context: Modern

Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain fragment  
Spark plug, "Champion"  
Clear glass fragment  
Nails, wire  
Aluminum foil fragment

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST4C**

Context: Modern

Creamware: fragments, 2  
Delftware, plain: fragment  
Pearlware: fragments, 2  
Rhenish stoneware: fragment  
White salt glazed stoneware: fragment  
Wine bottle glass  
Window glass fragments, 2 (1 plate)  
Milk glass fragment  
Cobalt blue glass  
Clear glass fragments, 3  
Nails: wire, 4; fragments, 3  
Unidentified iron, 2  
Asbestos tile fragments, 3  
Waxed paper  
Fabric  
Brick fragments, 18  
Coal fragments, 3  
Charred wood  
Limestone mortar  
Quartz chunk  
Oyster shell

**ST4D**

Context: p. 1850

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: tea bowl fragment  
Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment  
Creamware: fragments, 2  
Delftware: plain glaze chip  
Window glass fragment  
Aqua bottle glass fragment  
Scrap brass  
Nail, wire  
Coal  
Brick fragments, 5

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST4E**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: fragments, 6

Rhenish stoneware: chamber pot fragment; fragment

Wine bottle glass fragments, 3

Window glass fragments, 3

Molten glass

Clear glass

Wire, iron

Nail fragments, 2

Brick fragment

Mortar, limestone

Bone: tooth

**ST5B**

Context: p. 1850

American blue and grey stoneware with Albany slip

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragment

Pearlware: plate fragments, 5

White salt glazed stoneware: plate marly, Barley pattern

Window glass fragment

Brown bottle glass

Nails: wire, 3; fragments, 3

Mortar, limestone: including 1 with brick attached

Oyster shell

Pebble

2 quartz flakes

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST6B**

Context: p. 1850

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: fragment

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English SHD 5/64

Creamware: fragments, 3

Coarseware: sandy micaceous fabric with iron oxide inclusions

Pearlware: hand-painted fragments, 2; fragments, 2

Milk glass button

Wine/case bottle glass fragments, 4

Slate

Nails: wire, 2; fragments, 5

Cooking pot fragment (?), iron

Bricks, 7

1 quartzite flake

1 quartzite chunk

1 quartz chunk

**ST7B**

Context: p. 1850

Creamware: fragments, 2

Delftware: plain: fragments, 2

Pearlware: shell edge blue plate rim; plate fragments, 4

Porcelaneous: fragment

Wine bottle glass fragments, 6

Molten glass fragments, 2

Clear glass fragment

Nails: wire; fragments, 7

Brass wire

Brick fragments, 22

Coal fragments, 2

Oyster shell

2 quartzite flakes

1 quartzite chunk

1 schist

Limonite

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

**Site Name:** City Farm

**City/County:** Newport News

**Site #:** 44NN278

**Description:** Phase II

Evaluation

**Cataloger:** Beverly A. Straube

**Date Cataloged:** April 1993

**Surface, plowed garden area south of Prison (N460 E760 Area)**

**Context:** p. 1740

White salt glazed stoneware: plate base fragment

**Surface collection 20' N of N920 E540 along edge of bluff, p. 1780**

Brown stoneware, English

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

Pearlware, hand-painted: fragments, 2 (1)

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**Backhoe Trench**

Context: P. 1770

Creamware: plate base  
Phial base, glass  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Nail fragments, 3  
Oyster shell  
Quartzite flake

**ST12**

Context: Historic

Nail fragment

**ST13**

Context: 19th Cent.

Wine bottle glass fragment  
Staples, iron wire, 2  
Brick fragments, 2

**ST14A**

Context: c. 1770-90

Wine bottle glass kick fragment  
Brick fragments, 4

**ST15**

Context: Historic

Brick fragment

**ST16**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST17A**

Context: Historic

Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Iron fragment  
Brick fragments, 4

**ST18**

Context: p. 1680

Slipware, Staffordshire: dish rim  
Brick fragment

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

Site #: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST19**

Context: p. 1660

Rhenish stoneware, Westerwald: cobalt and manganese decorated  
Window glass fragment  
Brick fragment

**ST21**

Context: 19th-century

Staple, iron wire  
Iron fragment  
Slag

**ST22**

Context: p. 1850

Porcelaneous: fragments, 2  
Molten glass fragments, 3

**ST23A**

Context: Historic

Brick fragments, 2

**ST24B**

Context: Historic

Brick fragments, 2  
Lithic

**ST25**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST26**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST30**

Context: Historic

Brick fragment  
Limonite

**ST31B**

Context: Colonial

Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Quartzite cobble  
Limonite

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST32**

Context: Colonial

Delftware, polychrome: fragment  
Wine/case bottle glass

**ST33**

Context: p. 1680

Delftware: plain fragment; blue and white plate base fragments, 3  
(1)  
Colono ware: fragment  
Window glass fragments, 2  
Harness buckle, brass  
Brick fragments, 10 including 1 glazed  
Clam shell

**ST34A**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment  
Delftware, plain: fragments, 2  
Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 4  
Table ware glass fragment  
Brick fragments, 21 including 1 glazed  
Iron fragments, 2  
Lithic  
Clam shell

**ST35**

Context: p. 1770

Coarseware, Buckley  
Creamware: fragment  
Delftware, blue and white: fragment  
Slipware, Staffordshire: fragment  
Wine bottle glass: kick fragments, 10 (1) c. 1770-90; fragment  
Quartzite flake  
Limonite



James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST36B**

Context: p. 1680

Colono ware: fragment  
Iron fragment  
Brick fragments, 13  
Flint flake  
Slag

**ST37**

Context: Modern

Plate glass

**ST39B**

Context: 18th-Century

Delftware, polychrome: fragment  
Brick fragments, 2  
Limonite fragments, 2

**ST42**

Context: p. 1820

White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware fragments, 2  
Whiteware: fragments, 2  
Nail, wrought  
Brick fragment

**ST43B**

Context: c. 1740-50

Delftware: manganese powdered fragments, 2  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragments, 3

**ST44**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST46A**

Context: c. 1750-1770

Delftware, "Fazackerly": fragment  
Window glass fragment  
Brick fragments, 5

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST47**

Table ware glass

Context: Historic

**ST48B**

Brick fragments, 3

Lithic

Context: Historic

**ST51**

Phial glass

Context: Historic

**ST52B**

Machine molded bottle glass

Glass fragment

Brick fragment

Context: 19th Cent.

**ST56B**

Brick fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST57**

Coarseware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: fragment

Context: c. 1680-1730

**ST58**

Strake nail, iron

Context: 18th-century

**ST59A**

Modern glass, clear

Brick fragments, 4

Context: Modern

**ST59B**

Delftware, plain

Creamware: fragment

Nail: fragment

Brick fragments, 8

Oyster shell

Context: p. 1770

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

<b>ST60</b> Wine glass base with folded foot	Context: <u>c. 1st 1/2 C18</u>
<b>ST61</b> Clay tobacco pipe bowl, English Wine/case bottle glass Nail fragment Oyster shell	Context: <u>Colonial</u>
<b>ST62A</b> Brick fragment Oyster shell	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST67</b> Nail fragment	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST70</b> Wine bottle glass fragment	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST72</b> Lead cylindrical bullet	Context: <u>mid C19</u>
<b>ST79</b> Nail fragment	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST81</b> Wine bottle lip Brick fragments, 2	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST82B</b> Delftware, blue and white: fragment Case bottle glass fragment Brick fragments, 5	Context: <u>18th-Century</u>

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm  
Site #: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News  
Description: Phase II  
Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST83B** Context: c. 1750-1770  
Delftware: plain fragment; unglazed fragment; blue and white  
fragment; "Fazackerly" fragment  
Window glass fragment  
Brick fragments, 3  
Oyster shell

**ST84B** Context: C19  
Amber glass fragment  
Coal

**ST85** Context: 18th-century  
Delftware, plain: fragment  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragments, 5

**ST86B** Context: p. 1770  
Chinese porcelain: underglaze tea bowl fragment; fragment  
Delftware: plain fragments, 3; unglazed fragment  
Creamware: fragment  
Nail fragments, 3  
Brick fragments, 33

**ST87B** Context: Colonial  
Nail, wrought

**ST91B** Context: 18th-Century  
Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain fragments, 4; glaze chip  
Brick fragments, 3  
Oyster shell fragments, 4  
Calcined flint

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST103B**

Iron fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST105A**

Creamware: fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1770

**ST107A**

Brick fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST108**

Delftware: blue and white fragment; unglazed fragment  
Pearlware, hand-painted: saucer rim  
White salt glaze stoneware, slip dipped: fragment  
Brick fragments, 2

Context: p. 1780

**ST109**

Creamware: fragment  
Window glass fragments, 2  
Coarseware, unglazed: fragment  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragments, 8

Context: p. 1770

**ST110**

Delftware: plain  
Window glass fragment  
Iron fragment  
Brick fragments, 6  
Quartz flake, cortical

Context: 18th-century

**ST112**

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: tea bowl fragment  
Delftware, plain: fragment  
Glass fragment, clear  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: Colonial

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST113**

Brick fragments, 6  
Limestone mortar

Context: 19th-Century

**ST114**

Brick fragment  
Cement, Portland

Context: Modern

**ST116**

Iron fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: Historic

**ST117**

Creamware: fragment  
Delftware, plain: fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Window glass fragment  
Nail, wrought

Context: p. 1770

**ST118**

Clay tobacco pipe bowl, English  
Nail fragment

Context: Colonial

**ST121**

Creamware: fragment

Context: p. 1770

**ST122**

Quartz chunk

Context: Prehistoric

**ST123**

Cobble

Context: Prehistoric

**ST129**

Delftware: "Fazackerly" fragment; blue and white fragment  
White salt glazed stoneware: plate rim  
Iron fragments, 2  
Quartz flake

Context: c. 1750-1770

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

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Date Cataloged: April 1993

**ST131**

Wine bottle glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST132**

Brick tile, C19

Context: 19th-Century

**ST133**

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST139A**

Brick fragment

Oyster shell

Cement, Portland

Context: Modern

**ST141A**

Plate glass fragment

Wine bottle glass fragment

Context: Modern

**ST143B**

Pearlware: fragment

Brick fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST144B**

Brick fragment

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST145B**

Brick tile fragment

Context: Historic

**ST147A**

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST152**

Quartzite flake

Context: Prehistoric

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

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**ST153**

Wine bottle glass  
Quartzite flake

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

**ST155**

Biface preform, chert

Context: Prehistoric

**ST156A**

Coarseware: flower port fragments, 2  
Whiteware: hand-painted: saucer rim; fragment  
Window glass fragment

Context: p. 1820

**ST157B**

Nail fragments, 2  
Brick  
Oyster shell fragments, 2  
Quartzite flake

Context: Historic

**ST161**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64

Context: 18th-century

**ST163**

White salt glazed stoneware, scratch blue: ribbed neck fragment,  
cobalt washed  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Cut spike, iron

Context: 3rd q. C18

**ST165**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64  
Nail fragment

Context: 18th-century

**ST166**

Slipware, Pennsylvania: fragments, 3  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: p. 1740



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**ST168**

Brick fragment  
Quartzite chunk, cortical

Context: Historic/prehistoric

**ST169**

Pearlware: fragment  
Coarseware, Buckley: fragment  
Clay tobacco pipe bowl, English: fragment  
Iron fragments, 10  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST170**

Delftware, blue and white: hollow ware rim with iron oxide edge  
Creamware: fragment  
Nail: fragment

Context: p. 1770

**ST174**

Washer (?), iron

Context:

**ST175**

Table ware glass fragment  
Clear glass fragment, molten  
Nail, wire

Context: p. 1850

**ST179**

Creamware: fragment  
White plastic fragment

Context: p. 1868

**ST182**

Chinese porcelain, overglaze: fragment  
Oyster shell

Context: Colonial

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**ST183**

Delftware, plain: glaze chip  
Window glass fragment

Context: Colonial

**ST184**

Pearlware: fragment  
Table ware glass fragment  
Iron fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST185**

Wine bottle glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST186**

Wine bottle glass, neck  
Flake, (material?)

Context: Historic

**ST187**

Drainage tile  
Window glass, plate glass  
Clear glass fragments, 2

Context: p. 1848

**ST189**

Yellow ware: fragment  
Light bulb fragment

Context: p. 1830

**ST190**

Cobble

Context:

**ST193**

Creamware: fragment  
Nail fragments, 2  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1770

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**ST194** Context: p. 1820  
Whiteware, hand-painted: hollow ware rim  
Iron fragment

**ST195** Context: p. 1780  
Pearlware: fragment

**ST196** Context: Colonial  
Chinese porcelain: hollow ware fragment  
Delftware, plain: glaze chip  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

**ST197** Context: Historic  
Nail fragment

**ST198** Context: Historic  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Clear glass fragment

**ST199** Context: Historic/Prehistoric  
Nail fragments, 2  
Quartzite flake, cortical

**ST200** Context: p. 1790  
Nail, cut

**ST208** Context: C19  
Window glass  
Staple, iron wire

**ST212** Context: Historic  
Iron fragments, 3  
Brick fragment

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<b>ST214</b> Nail fragment Cobble, quartzite	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic/Prehistoric</u>
<b>ST215</b> Nail fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST217</b> Marble fragment (architectural stone) Nails: wire, 2; fragments, 2	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1850</u>
<b>ST220</b> Window glass fragments, 2 Wine bottle glass fragments, 2 Bone 1 quartzite flake, cortex, 20-30 mm	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic/Prehistoric</u>
<b>ST223</b> Clear glass fragment Wine bottle glass	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST225</b> Coarseware, unglazed: fragment Delftware, burned: fragment Nail fragments, 4 Brick fragments, 2 including 1 glazed Slate fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>18th-century</u>
<b>ST226</b> Pearlware: fragment Nail fragments, 2	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST227</b> Delftware, blue and white: fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>Colonial</u>

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**ST228**

Window glass fragments, 2  
Wine bottle glass

Context: Historic

**ST230**

Slate fragment

Context: Historic

**ST231.5**

Unidentified iron fragments

Context: Historic

**ST235**

Window glass fragment  
Clear glass fragments  
Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST236**

Brown stoneware, Nottingham: hollow ware fragment

Context: p. 1690

**ST237**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST240**

Coarseware, unglazed: fragment  
Wine bottle glass  
Nails: wire; fragment  
Slag

Context: p. 1850

**ST241**

Wine bottle glass  
Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST242**

Wine bottle glass  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: Historic

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**ST245**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST248**

Wine bottle glass fragment

Window glass

Context: Historic

**ST254**

Pearlware: shell edge green plate rim; sponged hollow ware  
fragment; plain fragments, 2

Delftware, plain: fragment

Brick fragments, 4

Context: p. 1780

**ST257**

Pearlware: fragments, 3

Mirror glass

Context: p. 1780

**ST258**

Shutter dog, iron

Context: Historic

**ST259**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST260**

Pearlware: fragments, 2

Case bottle glass

Nail fragments, 4

Context: p. 1780

**ST262**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64

wine bottle glass fragment

Clear window glass

Context: C18

**ST273**

Ferruginous quartzite chunk

Context:

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<b>ST274</b> Nail, cut	Context: <u>p. 1790</u>
<b>ST275</b> Cartridge caps, brass, 3	Context: <u>C20</u>
<b>ST276</b> Pearlware: fragment	Context: <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST277</b> Quartzite flake	Context: <u>Prehistoric</u>
<b>ST278</b> Pearlware: fragment Cartridge caps, brass, 59 Limonite	Context: <u>C20</u>
<b>ST279</b> Creamware: fragment Wine bottle glass	Context: <u>p. 1770</u>
<b>ST280</b> Wine bottle glass	Context: <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST286</b> Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 4/64 Pearlware: fragment Brick	Context: <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST287</b> Slipware, Staffordshire: fragment Window glass Nail fragment	Context: <u>p. 1680</u>
<b>ST289</b> Pearlware: fragment	Context: <u>p. 1780</u>

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**ST291**

Window glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST292**

Delftware, blue and white: fragments, 2

Whiteware: plate base

Clear glass fragment

nail fragments, 3

Brick fragment

Context: p. 1820

**ST293**

Window glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST294**

Brick fragment

Context: Historic

**ST295**

1 quartzite chunk

Context: Prehistoric

**ST296**

Brown stoneware, English: fragment, p. 1740

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragment

Brick fragments, 2

Context: p. 1740

**ST297**

Delftware, unglazed: fragment

Earthenware, unglazed: fragment

Context: C18

**ST298**

Delftware, polychrome: fragment

Context: C18

**ST299**

2 quartzite chunks

Context: Prehistoric



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**ST300**

**Context:** C18

Delftware, plain

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64

Window glass

Case bottle glass

Brick

Limonite

**ST301**

**Context:** p. 1790

Nail, cut: fragment

**ST303**

**Context:** C19

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Brown stoneware, C19: fragment

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

3 quartzite flakes

2 quartzite chunks

**ST304**

**Context:** p. 1770

Creamware: fragment

Window glass fragment

nail fragment

**ST305**

**Context:** p. 1780

Delftware, plain: fragment

Pearlware, transfer-printed fragment

Brick fragments, 2

**ST307**

**Context:** C20

Transistor fragments (?), glass and wire

Brick fragments, 2

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**ST308**

Context: C18

Delftware, blue and white: fragment

Window glass fragment

Nail fragments, 2

Brick fragment

**ST309**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: fragments, 2

Window glass fragment

**ST312**

Context: Historic

Molten glass

**ST313**

Context: C18

Delftware, blue and white: plate rim

**ST314**

Context: p. 1850

Delftware, blue and white: fragment

Pearlware: fragment

Nail, wire

**ST316**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: plate fragment

Brick fragment

1 quartzite flake

**ST317**

Context: p. 1780

Creamware: fragment

Pearlware: fragment

Nail fragment

**ST318**

Context: C18

Delftware, plain: fragment

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**ST319**

Context: p. 1720

White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware fragment

**ST320**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware, hand-painted: fragment  
Nail fragment

**ST323**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment

**ST324**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Clear bottle glass fragment

**ST328**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST329**

Context:

Bone

**ST330**

Context: C19-C20

Milk glass fragment

Window glass, plate, 2

Machine molded glass: brown fragments, 2; rectangular  
spice/medicinal bottle with chamfered corners

Unidentified brass objects: fragments, 2

Nails, wire, 2

Brick fragment

Bone

Slate fragments, 4

**ST331**

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

Clear glass fragments, 2

1 quartzite chunk

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**ST344**

Context: Historic

Unidentified iron object (pistol cock?)

**ST350**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment

**ST352**

Context: 18th-century

Delftware, blue and white: fragment

Rhenish stoneware: fragment

Iron fragment

**ST353**

Context: Historic

Clear glass fragment

Iron fragment with slag adhering

Slag

**ST354**

Context: 19th-century

Mold blown aqua glass fragment

Brown bottle glass fragment

**ST356**

Context: 19th-century

Molten glass

Mold blown clear glass fragment

Slag

**ST357**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: fragment

Clear glass fragment

**ST360**

Context: 19th-century

Mold blow glass fragment, amber

Nail, cut

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**ST362**

Pearlware: fragment  
Mirror glass fragments, 2  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST363**

Nail fragments, 2  
Slag

Context: Historic

**ST364**

Window glass fragment  
Coal

Context: Historic

**ST365**

Coarseware, unglazed fragment  
Brown bottle glass  
Window glass fragment

Context: C19

**ST367**

Drainage tile  
Wire nail

Context: p. 1850

**ST370**

Wire nail

Context: p. 1850

**ST372**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST374**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST375**

Creamware: fragments, 2  
Pearlware: fragment  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: p. 1780

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**ST376**

Context: p. 1820

Milk glass fragment

**ST377**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: transfer printed plate base; hollow ware rim

Staple, iron

Nail fragment

Brick fragment

**ST380**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: fragment

Window glass fragments, 2

**ST381**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: fragment

**ST382**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment

Case bottle glass fragment

Window glass fragments, 2

**ST383**

Context: p. 1848

Chinese porcelain: hollow ware footring

Redware, engine-turned: hollow ware fragment

Wine bottle glass

Glass fragment, lime green

Drainage tile

**ST384**

Context: p. 1820

Pearlware: fragment

Whiteware: fragments, 2

Clear glass fragments, 3

**ST385**

Context: Historic

Clear glass fragments, 2

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**ST391** Context: p. 1680  
Delftware, unglazed: fragment  
Slipware, Staffordshire: combed hollow ware fragment

**ST392** Context: p. 1780  
Pearlware: fragment

**ST394** Context: p. 1780  
Pearlware, transfer-printed: plate rim  
Nail fragments, 2  
Quartzite flake

**ST395** Context: Historic  
Nail fragments, 2

**ST398** Context: Historic  
Window glass fragment  
Clear glass fragment

**ST399** Context: late C19  
Pearlware: fragment  
Phial glass  
Clear bottle glass fragment  
Machine molded glass, red embossed "BL25KD"

**ST400** Context: Historic  
Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST401** Context: p. 1780  
Pearlware: plate fragment  
Slipware, Pennsylvania: fragment  
Glass fragment, lime green

**ST406** Context: Historic  
Wine bottle glass fragment

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<b>ST407</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1868</u>
Pearlware: transfer-printed fragment; fragment	
Mold blown bottle glass neck, clear	
Bottle cap, plastic	
<b>ST409</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
Nail fragment	
<b>ST410</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1680</u>
Coarseware, Staffordshire iron glaze: fragment	
<b>ST411</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
Window glass fragment	
Slag	
<b>ST412</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1780</u>
Pearlware, annular: fragment	
<b>ST414</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1820</u>
Whiteware: plate rim	
<b>ST415</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1680</u>
Coarseware, Buckley: fragment	
<b>ST425</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64	
<b>ST429</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
Nail fragments, 3	
<b>ST431</b>	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1850</u>
Whiteware: fragments, 2	
Molten glass fragments, 2	
Lime green glass fragments, 2	
nails: wire, 3	
Unidentified iron fragments, 2	



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**ST432**

Context: p. 1850

Molten glass fragments, 2  
Nails: wire, 5; cut, 2  
Unidentified iron fragment  
Brick fragments, 2 (1 burned)

**ST435 (N380, E840)**

Context: p. 1850

Whiteware: transfer-printed saucer base; fragments, 2  
Glass fragment  
Bone, calcined  
Nails: wire; fragment  
Door and lock hardware (?), iron  
Mortar, oyster shell

**ST436**

Context: C19

Machine molded glass, aqua

**ST438**

Context: Historic

Staple, iron wire

**ST440**

Context: mid 19thC

Machine molded jar neck, cobalt, with screw threads

**ST445**

Context: Historic

Nail fragments, 2

**ST452**

Context: p. 1820

Whiteware: fragments, 2  
Clay tobacco pipe bowl, English

**ST453**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment  
White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware fragment  
Window glass fragment

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**ST459**

Window glass fragments, 2  
Nail, wire

Context: p. 1858

**ST462**

Window glass fragment  
Nail fragment  
Flint  
Quartz flake

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

**ST467**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, local  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Brick fragments, 2

Context: C17

**ST468**

Delftware, powdered: fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Case bottle glass  
Window glass fragments, 2  
Nail fragment

Context: Colonial

**ST456**

Delftware, blue and white: fragment  
Nails: wrought, 1; fragment, 1

Context: Colonial

**ST457**

Delftware, blue and white: fragment

Context: Colonial

**ST458**

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragments, 3  
Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Brick fragment  
Bone

Context: p. 1720

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**ST474**

Context: p. 1770

Coarseware, Yorktown: lead glazed fragment; unglazed fragment

Creamware: fragment

Window glass

Phial glass

Bone

Brick fragments, 2 including 1 glazed

Lithic

**ST475**

Context: p. 1720

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware fragment

Table ware glass

Window glass fragment

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

Nails: wrought; fragment

Bone, 3

Cobble, quartzite, cortical

**ST476**

Context: p. 1850

Drainage tile fragment

Brown glass fragment

Nails: wire, 2

Bone

**ST479**

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

Unidentified iron fragments, 8

Brick fragment

Quartzite flake

Cobble

**ST480**

Context: C18

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64

Quartzite flake, cortical

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**ST496**

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

Nail fragment

Prehistoric:

1 quartz biface

1 quartz flake, St. Albans type (?) projectile point

**ST497**

Context: p. 1680

Coarseware, Buckley: fragment

**ST498**

Context: Colonial

Marble, clay

**ST501**

Context: Historic

Window glass

Wine bottle glass

Glass fragments, light blue

**ST502**

Context: C20

Asphalt concretion

**ST503**

Context: p. 1770

Creamware: fragment

Nail fragment

Unidentified object

Bone

Brick fragments, 10

Oyster shell

Charred wood

**ST505**

Context: Historic

Nail, wrought

**ST507**

Context: Historic

Clay tobacco pipe stem, SHD 5/64

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**ST508**

Brick fragment, glazed  
Oyster shell fragment

Context: Historic

**ST514**

1 sherd pottery, cord-marked

Context: Prehistoric

**ST517**

Coarseware, North Devon: fine gravel temper ware (C17)  
Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment  
Redware: fragment  
Window glass fragments, 2  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1720

**ST519**

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment  
Surrey White ware: fragment (C17)  
Window glass  
Wine bottle neck  
Wine/case bottle glass  
Bone, charred

Context: p. 1720

**ST523**

Wine bottle glass  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: Historic

**ST520**

Delftware: blue and white fragment; unglazed fragment; plain fragment  
Concretions, 2 (cement?)

Context: C18

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**ST521**

Context: p. 1850

Nails: wire, 2

Unidentified iron fragment

Bone

**ST525**

Context: Historic (C17)

Clear glass fragment

Brick fragments, 2 including 1 Dutch (C17)

**ST526**

Context: p. 1850

Coarseware, Yorktown: pan rim; fragment

White salt glazed stoneware, slip-dipped: fragment

Nail: wire

Chert pebble

**ST528**

Context:

Bone

**ST530**

Context: Historic

Unidentified iron fragments, 20

**ST535**

Context:

Bone fragments, 2, including 1 charred

**ST536**

Context: p. 1720

Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, local (C17)

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

Coarseware, Buckley: fragment

Wine bottle glass fragment

Case bottle glass

2 pebbles: 1 quartz, 1 quartzite

Prehistoric:

1 sherd pottery

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**ST537**

Clear glass fragment  
Bone fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: Historic

**ST538**

Bone

Context:

**ST539**

Case bottle glass  
Scrap brass

Context: Historic

**ST542**

Nail, wrought

Context: Historic

**ST544**

Glass fragment, clear  
Nail, wire  
Bone fragment  
Slag

Context: p. 1850

**ST548**

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST555**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: SHD 4/64

Context: C18

**ST556**

Window glass fragment  
Mold blown cobalt blue glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST557**

Delftware, unglazed: fragment  
Rhenish stoneware: hollow ware fragments, 2 (1)  
Nail fragment  
Oyster shell fragments

Context: C18

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**ST558**

Wine bottle glass fragment  
Brick fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST558B**

Brick fragment  
Bone fragments, 7  
Oyster shell fragment

Context: Historic

**ST558C**

Nail, wrought

Context: Historic

**ST559**

Coarseware, North Devon: fragment (burned)  
Clay tobacco pipe stem, English: stem end, SHD 5/64  
Coarseware, Yorktown: pan rim and base fragments, 3 (2)  
Window glass fragments, 2  
Nails: wrought, 5: fragment  
Brick, glazed  
Bone: 7 fragments including crab claw, cow tooth  
Mortar, oyster shell  
Quartz chunk  
Quartzite chunks, 2

Context: C. 2nd quarter C18

**ST560**

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Nail fragments, 2  
Chert flake

Context: Historic/Prehistoric

**ST561**

Brown stoneware, English

Context: p. 1680

**ST569**

Nail, wrought

Context: Historic



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**ST570**

**Context:** p. 1720

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Colono ware: fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware rim

Window glass fragment

Wine/case bottle glass fragment

Slate

Quartz chunk

**ST571**

**Context:** p. 1770

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Creamware: fragment

**ST573**

**Context:** C18

Delftware, English: blue and white fragment

Nail fragment

Slag

**ST575**

**Context:** Historic

Nail fragment

**ST578**

**Context:** p. 1720

White salt glazed stoneware: hollow ware

Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST581**

**Context:** Historic

Iron fragment

Brick fragment, glazed

Bone

Mortar, oyster shell

**ST582**

**Context:** Historic

Bolt, iron

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**ST584**

Window glass  
Quartzite chunk

Context: Historic

**ST585**

Creamware: fragment

Context: p. 1770

**ST586**

Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST587**

Brown stoneware, English  
Wine bottle glass fragment  
Nail fragments, 3

Context: p. 1680

**ST588**

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment  
Table ware glass  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 4

Context: p. 1720

**ST592**

Coarseware, lead glazed: pulled handle fragment

Context: Historic

**ST595**

Delftware, plain: fragment  
Brick fragment, glazed

Context: Historic

**ST596**

Astbury: fragment  
Window glass fragment

Context: c. 2nd quarter C18

**ST597**

Creamware: fragment  
Window glass fragments, 2

Context: p. 1720

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**ST598**

Context: p. 1780

Brown stoneware, American: fragment  
Wine bottle glass  
Nail fragments, 2  
Charred wood

**ST600**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass  
Table ware glass fragments, 3  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragment  
Quartzite flake

**ST601**

Context: Historic

Table ware glass fragment

**ST608**

Context: p. 1680

Brown stoneware, English  
Wine bottle glass fragment

**ST610**

Context: Historic

Glass fragment, aqua  
Nail fragment

**ST612**

Context: Historic

Delftware, unglazed  
Wine bottle glass  
Iron fragment

**ST614**

Context: Historic

Window glass fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2, including 1 neck  
Nail fragment  
Quartz chunk  
Lithic

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**ST615**

Window glass fragments, 2  
Case bottle glass

Context: Historic

**ST616**

Window glass fragment  
Bone, charred  
Chert chunk

Context: Historic

**ST621**

Window glass fragments, 2  
Iron fragment

Context: Historic

**ST622**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English:  
Window glass fragment  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: C17  
SHD 9/64

**ST623**

Window glass fragments, plate, 2  
Bottle glass, light green  
Lead shot  
Iron fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST634**

Nail fragment  
Unidentified iron

Context: Historic

**ST635**

Window glass  
Case bottle glass  
Nails: cut, 9; fragments, 6  
Oyster shell  
Bone, 293.5 g  
Unidentified iron objects, 3  
Brick

Context: p. 1790

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**ST636**

Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: plate fragment  
Case/wine bottle glass

**ST637**

Context: p. 1820

Milk glass button  
Wine bottle glass

**ST641**

Context: C20

Nail fragment, iron  
Plaque: small wooden square board -- possible gaming pieces? --  
with swan painted on each side

**ST646**

Context: Colonial

Rhenish stoneware: fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Mold blown bottle neck, light green  
Flint flake  
Nail fragments, 3  
Cinder

**ST657**

Context: Colonial

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English  
Table ware glass fragment, 1

**ST660**

Context: p. 1790

Delftware, plain: fragment  
Chinese porcelain, underglaze: fragment  
Nail, cut  
Brick fragments, 2

**ST661**

Context: Colonial

Clay tobacco pipe bowl, English  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Nail fragments, 3  
Brick fragment

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**ST662**

Clay tobacco pipe stem, English  
Window glass  
Nail fragments, 5  
Brick fragments, 5

Context: Colonial

**ST667**

Nail fragment  
Brick fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST668**

Window glass fragments, 2 (1 plate glass)  
Pull-tab, aluminum

Context: C20

**ST670**

Brick/flower pot fragment  
Nail, wire

Context: p. 1850

**ST671**

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST672**

Delftware, blue and white: fragment  
Slipware, Staffordshire: cup fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Clear glass fragments, 4  
Nail fragment

Context: p. 1680

**ST677**

Whiteware, transfer-printed: plate fragments, 2 (1)  
Case/wine bottle glass fragment  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: p. 1820

**ST678**

Pearlware: fragments, 2

Context: p. 1780

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**ST683**

Delftware, unglazed: fragment  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Brick/flower pot fragment

Context: Colonial

**ST684**

Nail fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST686**

Nail, wire

Context: p. 1850

**ST687**

Clay tobacco pipe stems, English, 2: SHD 5/64"-2  
Wine/case bottle glass  
Chert, non-cortex flake, 10-20 mm  
Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

Context: Colonial/Prehistoric

**ST688**

Unidentified iron object  
Plastic fragment  
Concrete: 2 fragments, including 1 adhering to pebble

Context: Modern

**ST689**

Nail, cut

Context: p. 1790

**ST706**

Unidentified iron objects, 2  
Limestone mortar  
Slate

Context: C19

**ST726**

Nail fragments, 2

Context: Historic

**ST730**

Glass fragment, cobalt

Context: Historic

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<b>ST736</b> Quartz chunk	<b>Context:</b> <u>Prehistoric</u>
<b>ST739</b> Pearlware, shell-edge blue: plate rim	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST740</b> Delftware, plain Quartzite chunk	<b>Context:</b> <u>Colonial</u>
<b>ST743</b> Earthenware, unglazed: fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST746</b> Wine bottle glass fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST747</b> Window glass fragment	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>
<b>ST749</b> Delftware, plain Nail, wire	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1850</u>
<b>ST753</b> Pearlware: fragment Tableware glass	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST756</b> Pearlware: fragments, 2	<b>Context:</b> <u>p. 1780</u>
<b>ST758</b> Brick fragment Limonite Quartzite chunk	<b>Context:</b> <u>Historic</u>



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**ST759**

Window glass fragment

Context: Historic

**ST760**

Pearlware: plate footring

Clear glass, molten

Context: p. 1780

**ST763**

Pearlware: plate fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST764**

Pearlware: fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST768**

Pearlware: plate fragment

Wine bottle glass

Pebble, non-cultural

Context: p. 1780

**ST772**

Wine bottle glass

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST784**

Clear glass fragment

Slate

Context: Historic

**ST773**

Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST774**

Quartzite non-cortex flake, 20-30 mm

Context: Prehistoric

**ST775**

Slipware, Staffordshire: fragment

Wine/case bottle glass

Context: p. 1680

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**ST782**

Context: Historic

Nail fragments, 2

**ST776**

Context: Prehistoric

Quartzite non-cortex flake, 10-20 mm

**ST780**

Context: p. 1780/Historic

Pearlware: rim fragment

Clear glass fragment, molten

Wine bottle glass

Quartzite non-cortex flake, 0-10 mm

**ST786**

Context: Historic

Nail fragment

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

Cobble

**ST789**

Context: p. 1720

Coarseware, unglazed: fragment

Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain fragment; unglazed fragments, 2; glaze chip

White salt glazed stoneware: tea bowl fragment

Window glass, plate

Limonite

**ST790**

Context: 2nd q C18

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

Nail fragment

**ST791**

Context: Historic

Nail fragments, 2

**ST796**

Context: Historic

Nail fragments, 2

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**ST797**

Delftware, plain: fragment  
Window fragment  
Nail fragments, 2

Context: Colonial

**ST801**

Pearlware: fragment  
Lithic

Context: p. 1780

**ST802**

Creamware: fragment  
Delftware, unglazed: fragment  
Case/wine bottle glass fragments, 2  
Nail fragments, 3

Context: p. 1770

**ST804**

Wine/case bottle glass

Context: Historic

**ST805**

Coarseware, unglazed: fragment  
Nail fragment

Context: Historic

**ST814**

Pearlware: fragment  
Window glass fragment

Context: p. 1780

**ST817**

Shoe buckle, brass, mid C18

Context: mid C18

**ST818**

Pearlware: plate fragment  
Nail fragment  
Brick fragment

Context: p. 1780

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**ST822** Context: p. 1780

Pearlware: annular fragment: fragments, 2

Wine/case bottle glass fragment

Nail fragment

**ST823** Context: p. 1780

Pearlware, hand-painted: fragment

**ST824** Context: Historic

Clear glass fragment

**ST825** Context: C19

Wine bottle base, three fragments, C19

**ST830** Context: p. 1780

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Pearlware: fragment

**ST841** Context: Historic

Window glass fragment

**ST843**  
Button, iron

**ST844** Context: 2nd Q. C18

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

Nail fragments, 5

Unidentified object, bone and iron, possible button

Brick fragment

Slate fragment

**ST845** Context: p. 1820

Whiteware: plate fragment

Musket ball, lead

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**ST847**

Context: p. 1820

Whiteware: fragments, 3  
Nail fragment

**ST848**

Context: p. 1850

Window glass  
Wine bottle glass  
Nail, wire

**ST849**

Context: p. 1720

Whiteware, annular: fragment  
Pearlware: fragment  
Nail: fragment  
Unidentified iron  
Brick fragment

**ST852**

Context: p. 1720

Whiteware: fragment

**ST855**

Context: Historic

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

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**TU1000B**

**Context:** p. 1790

Clay tobacco pipe bowl, english

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: fragment

Creamware: fragments, 12

Coarseware, Buckley: jar rim; fragment

Coarseware, unglazed: fragment,s 2

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragment

Delftware: plain, 3; unglazed, 1; polychrome, 2

Slipware, Staffordshire: fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: plate fragment

Pearlware: fragment

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragment

Window glass fragments, 36

Molten glass fragments, 2

Wine bottle glass, 4

Glass fragment, aqua

Clear glass fragments, 5 including 1 embossed

Clasp knife, iron

Button, one-piece white brass

Nails: wrought, 7; cut, 2; fragments, 12

Charcoal

Marsh periwinkle shells, 2

Slate

Shale, 2

Bone, 2

Brick, 3

Wood fragment

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

Oyster shell

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**TU1000C**

**Context:** p. 1770

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: iron glaze fragment

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

Coarseware, Spanish: olive jar fragment

Creamware: annular fragment; fragments, 10

Creamware: plate rim; fragments, 3

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Chinese porcelain, underglaze; tea bowl fragment

Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain glaze chip

Slipware, Staffordshire: dish fragment; dotted fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: fragments, 2

Window glass fragments, 23

Wine bottle glass fragments, 5

Dish lead

Nails: wrought 42; fragments, 8

Unidentified iron fragments, 3

Shoe buckle, brass

Button, one-piece white brass

Brick fragments, 5 including 1 glazed

Slate fragments, 4

Bone fragments, 12

Plaster, oyster shell 4

Fire-cracked rock

Quartz chunk

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**TU1000/1001 - Layer D**

**Context:** Colonial

Window glass

Nails: wrought, 20; fragments, 4

Straps, iron, 3

Unidentified iron fragment

Slate fragments, 4

Bone fragments, 3

Wood

Plaster, oyster shell, 14 large chunks



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**TU1000/1001 - Layer E**

**Context:** p. 1780

Chinese porcelain, underglaze and overglaze: saucer fragments, 9(2)

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Coarseware, Buckley: pan section

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragments, 2

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragment

Colonware: jar base fragments, 4 (2)

Slipware, Italian Sgraffito: bowl base

Creamware: tureen base; plate rim; tea bowl rim fragments, 2; tea bowl fragments, 4 (3); plate base; can rim fragments, 5; fragments, 11

Pearlware: transfer-printed saucer base; saucer fragment; shell-edge blue plate rim

White salt glazed stoneware: molded plate rim; scratch blue fragment

Stocklock bolt, iron

Shoe buckle: backpiece, iron, 2 fragments; single molded frame

Nails: wrought, 43; fragments, 10

Unidentified iron objects, 2

Straps, iron, 2

Mortar, oyster shell, 2 fragments

Brick, glazed

Cobbles, 9

Window glass fragments, 8

Wine bottle glass fragments, 5

Plaster oyster shell, 8 large chunks

Pumice (?), dark sandy coarse material

Bone: pig, turtle,

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**TU1000/1001 - Layer F**

**Context:** p. 1770

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragments, 2

Creamware: can base; teapot or jug rim and body fragments, 2;  
vessel rim; fragments, 2

Mirror glass fragment

Window glass fragments, 3

Wine bottle glass fragments, 10 including 1 neck

Musket ball, lead, with sprue attached

Nails: wrought, 4; fragments, 5

Unidentified iron objects, 3

Bone

Bricks, 6

Pumice, 4

Quartzite cobble

Limonite fragments, 3

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**TU1001B**

Context: p. 1780

Brown stoneware, English: fragment

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 3 bowl fragments, 1 burned; 1 stem SHD  
6/64

Coarseware, Yorktown: fragments, 2

Coarseware, Pennsylvania: fragments, 2

Creamware: fragments, 14

Delftware: plain fragment; unglazed fragment

Pearlware, hand-painted: fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: cup handle; vessel base

Coarseware, unglazed: fragments, 2

White salt glazed stoneware: saucer rim; fragments, 2

Earthenware, unglazed: fragment

Window glass fragments, 32

Pharmaceutical phial glass fragment

Wine bottle glass fragments, 4

Table ware glass fragments, 2

Nails: wrought, 9; cut, 3; fragments, 22

Wing nut, iron

Brick fragments, 2

Marsh periwinkle shells, 2

Mortar, oyster shell, 3

Coal, 4

Slate, 7

Bone, 10

Core, non-cortex quartzite, >50 mm

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**TU1001C**

Brown stoneware, American: fragment

Chinese porcelain: fragment

Clay tobacco pipe, English: bowl fragment; stem fragment SHD 7/64

Coarseware: lead glazed fragment; burned rim fragment

Coarseware, Buckley: jar fragment

Creamware: fragments, 11

Delftware: plain fragments, 4; blue and white fragment; unglazed fragment

Pearlware: hand-painted fragments, 2

White saltglaze stoneware: saucer rim

Window glass fragments, 20

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

Tableware glass fragment

Nails: wrought, 45; fragments, 25

Bone

Plaster, 16

Brick fragments, 3

Slate, 14,

Marsh periwinkle

Quartzite flake: 1 cortex, 1 non-cortex

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**TU1002 - Interface of C & D**

Strap, iron

**TU1002B**

Context: 2nd q. C18

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: vessel rim fragments, 2 (1);  
fragments, 2

Clay tobacco pipes, English: bowl fragment; stems, SHD 5/64-4;  
4/64-5

Coarseware, North Devon: base fragment

Coarseware, Yorktown: bowl base; bowl rim; fragments, 6

Coarseware, Buckley: fragments, 4

Coarseware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: fragment

Colono ware: vessel foot

Delftware, blue and white: dish case, c 1st 1/2 C18

Rhenish stoneware: mug fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: dotted cup fragment; trailed cup handle;  
base fragment with frit adhering on inside; fragments, 2

White salt glazed stoneware: saucer rim fragments, 2; fragments, 2

Window glass fragments, 2

Case bottle glass

Pharmaceutical glass

Wine bottle glass, 16 including 1 neck c. 1740

Nails: wrought, 41; fragments, 17

Wheel hub, iron

Staple hasp, iron

Rat-tail spoon, pewter

Scrap brass

Strap end buckle, brass

Brick fragments, 3 including 1 glazed

Bone, 490 g

Shell

Lithic

Plaster, oyster shell

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**TU1002C**

**Context:** 2nd q. C18

White salt glazed stoneware: saucer fragments, 6 (1); mug fragments, slip-dipped with iron oxide rim, 3 (1)

Wine bottle glass, fragments, 6 including 1 base, c. 2nd quarter C18

Case bottle glass fragments, 2

Tumbler base

Table ware glass fragment

Nails: wrought, 4

Saw blade

Unidentified iron object, 2 fragments (1)

Mortar, oyster shell, 2 fragments

Brick/daub fragments, 2 (1)

Bone

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**TU1003A** Context: 2nd q. C18  
Brown stoneware, Yorktown: slipped mug fragment

Window glass fragments, 3  
Wine bottle glass fragments, 3

Upholstery tack

**TU1003 - Layer C** Context: Colonial  
Delftware: plain glaze chip

**TU1003 - Layer D** Context: Historic  
Nail fragment

Bones, 3  
Lithic chunk

**TU1003 - Layer E** Context: Colonial  
Delftware, blue and white: fragment

Case/wine bottle glass

Nail, wrought

Cinders, 2  
Bone, 39.5 g  
Chert flakes, 4 (3 = 10-20 mm, 1 = 20-30 mm)  
Shell

**TU1003 - Layer F** Context: Prehistoric  
Bone: pig tooth; deer antler  
Prehistoric:  
1 sherd pottery, crushed quartz temper, fabric impressed  
1 chert flake, 10-20 mm

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**TU1003 - Layer G**

**Context:** Historic/Prehistoric

Nail fragment

Bone fragments, 2

Prehistoric:

1 sherd net-impressed pottery, Mockley

1 quartzite cortex chunk, 20-30 mm



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**TU1003B**

Context: p. 1770

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 1 bowl; 3 stems, SHD 5/64"-3

Brown stoneware, Yorktown: mug fragment; fragment

Chinese porcelain: fragments, 2

Creamware: fragment

Delftware, plain: fragment

Rhenish stoneware: fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: fragment

Window glass fragments, 2

Wine bottle glass fragments, 5

Table ware glass fragment

Light blue glass fragment

Nails: fragments, 7

Bone fragments, 6

Quartz flakes, non-cortex, 0-10 mm

Chert flake, non-cortex, 10-20 mm

Chert chunk

Fire-cracked rock, quartzite

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**TU1004A**

Context: Colonial

Delftware: blue and white fragment; plain fragments, 2; unglazed fragment

Nail: wrought

**TU1004B**

Context: p. 1770

Clay tobacco pipe, English: bowl fragments, 2; stem fragments, 2, 5/64"-2, 7/64"-1

Clay tobacco pipe bowl, local, rouletted and stamped

Agateware: fragment

Chinese porcelain: fragment

Coarseware, North Devon: fragments, 4

Coarseware: pan rim; lead glazed fragments, 2; fragment

Creamware: fragment

Delftware: plain fragment; blue and white fragment; unglazed fragment; manganese powdered fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: combed fragment

Wine bottle glass fragments, 8

Window glass fragments, 4

Nails: fragments, 7; wrought, 2

Flint flake

Quartz chunks, 3

Quartzite chunk

Brick fragments, 2

Dutch brick

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**TU1004D** Context: p. 1770

Delftware, blue and white: glaze chip

White salt glazed stoneware: fragment

Window glass fragment

Case bottle glass fragments, 3

Nail fragments, 4

Unidentified iron fragment

Brick

Bone

1 quartzite cortex chunk

1 quartzite flake, 10-20 mm

**TU1004 - Layer E**

Context: p. 1820

Whiteware: chamber pot rim

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

Nails, cut, 2

Brick fragment

**TU1004F**

1 quartzite cortex cobble

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**TU1005A**

Context: Prehistoric

Oyster shell, 81 g

Bone, burned

Prehistoric:

1 sherd pottery

1 chert flake

Non-cultural pebble

**TU1005B**

Context: p. 1850/Prehistoric

Window glass fragment

Case/wine bottle glass fragment

Clear glass fragments, 2

Nails: wire, 1; cut, 1

Unidentified iron objects, 3

Bone fragments, 15 (most burned)

Oyster shell, 555 g

Brick fragments, 2

Prehistoric:

7 sherds pottery

4 quartzite flakes, non-cortex, 10-20 mm

1 quartzite flake, non-cortex, 20-30 mm

1 quartz flake, non-cortex, 20-30 mm

1 quartz flake, cortex, 10-20 mm

Non-cultural pebbles, 17

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**TU1006A**

**Context:** p. 1850

Chinese porcelain, underglaze: saucer rim

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 1 bowl fragment; 5 stem fragments

Delftware, blue and white fragments, 4; polychrome punch bowl fragment

Jackfield: fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: dish fragments, 2

Coarseware, Yorktown: pan base; bowl rim; fragments, 4

White salt glazed stoneware: plate base fragments, 2 (1); hollow ware rim; fragments, 2

Wine bottle glass fragments, 7

Window glass fragments, 5

Table ware glass fragment

Nails: wire, 1; wrought 3

Bone fragments, 4

Brick fragments, 8

Slag

Charcoal fragments, 2

1 quartz chunk with cortex

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

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Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**TU1008A**

**Context:** 3rd q. C18

Chinese porcelain: overglaze fragment; underglaze fragment; fragments, 2

Clay tobacco pipe stem, local (burned)

Coarseware, Buckley: pan rim

Delftware: blue and white rim fragment; blue and white hollow ware fragment; plain fragments, 4; unglazed fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire: combed fragment; fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: bead and reel plate rim; strap handle; base fragment; hollow ware fragment

White salt glazed stoneware, scratch blue; hollow ware fragment

Window glass fragments, 3

Case bottle glass fragments, 2

Wine bottle glass fragments, 2

Nails: wrought, 3; fragments, 2

Unidentified iron fragments, 2

Slag/cinders, 2

Bone fragments, 2 including 1 burned

1 quartzite flake, non-cortex, 40-50 mm

Brick, fragment

1 quartz chunk

1 quartzite chunk

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm

City/County: Newport News

Site #: 44NN278

Description: Phase II

Evaluation

Cataloger: Beverly A. Straube

Date Cataloged: April 1993

**TU1008B**

Context: p. 1850

Clay tobacco pipes, English: bowl fragment; stem fragments, 3 (2)  
SHD 5/64

Chinese porcelain: underglaze fragments, 2; fragment

Coarseware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: rim fragment

Coarseware, New England: fragment

Creamware: fragment

Delftware, blue and white; punch bowl fragments, 2; fragments, 8

Delftware, plain: hollow ware footring fragments, 3; fragments, 7;  
unglazed, 3; glaze chips, 2

Slipware, Staffordshire: trailed fragment; fragments, 3 (1)

White salt glazed stoneware, scratch blue: tea bowl fragment

White salt glazed stoneware: strap handle; hollow ware rim  
fragments, 2; saucer rim; fragments, 9

Window glass fragments, 28

Table ware glass fragments, 4

Wine glass stem

Wine bottle glass fragments, 8 including 1 neck

nails: wrought 9; wire, 1; fragments, 11

Straps, iron 2

Unidentified iron object; possible matchlock pan

Bone fragments, 3

Slate

Brick fragments, 3 including 1 glazed

Prehistoric: 1 sherd pottery