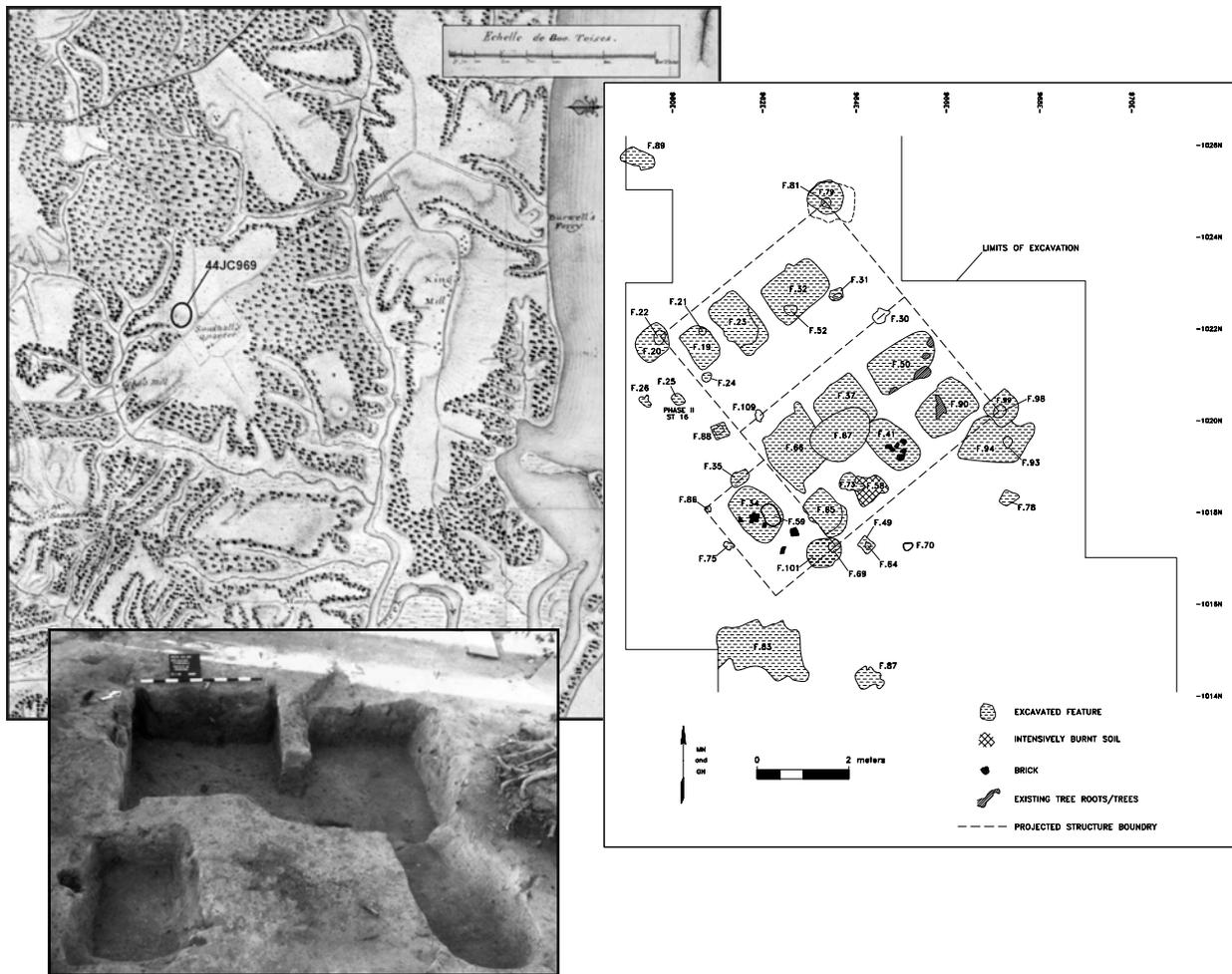


# SOUTHALL'S QUARTER: ARCHAEOLOGY AT AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SLAVE QUARTER IN JAMES CITY COUNTY

*Data Recovery at Site 44JC969 Associated with the  
Proposed Route 199 Project, James City County, Virginia*

VDOT Project: 0199-047-110, PE101  
PPMS: 18972



*PREPARED FOR:*  
Virginia Department of Transportation

*PREPARED BY:*  
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research



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VDHR File No. 95-0421  
WMCAR Project No. 00-19

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*APRIL 9, 2003*

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted archaeological data recovery at Site 44JC969 in James City County, Virginia, from August 7 to September 29, 2000, from November 14, 2000, to January 12, 2001, and from September 30, 2002 to October 16, 2002. The site lies within the boundaries of the proposed Route 199 project area in James City County, Virginia (Virginia Department of Transportation Project: 0199-047-110, PE101; PPMS: 18972).

Site 44JC969 contains prehistoric and historic components in an area of about 3.76 ha (37,560 m<sup>2</sup>). Although the site was identified on both sides of the existing road, the project area for the data recovery was limited to the portion of the site north of Route 199 where all construction activities will take place, an area of about 0.63 ha (6,300 m<sup>2</sup>) containing the eighteenth-century component of the site. The eighteenth-century resources are concentrated on a ridge above a deep ravine between the site and Quarterpath Road to the west. The historic component represents the main component of the site. At least three structures defined by sub-floor pits, postholes, hearths, and other structural elements were identified, as well as fence postholes,

shallow middens, and refuse scatter in the larger landscape, all of which dates from the mid- to late eighteenth century. (Evidence of a fourth structure was identified at the end of the fieldwork, though too late in the investigation for full integration into the report. The descriptive results of this evidence for a fourth structure are summarized in Appendix F.) These remains are part of a slave quarter identified as Southall's Quarter on historic maps, and may have been a field quarter associated with property owned by Raleigh Tavern owner James Southall.

Carefully integrated archaeological and historical data have revealed clues about the site's landscape and organization, the socioeconomic status of its occupants, and its function within the settlement organization of eighteenth-century plantation life. The data recovery sheds light on the enslaved African-Americans at Southall's Quarter, bringing a people out of anonymity by speaking to the conditions in which they lived and their efforts to establish and control their own cultural identity.

In view of the successful completion of data recovery as specified in the treatment plan, no further work is recommended at this site.

# CONTENTS

<i>Management Summary</i> .....	ii
<i>Figures</i> .....	iv
<i>Tables</i> .....	vi
1: Introduction .....	1
<i>Stevan C. Pullins</i>	
2: Research Design and Methods .....	7
<i>John R. Underwood and Stevan C. Pullins</i>	
3: Historical Context .....	15
<i>John R. Underwood, Kimberly Ettinger, David W. Lewes, and Stevan C. Pullins</i>	
4: Results of Historic Component Investigations – Site Structure .....	27
<i>Stevan C. Pullins and Joe B. Jones</i>	
5: Results of Historic Component Investigations – Artifact Descriptions.....	93
<i>Stevan C. Pullins and Joe B. Jones</i>	
6: Results of Prehistoric Component Investigations .....	155
<i>Stevan C. Pullins</i>	
7: Research Summary and Conclusions .....	159
<i>Stevan C. Pullins and Joe B. Jones</i>	
References Cited.....	177
Appendix A: Data Recovery Artifact Inventory	
Appendix B: Site 44JC969 Vessel List	
Appendix C: Site 44JC969 Vessel List by Functional Groups	
Appendix D: Faunal Analysis ( <i>Gregory J. Brown</i> )	
Appendix E: Botanical Analysis ( <i>Justine W. McKnight</i> )	
Appendix F: Descriptive Summary of Follow-up Investigations in Block A ( <i>Joe B. Jones</i> )	

## FIGURES

1	Project area location .....	1
2	Project area and environs .....	3
3	Site 44JC969, archaeological evaluation, plan of excavations .....	4
4	“Map of the Environs of Williamsburg, in Virginia,” 1781 .....	8
5	Site 44JC969, block excavations and topography .....	28
6	Site 44JC969, site excavation plan .....	29
7	Site 44JC969, plan of features .....	31
8	Site 44JC969, map showing screened and unscreened test unit contexts .....	32
9	Site 44JC969, map showing artifacts per square meter recovered from test units .....	33
10	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, plan of features .....	38
11	Burwell’s Kingsmill, excavated root cellars, south room kitchen dependency .....	39
12	Site 44JC969, Structure 1 feature complex, view to the southwest .....	40
13	Site 44JC969, Structures 1 and 2, chimney construction/ support features (Features 11, 43, 65, and 41), profiles .....	40
14	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 12, southeast profile .....	43
15	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 12, feature fill removed from the northwest half .....	43
16	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, southeast profile .....	44
17	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, Level Ib excavated (top of Stratum II) .....	44
18	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, southeast profile, view to the southeast .....	46
19	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, Level Ib excavated, view to the southeast .....	46
20	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 51, southeast profile .....	47
21	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Features 44 and 55, southeast profile .....	48
22	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 48 , northeast profile .....	49
23	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 48, feature fill removed from the southwest half .....	49
24	Site 44JC969, Feature 106, north profile .....	49
25	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, plan of features .....	51
26	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 65, feature fill removed from the southwest half .....	57
27	Site 44JC969, Features 49 and 64, southwest profile .....	58
28	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Features 58 and 73, northeast profile .....	59
29	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, hearth front subfloor pit complex (excavated), view to the northwest .....	59
30	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, plan view of hearth front subfloor pits, showing excavation contexts .....	60
31	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, Feature 37 SW, and Feature 67 SW, excavation levels and southwest profile .....	61
32	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IIa showing brick and bone concentration, view to the southeast .....	62
33	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVa .....	62
34	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVb .....	63
35	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVb, view to the southeast .....	63

36	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 66, northwest profile .....	64
37	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 66 NW, top of Levels IVa and IIb, view to the northwest .....	66
38	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 SW (base of Level IIa) and Feature 66 (base of Level Ia), showing the top of Feature 67 .....	67
39	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, subfloor pits away from the hearth (Features 19, 23, 32, 34, 50, and 90), profiles .....	69
40	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 34, base of Level IIb, showing Feature 59 SE excavated, view to the northwest.....	71
41	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, corner posthole/postmold features (Features 20/22, 81/79, 101/69, and 99/98), northwest profiles .....	73
42	Site 44JC969, Feature 1, 89, 104, and 107, profiles .....	75
43	Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, plan view of features .....	77
44	Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area and Outbuilding/Activity Areas, shallow features (Features 14, 27, 53, 61, 100, 102, and 103), profiles .....	79
45	Site 44JC969, Structure 3, plan view of features .....	82
46	Site 44JC969, Structure 3, Feature 95, south profile .....	83
47	Site 44JC969, Structure 3, Feature 132, south profile .....	85
48	Site 44JC969, Block A, plan of features.....	87
49	Site 44JC969, Feature 88, post remnants, view to the north .....	90
50	Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, Features 10, 31, and 88, profiles .....	90
51	Site 44JC969, map of test units showing source of crossmended vessel fragments .....	95
52	Site 44JC969, Harrington pipe stem date ranges .....	100
53	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	103
54	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	103
55	Site 44JC969, selected coarse earthenware pans and bowls .....	104
56	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	104
57	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	105
58	Site 44JC969, map of test units with Colonoware cooking/storage vessel fragments .....	106
59	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	110
60	Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels .....	110
61	Site 44JC969, selected creamware vessels.....	111
62	Site 44JC969, loving cup/footed bowl.....	111
63	Site 44JC969, test units containing tableware plate fragments .....	112
64	Site 44JC969, test units containing tableware saucer fragments .....	113
65	Site 44JC969, test units containing cup fragments .....	114
66	Site 44JC969, test units containing bowl fragments.....	115
67	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 37, complete bottles .....	120
68	Site 44JC969, map showing test units with windowpane glass.....	123
69	Site 44JC969, map showing nails per square meter recovered from test units.....	124
70	Site 44JC969, map showing grams of brick per square meter recovered from test units .....	126
71	Site 44JC969, selected artifacts from the furniture group .....	127
72	Site 44JC969, selected artifacts from the arms and military group .....	127
73	Site 44JC969, map showing test units with gunflints and gunflint debitage .....	128

74	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, buttons .....	130
75	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, buttons .....	131
76	Site 44JC969, buttons from non-structure contexts .....	131
77	Site 44JC969, selected buckles and buckle parts .....	132
78	Site 44JC969, selected fasteners and jewelry .....	133
79	Site 44JC969, beads .....	133
80	Site 44JC969, coins .....	134
81	Site 44JC969, jew's harp and clay marble .....	135
82	Site 44JC969, map showing test units with pharmaceutical vial fragments .....	136
83	Site 44JC969, selected drug jars .....	137
84	Site 44JC969, wig curlers .....	137
85	Site 44JC969, selected pipes .....	140
86	Site 44JC969, map showing white clay pipe stems and white clay pipe bowls recovered from test units .....	142
87	Site 44JC969, detail of selected pipes .....	143
88	Site 44JC969, map showing test units containing red clay pipe fragments .....	144
89	Site 44JC969, map showing animal bone recovered from test units .....	153
90	Site 44JC969, map showing grams of oyster shell recovered from test units .....	154
91	Site 44JC969, prehistoric hafted bifaces .....	156
92	Site 44JC969, map of test units with pearlware tableware plates, bowls, teabowls, dishes, and saucers .....	161

## TABLES

1	Site 44JC969, data recovery, features identified .....	34
2	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of feature types identified .....	37
3	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, artifacts recovered from associated features by artifact group .....	39
4	Site 44JC969, data recovery, dimensions of subfloor pits adjacent to the hearths in Structures 1 and 2 .....	39
5	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, artifacts recovered from associated features .....	42
6	Site 44JC969, Structure 1 midden, artifacts recovered from screened test units .....	50
7	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features, by group .....	52
8	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, corner posthole/postmold features, artifacts recovered by group .....	53
9	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features .....	54
10	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from corner posthole/postmold features .....	74
11	Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 2, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	75
12	Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 2, artifacts recovered from features .....	76
13	Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	77
14	Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features .....	79
15	Site 44JC969, Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	83
16	Site 44JC969, Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features .....	84
17	Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	86

18	Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features .....	86
19	Site 44JC969, Block A/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	88
20	Site 44JC969, Block A/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features .....	88
21	Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, artifacts recovered from features by group .....	91
22	Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, artifacts recovered from features .....	91
23	Site 44JC969, data recovery, total historic artifacts recovered by group .....	94
24	Site 44JC969, summary of percent artifacts recovered from subfloor pits and test units associated with Structure 1 and Structure 2, by group .....	96
25	Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean ceramic date (identified vessels only, not raw counts) .....	97
26	Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean date based on white clay pipe stem bore hole size .....	100
27	Site 44JC969, data recovery, artifacts related to food preparation/consumption by class .....	101
28	Site 44JC969, data recovery, ceramic cooking/storage ware by object and datable attribute .....	102
29	Site 44JC969, data recovery, ceramic cooking/storage ware by body and glaze .....	102
30	Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic tableware by object and datable attribute .....	108
31	Site 44JC969, data recovery, functionally unidentifiable ceramic tableware by object and datable attribute .....	109
32	Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic beverage serving/consumption vessels .....	117
33	Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic food serving/consumption vessels .....	118
34	Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic teaware vessels .....	118
35	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of coarse earthenware pans .....	118
36	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of glass storage containers .....	120
37	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of utensils .....	122
38	Site 44JC969, data recovery, architectural artifacts by class .....	122
39	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of gunflints and gunflint debitage .....	127
40	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of copper alloy buttons .....	130
41	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of pewter buttons .....	132
42	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of jewelry/ornamentation .....	134
43	Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic toiletry vessels .....	138
44	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of white clay pipe fragments .....	141
45	Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of red clay pipe fragments .....	143
46	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of unidentifiable glass .....	145
47	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of unidentifiable ceramics .....	146
48	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous hardware .....	147
49	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous items .....	148
50	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous lead, pewter, and copper alloy materials .....	149
51	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous identifiable ferrous materials .....	149
52	Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous unidentifiable ferrous materials .....	150

53	Site 44JC969, summary of animal bones recovered from features .....	152
54	Site 44JC969, prehistoric artifacts .....	156
55	Site 44JC969, Structure 1, vessels recovered from features .....	162
56	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, creamware vessels recovered from features .....	164
57	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, coarse earthenware vessels recovered from features .....	164
58	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Chinese porcelain vessels recovered from features .....	164
59	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Colonoware vessels recovered from features .....	164
60	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, white saltglaze stoneware vessels recovered from features .....	165
61	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, tin-enameled vessels recovered from features.....	165
62	Site 44JC969, Structure 2, miscellaneous vessels recovered from features .....	165

# 1: Introduction

From August 7 through September 29, 2000, from November 14, 2000, through January 12, 2001, and from September 30 through October 16, 2002, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological data recovery at Site 44JC969 in James City County, Virginia (Figure 1). This work was carried out under contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), and was associated with the proposed Route 199 project in James City County, Virginia (Project: 0199-047-110, PE101; PPMS: 18972).

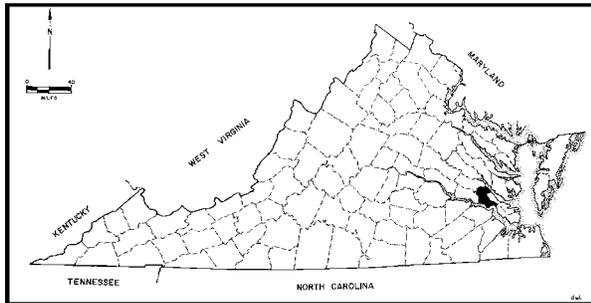


Figure 1. Project area location.

The data recovery was carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Director Dennis B. Blanton. Project Archaeologist Stevan C. Pullins was responsible for the organization of the field program, which was implemented by Mr. Pullins and Project Archaeologist Joe B. Jones, both of whom were responsible for the preparation of the final report. Field Assistants Eric Agin, Kelly Arford, Jack Aube, Kara Bartels, Elizabeth Burling, Jamie Bauguess, Courtney Birkett, Jason Cline, Danielle Cozart, Quintina Fields, Jack Gary, Jen Green, Lara Hamilton, Heather Hatcher, Todd Jensen, Evan Leavitt, William Lehmann, David Lewes, Gwen Manley,

Kristie Martin, Neil Mayberry, Will Moore, Darby O'Donnell, Maggie Ortzman, Mike Prosser, Doug Ross, Chrissy Schlegel, Chris Upton, Troy Valos, Danielle Weaver, and Jim Williams all aided in the execution of the field program, along with Project Archaeologist Tom Higgins. Historical background research was conducted by John R. Underwood, Kimberly A. Ettinger, and David W. Lewes. Deborah L. Davenport supervised laboratory processing and conducted historic artifact analysis, and Veronica L. Deitrick and Dennis B. Blanton conducted the analysis of prehistoric artifacts. Analysis of faunal materials was conducted by Greg Brown of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Floral analysis was conducted by Justine Woodard McKnight. Final illustrations for the report were prepared by Eric A. Agin and Heather Hatcher. All artifacts and documentation related to this project are temporarily stored at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under WMCAR project number 00-19.

The site was identified during an archaeological survey of the proposed corridor by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1996 (Higgins and Gray 1997). Following a subsequent archaeological evaluation (Underwood 1999) and official review of the results, the historic component at Site 44JC969 was recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

## PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

Site 44JC969 is a multicomponent site with an ephemeral prehistoric and intensive mid- to late seventeenth- and late eighteenth-century domestic occupations situated 21 m above mean sea level on a large, broad wooded terrace approximately 1,575 m east of the Colonial National Historical Parkway.

The site is bisected by Route 199 along its east-west axis and is cut by Mounts Bay Road near its western edge. The site is generally flat, gradually sloping between 16.6 and 15.8 m along a north-east-southwest orientation. More extreme slopes are present just north and south of the Mounts Bay Road/Route 199 intersection, undoubtedly the result of construction associated with both Route 199 and the Kingsmill subdivision. Site soils are part of the Kempsville-Emporia complex (Hodges et al. 1985). The site is currently in a fairly mature, secondary-growth, mixed hardwood forest consisting of a mix of young and mature oak, pine, poplar, and beech trees. Numerous tree stumps indicate that the area has been timbered in the recent past.

Although the site encompasses a total area of about 3.76 ha (37,560 m<sup>2</sup>) on both sides of the existing Route 199 (Figure 2), the project area for the data recovery was limited to the portion of the site north of Route 199 where all construction activities will take place, an area of about 0.63 ha (6,300 m<sup>2</sup>) containing the eighteenth-century component of the site.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The results of the Phase I shovel test survey within and around Site 44JC969 during survey of the Route 199 project area indicated that the site measures about 414 × 122 m. All of this area is situated within the project right-of-way corridor. Twenty of the 67 shovel tests excavated within the site produced a total of 124 artifacts, including 48 fragments of handmade brick, 28 oyster shells, 13 pieces of coal, 12 ceramic sherds (mostly various eighteenth-century types such as white saltglaze stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, Chinese porcelain, tin-enameled earthenware, and creamware), 12 pieces of bottle glass, five pieces of quartzite debitage, three pieces of fire-cracked rock, two pieces of unidentified glass, numerous wrought nails, one piece of scrap lead, and a proximal fragment of an unidentified type of stemmed biface (Higgins and Gray 1997).

During the Phase II evaluation, the systematic excavation of 210 shovel tests resulted in the delineation of site boundaries enclosing an area of approximately 3.76 ha (37,560 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 3). Systematic shovel testing and excavation of five test

units in the northern portion of the site subsequently subjected to data recovery resulted in the recovery of 343 artifacts, including 333 historic and 10 prehistoric artifacts. The historic assemblage includes fragmented artifacts dating from the mid- to late eighteenth century, including 185 ceramic sherds (106 creamware, 30 coarse earthenware, 12 tin-enameled, 10 white saltglaze stoneware, seven Chinese porcelain, five pearlware, four English brown stoneware, three Colonoware, three Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, two English porcelain, two miscellaneous refined earthenware, and one Black basalt stoneware), 111 pieces of glass (102 dark green bottle glass, three unidentified colorless glass, two colorless pharmaceutical glass, one blue-green pharmaceutical glass, one green-blue flask glass, one green flask glass, one blue-green bottle glass), 48 nails (39 wrought and nine unidentified), six white clay tobacco pipe fragments, five pieces of miscellaneous materials, one piece of historic bone, three door/window hardware fragments, three miscellaneous items, one fastener fragment, and one piece of hand/maintenance hardware; additional materials included 2,965.3 grams of handmade brick and 2.6 grams of oyster shell. The prehistoric assemblage includes four pieces of fire-cracked rock, three pieces of debitage, two ceramic sherds, and one piece of unmodified stone. The content of the prehistoric artifact assemblage suggests that this occupation was ephemeral (Underwood 1999).

One feature, a possible pit or posthole (Feature 1), was identified in Test Units 2 and 4 near the center of the eighteenth-century occupation area north of Route 199. Located approximately 25 cm below the surface, Feature 1 measured 42 cm east-west × 37 cm north-south and was roughly circular in shape. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Two artifacts, a creamware sherd and a piece of dark green bottle glass, were removed from the loose feature fill after documentation in plan drawings and photographs. No post-mold or other similar architectural features were found in association with Feature 1. Feature 1 was left in situ.

The excavation of two 1-x-1-m and three 1-x-2-m test units confirmed previous indications that cultural deposits are clustered between 15 and 40 cm below the surface, and constitute a buried, rela-

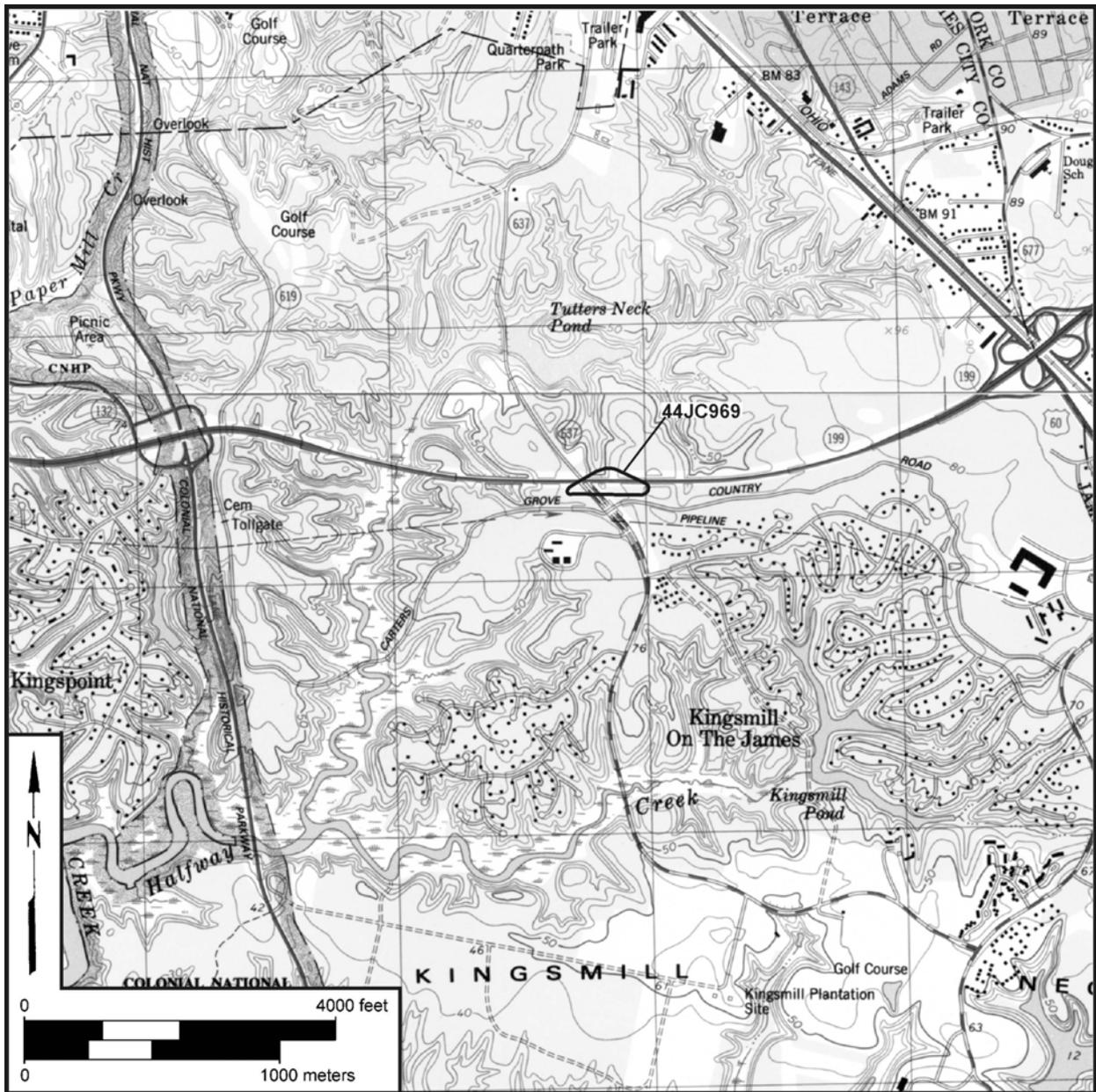


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey 1984).



tively intact occupational episode. Three strata above subsoil were observed within this portion of the site, with the uppermost two strata comprising 15–25 cm of silty loam that likely represent an old plowzone. This intact buried horizon, possibly an older plowzone that has begun to be reconstituted into the natural soil matrix, apparently lies deeper than the extent of more recent plowing, and is associated with the mid- to late eighteenth century. In short, the evaluation results suggest that a relatively high degree of both vertical and horizontal integrity has been maintained at the site.

## REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized in seven chapters. Chapter topics include an introduction, research design and methods, historic and prehistoric background, historic excavations and results, historic artifact description, prehistoric excavations and results, and a final chapter encompassing the research summary and conclusions. The Chapter 1 introduction includes a description of the site, the project area, and a summary of previous research. Chapter 2 details the research design used in the interpretation of the archaeological results as well as methods for field and laboratory data recovery and artifact curation.

Chapter 3 presents the results of the in-depth research into the local historical context. A summary of prehistoric contexts relevant to that site component is also included.

Chapters 4, 5, and 6 present the descriptive results of archaeological data recovery. Chapter 4 examines the structure and organization of the historic component, and includes detailed descriptions of the contexts from which these artifacts were obtained. Also included in this chapter are relevant discussions of architectural elements and site organization. Chapter 5 contains the summary descriptions of the historic artifacts recovered from the site. Chapter 6 presents the results pertinent to the prehistoric component, including discernible structure and artifact descriptions.

Chapter 7 summarizes the results of the research undertaken at Site 44JC969, and places them in the interpretive contexts established in the Chapter 2 research design.

Six appendices provide supporting data and information. Appendix A contains the prehistoric and historic artifact inventories from the initial data recovery. Appendices B and C provide minimum ceramic vessel lists from the recovered site assemblage organized by ware type and vessel functional groups, respectively. Appendices D and E summarize the analyses of faunal and botanical material recovered from the site, respectively. Appendix F presents the descriptive results of additional, limited data recovery within Block A that resulted in the late discovery of two subfloor pits representing a fourth structure within the site. A separate, supplemental artifact inventory for the additional work in Block A is included in Appendix F.



## 2: Research Design and Methods

The research design provides a framework for interpreting the historic-period archaeological data and includes a discussion of the specific research strategies developed for this project. Based on the diagnostic artifacts and features, the principal occupation in the northern portion of 44JC969 dates from the mid- to late eighteenth century. These remains represent part of a slave quarter. The function of the site permits important research issues regarding slave lifeways in the Chesapeake region to be addressed.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design was formulated explicitly to avoid unnecessary duplication of information generated elsewhere. It seeks to build on the cumulative advances in plantation and slave archaeology studies that have been achieved in recent years, and to concentrate on the particular opportunities this resource offers.

#### *Summary of Relevant Archaeological Research*

Site 44JC969 offers a unique opportunity to obtain new information from a small outlying slave quarter site in James City County, Virginia. While true that the study of plantation complexes and slave lifeways in the Chesapeake is no longer new, most of these studies have focused on the larger, more prominent plantations, emphasizing slave quarter(s) associated near the mansions and main houses of the owners (see Hudgins 1996; Kelso 1984; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1991). A completely representative set of comparative information from the outlying or backcountry plantations and slave quarter(s), especially those under the direct guidance of overseers or managers is still lacking (Hudgins 1996:54).

Previous research in the region has shown that throughout the eighteenth century, as plantations grew in size and as masters established new outlying quarters or separate plantations, the close working relationship between master and slave, characteristic of frontier days, became less and less common. This lack of closeness was even more pronounced wherever overseers were employed. By the late eighteenth century, as many as one-half of the slaves in the tidewater alone lived on units headed by overseers. Most were young, single men, whose notions and opinions about plantation management and operation often clashed with their employers, ensuring a high turnover rate. Rarely did an overseer hold the same post for more than a year or two (Franklin 1997:36; Morgan 1998:326–327). Site 44JC969 corresponds to a section of a small settlement of three buildings referred to as “Southall’s Quarter,” clustered along a road running from Burwell’s Ferry to the limits of Williamsburg (presumably Quarterpath Road) (Desandroüins 1781) (Figure 4). Historical research has shown that this land was part of Burwell’s James City County estate before being sold in 1783 (Underwood 1999). Research has also indicated that John Southall was one of Henry Martin’s Kingsmill managers between 1783 and 1786. However, since Southall’s name is associated with this small settlement as early as 1781, it is quite possible that he also served as a manager for the Burwells as well. Such long tenures were uncommon for plantation overseers, and may signify an unusual level of trust in or indifference towards the overseer by the plantation master. The latter is more plausible considering what is known about the management of Kingsmill during the 1770s and 1780s (Underwood 1999).

We have learned a great deal about the material expression, diet, organization, and identity of tidewater slave culture in Virginia (see Kelso 1984;

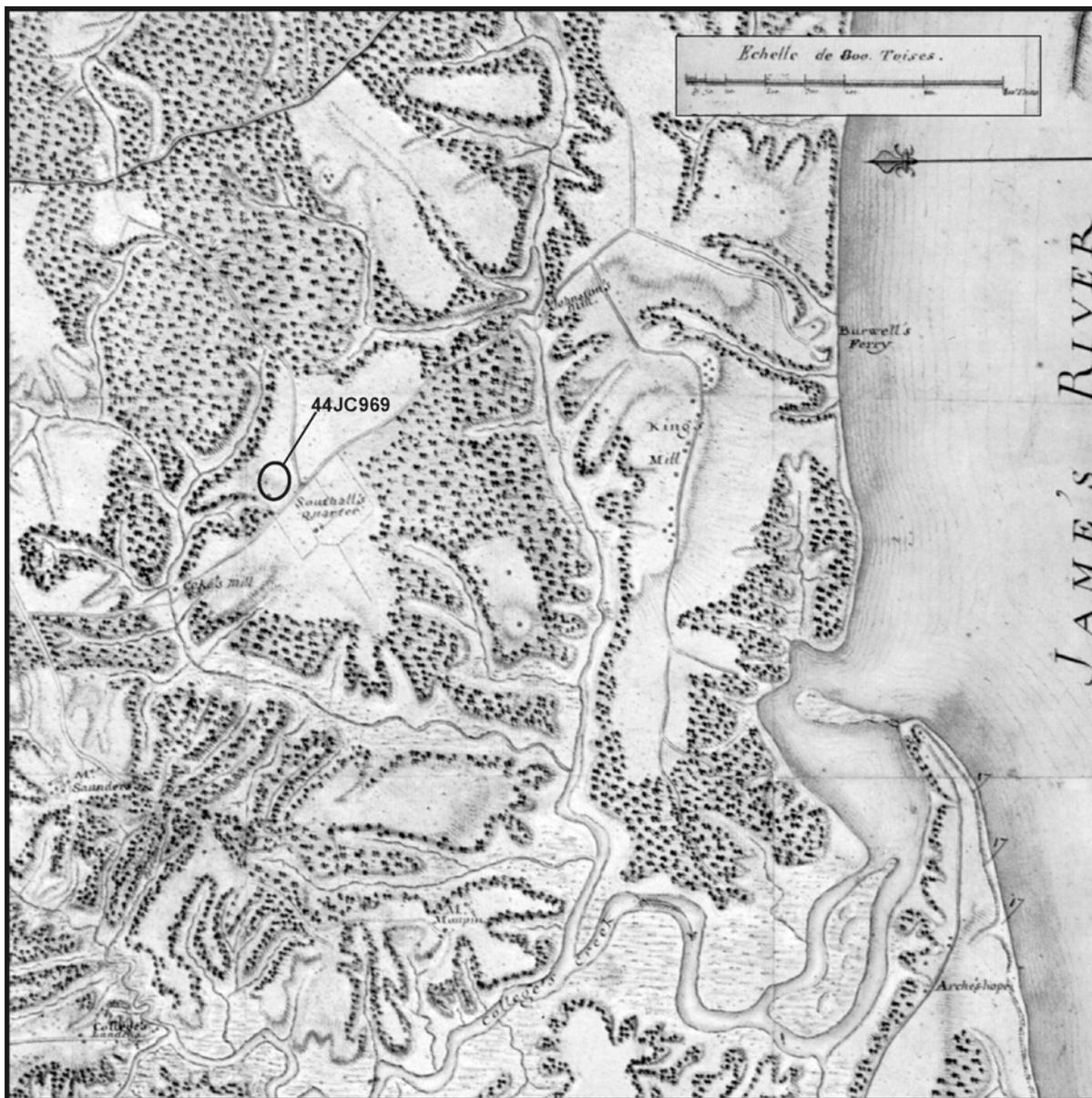


Figure 4. "Map of the Environs of Williamsburg, in Virginia" (Desandrouins 1781).

Morgan 1998; Otto 1975; Singleton 1991; Samford 1996; Walsh 1993, 1997). Site 44JC969 exhibits similar potential (Underwood 1999), but as noted earlier there is little or no intensive work on sites of this kind in this region. Recently, historians and archaeologists have begun to reanalyze the material record, reassessing what it meant to be a slave in different regions and under different economic systems and conditions (Morgan 1998; 1983).

These questions have centered upon a reexamination of what a typical daily regimen for a slave might be like, and how these regimens differed between and within plantations. Daily regimens are often deduced by examining slaves' material possessions, their patterns of consumption, and diet through items typically recovered from features, including ceramics, glass, faunal remains, tools, and personal effects (Heath 1997; Martin 1996; McDonald

1993; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1988, 1996; Singleton 1991; Thomas 1998:531–551).

Recent investigations into slave culture and its material byproducts have been aimed at understanding the composition of plantations in terms of the people who lived and worked there. Investigations at a number of prominent plantations have revealed considerable variation in the layout, modes of building construction, and function depending on a slave's role in the plantation economy and the location of their housing on a plantation (Higgins et al. 1997; Thomas 1998). Typically, house servants and craftsmen lived in quarters amongst the outbuildings of the main house or in quarters in the vicinity of the main house; the less skilled field slaves lived in "farm quarters," sometimes at great distances from the main house (Patrick 1989). The role of slaves at Site 44JC969, however, is potentially more complex. The site's isolated position in relation to this outlying cluster suggests its occupants may have been field slaves. However, this isolation from the larger plantation complex may also have fostered some degree of self-sufficiency and individuality that is reflected in the material possessions of these slaves.

Archaeological and historical information suggests that slaves often sought to improve or enhance their quality of life as well as the lives of their families through the acquisition and ownership of "luxury" items such as distinctive clothing, ceramics, or monogrammed wine bottles of the masters (Higgins and Downing 1993:3–4; Kelso 1984:190; Otto 1975:71–80; Samford 1991:16, 17). Site 44JC969's proximity to Quarterpath Road, a recognized major commercial thoroughfare between the James River and Williamsburg during the eighteenth century, may have allowed the slaves at Southall's Quarter to participate in the local economy to a much greater degree than slaves from other portions of Kingsmill and other neighboring plantations. Comparisons between the 44JC969 assemblage and other Kingsmill slave assemblages may indicate if the slaves residing at Southall's Quarter had better access to these higher class goods. If so, it may be possible to examine the reasons behind these acquisitions in terms of overseer/slave interactions. That is, such higher class goods may reflect what the master could, or thought he could, afford, as well as the regionally recognized strength-

ening slave family bond, a feature that emerged during the mid-eighteenth century as the slave population grew more sexually balanced, allowing for more marriages and the establishment of families (Hudgins 1996; Patrick 1989; Walsh 1997). Direct comparison can be made between materials recovered from 44JC969 and those from previous archaeological research at Tutty's Neck in the mid-1960s. Research at Tutty's Neck resulted in the recovery of numerous early to mid-eighteenth-century ceramic and glass artifacts from several rectangular pits located inside the footings, and interpreted as backfilled root cellars (Kelso 1984:110; Noël Hume 1966:46–48). Comparisons of assemblages from this earlier slave quarter and 44JC969 may shed some additional insights into the self-expression of the slave identity at Tutty's Neck across this period of cultural change.

Subsistence at 44JC969 may be similar to other slave occupations documented in the region (Kelso 1984; Higgins et al. 2000; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1991, 1996; Singleton 1991). This body of research has shown that slave subsistence was largely derived from subsistence crops and domestic livestock of the plantations on which they lived and worked (Walsh 1997). Faunal assemblages recovered from slave quarters have revealed that a high percentage of the slaves' meat diet came from cows and pigs, with domestic fowl such as turkey and chicken consumed less frequently (Samford 1996:95). Wild species like deer, raccoon, snapping turtle, fish, duck, opossum, and rabbit are common but tend to be less prevalent than domestic livestock. Floral remains (i.e., seed and pollen) indicate that slaves were provided and/or grew a variety of plants, including corn, peas, beans, and peaches, among others. Slaves also gathered wild plants like grapes, walnuts, hickory nuts, and blackberries (Samford 1996:96). Based on this understanding, 44JC969 should be characterized by a diversity of animals and plants generally consistent with the species found on other slave sites in the region. References to the Tutty's Neck land, however, suggest the area was used to harvest a wide diversity of crops, including tobacco, corn, wheat, pears, wood, and cider brandy (Kelso 1984:39). Did this diversity affect the subsistence of the slaves in terms of food acquisition and consumption?

Intrasite organization of slave sites is often revealed by the presence of subfloor pits. These pits, or “root cellars,” are not uncommon on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century slave quarter sites in Virginia (Higgins et al. 1997; Higgins and Downing 1993; Jones and Downing 1991; Samford 1991; Kelso 1984). These features “allowed the inhabitants to keep relatively private and safe what few possessions and foodstuffs they could control as their own within the rigid system of plantation slavery” (McKee 1987:33). Recently, Dr. Fraser Neiman, Director of Archaeology at Monticello, has interpreted subfloor pits as intentionally built “safe-deposit boxes” (Neiman 1997:6–7). He believes that the temporal and spatial variation of these features is closely linked to the social dynamics of Chesapeake slavery as a reflection of slave kinship ties and the emergence of kin-based housing during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. With the advent of kin based housing, according to Neiman, the prevalence of subfloor pits diminishes and their size decreases. Subfloor pits should occur least frequently in single-unit houses that are spatially isolated from houses of non-kin, thereby easing concerns over security of personal items (Higgins et al. 2000:7; Neiman 1997:6–7).

### *Research Issues*

This review provides the framework for interpreting the slave quarter archaeological data and allows for the formulation of specific research questions for this project. The key aspect of this small slave site is that it satisfies a data void for such sites located in the more remote or outlying sections of major plantation complexes, areas that have been largely neglected or overlooked by traditional studies of plantation and slavery archaeology. It is the goal of this project to examine and document this assemblage’s variability in terms of artifact composition, site organization, layout, and architecture. Comparative analyses with findings from area sites such as Kingsmill, Richneck, Carter’s Grove, Utopia, and Wilton will provide new information concerning the role of these smaller outlying slave sites in the local plantation society and the larger economic context of eighteenth-century Virginia. Specific problems to be addressed in this project include:

1. Given Site 44JC969’s proximity to Quarterpath Road, a recognized major commercial thoroughfare between the James River and Williamsburg throughout the eighteenth century, and isolation from the main plantation complex, slaves at Tutty’s Neck likely had a better opportunity to participate in the local, and to some degree regional, economy. As such, the presence of “luxury” items and the overall diversity of goods should be higher in comparison to their contemporaries nearer the main house and possibly neighboring plantations.
2. Given references to the apparent agricultural diversity at Tutty’s Neck, slaves there likely benefitted from a subsistence derived from a more diverse array of crops and domestic livestock than did their contemporaries near the main plantation complex. In addition, the location of Site 44JC969 adjacent to Quarterpath Road potentially linked its occupants to a broader subsistence economy outside the realm of the plantation.
3. Given that slaves at Tutty’s Neck were spatially isolated from other quarters and family groups, concern over personal items should be minimal; as a result, the frequency of subfloor pits should be very low.
4. Given the uniqueness of Site 44JC969, the way Tutty’s Neck slaves and their activities were organized should be reflected in the general layout (i.e., use of and improvements to the landscape), method of building construction, and function of this site. For example, eighteenth-century slave quarters vary considerably in the Chesapeake from cheap, expedient log, post, or daub (i.e., mud-and-stick) structures to more expensive, lasting brick or partial-brick structures. On occasion, the more expensive structures were furnished with formal glass windows, shutters, and doors as well. As such, comparisons of these elements with contemporary sites will allow for a more complete understanding of how these slaves lived and worked in the plantation system.

### DATA RECOVERY METHODS: FIELDWORK

The grid and datum from the archaeological evaluation were relocated. As noted in the report on the

archaeological evaluation, the north–south reference baseline was tied into centerline station 301+06 of Route 199’s proposed northbound lane (Underwood 1999:8). This gridline was designated as N1000 and a 10-m grid was established on the site east and west of this baseline. The datum designated as “Datum 1” in the archaeological evaluation was used for all elevations during the archaeological data recovery. This datum was established at an existing VDOT marker and assigned an elevation of 16.82 m.

Once the original grid was reestablished, Test Units 2, 4, and 10 were relocated and re-excavated. Two block excavations of 2 × 2 m test units were begun, with Block A focused in the area of Test Units 2 and 4, and Block B focused in the vicinity of Test Unit 10. A third excavation block was begun east of Block A when features were discovered in this area. Test Units were excavated in 2 × 2 m units and screened through 0.64-cm mesh, with the unit coordinates recorded as the southwest corner. Strata I and II, as defined during the previous evaluation, were removed from each unit as a single context. Strata I and II in Test Units 12–75, 134–144, 146, and 152 were screened; soil in Test Units 76–133, 145, and 147–151 were not screened, except for selected quarters (1-x-1-m sections) in six of these test units. Trench 1 was an 11-x- 2-m area along the north-central edge of Block B that was hand-excavated without screening in an attempt to identify additional features associated with one of the structures that was identified at the site (Structure 1). The soil was removed with shovels and the surface trowelled to expose any features that may be present.

Features revealed during test unit excavation were investigated following a standardized procedure. Each was first recorded in plan with scale drawings and photographs. In the case of nonlinear features, one half of the feature was excavated, with soil samples retained as warranted. After the cross-section profile was recorded, the other half of the feature was removed and screened as well. Soils for both test units and features were described using standard Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture textural terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1990). Black-and-white photographs and color slides were taken of all test units, profiles, and

excavated features. Natural strata were designated with Roman numerals; arbitrary levels within natural strata were designated with lowercase letters (IIa, IVc, etc.).

## DATA RECOVERY METHODS: LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system that operates using Microsoft Access relational database software. With this system artifacts are coded during analysis on standard data sheets for entry into a data file. Using this file, overall project inventories as well as particularistic data reports can be readily generated for inclusion in reports or routine analysis. Basic categories identified are described below.

### *Historic Artifact Analysis*

The hierarchical historic artifact coding scheme includes both functional and temporal dimensions. At the most general level, material is classified according to Group and includes the Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, General Activities, Smoking, Industrial/Commercial, and Unassigned categories. Subsumed within the Groups are artifact Classes, including, for example, Ceramic Cooking/Storage, Ceramic Tableware, Glass Tableware, Window Glass, Nails, Firearm, Apparel, and Writing categories. The next level consists of objects that describe specific artifact forms such as Flatware, Jug, Jar, Bowl, Nail, Door Knob, Musket Ball, Button, and Auto Part. Temporally significant attributes are described as Datable Attributes such as Creamware: Edged, Pearlware: Mocha, Whiteware: Flow Blue, Wrought [nail], and Cut [nail]. An additional descriptive level is provided under the Descriptor category which includes such information as coin date, pipe stem bore diameter, glass color, and vessel part. Each artifact category is further recorded by count and in the case of brick and shell also by weight. The results of analysis are tabulated in a comprehensive inventory by context (Appendices A–C).

Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by use of several references, including Olive Jones and Catherine Sullivan’s (1985) *The Parks Canada Glass Glos-*

sary, Ivor Noël Hume's (1991) *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Adrian Oswald's (1975) report on clay pipes, and Lee Nelson's (1968) nail chronology.

Building on the results of the basic analysis and inventory, more specific studies of the historic-period material were conducted to better understand site structure, function, and age. Mean ceramic dates for the overall assemblage and for material from specific contexts were calculated following the procedure developed by South (1977:217–218). His formula accounts for the frequency of certain ceramic ware types in a given assemblage along with the median date of manufacture for each type.

Ceramic artifacts were subjected to crossmend analysis. This kind of study is designed to establish the relationships between different deposits/contexts at a given site and to calculate a minimum vessel count for the site. In the first instance, the fragments of individual vessels when mended document which deposits are contemporary and associated. In the latter case, the minimum number of vessels identified can be used as a measure of the socioeconomic status of the site occupants, particularly when they are further examined in terms of ware type.

Faunal remains from selected contexts were submitted for analysis. This kind of study is important for determining the economic and subsistence patterns of the site's inhabitants. The basic information obtained was species present and estimated minimum number of individuals of each species present.

Archaeological plant remains obtained through the water flotation of soil samples from selected cultural features were also submitted for analysis. The distribution of various plant taxa across the variety of discrete activity areas within the site can provide important information about subsistence patterns, seasonality, and use of specific taxa for other purposes such as building materials. Analysis distinguished carbonized from non-carbonized specimens. Carbonized material was quantified by weight and specimen/fragment count. Raw counts of non-carbonized seeds were also recorded. All classes of botanical remains were identified to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic morphology was available, and

to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty.

### *Prehistoric Artifact Analysis*

Any prehistoric artifacts recovered from 44JC969 in the course of data recovery were recorded and cataloged using established procedures and typologies. The standard WMCAR analysis is designed to document techno-functional attributes, including raw material types.

Prehistoric artifact analysis was designed to document basic temporal and techno-functional parameters of the assemblages. For lithic materials the goals were to refine our understanding of the reduction process(es) represented and the temporal and functional nature of the technologies represented. Beyond the categories described, all lithic debitage and tools were further identified according to raw material type.

#### *DEBITAGE*

Debitage is the byproduct of stone tool manufacture. To make a stone tool, the tool maker strikes the selected stone with another stone or other object, such as a deer antler. The impact causes pieces, or "flakes," of the impacted stone to break away, which can eventually allow the impacted stone to be shaped into a tool such as a spear point, knife, or scraper. Alternatively, another common stone tool manufacture strategy involves striking large flakes from the impacted stone that are used as blanks for further reduction into tools such as hafted bifaces. Thus, depending on the specific stone tool reduction strategy and raw material, the flakes of stone may be waste, they may be utilized as expedient tools, or they may be further reduced into formal tools. Stone tool manufacture requires several different stages of reducing the raw material to a finished product, and the resulting debris is often distinguishable from one stage to another. Identifying and analyzing these subcategories of flakes, as well as the different stone tools themselves is important for understanding how prehistoric hunter-gatherers made and used their tools.

Analysis of flakes involves observation of certain morphological characteristics. Each flake has two

sides. The dorsal side, usually convex, is part of the outer surface of the stone from which the flake was struck. The ventral or interior side, usually concave, is the surface that was detached from the original stone. The platform is essentially the point of impact, recognized by a “shelf” at one end of the flake. The bulb of percussion, also known as bulb of force, is a swelling on the flake created by the initial passage of force through the stone from the blow necessary for flake removal. Lipping is a ledge that sometimes occurs near the platform and at the top of the bulb of percussion.

Primary/Reduction Flakes are formed during the first stage of stone tool manufacture, which entails the relatively quick removal of the unwanted outer part of the stone. Such flakes are placed in this category largely by default; in other words, they are identifiable as flakes but do not qualify as secondary/thinning, tertiary/retouch, or bipolar flakes. General identifying characteristics, however, are relatively obtuse platforms without lipping, a pronounced bulb of percussion, and a relatively thick cross-section. Flakes in this category are interpreted primarily as the byproducts of early-stage reduction, owing largely to their tendency to exhibit simple platforms and pronounced features such as ripples and bulbs of percussion.

Secondary/Thinning Flakes are indicative of more controlled flake removals, intended to refine the tool’s shape. These flakes are often associated with the production of bifaces—that is, stone artifacts that have been flaked along both faces/sides of an edge. Secondary flakes are identified most readily by their acute, lipped, and generally multifaceted platforms. Such platforms are segments of biface margins removed on impact. Biface thinning flakes are also relatively thin and flat or slightly curved in cross-section. The bulb of percussion is diffuse. Two forms of this flake type commonly occur. One is the better-known, lipped flake with a multifaceted platform. The other resembles a fish scale in plan view; while often lipped, lipping is very slight, and the platforms typically are narrow and curvate or recurvate. These flakes are generally considered to result from thinning and resharpening relatively refined, mid- to late-stage bifaces.

Tertiary/Retouch Flakes are recognized as the byproduct of tool retouch or resharpening. They

exhibit small, point platforms that are usually lipped, an outline that expands from the platform toward the termination, a thin cross-section, and small size (generally not more than 5 mm in the longest dimension).

Bipolar Flakes are distinctive, but care must be taken to avoid classifying them as shatter or angular fragments, particularly if they are of quartz. They are the byproduct of a toolmaking technique that involves striking the stone at one end while the other end is supported by another stone. Bipolar flakes have virtually no bulb of percussion and often are long and narrow or wedge-shaped. Another distinctive feature is distinct radial lines below the points of force, and many times they exhibit crushing at opposing ends.

Flake Fragments/Shatter are nondiagnostic medial and distal fragments of broken flakes. Virtually any portion of a flake minus a platform should go into this category.

Angular/Blocky Fragments, as the name implies, are angular/blocky chunks of stone that are probably the byproduct of stoneworking but that cannot be identified as flakes or portions of flakes. These fragments are not to be confused with fire-cracked rock. They often occur when blocks or nuclei of poor-quality or internally flawed material are struck.

Blade-like Flakes are at least twice as long as they are wide and have long, parallel ridges or arrises on their dorsal surfaces, perpendicular to the platform. Assigning debitage to this category should be done conservatively, with the intention of identifying purposefully struck, linear flakes. Some evidence of platform preparation/grinding is a valuable indicator of these flakes.

Prismatic Blades are highly standardized blade flakes with prepared platforms, prismatic cross-sections, and a high degree of uniformity in form.

Tested Cobbles/Nodules are pieces of raw material that are unmodified beyond the removal of only one or a very few flakes. Presumably, they represent pieces that were tested for quality and discarded.

### *TOOLS*

Utilized Flakes are flakes or flake fragments (shatter) that were utilized “as is” for cutting, scraping, etc. As such, they exhibit no intentional modification for hafting or sharpening. Instead, there is in-

cidental damage to the edges resulting from use, which appears as very fine flake scars. These scars are invasive not more than 2 mm from the tool margin. Damage from screening, trampling, etc. can mimic such use damage. To be conservative, all artifacts placed in this category must have regularized rather than intermittent or spotty damage to the edge.

Utilized flakes are subdivided according to the form of the utilized edge. Potential forms are straight, concave, convex, or denticulate. In some instances, more than one of the utilized edge forms may be present.

Retouched Flakes differ from utilized flakes only in that they were intentionally modified prior to use. Flake scars on their edges are regularized but are invasive at least 2 mm from the tool margin. The same subcategories of edge form apply as well.

Other Bifaces are generally regarded as preforms or generalized bifacial tools (i.e., knives). They lack modification for hafting. Following Callahan (1979), bifaces can be classified according to stage in the reduction process. Only the first four stages of his five-part scheme are recognized in the analysis.

Hafted Bifaces are formal tools more commonly known as projectile points/knives. They are bifacial and are modified for hafting. Diagnostic or potentially diagnostic specimens (complete or proximal fragments whose characteristics can be associated with a particular culture or time period) are coded separately from nondiagnostic pieces such as tips, ears, etc.

Other Formal Tools are formed tools other than hafted bifaces or other bifaces. Items in this category include drills and endscrapers. In most cases, they exhibit modification for hafting.

Cores are the parent pieces from which potentially usable flakes are struck. Consequently, they are best recognized by the flake scars left by flake removals. Cores are classified here by the nature of the flake scar patterns evident on their surfaces. Random cores exhibit random flake removals. Lamellar cores are marked by regular, linear flake removals leaving parallel or subparallel flake scars. Bipolar cores are usually rather small and exhibit battering at opposing ends. One of the opposing

edges is often a narrow, bifacial “crest,” while the other is truncated and battered in appearance. Bifacial cores resemble thick, irregular bifaces (see Stage 2 of Callahan 1979). Tabular cores are those derived from plate-like cobbles or nodules. Flake removals are directed from the margins of the piece, which readily serve as platforms.

#### *OTHER LITHIC ARTIFACTS*

Formal Ground Stone items are modified by pecking and/or grinding rather than by flaking. The degree of modification is extensive—to the point that the original form of the stone from which the artifact was fashioned is obliterated. Typical artifacts include axes, celts, gorgets, and steatite bowl fragments.

Informal Ground Stone includes artifacts that have been modified by pecking and/or grinding but have not been formally shaped; they retain in large part the form of the unmodified stone from which they were made, such as a cobble or slab. These artifacts include hammerstones, simple grinding slabs and manos, and artifacts that are only possibly modified by grinding/pecking.

Fire-Cracked Rock is recognized as rough, blocky pieces of stone that has irregular fracture surfaces. In some cases, the stones may also be reddened from exposure to intense heat. This material is counted and weighed.

Other/Unmodified Stone represents miscellaneous rock recovered incidental to collection. It bears no evidence of modification. Such material can also be referred to as “manuports.” Other stone is counted and weighed.

#### ARTIFACT CURATION

All materials generated by this project were curated according to standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections.” All artifacts were washed and placed in resealable polyurethane bags with labels. These, in turn, were logically ordered in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage. They will be deposited with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

### 3: Historical Context

Research for Site 44JC969 was conducted at the James City Courthouse, James City County; the Swem Library of the College of William and Mary and the Rockefeller Library of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg; and the Library of Virginia and the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

An important limitation to the background research for this site is that James City County is one of Virginia's "burned counties". Due to the burning of Richmond during the Civil War, most state records pertaining to the county prior to 1865 no longer exist. This means that information from potentially useful sources such as census records, land books, and plats is unavailable. After looking at the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Rockefeller Library for family papers relating to the various eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century owners of the land eventually called Kingsmill Plantation (Bray, Burwell, Tazewell, Martin, Allen), as well as the papers of the Southall family in the Special Collections at the Swem Library, it appears that there are no documents in these collections that might shed new light on the history of the site. Also, all personal property tax records prior to 1782 have been destroyed with the exception of the years 1768–1769. The Rockefeller Library has a microfilm copy of the remaining tax records, which were helpful for this study. These records indicate how many slaves the landowner had as well as the name and number of free white males working on the property, but there is no information about individual buildings or property layout. All information relating to the buildings on the Kingsmill and surrounding land are rather general. Sources document the combined value of all buildings on the property, but again there is seemingly no source that provides more specific information as to the outbuildings or their uses.

After searching through maps at the Rockefeller Library and the Library of Virginia, no map more detailed or relevant to the project area than the Desandroüins map of 1781 has been found. This map labeled the project area as "Southall's Quarter" and as a result further research exploring the origin or namesake of this label was conducted. As will be discussed below, a John Southall served as a plantation hand (probably as an overseer) for Kingsmill owner Henry Martin during the late eighteenth century and a James Southall was a local landowner in the area.

The Rockefeller Library has the 1776–1794 account ledgers of Humphrey Harwood, a Williamsburg-James City County brickmaker who was hired for repairs and services at Kingsmill Plantation several times during this period by its various owners. A thorough search through these books again yielded nothing. Although Harwood provided some details as to specific repairs on the main dwelling house, he grouped all other work at the plantation into the general category of repairs made to "outbuildings."

Several secondary sources were also utilized for this research. The most thorough of these was Mary Goodwin's (1958) *"Kingsmill" Plantation, James City County, Virginia*. This work contains the results of her research on the plantation as well as appendices containing excerpts from the primary sources she examined (including wills, tax records, newspaper advertisements, and deeds). Although this is an excellent reference to use for the history of Kingsmill, it does not provide any information that further explains the historical use of Site 44JC969. Other books explored include William Kelso's (1984) *Kingsmill Plantations, 1619–1800*, Ann Camille Wells' master thesis titled "Kingsmill Plantation: A Cultural Analysis," and Ivor Noël Hume's (1966) *Excavations at Tutter's Neck*.

## SITE 44JC969 AND THE HISTORY OF KINGSMILL PLANTATION

The earliest historical information pertaining to Site 44JC969 dates to the first quarter of the seventeenth century when the English initially settled the area (Kelso 1984). The area that would later be known as Kingsmill includes land located to the immediate east of Archer's Hope Creek (now known as College Creek) (McCartney 1997:28). The first land patents for this area appear in 1619 and include one patent to a William Fairfax for 188 acres on the western side of the present Kingsmill property and one to a John Jefferson for 250 acres to the east, possibly near Grove Creek (Kelso 1984:32–33). As tobacco cultivation became more popular during the 1620s so did the desire for prime waterfront property with rich soils and easy access to shipping. In fact, in 1625 alone, some 3,500 acres of land surrounding Archer's Hope Creek was patented (Goodwin 1958:8; Kelso 1984:34). Records indicate that most of these patents were for land to the west of Archer's Hope Creek. New property owners of lands east of the creek include Jochum (Joachim) Andrews, William Claybourne (Claiborne), Thomas Farley, Richard Kingsmill, Richard Richards, and George Sandys (Nugent 1992).

According to a 1625 muster of all titles and estates of land in the colony, the following individuals owned the following acreage: Jochum Andrews, 100 acres; William Claybourne, 250 acres; Richard Kingsmill, 500 acres; and George Sandys, 400 acres (Goodwin 1958:5; Nugent 1992:4, 178). It is known that Richard Kingsmill, the namesake of the area, received approximately 500 acres of land abutting the James River to the south and Archer's Hope Creek to the west (Kingsmill Neck). By May 1626, only 300 acres of Kingsmill's land had been readied for planting; the remaining 200 acres were scheduled to be planted by 1630, after which time Kingsmill would forfeit all rights to the property (Goodwin 1958:8). Regardless of the owner, the property now known as Kingsmill would forever include this original 500-acre tract of land.

Judging from various place names, many of the original landowners listed above appear to have either encouraged tenants to work their land or else quickly sold their holdings to surrounding land-

owners. For example, the place names Tutty's Neck and Harrop do not refer to any patentee and, therefore, probably represent long-term tenants (Kelso 1984:33).

Several landowners apparently favored this second option, selling their property off in small sections or as a whole. George Sandys's land was quickly sold to an Edward Grindall, who, in turn, sold it to a John Browning sometime in the 1630s (Nugent 1992:168). John Jefferson's holdings (250 acres) were granted by court order to a John Utie (Uti, Uty) on October 16, 1628. It was subsequently named Utopia and later sold to the above John Browning in late November 1629; the place name Utopia, however, would remain associated with the property well into the eighteenth century (Kelso 1984:34; McCartney 1997:97; Nugent 1992:168). A smaller portion of Jefferson's original 250 acres, along with the tracts owned by William Fairfax, William Claybourne, and Jochum Andrews amounting to 350 acres, was purchased by Richard Richards sometime during the second quarter of the seventeenth century and renamed Littletown (McCartney 1997:73, 97; Nugent 1992:178). The name Littletown also would remain associated with this property indefinitely.

By the 1650s, the Kingsmill property had been consolidated into the collective ownership of two individuals: Humphrey Higginson and Col. Thomas Pettus. By 1635, Higginson had already acquired the Tutty's Neck tract through marriage and through his position soon added the nearby Harrop tract, amounting to a combined 1,020 acres. To this he added Farley's and Kingsmill necks during the 1640s, acquiring acreage "that extended for a considerable distance along the James River, just east of College Creek" (McCartney 1997:97).

Colonel Thomas Pettus acquired his first holdings in the same fashion, through marriage. Sometime during the 1640s, he married the widow of John Browning, thereby acquiring Grindall's former lands as well as the Utopia tract (Kelso 1984:35). In 1660, Pettus purchased Richards's Littletown tract, giving him approximately 1,280 acres of land, acreage "that extended west along the James from Grove Creek toward Humphrey Higginson's landholdings" (McCartney 1997:97). Both Higginson and Pettus, or least their heirs, would retain owner-

ship of these areas until the turn of the eighteenth century.

During most of the eighteenth century, the area of Kingsmill was the exclusive property of two powerful family dynasties: the Brays and Burwells. The Brays, specifically James Bray II, acquired the Littleton and Utopia tracts, amounting to 1,200 acres on the north side of the James River, by purchasing the legal interests to that area from the heirs of the original owners in 1700 for five shillings and an ear of corn a year (McCartney 1997:169; Stephenson 1963:5, 20). The Tutty's Neck tract was acquired in 1711 by James II's sister-in-law, Judith Bray, from a Frederick Jones. Judith Bray's son, David Bray II, inherited this tract from his mother upon her death in 1720 and managed the property until his death in 1731. In his will, David Bray II left this tract to a John Randolph, a family friend and business partner of David Bray II. A compromise was later struck between Randolph and Thomas Bray II, the son of David Bray II, whereby Randolph received Bray family holdings in York County in exchange for the Tutty's Neck tract (Stephenson 1963:22). A clear title to the land, however, was not achieved until sometime during James Bray III's management of the family holdings (Kelso 1984:36). It is also apparent that by the time of James Bray III, both the Tutty's Neck and Utopia tracts were being managed by a John Green and Benjamin Tureman (Kelso 1984:38–39).

James Bray II died in 1725, passing his holdings on to his grandson, James Bray III. This property was managed by James III's sister, Elizabeth, until 1736 when James III came of age. He, in turn, managed the family holdings until his untimely death in 1744. After his death, the Tutty's Neck, Littleton, and Utopia tracts reverted to Thomas Bray II, James Bray III's father, who managed them until his death in 1751, thus ending the Bray male lineage (Kelso 1984:36–38; Stephenson 1963:9–10). At this point, James III's sister, Elizabeth Bray Johnson, inherited the Tutty's Neck and Littleton tracts while his wife, Francis Thacker Bray, kept the Utopia tract. In 1745, Mrs. Bray married Lewis Burwell IV of neighboring Kingsmill plantation, thereby transferring ownership of the Utopia tract to the Burwell family (McCartney 1997:170; Stephenson 1963:19). Tutty's Neck also was ac-

quired by the Burwell family during this period, though an exact date for its purchase or transfer is not known. The remaining Bray holding, Littleton (then consisting of 1,280 acres), remained with Elizabeth Bray Johnson and her heirs until 1796 when purchased by William Allen of Surry County (McCartney 1997:259).

With his father's passing, Lewis Burwell IV inherited all of his father's holdings and public offices, including the mansion-house on the 1,400-acre plantation in James City County (Goodwin 1958:21). Over the course of his management, the Burwell family holdings nearly doubled in size. By the 1770s, records indicate that Burwell's taxable acreage in James City County had expanded from 1,502 to 2,791 acres and included Tutty's Neck. This expansion required more supervision than a single owner could supply alone. Only one individual, a man by the name of Frank Lester, is listed in the records as living on Burwell's property. Although this refers to a 1755 listing, it does confirm that Burwell had hired hands on his property (Kelso 1984:46). During this time, the Kingsmill name became officially associated with this area. The name (listed as either "Kingsmill" or "King's Mill") first appears in a 1766 advertisement posted in the *Virginia Gazette* concerning a runaway slave (Goodwin 1958:23–24; Kelso 1984:46).

By 1775, Lewis Burwell IV had apparently grown weary of the Tidewater and retired to a plantation in Mecklenburg County, where he died in 1784. By deed dated May 10, 1775, he left his Tidewater holdings to his son, Lewis Burwell V. Soon after acquiring the property, Lewis Burwell V began placing advertisements in the *Virginia Gazette* for a plantation manager. One advertisement, from August 1778, calls for a man (single or with family) capable of running a large plantation (Goodwin 1958:Appendix A:xxxix). From this advertisement, it appears that Lewis Burwell V possessed neither the ability nor perhaps the desire to manage his father's estate. Contemporaries seem to have agreed, often describing him as "indolent, opportunistic, and volatile," so much so, in fact, that he once stabbed his own brother-in-law during a fit of rage (McCartney 1997:195). It comes as no surprise then that advertisements concerning the sale of the entire Kingsmill property began appear-

ing in the *Virginia Gazette* in early January 1781. These first ads offered potential buyers a “good” dwelling-house, outbuildings, and some 850 acres of land. Over the next couple of years, descriptions of the property became more embellished, offering over 2,000 acres in addition to “an elegant and convenient two story brick house” and outbuildings (Goodwin 1958:Appendix A:xxxix–xl; Kelso 1984:47).

The property finally sold some two years later in April 1783, when it was bought by a John Carter Byrd of Charles City County for 8,500 current money for Virginia (Goodwin 1958:34; Kelso 1984:47). John Carter Byrd apparently did not keep the property for very long, quickly selling it to a Henry Martin of Tortola in December of that same year (McCartney 1997:259). Soon after his purchase, Martin moved to James City County and began repairing and remodeling the Kingsmill mansion and various outbuildings. It is also during this time that he petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to become a member of the Commonwealth and to be permitted to import some of his slaves from his Caribbean property to Virginia. The Assembly agreed to let him import 12 slaves only if he were willing to import an equal number of laborers and mechanics into Virginia (Goodwin 1958:37).

During Martin’s occupation, several individuals were hired to assist in managing his property (McCartney 1997:259). According to James City County personal property tax records for 1785, Martin was taxed for John Southall and Alexander Terence (both free white males over 21 years of age), for 19 slaves over 16 years of age and 14 under 16 years, and for nine horses and 20 cattle. Southall and Terence probably were Martin’s farm managers. This John Southall is likely the son of James Southall, owner of the Raleigh Tavern and Site 44JC969 in the late eighteenth century (see next section). In 1786, records indicate that Martin’s slave force had diminished slightly, being taxed for 18 slaves over and 12 under 16 years of age. By 1787, Martin is listed as having been taxed for only one free white male (William Milby), and for 18 slaves over and 13 under 16 years of age (Goodwin 1958:39–40).

After Martin’s sudden death in early 1787, the property reverted to the Byrd family until being sold again on June 4, 1790, to attorney Henry Tazewell of Brunswick County, although contemporary accounts suggest that Tazewell was living on the property as early as 1788 (Goodwin 1958:44). Upon moving to Williamsburg, Tazewell began taking a very prominent role in public life, rising to a position in the United States Senate by the early 1790s. During his numerous absences, Kingsmill was entrusted to his son, Littleton Tazewell. According to personal property tax records, Tazewell was taxed for between 25 (1788) and 35 (1793) slaves during his tenure at Kingsmill. Records from this time also indicate that Tazewell was taxed for three free white males in 1794, and for one from 1796 through 1798, undoubtedly serving as managers (Goodwin 1958:51).

Upon Henry Tazewell’s death on January 24, 1799, the Kingsmill property, amounting to approximately 1,500 acres, passed to his son Littleton. According to tax records for that year, Littleton Tazewell was taxed for one free white male, and for 24 slaves over and three under 16 years of age. In 1800, he was again taxed for one free white male, and for 24 slaves over and two under 16 years of age. In 1801, the last year he owned the property, he was once more taxed for one free white male, and for 24 slaves over and three under 16 years of age (Goodwin 1958:54) These records suggest that Littleton Tazewell did nothing to expand his father’s estate. In 1801, Littleton Tazewell sold the Kingsmill property to William Allen, owner of the adjacent Littletown tract, and relocated to Norfolk to practice law (Goodwin 1958:55; Kelso 1984:51).

Within 12 years of his first purchase in James City County, William Allen, already quite wealthy from his plantations in Surry and Henrico counties, quickly amassed all of what was formerly the Burwell family estate in James City County. In 1803, Allen acquired a nearby 920-acre tract, transferred to him by the executors of James Southall’s estate. In 1810, he added a smaller 12-acre tract purchased from Samuel Taylor. These two adjoining tracts were situated to the immediate north of Allen’s 1796 and 1801 purchases, occasionally referred to as the “Tuttes Neck Tract” (Goodwin

1958:58). These four tracts amounted to a total of approximately 3,712 acres, which became known as “King’s Mill Farm” throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (Goodwin 1958).

According to land tax records, only the two largest of these tracts contained standing buildings. In 1820, buildings on the Littletown tract were valued at \$2,500, with a mill valued separately at \$1,588. Buildings on the larger Kingsmill tract were valued at \$7,000. When combined with the actual acreage value, \$6.95 per acre at Littletown and \$12.66 at Kingsmill, the overall value for these tracts was approximately \$12,954 for Littletown and \$25,990 for Kingsmill (Goodwin 1958:58). Contemporary records also show that from 1801 to 1831 Allen was taxed for one to three white males, most likely managers or overseers, and from 57 to 95 slaves on his James City County properties. Unfortunately, these figures also include properties in James City County not associated with “King’s Mill Farm,” making any distinctions between the tracts impossible to discern (Goodwin 1958:59). Upon his death on November 29, 1831, William Allen willed his James City County holdings to his great-nephew, William Griffin Orgain, provided he change his name to William Allen (James City County [JCC] Will Book [WB] 1:292–296). Following his death, the various sections of Allen’s 3,172-acre estate were appraised in terms of acreage, buildings, slaves, and stock in compliance with the requirement for inventories. The tracts were appraised as follows: Tuttes Neck tract at \$2,330, Littletown tract at \$11,770, and Kingsmill tract at \$22,891.50.

William Allen, born William Orgain, inherited his great-uncle’s James City County estate in 1832 and maintained and improved upon this land until his death in 1875. According to land tax records from 1840, buildings listed on the Kingsmill tract were again valued at \$7,000, while buildings on the Littletown tract had increased by \$1,500 in value to \$4,000 (Goodwin 1958:62–63). Shortly after this assessment, in either 1843 or 1844, the main house at Kingsmill was apparently no longer standing. Land tax records from 1844 value buildings on the Kingsmill tract at \$1,500, with the notation that \$5,500 had been deducted for buildings destroyed (Goodwin 1958:59, 62).

By 1851, both the Littletown and Kingsmill tracts were being jointly listed under the name “Kings Mill” in the land tax records, totaling 2,792 acres (Goodwin 1958:63). At this time, buildings were valued at \$4,000, with the total worth of the property valued at \$30,572.40. No valuations were given for any existing outbuildings. The remaining 400 acres of the original Allen estate was charged to York County in accordance with a shift in the county boundaries. By 1857, the “missing” 400 acres was again charged to James City County, bringing the taxable acreage back to well over 3,100 acres. Buildings were valued at \$7,000, with the total worth of the property valued at \$40,343.84 (Goodwin 1958:63). The \$3,000 increase in the valuation of the buildings on the property indicates that a new mansion-house had been built sometime prior to 1857.

Upon William Allen’s death in 1875, his 3,196.5 acres in James City County passed on to his son, William A. Allen. In turn, he deeded the property, with its name now shortened to “Kingsmill Farm,” to his mother, Frances Allen, on January 26, 1876. The property was described as follows:

...On the North by Tutter’s Neck Mill Pond and creek, Halfway Creek, MacLean’s land, Powell’s land (formerly part of Vineyard), and Springfield (now the property of Williams; on the East by lands belonging to Major William Allen, Big Marsh, and Williams’ Run; on the South by the James River, and on the West by College Creek” (JCC Deed Book [DB] 3:146).

On October 16 of the same year, Mrs. Frances Allen deeded the property to a Moses R. Harrell (JCC DB 3:193, 300, 301). After establishing a clear title to the land, Harrell quickly began subdividing and selling off portions of the Allen estate in both large and small increments.

The first transactions focused around the old Littletown tract, effectively separating it from the remainder of the original Allen tract. On April 22, 1878, Harrell conveyed to Robert Blassingham 99 acres situated on the north side of the Williamsburg-Warwick Road, a roadway that essentially defined the easternmost edge of the old Allen estate. On May 10, 1881, Harrell conveyed to a D. F. Beale 40 acres “fronting the road from Williamsburg to the grove,” a small piece of land separating the Allen estate from what is now known as Carter’s Grove (Goodwin 1958:65). On January 1, 1883, Harrell

conveyed to H. R. and A. G. Harwood 600 acres south of the Williamsburg-Warwick Road to the James River and bounded on the west by the "Road leading from the main road" and on the east by the old Allen property line for \$1,400 (JCC DB 4:338–339). An additional 57.5 acres was sold out of the property in six tracts ranging from 5 to 25 acres over the next several years.

The remaining 2,400 acres (including the project area) was conveyed on August 10, 1893, to Isaac C. Ketler of Pennsylvania for \$16,000. The tract, referred to as Kingsmill Farm in the deed, was described and bounded as follows:

on the north by Tutter's Neck Creek and Millpond and MacLean's; on the east by lands of A. G. Harwood and Blassinghams; on the south by the James River; and on the west by College Creek, being all the unsold property conveyed...by Frances Allen to Moses Harrell [JCC DB 6:678–680]

Ketler disposed of small portions of the land (five transactions amounting to 101.3 acres) over the next several years, keeping most of the 2,400 acres intact for farming.

Between 1904 and 1939, Joseph Newton Pew, and his executors following Pew's death in 1912, proceeded to acquire much of the former Kingsmill Farm tract. The majority of these transactions transpired in the fall of 1904. On October 13, 1904, Isaac Ketler and his wife Matilda, conveyed to a Thomas W. Dale their remaining portions of the Kingsmill Farm tract for the sum of \$11,000 (JCC DB 9:476–477). On the same date, Dale conveyed to J. N. Pew the same property with an additional 20.4 acres previously owned by the Ketlers and acquired by Dale on July 14, 1901, for the same price of \$11,000 (JCC DB 9:478–479). Approximately a month later, on November 12, 1904, Pew purchased a 8.91-acre tract from Norvelle Henley for the price of \$250 (JCC DB 9:472). This was the same piece of property conveyed to Henley from an Elizah Woolery on September 21, 1903, for the price of \$50 (JCC DB 9:65), which, in turn, was conveyed to Woolery from a Frank Frosh on August 29, 1903, for a price of \$20 (JCC DB 9:59). This was the same parcel originally conveyed to Frank Frosh from Isaac Ketler on March 20, 1897, for the price of \$20 (JCC DB 6:236).

On June 21, 1918, the executors of J. N. Pew purchased a 42-acre parcel from a W. O. Strong for \$2,000. The parcel was described and bounded as follows: on the north by 60th Street and on the east, west, and south by a ravine (JCC DB 17:504). This is the same piece of property conveyed to Strong from a Walter Overmier on May 6, 1914, for the price of \$900 (JCC DB 14:395), which, in turn, was conveyed to Overmier from a J. H. Britt by deed dated February 29, 1908, for the price of \$2,000 (JCC DB 11:197). This parcel had been conveyed to Britt from a W. T. Cowles on September 25, 1900, for the price of \$700 (JCC DB 7:371). This is the same parcel originally conveyed to W. T. Cowles from Isaac Ketler on August 19, 1897, for the price of \$1,200 (JCC DB 6:309).

In the years following J. N. Pew's death, Pew's heirs and executors managed to accumulate more of the original Allen family estate, the last recorded on August 19, 1939. It consisted of a small, 2-acre tract purchased from a Mary Scott Holmes, widow of Grant Scott, for the price of \$350 (JCC DB 31:279). This is the same parcel of property conveyed to Grant Scott from Henry and Flora Ingraham on October 1, 1902, for the price of \$50 (JCC DB 9:39), which, in turn, was originally conveyed to the Ingrahams from Isaac Ketler on June 2, 1897, for the price of \$112 (JCC DB 6:268).

By deed dated May 23, 1950, the Pew heirs conveyed all of their James City County holdings (amounting to approximately 3,264.54 acres) to the Thomas M. Brooks Lumber Company, Inc., for the price of \$500,000. These holdings were divided into four parcels and described as follows:

1. 3,100 acres, bounded on the north by Tutter's Neck Pond and the lands of Mrs. H. M. Sweeney, Homann, Jake Smith, and Springfield Farm; on the northeast by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; on the east by Pony Point Farm; on the southeast by the lands of Swanson and Cottom; on the south and east by the land formerly owned by W. O. Strong; on the south by the James River; on the west by College Creek, and by Tutter's Neck Creek; and on the northwest by the lands of Glenesk;
2. 120.54 acres bounded on the north and west by the land of A. G. Harwood; on the north-

east by the main country road; and on the south by the “Red House” tract of land;

3. Forty-two acres conveyed to the estate of J. N. Pew from W. O. Strong; and
4. Two acres conveyed to J. N. Pew, Jr., from Mary Scott Holmes [JCC DB 43:288–292].

During the next few years, the Thomas Brooks Lumber Company, Inc., executed numerous timber deeds to individual and corporate contractors, resulting in the heavy logging and cutting of much of this area.

By deed dated October 23, 1953, the Thomas Brooks Lumber Company, Inc., sold 2,644 acres for \$450,000 to Williamsburg Restoration Inc. These holdings were described as follows:

1. 2,600 acre portion of the above 3,100 acre tract, bounded on the north by Tutter’s Neck Pond and the lands of Mrs. H. M. Sweeney, Homann, Jake Smith; on the northeast by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; on the east by a 14-acre tract of land owned by A. G. Harwood; on the southeast by parcel 2; on the south by the James River; and on the southwest and west by College Creek;
2. Forty-two acres conveyed to the estate of J. N. Pew from W. O. Strong; and
3. Two acres conveyed to J. N. Pew, Jr., from Mary Scott Holmes [JCC DB 50:447–450].

Williamsburg Restoration Inc., retained possession of this tract throughout the remainder of the 1950s and 1960s.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation began accumulating several tracts of land in and around Williamsburg, and James City and York counties, encompassing nearly all of William Allen’s nineteenth-century estate. On February 26, 1960, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., conveyed to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation a substantial gift of 379.58 acres, including some 70 acres originally conveyed to the Ketlers in 1893 (JCC DB 73:447). This 70-acre tract was bounded on the north, south, and east by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., land and on the west by Tutties Neck Creek. This is the same parcel deeded to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from John and Jessie Glenesk on October 18, 1955, for an undisclosed price (JCC

DB 56:8). Prior to 1955, this parcel had been in the Glenesk family since its original purchase from G. Platt Smith on July 27, 1898, for the price of \$250 (JCC DB 6:502). Smith had been conveyed this land from Isaac Ketler on December 22, 1897, for an undisclosed price (JCC DB 6:366). Excluded from this 70-acre parcel was approximately 7 acres previously conveyed to various tenants beginning in early 1940. The 7 acres was eventually purchased by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation through a series of transactions with Anheuser-Busch Company, Inc., dating between December 1969 and April 1970 (JCC DB 124:316; 125:101, 213–217; 126:183–185).

By deed dated June 30, 1970, Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., conveyed to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation some 23 parcels of land (subject to various easements) in Williamsburg and surrounding York and James City counties. Parcel 23, titled Kingsmill Plantation, included the following:

1. All of that land conveyed to Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., by Thomas Brooks Lumber Company, Inc., by deed dated October 23, 1953; and
2. Less and except lands conveyed to Anheuser-Busch Company, Inc., by deed dated April 1970 [City of Williamsburg DB 46:72].

Through these transactions, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation succeeded in reuniting all of eighteenth-century Kingsmill and Tutty’s Neck, stretching from the James River north to Colonial Williamsburg and from College Creek west to near Route 60. Contained within these property boundaries is an abundance of archaeological information concerning the cultural lifeways of both landowners and slaves in seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century James City County.

In summary, evidence from area histories, land tax records, deeds, and other documents, indicates that vicinity of Site 44JC969 has been continuously occupied from possibly as early as 1625. In 1803, the 920-acre tract that William Allen acquired from James Southall’s estate became associated with the properties known historically as Kingsmill Plantation. The following section demonstrates that James Southall probably acquired the tract by 1780 but

no later than 1782 and that the tract included Site 44JC969. His acquisition of the tract before Lewis Burwell sold Kingsmill in 1783, however, indicates that the 920-acre tract was not part of Kingsmill during the eighteenth century. Unfortunately, the fragmented court records provide no indication of the tract's owner prior to Southall.

### SOUTHALL'S QUARTER

The following discussion focuses on a 920-acre tract that William Allen had acquired by 1803 from James Southall's heirs (JCC LT 1803; see above). This tract appears to be the most likely location of Site 44JC969. In the 1802 land tax book, the only 920-acre tract belonging to a Southall is attributed to "James Southall's estate." The land tax records show that the same 920 acres had belonged to the estate since 1801 and to James Southall since the earliest records of 1782. Only a year earlier, French officer Nicholas Desandrotüins had drawn a map of that included land on the outskirts of Williamsburg. He labeled a cleared area with three structures as "Southall's Quarter." Located about 1.5 mi. southeast of Williamsburg, the area corresponds to the location of Site 44JC969. The name Southall was searched in various surviving records to learn more about the owner and activities on this James City property during the period when Site 44JC969 was occupied.

The likely owner of the tract is James Barrett Southall, best known as the proprietor of the renowned Raleigh Tavern. During the Revolution and its prelude, the tavern was the site of some dramatic turning points in Virginia's defiance of Parliament. Evidently, Southall was operating a tavern in Williamsburg or vicinity as early as 1757, when George Washington noted paying 3s. 6d. "by Supper and Club at Southalls" (Jackson and Twohig 1978:2:202 note). By 1767, he was renting and managing Wetherburn's tavern. Under his management, clients including George Washington and John Page referred to that tavern as "Southall's." By 1771, Southall had ended his lease at Wetherburn's and purchased the Raleigh Tavern from the estate of Anthony Hay. The Raleigh Tavern would remain under his ownership for 30 years (*Virginia Gazette* [Va. Gazette] 1771b).

In 1726, James Barrett Southall was born to Dasey and Edith Southall of Charles City County. At an unknown date he married Frances Jones (*William and Mary College Quarterly and Historical Magazine* [WMQ] 1897:162). Between 1763 and 1776, their prolific marriage produced at least eight children who survived to adulthood (WMQ 1903:29). At least four are recorded in surviving pages of the Bruton Parish register (Chappelear 1966). Children whose names appear in documents relevant to this discussion include John (born 1763), James (born 1764), and William (born 1767). Of course, as the documents seldom include middle names, the choice of the name James for the second son complicates identification of father and son. Adding further confusion, in 1772 the elder James Southall's brother Turner and his wife Martha named their son James Barrett Southall (*Tyler's Quarterly and Genealogical Magazine* 1926:134).

According to the land tax records and several secondary sources, the elder James Barrett Southall died in 1801 (Blackmon 1991). A single source indicating that he might have died much earlier appears to be erroneous. A 1787 announcement of the marriage of Frances Southall to William Daingerfield identifies the bride as the "daughter of the late Colonel James Southall, of Williamsburg" (Gibbs 1968:197). This is puzzling because the James City County land tax and personal property tax books continue uninterrupted from 1782 to 1801 with the name James Southall as the owner of 920 acres. If the property had passed to his son, likely James Southall of Charles City County, the land tax records likely would have shown a change after 1794, when the younger James Southall died. This son's death is documented by a Charles City County will proved in 1794 and two bond contracts the same year referring to brothers John and William Southall as executors of "James Southall dec'd." (Charles City County Records WB 1:169; Major-Marable Papers 1794). The age of this James Southall's daughters adds further indication that he was the son of the tavernkeeper. The will lists two daughters who were young enough to need their uncle John Southall appointed as a guardian. As the tavernkeeper's son James was born in 1764, he would have been only 30 years old at his death in 1794—also too young to have adult daughters. Therefore, continuous list-

ing of the name “James Southall” next to 920 acres in the land tax records suggests strongly that the tavernkeeper did not die before 1801. In the unlikely event that the property had silently passed to his son James after 1787, the tax records almost certainly would have reflected a change in ownership after this son died in 1794.

Several documents indicate that the elder James Barrett Southall owned property in Williamsburg by the 1770s. In the absence of court records prior to the 1782 land tax books, the principal source of information is the *Virginia Gazette*. However, none of the numerous references to James Southall in newspaper announcements indicate that he owned land in James City County before 1780. When Southall bought the Raleigh Tavern from the estate of Anthony Hay in 1771, he acquired an impressive complex that included the tavern building with “Stable and pasture adjoining” (*Va. Gazette* 1771a). By this time, the property also may have included the laundry and kitchen later specified on a 1796 insurance policy (Mutual Assurance Society 1796). In a history of the Raleigh Tavern property prepared by Colonial Williamsburg staff in 1932, Helen Bullock (1990:4) wrote that Southall acquired the Raleigh Tavern, 19 slaves, and a “distant stable and pasture.” However, Bullock cites no reference for this statement, which contradicts the newspaper description of Hay’s estate (*WMQ* 1906). In 1780, Southall advertised his stallion Traveller for stud “at my plantation near Williamsburg,” the first reference that could be interpreted as the James City County location shown the following year on Desandroüins’ map (*Va. Gazette* 1780). By the time of the earliest land tax records in 1782, he owned 920 acres in James City County (JCC LT 1782–1800). As this is the only property listed for James Southall in the county, it is highly likely that it corresponds to the area labeled on the 1781 map.

Personal property records from 1787–1788 shed some light on other property owned by the elder James Southall. In an effort to supplement Virginia’s 1790 census records destroyed during the War of 1812, Netti Schreiner-Yantis (1987) compiled the names of Virginia’s heads of households from personal property tax records that were used to apporportion representation in Congress. At least two James Southalls are named in the 1787 lists. In Charles

City County, James Southall (likely the son, 1764–1794) was tithable for himself as a county resident and for 35 slaves, seven horses, mares, colts, or mules, and 30 head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis 1987:2:1050). A James Southall in the Williamsburg list (1788) was tithable for himself and 10 slaves, seven horses, mares, colts, or mules, an ordinary license, a phaeton (four-wheel open carriage), and a chair (two-wheel open carriage). The 1787 James City county list classes a James Southall as not tithable for himself, but his place of residence is not noted. He was taxed for William Long (a white male over 21), nine slaves, three horses, mares, colts, or mules, and an impressive 83 head of cattle. According to these lists, James Southall, the tavern proprietor, owned property in James City County as well as the property associated with his business in Williamsburg. Another James Southall, probably his son James who would have been 24 by this time, owned substantial property in Charles City County.

The 1787 compilation also records a James Southall “of Williamsburg” owning property in Cumberland County, where he was assessed for 17 “blacks,” 3 horses, mares, colts, or mules, and 28 head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis 1987:333). Southall may have owned land in this Piedmont county as early as 1770. In the *Virginia Gazette*, he announced that a stray “brindle steer” had been found “at my plantation, on Willis’s river about three years ago” and could be claimed from Joseph Morse, possibly his farm manager (*Va. Gazette* 1773). The only Willis River in Virginia is a tributary of the James River in Cumberland County.

Besides his apparently long-term ownership of this distant plantation, James Southall also may have speculated in land as far away as Culpeper and Amelia counties. Southall’s receipt book includes a 1772 entry for “£2 5s. on acct. of Quits due on a tract of six hundred acres of land Lying in the county of Culpeper Formerly the prop. of Jno. Wormely Esqr.” (Southall Receipt Book, 23 March 1772). It should be cautioned that Southall did not necessarily own the land but may have paid the fee as a loan, though in that case it seems the current owner’s name would have been specified on the receipt. In 1774, a James Southall and Hezekiah Coleman were sure to make public their purchase of land in Amelia County from William Turner, implying that the

unscrupulous Turner might try to sell it twice (*Va. Gazette* 1774a).

Additional documentation is necessary to prove that Coleman's partner was the same James Southall who owned Raleigh Tavern and "Southall's Quarter" in James City County. The tavern owner's occupation, however, gave him privileged access to the most current transactions among the upper strata of Virginia society. With their proximity to the center of government, Williamsburg taverns "held a status ... that was virtually that of a public building" (Noël Hume 1994:157). Indeed, the index of the *Virginia Gazette* includes advertisements for no fewer than 10 separate auctions or sales "at the door of Mr. Southall's." In 1766, Southall also had managed a land lottery from his tavern (Cappon and Duff 1950:1107). After touring Virginia's former capital in 1783, one visitor drifted into hyperbole by musing that "more Business has been transacted [at the Raleigh Tavern] than on the Exchange of London or Amsterdam" (Bullock 1990:7). Nevertheless, the statement emphasizes the tavern's role as a hub of business transactions in the colony. Planters from Virginia's isolated rural communities periodically gathered in Williamsburg for court days and legislative sessions. At Southall's taverns, they could discuss business in a convivial atmosphere of drinking, dining, gaming, and dancing.

Southall's establishments also drew clientele conducting political affairs and hosted several social and scholastic organizations. For example, on 4 November 1774 George Washington noted in his diary that he had "dined at the Speaker's and spent the evening at Southall's" (Jackson and Twohig 1978:3:213). On two famous occasions, the Raleigh Tavern served as an ad hoc assembly building for the colony's legislature. In 1768, when Governor Botetourt dissolved the assembly for debating the Townsend duties, the burgesses resumed their business at the tavern. Again, in 1774 an assembly dissolved by Governor Dunmore proceeded to the tavern and adopted boycott resolutions against East India Company commodities (*WMQ* 1906:214). For five years, the Phi Beta Kappa society met in the Apollo room of the tavern where it had been organized in 1776. The mysterious F.H.C. student society of the College of William and Mary also met at the tavern. In June 1779, following the Williams-

burg Masonic Lodge meeting, members retired to "Brother Southall's at six o'clock for supper" (*WMQ* 1917:156).

As the owner of an establishment that hosted key political, economic, and social elites, Southall himself gained access to these circles of influence. No doubt his wealth from the tavern and other agricultural enterprises also contributed to his status. Southall's roles during the Revolution cast his status at least in a secondary rank of local leaders. In 1774, he was elected to a committee responsible for correspondence with the Continental Congress (*Va. Gazette* 1774b). The next year, he was elected one of two captains of the Williamsburg militia (*Va. Gazette* 1775). While an officer, he advanced prisoner of war provisions for which he was reimbursed £23.2.6 (Palmer 1968:8:227). As a member of Williamsburg's committee of safety, Southall, along with Benjamin Powell, assessed the value of furniture that General Lee might want from the Governor's Palace (Palmer 1968:8:150). Secondary sources indicate that James Southall eventually was promoted to colonel, but surviving documents only refer to "Colonel Southall," always omitting a first name. Further evidence of Southall's material contribution to the war effort comes from reimbursement of claims filed in 1782. Southall had provided an impressive 1,300 lb. of beef and on two separate occasions a wagon, horses, and driver (Abercrombie and Slatten 1991:8, 17).

To generate his substantial wealth, James Southall relied on a large work force of slaves. The first reference to an individual slave of Southall's occurs in a 1767 *Virginia Gazette* advertisement (*Va. Gazette* 1767). Southall offered £3 for the return of Peter, a runaway slave who could "read tolerably well." He had bought the slave recently from Edward Ambler. According to the Bruton Parish register, at least five slaves belonging to James Southall were baptized between 1765 and 1783, and one belonging to his wife Frances in 1767. With the purchase of Raleigh Tavern from the estate of Anthony Hay in 1771, Southall no doubt also bought a large number of slaves who worked at that establishment. Southall's receipt book documents at least one purchase of "a Negro Fellow" for £101 in November 1771 (Southall Receipt Book, 6 November 1771). The executors of Hay's estate advertised the

sale of 19 slaves, including several skilled artisans. Some slaves, such as a cabinet maker, had probably worked in Hay's furniture business. Other occupations listed in the advertisement, however, indicate that much of the Raleigh Tavern work force consisted of slaves, "including a coachman, a carter, waiting boys, cooks, and washers" (*Va. Gazette* 1771c). As mentioned above, in 1788 Southall was taxed in Williamsburg for 10 slaves who likely worked at the tavern.

The James City County personal property lists provide information about the slaves on Southall's "plantation" outside the town limits. These records survive for most of the years covering James Southall's ownership of 920 acres in the land tax books. Only the lists for 1782, 1784, and 1786 lack the pages for Bruton Parish, the portion of the county where Southall held property. The number of adult slaves (over 16) on the James City property remains fairly constant. From 1783 through 1787, between five and seven adult slaves were listed. Beginning in 1788, the number of adult slaves rose to 10 and fluctuated between 9 and 12 from 1788 to 1798. During the last two years of James Southall's life, only seven adult slaves were counted on his James City property. Juvenile slaves were present in all years when age ranges were recorded. In 1785 and 1787, Southall was taxed for a white male, William Long, probably an overseer or farm manager. In 1785 Southall appears to have spent much of his time on the James City County tract as he is listed as a tithable, unless this refers to his son James who owned land in Charles City County. The absence of tithable white males for the other years suggests the estate could have been managed from Williamsburg by Southall or another family member. The early records document three to seven horses (1783–1787), but later no more than two horses are recorded. In these years, Southall also was assessed for large numbers of cattle 58 (1783), 73 (1785), and 83 (1787). He could well have raised cattle for the remainder of his ownership, but the James City

County assessors ceased recording the item separately by 1789 (JCC Personal Property Tax 1782–1824).

According to these records, Southall seems to have operated a substantial livestock operation on his James City County estate. His slaves also may have cultivated crops on the property, although there is no evidence from the court records, newspaper articles, and his receipt book. As Southall needed a large number of slaves for his tavern business, he may have shifted slaves between these two properties. The stable and pasture behind the Raleigh Tavern could have benefitted from slaves skilled in caring for livestock and horses on the outlying estate. With this intercourse between the two properties, secondhand items used to serve the tavern's elite clientele may have found their way to the slave quarter in the county.

Historical documentation in conjunction with archaeological evidence suggests that the property Southall acquired in the early 1780s already had an established quarter. Indeed, the 1781 map indicates a plantation house and outbuilding in the cleared area that also includes the quarter. Although the property's earlier history remains unclear from the documentary evidence, archaeological dating of features and artifacts indicates that a quarter was present since the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Timing of Southall's ownership suggests that the property was not part of the large estates owned by the Burwells. Likewise, Lorena Walsh's extensively researched discussion of the Burwells' slaves and estates does not mention any association of Southall's Quarter with the Burwell family (Walsh 1997). According to personal property and land tax records (including numbers of slaves and livestock), Southall's use of the property did not change significantly over approximately 20 years of ownership. Archaeological evidence concurs with this assessment of land use, with a date of abandonment calculated toward the end of the eighteenth century.



## 4: Results of Historic Component Investigations – Site Structure

### INTRODUCTION

Site 44JC969 is located on a level ridge above a steep drainage slope west of the site (Figure 5). Data recovery at Site 44JC969 was initially designed to obtain important information regarding site structure and organization through the use of sampling techniques, since few features were expected based on the results of the archaeological evaluation. Strata I and II were hand-excavated primarily in 2 × 2 m units to expose features. A total of 126 2-x-2-m test units, eight 1-x-2-m test units, one 1-x-1-m test unit, and one 11-x-2-m L-shaped trench were excavated during the data recovery. Five test units, including three 1-x-2-m units (Test Units 1, 2, and 4) and two 1-x-1-m units (Test Units 10 and 11), had been excavated in the northeastern portion of Site 44JC969 during the previous evaluation (Figure 6). A total of 129 features were identified, including Feature 1 from the previous evaluation (Underwood 1999). A total of 77 of these were completely or partially excavated (60%).

The cultural landscape exhibited a high degree of organization, with distinct functional areas easily identifiable by feature groupings. These areas include three dwellings and two activity areas (Figure 7). A total of 14,382 historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including 10,774 from test unit contexts, 117 from spoil contexts, and 3,490 from feature contexts. These counts do not include oyster shell, handmade brick, mortar, daub, or wood, all of which fragment easily and were therefore only weighed. A total of 155 prehistoric artifacts were also recovered; these will be discussed in Chapter 6 with the prehistoric results.

### TEST UNIT EXCAVATION

Two blocks of test units were established initially, one near Test Units 2 and 4 (Block A, where Feature 1 was identified during the previous evaluation) and one near Test Unit 10 (Block B) from the previous evaluation, where the artifact density was the highest. A third block east of Block A (Block C) was begun when features were identified in the area. Test units within blocks were initially excavated and screened in an alternating “checkerboard” fashion as part of the sampling strategy. As it became apparent that numerous features were in fact present, especially in Blocks B and C, intervening units were also excavated and screened to form larger, open blocks. Upon identification of features related to buildings, Block B and Block C were expanded to expose the entire structure. Two trees in Block B were too large to be efficiently removed, and were left *in situ*; these trees cover part of one of the structures. At this point, a total of 37 test units (Test Units 12–32 and 34–49) had been excavated and screened.

After a break in the excavation to evaluate the initial results, a series of 2 × 2 m test units were excavated at 8-m intervals across the entire site north of Route 199, as defined by the shovel test results from the archaeological evaluation. These 21 screened test units include Test Units 55 through 75, and were excavated to investigate areas of low artifact density and identify any outlying features in these areas. Block test unit excavation then resumed with the goal of exposing large areas between Blocks B and C, where the potential for additional structures and/or activity areas was thought to be highest. Test Units 50–54 and 132 were excavated

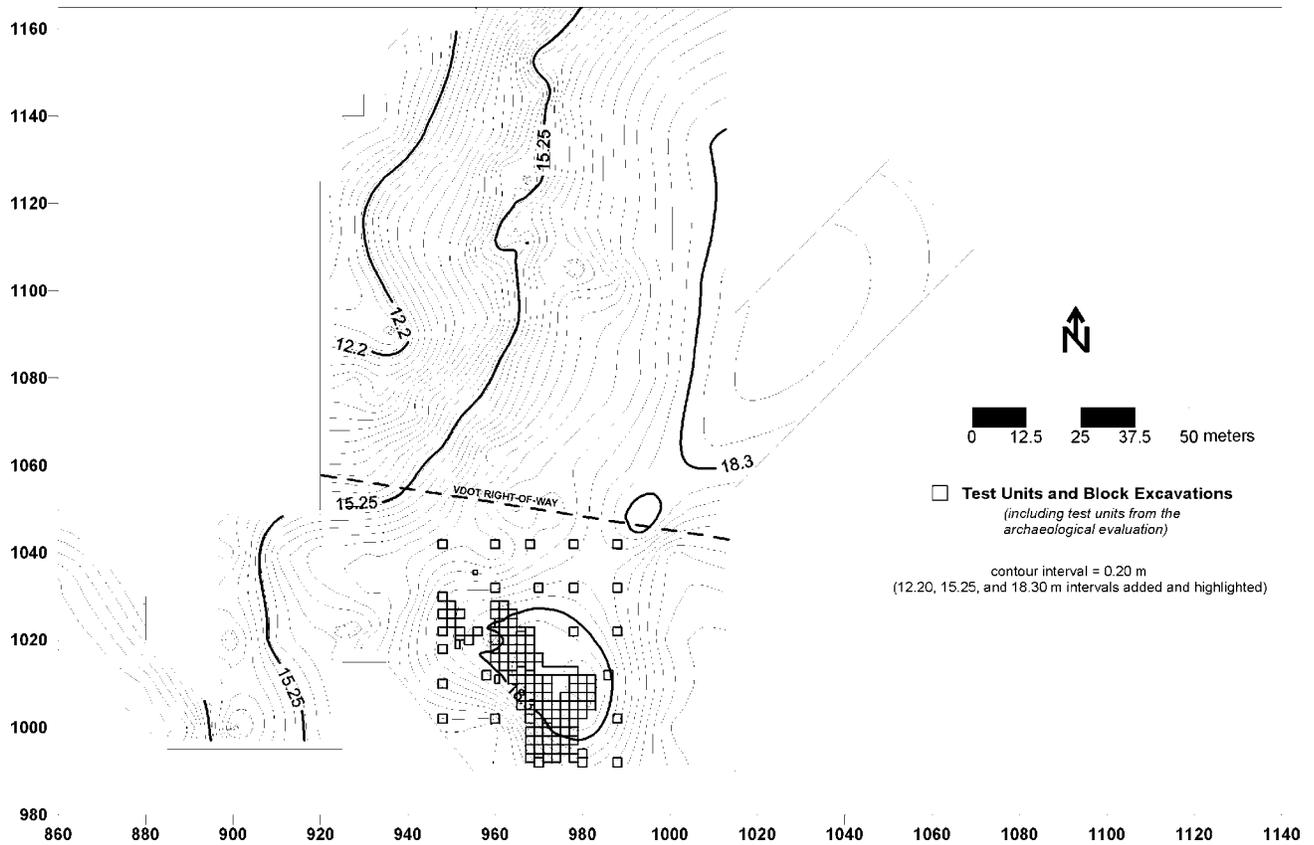


Figure 5. Site 44JC969, block excavations and topography.

and screened to complete the exposure of Structure 2 in Block C. Blocks B and C were then expanded into a single large block (referred to hereafter as the main block) through the continued excavation of 2 × 2 m test units. These 58 test units (Test Units 33, 76–131, and 133) were not screened, however, since their purpose was to fully expose and identify any features. A single 1-x-1-m quarter was screened in some of these units (97, 103, 104, 110, 111, and 114) when features, high artifact density, or unusual artifacts were noted. Following another break in the data recovery fieldwork, the crew returned to the site to further investigate the southern edge of Block B where the discovery of a subfloor pit feature (Feature 95) suggested the presence of a third structure within the site. In order to maximize the recovery of information that might help in the interpretation of the third structure, all 13 of the additional test units (Test Units 134–144, 146, and 152) ex-

cavated around the southern edge of Block B were screened for artifact recovery. Figure 8 illustrates the screened and unscreened test unit contexts.

### Stratigraphy

The basic stratigraphy was described during the archaeological evaluation (Underwood 1999:17). The typical soil profile contained a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty/sandy topsoil (Stratum I) over a very pale brown (10YR7/3) sandy loam plowzone (Stratum II). Stratum I measured between 11 and 13 cm thick; and Stratum II extended between 18 and 26 cm below Stratum I. Both Strata I and II were heavily disturbed by modern root activity. Stratum III, a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy/silty clay subsoil, was typically identified beneath Stratum II at approximately 34 cm below ground surface. Since there is no chronological difference between the artifacts recovered from Stratum I and

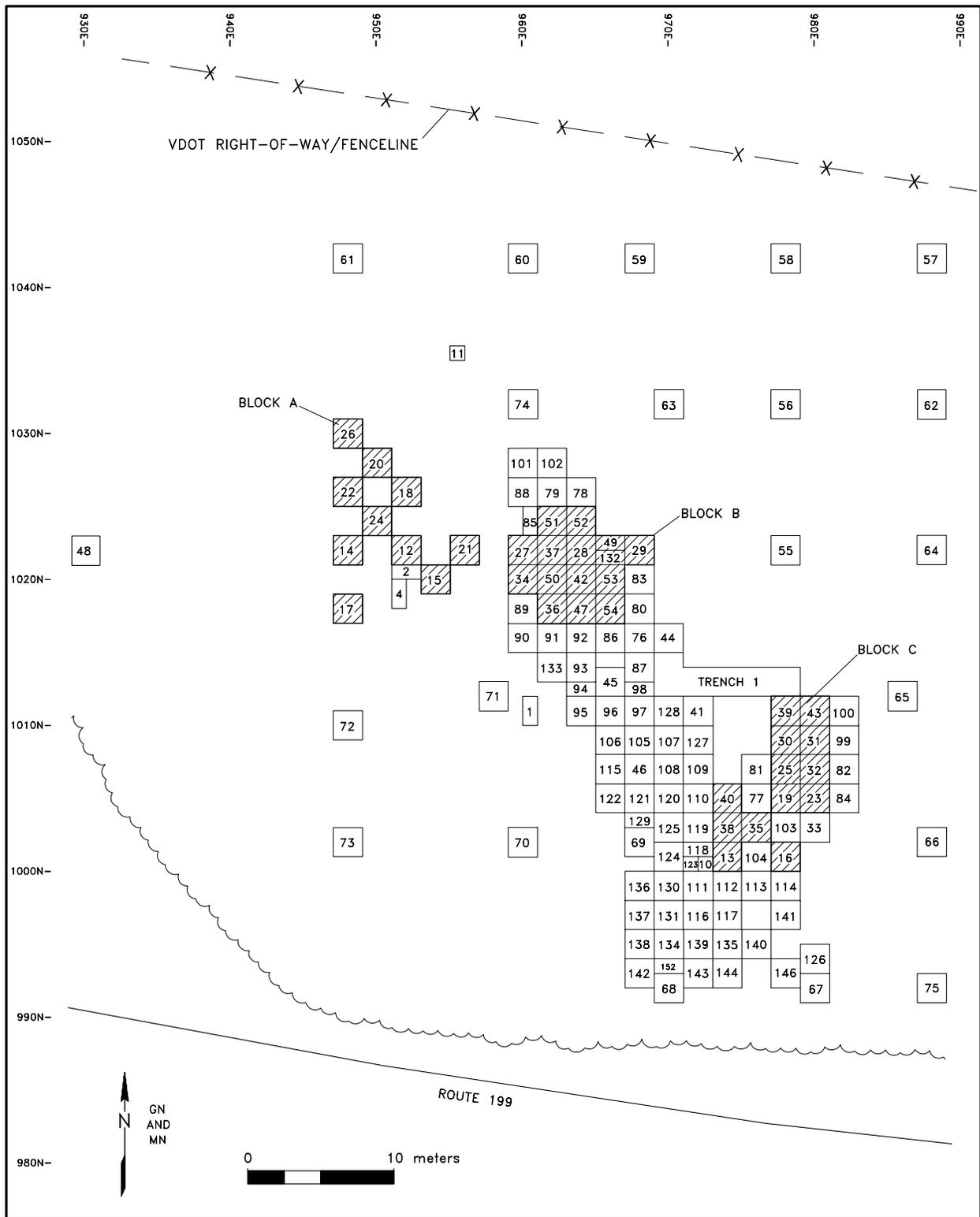


Figure 6. Site 44JC969, site excavation plan.

the artifacts recovered from Stratum II during the archaeological evaluation, these two strata were removed as a single excavation context during the archaeological data recovery.

Stratigraphy observed in the large-scale block excavations was basically the same as that recorded during the evaluation, but with greater diversity in soil texture and color. The basic soil structure of Stratum I and Stratum II overlying subsoil was consistent across most of the excavated area, except in Test Units 48 and 61 on the western edge of the site. In Test Unit 61, Stratum I overlies subsoil directly, with no Stratum II present. Test Unit 48, located west of and well downslope from the block excavations, contained very sandy soil and poorly developed stratigraphy, with only a few artifacts recovered from near the surface.

An important difference was observed, however, between most of the test units in the main block and those excavated in outlying portions of the site. Within most of the main block, the transition from the base of Stratum II to subsoil is very clear and abrupt, with the exposed subsoil surface appearing brightly as light yellowish brown or olive yellow clayey soils with extensive mottling. In outlying areas, the transition is much more gradual and difficult to determine, with Stratum II giving way initially to more olive and dark yellowish brown sandier soils with little mottling (other than tree root disturbances). It is possible that traffic around the structures and central activity areas may have been responsible for these differences. These differences may also be attributable to geomorphological factors as well, since most of the main block sits on top of a level ridgetop (see Figure 5).

## CONTEXTS

The primary contexts that will be used as a framework for interpreting the excavation results are Structure 1, Structure 2, the Animal Pen/Activity Area, Structure 3, and the Block A/Activity Area. Structures 1, 2 and 3 are defined by their associated features. The Animal Pen/Activity Area is defined by fenceposts encircling several amorphous features. The Block A/Activity Area is defined by a series of excavation units with moderate artifact density and a few amorphous features, and is located on the edge

of the ravine slope west of Structure 2. In addition, there is an area of very high artifact density that crossmending analysis has shown is associated with Structure 1, but which also extends into the area occupied by Structure 3. This is referred to as the Structure 1/3 midden, and is defined primarily by several adjacent screened test unit contexts located in between Structures 1 and 3 (Figure 9, and see Figure 7).

Screened test units associated with Structure 1 include 19, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 39, 43, and the northeast quarter of Test Unit 103. Screened test units associated with the Structure 1 midden include 13, 35, 38, 40, and the southwest quarter of Test Unit 104. Screened test units associated with Structure 2 include 27, 28, 29, 34, 36, 37, 42, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, and 132. Screened test units associated with the Animal Pen/Activity Area include 41, 46, and 97 NE. Screened test units associated with Structure 3 include 111 SE, 114SE, 135, 139, 140, and 141. Screened test units associated with the Block A/Activity Area include Test Units 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 26 (see Appendix F for a summary of additional investigations in Block A and late discoveries in this area).

## DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES AND FEATURES

A total of 129 features were identified during the data recovery at Site 44JC969, including Feature 1 from the previous evaluation (Underwood 1999). A total of 63 of these were completely excavated (49%), 15 were bisected with only one half excavated (12%), and 51 (40%) were not excavated or were determined not to represent a feature (Table 1). Features related to the three identified structures account for 27% (n=35) of all features (Table 2). Scattered pits, middens, and depressions account for 12% (n=16) of the features, and scattered miscellaneous posts and post-like features account for 23% (n=30). Tree, root, and rodent disturbances accounted for 25% (n=32) of the features. Other features, including unidentified features, shovel test remnants, and other anomalies later determined not to represent features at all account for 12% (n=16) of the assigned feature numbers. Those features de-

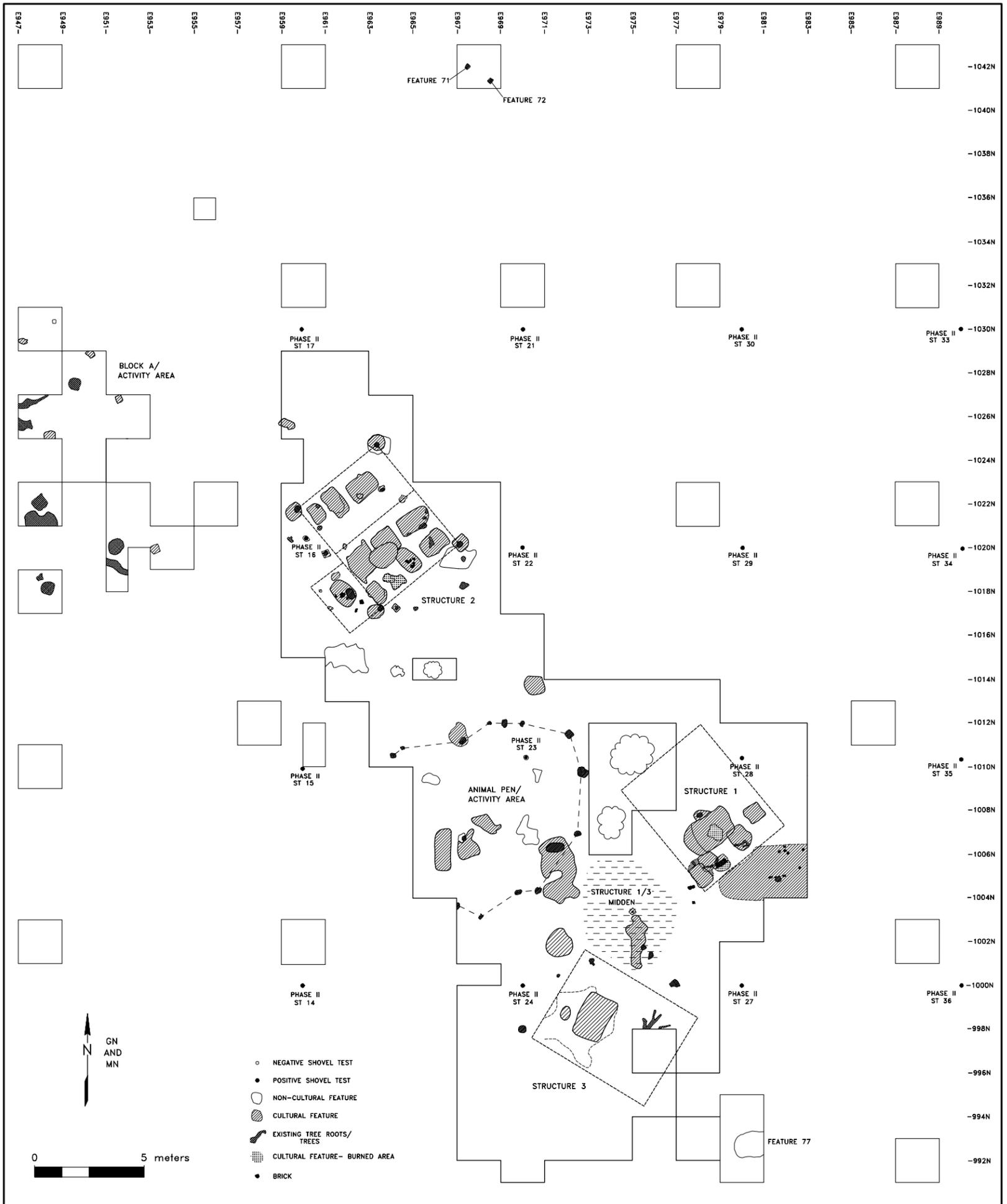


Figure 7. Site 44JC969, plan of features (see individual plans of labeled structural loci and activity areas for feature numbers).

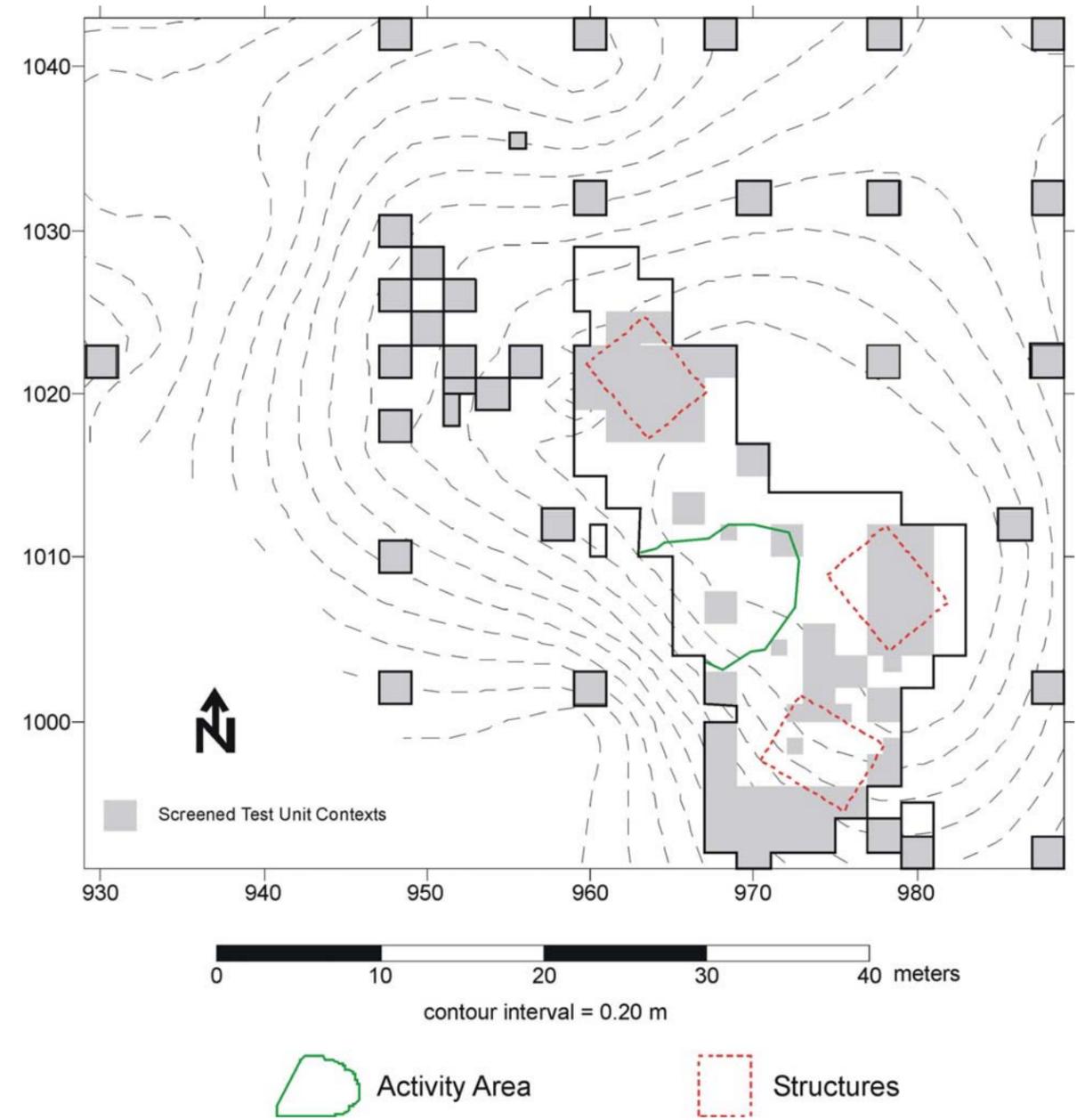


Figure 8. Site 44JC969, map showing screened and unscreened test unit contexts.

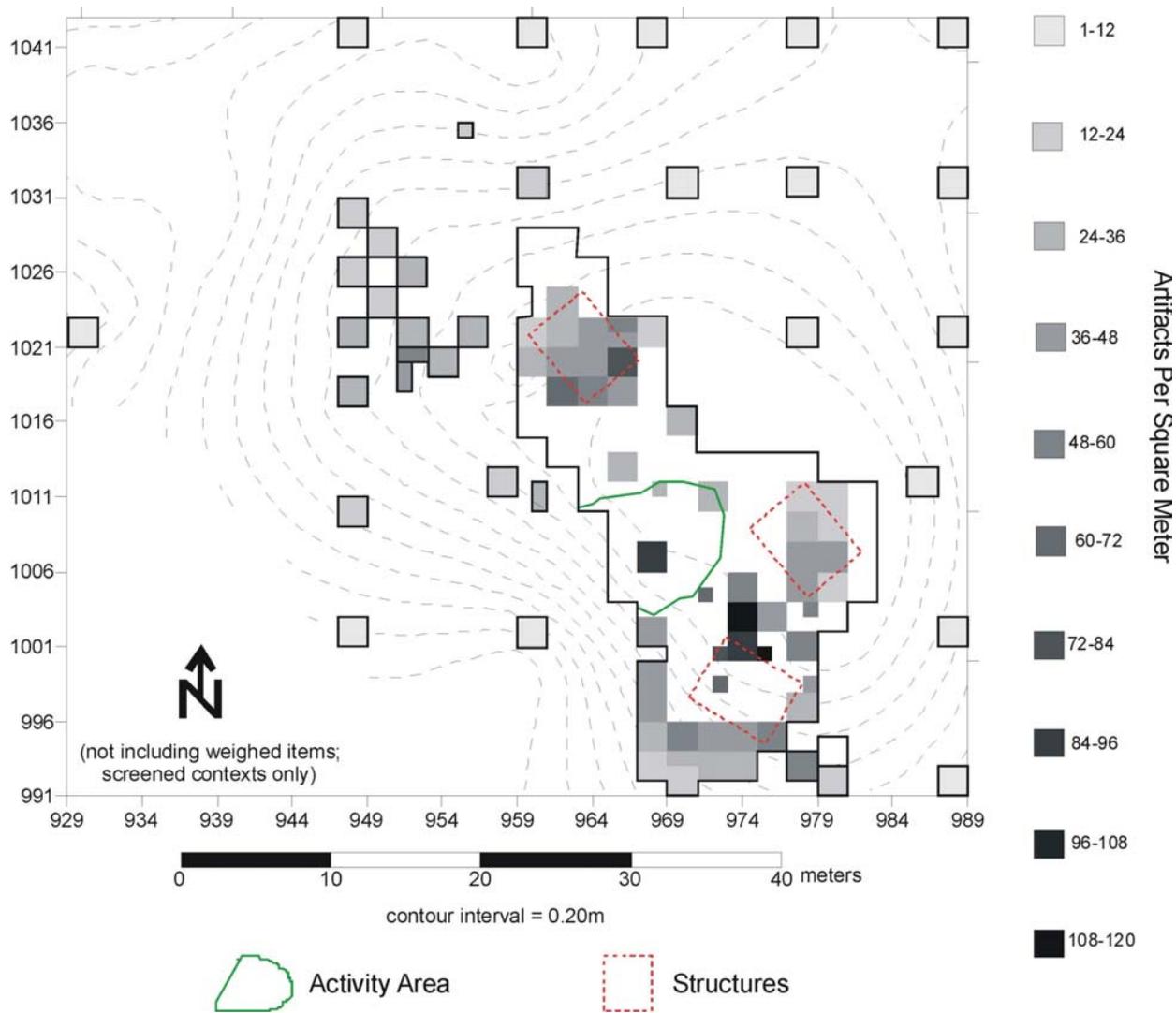


Figure 9. Site 44JC969, map showing artifacts per square meter recovered from test units.

FEA.	TYPE	PROVENIENCE	EXCAVATED?	COMMENTS
1	Small pit	Block A	Yes	Identified during evaluation
6	Root disturbance	Block A	Yes	
7	Tree disturbance	Block A	Yes (N½)	
8	Small square post	Block A	No	
9	Root disturbance	Block A	No	
10	Posthole	Later fencepost	Yes	Wooden post remains recovered
11	Chimney construction/support	Str. 1	Yes	
12	Small pit	Str. 1	Yes (N ½)	Associated w/ chimney hearth floor
13	Posthole	Later fencepost	No	Similar to Feature 10
14	Shallow midden	Block A	Yes (N½)	
15	Small square post	Block A	No	Destroyed by rodent burrow
16	Small square post	Block A	No	Destroyed by rodent burrow
17	Root cellar	Str. 1	Yes	In front of hearth
18	Tree disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
19	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	North half of the structure
20	Structure corner posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 22
21	Root disturbance	Str. 2	Yes	In Feature 19
22	Structure corner postmold	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 20
23	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	North half of the structure
24	Root disturbance	Str. 2	Yes	
25	Evaluation shovel test remnant	Str. 2	Yes	Shovel Test 16
26	Root disturbance	Str. 2	Yes	
27	Amorphous depression	Str. 3 vicinity	Yes (N½)	
28	Posthole	Later fencepost	No	Wooden post remains left in place
29	(not a feature)	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	Part of Feature 47
30	Mid-structure support posthole	Str. 2	Yes	
31	Posthole	Later Fencepost	Yes	Wooden post remains recovered
32	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	North half of the structure
33	(not a feature)	Str. 2	–	–
34	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	Outside of the structure
35	Small shallow depression	Str. 2	Yes	Post?
36	Root disturbance	Str. 2	No	Extends into Feature 34
37 L.Ia	Subfloor depression	Str. 2	Yes	
37	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	In front of hearth
38	Rodent burrow	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes (N½)	
39	(not a feature)	Str. 2 vicinity	–	–
40	Root disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
41	Chimney construction/support	Str. 2	Yes	
42	Chimney hearth floor (burned)	Str. 1	No	Associated w/ Feature 108
43	Chimney construction/support	Str. 1	Yes	
44	Mid-structure support posthole	Str. 1	Yes	Mid-structure support
45	Unidentified	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
46	(not a feature)	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
47	Treefall	Str. 2	Yes	
48	Sheet midden deposit	Str. 1 vicinity	Yes (SW ½)	
49	Posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 64
50	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	Southeast corner of the structure
51	Informal hearth	Str. 1	Yes	On top of Feature 17 root cellar fill
52	Small shallow depression	Str. 2	Yes	Differential fill in Feature 32
53	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes (N½)	

Str. = Structure; Activ. = Activity

Table 1 (part 1 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, features identified.

FEA.	TYPE	PROVENIENCE	EXCAVATED?	COMMENTS
54	(not a feature)	Str. 2	–	–
55	Mid-structure support postmold	Str. 1	Yes	
56	(not a feature)	Str. 2	–	–
57	Root disturbance	Str. 1	Yes	In Feature 11
58	Chimney hearth floor (burned)	Str. 2	Yes (SW ½)	Associated w/ Feature 73
59	Posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Auxiliary post?
60	Rodent burrow	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
61	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes (W½)	
62	(not a feature)	Animal Pen/Activ.	–	–
63	Root disturbance/posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Associated with Feature 53
64	Postmold	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 49
65	Chimney construction/support	Str. 2	Yes	
66	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	In front of hearth
67	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	In front of hearth
68	(not a feature)	Str. 1	–	–
69	Structure corner postmold	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 101
70	Root disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
71	Posthole	Test Unit 59	No	Similar to Feature 72
72	Posthole	Test Unit 59	No	Similar to Feature 71
73	Chimney hearth floor (charred)	Str. 2	Yes (SW ½)	Associated with Feature 58
74	Root disturbance	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Features 58 and 73
75	Small shallow depression	Str. 2	Yes	Post?
76	(not a feature)	Str. 2	Yes	Part of Feature 37
77	Treefall	Test Unit 67	No	
78	Root disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	
79	Structure corner posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 81
80	(not a feature)	Str. 2	Yes	Part of Feature 79
81	Structure corner postmold	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 79
82	Treefall	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes (SE½)	
83	Treefall	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	
84	Root disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
85	(not a feature)	Str. 2	–	–
86	Small shallow depression	Str. 2	Yes	Post?
87	Tree disturbance	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes (S½)	
88	Posthole	Later Fencepost	Yes	Wooden post remains recovered
89	Small pit	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	
90	Root cellar	Str. 2	Yes	Southeast corner of the structure
91	Unidentified feature	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
92	Unidentified feature	Str. 2 vicinity	No	
93	Root disturbance/posthole	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	Associated with Feature 94
94	High subsoil	Str. 2 vicinity	Yes	Area of rise in subsoil; not a feature
95	Root cellar	Str. 3	–	
96	Root disturbance/posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes	Associated w/ Feature 97
97	High subsoil	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Area of rise in subsoil; not a feature
98	Structure corner postmold	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 99
99	Structure corner posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 98
100	Shallow rectangular depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes	
101	Structure corner posthole	Str. 2	Yes	Associated with Feature 69
102	Medium round pit	Str. 3 vicinity	Yes	
103	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes (N½)	

Str. = Structure; Activ. = Activity

Table 1 (part 2 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, features identified.

FEA.	TYPE	PROVENIENCE	EXCAVATED?	COMMENTS
104	Small pit	Animal Pen/Activ.	Yes	At the base of Feature 103
105	Root cellar	Str. 1	Yes	
106	Post hole?	Str. 1 vicinity	Yes	Or differential fill in Feature 48
107	Medium round pit	Animal Pen/ Outbuilding vicinity	Yes	
108	Chimney hearth floor (charred)	Str. 1	No	Associated with Feature 42
109	Mid-structure support posthole	Str. 2	No	
110	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
111	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
112	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
113	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
114	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
115	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
116	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
117	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
118	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
119	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
120	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
121	Posthole	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Fencepost?
122	Evaluation shovel test remnant	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	Shovel Test 23
123	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	
124	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	
125	Amorphous depression	Animal Pen/Activ.	No	
126	Root disturbance	Str. 3 vicinity	Yes (N½)	
127	Root disturbance	Str. 3 vicinity	No	
128	Root disturbance	Str. 3	No	
129	Root disturbance	Str. 3 vicinity	No	
130	Root disturbance	Str. 3 vicinity	No	
131	Root disturbance	Str. 3 vicinity	Yes (N½)	
132	Subfloor depression	Str. 3	Yes	

Table 1 (part 3 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, features identified.

terminated not to represent features were either found to represent part of a larger feature and were merged, or were found to represent remnants of the overlying Stratum II that were not completely removed.

Historic feature types identified include subfloor pits, chimney hearths and chimney structural support features, structural postholes and postmolds, fence posts, sheet refuse middens, small, shallow, midden-like features, and noncultural features such as old rootcasts, rodent burrows, treefalls, etc.

The following discussion begins with the basic description of the features identified. Features within each functional area on the landscape are described and interpreted as a group, with the exception of intrusive, unambiguously modern posthole features

associated with postoccupational fencelines across the site. These modern postholes area described as a group at the end of the chapter.

### *Structure 1*

Features associated with Structure 1 include two pits related to the chimney construction and support, two subfloor pits, a small pit, a hearth, an informal hearth on top of one of the subfloor pits, a posthole/postmold, a shallow midden, an old root disturbance in one of the subfloor pits, and one that was later determined not to represent a feature (Figure 10). A total of 588 historic artifacts, 314.3 g of oyster shell, 19975.9 g of handmade brick, and 8.5 g of daub were recovered from these features. The artifacts are summarized in Table 3 and Appendix

A; faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

*CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION/SUPPORT FEATURES*

Features 11 and 43 are rectangular, flat-bottomed pits located on the northeast and southwest sides of an area of charring/burning identified as resulting from the chimney hearth (see Figure 10). These two flanking features appear to be related to the construction and support of the chimney around the hearth, similar in some ways to the more substantial kitchen structure at Kingsmill shown in Figure 11. Note that the builder's trench for the chimney at the dependency surrounds the main hearth, while the "builder's pits" in Structure 1 do not. The structure and dimensions of these features is strongly similar to Features 41 and 65 in Structure 2, suggesting that the chimney construction in these two structures was very similar (Table 4).

**Feature 11.** This rectangular feature is located on the southwest side of the main hearth in Structure 1 (see Figure 10). At the surface, Feature 11 measured approximately 1.26 m northwest-southeast  $\times$  0.9 m northeast-southwest (4.1  $\times$  3.0 ft.), with edges along the northern and western portions of the feature unclear around Feature 12 and the overall plan appearing somewhat amorphous (Figure 12). When Level Ia was removed, an irregular ledge of subsoil was identified along the northwestern and northeastern sides of the feature at a depth of 9 cm. Below this level, the feature became smaller and more rectangular in shape, measuring 1.06 m northwest-southeast  $\times$  0.70 m northeast-southwest (3.5  $\times$  2.3 ft.) (see Figure 12). Overall, the feature sides are vertical and measure 0.30 m (1.0 ft.) deep on the southwestern and southeastern sides (Figure 13). The northwestern and northeastern sides of the feature consist of a vertical-sided ledge that measures 9 cm deep and 20–25 cm wide before the vertical sides cut in and continue to a total depth of 30 cm.

Feature fill consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions. Feature 57 was a small, round stain identified at the top of Feature 11 that, when excavated prior to the testing of Feature 11, was found to be an old root stain. An area of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam was iden-

FEATURE TYPE	QUANTITY
<i>Dwelling-related Features</i>	
Chimney construction/support	4
Chimney hearth floor (burned)	2
Chimney hearth floor (charred)	2
Informal hearth	1
Structure corner posthole	4
Structure corner postmold	4
Mid-structure support posthole	3
Mid-structure support postmold	1
Subfloor depression	2
Root cellar	12
<i>Pits, Middens, and Depressions</i>	
Small pit	4
Medium Round pit	2
Shallow midden	1
Sheet midden deposit	1
Amorphous depression	7
Shallow rectangular depression	1
<i>Miscellaneous Posts and Post-like Features</i>	
Posthole	21
Posthole?	1
Small square post	3
Postmold	1
Small shallow depression	4
<i>Tree/root/rodent Disturbances</i>	
Tree disturbance	3
Treefall	4
Root disturbance/posthole	3
Root disturbance	18
High subsoil	2
Rodent burrow	2
<i>Other Features</i>	
Unidentified features	3
Evaluation shovel test remnant	2
Not a feature	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>

Table 2. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of feature types identified.

tified in the central portion of the feature within the darker matrix of the feature fill; this area was screened separately, but no artifacts were recovered. The form and position of the feature indicates that it was probably related to the construction and support of the chimney. The lack of intact structural elements within the feature and the relative uniformity of the fill from top to bottom indicates that the structural elements of the feature were prob-

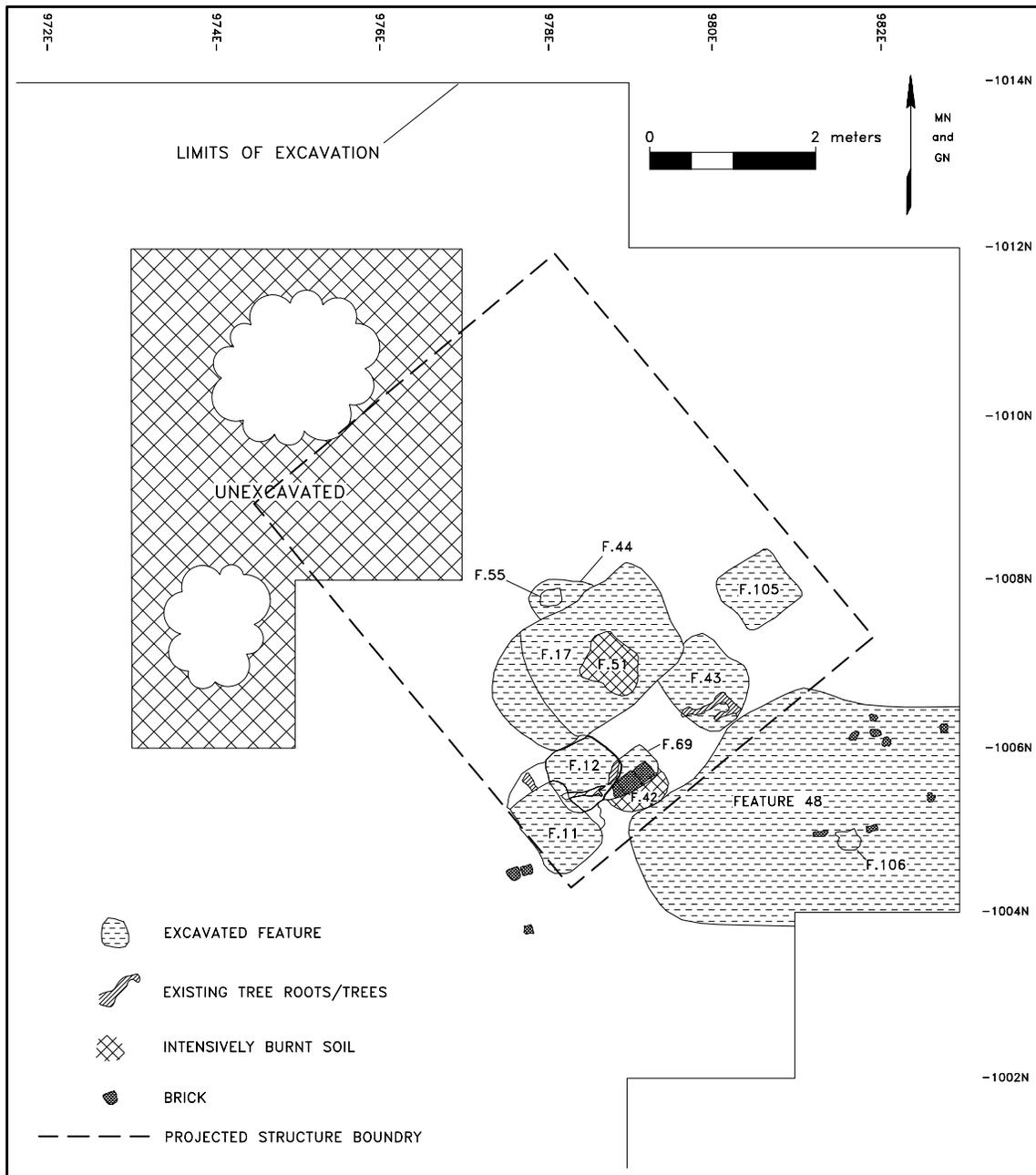


Figure 10. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, plan of features.

GROUP	F.11	F.43	F.12	F.17	F.105	F.51	F.44	F.55	F.48	F.106	TOTAL
Architectural	31	9	10	215	4	3	1	1	8	1	283
Food preparation/ Consumption	22	10	4	92	0	0	1	0	3	3	135
Smoking	6	7	4	61	0	1	0	0	1	0	80
Unassigned material	8	3	0	33	1	0	4	0	0	0	49
Clothing	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bone	2	1	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Arms and military	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Domestic attributes	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Activities	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Medicinal/hygiene	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	71	30	23	431	6	4	6	1	12	4	588
TOTAL SHELL (g)	13.4	0	0	300.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	314.3
TOTAL DAUB (g)	0	0	0	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	2258.6	1001.0	256.9	15920.4	4.4	51.7	3.6	0	400.0	79.3	19975.9

Table 3. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, artifacts recovered from features by artifact group.

DIMENSION	STRUCTURE 1		STRUCTURE 2	
	F.11(SW)	F.43(NE)	F.65(SW)	F.41(NE)
NE-SW (ft.)	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4
NW-SE (ft.)	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0
TOTAL DEPTH (ft.)	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3

(SW): southwest of hearth; (NE): northeast of hearth

Table 4. Site 44JC969, data recovery, dimensions of subfloor pits adjacent to the hearths in Structures 1 and 2.

Figure 11. Burwell's Kingsmill, excavated root cellars, south room kitchen dependency (from the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, as presented in Kelso 1984:115).

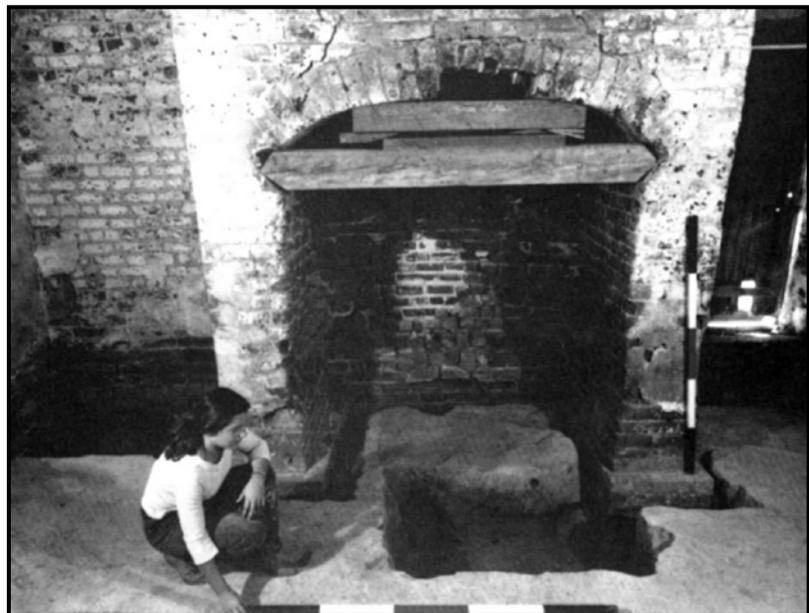
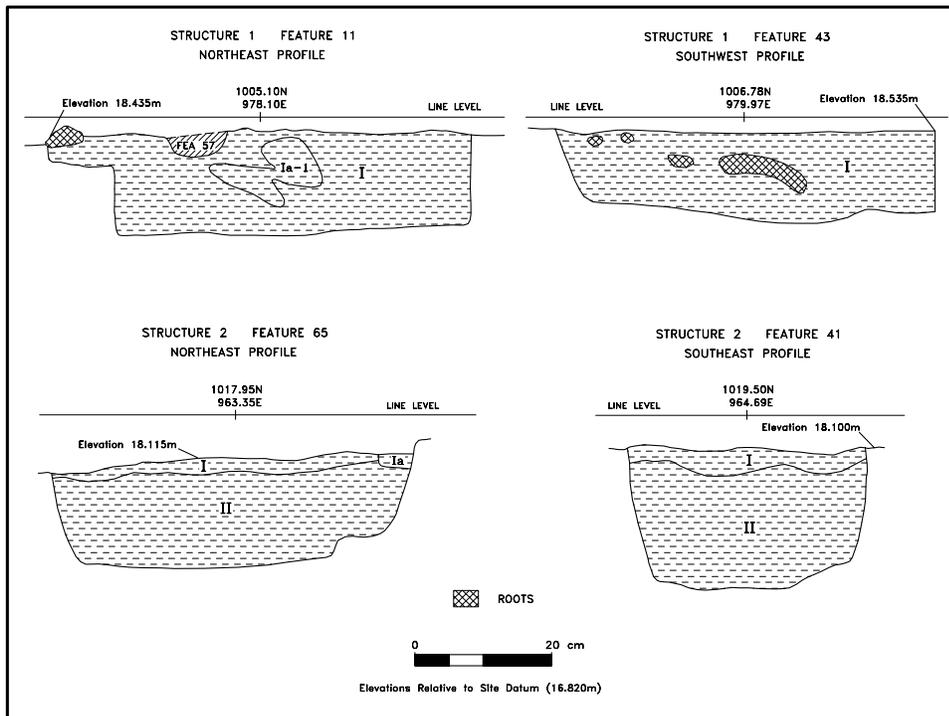




Figure 12. Site 44JC969, Structure 1 feature complex, view to the southwest.



**Feature 11**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions

**Feature 43**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with charcoal and brick fragment inclusions

II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty loam with charcoal inclusions

**Feature 65**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam

II - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam

**Feature 41**

I - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam with abundant charcoal flecking and several "globular" pieces of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay

Figure 13. Site 44JC969, Structures 1 and 2, chimney construction/ support features (Features 11, 43, 65, and 41), profiles.

ably salvaged during the destruction of the building.

A total of 71 historic artifacts, 13.4 g of oyster shell, and 2258.6 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 11 (see Table 3). General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, unassigned material, smoking, historic bone, clothing, domestic attributes, and shell (Table 5). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine, hickory, and white oak wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar, knotweed, and nightshade seeds, and wheat/oats (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include two mammal teeth (see Appendix D).

**Feature 43.** This rectangular feature is located on the northeast side of the main hearth in Structure 1 (see Figure 10). Feature 43 measures 1.1 m northwest-southeast  $\times$  0.9 m northeast-southwest (3.6  $\times$  3.0 ft.). The feature measures 0.25 m (0.8 ft.) deep, with slightly sloping sides on the northwest and southeast ends (see Figure 13). The first 5 cm of feature fill consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with charcoal and brick fragment inclusions. The remaining feature fill consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty loam with charcoal inclusions. Feature 17, the large subfloor pit in front of the hearth, cuts through Feature 43 in the northwest corner and postdates the construction of this feature. As with Feature 11, the form, position, and feature fill indicate that the feature was probably related to the construction and support of the chimney, and then was later salvaged for usable materials.

Thirty historic artifacts and 1,001.0 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 43 (see Table 3). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, smoking, unassigned material, and historic bone (see Table 5). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine, ash, and maple/birch wood charcoal, black walnut and thick-walled hickory nutshell, and non-carbonized tulip poplar and sedge seeds (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include a mammal long bone (see Appendix D).

#### CHIMNEY HEARTH FLOOR

A short line of intact brickwork is located between the “charred” portion of the hearth floor (Feature 108) and the “burned” portion of the hearth floor (Feature 42). Feature 12 is a small pit excavated into the floor of the hearth area.

**Features 42 and 108.** The main hearth floor consists of a small area of intact brickwork that runs northeast-southwest, some burned soil (Feature 42) behind the brickwork, and an area of darker soil (Feature 108) in front of the brickwork, adjacent to the small Feature 12 pit (see Figure 10). Four whole bricks and part of a fifth were identified in course in a line parallel to the southeastern edge of Feature 17. Soils in the area behind this brickwork appear to have been heated intensively, but there are no charcoal remains like those identified in the informal burned area in Feature 51, also in Structure 1 (described below). Neither Feature 42 nor Feature 108 were excavated.

**Feature 12.** This feature is a small square pit feature excavated into the floor of the hearth (see Figure 10). Feature 12 measures approximately 0.74 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.74 m northwest-southeast (2.4  $\times$  2.4 ft.). As noted previously, the southwest edge of the feature is truncated by Feature 11, which postdates Feature 12 (Figure 14). Unlike the vertical-sided subfloor pits, Feature 12 is generally basin-shaped, measuring 24 cm deep in the center. The northwest edge of the feature abuts the large Feature 17 subfloor pit, the southeast edge continues up to the intact brickwork.

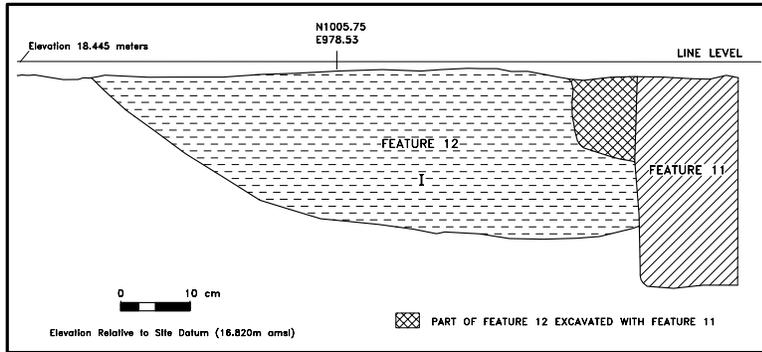
The feature was bisected and excavated in two arbitrary levels of about 10 cm each (Figure 15). Feature fill consists of a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YRY5/4) silty loam.

A total of 23 historic artifacts and 256.9 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 12 (see Table 3). General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, smoking, clothing, and historic bone (see Table 5). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine wood charcoal, walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include a bird and mammal long bones (see Appendix D).

FEATURE:	11	43	12	17	105	51	44	55	48	106	TOTAL
<i>Architecture</i>											
Window glass	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wrought nails	21	5	8	137	4	3	0	1	6	0	185
Wrought nail frags.	10	4	2	76	0	0	1	0	2	1	96
Unidentified nail	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Food Preparation/Consumption</i>											
Ceramic tableware	14	6	4	53	0	0	1	0	3	3	84
Ceramic cooking/storage	4	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Glass tableware	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Bottle glass	2	3	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Utensils	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Bone</i>											
Animal bone	2	1	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
<i>Smoking</i>											
Pipes	6	7	4	61	0	1	0	0	1	0	80
<i>Unassigned Materials</i>											
Misc. hardware	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Misc. items	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Misc. material	4	2	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	32
Unidentifiable ceramics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unidentifiable glass	2	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	10
<i>Clothing</i>											
Buttons	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
<i>Domestic Attributes</i>											
Thimble	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scissors	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Arms and Military</i>											
Lead shot	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gunflint debitage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Medicinal/Hygiene</i>											
Unident. WSG vessel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Activities</i>											
Lead fishing sinker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
File	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Artifacts	71	30	23	431	6	4	6	1	12	4	588
Oyster shell (g)	13.4	0	0	300.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	314.3
Daub (g)	0	0	0	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5
Brick (g)	2258.6	1001.0	256.9	15920.4	4.4	51.7	3.6	0	400	79.3	19975.9

WSG=white saltglaze stoneware

Table 5. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, artifacts recovered from associated features.



I - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YRY5/4) silty loam

Figure 14. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 12, southeast profile.



Figure 15. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 12, feature fill removed from the northwest half.

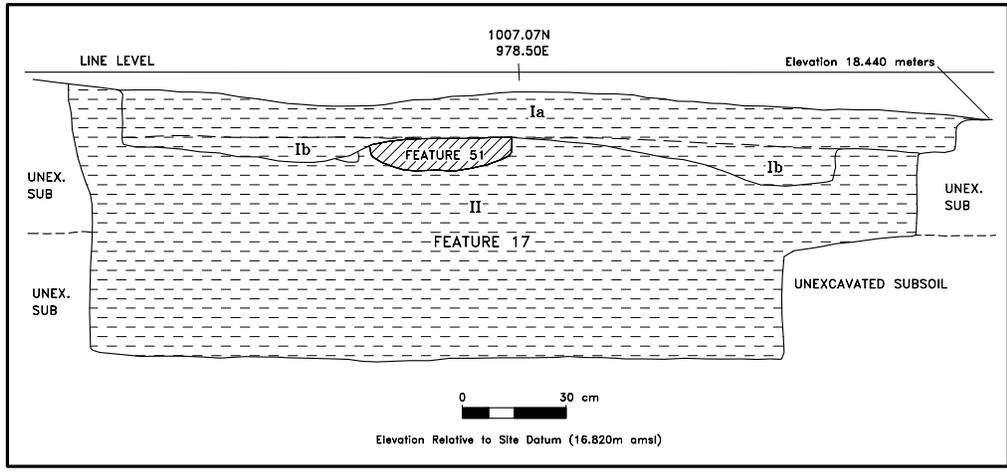
#### SUBFLOOR PITS

**Feature 17.** This large rectangular subfloor pit is located on the front (northwest) side of the main hearth floor (see Figure 10). Feature 17 measures approximately 2.36 m northeast-southwest × 1.48 m northwest-southeast (7.7 × 4.9 ft.) and about 0.65 m (2.1 ft.) deep (Figure 16).

Feature fill consisted of four identifiable deposits. Level Ia consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam (the same fill identified throughout the smaller Feature 11 chimney construction/support feature). Level Ib, representing two depressions identified beneath Level Ia and excavated into Stratum

II, consists of a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam. Stratum II, which comprises most of the feature fill, consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty loam. Level IIa-1 is a clayey deposit within Level IIa along the central southeastern edge of the feature, and consists of a pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) silty clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam.

When Level Ia was removed, it revealed two depressions (Level Ib) that had been excavated into the Stratum II deposit that comprises most of the feature fill in Feature 17 (Figure 17). Also revealed



- Ia - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam
- Ib - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
- II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty loam
- IIA-1 - Pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) silty clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam

Figure 16. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, southeast profile.

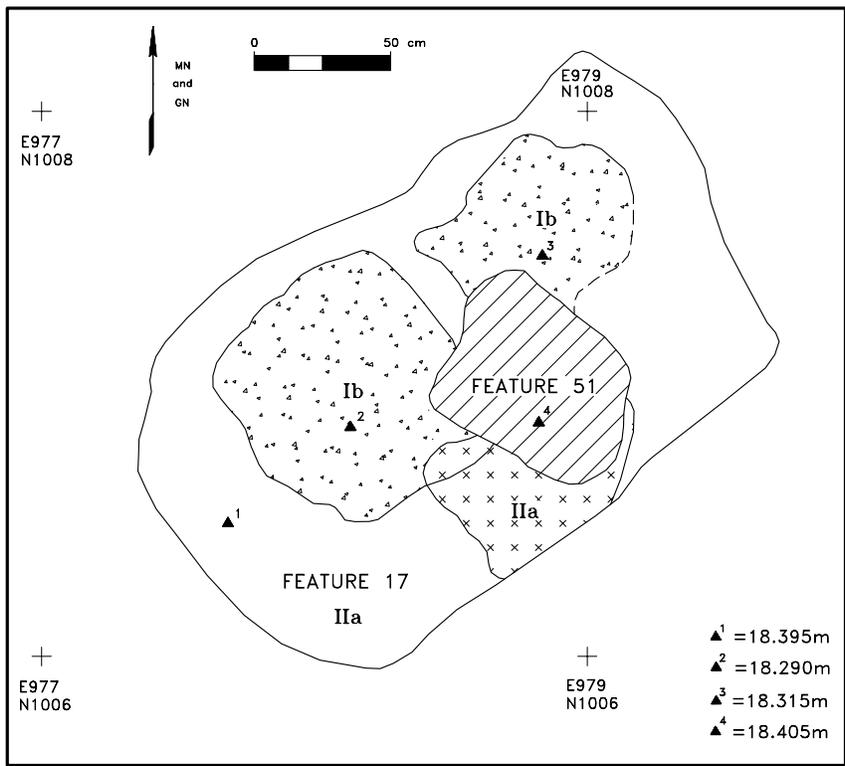


Figure 17. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, Level Ib excavated (top of Stratum II).

beneath Level Ia was Feature 51, an area of intense burning and charring in the center of the feature at the top of Stratum II. As shown in the feature profile in Figures 16 and 18, the feature steps inward along the southwest edge of the feature at the base of Level Ia, forming a small ledge along one side of the feature that measures about 10 cm wide.

The Level Ib depressions beneath Level Ia were less well defined in the southeastern half of the feature, probably due to the presence of Feature 51. Figure 19 shows Levels Ia and Ib removed from the feature, exposing Stratum II across the entire feature with the burning/charring of Feature 51 in the center and part of the lighter, Level IIa-1 clayey deposit along the southeastern edge of the feature.

Following the removal of Level Ia, Level Ib, and Feature 51 (described below), Stratum II was removed in 10-cm levels. In the southeastern portion of the feature, the first 10 cm (Level IIa) was removed to better define the clayey Level IIa-1 contained within this level. After Level IIa-1 was removed, the excavation of Stratum II continued in 10-cm levels. At the base of Level IIb, about 25–30 cm above the base of the feature, the sides of the feature are again cut inward vertically along the southwestern edge, forming a ledge that measures about 35 cm (13.65 in.) wide along the southwestern wall (see Figure 16). The width of the feature parallel to the hearth is reduced to 1.78 m (5.8 ft.) by this ledge and by a slight inward slope on the northeast wall that becomes vertical at about 0.39 m above the base of the feature.

A total of 431 historic artifacts, 300.9 g of oyster shell, 8.5 g of daub, and 15,920.4 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 17 (see Table 3). A pipe fragment with the initials “TD” was recovered from the feature, referring to Thomas Dormer and dating from 1748–1768. This artifact indicates that the feature was filled sometime after 1748. General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, smoking, clothing, historic bone, unassigned material, arms and military, activities, domestic attributes, medicinal/hygiene, daub, and shell (see Table 5). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine, white oak, and ash wood charcoal, walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds,

and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and domestic cow teeth (see Appendix D).

**Feature 105.** This shallow, roughly square sub-floor pit was identified just northeast of Feature 17 (see Figure 10). The feature measures 0.77 m north-west-southeast × 0.82 m northeast-southwest (2.5 × 2.7 ft.), and feature fill consists of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with very light charcoal flecking. The soil along the eastern side of the structure, described in Feature 48 below, was described as a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam mottled with an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam. This is so similar to the Feature 105 fill that Feature 105 was not identified until this widespread Feature 48 deposit was removed in an effort to identify structural post-holes for Structure 1. Even then, the feature was hard to identify, with the subsoil in this area appearing as a pale yellow (2.5Y7/3) sandy clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) sandy clay loam. Once identified, Feature 105 measured only 7 cm deep. Six historic artifacts and 4.4 g of historic brick were recovered; artifacts include handmade brick, one lead shot, four wrought nails, and a small piece of unidentifiable glass that may be window glass or a piece of a square-bodied vessel (see Tables 3 and 5).

#### *INFORMAL HEARTH*

**Feature 51.** When Level Ia was removed from Feature 17, an area of intensively burned earth and charred material was revealed near the center of Feature 17 (see Figure 10). Feature 51 measures 0.60 m northeast-southwest, and 0.80 m northwest-southeast, and lies on top of Stratum II in Feature 17 (see the Feature 17 discussion above). The feature is basin-shaped and measures 10 cm deep, with feature fill consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with charcoal, mottled with a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty loam (Figure 20). Artifacts recovered from the northwestern half of Feature 57 include three wrought nails, a white clay pipe bowl fragment, and 51.7 g of handmade brick (see Tables 3 and 5). All soil from the southeastern half was retained as a soil sample. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and American hornbeam wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized

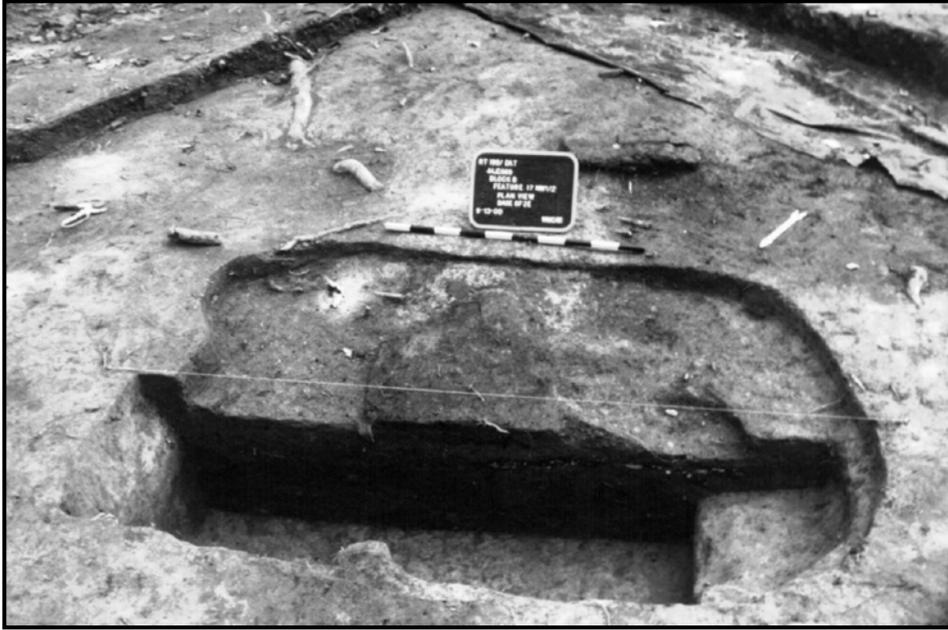
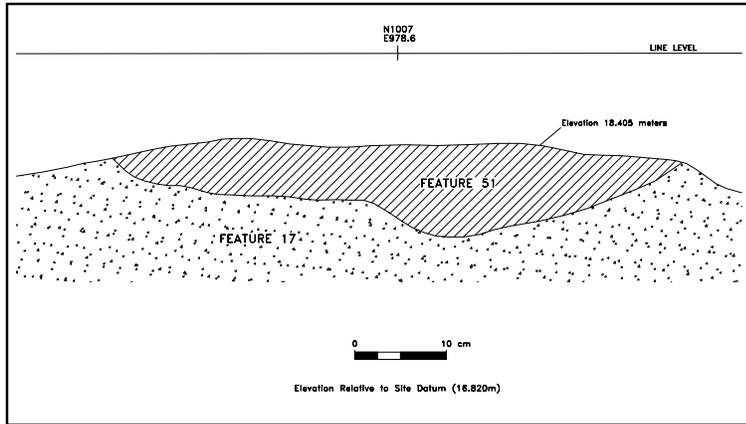


Figure 18. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, southeast profile, view to the southeast.



Figure 19. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 17, Level Ib excavated, view to the southeast.



1 - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with charcoal, mottled with a reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty loam

Figure 20. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 51, southeast profile.

tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E). The presence of this informal hearth on top of the filled subfloor pit suggests that the dwelling may have been used as a temporary shelter after the chimney hearth was no longer usable.

#### POSTHOLES/POSTMOLDS

Unlike Structure 2, described below, no major structural support postholes/postmold could be identified for Structure 1, despite intensive examination of exposed surfaces. Additional excavation below the surface at which the Structure 1 feature complex was exposed failed to identify any evidence of the structural support seen in Structure 2. As some slave quarter structures are known to have been built using pier supports, Structure 1 may have rested on such supports which were salvaged when the structure was abandoned. Evidence of a single interior support posthole/postmold (Features 44 and 55) was identified adjacent to the northwest side of the Feature 17 subfloor pit (see Figure 10).

**Features 44 and 55.** Feature 44 was initially identified as an amorphous stain at the center of the northwest edge of the large Feature 17 subfloor pit (see Figure 10). Feature 44 is a mid-structure support posthole that measures 0.80 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.46 m northwest-southeast (2.6  $\times$  1.5 ft.), with feature fill consisting of dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with some charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam. The feature is basin-shaped and very shallow, with a maximum depth of 18 cm (Figure 21). Six historic artifacts and 3.6 g of handmade brick were

recovered from the feature, which was completely excavated (see Tables 3 and 5).

Feature 55, a rectangular postmold, was identified at the bottom of Feature 44 (see Figure 10). The feature measures 19  $\times$  23 cm (7.4  $\times$  9 in.) in plan, and extends 5.5 cm (2.1 in.) below the base of the Feature 44 posthole (see Figure 21). Feature fill consists of a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions. The only artifact recovered from the completely excavated feature is a wrought nail (see Tables 3 and 5). Together, Features 44 and 55 likely represent a minor interior support post for the structure.

#### OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 1

**Feature 48.** This feature represents a layer of archaeological deposits located directly adjacent to the southeast side of the Structure 1 feature complex (see Figure 10). The feature is irregular, informal, and may represent a midden deposit. The portion of the feature that was exposed initially (before the block was further expanded) measures 1.02 m northwest-southeast  $\times$  2.21 m northeast-southwest (3.3  $\times$  7.2 ft.). The majority of the feature fill consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam lightly mottled with an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam. In plan, the feature also exhibits several areas of poorly defined soils that differ slightly from the majority of the feature fill, including an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam with charcoal inclusions in the area adjacent to the Feature 42 hearth, and several areas of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam mottled with dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam. The

latter probably represent old root or rodent disturbances.

Only the southwest portion of the feature, as defined at this juncture, was excavated. All three types of feature fill were bisected by the northeast profile (Figure 22). The feature is shallow, with tapering or vertical sides and an irregular surface on the floor. The maximum depth of the feature is 9 cm. The most regular portion of the feature is the 0.54 m × 1.12 m area of darker soils with charcoal adjacent to the hearth (see Figures 10 and 22). The northwest side of this area is relatively vertical, and the floor is more level than most of the feature (Figure 23).

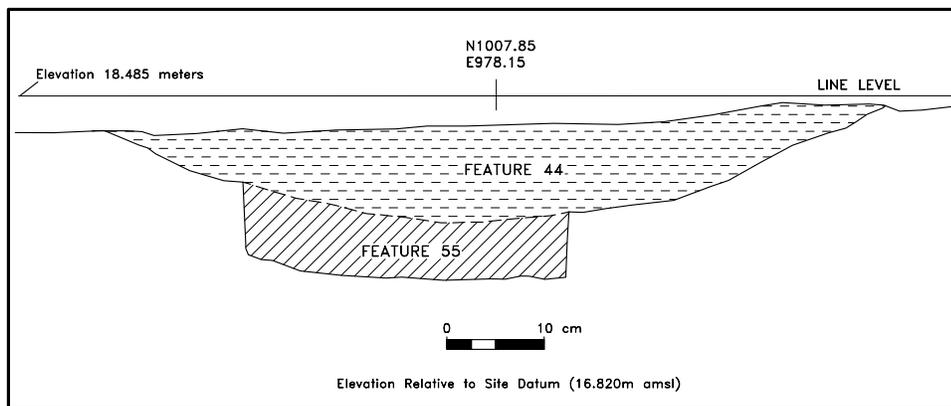
A total of 12 historic artifacts and 400 g of handmade brick were recovered from the feature, including wrought nails and nail fragments, creamware (one of which had been burned), and a bowl fragment from a red clay pipe (see Tables 3 and 5).

**Feature 106.** This feature is a small, shallow area of darker soil identified within the midden deposits of Feature 48 (see Figure 10). Feature fill consists of a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) sandy loam with charcoal flecking and small, broken bits of brick. The feature appears somewhat irregular in plan, measuring 26 × 30 cm; the overall depth is only about 9 cm (Figure 24). Only four artifacts and 79.3 g of handmade brick were recovered from the

feature (see Tables 3 and 5). Feature 106 may represent the shallow remains of an informal, nonstructural post, or it may just represent differential midden fill.

#### STRUCTURE 1/3 MIDDEN

The Structure 1/3 midden was not definable as a discrete feature, but rather represents a concentration of sheet refuse in between Structures 1 and 3 (see Figure 7). Screened test unit contexts associated with this midden include Test Units 35, 38, and 40. A total of 840 historic artifacts were recovered from these three units, or 6% of all of the counted (not weighed) historic artifacts from the site. These artifacts are summarized in Table 6, and include primarily artifacts related to food preparation/consumption and architectural materials. Artifacts from the smoking, clothing, arms and military, medicinal/hygiene, personal, and domestic attributes groups were recovered as well, in addition to animal bone and unassigned materials. A white clay pipe stem stamped with “W MORGAN LIVE(REPOOL)”, dating from 1767–1796, was recovered from this midden, as was one “TD”-stamped pipes (Thomas Dormer, 1748–1768). The quartered silver real is a Philip V, possibly with a 1725 date. The wig curler has “WE” stamped on it. The bale seal has “L” and “CX” stamped on it.



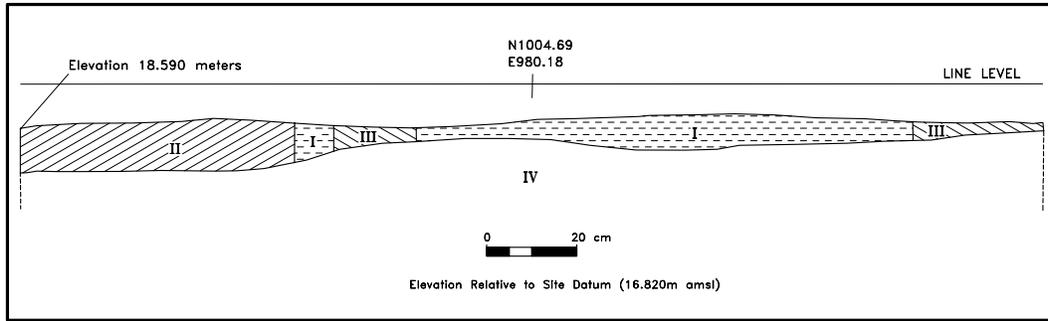
#### Feature 44

I - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with some charcoal inclusions, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam

#### Feature 55

I - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam with charcoal inclusions

Figure 21. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Features 44 and 55, southeast profile.

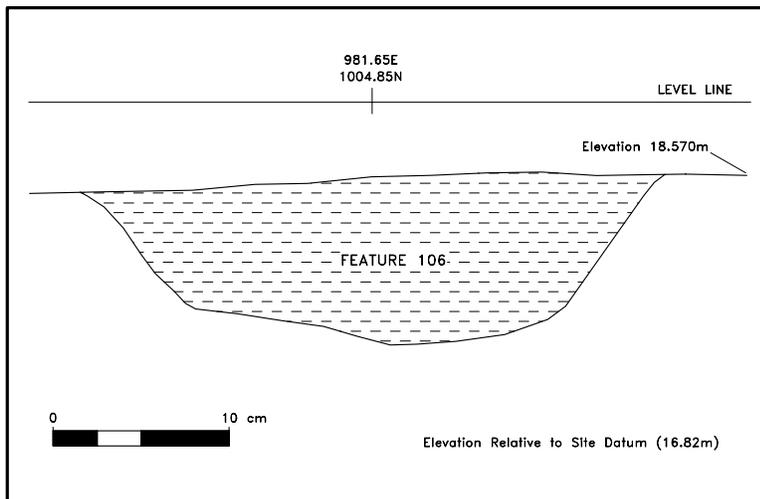


I - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam lightly mottled with an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam

Figure 22. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 48, northeast profile.



Figure 23. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 48, feature fill removed from the southwest half.



I - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) sandy loam with charcoal flecking and small, broken bits of brick

Figure 24. Site 44JC969, Feature 106, north profile.

ARTIFACTS	QUANTITY/WEIGHT
<i>Architecture</i>	
Window glass	4
Wrought nails	196
Wrought nail fragments	63
Shutter fastener/thumbpress	1
<i>Food Preparation/Consumption</i>	
Ceramic tableware	316
Ceramic cooking/storage	37
Glass tableware	12
Bottle glass	72
<i>Bone</i>	
Animal bone	14
<i>Smoking</i>	
Pipes	80
<i>Unassigned Materials</i>	
Miscellaneous hardware	3
Miscellaneous material	16
Unidentifiable glass	3
Unidentifiable ceramics	8
<i>Clothing</i>	
Buttons	5
<i>Personal</i>	
Quartered silver real	1
<i>Arms and Military</i>	
Gunflint	2
Gunflint debitage	1
<i>Medicinal/Hygiene</i>	
Pharmaceutical vial	4
Wig curler	1
<i>Domestic Attributes</i>	
Bale seal	1
Total Artifacts	840
Daub (g)	4.1
Brick (g)	12,050.0

Table 6. Site 44JC969, Structure 1/3 midden, artifacts recovered from screened test units.

## Structure 2

A total of 31 features were identified in association with Structure 2; these do not include 16 features identified in nearby test units and considered to be “in the vicinity of” Structure 2; these will be discussed separately. Features directly associated with Structure 2 include two pits and a posthole/postmold related to the chimney construction and sup-

port, a subfloor depression, nine subfloor pits, a charred/burned hearth floor, four major structural posthole/postmold features, two depressions related to mid-structural support, and a number of smaller, shallow postmolds (Figure 25). Two features (31 and 88) shown in Figure 25 but not pertinent to the discussion of Structure 2 are described under “Later Fenceposts” at the end of this chapter. Features 65 and 41 are rectangular, flat-bottomed pits located on the northeast and southwest sides of an area of charring/burning identified as resulting from the chimney hearth (see Figure 25). As in Structure 1, these two flanking features appear to be related to the construction and support of the chimney around the hearth. Although the hearth floor does not have intact brickwork or a small pit dug into the floor as in Structure 1, it does exhibit evidence of burning and charring on the hearth floor (Features 73 and 58). Feature 37 Level Ia is a subfloor depression beneath the structure, and Features 19, 23, 32, 34, 37, 50, 66, 67, and 90 are subfloor pits. Other features associated with the Structure 2 dwelling include three tree/root disturbances, a shovel test remnant from the archaeological evaluation, five small, shallow depressions.

A total of 2,329 historic artifacts, 440.4 g of oyster shell, 38.9 g of fossil shell and minerals, 41,527.2 g of handmade brick, 21.1 g of daub, and 6.1 g of shell mortar were recovered from these features. The artifacts are summarized in Table 7, Table 8, and Appendix A; faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E. These total artifact quantities for Structure 2 represent the combined totals of artifacts from both posthole and non-posthole features (i.e., refer to both Tables 7 and 8).

### SUBFLOOR DEPRESSION

**Feature 37, Level Ia.** When Strata I and II were removed from the test units in Block C, a large area of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam was identified. This area measured roughly 3.32 m northwest-southeast × 2.71 m northeast-southwest and, on average, about 10 cm deep, covering five subfloor pits (Features 37, 41, 65, 66, and 67), the hearth (Features 58 and 73), and one of the corner structural posts (Features 69 and 101) (see Figure 25). During the initial test unit excavations, this feature

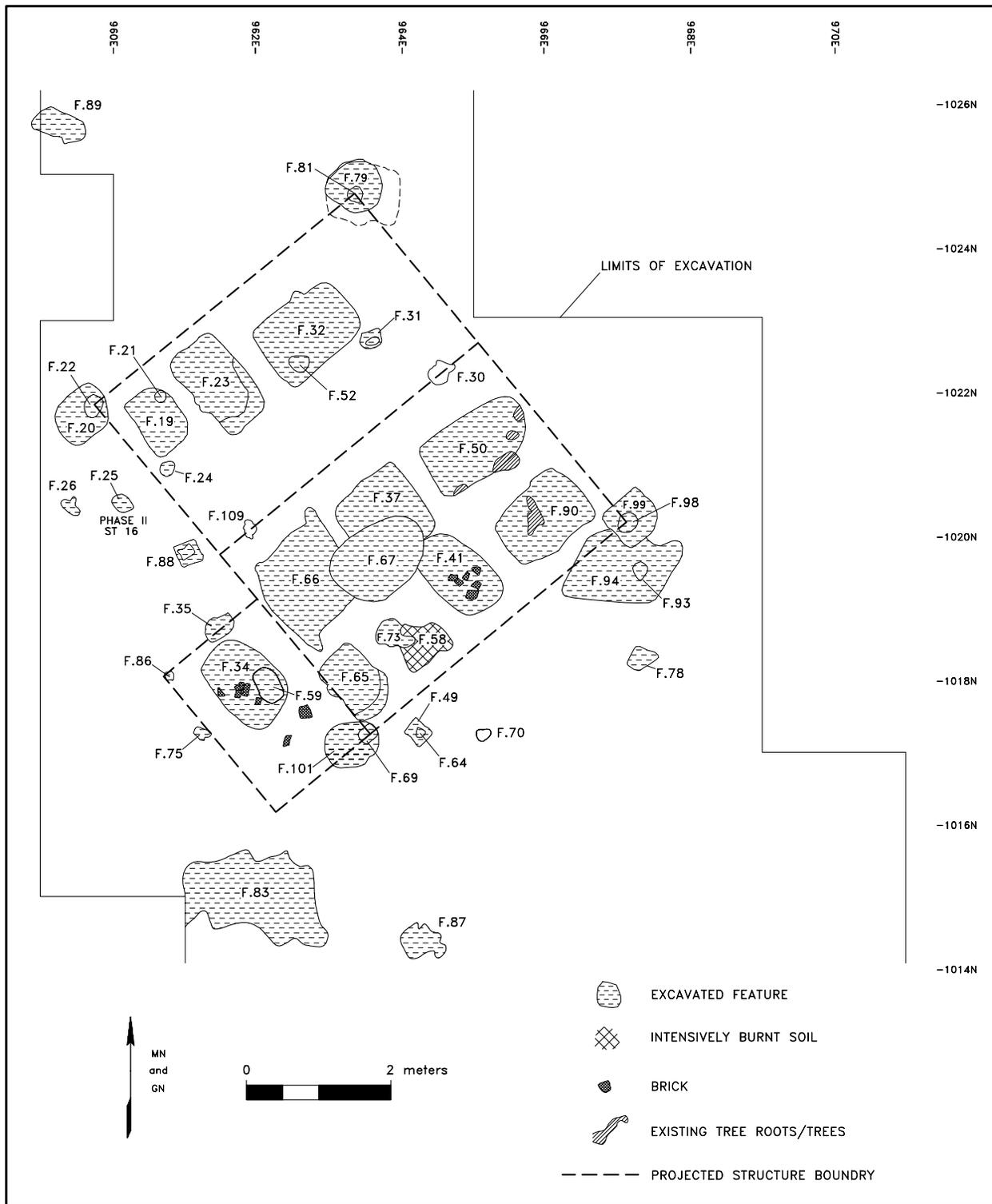


Figure 25. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, plan of features.

GROUP	F:37 L. IA	F:65	F:41	F:49	F:64	F:37 L. IB-V	F:66	F:67	F:50	F:90	F:32	F:23	F:19	F:34	F:59	F:52	TOTAL
Food preparation/ consumption	114	14	27	0	0	250	260	55	50	4	43	56	6	65	6	1	951
Architectural	103	8	57	0	0	176	99	30	44	12	97	44	4	101	3	0	778
Unassigned mat.	16	5	6	1	0	33	30	5	9	0	29	24	1	20	0	0	182
Smoking	17	2	15	1	0	31	42	9	6	1	4	5	0	6	2	0	141
Bone	5	4	2	0	0	51	16	9	1	0	4	9	0	26	2	0	129
Clothing	1	1	1	0	0	5	6	3	5	1	3	10	0	7	0	0	40
Arms and military	3	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	6	1	6	6	0	2	0	0	34
Medicinal/hygiene	4	1	0	0	0	10	3	2	5	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	33
Activities	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	10
Furniture	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Personal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	8
Domestic attributes	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Floral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	266	35	110	2	0	568	463	115	129	19	193	160	11	231	13	1	2316
TOTAL SHELL (g)	0	0	0	0	0	240.0	78.9	12.7	1.6	0	64.4	42.0	0	0	0	0	439.6
TOTAL MINERAL/ FOSSIL (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	2.9	0	0	38.9
TOTAL MORTAR (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1
TOTAL DAUB (g)	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.1
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	3419.3	533.6	3742.9	12.8	2.6	3421.8	2674.3	115.3	1877.2	26.6	677.4	3807.0	0	19643.0	6.6	0	39960.4

Note: The four artifacts recovered from root disturbances are not included; artifacts from Structure 2 corner support features are summarized in Table 8.

Table 7. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features by group.

GROUP	POSTHOLES				POSTMOLDS				TOTAL
	F.20	F.79	F.101	F.99	F.22	F.81	F.69	F.98	
Food preparation/consumption	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	0	9
Architectural	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Smoking	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Unassigned material (g)	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.3
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	0	2	0	0	2	5	4	0	13
TOTAL OYSTER SHELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.8
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	0.3	0.5	2.4	0	31.3	1500.0	32.3	0	1566.8

Table 8. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, corner posthole/postmold features, artifacts recovered by group.

was thought to be one large subfloor pit (Feature 37). As excavation of the northeastern section proceeded along the bisection line, it appeared that Feature 37 was shallow around the edges and then cut down deeply into a formal subfloor pit, which continued to be designated as Feature 37. However, continued excavation demonstrated that the first, shallow layer of Feature 37 (Level Ia) actually represents a large, shallow depression measuring up to 6 cm thick and covering several features and a hearth. The context designated as Feature 37, Level Ia, is actually a separate feature from the Feature 37 subfloor pit (Feature 37, Levels Ib–IVc), and represents a subfloor depression.

Feature 37, Level Ia consists of four excavated contexts (NE, CTR, SW, and W) (see Appendix A). Feature 37 NE Level Ia was removed from Test Units 42 and 47, northeast of the Feature 37 bisection line. Feature 37 CTR Level Ia represents the feature fill remaining in Test Unit 42 to the southwest of the Feature 37 bisection line. Feature 37 SW Level Ia represents feature fill in Test Unit 47, and Feature 37 W Level Ia represents feature fill in Test Unit 50. The portion of the feature in Test Unit 36 was mistakenly included with the excavation of Test Unit 36, Level I/II, and does not appear separately in the inventory (see Appendix A).

A total of 266 historic artifacts and 3,419.3 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 37 Level Ia (Table 9). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, smoking, unassigned material, historic bone, medicinal/hygiene, arms and military, furniture, personal, and domestic attributes

(see Table 9). The recovery of a 1773 Virginia half-penny (not issued in the Colonies until 1775) indicates that the feature was filled after 1775. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine, red oak, white oak, and maple wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal remains include three mammal long bones and one domestic pig molar (see Appendix D).

#### CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION/SUPPORT FEATURES

Features 65 and 41 are rectangular, flat-bottomed pits located on the northeast and southwest sides of an area of charring/burning identified as resulting from the chimney hearth. As with Features 11 and 43 in Structure 1, these two flanking features appear to be related to the construction and support of the chimney around the hearth. The structure and dimensions of these features is strongly similar to Features 11 and 43 in Structure 2, suggesting that the chimney construction in these two structures was very similar (see Table 4).

**Feature 65.** This small rectangular feature is located on the southwest side of the main hearth floor in Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 65 measures 1.07 m northwest-southeast × 0.68 m northeast-southwest (3.5 × 2.23 ft.). Feature fill includes Stratum I, a thin layer of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y4/4) silty loam (see Figure 13). Stratum II consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam. Stratum I is only 4 cm thick; Stratum II comprises

	F.37 L IA	F.65	F.41	F.49	F.64	F.37 L IB-V	F.66	F.67	F.50	F.90	F.32	F.23	F.19	F.34	F.59	F.52	TOTAL
<i>Architecture</i>																	
Wrought nails	76	5	42	0	0	144	75	25	37	7	80	38	0	87	3	0	619
Wrought nail frags.	26	2	15	0	0	31	22	5	6	5	17	6	4	12	0	0	151
Door hasps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Door hinges	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Door key	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Window glass	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Food Preparation/Consumption</i>																	
Ceramic tableware	57	6	13	0	0	125	169	38	18	1	22	27	0	35	1	1	513
Ceramic cooking/ storage	40	4	5	0	0	49	35	4	3	2	1	8	4	5	2	0	162
Bottle glass	16	4	6	0	0	69	48	9	28	1	17	20	2	14	2	0	236
Glass tableware	1	0	3	0	0	4	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	21
Utensils	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	9	1	0	19
<i>Bone</i>																	
Animal bone	5	4	2	0	0	51	16	9	1	0	4	9	0	26	2	0	129
<i>Smoking</i>																	
Pipes	17	2	15	1	0	31	42	9	6	1	4	5	0	6	2	0	141
<i>Floral</i>																	
Charred corn cob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Arms and Military</i>																	
Lead shot	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	11
Lead bullet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iron shot/weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gunflints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gunflint debitage	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	18
<i>Clothing</i>																	
Buttons/cufflinks/ hooks	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	3	2	0	2	4	0	7	0	0	30
Buckles/parts	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Copper ring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glass beads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5

Note: Root disturbances are not included, and artifacts from corner support features are summarized in Table 10.

Table 9 (part 1 of 3). Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features.

	F.37 L IA	F.65	F.41	F.49	F.64	F.37 L IB-V	F.66	F.67	F.50	F.90	F.32	F.23	F.19	F.34	F.59	F.52	TOTAL
<i>Domestic Attributes</i>																	
Scissors	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thimble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bale Seal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Medicinal/Hygiene</i>																	
Pharm. vials	3	1	0	0	0	9	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
Ointment pots	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Drug jars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wig curlers	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Basins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chamber pots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unident. Rhenish gray vessel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Personal</i>																	
Currency	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	7
Clay marble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Activities</i>																	
Files	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hammer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Draw knife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Punch-like tool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Whetstone	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Harness Buckles/ Ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Furniture</i>																	
Furniture handles/ pulls	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Escutcheon plates	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clock/mirror fretwork	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unidentified	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: Root disturbances are not included, and artifacts from corner support features are summarized in Table 10.

Table 9 (part 2 of 3). Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features.

	F.37 L IA	F.65	F.41	F.49	F.64	F.37 L IB-V	F.66	F.67	F.50	F.90	F.32	F.23	F.19	F.34	F.59	F.52	TOTAL
<i>Unassigned Materials</i>																	
Iron object/material	8	1	2	0	0	10	6	3	3	0	6	13	1	9	0	0	62
Lead object/material	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	11
Pewter object/material	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Copper alloy object/ material	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
Slate chunk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fired clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Misc. ceramics	4	2	1	1	0	3	16	1	0	0	17	9	0	2	0	0	56
Unident. glassware	1	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
Trammel hook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Flint nodules	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6
Smooth pebbles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Buckles/buckle parts	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Spur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gilt copper alloy floral motif	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Misc. hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Artifacts	266	35	110	2	0	568	463	115	129	19	193	160	11	231	13	1	2316
Oyster Shell (g)	0	0	0	0	0	240.0	78.9	12.7	1.6	0	64.4	42.0	0	0	0	0	440
Mineral/Fossil (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	36
Shell Mortar (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1
Daub (g)	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.1
Brick (g)	3419.3	533.6	3742.9	12.8	2.6	3421.8	2674.3	115.3	1877.2	26.6	677.4	3807.0	0	19643.0	6.6	0	39960.4

Note: Root disturbances are not included, and artifacts from corner support features are summarized in Table 10.

Table 9 (part 3 of 3). Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from associated features.

the remainder of the feature, and measures 29 cm thick.

When Level IIa was removed, a ledge of subsoil was identified along the southeastern side of the feature at a depth of 24 cm (Figure 26). A similar ledge was identified along the northwestern edge of Feature 11, located along the southwest side of the hearth in Structure 1. This ledge reduced the northwest-southeast dimension of the feature to 0.95 m (3.1 ft.). Overall, the feature sides are vertical and measure 33 cm deep on the northwestern side. The southeastern side of the feature has a vertical-sided ledge that measures 24 cm deep and 12 cm wide before the vertical sides cut in and continue to a total depth of 33 cm (an additional 9 cm). As with Features 11 and 43 in Structure 1, the form, position, and feature fill indicate that the feature was probably related to the construction and support of the chimney, and then was later salvaged for usable materials.

A total of 35 historic artifacts and 533.6 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 65 (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, unassigned material, historic bone, smoking, medicinal/hygiene, and clothing (see Table 9). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and American chestnut wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materi-

als include mammal long bones and domestic cow teeth (see Appendix D).

**Feature 41.** This rectangular feature is located on the northeast side of the main hearth in Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 41 measures approximately 1.26 m northwest-southeast × 0.8 m northeast-southwest (4.1 × 2.6 ft.). Feature fill in Stratum I consists of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam with abundant charcoal flecking. Stratum I also contained six large brick fragments and several pieces of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay in “globular” form. In profile, the feature measures 0.41 m (1.3 ft.) deep (see Figure 13). As with Features 11 and 43 in Structure 1, the form, position, and feature fill indicate that the feature was probably related to the construction and support of the chimney, and then was later salvaged for usable materials.

A total of 110 historic artifacts and 3,742.9 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 41 (see Table 7). A pipe fragment with the initials “TD” was recovered from the feature, referring to Thomas Dormer and dating from 1748–1768. This artifact indicates that the feature was filled sometime after 1748. General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, smoking, unassigned material, historic bone, clothing, arms and military, and furniture (see Table 9). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and white ash wood charcoal, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and wheat (see Appendix E).

Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and a domestic cow scapula (see Appendix D).

**Feature 49/64.** Feature 49 is a small square posthole that measures 32 cm on a side; Feature 64 is the round postmold (13 cm in diameter) identified within the posthole (see Figure 25). The combined depth of these features



Figure 26. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 65, feature fill removed from the southwest half.

is only 12 cm (Figure 27). Feature 49 fill consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam. Feature fill in Feature 64 is very similar to Feature 49 but somewhat darker, retaining the same Munsell color reading and texture. Feature 64 was not observed at the top of Feature 49, but the similarities in fill color may have masked the presence of Feature 64 in the upper portions of Feature 49. Artifacts recovered from Feature 49 include a piece of tin-enameled earthenware, a piece of a white clay pipe bowl, and handmade brick fragments; Feature 64 contained only handmade brick fragment (see Table 9).

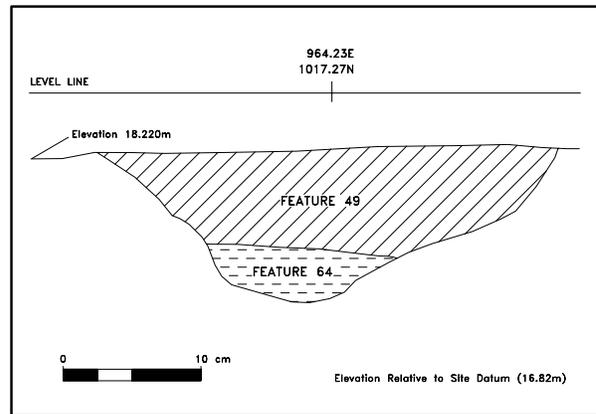
The location of these features relative to the projected walls and chimney of the dwelling suggest that they may be related either to chimney construction or chimney support.

#### *CHIMNEY HEARTH FLOOR*

**Features 58 and 73.** The main hearth floor includes adjacent areas of burned soil (Feature 58) and darker, charcoal-flecked soil (Feature 73) between the two chimney construction/support features (Features 41 and 65) (see Figure 25). These amorphous deposits combine to measure as much as 0.72 m northeast-southwest × 1.02 m northwest-southeast (2.4 × 3.3 ft.). A common bisection line was used for both features, with the southwest half of both features excavated.

Feature 58 appears to be an area of scorched earth similar to the main hearth floor and informal hearth in Structure 1. Feature fill consists of a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay loam mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam; the maximum depth of the feature is about 6 cm (Figure 28). Most of the feature fill was retained as a soil sample for flotation purposes; no artifacts were recovered from the screened remainder of the feature fill from the southwest half of the feature. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine wood charcoal and non-carbonized tulip poplar and sedge seeds (see Appendix E).

The entire southwest half of Feature 73 was saved as a soil sample for flotation purposes. Feature fill consists of a layer of very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam and charcoal mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam (see Figure 28). This layer over-



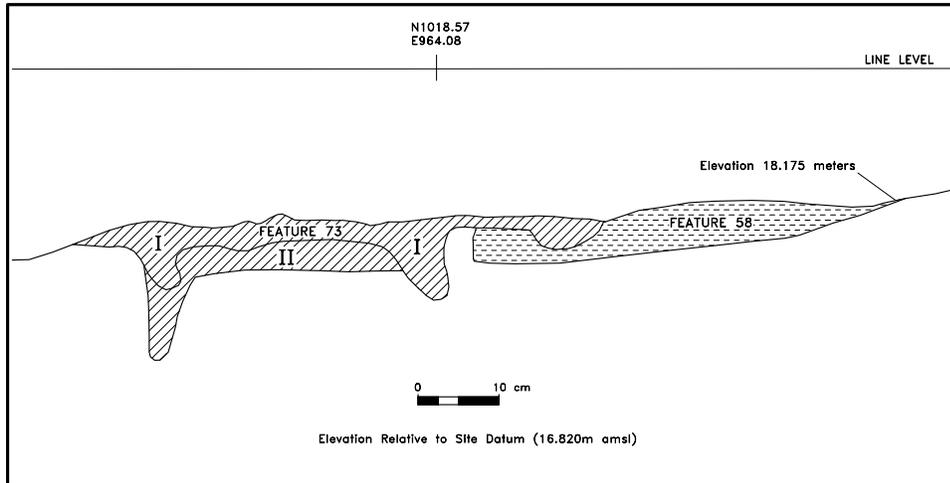
Feature 49 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam  
Feature 64 - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam

*Figure 27. Site 44JC969, Features 49 and 64, southwest profile.*

lies a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam. The feature measures 5 cm deep, except in a few areas of small, unpatterned cylindrical depressions that measure up to 15 cm deep. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine, red oak, and white oak wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, and non-carbonized tulip poplar and sedge seeds (see Appendix E).

#### *HEARTH FRONT SUBFLOOR PIT COMPLEX*

The chimney hearth is defined by the burned/charred chimney hearth floor (Features 58 and 73) and the chimney construction/support features (Features 41 and 65) (see Figure 25). Three subfloor pits were identified in the area directly in front of the chimney hearth, in a position analogous to the large subfloor pit (Feature 17) beneath Structure 1 (see Figure 10). Features 37 (Levels II–V; see discussion of Feature 37 Level I above) and Feature 66 represent two separate, relatively square subfloor pits sitting side by side in front of the chimney hearth (Figure 29). Feature 67 represents a rectangular to oval subfloor pit that was created after both Features 66 and 37 had been filled (Figure 30). Feature 67 cuts through and postdates both of these subfloor pit features, as well as a corner of one of the chimney construction/support features (Feature 41).



Feature 58 - Strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay loam mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam  
 Feature 73-I - Very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam and charcoal mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam  
 Feature 73-II - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam

*Figure 28. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Features 58 and 73, northeast profile.*



*Figure 29. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, hearth front subfloor pit complex (excavated), view to the northwest.*

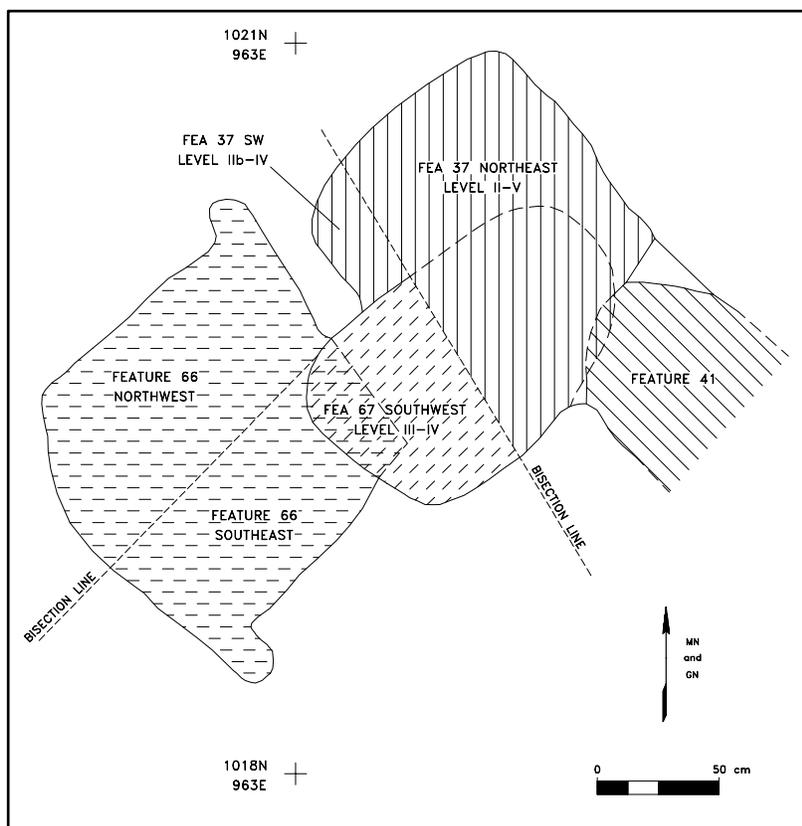


Figure 30. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, plan view of hearth front subfloor pits, showing excavation contexts.

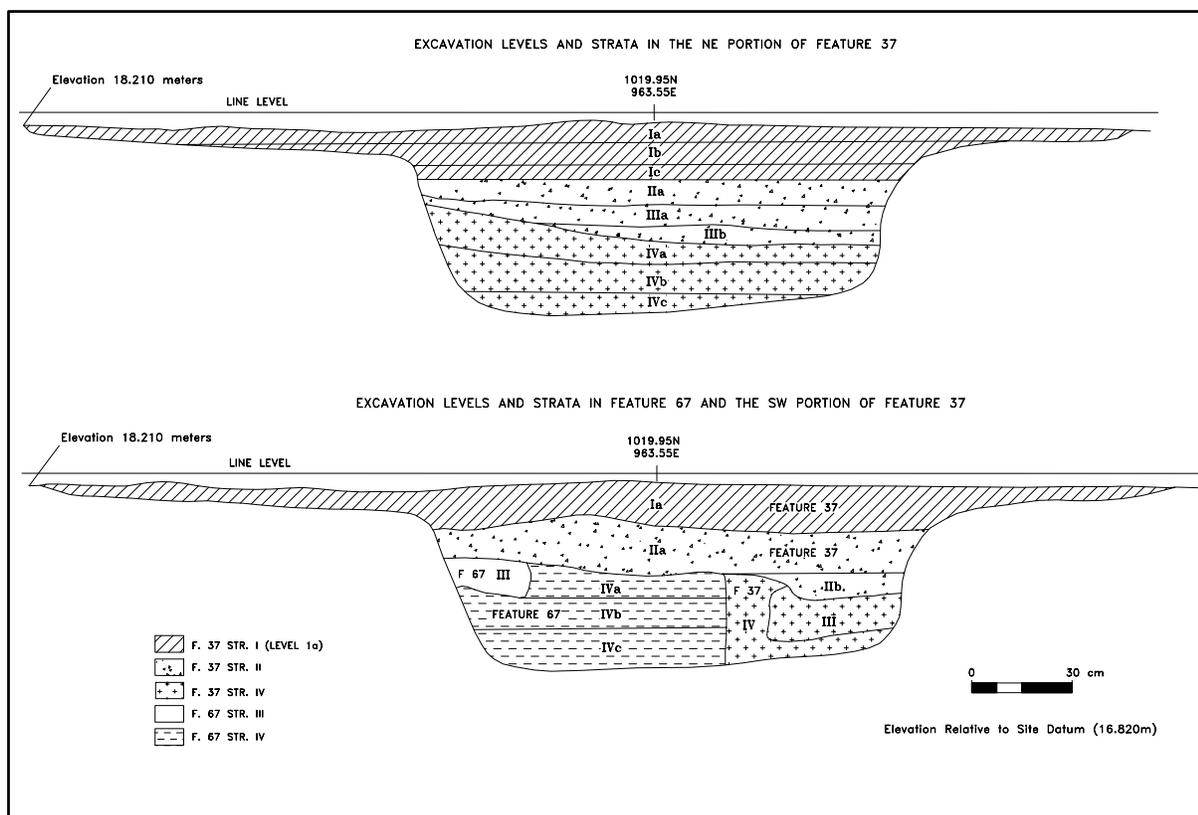
profile demonstrated that the excavation levels in the northeast section did not always agree precisely with the strata revealed in the profile. Full exposure and subsequent excavation of adjacent features further revealed that Feature 67 overlapped with Feature 37, and that a portion of the deposits associated with Feature 67 had been included in the excavation of the northeast portion of Feature 37 due to strong similarities in soil color and texture. Figure 31 illustrates both the excavation levels within Feature 37 NE and the actual stratigraphy observed in the southwest profile, which was used to guide the excavation levels in Feature 37 SW.

**Feature 37.** As has been discussed earlier, Level Ia of Feature 37 represents the subfloor depression that covers the chimney hearth and hearth front subfloor pit complex, and is unrelated to Feature 37 Levels II–V, which represents a subfloor pit in front of the hearth.

The subfloor pit represented by Feature 37 Levels II–V is nearly square. From northeast to southwest, parallel with the hearth, Feature 37 measured 1.12 m (3.7 ft.). Based on a surviving remnant of the south wall, Feature 37 measured about 1.02 m (3.3 ft.) northwest-southeast. The bisection line, chosen before all of the subfloor pit complex could be exposed, runs basically northwest-southeast but does not perfectly parallel the northeast wall of Feature 37 (see Figure 30). In profile, Feature 37 measures 0.41 m (1.5 ft.) deep (not including the overlying subfloor depression) (Figure 31).

The soils in Feature 37 represent a very complex series of deposits that were sometimes difficult to understand during excavation. When the excavation of the northeast section was complete, the exposed

Excavation began with the northeast portion of the feature (see Figure 30). After Stratum I was removed (see the subfloor depression above), there was a clear change to Stratum II, which consists of a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam. A concentration of handmade brick was revealed after Level IIa was removed (Figure 32). There was a slight color change (but not a texture change) at this depth to a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam, so the subsequent excavation levels were considered part of a new soil stratum (Stratum III). However, after Level IIIa had been excavated, the soil color and texture in Level IIIb was indistinguishable from Stratum II and Level IIa. It appears that excavation levels IIa, IIIa, and IIIb all belong to the same stratigraphic unit, with minor color variations in the unit. This conclusion was supported when the entire feature profile was examined after all of the northeast portion had been removed, and there was no discernible stratigraphic change within the feature fill encompassed by excavation Levels IIa, IIIa, and IIIb (see Figure 31). These three combined ex-



Feature 37 L. Ia - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam

#### Feature 37

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam

II/III - Brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3 to 4/4) sandy loam

IV - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam mottled with charcoal, mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay loam, with some intensive charcoal concentrations

#### Feature 67

III - Very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions, mixed with a yellowish red (5YR5/8) silty clay loam and yellowish brown clay inclusions

IV - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam

Figure 31. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, Feature 37 SW, and Feature 67 SW, excavation levels and southwest profile.

cavation contexts measure from 8.5 to 20 cm thick, will be referred to in subsequent analyses as “Stratum II”. Excavation contexts in the southwest section of Feature 37 included in this analytical context are Level IIa and Level IIb (see Figure 31).

Stratum IV was identified in the northeast portion of the feature after the Stratum II contexts were removed. Stratum IV consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam mottled with charcoal, mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay loam, with some areas of more

intensive charcoal concentrations. Stratum IV measured 15 to 27 cm thick, and was excavated in three arbitrary excavations levels (Levels IVa, IVb, and IVc). Level IVa measured up to 9 cm thick; when this level was removed, portions of three wine bottles and several other artifacts were revealed at the top of Level IVb, much like when Level IIa was removed from Stratum II contexts. Areas of darker soil with high concentrations of organic material were identified along the northeast and northwest edges of the feature, while an area of very different soil was



Figure 32. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IIa showing brick and bone concentration, view to the southeast.

A total of 568 historic artifacts, 240 g of shell, 8.1 g of daub, and 3,421.8 g of handmade brick were recovered from the subfloor pit portion (Strata II and IV) of Feature 37 (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, historic bone, unassigned material, smoking, medicinal/hygiene, clothing, arms and military, activities, furniture, and domestic attributes (see Table 9).

identified in the northwest corner (Stratum V) (Figure 33). In retrospect, the areas without intensive charcoal deposits (not including Stratum V) probably represent the intrusion of the Feature 67 sub-floor pit into Feature 37, but this was not recognized during the excavation of the northeastern portion of Feature 37. Therefore, it is probable that the artifact inventory for Feature 37 NE Stratum IV contains artifacts from both Feature 37 and Feature 67.

Ceramic artifacts recovered include a minimum of 18 vessels; based on these vessels, the feature has a mean ceramic date of 1760, with all vessels dating prior to 1820. Six coarse earthenware vessels were recovered, including fragments of a bowl, a dish, two mugs, a pan, and a piece of hollowware. The only creamware recovered were fragments of two plates. Fragments of two Chinese porcelain sau-

The soil in the northwest corner identified as Stratum V consists of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy clay loam measuring about 5 cm thick. When Level IVb and Stratum V were removed, an intense deposit of artifacts was revealed *in situ*, resting on a thin layer of soil (Level V). Artifacts appearing on the plan map and photo in Figures 34 and 35 include two unbroken wine bottles, a broken wine bottle, scissors, a wig curler, a smoking pipe, shell, a knife blade, and the most animal bone recovered from any single excavation context on the site. These items appear to have been resting on Stratum V in the northeast portion of Feature 37; Level IVc was no more than 5 cm thick and covered the base of the feature, except in the area of Excavation Level V. The pipe bowl has a shape that dates it to 1730–1790, indicating that this group of artifacts was arranged sometime after 1730.

Excavation Levels IVa, IVb, IVc, and V in Feature 37 NE will be referred to in subsequent analyses as “Stratum IV”. Excavation contexts in the southwest section of Feature 37 included in this analytical context are Level III and Level IV (see Figure 31).

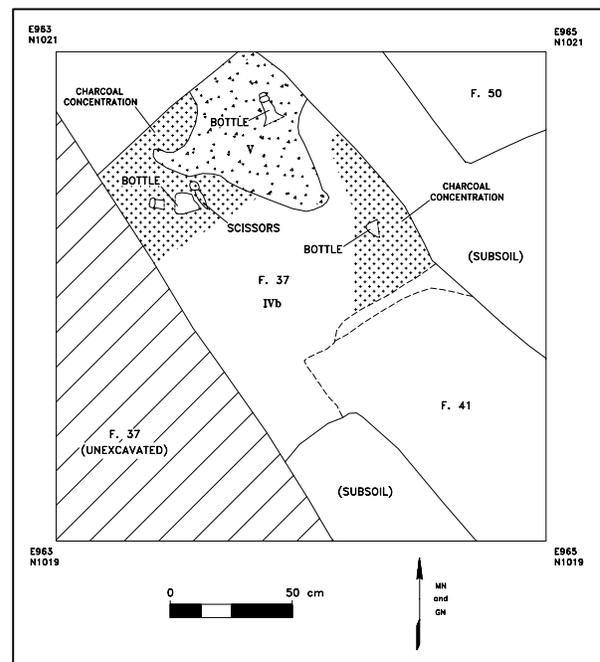


Figure 33. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVa.

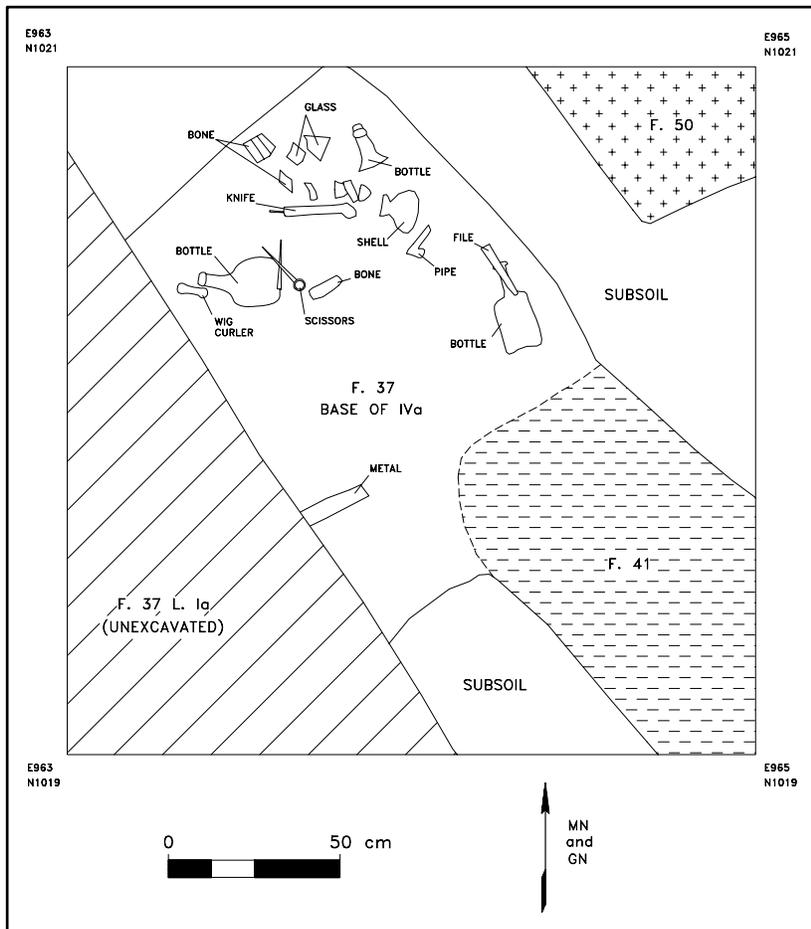
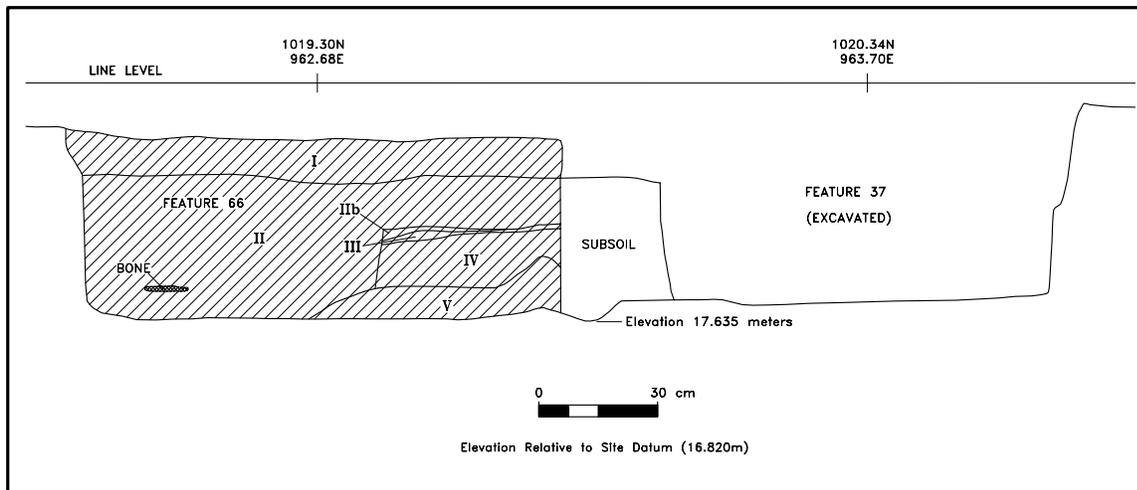


Figure 34. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVb.



Figure 35. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 NE, base of Level IVb, view to the southeast.



- I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam
- II - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam lightly mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam, with uneven charcoal flecking
- IIa-1 - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam
- IIb-1 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam
- III - Black (10YR2/1) silty loam mottled with brown (10YR5/3) silty loam and light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with charcoal inclusions
- IV - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with charcoal
- V - Black (10YR2/1) silty loam lightly mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with charcoal
- VI - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty clay loam mottled with subsoil and charcoal

Figure 36. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 66, northwest profile.

cers were recovered as well, including a piece of the saucer from Feature 66, suggesting that both of these features were filled around the same time. An assortment of other vessel types were recovered, including a cream-colored earthenware (hollowware vessel), an English porcelain saucer, Jackfield ware (hollowware vessel), a Staffordshire slipware cup, a tin-enameled earthenware plate, a tin-enameled earthenware ointment pot, and a refined earthenware cup with slip-decorated sgraffito horizontal and vertical bands. All of these vessels date to the eighteenth century (see Chapter 5).

Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from a flotation sample in excavation Level IVb include yellow pine and white oak wood charcoal, a carbonized persimmon seed, and non-carbonized tulip poplar and raspberry/blackberry seeds (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include bird long bones, mammal long bones, domestic cow humerus, ulna, tibia, radius, and calcaneus, domestic sheep or goat femur and patella, sheepshead max-

illa, and domestic cow and pig teeth (see Appendix D). This was easily the best preserved faunal assemblage recovered from the site.

**Feature 66.** This feature is a nearly square sub-floor pit located in front of the main hearth floor and directly southwest of Feature 37. From northeast to southwest, parallel with the hearth, Feature 66 measures 1.32 m (4.3 ft.). From northwest to southeast, the feature measures 1.26 m (4.1 ft.) (see Figure 30). In profile, Feature 66 measures 0.45 m (1.5 ft.) deep (not including the overlying sub-floor depression) (Figure 36). Feature 66 and 37 in front of the hearth have the same overall depth and share a relatively level floor. Feature 66 includes notches in each corner that may indicate that it was built to include a corner-braced interior lining; however, no actual lining was recovered in place. Small depressions were noted in the floor at the base of each of these notched corners, including where the southeast corner of the feature would have been prior to the establishment of Feature 67. The fea-

ture may have been lined with the yellow pine that was recovered so profusely from soil samples subjected to the flotation process. Southern pine is considered to be extremely strong and durable with a high shock resistance, and excellent for structural purposes; once in service it is very stable.

Feature 66 was bisected parallel to the hearth following the northwestern edge of Feature 67 (see Figure 30). When the excavation of the southeastern half of Feature 66 was begun, the intrusive Feature 67 had already been excavated and removed. Feature 67 did not intrude into the northwestern half of the feature. Eight distinct soil contexts were identified in Feature 66, as shown in the profile in Figure 36 (Strata IIa-1 and VI occur only in the northeastern corner of the feature, and do not appear in this profile).

Stratum I was excavated as a single level, and measured 11.5 cm thick. Feature fill in this stratum consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam. Stratum II comprised most of the feature fill in Feature 66, and consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam lightly mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam, with uneven charcoal flecking. In the southwestern half of the feature, Stratum II extends from the base of Stratum I to the base of the feature. The stratum was excavated in three levels, and measures up to 36 cm thick (see Figure 36).

Strata IIa-1, IIb-1, III, IV, V, and VI were identified only along the northeastern edge of the feature. It appears that these strata represent the original feature fill, and that the southwestern end of the feature was later re-excavated and eventually refilled with Stratum II, covering the remnants of the original feature fill (see Figure 36). Stratum IIa-1 was identified at the base of Stratum I in the northeast corner of the feature, overlying Stratum IV, and consists of a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam. The southwestern edge of the deposit is the same as for Strata IIb-1, III, and IV in Figure 36, but the stratum does not extend far enough to the southeast to appear in the profile. Stratum IIa-1 measures 8.5 cm thick.

Stratum IIb-1 is a small soil deposit along the southeastern edge of Stratum IIb-1, identified at the base of Level IIa (see Figure 36). This stratum measures only 3 cm thick, and overlies Stratum IV

as well as the northwestern edge of Stratum III. Feature fill consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam, all of which was retained as a soil sample for flotation purposes.

Only about 2–3 cm of Stratum III extends into the northwestern portion of Feature 66, enough that the stratum appears in the profile (see Figure 36). This stratum was identified at the base of Level IIa, and overlies Stratum IV. Feature fill in this stratum appears to be a mix of charcoal, ash, and soil, and consists of a black (10YR2/1) silty loam mottled with brown (10YR5/3) silty loam and light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with charcoal inclusions. The stratum measures as much as 12 cm thick in the southeast corner of the feature, thinning to the northwest to only two or three cm thick in the profile.

Stratum IV was identified all along the northeastern edge of the feature, beneath Strata IIa-1, IIb-1, and III (see Figure 36). Feature fill in this stratum consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with charcoal. Figure 37 shows the top of Stratum IV-a and II-b as observed in the northwest portion of the feature. The stratum measured as much as 21 cm thick along the northwest wall of the feature, thinning to the southeast to about 13 cm.

Stratum V was identified beneath Stratum IV as well as beneath Stratum II (see Figure 36). Feature fill consists of a black (10YR2/1) silty loam lightly mottled with a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with charcoal. The stratum measures about 11 cm thick, and overlies subsoil at the base of the feature everywhere except in the northeast corner of the feature, where Stratum VI was identified. Stratum VI consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty clay loam mottled with subsoil and charcoal. It first appeared at the base of Level IV-a in the northwest portion of the feature, and was fully revealed when all of Stratum IV had been removed. The stratum was only 1–2 cm thick, and all feature fill was retained as a soil sample for flotation.

A total of 463 historic artifacts, 78.9 g of shell, 6.1 g of mortar, 13.0 g of daub, 2674.3 g of handmade brick, and a piece of a fossil shell were recovered from Feature 66 (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials,

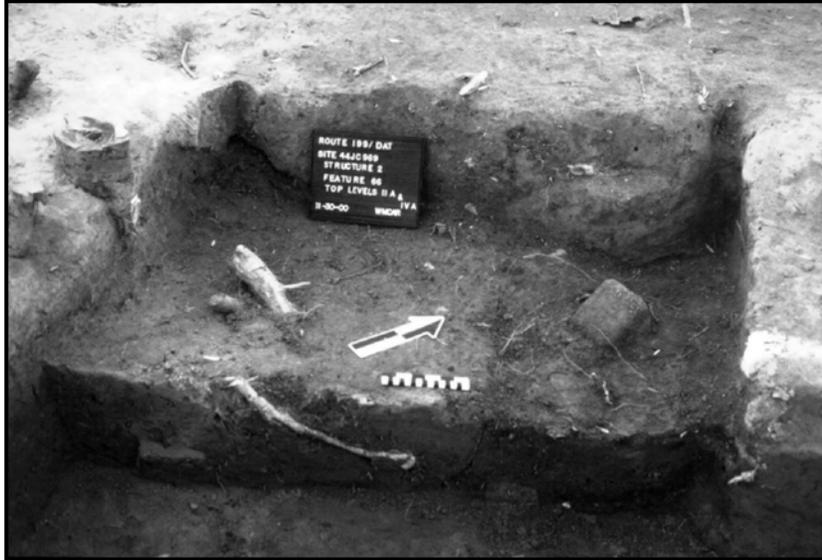


Figure 37. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 66 NW, top of Levels IVa (right) and IIb (left), view to the northwest.

smoking, unassigned material, historic bone, clothing, medicinal/hygiene, arms and military, activities, and furniture (see Table 9). A detailed description of all artifacts from this context is presented in Appendix A, and all artifact types are discussed in detail in the following chapter. Ceramic artifacts recovered include a minimum of 23 vessels; based on these vessels, the feature has a mean ceramic date of 1761, with all vessels dating prior to 1820. The most common type of vessel (and the most recent) was creamware, which includes a cup or mug, three plates, a teabowl, and an indeterminate piece of hollowware. Over half of the Chinese porcelain vessels recovered from features were found in Feature 66, including fragments of three plates and two saucers. A coarse earthenware bowl, dish, and pan were recovered as well; the pan is Buckley, and dates from the 1720s to around 1775. Colonoware was infrequent, but included pieces of a bowl and an unidentified piece of hollowware. A white saltglaze stoneware bowl and teabowl was recovered, as were a loving cup/footed bowl made from English brown stoneware and a slip-decorated sgraffito cup made from a refined earthenware. Fragments of three tin-enameled earthenware ointment pots were recovered as well, all dating from the 1780s at the latest.

Identifiable archaeobotanical remains from a flotation sample taken from excavation Level IIc include yellow pine, hickory, and ash wood charcoal, black walnut and walnut nutshell, and non-carbon-

ized tulip poplar and sycamore seeds (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones, flat bones, and teeth, domestic pig tibia and teeth, domestic cow scapula and teeth, and domestic sheep or goat ulna (see Appendix D).

**Feature 67.** This oval subfloor pit was excavated directly in front of and parallel to the main hearth floor in Structure 1 (see Figure 25). As noted in the discussions of subfloor pits Feature 66 and 37, Feature 67 cuts through and enlarges the southeastern wall of these two features towards the hearth, post-dating both features.

A portion of Feature 67 may have been excavated and catalogued as part of Feature 37 before Feature 67 was recognized. The size of Feature 67 has been projected based on soil changes observed in Feature 66 and the notes from Feature 37 (see Figure 30). Based on this projection, Feature 67 measured 1.36 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.86 m northwest-southeast (4.5  $\times$  2.8 ft.). About 0.72 m (2.4 ft.) of the long axis of the feature was excavated with Feature 37; the remaining length (Feature 67 SW) was recognized as a separate feature and excavated accordingly.

Only two strata were identified as clearly belonging to Feature 67. Stratum III is an ashy deposit with a small amount of burned soil located along the southern edge of the feature, consisting of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions, mixed with a yellowish red (5YR5/8) silty clay loam (the burned soil) and some yellowish brown clay inclusions. The rest of the feature is comprised of Stratum IV, a layer of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam measuring about 35.5 cm thick (see Figure 31).

Feature 67 was not visible after the removal of the subfloor depression (Feature 37 Level Ia) that covered all of the hearth front subfloor pits. Feature 67 was not identified until Level IIa was removed from the southwest portion of Feature 37 and Level Ia was removed from Feature 66 (Figure 38). If Stratum II in Feature 37 and Stratum I in Feature 66 in fact represent uniform feature fill that covers all of Feature 67, then we would expect neither the vesselization nor the crossmends contained within the vessels connect Feature 67 with any of the overlying feature fill. As mentioned in the discussion of the Feature 37 subfloor pit, both general vesselization and physical crossmends strongly link the upper levels of Feature 37 SW and Feature 37 (Level IIa and above in Feature 37 SW and Level IIIa and above in Feature 37 NE), but not with Feature 67.

Feature 67 fill does not appear to be related to Feature 66, either. There is only crossmend between

ceramics in Feature 66 and Feature 67 (see Appendix B). Part of Vessel 52 (a Buckley pan) consists of several crossmended pieces from the first four excavation levels in Feature 66, as well as one piece from the Feature 37 subfloor depression and one piece from Feature 67 (SW L. IVc). Since the excavation boundary between Feature 67 SW and Feature 66 SE is tenuous at best due to the similarity in soil color and texture, there is little to suggest that the fill in Feature 67 is related to the fill in Feature 66. Since fill from the upper levels of Features 37 and 66 overlies Feature 67, it may be that these two earlier subfloor pits were only partially filled when Feature 67 was established, and then all three were filled to the top during salvage and abandonment at the site. Furthermore, while mean ceramic dates should always be viewed with appropriate caution, the mean ceramic date for Feature 67 is 1771, about 10 years later than Features 37 and 66, supporting

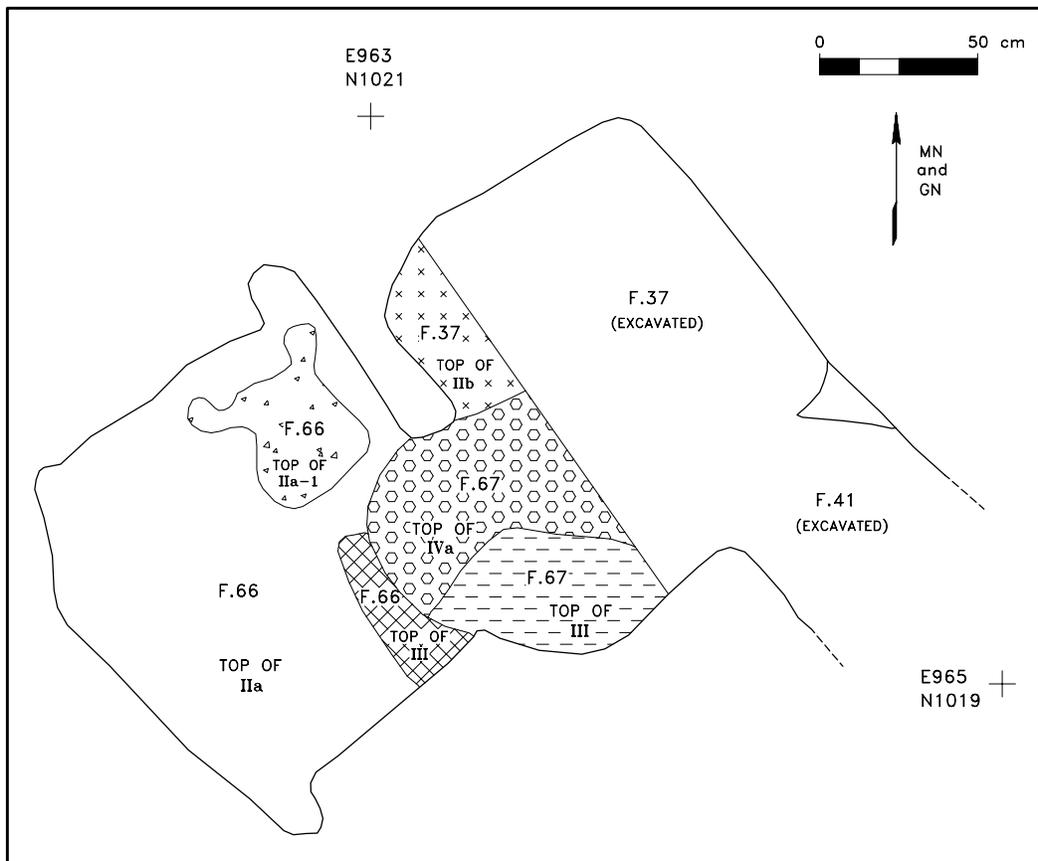


Figure 38. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 37 SW (base of Level IIa) and Feature 66 (base of Level Ia), showing the top of Feature 67.

the idea that Feature 67 postdates Features 37 and 66.

A total of 115 historic artifacts, 12.7 g of shell, and 115.3 g of handmade brick were recovered from Feature 67 (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, historic bone, smoking, unassigned material, clothing, medicinal/hygiene, arms and military, activities, and oyster shell (see Table 9). Ceramic artifacts recovered include a minimum of 5 vessels; as noted earlier, based on these vessels the feature has a mean ceramic date of 1771, with all vessels dating prior to 1820. The most common type of vessel (and the most recent) was creamware, with fragments of both a plate and a teabowl recovered. Fragments of an English porcelain saucer, one of only four English porcelain vessels identified, were also recovered. Other ceramics include a Buckley coarse earthenware pan and a piece of cream-colored earthenware, apparently a hollowware vessel.

Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and flat bones, and a domestic sheep or goat femur (see Appendix D).

#### *OTHER SUBFLOOR PITS*

**Feature 50.** This shallow, rectangular subfloor pit was identified northeast of Feature 37 (see Figure 25). The feature measures 1.56 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.88 m northwest-southeast (5.1  $\times$  2.9 ft.), and feature fill consists of a single layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam. Feature 50 measured up to 28 cm deep (Figure 39). Root disturbance was heavy in this feature, with many large roots from the large tree removed almost directly above the feature.

A total of 129 historic artifacts, 1.6 g of shell, and 1877.2 g of historic brick were recovered (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, unassigned material, smoking, arms and military, medicinal/hygiene, clothing, personal, historic bone, and floral (see Table 9). A minimum of three ceramic vessels were recovered, including fragments of a creamware plate, a refined earthenware pitcher, and a white saltglaze stoneware saucer. All three of these vessels date to the

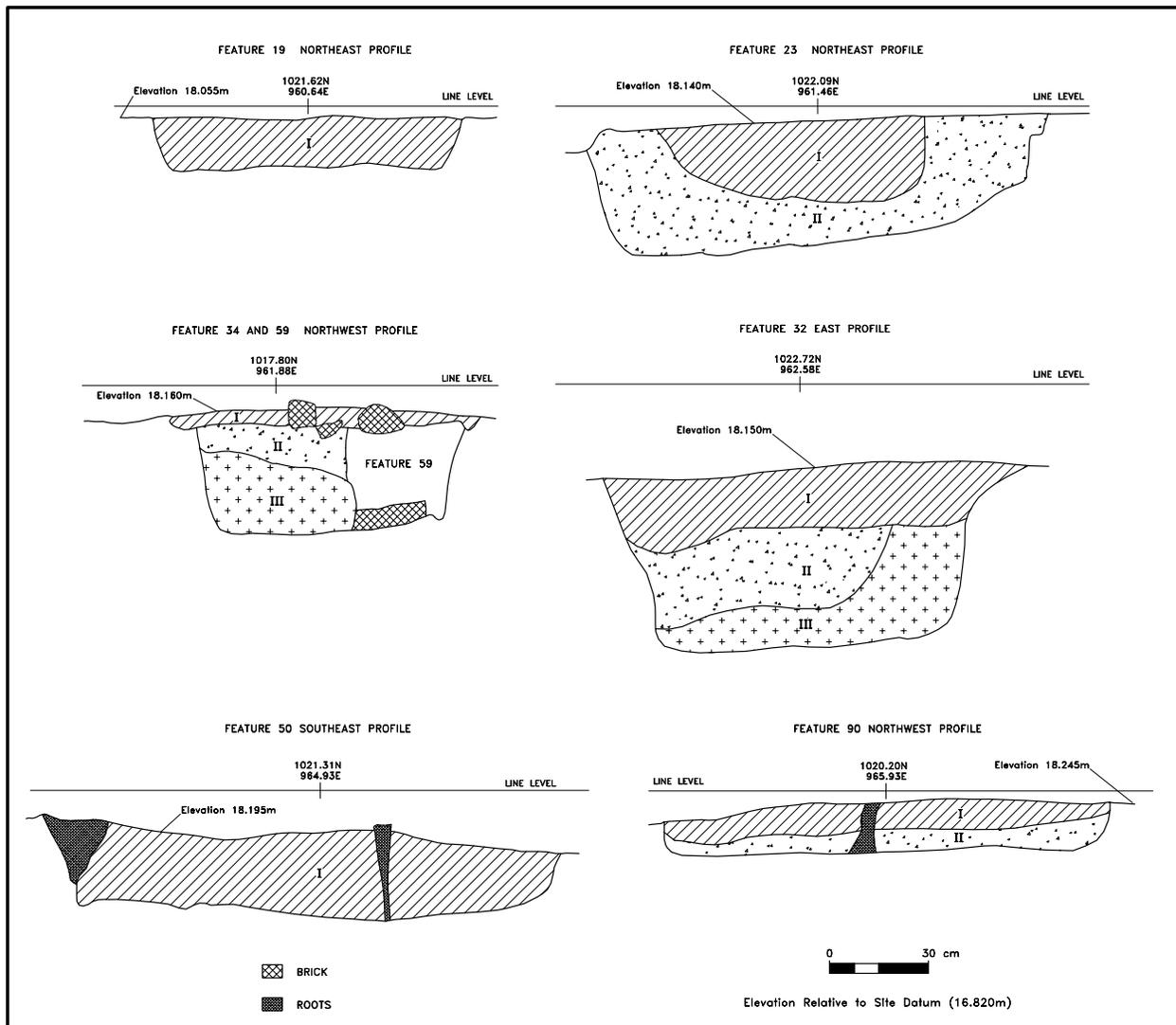
eighteenth century. Fragments of the creamware plate were also found in Feature 32, suggesting that both of these features were filled around the same time; likewise, fragments of the pitcher were found in a number of contexts, including Features 37 and 66, suggesting that these, too, were filled around the same time. Two coins were also recovered from Feature 50, including a 1773 Virginia halfpenny and a quartered silver real that appears to be a Charles III, dating from 1758 to 1788.

Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and ash wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar and sedge seeds, corn, and wheat/oats (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include a mammal long bone (see Appendix D).

**Feature 90.** This shallow, rectangular subfloor pit was identified in the southeast corner of the structure (see Figure 25). The feature measures 1.30 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.90 m northwest-southeast (4.3  $\times$  2.9 ft.). Stratum I is about 8 cm thick, and consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam with charcoal flecking. Stratum II is about 6 cm thick, and consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay. Overall, Feature 90 measured up to 14 cm deep (see Figure 39). Root disturbance was heavy in this feature as well, with many large roots from the large tree removed almost directly above the feature.

Nineteen historic artifacts and 26.6 g of historic brick were recovered (see Table 7). All of the artifacts except 1.1 g of brick were recovered from Stratum I. General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, smoking, arms and military, and clothing (see Table 9). Although a piece of creamware and two pieces of coarse earthenware were recovered from the feature, none of these ceramics could be identified as part of a unique ceramic vessel.

Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and red oak wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar and panic grass seeds, sunflower, and wheat (see Appendix E).



**Feature 19**

I - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy clay loam

**Feature 23**

I - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam  
 II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam

**Feature 32**

I - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam  
 II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam  
 III - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam

**Feature 34**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam  
 II - Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam  
 III - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam

**Feature 50**

I - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam

**Feature 90**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam with charcoal flecking  
 II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam and brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay

Figure 39. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, subfloor pits away from the hearth (Features 19, 23, 32, 34, 50, and 90), profiles.

**Feature 32.** This rectangular subfloor pit was identified in the northwest half of the structure (see Figure 25). The feature measures 1.38 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.96 m northwest-southeast (4.5  $\times$  3.1 ft.). Stratum I is about 19 cm thick, and consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam. Stratum II is about 24.5 cm thick, and consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam. Stratum III was partially cut into by Stratum II; Stratum III measures 13.5 cm thick beneath Stratum II, and 32.5 cm thick where it is uncut by Stratum II. Stratum III consists of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam. Overall, Feature 32 measures 0.55 m (1.8 ft.) deep (see Figure 39).

A total of 193 historic artifacts, 64.4 g of shell, and 677.4 g of historic brick were recovered (see Table 7). General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, unassigned material, medicinal/hygiene, arms and military, smoking, historic bone, clothing, and personal (see Table 9). Most artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (57%,  $n=109$ ), with Stratum II and Stratum III containing 23% and 20% respectively. Ceramic artifacts recovered include a minimum of 8 vessels; as noted earlier, based on these vessels the feature has a mean ceramic date of 1774, with all vessels dating prior to 1820. The most common type of vessel (and the most recent) was creamware, with fragments two plates and a teabowl recovered. Fragments of an English porcelain saucer, one of only four English porcelain vessels identified, were also recovered. Other ceramics include a Buckley coarse earthenware pan and a piece of cream-colored earthenware, apparently a hollowware vessel.

Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from a flotation sample taken from excavation Level IIIb include yellow pine wood charcoal, and non-carbonized tulip poplar and knotweed seeds (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and domestic sheep or goat (see Appendix D).

**Feature 23.** This rectangular subfloor pit was identified in the northwest half of the structure (see Figure 25). The feature measures 0.76 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  1.36 m northwest-southeast (2.5  $\times$  4.5 ft.). Stratum I measures up to 26 cm thick, and consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)

silty loam. Stratum II was partially cut into by Stratum I, much like Strata II and III in the adjacent Feature 32 (see Figure 39). Stratum II measures 12–21 cm thick beneath Stratum I, and 39 cm thick where it is uncut by Stratum I. Stratum II consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam. Overall, Feature 23 measures 0.49 m (1.6 ft.) deep.

A total of 160 historic artifacts, 42.0 g of shell, 1.4 g mineral/fossil, and 3,807.0 g of historic brick were recovered (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, unassigned material, clothing, historic bone, arms and military, smoking, personal, activities, domestic attributes, and medicinal/hygiene (see Table 9). The recovery of a George II penny (1727–1760) with an indeterminate date indicates that the feature was filled sometime after 1727. Most artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (80%,  $n=128$ ), with Stratum I containing 19% and two additional artifacts recovered from feature spoil. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from a flotation sample taken from excavation Level IIc include yellow pine, eastern hophornbeam, and white oak wood charcoal, non-carbonized tulip poplar and poke seeds, and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and domestic cow teeth (see Appendix D).

**Feature 19.** This shallow, rectangular subfloor pit was identified in the northwest corner of Structure 2 (see Figure 25). The feature measures 0.62 m northeast-southwest  $\times$  0.90 m northwest-southeast (2.0  $\times$  2.9 ft.), and feature fill consists of a single layer of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy clay loam. Feature 19 measured only 15 cm deep (see Figure 39). A total of 11 historic artifacts were recovered (see Table 7). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, architectural materials (non-brick), and unassigned material (see Table 9). Ceramic artifacts included a coarse earthenware pan (Vessel 55) that may have been of local manufacture.

**Features 34 and 59.** Feature 34 is a rectangular subfloor pit that was identified outside of the area of Structure 2 as defined by the corner posts of the building (see Figure 25). This feature was not contained within the subfloor depression (Feature 37 L. Ia), and several small, amorphous features sur-

rounding Feature 34 may indicate an addition on the back of the house that covered the feature. Furthermore, it appears that there was a post (Feature 59) within Feature 34 that contained some in situ brick at the base of the feature (see Figure 39). Feature 34 measures 0.86 m northeast-southwest × 1.26 m northwest-southeast (2.8 × 4.1 ft.).

Stratum I is a thin layer of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam measuring 6 cm thick that covered the entire feature, including the Feature 59 post that was revealed at the base of Stratum I (see Figure 39). Stratum II measures 8 to 16 cm thick, and consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam. Stratum III occurs only along the southwestern wall of the feature, and consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam measuring 15 to 24 cm thick. Overall, Feature 34 measures 0.38 m (1.2 ft.) deep.

A total of 231 historic artifacts and 19643.0 g of historic brick were recovered from Feature 34 (see Table 7). General artifact groups include handmade brick, other architectural materials, food preparation/consumption, historic bone, unassigned material, clothing, smoking, arms and military, personal, activities, and medicinal/hygiene (see Table 9). Most artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (46%, n=107), with Stratum I containing 32%, Stratum III containing 20%, and two additional artifacts recovered from feature spoil. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from a flotation sample taken from excavation Level IIIc include yellow pine and white oak wood charcoal, thick-walled

hickory and black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, wheat, and corn (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones, flat bones, ribs, vertebra, and scapula, domestic pig humerus, and domestic sheep or goat lumbar vertebra (see Appendix D). All of the identifiable fragments were recovered from excavation Level IIIc.

Feature 59 is a post-like feature located in the southeast corner of Feature 34 (Figure 40; see Figure 25). This feature was revealed after Stratum I was removed from Feature 34, and consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y2/2) sandy loam with charcoal. The feature is oval, measuring 34 cm northeast-southwest × 52 cm northwest-southeast. An unbroken handmade brick was found resting on the bottom of the feature, which has the same base as Feature 34 (see Figure 40). A total of 13 artifacts and 6.6 g of handmade brick were recovered from the feature (not including three large pieces of brick left in situ in the bottom of the feature). General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, handmade brick, other architectural materials, historic bone, and smoking (see Table 9). Identifiable faunal materials include a mammal long bone (see Appendix D).

#### STRUCTURAL CORNER POSTS

Four posthole/postmold combinations were identified in Structure 2, one at each corner of the structure. A total of 13 historic artifacts, 27.3 g of bog iron, 0.8 g of shell, and 1566.8 g of handmade brick were recovered from the corner structural posts; these artifacts are summarized in Table 8.

**Features 20 and 22.** These two features represent the northwest corner of Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 22 represents the post, and is comprised of a light olive brown



Figure 40. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Feature 34, base of Level IIb, showing Feature 59 SE excavated, view to the northwest.

(2.5Y5/4) sandy loam. The overall depth of the post is 36 cm (1.2 ft.), with a diameter of 25.5 cm (0.8 ft.) (Figure 41). The post sits along the northeast edge of the posthole, Feature 20. Feature 20 measures 27 cm (0.9 ft.) deep, and consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay. Artifacts recovered from these features are presented in Table 10. The bottle glass is dark green, and the pipe is a reed pipe stem with a green glaze.

**Features 79 and 81.** These two features represent the northeast corner of Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 81 represents the post, and is comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. The overall depth of the post is 44.5 cm (1.4 ft.), with a diameter of 17 to 24 cm (0.6 to 0.8 ft.) (see Figure 41). The post sits slightly southwest of the center of the posthole, Feature 79. Feature 79 measures 41 cm (1.3 ft.) deep, and consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay loam. Artifacts recovered from these features are presented in Table 10. The ceramic tableware includes a piece of creamware, a piece of refined earthenware, and a piece of Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware. The refined earthenware has an agate body with sgraffito slip decoration, and the stoneware is incised and has a medallion. Ceramic cooking/storage ware includes a piece of coarse earthenware with an orange body and a dark brown glaze. The bottle glass is dark green.

**Features 101 and 69.** These two features represent the southwest corner of Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 69 represents the post, and is comprised of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam. The overall depth of the post is 46.5 cm (1.5 ft.), with a diameter of 24.4 cm (0.8 ft.) (see Figure 41). The post sits on the northeast edge of the posthole (Feature 101), very close to the chimney support feature (Feature 65). Feature 101 measures 24 cm (0.8 ft.) deep, and consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty loam. Artifacts recovered from these features are presented in Table 10. The ceramic tableware includes a piece of edged creamware with a bead and reel design. Ceramic cooking/storage ware is a bisque fragment with an orange

body. The pipe is a white clay stem fragment, and the bottle glass is dark green.

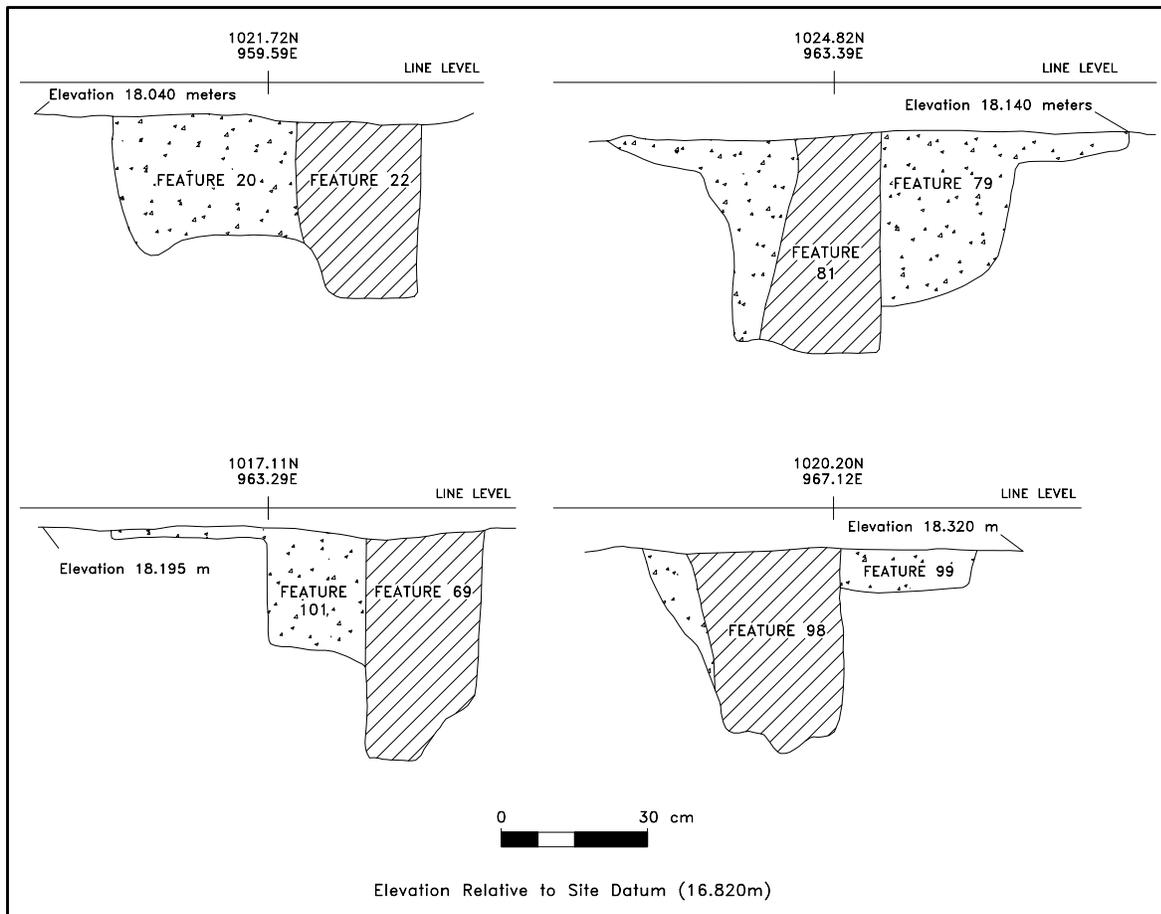
**Features 99 and 98.** These two features represent the southeast corner of Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Feature 98 represents the post, and is comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam with charcoal. The overall depth of the post is 42 cm (1.4 ft.), with a diameter of 26 to 32 cm (0.8 to 1.0 ft.) (see Figure 41). The post sits almost on the southwest edge of the posthole, Feature 99. Feature 99 measures 26.5 cm (0.9 ft.) deep, and consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from either feature. Unlike the other corner posts, the post in Feature 98/99 fits in a much more narrow hole, with charcoal identified in the post fill.

#### *MID-STRUCTURE SUPPORT POSTHOLE*

**Features 30 and 109.** These features represent small, irregular depressions beneath Structure 2 that may indicate the presence of subfloor structural supports (see Figure 25). Feature 30 was excavated, revealing a shallow, irregular profile measuring only 13 cm deep; in plan, the feature measures 23 cm by 31 cm. Feature fill consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 30; Feature 109 was not excavated.

#### *SMALL SHALLOW DEPRESSIONS*

**Features 35, 75, and 86.** These features were initially thought to represent root disturbances due to their shallow, irregular profiles; however, as Structure 2 became better defined with the discovery of subfloor pits and structural posts, it appeared that they may have been cultural in origin. These three features were identified around the outside edge of the Feature 34 subfloor pit, which was located outside of the Structure 2 dwelling rather than beneath the interior floor (see Figure 25). These features measure from 10 to 25 cm on their longest axis, and have irregular profiles up to 15 cm deep. Feature fill consists of an olive brown to light olive brown (2.5Y4/4 to 5/4) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from any of these features. These features may represent lightweight supports for a covering or shed over the Feature 34 subfloor pit.



Feature 20 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay  
 Feature 22 - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam  
 Feature 81 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam  
 Feature 79 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay loam

Feature 101 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty loam  
 Feature 69 - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam  
 Feature 99 - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay loam  
 Feature 98 - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam with charcoal

Figure 41. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, corner posthole/postmold features (Features 20/22, 81/79, 101/69, and 99/98), northwest profiles.

**Feature 52.** This small, shallow depression was identified in the top of Feature 32, beneath the floor of the Structure 2 dwelling (see Figure 25). The feature measures 25 cm × 40 cm in plan, and 12 cm deep in profile. Feature fill consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam. A rim fragment of a feather-edged creamware plate was recovered from the feature. It is likely that Feature 52 represents a differential soil deposit within the Feature 32 fill, since two pieces of Vessel 100, a feath-

ered-edge creamware plate, from these two contexts mend together (see Appendix B).

#### TREE AND ROOT DISTURBANCES

Features 21, 24, and 26 represent tree or root disturbances in or adjacent to Structure 2 (see Figure 25). Artifacts recovered from Feature 24 include a piece of gray gunflint debitage, 8.7 g of charred wood, and 1.1 g of handmade brick. Feature 26 contained a piece of ceramic cooking/storage ware

	CERAMIC COOKING/ STORAGE	CERAMIC TABLEWARE	BOTTLE GLASS	PIPES	WROUGHT NAILS	HANDMADE BRICK (g)	OYSTER SHELL (g)	BOG IRON (g)	TOTAL
<i>Postholes</i>									
E.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	27.3	0
E.79	0	1	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	2
E.101	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0
E.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Postmolds</i>									
E.22	0	0	1	1	0	31.3	0	0	2
E.81	1	2	1	0	1	1500.0	0	0	5
E.69	1	1	1	1	0	32.3	0.8	0	4
E.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	4	3	2	2	1566.8	0.8	27.3	13

Table 10. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, artifacts recovered from corner posthole/postmold features.

(Yorktown coarse earthenware) and 0.5 g of handmade brick. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 21.

#### OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 2

Feature 25 represents the basal remnants of Shovel Test 16 from the archaeological evaluation (Underwood 1999) (see Figure 25).

#### Structure 2 Vicinity

A total of seven features were not directly associated with Structure 2, but were identified in the general vicinity, close to the structure but not part of other activity areas. These features include a small pit, four treefalls and root disturbances, a root disturbance/posthole associated with an area of high subsoil. A total of 81 historic artifacts and 1,688.8 g of handmade brick were recovered from these features. The artifacts are summarized in Table 11 and Appendix A; faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

#### SMALL PIT

**Feature 89.** This small, oblong pit feature was identified about 3.2 m northwest of Structure 2, isolated against the west wall of Test Unit 88 (see Figures 7 and 25). Feature 89 measures 66 cm by 36 cm, and is 15 cm deep in profile (Figure 42). Feature fill consists of a dark yellowish brown

(10YR3/4) silty loam with heavy charcoal concentrations. At first, this feature appeared to represent one of a number of scattered root disturbances identified across the site, but excavation of the feature revealed a flat-bottomed, pit-like profile and a variety of artifacts in relatively high density (n=22). A total of 22 artifacts were recovered, including burned bone fragments, three pieces of ceramic tableware, bottle glass, glass tableware, wrought nails, a fragment of a pharmaceutical vial, a white clay pipe stem, and 274.9 g of handmade brick (Table 12). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and a cranium fragment (see Appendix D).

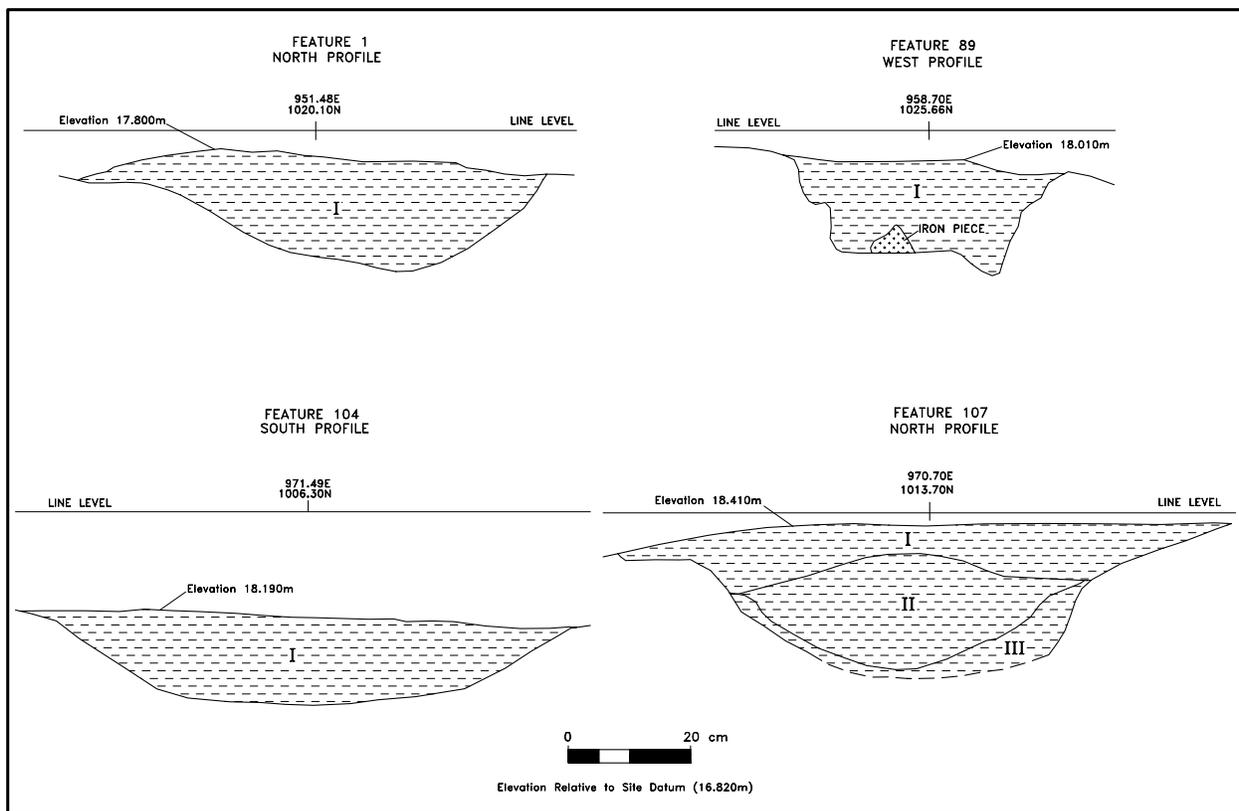
The function of this feature is not known. It is very clearly a cultural feature and part of the occupation associated with Structures 1 and 2; it may be that this feature lies on the southern edge of an undiscovered activity area, although surrounding test units revealed no features at all. This feature was discovered late in the excavations, and time restraints prevented further investigation to the north and west.

#### POSTHOLE/HIGH SUBSOIL

**Features 93 and 94.** In plan, Feature 94 appeared to represent an amorphous feature of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) clayey loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam. The feature measured about 1.5 m in diameter, with a rectangular, post-like feature (Feature 93) in the eastern

GROUP	F.78	F.83	F.87	F.89	TOTAL
Food Preparation/ Consumption	2	41	1	6	50
Architectural	3	10	0	7	20
Medicinal/hygiene	0	0	0	1	1
Smoking	0	0	0	1	1
Faunal	0	0	0	7	7
Unassigned Material	0	2	0	0	2
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	5	53	1	22	81
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	6.3	1400.0	7.6	274.9	1688.6

Table 11. Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 2, artifacts recovered from features by group.



**Feature 1**

I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam

**Feature 89**

I - Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam with heavy charcoal concentrations

**Feature 104**

I - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty loam mottled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam and a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam

**Feature 107**

I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy loam mottled with a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy loam

II - Very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) fine sandy loam mottled with yellow (10YR7/6) and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy loam with charcoal and brick inclusions

III - Light brownish gray (2.5Y6/2) clayey loam mottled with a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clayey loam

Figure 42. Site 44JC969, Feature 1, 89, 104, and 107, profiles.

	CERAMIC COOKING/ STORAGE/ TABLEWARE	BOTTLE/ TABLEWARE/ PHARM. VIAL GLASS	MISC. CERAMICS/ GLASS	WROUGHT NAILS	PIPES	BONE	TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	TOTAL ARTIFACTS
F78	1	1	0	3	0	0	6.3	5
F83	22	19	2	10	0	0	1400.0	53
F87	0	1	0	0	0	0	7.6	1
F89	3	4	0	7	1	7	274.9	22
TOTAL	26	25	2	20	1	7	1688.8	81

Table 12. Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 2, artifacts recovered from features.

portion of the feature measuring 30 × 25 cm (see Figure 25). Feature 93 consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam with charcoal inclusions. Both of these features were bisected along the same profile line. Feature 94 was found to actually represent a transitional area of high subsoil, quickly losing its darker mottling; the feature was confirmed as part of Stratum III by the use of an Oakfield probe. Feature 93 measured 43 cm in profile, and still appeared to represent a posthole, though no post remains or other indications were identified. The only artifact recovered from either feature is a piece of prehistoric quartz debitage from the upper portions of Feature 94.

These two features are similar to Features 96 and 97, discussed as part of an activity area that may represent a possible animal pen. The function of these features is not known, although it is thought that Feature 96 may be part of the fenceline in the activity area.

#### TREE AND ROOT DISTURBANCES

Features 70, 78, and 87 represent tree or root disturbances in the vicinity of Structure 2; Feature 83 represents an old treefall (see Figure 25 and Table 1). Features 78, 83, and 87 were excavated. It is possible that Feature 83 represents an informal midden. It is described below. Feature 78 contained a piece of creamware, a piece of dark green bottle glass, three wrought nails, and 6.3 g of handmade brick (see Table 11). Feature 87 contained a piece of dark green bottle glass and 7.6 g of handmade brick (see Table 11).

**Feature 83.** This feature is an old treefall identified just southwest of Structure 2 (see Figure 7).

Initially, the feature was thought to represent a shallow midden similar to others identified near Structure 1, but a complete excavation of the feature revealed rootcasts extending below the base of the shallow feature. The amorphous feature measures 1.8 m by 1.3 m, and is up to 11 cm thick. Feature fill consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy loam.

Given the high artifact concentration within the feature, it is possible that the broad, shallow hole created by the treefall was filled in with midden-like refuse. Artifacts were recovered throughout the feature, rather than just from a dark ring of soil around the edges of the feature, suggesting it was filled purposefully rather than naturally (see Pullins 1999:42–43).

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered (see Table 11). These artifacts include coarse earthenware cooking/storage wares, creamware, white saltglaze, Chinese porcelain, English stoneware, and pearlware tableware, unidentified tin-enamelled earthenware, glass bottle and stemware fragments, wrought nails, and handmade brick (see Table 11).

#### Animal Pen/Activity Area Features

An area west of Structure 1 and south of Structure 2 contains six amorphous features and a small pit surrounded by 13 post-like features that define a fence around what was initially thought to represent an animal pen or activity area (Figure 43). An isolated, medium-sized pit feature and a shovel test remnant from the archaeological evaluation were also identified. A total of 28 historic artifacts, 2.7 g

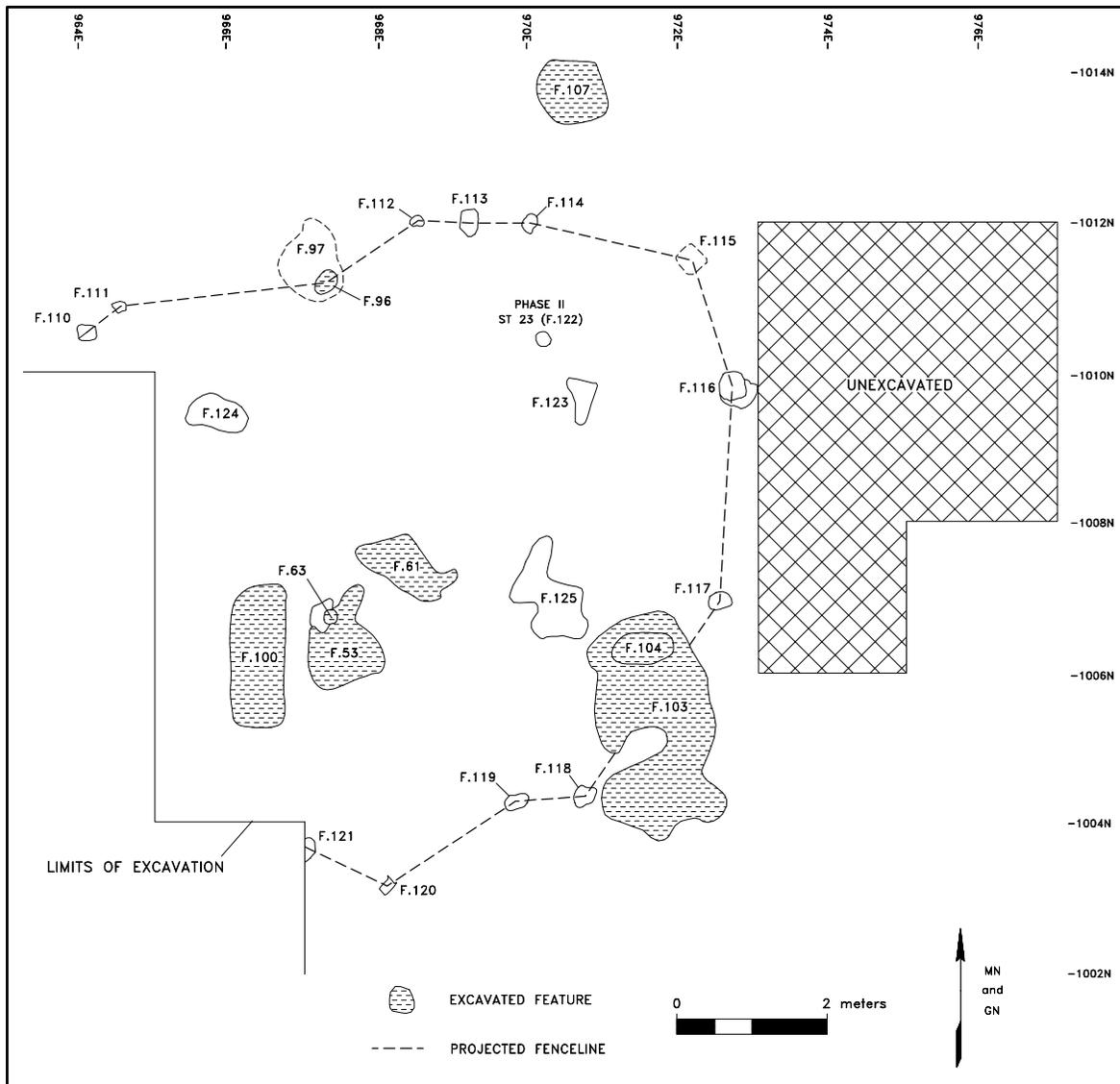


Figure 43. Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, plan view of features.

GROUP	F.53	F.61	F.96	F.100	F.103	F.104	F.107	TOTAL
Food Prep./Consumption	4	2	0	6	2	0	2	16
Architectural	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	8
Clothing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Medicinal/Hygiene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Smoking	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Faunal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned Material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	5	3	0	11	7	0	2	28
TOTAL FOSSIL SHELL (g)	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	2.7
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	61.6	19.3	9.3	27.8	100.0	9.3	650.0	877.3

Table 13. Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features by group.

of fossil shell, and 877.3 g of handmade brick were recovered from features in this area. The artifacts are summarized in Table 13 and Appendix A, faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

During the field excavations, this area was referred to as a possible garden-related activity area. While the subsequent analysis of the results suggests that this area probably does not in fact represent a garden, the area was clearly used for some kind of activity that would produce a series of shallow depressions containing light artifact scatters, such as an animal pen.

#### *AMORPHOUS DEPRESSIONS*

Six amorphous depressions were identified, three of which (Features 53, 61, and 103) were excavated. Features 123, 124, and 125 were not tested; in plan, these features measured  $0.42 \times 0.57$  m,  $0.42 \times 0.77$  m, and  $0.88 \times 1.20$  m respectively.

**Feature 53.** This shallow, amorphous feature was identified within the Animal Pen/Activity Area (see Figure 43). The feature measures 0.60 m north-east-southwest  $\times$  1.6 m northwest-southeast (2.0  $\times$  5.2 ft.). Feature fill consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam. Four small, round, shallow depressions measuring 8–12 cm in diameter were identified in the base of the feature, as well as a probable post feature in Feature 63. The feature has a thin layer measuring about 4 cm thick, with a shallow depression beneath that measures 10 cm thick (Figure 44). Only the northern portion of the feature within Test Unit 46 was excavated; artifacts recovered include two pieces of creamware, a piece of dark green bottle glass, a piece of glass tableware, a fragment of a green pharmaceutical vial, and 61.6 g of handmade brick (Table 14). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and American hornbeam wood charcoal, walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E).

**Feature 61.** This small, amorphous feature was identified within the Animal Pen/Activity Area (see Figure 43). The feature measures as much as 1.24 m north-south  $\times$  1.02 m east-west (4.1  $\times$  3.3 ft.). Feature fill consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy loam. In profile, the feature is similar to Features 103/104 (described below) (see Figure 44).

The feature has a thin layer measuring about 4 cm thick, with a shallow depression beneath this thin layer that measures 10 cm thick and 25 cm across. Only the southwest half was excavated; artifacts recovered include a piece of creamware, a piece of dipped polychrome pearlware, a wrought nail, and 19.3 g of handmade brick (see Table 14). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and maple wood charcoal, thick-walled hickory nutshell, and non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds (see Appendix E).

**Feature 103.** This large, amorphous feature is located east of Feature 53 in an apparent gap in the fence surrounding the Animal Pen/Activity Area (see Figure 43). The feature measures 0.76 m (2.5 ft.) east-west at the bisection line, and as much as 1.48 m (4.9 ft.) north-south. Feature fill was highly mixed, consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam mottled with a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam. In profile, the feature measures no more than 4 cm thick (see Figure 44). Feature 104, a small oval depression that clearly represents a separate feature, was identified at the base of Feature 103 (see Figure 43). Together, Feature 103 and 104 are morphologically similar to Feature 61. Only the north half was excavated.

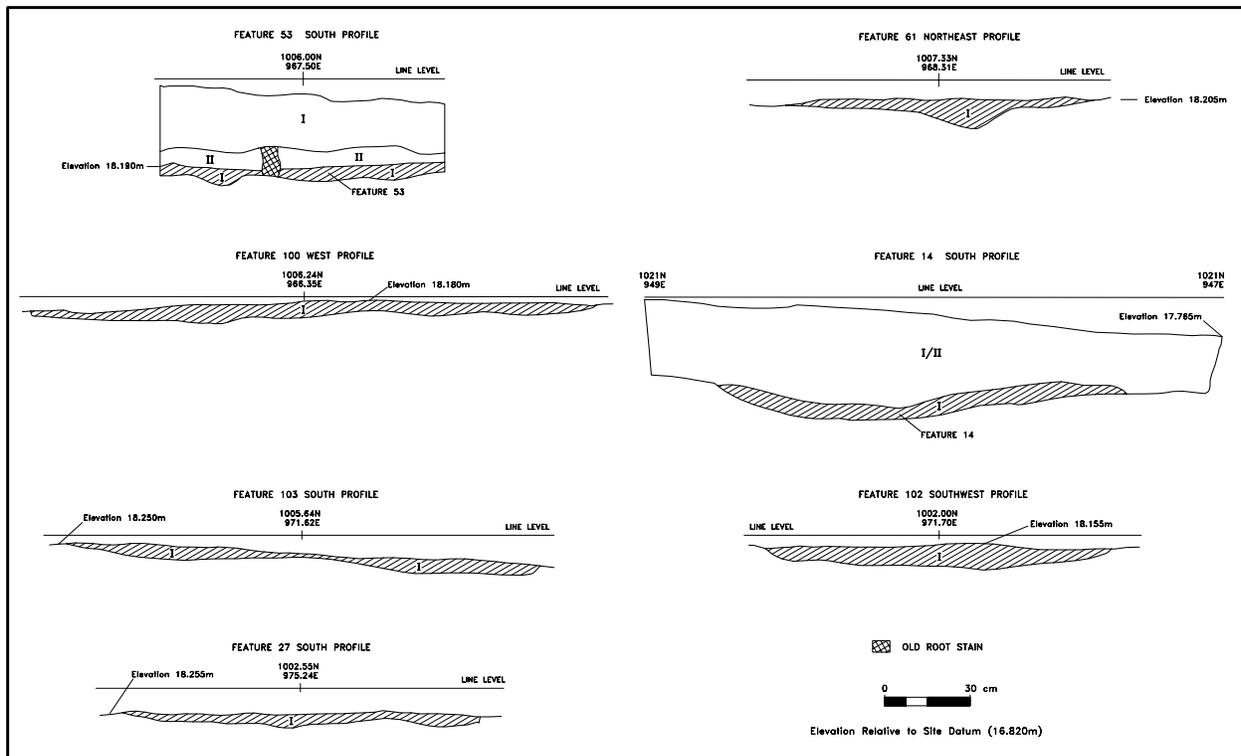
Seven historic artifacts and 100.0 g of historic brick were recovered (see Table 13). Artifacts include a creamware saucer rim, a copper alloy button, a piece of dark green bottle glass, three wrought nails, and a white clay pipe stem fragment (see Table 14).

#### *ROOT DISTURBANCE/POSTMOLD*

**Feature 63.** This feature consists of a small, round, post-like feature identified at the base of Feature 53 (see Figure 43). The feature measures about 9 cm in diameter, and consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam. The soil around the post is discolored, consisting of a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy loam mottled with a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam. The feature was not excavated.

#### *SHALLOW RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION*

**Feature 100.** This large, shallow, rectangular feature is located just west of Feature 53 (see Figure 43). The feature measures 0.72 m east-west and



Feature 14 - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam  
 Feature 27 - Dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam mottled with a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam with charcoal and brick inclusions  
 Feature 53 - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy loam  
 Feature 61 - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy loam

Feature 100 - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam with some charcoal, mottled with an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam, light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) silty loam, and olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam  
 Feature 102 - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty clay loam with charcoal flecking  
 Feature 103 - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam mottled with a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam

Figure 44. Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area and Outbuilding/Activity Areas, shallow features (Features 14, 27, 53, 61, 100, 102, and 103), profiles.

	CERAMIC COOKING/ STORAGE/ TABLEWARE	GLASS TABLE- WARE	BUTTON	BOTTLE GLASS	PHARM. VIAL	WROUGHT NAILS	PIPES	FOSSIL SHELL (G)	HANDMADE BRICK (G)	TOTAL
F53	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	61.6	5
F61	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19.3	3
F96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	0
F100	4	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	27.8	11
F103	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	100.0	7
F104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	9.3	0
F107	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650.0	2
TOTAL	11	1	1	4	1	8	2	2.7	877.3	28

Table 14. Site 44JC969, Animal Pen/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features.

2.00 m north-south (2.4 × 6.6 ft.). Feature fill was very similar to the subsoil, consisting of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty loam mottled with an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam, light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) silty loam, and olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty loam; some charcoal was also present. The size, shape, and similarity to the surrounding subsoil initially raised concerns that the feature was a grave, but subsequent excavation demonstrated that the feature was only about 6 cm deep (see Figure 44). The entire feature was excavated, recovering a total of 11 historic artifacts and 27.8 g of historic brick (see Table 13). Artifacts include four pieces of coarse earthenware from ceramic cooking/storage vessels, two pieces of dark green bottle glass, four wrought nails, and a white clay pipe stem fragment. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and hickory wood charcoal, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn.

#### *SMALL PIT*

**Feature 104.** This small, oval, basin-shaped feature was identified at the base of the northern half of Feature 103 (see Figure 43). The feature measures 0.39 m east-west × 0.22 m north-south (1.2 × 0.7 ft.). Feature fill is again very mixed, consisting of a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty loam mottled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam and a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam. In profile, the feature measures 14 cm thick (see Figure 42). The only artifacts recovered are a piece of fossil shell and 9.3 g of handmade brick (see Table 14).

#### *POSTHOLES*

**Features 96, 97, and 110–121.** A total of thirteen possible postholes were identified at variable intervals surrounding the features described above; only one (Feature 96) was excavated. Most of these features appear as irregular circles in plan view, measuring between 15 and 34 cm in diameter (see Figure 43).

Feature 96 is a post-like feature consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with charcoal flecking (see Figure 43). The post measures 28 cm in diameter. This feature was surrounded by Feature 97, an amorphous area of yellowish brown

(10YR5/6) silty clay mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty loam measuring about 1.1 m north-south × 0.79 m east-west (3.6 × 2.6 ft.).

Feature 96 was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.50 m (1.6 ft.), recovering 9.3 g of handmade brick (see Table 14). The feature is morphologically similar to one identified at the back of Structure 2 (Features 93 and 94). These features are also described as a deep, post-like feature surrounded by an area of bright clay typical of deeper subsoil layers (see Figure 25). The area surrounding the post was probed in both cases and found to actually represent subsoil, and not a layer of soil discolored by burning. Exactly what these features (96/97 and 93/94) represent is unclear; Feature 96 may be part of the fenceline around this activity area.

#### *OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH ANIMAL PEN/ACTIVITY AREA*

Two additional features were identified in peripheral association with the Animal Pen/Activity Area. Feature 122 represents the basal remnants of Shovel Test 23 from the archaeological evaluation (Underwood 1999) (see Figure 43). Feature 107 is a shallow pit feature of undetermined function located about 1.5 m north of the enclosure.

**Feature 107.** This round, medium-sized pit feature was identified at the western end of Trench 1, northeast of the Animal Pen/Activity Area (see Figure 43). The basin-shaped feature measures about 0.85 m in diameter, and 23.5 cm deep (see Figure 42). Three strata were identified in this feature. Stratum I measures up to 8 cm thick, and consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy loam mottled with a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy loam. Stratum II measures up to 19 cm thick, and consists of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) fine sandy loam mottled with yellow (10YR7/6) and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy loam with charcoal and brick inclusions. Stratum III measures up to 7 cm thick, and consists of a light brownish gray (2.5Y6/2) clayey loam mottled with a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clayey loam. Artifacts recovered include a piece of Chinese porcelain, a piece of creamware, and 650 g of handmade brick (see Tables 13 and 14). The function of this somewhat isolated feature is not known.

### *Structure 3*

Two features were identified and excavated that are directly associated with Structure 3, including a subfloor pit feature and a basin-shaped depression that likely represents the deepest extent of a relatively broad, amorphous, subfloor depression (Figure 45). Given the lack of other features directly associated with Structure 3, it clearly represents a less intensive and/or shorter-term occupation than the occupations of Structures 1 and 2. Though the subfloor pit feature in Structure 3 is similar in size and shape to many of the subfloor pits identified in Structures 1 and 2, the orientation of the linear edges of the Structure 3 pit is about 15 degrees different from that of the other subfloor pits on the site, suggesting that Structure 3 was not oriented on the alignment shared by Structures 1 and 2. The subfloor pit and the basin-shaped depression were excavated. Other features identified in the immediate vicinity of Structure 3 include a shallow, amorphous feature, a shallow, medium-sized pit feature, six root disturbance features, and one modern posthole. The modern posthole (Feature 28) is discussed in a separate section together with other postoccupational, intrusive fenceline posthole features at the end of this chapter.

A total of 400 historic artifacts, 90.3 g of shell, 12.7 g of sulphur chunks, and 14,719.4 g of hand-made brick were recovered from the two features directly associated with Structure 3. The artifacts are summarized in Tables 15 and 16, and Appendix A; faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

#### *SUBFLOOR PIT*

**Feature 95.** This feature was identified first as a large, amorphous area of intensely concentrated artifacts at the base of Stratum II in Test Units 111, 112, 116, and 117. As a northern portion of the feature was excavated, it became apparent that Feature 95 is actually rectangular and analogous to the subfloor pits identified in Structures 1 and 2. Feature 95 is not, however, oriented on the same axis as all of the other subfloor pits identified on the site; it is instead oriented on an axis that differs from that of the other pit features by about 15 degrees in a clockwise rotation (see Figure 7).

The initial testing north of the bisection line revealed five distinguishable strata, including Stratum III that was limited in extent to the northernmost portion of the feature such that it is not visible in the profile. At the amorphous surface, Feature 95 covers an area measuring as much as 3.6 m north-south  $\times$  2.2 m east-west (11.8  $\times$  7.2 ft.). The feature profile suggests that the feature had been filled in two main episodes. Strata II (including IIa and IIb) and Stratum III were deposited first, perhaps while Structure 3 was still standing and occupied. Later, possibly after or concurrent with settling and compression of Strata II and III, the feature was filled again with artifact-rich soil deposits (Stratum I). Similar to the relationship between Feature 37 Level Ia (representative of a subfloor depression) and underlying fill layers within Feature 37 in Structure 2 (see Figure 31), Stratum I of Feature 95 is generally indistinguishable from the soil matrix containing a high density of artifacts that covered the rectangular pit and extended across the surrounding subsoil interface over an amorphous area of about 3.6  $\times$  2.2 m. The interface of the subsoil interface adjacent to the rectangular pit is irregular and includes the circular depression that was tested separately as Feature 132 (see below).

During the initial excavation of the northern portion of Feature 95, subtle variation in the soil color and texture within Strata I and II was used as a basis to split these two strata into four contexts (Levels Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb) (see Appendix A), though in retrospect and upon reexamination the “levels” within each of the two strata likely represent a range of variation within single depositional units. Stratum I consists of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam with brick and charcoal inclusions that occur in moderate to heavy concentrations. Stratum II consists of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay with very slight brick and charcoal flecking. Stratum III was identified only against the north wall of the feature, and does not appear in the feature profile. This deposit consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) fine sandy loam. Overall, Feature 95 measures about 30 cm deep below the base of the topsoil (i.e., Stratum I/II), or about 60 cm be-

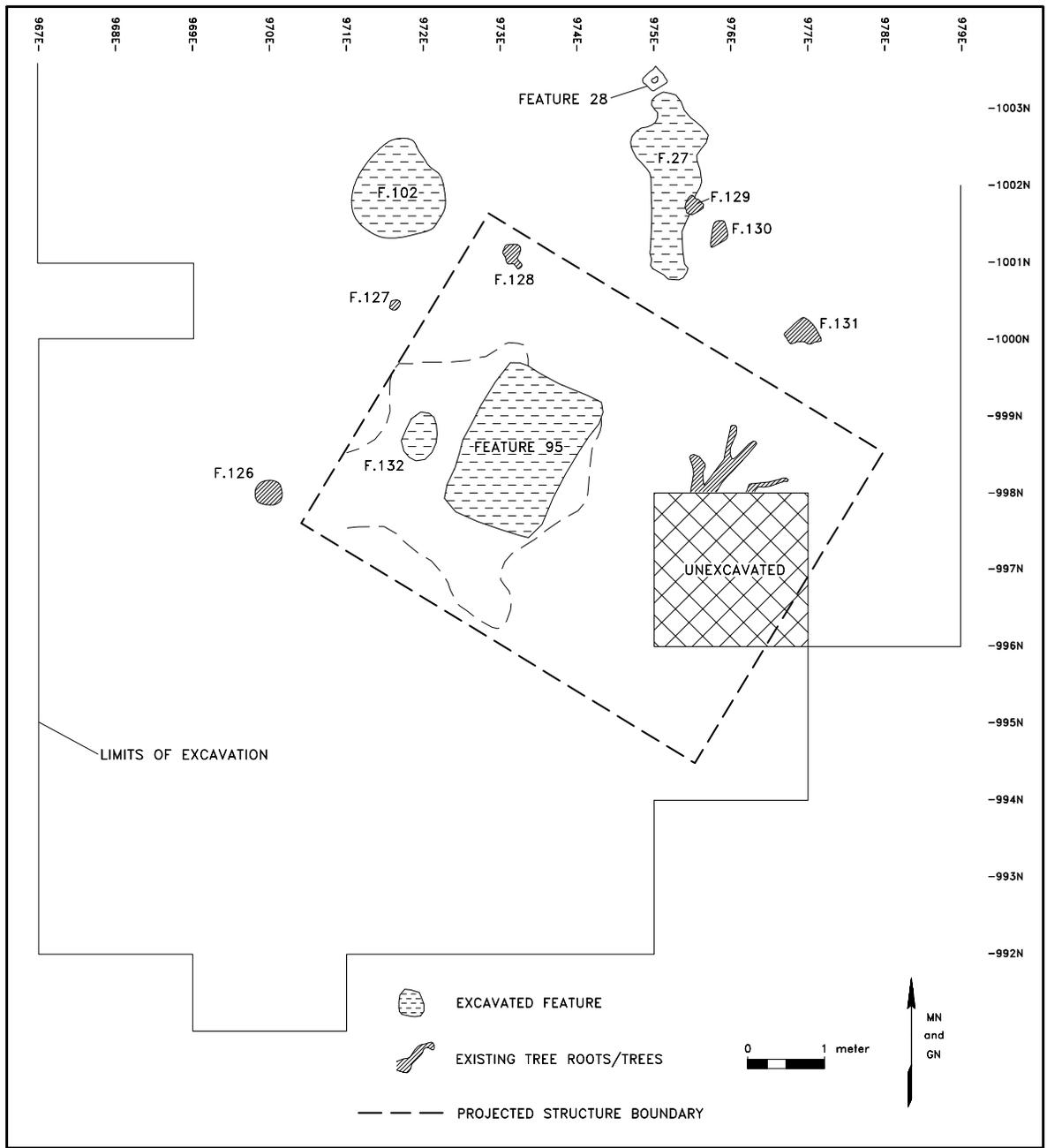
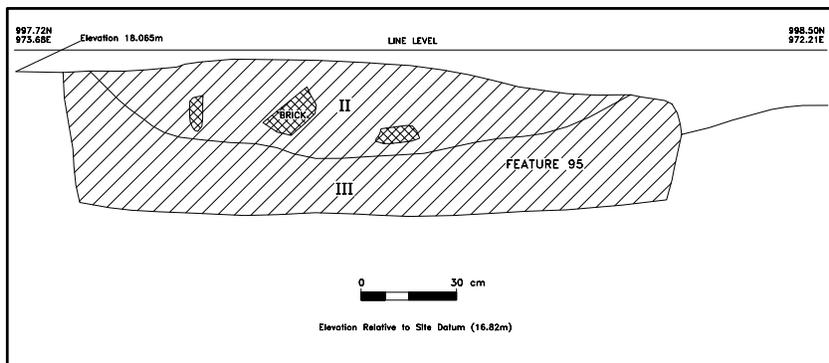


Figure 45. Site 44JC969, Structure 3, plan view of features.

GROUP	F.95	F.132	TOTAL
Food preparation/ consumption	202	10	212
Architectural	123	1	124
Unassigned material	22	1	23
Smoking	13	0	13
Bone	19	0	19
Arms and military	1	0	1
Medicinal/hygiene	3	1	4
Activities	1	0	1
Floral	1	0	1
Ground stone	2	0	2
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	387	13	400
TOTAL SHELL (g)	90.3	0	90.3
TOTAL SULPHUR CHUNKS (g)	12.7	0	12.7
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	14,703.9	15.5	14,719.4

Table 15. Site 44JC969, Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features by group.



- I - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam with brick and charcoal inclusions that occur in moderate to heavy concentrations
- II - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay with very slight brick and charcoal flecking

Figure 46. Site 44JC969, Structure 3, Feature 95, south profile.

low the surface (Figure 46). Subsequent excavation of the southern portion of the feature fill revealed that the rectangular portion of Feature 95 measures 2 m northeast-southwest x 1.4 m northwest-southeast.

The presence of relatively large brick fragments, nails, and considerable charcoal in Stratum I combined with the amorphous extent of the uppermost portions of Stratum I beyond the limits of the rectangular pit suggests that Stratum I may have been

deposited during destruction of Structure 3. Stratum II may well have been deposited at an earlier time, perhaps during the occupation or use of Structure 3. As in other areas of the site, the lack of a well-defined, deep plowzone in the site stratigraphy actually made it difficult to distinguish the uppermost deposits of feature fill from the overlying topsoil strata.

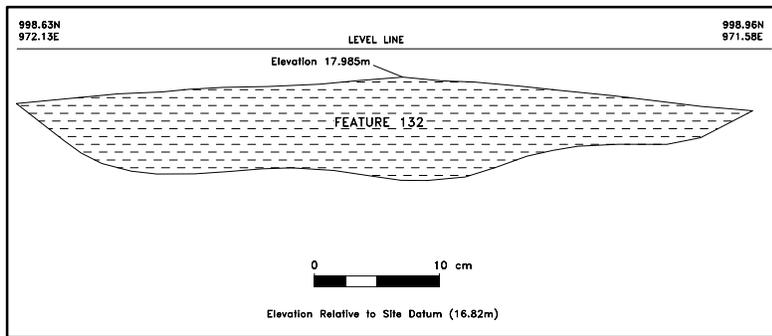
A total of 387 historic artifacts, 90.3 g of shell, 12.7 g of sulphur chunks, and 14,703.9 g of hand-

ARTIFACTS	F.95	F.132	TOTAL
<i>Food Preparation/Consumption</i>			
Ceramic tableware	35	5	40
Ceramic cooking/storage	21	1	22
Bottle glass	143	4	147
Glass tableware	2	0	2
Utensils	1	0	1
<i>Architectural</i>			
Wrought nails	97	0	97
Wrought nail fragments	26	1	27
<i>Unassigned Material</i>			
Miscellaneous ceramics	9	0	9
Unidentifiable glassware	6	1	7
Iron objects/material	5	0	5
Gray flint nodules	2	0	2
<i>Arms/Military</i>			
Gunflint debitage	1	0	1
<i>Smoking</i>			
Pipes	13	0	13
<i>Bone</i>			
Bone	19	0	19
<i>Medicinal/Hygiene</i>			
Pharmaceutical vial	0	1	1
Grooming/hygiene	3	0	3
<i>Activities</i>			
Hand/maintenance tool	1	0	1
<i>Ground Stone</i>			
Informal ground stone	2	0	2
<i>Floral</i>			
Burned walnut shell	1	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	387	13	400
OYSTER SHELL (g)	90.3	0	90.3
BRICK (g)	14,703.9	15.5	14,719.4
SULPHUR CHUNKS (g)	12.7	0	12.7

Table 16. Site 44JC969, Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features.

made brick fragments were recovered. General artifact groups include food preparation/consumption, architectural materials, historic bone, smoking, unassigned material, medicinal/hygiene, arms and military, floral remains, and groundstone (see Table 15). Though the informal groundstone tools that were recovered are classified as prehistoric artifacts, the considerable size of these two specimens of groundstone (about 15 cm in diameter) suggests that they may have been collected and possibly used by the historic occupants of the site (see Table 16). Thus, they are included in Tables 15 and 16. Most

artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, the darker, organic stratum at the top of the feature. Specifically, Stratum I contained 330 historic artifacts, or 83 percent of those artifacts that were counted not weighed. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and American chestnut wood charcoal, walnut nutshell, and non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones and a cranium fragment, and domestic cow teeth (see Appendix D).



I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy clay loam

Figure 47. Site 44JC969, Structure 3, Feature 132, south profile.

#### REMNANT SUBFLOOR DEPRESSION

**Feature 132.** Investigation immediately adjacent to the southwestern corner of Feature 95 (where previous work had documented the “amorphous surface” of Feature 95 extending beyond the edges of the subfloor rectangular pit) revealed an uneven, but generally thin cultural deposit over subsoil, which was thickest within a circular depression focused at 998.88N 971.90E (see Figure 45). Bisection of this circular depression, designated Feature 132, found it to be basin-shaped with a maximum thickness of about 7 cm and a diameter of 60–70 cm (Figure 47). Feature 132 was filled with olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy clay loam and a small assemblage of 13 historic artifacts similar to the artifact types recovered from Feature 95 (see Tables 15 and 16). It is possible that the interface at the base of Feature 132 as well as the irregular interface beneath the amorphous surface deposit of Feature 95 that extends beyond the rectangular pit represent a compressed or scuffed surface created during occupation/use of Structure 3, which was subsequently sealed under a cultural deposit associated with destruction/abandonment of the structure (which also seals the Stratum II and III pit fill deposits in Feature 95).

#### OTHER FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURE 3

Two shallow features were identified near Structure 3 that are both relatively shallow, and like the area immediately surrounding Feature 95, may represent scuffed or compressed surfaces (possibly associated with unspecified focused activities) that were subsequently sealed under sheet refuse.

**Feature 27.** This shallow, amorphous feature was identified just north of Structure 3 (see Figure 45).

The feature measures 2.4 m north-south × 1.2 m east-west (2.0 × 5.2 ft.). Feature fill consists of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam mottled with a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam with charcoal and brick inclusions. The feature measures up to 4 cm thick (see Figure 44). Only the northern portion of the feature within Test Unit 35 was excavated; artifacts recovered include a piece of Chinese porcelain (underglaze blue), a piece of iron that resembles a buckle back piece, and 87.2 g of handmade brick (Tables 17 and 18). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and American chestnut wood charcoal, thick-walled hickory and black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds, and corn (see Appendix E).

**Feature 102.** This shallow, medium-sized pit feature is located just northwest of Structure 3 (see Figure 45). The feature measures about 1.28 m in diameter, but only 9 cm deep (see Figure 44). Feature fill consists of an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty clay loam with charcoal flecking. A total of 16 artifacts were recovered from the feature, including plain and dipped polychrome creamware, Chinese porcelain, dark green and blue-green bottle glass, wrought nails, a whetstone, and 229.5 g of handmade brick (see Tables 17 and 18). The content of the pit and its shallowness suggest that it may be a slightly more formal version of the scattered amorphous depressions in the two activity areas. Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine and white oak wood charcoal, black walnut nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar, violet, knotweed, raspberry/blackberry, and sedge seeds, and corn (see Appendix E).

#### ROOT DISTURBANCE FEATURES

**Features 126–131.** These six small, irregularly shaped features were identified within and immediately adjacent to Structure 3 (see Figure 45). Two

GROUP	F.27	F.102	F.126	TOTAL
Food prep./consumption	1	11	2	14
Architectural	0	4	1	5
Activities	0	1	0	1
Unassigned material	1	0	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	2	16	3	21
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	87.2	229.5	15.3	332.0

Table 17. Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features by group.

GROUP	F.27	F.102	F.126	TOTAL
Ceramic tableware	1	5	2	8
Bottle glass	0	6	0	6
Wrought nails	0	2	1	3
Wrought nail fragments	0	2	0	2
Whetstone	0	1	0	1
Unidentified iron item	1	0	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	2	16	3	21
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	87.2	229.5	15.3	332.0

Table 18. Site 44JC969, vicinity of Structure 3, artifacts recovered from features.

of these features, Features 126 and 131, were tested with the expectation that they may represent small postholes. Feature 126 was found to be a taproot feature with fill that contained two sherds of ceramic tableware (one shell-edged blue pearlware rim sherd and one sherd of creamware), one wrought nail, and 15.3 g of handmade brick fragments (see Tables 17 and 18). No artifacts were recovered from Feature 131.

### Activity/Block A Features

The Block A activity area represents a block of test units excavated west of Structure 2 where the landform begins to slope downward into the ravine (Figure 48). Ten features were identified in this area, including five postholes, a shallow midden, a small pit, and three root/tree disturbances (see Table 1). Two of the postholes represent a later fenceline, and will be discussed in association with all such posts identified on the site at the end of this chapter. Initially, a ceramic vessel crossmends analysis, general similarities in associated artifacts, and proximity to the northern portion of Block B suggested that Block A may represent a general activity or disposal area

related to Structure 2. (Supplementary data recovery within Block A resulted in the identification of features that indicate the presence of a fourth structure on the site within Block A, the descriptive results of which are summarized in Appendix F.)

Twenty-five historic artifacts, 23.7 g of shell, and 419.1 g of handmade brick were recovered from these features. The artifacts are summarized in Table 19 and Appendix A; faunal remains are described in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

#### SMALL PIT

**Feature 1.** This feature was identified during the archaeological evaluation, but was not excavated until the current data recovery. The feature is a small, basically round pit measuring about 68 cm in diameter. Feature fill consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. The profile is basin-shaped, measuring up to 17.5 cm deep (see Figure 42). Artifacts recovered include a piece of dark green bottle glass, a piece of tin-enameled earthenware, six wrought nails, and 400 g of handmade brick (Table 20). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered

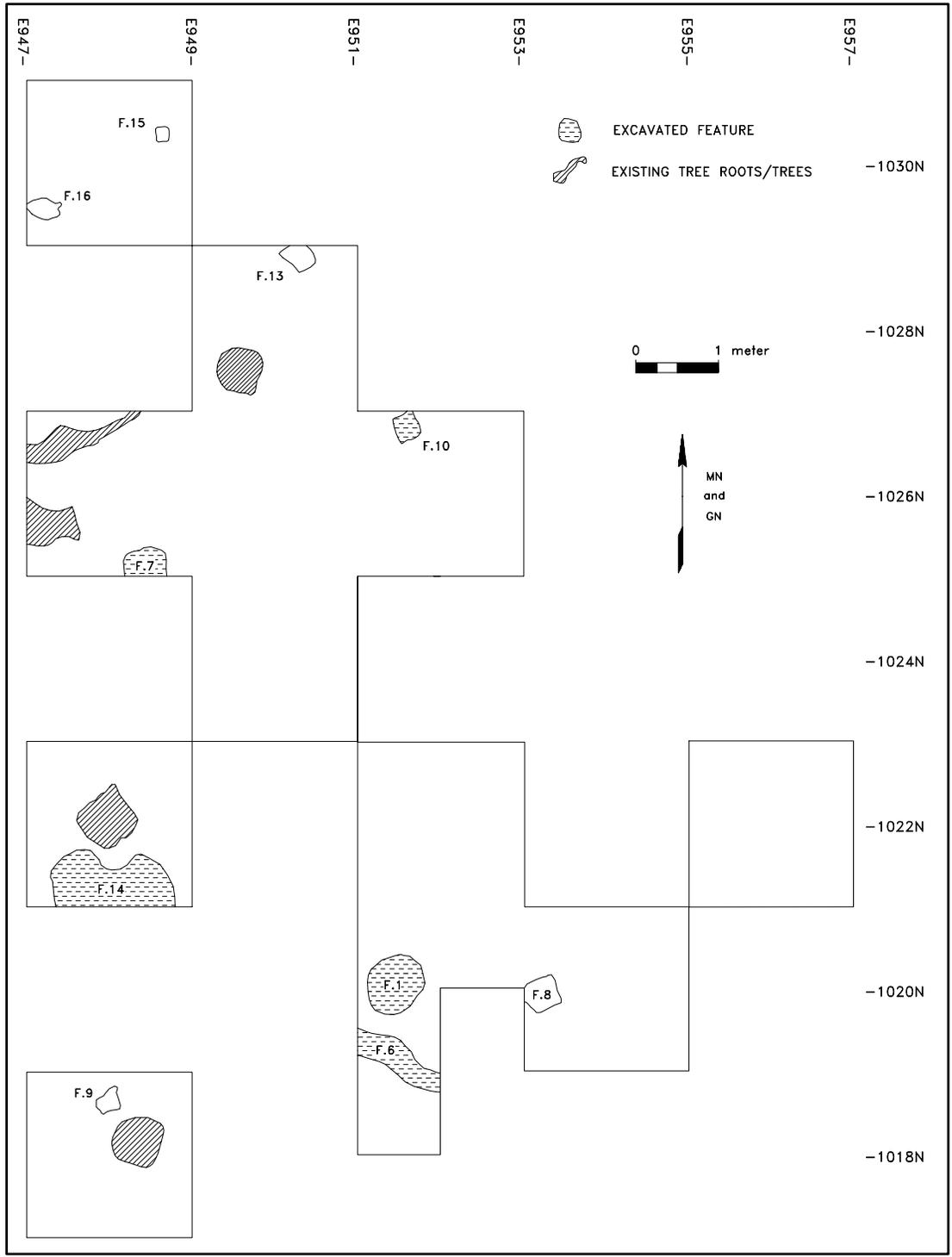


Figure 48. Site 44JC969, Block A, plan of features.

GROUP	F.1	F.6	F.14	TOTAL
Food preparation/consumption	1	1	3	5
Architectural	6	0	4	10
Smoking	0	0	1	1
Faunal	0	0	5	5
Unassigned Material	1	0	3	4
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	8	1	16	25
TOTAL SHELL (G)	0	0	23.7	23.7
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (G)	400	0	19.1	419.1

Table 19. Site 44JC969, Block A/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features by group.

	CERAMIC COOKING/ STORAGE/ TABLEWARE	BOTTLE GLASS	MISC. CERAMICS/ GLASS	WROUGHT NAILS	PIPES	BONE	SCRAP METAL	TOTAL SHELL (G)	TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (G)	TOTAL ARTIFACTS
F.1	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	400	8
F.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F.14	0	3	1	4	1	5	2	23.7	19.1	16
Total	1	4	2	10	1	5	2	23.7	419.1	25

Table 20. Site 44JC969, Block A/Activity Area, artifacts recovered from features.

from flotation include yellow pine and white oak wood charcoal, walnut nutshell, and non-carbonized tulip poplar seeds (see Appendix E).

The function of this feature is not known; it may represent a small, informal disposal pit.

#### SHALLOW MIDDEN

**Feature 14.** This feature contains midden deposits within a shallow depression identified in the south half of Test Unit 14 (see Figure 44). The portion of the feature exposed by Test Unit 14 measures 1.45 m east-west × 0.60 m north of the south wall of Test Unit 14. The feature profile measures up to 9 cm thick; feature fill consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam. Artifacts recovered include animal bone fragments, oyster shell, dark green bottle glass, tin-enameled earthenware, wrought nails, a white clay pipe bowl fragment, scrap metal, and handmade brick (see Table 20). All of the bones are fragments of mammal long bones (see Appendix D). Identifiable archaeobotanical remains recovered from flotation include yellow pine wood charcoal, thick-walled hickory nutshell, non-carbonized tulip poplar, mimosa, raspberry/blackberry,

poke, and grape seeds, corn, and a possible bean (see Appendix E). Identifiable faunal materials include mammal long bones (see Appendix D).

The morphology of the feature together with the recovery of bone and shell suggest that this represents a shallow refuse midden behind and down-slope from Structure 2. *Note that the interpretation of this feature was revised by late discoveries within Block A (see Appendix F).*

#### POSTHOLES

Features 8, 10, 13, 15, and 16 were identified as postholes or potential postholes; only Feature 10 was excavated. Features 8, 15, and 16 appear to represent square postholes measuring 15–40 cm on a side (see Figure 48). Features 15 and 16 were destroyed by rodent activity during the ongoing site excavation; Feature 8 was not excavated. Features 10 and 13 will be described with the discussion of the later fenceline.

#### TREE AND ROOT DISTURBANCES

Features 6, 7, and 9 represent tree or root disturbances in Block A (see Table 1). Feature 6 was com-

pletely excavated, and Feature 9 was not excavated; only the north half of Feature 7 was excavated. The only artifact recovered from these features is a piece of tin-enameled earthenware tableware from Feature 6 (see Table 20).

### *Outlying Features*

Three features were identified in the 21 outlying 2 × 2 m test units excavated at 10 m intervals around the main excavation block, including two postholes and a treefall (see Figure 7). Features 71 and 72 are rectangular posthole features in Test Unit 59, and Feature 77 is a treefall in Test Units 77 and 126. None of these features were excavated.

### *Later Fenceposts*

Four square fenceposts were identified that still contain pieces of the fencepost in the feature. Features 31 and 88 are found in the same area as Structure 2, Feature 10 in the Activity/Block A area, and Feature 28 near Structure 3 (see Figures 25, 45, and 47). A fifth posthole, Feature 13, also likely represents a similar feature.

Features 10, 31, and 88 were excavated. All five exhibit nearly identical plan views, and the three excavated features have nearly identical profiles. Feature 88 contained a significant amount of the post still intact (Figure 49); some of the post was still visible in the top of Feature 28 as well. These features all measure from 31 to 35 cm square. The spacing between Features 31 and 88 is 13 ft. (3.96 m), but the spacing between Features 10 and 13 is only 8 ft. (2.44 m). Feature 28 is isolated on the southern portion of the site.

While the datable attributes of the artifacts recovered from the excavated features are consistent with the rest of the occupation, the location of Feature 31 within the confines of Structure 2 indicates that at least some of the posts either predate or postdate the dwellings. Given the amount of post that remains protruding above Feature 88, the fact that the posts seem to have been left to rot in place, and the fact that the postholes contain artifacts from the eighteenth-century occupation, it appears that these features postdate the occupation of the site related to the two dwellings.

A total of 12 historic artifacts, 800 g of wood, and 4.9 g of handmade brick were recovered. The artifacts are summarized in Table 21 and Appendix A, faunal remains in Appendix D, and archaeobotanical remains in Appendix E.

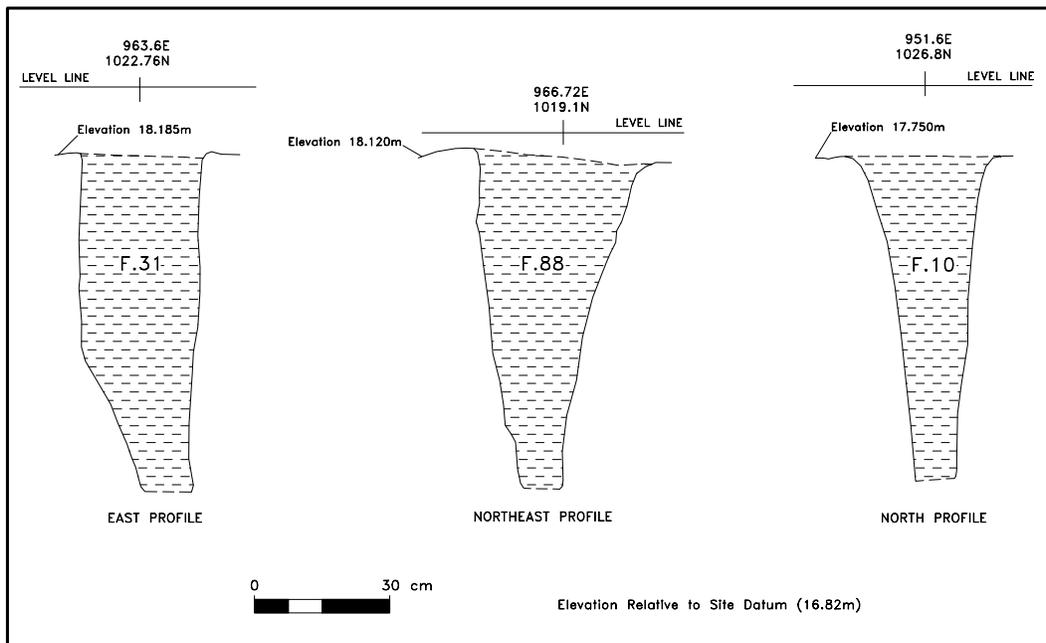
**Feature 31.** This feature was identified in the interior of the Structure 2 dwelling (see Figure 25). Feature 31 is a square posthole containing the remains of a wooden post. The feature measures 32 cm on a side, and 75 cm to the maximum depth it was possible to excavate; the feature slopes inward, and it was not possible to excavate any deeper at that point (Figure 50). Post remnants were found primarily at the bottom of the feature. Feature fill consists of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam. Three artifacts and 800 g of wood were recovered from Feature 31, including a piece of white saltglaze stoneware, a piece of tin enameled earthenware, and a piece of dark green bottle glass (Table 22).

**Feature 88.** This feature was identified just outside the western edge of Structure 2, (see Figure 25). Feature 88 is a square posthole containing the remains of a wooden post. The feature measures 31 cm on a side, and 74 cm to the maximum depth it was possible to excavate; the feature slopes inward, and it was not possible to excavate any deeper at that point (see Figure 50). A large post remnant was found within the feature (see Figure 49). Feature fill consists of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam. A single piece of ceramic cooking/storage ware (English stoneware) was recovered, in addition to the intact portion of the post itself (see Table 22).

**Feature 10.** This feature was identified in the Activity/Block A area (see Figure 48), along with the unexcavated Feature 13 post. Feature 10 is a square posthole containing the remains of a wooden post. The feature measures 35 cm on a side, and 71.5 cm to the maximum depth it was possible to excavate; the feature slopes inward, and it was not possible to excavate any deeper at that point (see Figure 50). Feature fill consists of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam. A total of eight artifacts were recovered from the feature, including a piece of orange bodied, brown glaze coarse earthenware, a piece of English stoneware, a piece of creamware, dark green bottle glass, a wrought nail, and handmade brick (see Table 22).



Figure 49. Site 44JC969, Feature 88, post remnants, view to the north.



Feature 10 - Dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam  
 Feature 31 - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) sandy loam  
 Feature 88 - Dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam

Figure 50. Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, Features 10, 31, and 88, profiles.

GROUP	F.10	F.31	F.88	TOTAL
Food Prep./Consumption	7	2	1	10
Architectural	1	0	0	1
Unassigned material	0	1	0	1
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	8	3	1	12
TOTAL WOOD (G)	0	800	0	800
TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (G)	4.9	0	0	4.9

*Table 21. Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, artifacts recovered from features by group.*

	CERAMIC COOKING/ STORAGE/ TABLEWARE	BOTTLE GLASS	MISC. CERAMICS/ GLASS	WROUGHT NAILS	WOOD POST SAMPLE (g)	TOTAL HANDMADE BRICK (g)	TOTAL
F10	3	4	0	1	0	4.9	8
F31	1	1	1	0	800	0	3
F88	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	5	5	1	1	800	4.9	12

*Table 22. Site 44JC969, later fenceposts, artifacts recovered from features.*



# 5: Results of Historic Component Investigations – Artifact Descriptions

## INTRODUCTION

A means of gaining insight into the daily lives and behavior of enslaved African-Americans is through the study of their material culture. The analysis of ceramics, glass, and faunal remains can provide clues about socioeconomic status, diet, and refuse disposal patterns of households and community over time.

The following is a presentation of the results of certain analyses of artifacts recovered from features during the mid- to late eighteenth century. The analysis focuses on ceramic artifacts, but other artifact groups, including glass, faunal remains, architectural material, tools, and personal items are also discussed. The data are then integrated with historical and archaeological evidence to help reconstruct slave lifeways at Southall's Quarter in the final chapter.

The excavation of 135 test units, 129 features, and one trench resulted recovery of 14,382 historic artifacts and 155 prehistoric artifacts; prehistoric artifacts are described in the following chapter. Historic artifacts include 117 from general surface and block spoil contexts, 19 from the trench excavation context, 3,490 from feature contexts, and 10,774 from test unit excavations. Handmade brick, daub, mortar, oyster shell, and fossilized shell, were weighed; these totals appear on Table 23.

In addition to the weighed items described above, the artifact assemblage includes artifacts related to food preparation/consumption (58%), architecture (29%), unassigned material (6%), smoking (5%), floral/faunal material (2%), and medicinal/hygiene (1%) (see Table 23). The remaining artifacts are related to clothing, arms and military, activities, personal, domestic attributes, and furniture, and account for less than 1% each of the artifact assemblage.

The following sections describe the historic assemblage in more detail. Abbreviations follow the format used in Appendix A. Frequencies and percentages given do not include weighed items, except where explicitly noted.

## HISTORIC CERAMIC CROSSMEND ANALYSIS

Ceramic crossmending is a valuable analytical tool for establishing relationships between features and strata (Noël Hume 1991:267). It has the potential to provide information on refuse disposal practices that are crucial for accurate interpretation of features and activity areas. Ceramic crossmending at 44JC969 was undertaken as part of the vesselization of sherds (see Laboratory Methods section in Chapter 2). One hundred and ninety ceramic vessels were identified, 30 of which included physical crossmends (see Appendix B). Twelve of the vessel crossmends are between test unit contexts only, four are only within features, seven include crossmends between test units and features, and seven include crossmends between features. The distribution of the crossmends across the site suggests that refuse was not transported in significant amounts from one structure to another, but remained in general association with the respective dwellings. Crossmends associated with the Structure 1 midden were contained entirely within midden contexts as well. Figure 51 shows the connections between test unit crossmends.

As Douglas Sanford has noted, in order to move from static generalizations about African-American archaeology, it is important to address some of the basic methodological issues about a given context before we can address issues of cause, change, and meaning (Sanford 1996:143). One such question

GROUP	TOTAL
Food prep/consumption	8303
Architectural	3897
Furniture	8
Arms and military	84
Clothing	100
Personal	15
Medicinal/hygiene	192
Domestic attributes	9
Activities	25
Smoking	659
Unassigned material	814
Faunal/floral	276
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	14382
SHELL (kg)	3.7
FOSSIL SHELL (g)	37.3
HANDMADE BRICK (kg)	288.1
DAUB (g)	61.7
MORTAR (g)	114.3

*Table 23. Site 44JC969, data recovery, total historic artifacts recovered by group.*

of particular relevance to subfloor pits is whether artifacts recovered from these pits represent purposeful placement or backfilled refuse, and the definition of relevant contexts. As the crossmending analysis has demonstrated, Structure 2 contexts and Structure 1 contexts appear to be very discrete, allowing for effective intra-structure analyses. A comparison of the contents of subfloor pits of Structures 1 and 2 and the subfloor depression in Structure 2 to artifacts recovered from screened test units associated with these structures is presented in Table 24.

The artifact frequencies by group are very similar between the subfloor pits beneath Structure 2, and the subfloor depression (Feature 37, Level I-a) (see Table 24). However, artifact frequencies are quite different in the test units associated with Structure 2. Artifacts related to food preparation/consumption comprise 42–43% of the assemblage in the subfloor pits and depression, while architectural debris (not including brick) is around 32–39%—ratios just over 1:1. In the test units, artifacts related to food preparation/consumption comprise over 60% of the assemblage, while architectural

materials comprise only about 27%—a ratio over 2:1. This ratio of food preparation/consumption to architectural materials in test units associated with Structure 2 is consistent with the overall ratio from all test units (see Table 24). However, the ratio is not consistent with test units associated with Structure 1, where the frequencies of artifacts related to food preparation/consumption and architectural materials are slightly greater than 1:1. Much of the domestic debris associated with Structure 1 appears to be located in a midden between Structures 1 and 3, rather than having been used to fill in the subfloor pits in Structure 1, so the ratio of food preparation/consumption artifacts to architectural debris is much lower than in test units elsewhere on the site. Deposits containing food preparation/consumption artifacts were not used to refill the subfloor pits in Structure 1; this idea is supported by the very low frequency of food preparation/consumption artifacts in the subfloor pits of Structure 1 (21%) when compared to Structure 2 (42%), and a ratio of food preparation/consumption artifacts to architectural debris in the overlying test units that is only 1:1, in contrast to the 2:1 ratios in other test unit contexts.

In Structure 2, it appears that midden deposits containing domestic debris were in fact used to fill in the subfloor pits and depression. This is supported by a high frequency of food preparation/consumption artifacts in the subfloor pits (42%) as compared to Structure 1 (29%), a high ratio of food preparation/consumption artifacts to architectural debris in the test units overlying the structure, and a few important vessel crossmends. These vessel crossmends include Vessel 52, a Buckley coarse earthenware pan with physical crossmends between Structure 2 subfloor pit Features 34, 37, 66, and 67, subfloor depression Feature 37, Level I-a, and Test Unit 80. It is important to note that Test Unit 80 was located outside the footprint of Structure 2 to the southeast. Vessel 145, a Staffordshire slipware cup, has physical crossmends between the subfloor depression (Feature 37 Level I-a) and Test Unit 29, a unit also outside of the footprint of Structure 2. Vessel 100 is a creamware plate that contains physical crossmends from Test Unit 28 and Features 32 and 52, but this is less telling since Test Unit 28 partially overlies Feature 32. Vessel 177 is a white

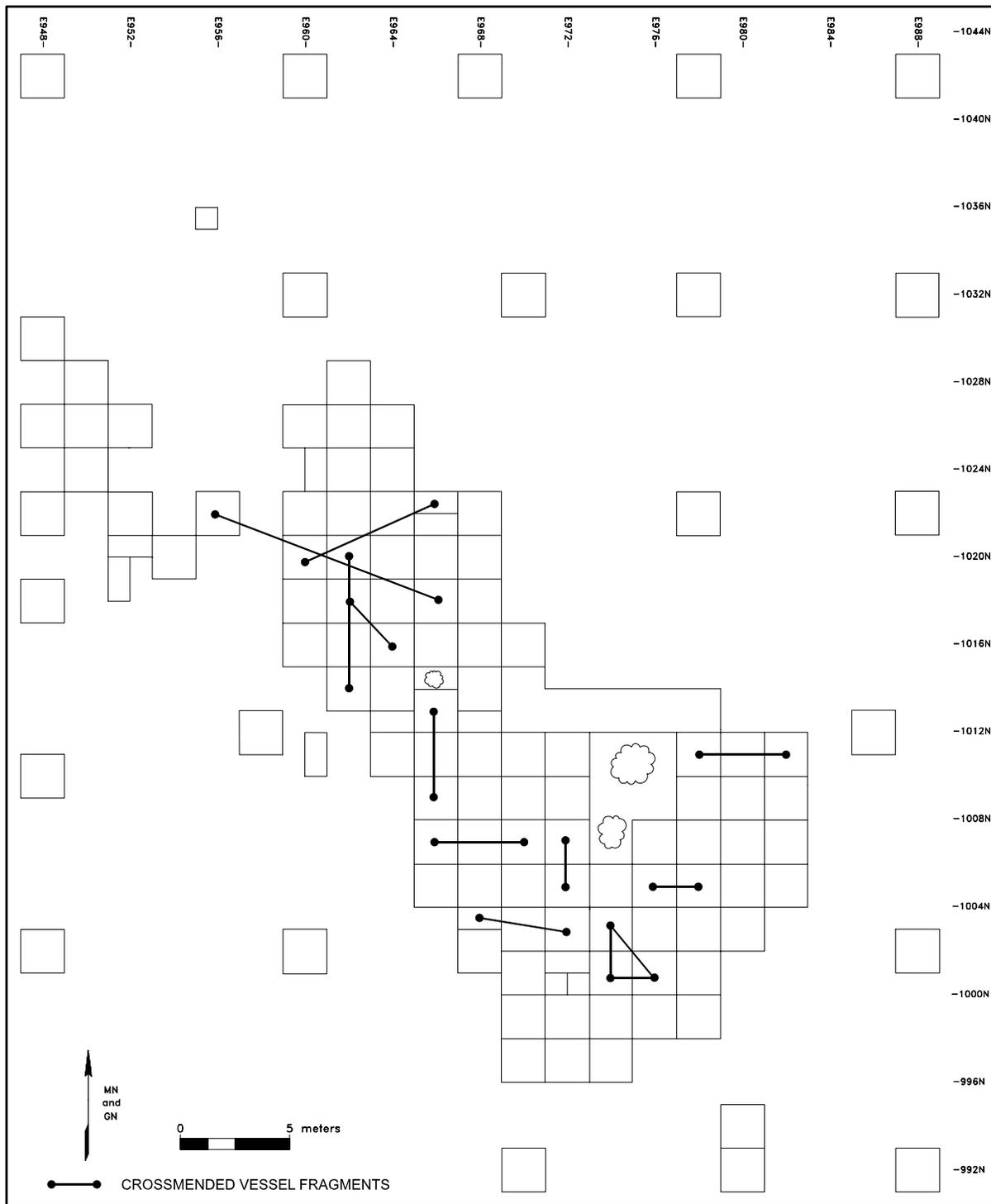


Figure 51. Site 44JC969, map of test units showing source of crossmended vessel fragments.

GROUP	STRUCTURE 1				STRUCTURE 2						ALL SCREENED TEST UNITS	
	Test Units		Subfloor Pits		Test Units		Subfloor Pits		Subfloor Depressions		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Food Preparation/Consumption	452	47.63	92	21.05	1334	60.61	789	41.77	114	42.85	5904	62.72
Architectural	388	40.89	219	50.11	591	26.85	607	32.13	103	38.72	2331	24.76
Unassigned Material	29	3.05	34	7.78	154	7.00	154	8.15	17	6.39	461	4.90
Smoking	54	5.69	61	13.96	49	2.23	104	5.51	17	6.39	388	4.12
Bone	5	0.53	16	3.66	6	0.27	116	6.14	5	1.88	81	0.86
Clothing	4	0.42	8	1.83	20	0.91	38	2.01	0	0	43	0.46
Arms and Military	5	0.53	3	0.69	7	0.32	29	1.54	3	1.13	43	0.46
Medicinal/Hygiene	9	0.95	1	0.23	33	1.50	28	1.48	4	1.50	144	1.53
Activities	3	0.31	2	0.46	3	0.14	10	0.53	0	0	8	0.08
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.21	1	0.38	2	0.02
Personal	0	0	0	0	4	0.18	7	0.37	1	0.38	7	0.07
Domestic Attributes	0	0	1	0.23	0	0	2	0.11	1	0.38	2	0.02
Floral	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	949	100.00	437	100.00	2201	100.00	1889	100.00	266	100.00	9414	100.00

Table 24. Site 44JC969, summary of percent artifacts recovered from subfloor pits and test units associated with Structure 1 and Structure 2, by group.

saltglaze stoneware plate with physical crossmends between the subfloor depression (Feature 37, Level I-a) and Test Units 42, 49, and 53, but all three of these units lie at least partially beneath Structure 2 as well.

#### MEAN CERAMIC DATE AND TOBACCO PIPE STEM DATING ANALYSES

The problems with mean ceramic dating have been well-documented in the literature; however, it is offered here as a commonly cited statistic and a useful, if very general method of gauging occupational periods. The mean ceramic date formula developed by Stanley South (1977:68–82) has primarily been used in establishing the period of major activity at eighteenth-century British-American colonial sites. The period of major activity may also be thought of as the period of major sherd breakage. The mean ceramic date derived from the formula should, according to South, approximate the historically known median occupation date of the site.

A mean ceramic date based on the 190 distinct vessels identified was calculated for 44JC969 in Table 25; the mean ceramic date for the site is 1762, with all 190 vessels manufactured during the eighteenth century.

As a complementary but independent procedure, the stem bore diameters of white clay tobacco pipes were analyzed using the standard analytical procedures to determine a suggested date range of occupation (Harrington 1954) and a calculated mean date of occupation (Binford 1978) (Figure 52 and Table 26). The Binford mean date is 1754, which is relatively close to the mean date of 1763 generated by the mean ceramic date calculations. Though the Harrington range of occupation spans the period 1620–1770, it is likely that the 18 pipe stems with bore holes measuring 6/64 in. or larger are related to the seventeenth-century occupation identified opposite this portion of the site on the south side of Route 199 (Underwood 1999). In general, the Harrington method suggests that the most in-

DATA TABLE ATTRIBUTES OF CERAMIC VESSELS	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE (MD)	N (VESSELS)	MDxN (PRODUCT)	CITATION
Coarse earthenware	Dark brown glaze	1700–1799	1750	11	19250	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Brown glaze	1700–1799	1750	3	5250	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Brown metallic glaze	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Dark brown metallic glaze	1700–1799	1750	2	3500	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Green glaze	1700–1799	1750	2	3500	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Clear glaze	1700–1799	1750	8	14000	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Staffordshire mottled glaze?	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	Pittman 1987
Coarse earthenware	White slip decoration, green glaze	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	White slip decoration, green	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
mottling, clear glaze						
Coarse earthenware	White slip decoration, clear glaze	1700–1799	1750	4	7000	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Dark brown mottled glaze	1700–1799	1750	4	7000	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Coarse earthenware	Buckley	1720–1775	1748	5	8740	South 1977
Coarse earthenware	Orange or orange and buff	1750–1799	1775	3	5325	South 1977
	agate body, clear glaze					
Coarse earthenware	Iberian	1745–1780	1763	1	1763	South 1977
Colonoware		1700–1799	1750	8	14000	Deetz 1993
Colonoware	Even scallop edge	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	Deetz 1993
Staffordshire slipware		1700–1799	1750	2	3500	South 1977
Staffordshire slipware	Dot-decorated	1700–1799	1750	2	3500	South 1977
Staffordshire slipware	Trailed decoration	1700–1799	1750	3	5250	South 1977
Tin-enamelled earthenware		1700–1799	1750	1	1750	South 1977
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Basin	1750–1799	1775	1	1775	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Painted blue	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	South 1977
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Drug jar, painted blue	1750–1780	1765	2	3530	Noël Hume 1991
	horizontal bands					
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Ointment pot	1700–1780	1740	9	15660	Noël Hume 1991
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Plate, painted green	1725–1775	1750	1	1750	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Tin-enamelled earthenware	Plate, painted blue floral	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	South 1977

Table 25 (part 1 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean ceramic date (identified vessels only, not raw counts).

DATAFILE ATTRIBUTES OF CERAMIC VESSELS	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE (MD)	N (VESSELS)	MDxN (PRODUCT)	CITATION
Refined earthenware	Slip-decorated sgraffito horiz. and vert. bands, vert. zig-zags	1750–1799	1775	1	1775	Grigsby 1993
Refined earthenware	Slip-decorated sgraffito checkered/horizontal bands	1750–1799	1775	1	1775	Grigsby 1993
Cream-colored earthenware	Mottled glaze	1750–1775	1763	4	7052	Noël Hume 1991
Cream-colored earthenware	Melon or pineapple	1750–1775	1763	2	3526	Noël Hume 1991
Creamware		1770–1820	1795	16	28720	South 1977
Creamware	Overglaze red floral decoration	1770–1810	1790	1	1790	South 1977
Creamware	Plain	1790–1820	1805	1	1805	Noël Hume 1991
Creamware	Marbleized polychrome slip	1790–1820	1805	1	1805	South 1977
Creamware	Feather-edged	1770–1790	1780	10	17800	Noël Hume 1991
Creamware	Queen's	1770–1790	1780	2	3560	Noël Hume 1991
Creamware	Royal	1770–1820	1795	1	1795	Noël Hume 1991
Creamware	Royal platter	1770–1790	1780	1	1780	Noël Hume 1991
Jackfield ware		1740–1780	1760	1	1760	South 1977
Pearlware	Shell-edged blue, asymm. scallop	1780–1810	1795	1	1795	Hunter and Miller 1994
Pearlware	Molded swag decor., painted blue	1780–1820	1800	1	1800	Hunter and Miller 1994
Pearlware	Painted blue rim scallop	1780–1820	1800	4	7200	South 1977
Pearlware	Shell-edged blue	1780–1830	1805	2	3610	South 1977
Pearlware	Dipped polychrome in checkerboard design	1790–1820	1805	1	1805	South 1977
Pearlware	Dipped blue with black and white checkerboard rim	1790–1820	1805	1	1805	South 1977
English brown stoneware		1700–1799	1750	6	10500	South 1977
English brown stoneware	Nottingham	1700–1799	1750	1	1750	South 1977
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	Incised blue decoration, sprig-molded medallion	1700–1799	1750	2	3500	South 1977
White saltglaze stoneware		1700–1799	1750	15	26250	South 1977
White saltglaze stoneware	Rolled rim chamberpot	1775–1799	1788	2	3576	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Painted overglaze polychrome	1750–1775	1763	2	3526	Noël Hume 1970
White saltglaze stoneware	Scratch blue	1744–1775	1760	1	1760	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Barley	1750–1775	1763	2	3526	Noël Hume 1991

Table 25 (part 2 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean ceramic date (identified vessels only, not raw counts).

DATA TABLE ATTRIBUTES OF CERAMIC VESSELS	DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE (MD)	N (VESSELS)	MDXN (PRODUCT)	CITATION
White saltglaze stoneware	Diaper	1750–1775	1763	1	1763	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Bead and reel	1750–1775	1763	1	1763	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Dot and diaper foliate	1750–1775	1763	1	1763	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Barley and horizontal wavy lines	1750–1775	1763	1	1763	Noël Hume 1991
White saltglaze stoneware	Debased scratch blue	1765–1795	1780	1	1780	South 1977
White stoneware	Slip-dipped	1715–1775	1745	1	1745	South 1977
Black basalt	Engine-turned body, beaded base and rim	1775–1799	1788	1	1788	Deborah L. Davenport, pers. comm. 2001
Chinese porcelain	Underglaze blue	1700–1799	1750	13	22750	South 1977
Chinese porcelain	Overglaze	1750–1799	1775	2	3550	South 1977
Chinese porcelain	Underglaze blue/overglaze red	1700–1780	1740	1	1740	South 1977
Chinese porcelain	Batavia with indeterminate glaze	1740–1780	1760	1	1760	Noël Hume 1991
English porcelain	Painted blue	1745–1795	1770	4	7080	South 1977
SUMS OF VESSELS AND PRODUCTS				190	334890	
MEAN CERAMIC DATE (PRODUCT/N)					1763	

Table 25 (part 3 of 3). Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean ceramic date (identified vessels only, not raw counts).

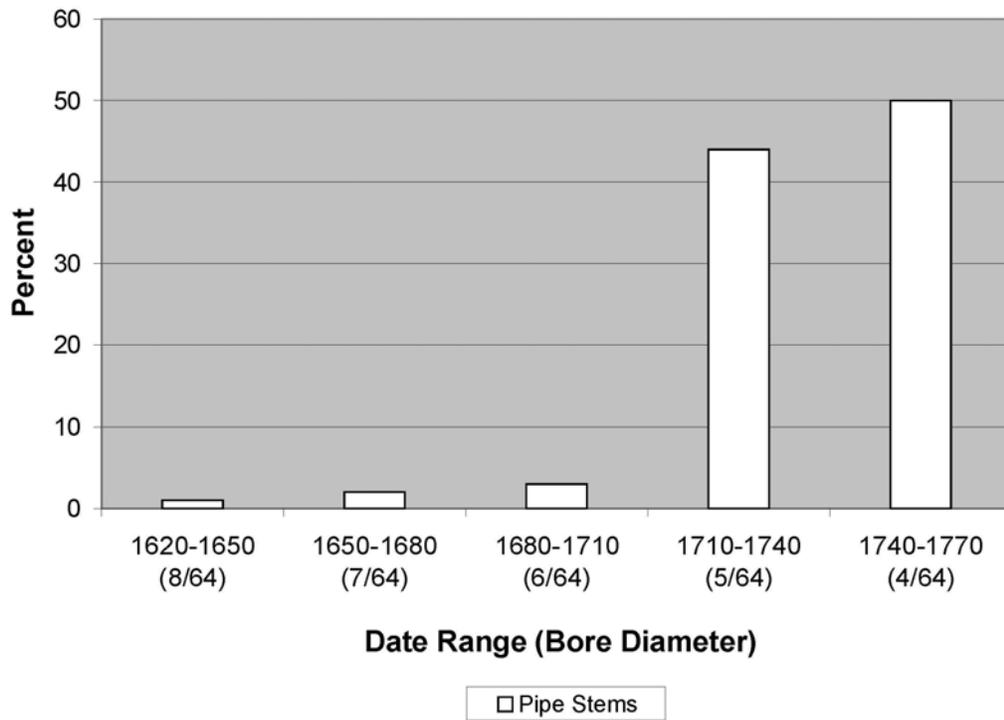


Figure 52. Site 44JC969, Harrington pipe stem date ranges.

BORE HOLE (w/64)	QUANTITY (N)	PRODUCT (w*N)
4/64	136	544
5/64	126	630
6/64	8	48
7/64	6	42
8/64	2	16
9/64	2	18
SUM OF QUANTITY (N) AND SUM OF PRODUCTS (P)	N = 280	P = 1298
(P/N)*38.26=177.3624286	1931.85 – 177.3624286=1754.487571	
MEAN DATE = 1754		

Table 26. Site 44JC969, data recovery, calculation of mean date based on white clay pipe stem bore hole size.

tensive activity occurred between 1740 and 1770, for which the midpoint is 1755.

## FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION

Artifacts related to food preparation account for over half of the historic artifacts recovered (see Table 23). This assemblage includes ceramic cooking/storage ware (15%), ceramic tableware (50%), glass tableware (1%), glass storage containers (31%), glass beverage containers (<1%), metal cooking ware (<1%), and utensils (<1%) (Table 27). A total of 190 distinct vessels were identified within the ceramic assemblage; these are described in Appendix B (vessel list and contexts) and Appendix C (vessels by functional group). The discussion of ceramic food preparation/consumption artifacts will begin with a summary of the 4,560 vessel fragments by class, object, and datable attribute. Since fragments that are individually unidentifiable with regard to form can often be associated with a specific vessel after the vesselization and crossmending process, this initial summary of ceramic artifacts will be followed by a separate discussion of the individual vessels identified by ware type and functional group (see also Appendices B and C).

### *Ceramic Cooking/Storage Wares*

A total of 1,280 pieces of ceramic cooking/storage wares were recovered, including fragments of pans, bowls, jars, and a bottle (Table 28). Partially identifiable vessel types included hollowware and a few pieces of flatware. The vessel type for 82% of the

CLASS	TOTAL
Ceramic cooking/storage	1280
Ceramic beverage bottle	3
Ceramic tableware	4179
Glass tableware	113
Glass storage container	2636
Glass beverage container	37
Metal cookingware	21
Utensils	34
TOTAL	8303

Table 27. Site 44JC969, data recovery, artifacts related to food preparation/consumption by class.

ceramic cooking/storage fragments could not be identified (see Table 28). Most of the cooking/storage ware consists of coarse earthenwares (59%) with a variety of body colors and glaze types. The coarse earthenware cooking/storage vessel fragments most commonly exhibit an orange body with a clear glaze (27%) or an orange body with a dark brown glaze (17%) (Table 29).

### *IDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 84 pieces of cooking/storage ware (7%) could be identified as belonging to bottles, bowls, dishes, jars, jugs, or pans. Selected examples of these forms are shown in Figures 53–57.

Bowls consist of several types of coarse earthenware, including Buckley, Colonoware, and other locally made wares, though one sherd of a stoneware bowl was recovered south of Structure 3. In feature contexts, bowl fragments were recovered only from subfloor pit Features 37 and 67 in Structure 2, and include coarse earthenwares such as local, Buckley, and Colonoware types. In test unit contexts, all but one of the bowl fragments were recovered in the vicinity or just west of Structure 2; one was recovered south of Structure 3 and none was recovered near Structure 1. Bowl fragments recovered from these test unit contexts include Buckley coarse earthenware, Colonoware, and coarse earthenwares with an orange body and dark brown glaze, a Buckley-like green glaze, a red-orange body with dark brown glaze, and possibly a Staffordshire mottled glaze.

Six jar fragments were recovered, primarily English stoneware vessels. All of these jar fragments were recovered from test unit contexts. The four English stoneware jar fragments were recovered near Structure 2, and the coarse earthenware jar sherds were both recovered near Structure 3. The English stoneware bottle fragment was recovered from Test Unit 63, northeast of Structure 2 and outside of the main block excavation. The Yorktown coarse earthenware dish fragment was recovered from Test Unit 142, just south of Structure 3, and the English stoneware jug fragment was found in Test Unit 140, just southeast of Structure 3.

Pans were the most common identifiable cooking/storage vessel recovered and include the same ceramic types as the bowl assemblage, as well as a

	UNIDEN- TIFIED	HOLLOW- WARE	FLAT- WARE	BOTTLE	BOWL	DISH	JAR	JUG	PAN	TOTAL
Ceramic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Coarse earthenware	635	92	5	0	6	0	2	0	20	760
CE: Local	34	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	56
CE: Buckley	57	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	82
CE: English iron glazed	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CE: English mottled glaze	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CE: Iberian	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CE: North Devon gravel-tempered	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
CE: Yorktown	88	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	109
Colonoware	53	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	61
Stoneware	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
American gray stoneware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
English stoneware	167	15	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	188
Rhenish stoneware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhenish gray stoneware	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	1053	138	5	1	23	1	6	1	52	1280

CE=coarse earthenware

Table 28. Site 44JC969, data recovery, ceramic cooking/storage ware by object and datable attribute.

COOKING/STORAGE WARE: BODY AND GLAZE	TOTAL
Orange body/clear glaze	209
Orange body/dark brown glaze	130
Orange body/yellow-green glaze	31
Red-orange body/dark brown glaze	50
Red-orange/yellow agate body/dark brown glaze	20
Orange body/black glaze	44
Orange body/brown glaze	35
Agate body/clear glaze	24
Orange body/iron glaze	19
Orange body/yellow-brown glaze	16
Orange body/white slip/clear glaze	10
Other types (<10 each)	178
TOTAL	766

Table 29. Site 44JC969, data recovery, ceramic cooking/storage ware by body and glaze.

Figure 53. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (a - jar, coarse earthenware, Iberian [Vessel 46]; b - plate, creamware [Vessel 103]; c - platter, white saltglaze stoneware [Vessel 180]; d - possible tureen stand, pearlware, [Vessel 135]; e, f - saucer, pearlware [Vessel 133]; g - footed bowl, coarse earthenware [Vessel 23]).

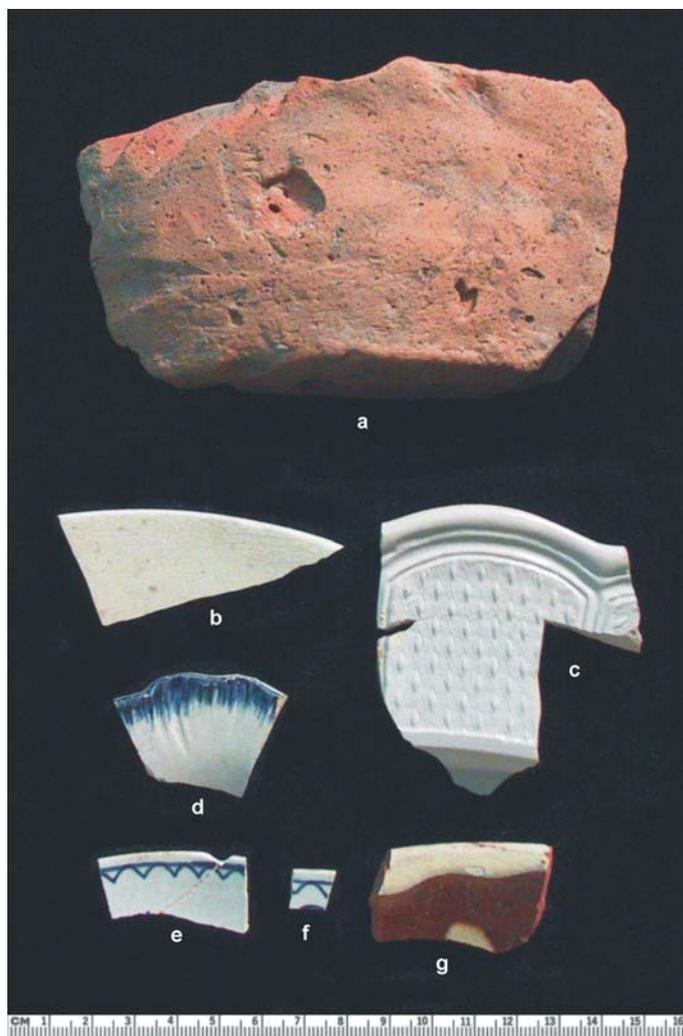


Figure 54. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (a - possible sauceboat, creamware [Vessel 106]; b - possible tureen, creamware [Vessel 113]; c - plate, Colonoware [Vessel 72]).



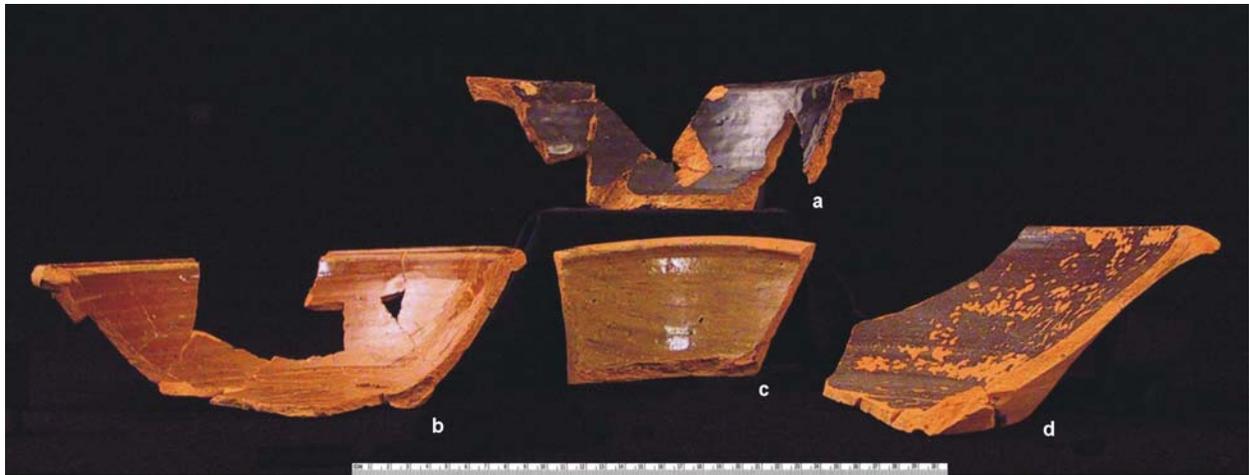


Figure 55. Site 44JC969, selected coarse earthenware pans and bowls (a - pan, coarse earthenware, Buckley [Vessel 52]; b - bowl, coarse earthenware [Vessel 29]; c - pan, coarse earthenware [Vessel 54]; d - pan, coarse earthenware, possibly made locally [Vessel 55]).



Figure 56. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (a - pan with pouring spout, coarse earthenware, [Vessel 65]; b - mug, pearlware [Vessel 127]; c - dish, coarse earthenware [Vessel 32]).



Figure 57. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (left - bowl, creamware [Vessel 83]; right - possible chafing dish/skillet/cooking pot, coarse earthenware [Vessel 45]).

number of Yorktown coarse earthenware fragments (see Table 28). In feature contexts, pan fragments were recovered from Features 19, 23, 37, and 65, all of which are in Structure 2. In test unit contexts, there is a tight cluster of pan fragments associated with Structure 2 that includes coarse earthenwares such as Yorktown, Buckley, several with an orange body and clear glaze, and one with an orange body and black glaze. There is also a scatter of pan fragments from the southern portion of the Animal Pen/Activity Area across Structure 3 to the southeast corner of the main block. The Animal Pen/Activity Area includes pan fragments of Buckley coarse earthenware, coarse earthenwares with an orange body and brown mottled glaze and an orange body with dark brown glaze, a local coarse earthenware with orange/buff body, black glaze, and a pouring spout, an another local coarse earthenware with an orange/buff body and dark brown glaze. Most of the Yorktown coarse earthenware pan fragments (81%) are concentrated near Structure 3. Only two pan fragments were recovered near Structure 1, one with an orange body and green mottled glaze, the other with an orange body that is slip-decorated under a green glaze.

A total of 61 pieces of Colonoware were identified as belonging to cooking/storage vessels (see Table 28). In feature contexts, most of these ceramics were recovered from Features 23, 32, 37, and 66 in Structure 2, with one piece recovered from Feature 17 of Structure 1. In test unit contexts,

Colonoware cooking/storage vessel fragments are clustered in three areas: around Structure 2 (34%), between Structures 1 and 3, and outside the main block northwest of Structure 2 (Figure 58).

#### *PARTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 143 pieces of cooking/storage ware (11%) could be identified as being either hollowware or flatware (see Table 28). All of the flatware fragments are coarse earthenware, all are associated with Structure 2 (features and test units), and all have an orange body with a clear glaze except one, which has a brown glaze. Holloware fragments include local, Yorktown, Buckley, Iberian (see Figure 53), and Colonoware coarse earthenwares, as well as English stoneware.

#### *UNIDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 1,053 pieces of cooking/storage ware (82%) could be not be identified (see Table 28). Coarse earthenwares with unidentifiable forms include local, Buckley, English iron glazed, English mottled, Iberian, North Devon Gravel, Yorktown, and Colonoware. Unidentifiable stonewares include American gray, English, Rhenish blue and gray, and Rhenish gray.

#### *Ceramic Tablewares*

Fragments of ceramic tableware vessels account for 50% (n=4,179) of the food preparation/consump-

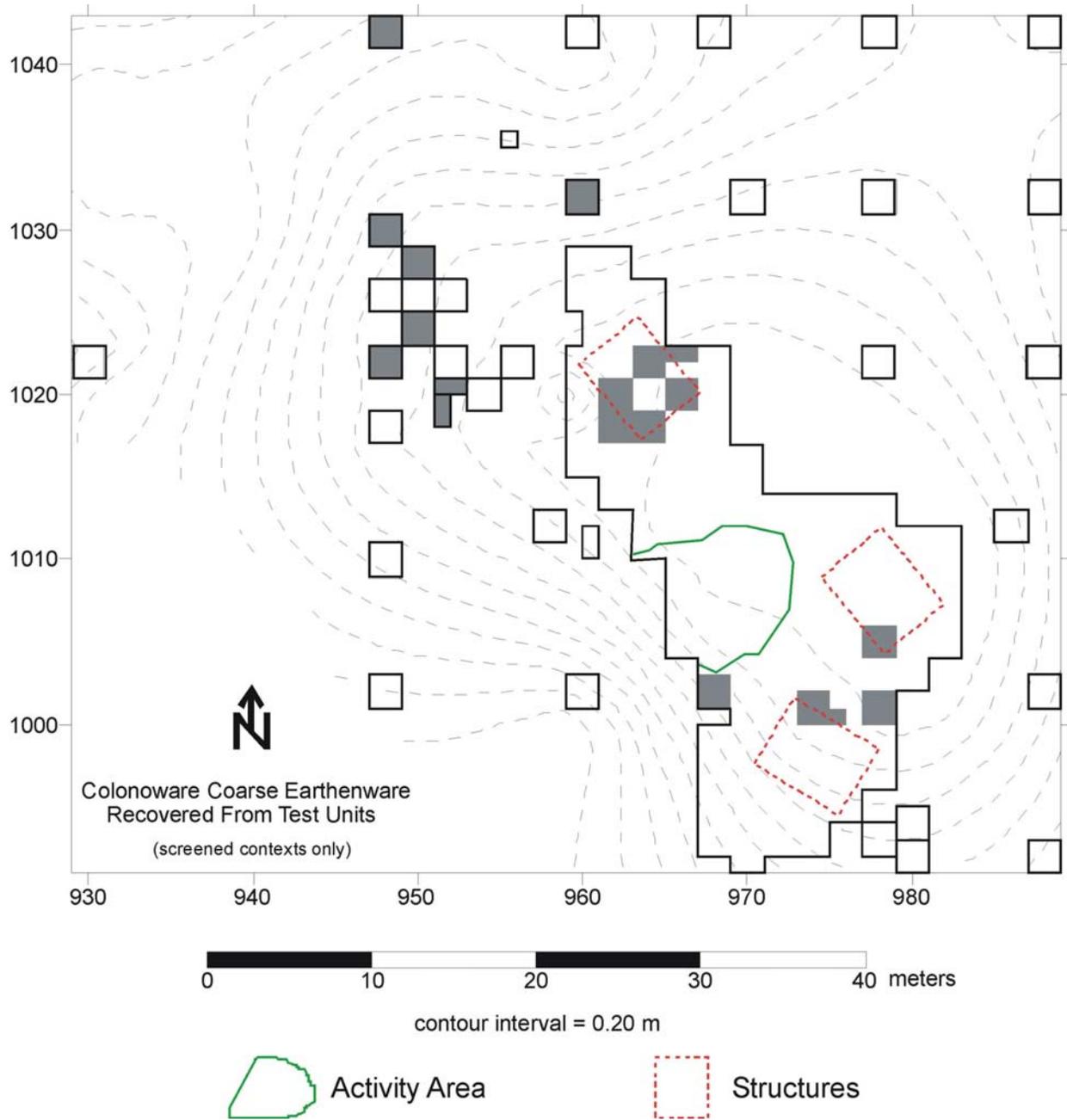


Figure 58. Site 44JC969, map of test units with Colonoware cooking/storage vessel fragments.

tion assemblage (see Table 27). Of these tableware fragments, 13% have an identifiable form (Table 30); others are partially identifiable as hollowware or flatware (4%), and the remainder are unidentifiable (Table 31).

Creamware is easily the most common type of tableware, comprising 66% (n=2,769) of the tableware assemblage. At the next level of frequency is white saltglaze stoneware (8%, n=352), pearlware (6%, n=252), Staffordshire slipware (5%, n=228), and Chinese porcelain (5%, n=208). Tin-enameled earthenware (2%, n=79) and cream-colored ware (2%, n=72) are also relatively common. The remaining 6% of the ceramic tablewares include several kinds of coarse earthenware, unidentifiable refined earthenware, Jackfield ware, English stonewares, Rhenish stonewares, Black basalt ware, and miscellaneous porcelains (see Tables 30 and 31).

#### *IDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 531 pieces of ceramic tableware (13%) could be identified, twice the frequency of cooking/storage vessel fragments (see Tables 28 and 30). These include fragments of plates, saucers, cups, bowls, tea bowls, mugs, platters, punchbowls, dishes, serving tableware, a teapot, a pitcher, and a pastry/pudding pan (see Table 30). Selected examples of these forms are shown in Figures 53, 54, 56, 57, and 59–62.

Plate fragments are the most commonly identifiable form of tableware (58%). In feature contexts, plate fragments were recovered from Features 11, 12, and 17 in Structure 1 and Features 23, 32, 34, 37, 41, 50, 52, 65, 66, and 67 in Structure 2, Feature 95 in Structure 3, and an old treefall in Feature 83. Plate fragments were recovered from 55% (n=74) of all excavated test units. All of the test units containing plate fragments are in the main block or Block A to the northwest; none are in the outlying test units (Figure 63). Creamware and edged creamware account for 75% (n=233) of all the plate fragments recovered from the site. Other types of plate fragments include white saltglaze stoneware (8%), Chinese porcelain (7%), pearlware (6%), tin-enameled earthenwares (3%), and one Colonoware plate fragment (see Table 30).

Saucer fragments account for 10% of the identifiable tableware assemblage (see Table 30). In fea-

ture contexts, saucer fragments were recovered from all of the major features in Structure 1, from Features 37, 50, 66, and 67 in Structure 2, and from Feature 103 in the Animal Pen/Activity Area. Test units containing saucer fragments are concentrated around Structure 3, and in the Structure 1/3 Midden area between Structures 1 and 3 (Figure 64). Pearlware (33%) and creamware (28%) saucers are the most common type, followed by Chinese porcelain, white saltglaze stoneware, and English porcelain (see Table 30).

Cup fragments account for 10% of the identifiable tableware assemblage, and consist entirely of Staffordshire slipware, with the exception of four sherds of English iron-glazed coarse earthenware and a single piece of refined earthenware that has been burned (see Table 30). In feature contexts, cups were recovered only from Feature 37 in Structure 2 and Feature 95 in Structure 3. In test units, cup fragments were found in the area of Structure 1, Structure 2, Block A, and the areas south and north of Structure 3 (Figure 65). Two of the cups are dot-decorated.

Bowl fragments account for 8% of the identifiable tableware assemblage (see Table 30). In feature contexts, bowls were recovered from both Structure 1 and Structure 2. In test units, bowl fragments were found in the area around Structure 2, the Structure 1/3 Midden north of Structure 3, and the areas east and south of Structure 3 (Figure 66). Creamware bowls (62%) are the most common type, followed by white saltglaze stoneware and pearlware, Chinese porcelain, Colonoware, tin-enameled earthenware, and a porcellaneous ware (see Table 30).

Tea bowl fragments account for 4% of the identifiable tableware assemblage (see Table 30). In feature contexts, tea bowls were recovered from Structures 2 and 3. In test units, tea bowl fragments are scattered across the site in the Animal Pen/Activity Area, the Structure 2 area, the Structure 1/3 Midden, in Block A, and in outlying Test Unit 56. Creamware (47%) and white saltglaze stoneware tea bowls (26%) are the most common types, followed by Chinese porcelain, English porcelain, and a piece of pearlware (see Table 30).

Platter fragments account for 2% of the identifiable tableware assemblage (see Table 30) Platter

	BOWL	JUG	SERVING TABLE- WARE	PASTRY/ PUDDING PAN	CUP	MUG	PITCHER	TEA BOWL	TEA POT/ COFFEE POT	PLATE	PLATTER	SAUCER	PUNCH BOWL	TOTAL
Colonoware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Coarse earthenware														
English iron- glazed	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Undiff.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Creamware														
Dipped	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edged	4	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	155	7	0	0	172
Painted	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
Undiff.	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	78	1	12	0	122
Pearlware														
Dipped	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edged	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	13
Painted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	18	0	22
Undiff.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	11
Porcelain														
Chinese	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	9	3	38
English	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6	3	12
Porcellaneous	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refined earthenware														
Black basalt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Undiff.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Slipware: Staffordshire	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Stoneware														
Rhenish														
Blue and gray	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gray	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
White saltglaze														
Molded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	0	0	22
Scratch blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Scratch blue: debased	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Undiff.	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	6	1	5	0	25
Tin-enameled earthenware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11
TOTAL	43	1	10	2	54	14	1	19	3	310	12	56	6	531

CE = Coarse earthenware

Table 30. Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic tableware by object and datable attribute.

	UNIDENTIFIED	HOLLOWWARE	FLATWARE	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIABLE CERAMIC TABLEWARE	TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE CERAMIC TABLEWARE	TOTAL CERAMIC TABLEWARE
Colonoware	0	0	0	0	2	2
Coarse Earthenware						
English iron glazed	9	0	0	9	4	13
English mottled glaze	3	0	0	3	0	3
Local	2	0	0	2	0	2
Undiff.	19	7	4	30	3	33
Refined Earthenware						
Black basalt	24	1	0	25	3	28
Cream-colored	67	5	0	72	0	72
Jackfield ware	15	2	0	17	0	17
Staffordshire slipware	178	1	0	179	49	228
Undiff.	35	0	0	35	2	37
Tin-enameled earthenware	66	2	0	68	11	79
Creamware						
Dipped	25	0	0	25	1	26
Edged	5	15	0	20	172	192
Painted	18	0	0	18	6	24
Undiff.	2341	63	1	2405	122	2527
Pearlware						
Dipped	48	1	0	49	1	50
Edged	6	2	0	8	13	21
Painted	28	0	1	29	22	51
Undiff.	117	1	0	118	11	129
Stoneware						
English	17	6	0	23	0	23
English: Nottingham	1	2	0	3	0	3
Rhenish blue and gray	12	0	0	12	2	14
Rhenish gray	6	0	0	6	1	7
White saltglaze						
Molded	15	1	0	16	22	38
Scratch blue	7	1	0	8	3	11
Debased scratch blue	13	0	0	13	5	18
Slip-dipped	1	0	0	1	0	1
Undiff.	229	29	1	259	25	284
Porcelain						
Chinese	158	8	4	170	38	208
Chinese: Batavia	0	1	0	1	0	1
English	19	1	0	20	12	32
Undiff.	3	0	0	3	0	3
Porcellaneous	1	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	3488	149	11	3648	531	4179

Table 31. Site 44JC969, data recovery, functionally unidentifiable ceramic tableware by object and datable attribute.

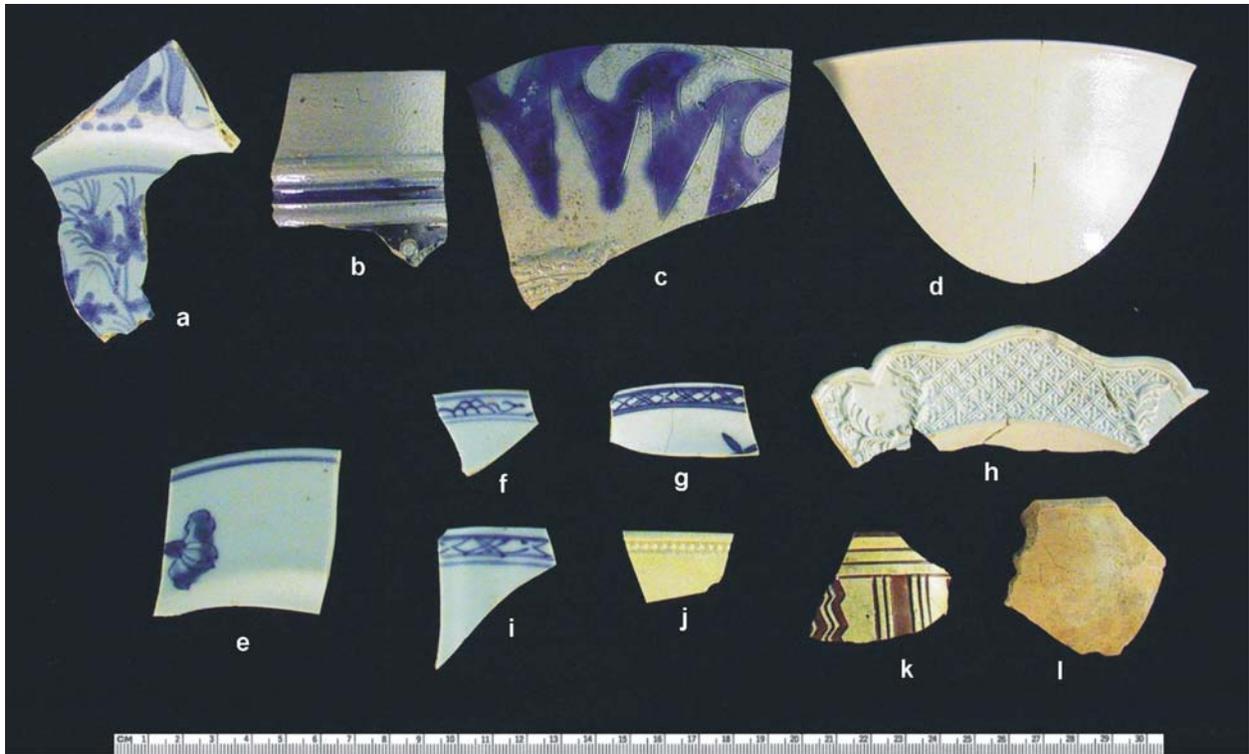


Figure 59. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (a - plate, tin-enameled earthenware [Vessel 162]; b - mug, Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware [Vessel 139]; c - jug, Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware, [Vessel 138]; d - bowl, white saltglaze stoneware, [Vessel 163]; e - plate, Chinese porcelain, [Vessel 10]; f - saucer, Chinese porcelain [Vessel 15]; g - saucer, English porcelain [Vessel 123]; h - plate, white saltglaze stoneware [Vessel 177]; i - cup, Chinese porcelain [Vessel 4]; j - bowl, Creamware [Vessel 84]; k - cup, refined earthenware [Vessel 136]; l - bowl, Colonoware [Vessel 66]).



Figure 60. Site 44JC969, selected ceramic vessels (left - pitcher, refined earthenware [Vessel 137]; right - saucer, white saltglaze stoneware [Vessel 183]).



*Figure 61. Site 44JC969, selected creamware vessels (top - plate, creamware [Vessel 100]; bottom - platter, creamware [Vessel 104]).*



*Figure 62. Site 44JC969, loving cup/ footed bowl (English brown stoneware, Nottingham [Vessel 116]).*

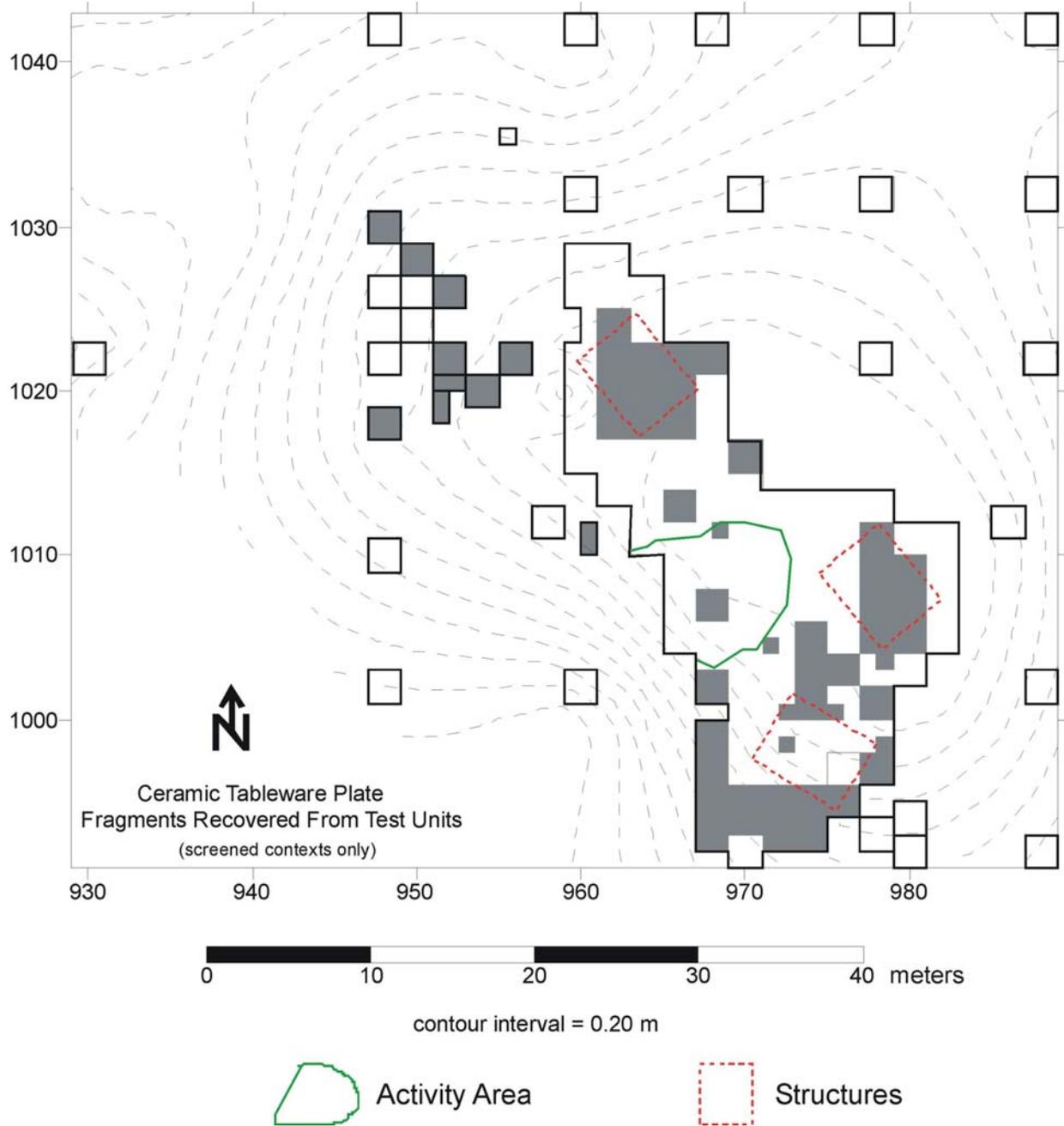


Figure 63. Site 44JC969, test units containing tableware plate fragments.

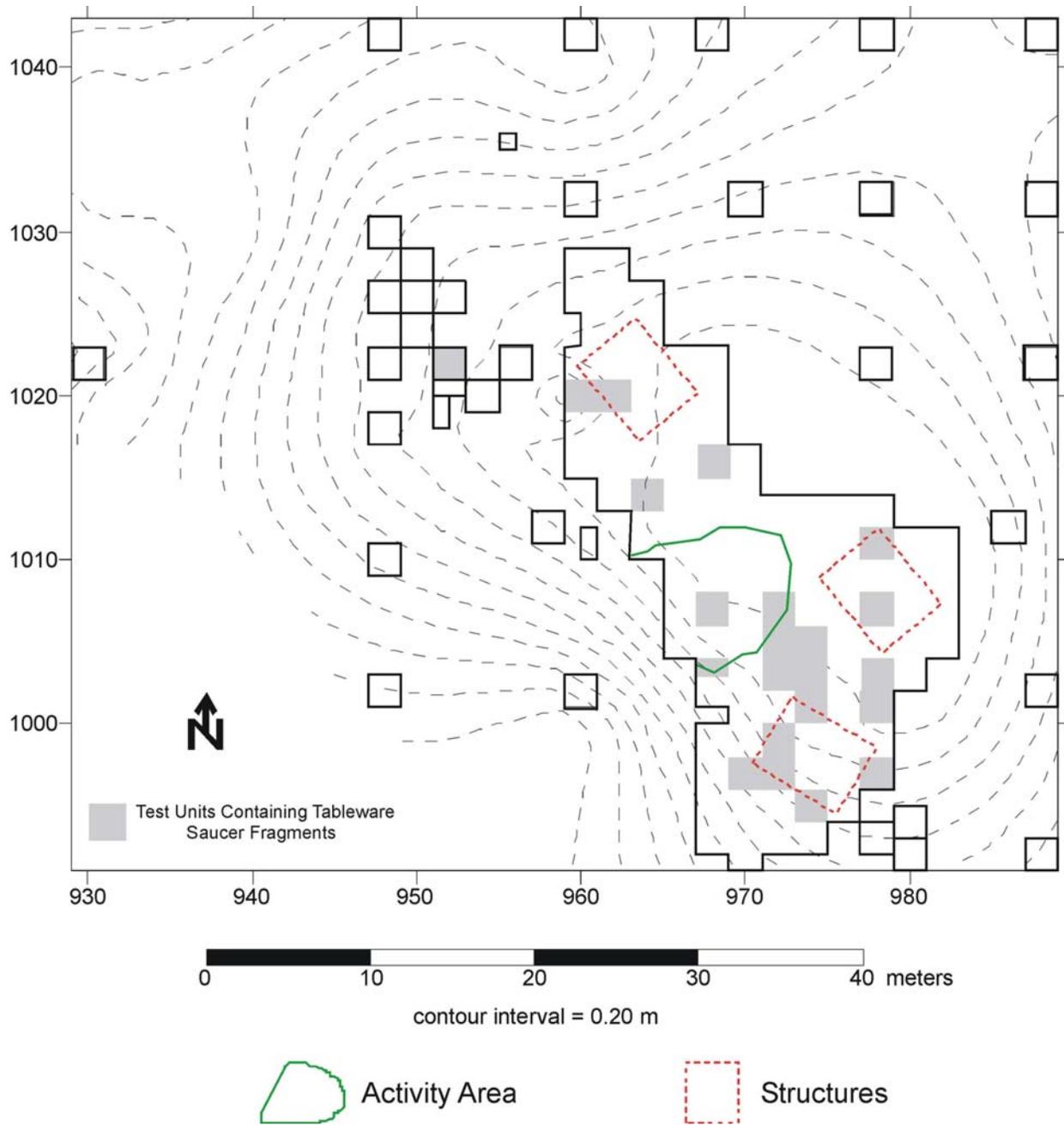


Figure 64. Site 44JC969, test units containing tableware saucer fragments.

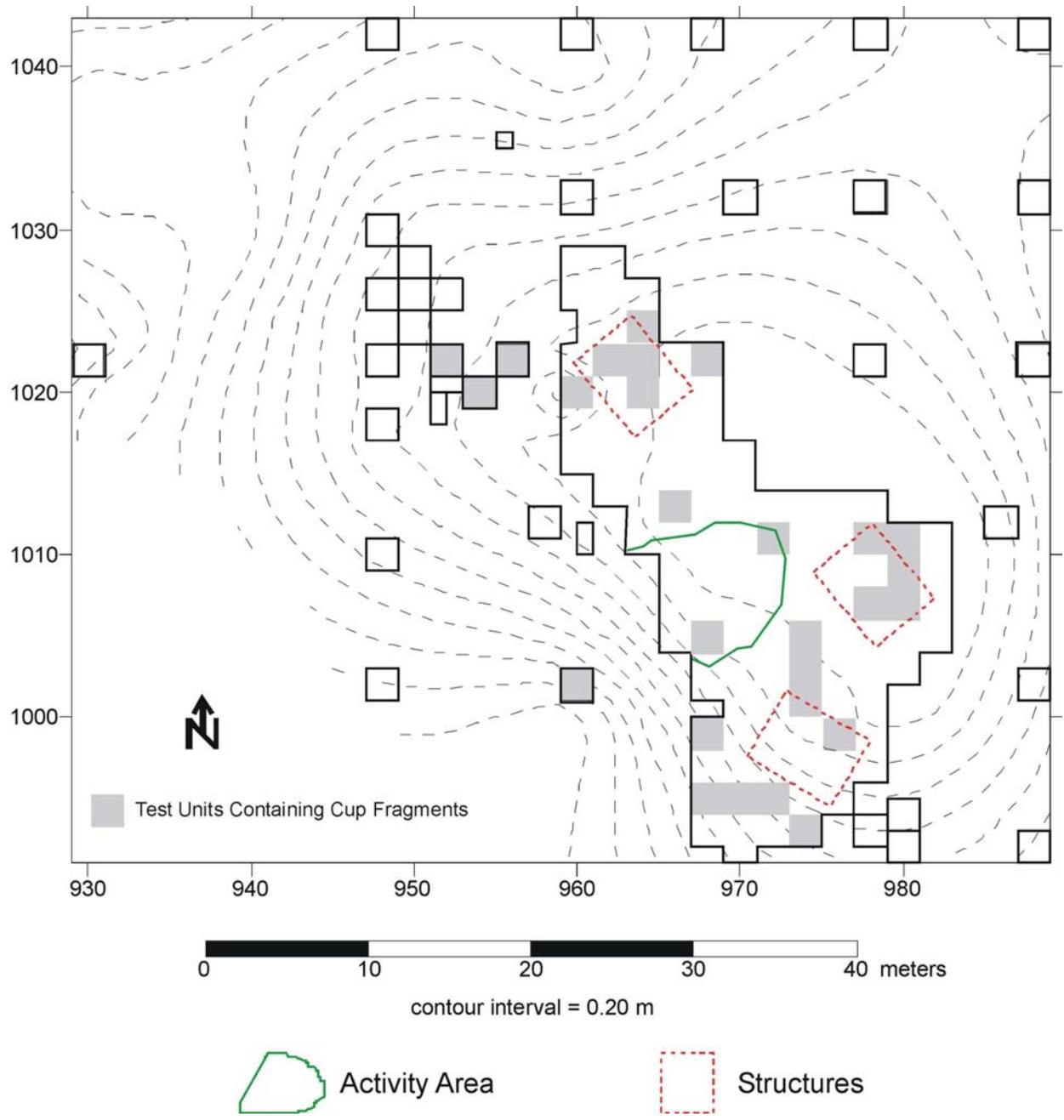


Figure 65. Site 44JC969, test units containing cup fragments.

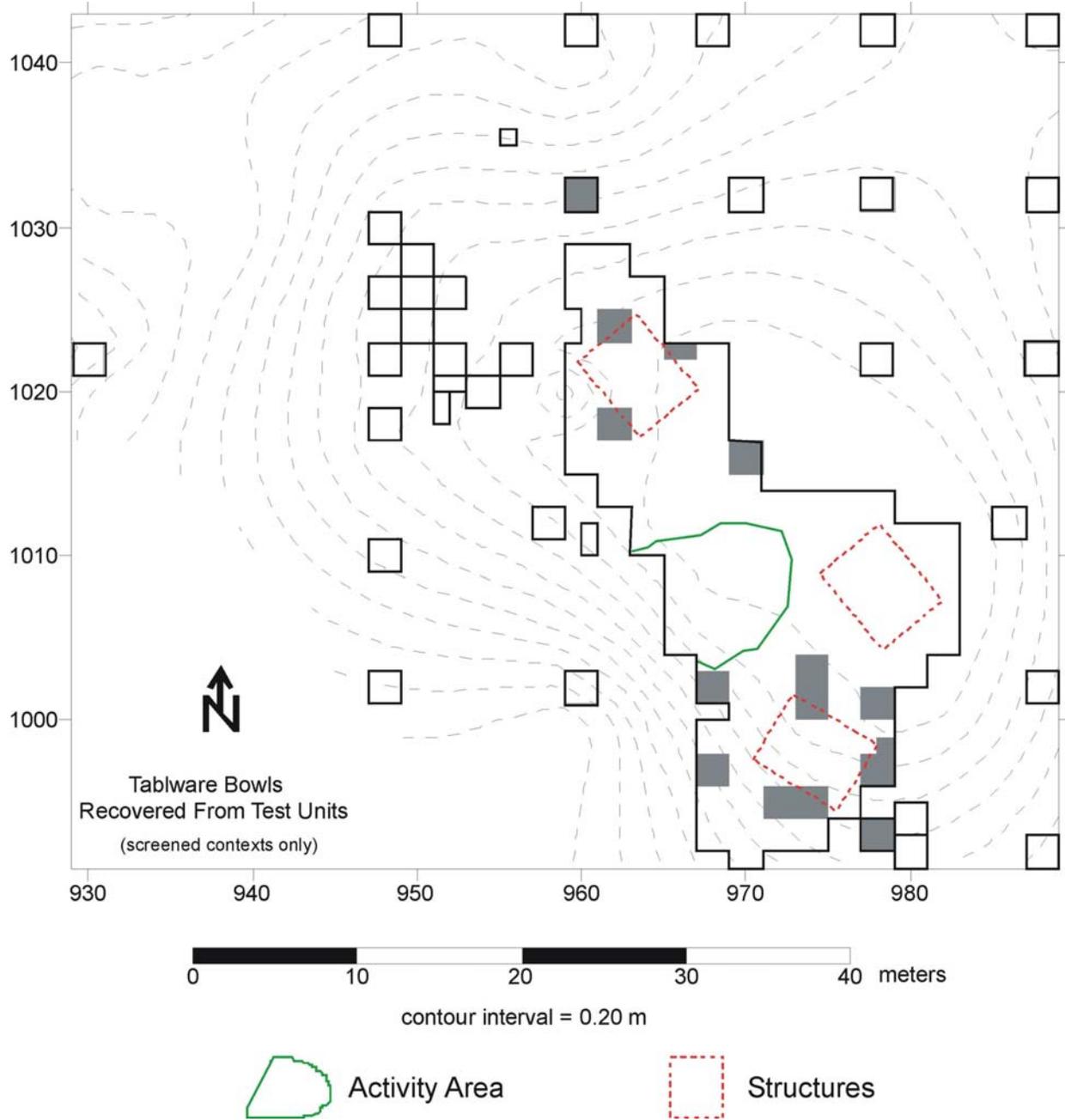


Figure 66. Site 44JC969, test units containing bowl fragments.

fragments were recovered from Feature 23 in Structure 2, Feature 17 in Structure 1, and from the Structure 1/3 Midden area. Most of the platter fragments are creamware (67%); the other platter fragments are white saltglaze stoneware (see Table 30).

Ten fragments of serving tableware were recovered, six of them creamware fragments and four of them edged pearlware fragments (see Table 30). These fragments were primarily recovered from test units around the edge of the Animal Pen/Activity Area, as well as one piece from the Structure 1/3 Midden.

Mug fragments account for almost 3% of the identifiable tableware assemblage (see Table 30). Most of the mug fragments were recovered from features and test units associated with Structure 2, or from test unit contexts in Block A just west of Structure 2, though 36% (n=5) were recovered from test units south of Structure 3. Debased white salt-glazed sherds are the most well-represented in the subassemblage (36%, n=5), with coarse earthenware mugs, edged creamware mugs, Rhenish blue and gray mugs, and white saltglaze stoneware mugs all occurring in slightly lower frequencies (see Table 30).

Six punchbowl fragments were recovered, all from the Structure 1/3 Midden area. Three are pieces of a Chinese porcelain punchbowl, and three are from an English porcelain punchbowl.

Three fragments of a black basalt stoneware teapot were recovered (see Table 30). These fragments were recovered from the Structure 1/3 Midden area. A few other unidentified pieces of black basalt stoneware were recovered from test units in the Structure 1/3 Midden and in the vicinity of the Animal Pen/Activity Area that may also belong to the teapot. The teapot has an engine-turned body, a beaded base and rim, and dates to about the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century.

Two fragments of white salt-glazed pastry/pudding pans were recovered at opposite ends of the large excavation block, from Test Unit 132, adjacent to Structure 2, and Test Unit 135, south of Structure 3.

A fragment of a pitcher was recovered from Feature 66 in Structure 2. The pitcher fragment has an agate body with a sgraffito/marbleized slip.

#### *PARTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 160 pieces of ceramic tableware (4%) could be identified as being either hollowware or flatware (see Table 31). The flatware fragments include coarse earthenware, Chinese porcelain, painted pearlware, white saltglaze stoneware, and creamware. In feature contexts, flatware fragments were recovered only from Structure 2, but in test unit contexts flatware was recovered from all areas of the site. Most of the hollowware fragments are creamware (52%) or white saltglaze stoneware (21%); other types consisting of eight fragments or less each are shown in Table 31.

#### *UNIDENTIFIABLE VESSEL TYPES*

The vessel form of 3,488 pieces of ceramic tableware (83%) could be not be identified, about the same frequency as for cooking/storage ware (see Tables 28 and 31). Ceramic tablewares with unidentifiable forms are most often creamwares (68%); other types are listed in Table 31.

#### *Ceramic Vesselization of Vessels Related to Food Preparation/Consumption*

The minimum number of all vessel types identified at Southall's Quarter is 190; these vessels are listed individually by ware type in Appendix B and by functional group in Appendix C. Of these, 155 fall into the category of food preparation/consumption, 16 are toiletry items that are part of the medicinal/hygiene groups, and 19 are indeterminate vessels. The toiletry items will be discussed in the medicinal/hygiene section.

Twenty-nine vessels were identified that were used for beverage serving/consumption (Table 32), including 13 cups, nine mugs, two punchbowls, a pitcher, and a jug. Staffordshire slipware and coarse earthenware are the most common materials, but eight other ware types were used as well. Most of the cups are Staffordshire slipware, but the vesselization also revealed cups made from several other wares as well. Likewise, most mugs are made from coarse earthenware, but pearlware and stoneware vessels were recovered as well. Punchbowls are porcelain, the jug is stoneware, and the pitcher is a

	JUG	CUP	MUG	CUP/MUG	PITCHER	PUNCHBOWL	TOTAL
Coarse earthenware	0	2	4	0	0	0	6
Staffordshire slipware	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Refined earthenware	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Creamware	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Pearlware	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
White saltglaze stoneware	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
White saltglaze stoneware: slip-dipped	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chinese porcelain	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
English porcelain	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	13	9	3	1	2	29

Table 32. Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic beverage serving/consumption vessels.

refined earthenware (see Table 32 and Appendices B and C).

Sixty vessels were identified that were used for food serving/consumption (Table 33), including 27 plates, 18 bowls, four platters, four dishes, three pastry/pudding pans, a serving hollowware vessel, a tureen, a possible tureen stand, and a possible sauceboat. These vessels are summarized descriptively in Table 33 and Appendices B and C.

Twenty-nine vessels were identified that were used as tea ware (Table 34), including 14 saucers, 11 teabowls, three hollowware vessels, and a teapot. The saucers are a mix of creamware, pearlware, white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and English porcelain. Teabowls are primarily white saltglaze stoneware, but also include creamware, Chinese porcelain, and English porcelain. The teapot, Vessel 1, is a black basalt stoneware with an engine-turned body and a beaded base and rim that dates from about the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century (Deborah L. Davenport, personal communication 2001). Three pieces of hollowware were recovered, two of them cream-colored earthenware and one of them Jackfield ware. One of the cream-colored earthenware sherds represents a melon-shaped decorative hollowware vessel, and the other represents a pineapple-shaped decorative hollowware vessel. Both date from about the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The Jackfield ware vessel dates from 1740–1780 (South 1977).

Seventeen vessels were identified that were used for food preparation or cooking, including 15 coarse earthenware pans, a coarse earthenware bowl, and a coarse earthenware hollowware vessel. The bowl is Buckley coarse earthenware about 10 in. in diameter, and the hollowware has a horizontal strap handle that suggests a chafing, skillet, or cooking pot; the vessel is about 11 in. in diameter. The rest of the food preparation or cooking vessels are coarse earthenware pans. These pans include several local wares, as well as Buckley and a few other nonlocal types; these are summarized descriptively in Table 35. The Buckley pans are 12.5 to 13 in. in diameter, and two of them are 3.25 in. in height. One of the locally made pans is 3.5 in. in height and about 13.5 in. in diameter. All of these vessels date to the eighteenth century; the Buckley pans range from 1720 to 1775 (South 1977).

Six vessels were identified that were used for beverage or food storage, including four English brown stoneware jars, a coarse earthenware jar, and an English brown stoneware bottle. All of these vessels date to the eighteenth century (South 1977). The English brown stoneware jars range from 4.5 to 8 in. in diameter. The coarse earthenware jar is an Iberian ware that dates from 1745 to 1780 (South 1977).

Five vessels can only be described as indeterminate utilitarian, including three hollowware vessels (Vessels 43, 44, and 115) and two Colonoware pots

	BOWL	DISH	PASTRY/ PUDDING PAN	PLATE	PLATTER	SAUCE- BOAT?	SERVING HOLLOW- WARE	TUREEN	TUREEN STAND?	TOTAL
Coarse earthenware	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Colonware	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tin-enameled earthenware	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Creamware	7	0	1	11	2	1	0	1	0	23
Pearlware	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	5
White saltglaze stoneware	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	10
Chinese porcelain	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	18	4	3	27	4	1	1	1	1	60

Table 33. Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic food serving/consumption vessels.

	HOLLOWWARE	SAUCER	TEABOWL	TEAPOT	TOTAL
Black basalt stoneware	0	0	0	1	1
Cream-colored earthenware	2	0	0	0	2
Creamware	0	3	3	0	6
Jackfield ware	1	0	0	0	1
Pearlware	0	4	0	0	4
White saltglaze stoneware	0	3	6	0	9
Chinese porcelain	0	3	1	0	4
English porcelain	0	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	3	14	11	1	29

Table 34. Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic teaware vessels.

BODY	ORANGE BROWN BODY	ORANGE- BUFF BODY	ORANGE TO GRAY BODY	ORANGE- BODY	BUFF	BUCKLEY	TOTAL
Buckley	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Clear glaze	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dark brown mottled glaze	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clear glaze, local	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
White slip decoration, green mottling, clear glaze	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
White slip decoration, green glaze	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dark brown mottled glaze, local?	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clear glaze, local?	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Dark brown glaze, local?	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dark brown metallic glaze, local?	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	6	1	3	1	1	3	15

Table 35. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of coarse earthenware pans.

(Vessels 73 and 74). Two of the hollowware vessels are made from coarse earthenware; one is Buckley, and dates from 1720 to 1775. The other coarse earthenware hollowware is small and jar like, with an orange body and a green glaze. Another piece of indeterminate utilitarian hollowware is made from eighteenth-century English Brown stoneware. The two Colonoware pots both date to the eighteenth century, and were found in test unit contexts associated with Structure 1 and the Structure 1/3 Midden (Deetz 1993).

Nine vessels can be described as indeterminate tableware (see Appendix C). All of these are hollowwares of various types, including four cream-colored earthenware vessels and one vessel each of Chinese porcelain, creamware, English Brown stoneware, English porcelain, and white saltglaze stoneware. The cream-colored earthenwares have a mottled glaze and date to about the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991). The Chinese porcelain piece is overglaze red with a “carved” interior, and dates to the second half of the eighteenth century. The creamware vessel has an indeterminate molded decoration, and dates from 1770 to 1820 (South 1977). The English Brown stoneware is a Nottingham loving cup or footed bowl, and dates from the eighteenth century (South 1977). The English porcelain vessel is painted blue and dates from 1745 to 1795 (South 1977). The white saltglaze stoneware vessel is a footed piece of hollowware, about 3 in. at the base, that dates to the eighteenth century (South 1977).

### *Glass Tableware*

A total of 113 pieces of glass tableware were recovered, accounting for a little more than 1% of the artifacts related to food preparation/consumption (see Table 27). The majority of these artifacts are unidentifiable colorless glass (61%, n=69). Other colorless glass tablewares include stemware (n=21), hollowware (n=16), tumblers (n=2), pattern-molded glass (n=1), and a bottle (n=1). Colored glass includes two pieces of pattern-molded ultramarine glass and a piece of ultramarine hollowware. Typically, stemware consists of stem fragments with either an air twist or an enamel twist; one of these fragments dates from the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991). One of the stem fragments may be an inverted baluster. Four base fragments were recovered, two of which have a folded foot. The hollowware includes twelve rim fragments, a base, and two handles. The ultramarine pattern-molded vessel has a diamond pattern and dates to the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991).

teenth century (Noël Hume 1991). One of the stem fragments may be an inverted baluster. Four base fragments were recovered, two of which have a folded foot. The hollowware includes twelve rim fragments, a base, and two handles. The ultramarine pattern-molded vessel has a diamond pattern and dates to the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991).

### *Glass Storage Containers*

A total of 2,636 pieces of glass storage containers were recovered, comprising 32% of the artifacts related to food preparation/consumption (see Table 27). Nearly all of these artifacts could be identified as bottle glass; two fragments are unidentifiable. Most of the fragments can only be classified as dark green bottle glass (94%, n=2,485). Other glass storage container fragments classified only as “bottle” include blue-green, green-blue, green, and aqua bottle glass, which together comprise less than 1% of the assemblage (Table 36).

Two complete, unbroken, dark green bottles were recovered from the floor of the Feature 37 subfloor pit in Structure 2 (Figure 67). One dates from about the 1750s to the 1760s, and the other dates from about the 1760s to the 1790s (Noël Hume 1991). A total of 117 pieces of bottle glass (almost 4%) are from square-bodied or probable square-bodied containers (see Table 36). All but 13 are dark green; eight fragments of square-bodied, blue-green bottles and five fragments of square-bodied green bottles were recovered. Four polygonal-shaped body fragments were recovered, three of them dark green and one green. One of the dark green polygonal pieces is a neck fragment with a wide mouth. Two other wide-mouth neck fragments were recovered as well, both dark green. Two pieces of dark green bottle glass may date to the nineteenth century, and four pieces of bright green bottle glass plus one fragment of aqua bottle glass are modern, twentieth-century pieces.

In addition to the complete bottles, several bottle fragments were complete enough to allow for varying amounts of dating. One dark green neck element dates from about the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Another dark green neck dates from about the 1730s to the 1750s. One base dates

	BOTTLE BODIED	SQUARE- BODIED?	SQUARE- GONAL	POLY- MOUTH	WIDE- POLYGONAL	WIDE-MOUTH/ POLYGONAL	COMPLETE CENTURY?	19TH CENTURY	20TH	TOTAL
Dark green	2485	101	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	2598
Blue-green	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Green	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Green-blue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aqua	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Bright green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
TOTAL	2504	114	3	3	2	1	2	2	5	2636

Table 36. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of glass storage containers.



Figure 67. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, Feature 37, complete bottles (left - ca. 1770s–1790s; right - ca. 1750s–1760s [both - F.37NE, L.IVb]).

to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, one dates to the first half of the eighteenth century, and one is post-1760s (Noël Hume 1991).

### *Glass Beverage Containers*

Thirty-seven artifacts were recovered that are classified as glass beverage containers (see Table 27). Two of these fragments are pattern-molded flasks, one from Test Unit 110 east of the Animal Pen/Activity Area and the other from Test Unit 112 in the Structure 1/3 Midden. The flask in Test Unit 110 is a basal, ultramarine piece with a diamond pattern that dates to about the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991). The other piece also has an ultramarine color. The remaining 35 fragments of glass beverage containers were all recovered from the southernmost end of the excavation block near Route 199, and are all from colorless, modern liquor bottles that represent intrusive roadside trash.

### *Metal Cookingware*

Twenty-one pieces of metal cookingware were recovered from the site (see Table 27). All but one of these pieces represent fragments of cast iron pots. The exception is an iron leg from an unidentifiable specimen of metal cookingware. One is a rim, two are legs, one is either a leg or a handle-like lug, and all but two pieces were recovered from test unit contexts. The two exceptions were recovered from the spoils within Block B. Most pieces (n=15) were found concentrated in and around Structure 3. One fragment was found in the Animal Pen/Activity Area, two in the vicinity of Structure 2, and one in the northern portion of Block A.

### *Utensils*

A total of 34 utensils were recovered, including 21 pewter spoons, eight iron knives and knife parts, two iron forks, two bone handles from unidentified utensils, and one unidentified, burned bone utensil fragment with a cross-hatched decoration. These utensils are descriptively summarized in Table 37. Twenty-two of the utensils were recovered from feature contexts, 11 were found in test unit contexts, and one was found in Trench 1 spoil. Two spoons,

one with a pierced terminal end, were recovered from Structure 1 features. Thirteen spoons, six knife/knife parts, and a fork fragment were recovered from Structure 2 features, and a knife/knife part was recovered from Feature 95 in Structure 3. With the exception of one utensil fragment found in a test unit southwest of Structure 3, utensils in test units are strongly clustered, with groups occurring in association with Structure 1, Structure 2, and the Animal Pen/Activity Area.

## ARCHITECTURAL

A total of 3,897 architectural artifacts and 287.05 kg of construction materials were recovered, accounting for 27% of the counted (not weighed) artifacts (Table 38, and see Table 23). Most of the architectural artifacts are nails (97%); other artifacts include window glass, door and window hardware, and two recent glass insulator fragments.

### *Window Glass*

A total of 90 pieces of window pane glass were recovered, a little over 2% of the architectural artifacts. Some of the window glass was scattered around the edge of the excavation block and in outlying test units to the south and west; others were strongly concentrated in clusters of adjacent test units in between Structures 1 and 3, including 19 pieces (21%) just southeast of Structure 1 in Test Unit 23 (Figure 68).

### *Nails*

A total of 3790 nails and nails fragments were recovered, accounting for 97% of the architectural artifacts (Figure 69). Most of the nails are identifiable as wrought nails (77%, n=2,901) or wrought nail fragments (21%, n=808). One wrought nail may be a headless finishing nail. Six cut nails and cut nail fragments were identified, and only one nail and 74 nail fragments are completely unidentifiable.

### *Door and Window Hardware*

Fifteen pieces of door and window hardware were recovered, including three iron keys, seven hinges,

UTENSIL	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Unidentified	Handle	1
Unidentified	Possible handle, incised decoration., burned	1
Unidentified	Cross-hatched decoration, burned	1
Fork	Iron	2
Knife/knife part	5 1/2" blade and tang	1
Knife/knife part	7" blade	1
Knife/knife part	7" blade w/ tang	1
Knife/knife part	Blade and tang fragment	1
Knife/knife part	Blade fragment	2
Knife/knife part	Blade fragment w/ tang	1
Knife/knife part	w/ bone handle	1
Spoon		1
Spoon	1-bowl w/ shank, 1-shank, 3-terminals	5
Spoon	Pierced terminal	1
Spoon	Shank	4
Spoon	Shank w/ numerous bowl fragments	1
Spoon	Shank/terminal	1
Spoon	Shank?	1
Spoon	Terminal	1
Spoon	Handle	4
Spoon	Handle fragment	1
Spoon	Handle with an X-like mark	1

*Table 37. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of utensils.*

CLASS	TOTAL
Window glass	90
Nails	3790
Door and window hardware	15
Electrical/telecommunication	2
TOTAL UNWEIGHED ARTIFACTS	3897
WEIGHED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (kg)	287.0544

*Table 38. Site 44JC969, data recovery, architectural artifacts by class.*

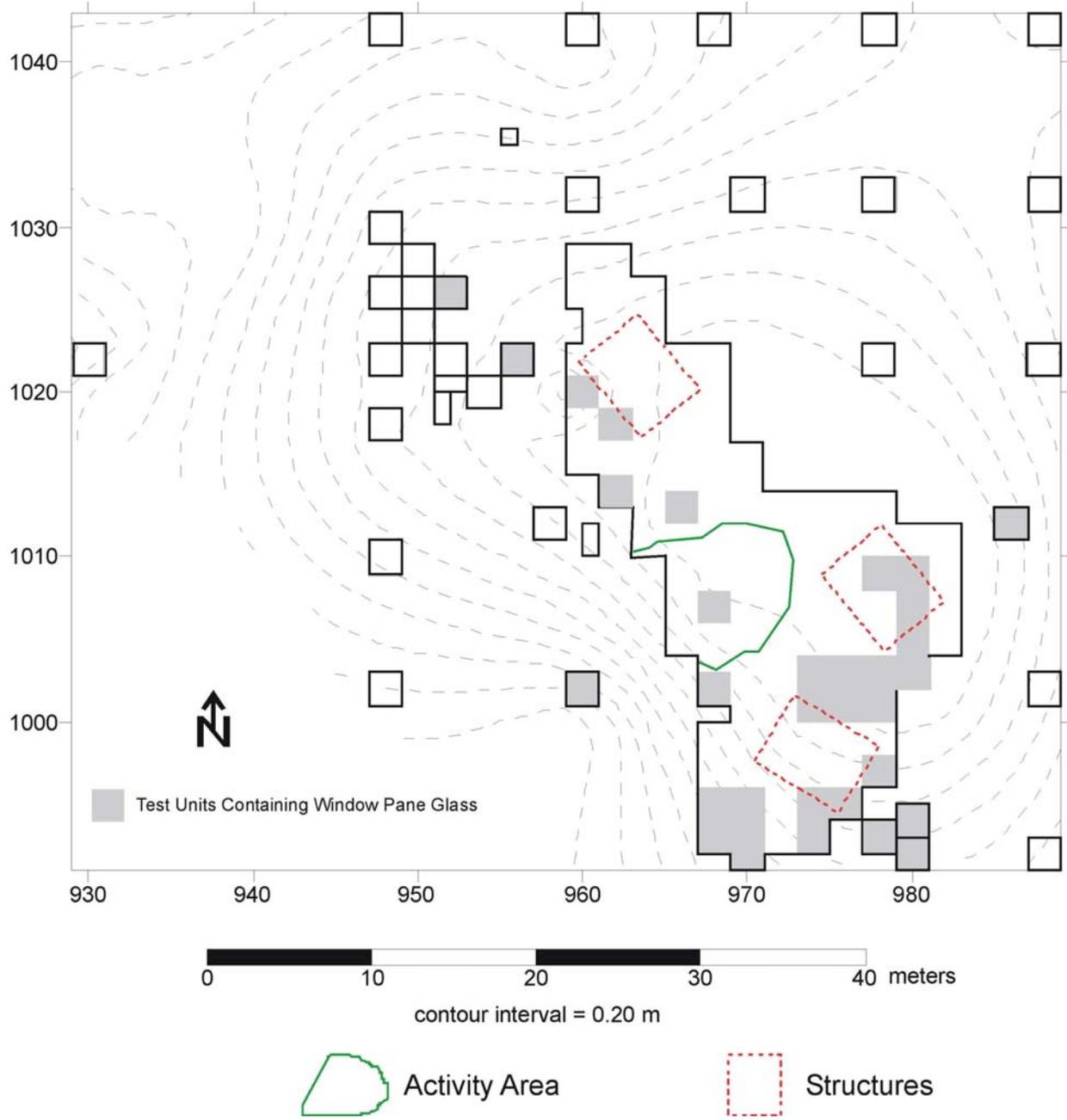


Figure 68. Site 44JC969, map showing test units with windowpane glass.

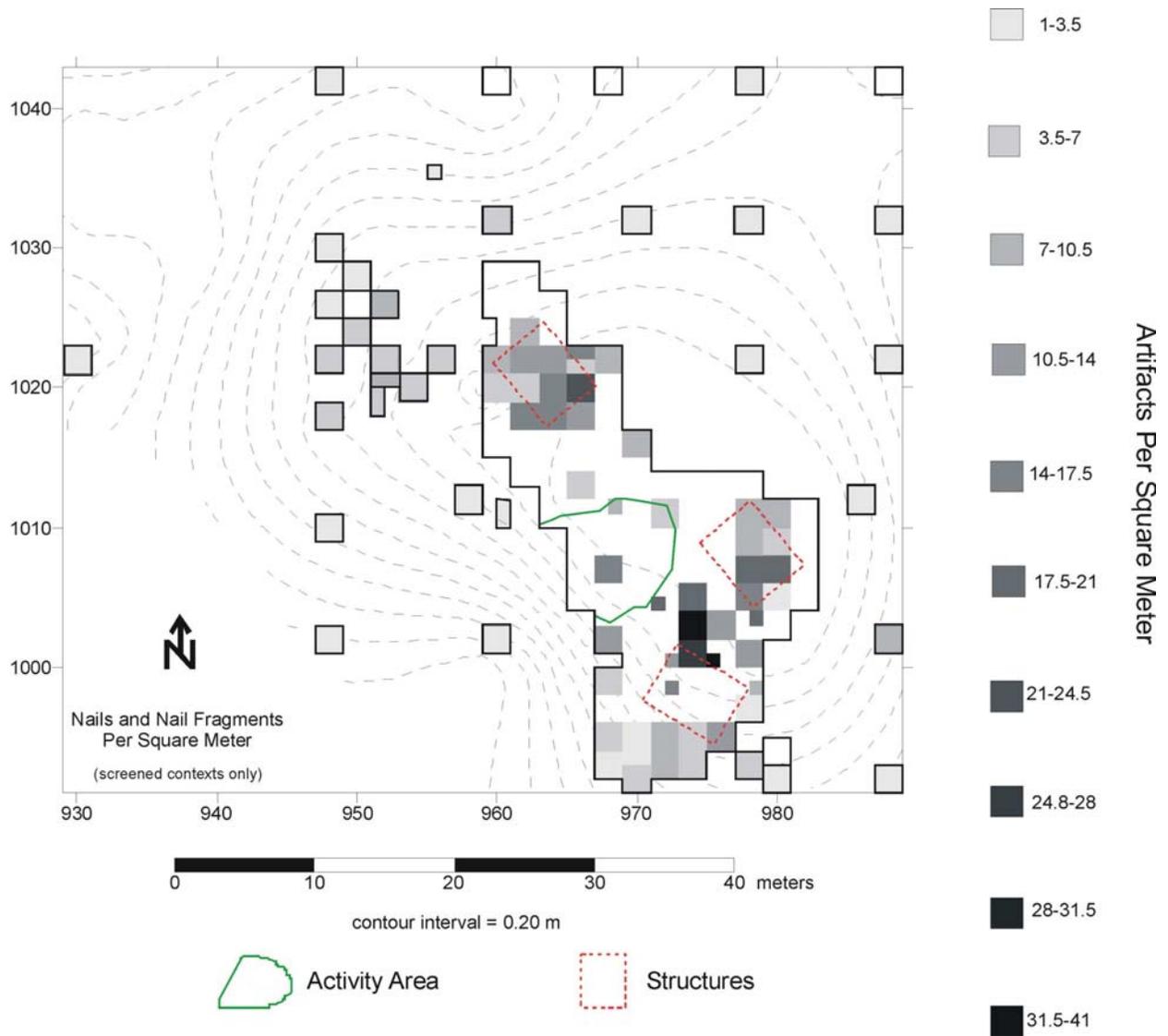


Figure 69. Site 44JC969, map showing nails per square meter recovered from test units.

two hasps, a sash fastener-like object, a bolt, and a shutter fastener- or thumbpress-like object. One key is a three-plus-inch portion found in Test Unit 116, within Structure 3. The web portion of another key was found in Test Unit 15 in Block A. The third key is a large, complete key measuring 6.625 in. long, recovered from Feature 50 in Structure 2.

The seven iron hinges include two which are possible hinges and one that may be a butterfly hinge. The butterfly hinge measures 5 in. folded and 2.75 in. wide. Three of the hinges were found in Structure 2 feature contexts, two were recovered from test units associated with Structure 1 (including the butterfly hinge), and two were recovered from Test Unit 134 southwest of Structure 3.

Both iron hasps were recovered from Feature 34 in Structure 2. The sash fastener-like object was found in Test Unit 70, an outlying test unit southwest of the main block excavation. The wrought iron bolt is slide-like, and was recovered from a test unit context in association with Structure 2. The shutter fastener- or thumbpress-like object is a diamond-shaped piece of iron recovered from a test unit context in the Structure 1 midden.

### *Electrical/Telecommunication*

Two fragments of a green-blue glass electrical insulator were recovered from Test Unit 120, and represent modern artifacts in the topsoil.

### *Construction Materials*

Brick, daub, and mortar construction materials were recovered from the site. The brick was weighed in the field and discarded. A total of 288.1284 kg of handmade brick were recovered with at least small fragmented bits found in nearly every context on the site (Figure 70). Daub was far less common, with only 61.7 g recovered. One 8.5 g piece of daub recovered from the Feature 17 subfloor pit in Structure 1 was burned, with a mud-dauber's nest attached. A total of 114.3 g of mortar were recovered from subfloor pit contexts in Structure 2.

### FURNITURE

A total of eight artifacts were recovered that belong to the furniture group (Figure 71). Six of these arti-

facts represent furniture hardware recovered from features in Structure 2. A piece of copper alloy fretwork from a clock or mirror was recovered from Feature 66. A copper alloy escutcheon plate with cock's head fretwork was also recovered from Feature 66. This artifact is from a piece of case furniture, and measures 5.125 in. by 1.1875 in. Another copper alloy escutcheon plate was recovered from the Feature 37 subfloor depression, and may be a bat's wing design. An iron box or chest handle was found in the subfloor pit Feature 37, and measures 5.875 in. by 1.375 in. A copper alloy plate or collar from a handle or pull was also recovered from the Feature 37 subfloor pit. Feature 41 contained a copper alloy artifact that appears to be part of some sort of mounting post, and measures 0.6875 in. in diameter. The only furniture artifacts not recovered from Structure 2 features are an iron key that was recovered from Test Unit 97 near the Animal Pen/Activity Area and a copper alloy curtain ring recovered from Test Unit 144 at the southern end of the excavation block. The key measures 1.625 in. long, and is similar to a clock key (see Figure 71).

### ARMS AND MILITARY

A total of 84 artifacts related to arms and military were recovered, including gunflints, gunflint debitage, 15 pieces of lead shot, and two lead bullets (Figure 72).

### *Firearms*

Artifacts related to firearms include 14 gunflints and 54 pieces of gunflint debitage (Table 39). Most of the gunflints are made from amber flint, with one gray gunflint and two burned gunflints recovered as well. These gunflints were manufactured on-site, since both amber (27%) and gray (69%) gunflint debitage were recovered, along with one piece of burned gunflint debitage (in addition to one piece of burned gray debitage). About half of the gunflint debitage was recovered from feature contexts, including those associated with Structures 1, 2, and 3. Gunflints and gunflint debitage were most commonly recovered in test unit contexts within Structure 1, the Structure 1/3 Midden, and around Structure 3 (Figure 73). Smaller concentrations were noted in the vicinity of Structure 2 and in Block A,

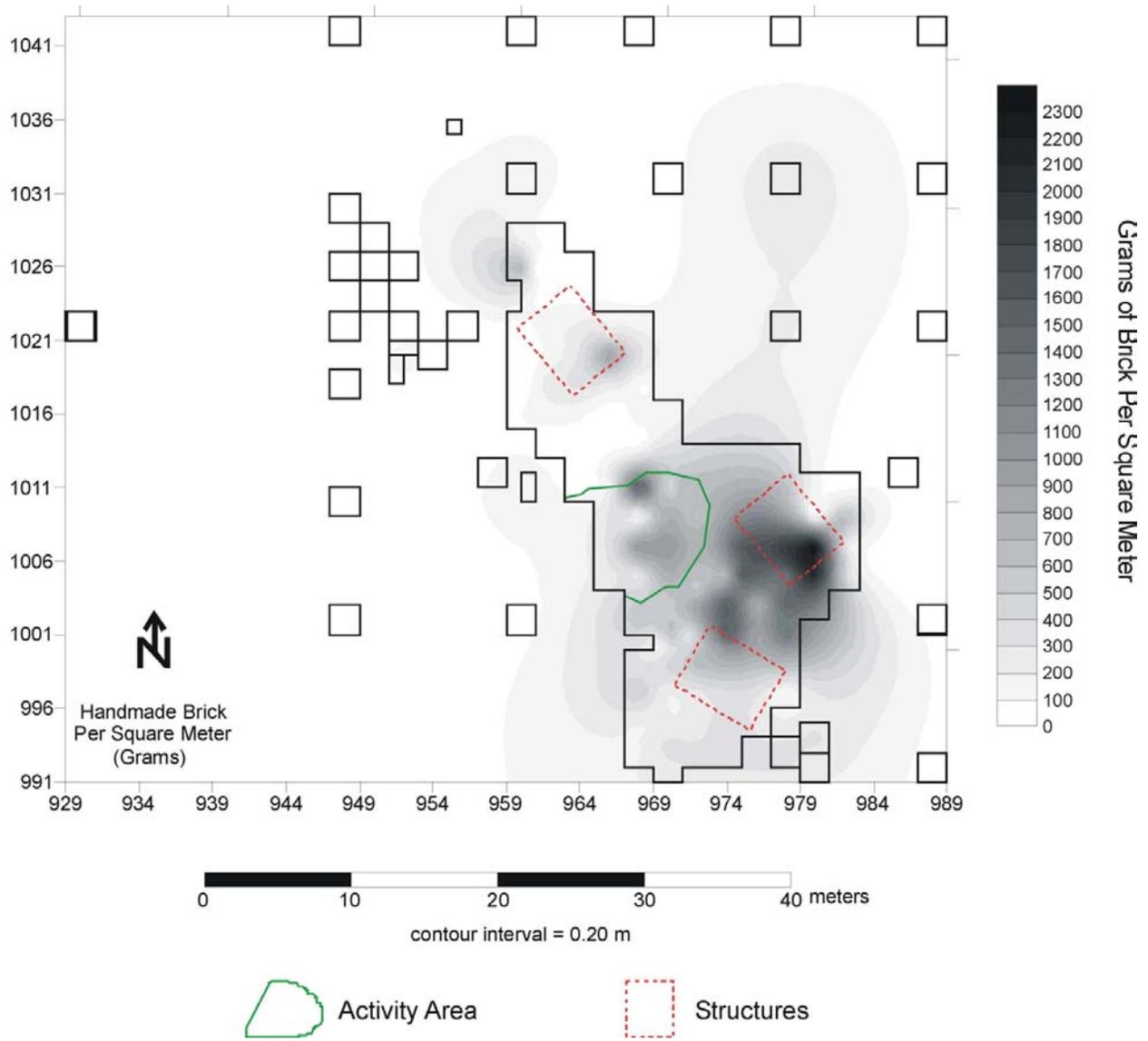


Figure 70. Site 44JC969, map showing grams of brick per square meter recovered from test units.



Figure 71. Site 444JC969, selected artifacts from the furniture group (a - copper alloy hemispherical clock/furniture mounting [F.34SE, L.Ia]; b - copper alloy post-like mounting [F.41SE, L.IIc]; c - copper alloy clock/mirror fretwork [F.66SE, L.Ia]; d - ferrous chest handle [F.37NE, L.IIa]; e - ferrous clock-like key [TU97NE, L.I/II]; f - copper alloy bat's wing(?) escutcheon plate [F.37NE, L.Ia]; g - copper alloy cock's head fretwork for case furniture escutcheon plate [F.66SE, L.IIb]).



Figure 72. Site 44JC969, selected artifacts from the arms and military group (a - gunflint, amber [TU 53]; b - gunflint, gray [TU 74]; c and d - lead shot [F 23 SW L. IIb]; e - lead shot [F. 32 E L. IIIb]).

FIREARM	AMBER	GRAY	GRAY, BURNED	BURNED	TOTAL
Gunflints	11	1	0	2	14
Gunflint debitage	15	37	1	1	54
TOTAL	26	38	1	3	68

Table 39. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of gunflints and gunflint debitage.

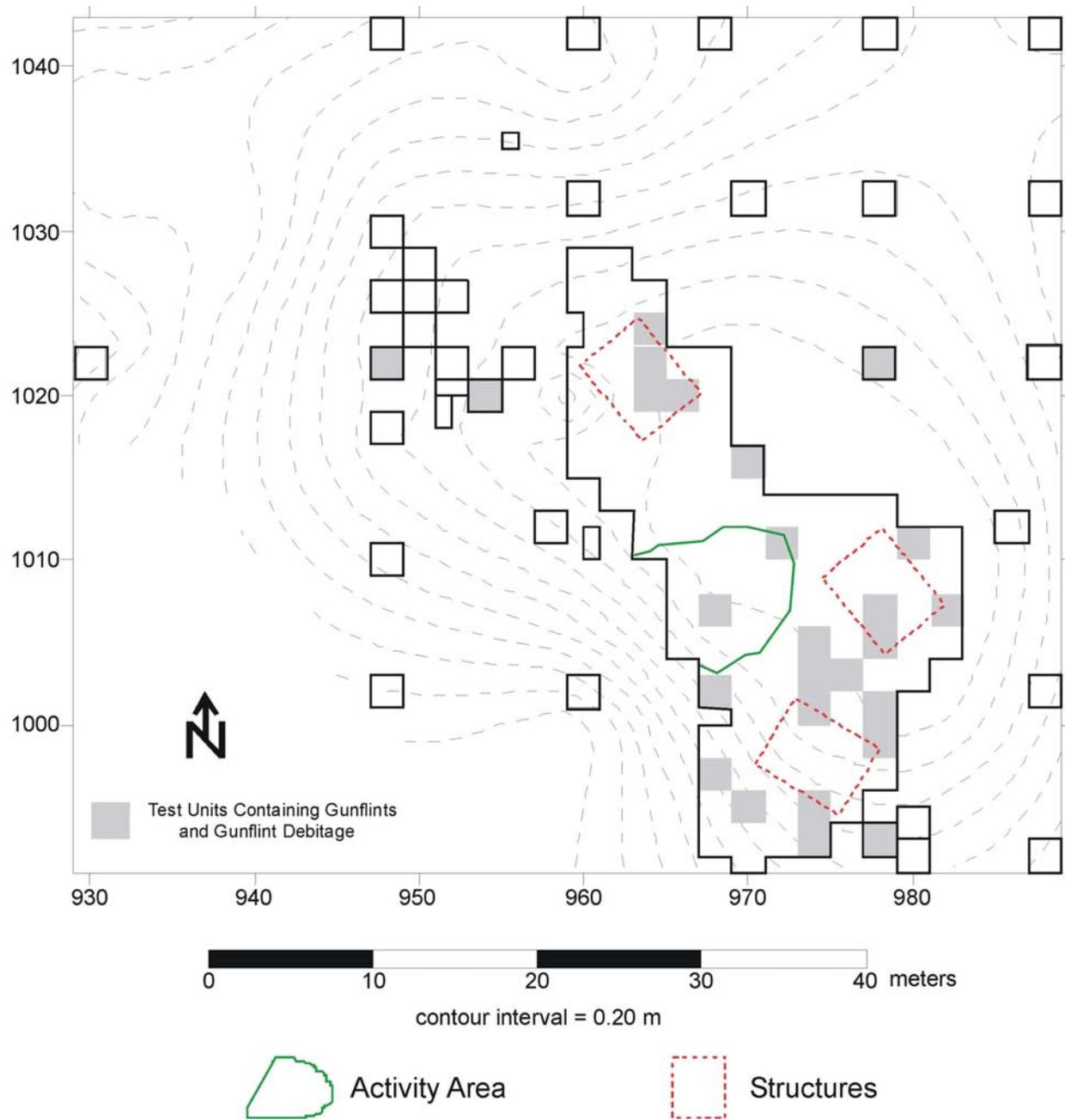


Figure 73. Site 44JC969, map showing test units with gunflints and gunflint debitage.

along with a few scattered gunflints in the Animal Pen/Activity Area.

### *Ammunition and Artillery*

Artifacts related to arms and artillery include 15 pieces of lead shot and two bullets. Twelve pieces of lead shot were recovered from feature contexts in Structure 2. Three other pieces of lead shot were found in feature and test units contexts associated with Structure 1. A lead .56 caliber bullet recovered from Feature 50 in Structure 1 may date to the Civil War. A modern .22 caliber bullet was recovered in a test unit context.

## CLOTHING

A total of 100 artifacts from the clothing group were recovered. Eighty-nine of these artifacts are fasteners, and 11 are jewelry/ornamentation.

### *Fasteners*

Fasteners include 79 buttons, eight buckles or buckle parts, a cufflink, and a hook and eye fastener. Most of the buttons (73%) are copper alloy buttons (Table 40; Figures 74–76). Over half (55%) of the copper alloy buttons have no discernible design or treatment; four of them have iron eyes. These plain buttons range in size from 13 to 32 mm in diameter; the highest frequency (50%) centers around 16 to 17 mm in diameter. Another 13 of the copper alloy buttons are plain but tin-plated. Most of these buttons (68%, n=9) measure 17 mm or less in diameter, including the smallest button recovered from the site (6 mm). The largest tin-plated buttons measure 29 mm across. One of the tin-plated buttons still retains a few small threads through the eye. Six more copper alloy buttons exhibit either a face decoration or have had the face altered in some way (see Table 40). These include a reeded face, a face with crescents on a lined field, a face with a sunburst on a lined field, a gilded face, and two with pierced faces. Four copper alloy buttons retained only the back piece. The button with crescents has a bone back still intact. The pierced button measuring 16 mm in diameter has a two-part face.

Thirteen pewter buttons were recovered, eleven of which were found in features or test units associated with Structure 2 (see Figure 75). A plain pewter button measuring 27 mm in diameter was recovered from Feature 17 in Structure 1, and a plain pewter button measuring 22 mm in diameter was recovered from Test Unit 118 between Structure 3 and the possible animal pen activity area. About half of these buttons are plain, and half have a variety of floral or other designs (Table 41). Pewter buttons range in size from 13 to 27 mm in diameter.

Several other miscellaneous buttons of various materials were also recovered. A button of unknown metal from a Structure 2 test unit context may be made of silver; this button measures 18 mm in diameter. Two iron buttons were recovered, one is a face piece with a red and white decoration that may be enameled. Both iron buttons were recovered from Structure 2 test unit contexts. A lead button, 16 mm in diameter, was recovered from Feature 37 in Structure 2. A variegated enamel button, 11 mm in diameter, was recovered from a Structure 2 test unit context. Finally, two button back pieces were recovered, one made from wood and one made from bone, both from Feature 34 in Structure 2.

Buckles and buckle parts include six copper alloy buckles, a pewter shoe buckle, and an iron buckle backpiece (Figure 77). All of these items were recovered from features and test unit contexts associated with Structure 2, with the exception of a tin-plated, figure-8, belt-type buckle recovered in Test Unit 146, southeast of Structure 3. The iron buckle is the backpiece to the pewter shoe frame. Another shoe buckle frame is made from copper alloy. The copper alloy buckles in Features 37 and 66 both have an iron tongue and measure about 1 in. square. A copper alloy frame and a copper alloy backpiece tongue fragment were recovered from Test Unit 132 in strata directly above Feature 50 in Structure 2.

Half of a copper alloy cufflink was recovered from Feature 32 (Figure 78), which also contained a copper alloy ring (described below). A possible eye fragment from a hook and eye fastener was recovered from Feature 23 in Structure 1.

	BUTTON DIAMETER (mm)														FRAGS.	TOTAL
	6	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27	29	32	35		
Plain	0	1	2	6	8	2	1	0	3	1	4	0	2	0	2	32
Plain with iron eye	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tin-plated	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	13	
Back only	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
“Reeded” face	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Crescents on lined field	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Sunburst on lined field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Gilded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Pierced face	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
TOTAL	1	2	5	10	14	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	59	

Table 40. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of copper alloy buttons.

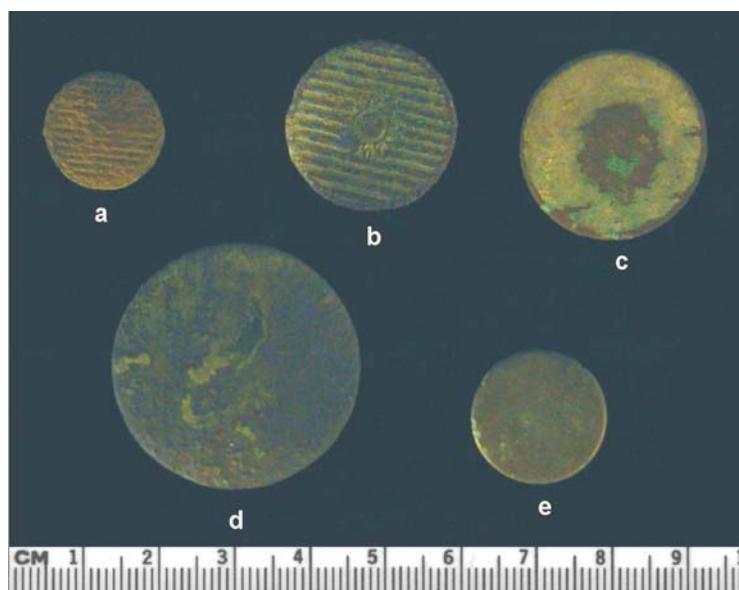


Figure 74. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, buttons (a - “reeded” face [TU35, L.III]; b - sunburst on lined field [F.17SE, L.IIc]; c - tin-plated [F.11SW, L.Ib]; d - plain [F.17, L.IIe]; e - plain [TU25, L.III]).

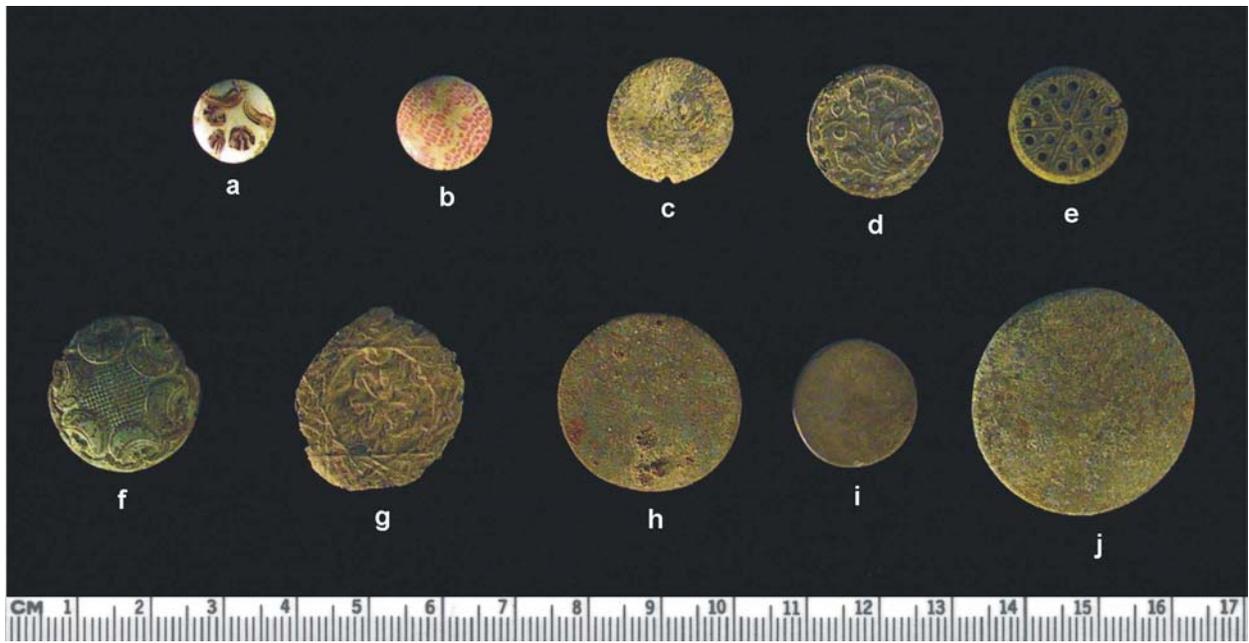


Figure 75. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, buttons (a - maroon on white enamel face [no back] [TU51, L.I/II]; b - white and red enamel face with ferrous back [TU49, L.I/II]; c - plain lead [F.37NE, L.Ib]; d - floral foliate pewter [TU53, L.I/II]; e - copper alloy, two part face with pierced decoration [F.37NE, L.IVb]; f - copper alloy face with crescents on lined field and bone back [F.66, L.IIb]; g - pewter, rosette with lattice surround design [TU53, L.I/II]; h-i - tin-plated copper alloy [TU42, L.I/II]; j - copper alloy [F.50SE, L.Ic]).

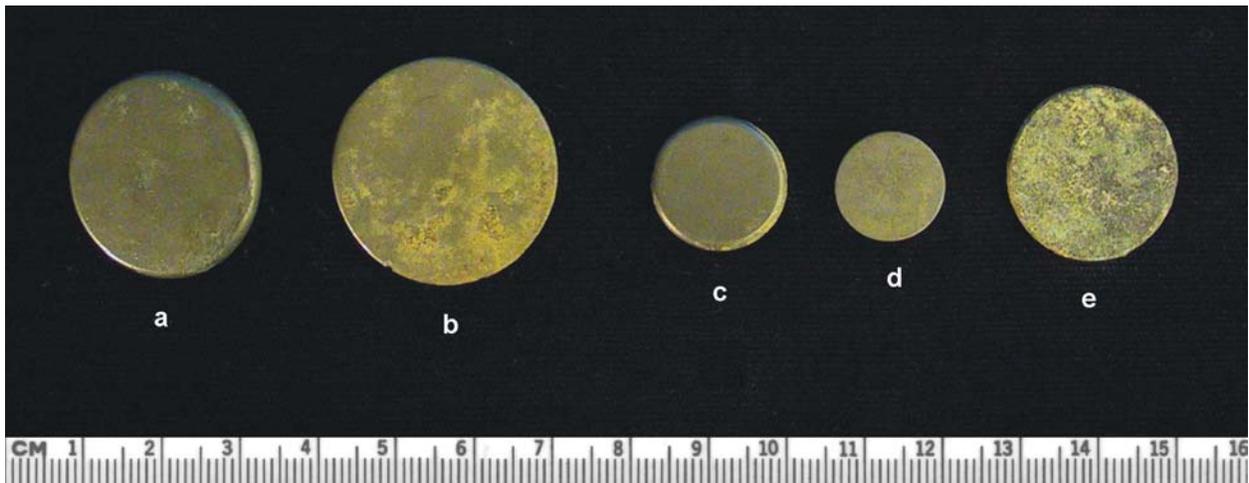


Figure 76. Site 44JC969, buttons from non-structure contexts (a - tinned [general spoil]; b - tin-plated [TU116, L.I/II]; c-d - tin-plated [TU69, L.I/II]; e - gilded [TU16, L.I/II]).

	BUTTON DIAMETER (mm)							FRAGS.	TOTAL
	13	14	16	18	22	25	27		
Plain	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	7
Elaborate decoration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hatched decoration	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wreath-like decoration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Floral with star surround	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Floral (?) with cable surround	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Floral/foliate	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	13

Table 41. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of pewter buttons.

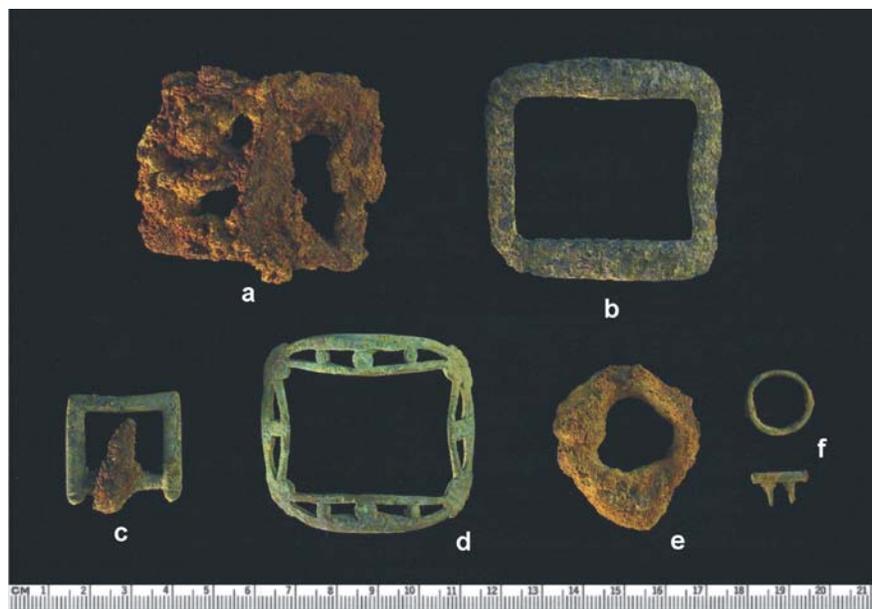


Figure 77. Site 44JC969, selected buckles and buckle parts (a–b - ferrous back and pewter frame of shoe buckle [F.23SW, L.IIc]; c - copper alloy frame with ferrous tongue [F.66NW, L.IIa]; d - copper alloy shoe buckle frame [F.90SE, L.Ia]; e - ferrous buckle part [F.37NE, L.Ia]; f - frame [above] and backpiece tongue fragment [below] of buckle [TU132, L.I/II]).

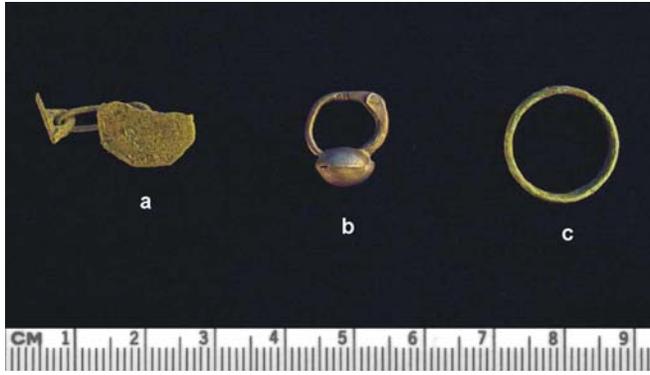


Figure 78. Site 44JC969, selected fasteners and jewelry (a - copper alloy cufflink [F.32W, L.Ia]; b - white metal earring [TU76, L.I/III]; c - copper alloy ring [F.32W, L.Ib]).

### Jewelry/Ornamentation

Eleven pieces of jewelry were recovered, including glass beads, a paste jewel, a ring, and an earring (Figure 79; see Figure 78). These artifacts are descriptively summarized in Table 42. Most of these items were recovered from features and test unit contexts associated with Structure 2, except for a bead and a paste jewel recovered from Block A and a bead recovered from an outlying test unit north-east of Structure 2. No personal items were recovered from Structure 1 or the Structure 1/3 Midden.

### PERSONAL

A total of 15 artifacts grouped as personal items were recovered. These items include 14 coins, a marble, and a Jew's harp. Six of the coins are 1773 Virginia halfpennies, a coinage not actually issued in Virginia until 1775 (Noël Hume 1991) (Figure 80). All of these halfpennies were found in feature or test unit contexts associated with Structure 2; one was found in Feature 53 in the Animal Pen/Activity Area. The subfloor pits at the Kingsmill Quarter house also contained numerous 1773 Virginia halfpennies, 23 in all (Kelso 1984:120). Kelso notes that a copper panic in the United States in 1789 collapsed the value of all copper coins, rendering the Virginia halfpenny "of too little value and popularity to circulate freely" (Newman 1956), and suggests that it would therefore not be surpris-

ing to find worthless coins mixed in with the daily garbage. It is possible, however, since there is never more than one halfpenny in any feature and several features contain these coins at Southall's Quarter, it may be that these coins have meaning in an African -American belief system.

A George II penny was recovered from Feature 23 in Structure 2. The date on the coin is not visible, but the coin type dates from 1727–1760 (Noël Hume 1991). Another of these coins, also with an indeterminate date, was recovered from Test Unit 50, also associated with Structure 2.

Three quartered silver Spanish reals were recovered, one from Feature 34 and one from Feature 50 in Structure 2, and one from Test Unit 38 in the Structure 1/3 Midden. The silver real in Feature 50 appears to be a Charles III, dating from 1758 to 1788 (Craig 1966). The real from Test Unit 38 is a Phillip V, with a date that appears to read "1725." The remaining two coins are a 1935 Lincoln penny and a 1984 Washington quarter.

Other personal items include a clay marble and a complete copper alloy Jew's harp (Figure 81). The marble was recovered from Feature 23 and the Jew's harp was recovered from Test Unit 49, both associated with Structure 2.

### MEDICINAL/HYGIENE

A total of 192 artifacts related to medicinal/hygiene were recovered (see Table 23), including fragments of pharmaceutical containers (76%) and artifacts

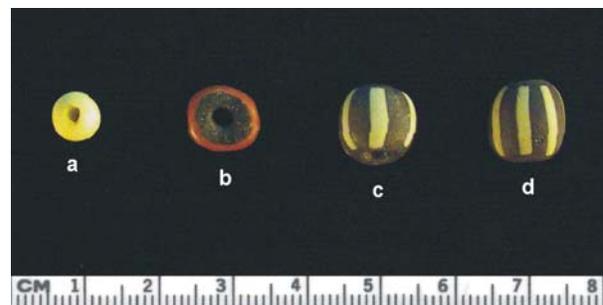


Figure 79. Site 44JC969, beads (a - white [TU56, L.I/III]; b - black core red exterior [TU53, L.I/III]; c - black and white stripes [TU18, L.I/III]; d - black and white stripes [F.50NW, L.Ib]).

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DIAMETER (mm)	DATE	TOTAL
F. 23 NE L. Ib	Colored glass beads, red w/ black core	5, 6, 8	–	3
F. 23 NE L. IIc	Colored glass bead, red w/ black core	8	–	1
F. 50 NW L. Ib	Colored glass bead, black w/ white stripes	10	2nd half 18th c. to 19th c.*	1
F. 32 W L. Ib	Copper alloy ring	16	–	1
TU 17 L. I/II	Blue colored glass paste jewel fragment	–	–	1
TU 18 L. I/II	Colored glass bead, black and white stripe	10	2nd half 18th c. to 19th c.*	1
TU 53	Colored glass bead, red w/ black core	8	–	1
TU 56 L. I/II	Colored glass bead, opaque white, oval	6	–	1
TU 76 L. I/II	White metal pierced earring	–	–	1

TU=Test Unit; F=Feature; L=Level; c=century

\* Noël Hume 1991

Table 42. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of jewelry/ornamentation.



Figure 80. Site 44JC969, coins (a - Spanish silver quarter real [F.34, L.IIIb]; b - Spanish silver quarter real, Phillip V, 1725? [TU38, L.I/II]; c - Spanish silver quarter real, Charles III, 1758[?] [F.50NW, L.Ib]; d - copper alloy George II [1727–1760] penny [F.23NE, L.Ia]; e - copper alloy Virginia halfpenny, 1773[?] [TU50, L.I/II]; f - copper alloy Virginia halfpenny, 1773 [F.34SE, L.Ia]).



Figure 81. Site 44JC969, copper alloy jew's harp (left - TU 49) and clay marble (right - F 23 NE L. Ia).

related to grooming and hygiene (23%). Since ceramic vessel fragments that are individually unidentifiable with regard to form can often be associated with a specific vessel after the vesselization and cross-mending process, the initial summary of ceramic artifacts will be followed by a separate discussion of the individual ceramic vessels identified by ware type and functional group (see also Appendices B and C).

### *Pharmaceutical Containers*

Pharmaceutical containers are represented by 145 fragments of vials and one fragment of a pharmaceutical bottle. Most of the vials (90%) are made from colored glass. Colored glass vial fragments include green (83), green-blue (25), blue-green (11), dark green (7), aqua (3), and blue (1). Colored vials include seven base fragments and six neck fragments, all green, green-blue, or blue. Only 15 colorless pharmaceutical vial fragments were recovered, including three base fragments and two neck fragments. The single fragment of a pharmaceutical bottle is a green neck fragment. Pharmaceutical glass was found in small clusters of test units within and around Structures 1 and 3, in Block A, and in several outlying units, as well as concentrated in Structure 2 (Figure 82).

### *Grooming and Hygiene*

Forty-six grooming- and hygiene-related artifacts were recovered, including 10 ointment pot fragments, seven chamber pot fragments, four drug jar fragments, five basin fragments, three wig curlers, and 17 unidentified ceramic fragments. The ointment pot fragments are all tin-enameled earthenware and include eight rim fragments, another possible rim fragment, and a possible base fragment. Chamberpot fragments include a Staffordshire slipware handle, a creamware rim, base and rim fragments of white saltglaze stoneware, and a debased scratch blue white saltglaze stoneware rim fragment. All of the drug jars are represented by basal fragments, two of them blue and one manganese (Figure 83). Basin fragments include two tin-enameled earthenware rims and three creamware rims.

Three wig curlers were recovered, two complete curlers from Structure 2 features and half of a curler from a test unit context in the Structure 1/3 Midden (Figure 84). One of these curlers was recovered in the bottom of the Feature 37 subfloor pit in Structure 2, with the whole wine bottles. The half curler appears to be imprinted with "WE".

### *Ceramic Vesselization of Vessels Related To Grooming/Hygiene*

As noted above, the minimum number of all vessel types identified at Southall's Quarter is 190; these vessels are listed individually by ware type in Appendix B and by functional group in Appendix C. Of these, 16 are medicinal/hygiene-related. All 16 of these vessels functioned as toiletry items and include nine ointment pots, four chamberpots, two drug jars, and a basin.

The ointment pots include Vessels 152–160. All nine of the ointment pots are represented by fragments of tin-enameled earthenware that date up to the 1780s. Seven of the nine ointment pots were recovered either in Structure 2 subfloor pits or from test unit contexts associated with Structure 2. Another ointment pot was identified west of Structure 2 and another in the Animal Pen/Activity Area. None were found in Structure 1 or the Structure 1/3 Midden.

The chamberpots were made either from white saltglaze stoneware (Vessels 167–169) or from

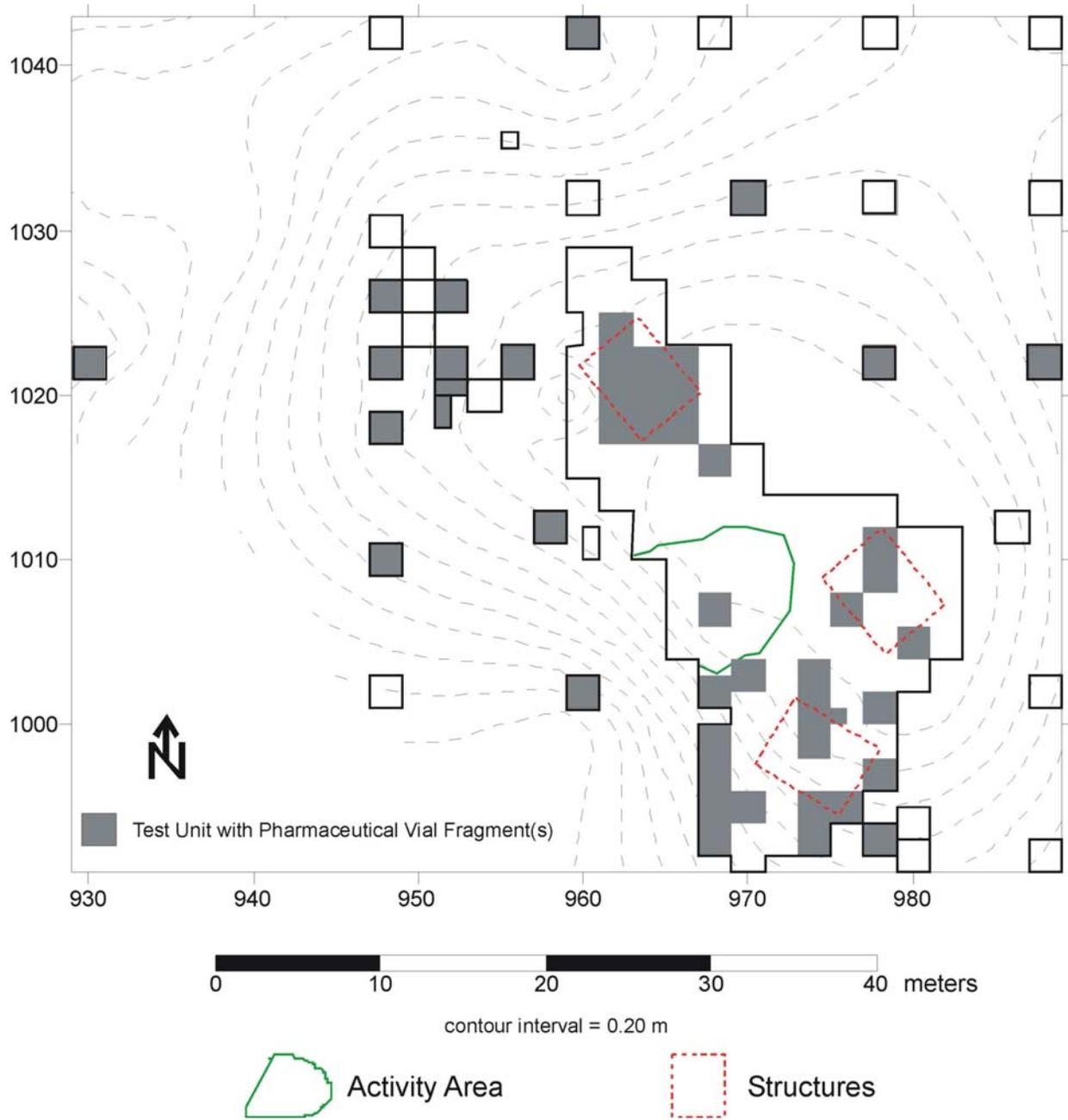


Figure 82. Site 44JC969, map showing test units with pharmaceutical vial fragments.

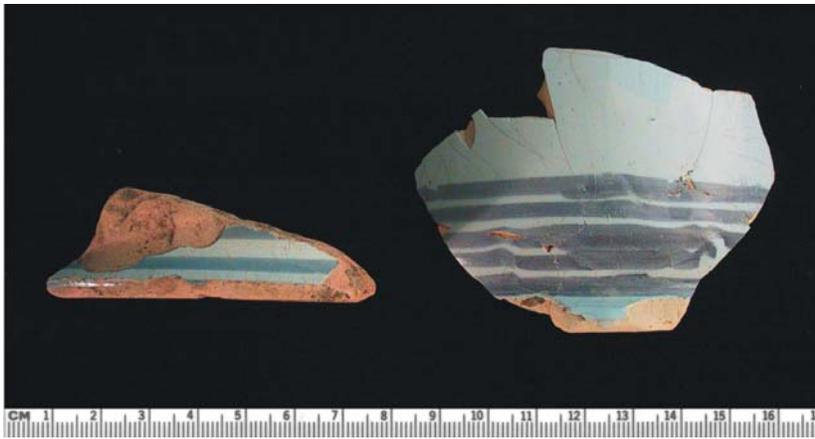


Figure 83. Site 44JC969, selected drug jars (left - drug jar, tin enameled earthenware [Vessel 150]; right - drug jar, tin enameled earthenware [Vessel 149]).



Figure 84. Site 44JC969, wig curlers (a - impressed with "WE" [TU 38]; b, c - unmarked [b - F 23 SW L. IIa; c - F 37 NE L. IVb]).

Staffordshire slipware (Vessel 140) (Table 43). The two of the white saltglaze stoneware chamberpots have a rolled rim, and date from about the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1991). One of these can be measured at about 9 in. in diameter; both are from test unit contexts associated with Structure 1. The chamberpot made from Staffordshire slipware dates from the eighteenth century, and was also found in a test unit context associated with Structure 1 (South 1977). A third white saltglaze stoneware chamberpot is debased scratch blue, and dates from 1765 to 1795; this vessel was found in test unit contexts between the Structure 1/3 Midden and the Animal Pen/Activity Area (South 1977).

Two drug jars were identified (Vessels 149 and 150) (see Table 43). Both are tin-enameled earth-

ware with painted blue horizontal bands, and one measures about 5.5 in. in diameter, and both date from about 1750 to 1780 (Noël Hume 1991). One of the vessels is scattered from the possible animal pen area north to Structure 2; the other was found in Feature 23 of Structure 2.

One tin-enameled basin was identified (see Table 43). This basin is about 9 to 9.5 in. in diameter, and dates to the second half of the eighteenth century (Deborah L. Davenport, personal communication 2001). All fragments of this basin were recovered from Feature 32 in Structure 2.

## DOMESTIC ATTRIBUTES

Nine artifacts with classed as "domestic attributes" were recovered. These items include five scissors or

	BASIN	CHAMBER- POT	DRUG JAR	OINTMENT POT	TOTAL
Tin-enameled earthenware	1	0	2	9	12
Staffordshire slipware	0	1	0	0	1
White saltglaze stoneware	0	3	0	0	3
TOTAL	1	4	2	9	16

Table 43. Site 44JC969, data recovery, identifiable ceramic toiletry vessels.

scissor fragments, two thimbles, and two lead bale seals. Three iron scissor fragments were recovered from test unit contexts in Structure 3 and the Animal Pen/Activity Area. A whole pair of iron scissors was recovered in the bottom of the Feature 37 sub-floor pit in Structure 2, with the whole wine bottles. Half of a pair of scissors was recovered from the Feature 17 subfloor pit in Structure 1. Both of the thimbles are copper alloy; one was recovered in a Structure 1 feature context, and another was recovered in a Structure 2 feature context.

One of the lead bale seals was found in the Structure 1/3 Midden. This seal is just over 2 cm in diameter, and has a script “L” on one side and a stamped “CX” on the other. The other bale seal is an illegible fragment recovered from Feature 37 in Structure 2.

## ACTIVITIES

A total of 25 artifacts were classed as belonging to the “activities” group. These activities include 18 hand/maintenance tools, four stable/barn artifacts, a writing artifact, a fishing artifact, and a transportation artifact.

### *Hand/Maintenance Tools*

Most of the activity-related artifacts are hand/maintenance tools. Tools include four files, a hammer, two hoes, a draw knife, a punch, an unidentified punch-like object, a chisel-like blade fragment, two grindstone fragments, and five whetstones. Files were found in both Structure 1 and Structure 2 features, as well as in a test unit context south of Structure 2. Other artifacts in contexts associated with Structure 1 include the chisel-like fragment in Test Unit 43 and an iron hoe recovered from Test Unit 19

between the Activity Areas and Structure 1. A number of tools were recovered from Structure 2 features, including the punch-like artifact and the draw knife in Feature 23, whetstones in Features 34, 37, and 66, and a hammer in Feature 37. The iron draw knife measures just over 46 cm in length, and the hammer is represented by a claw head fragment. Tools in test unit contexts associated with Structure 2 include another whetstone in Test Unit 37. Yet another whetstone was recovered from Feature 102, located between the two activity areas. Finally, two grindstone fragments measuring about 15 to 18 cm in diameter were recovered from Test Unit 41 northeast of the Animal Pen/Activity area.

### *Stable/Barn*

All four of the stable/barn artifacts are related to harnesses. Three harness ornaments were recovered, as well as a buckle part from a harness. All of these artifacts were found in feature and test unit contexts associated with Structure 2. A fragment of a pewter harness ornament, possibly plated, was recovered from Test Unit 27. Copper alloy harness ornaments was recovered in Test Unit 29 and in the Feature 67 subfloor pit. The iron harness buckle fragment was recovered from the Feature 66 sub-floor pit.

### *Fishing, Writing, and Transportation*

The fishing-related artifact is a 1.9 cm barrel-shaped lead sinker recovered from Feature 17 in Structure 1. The writing artifact is a slate pencil recovered from a test unit context associated with Structure 1. The transportation artifact is a possible fragment of an iron wheel hub, found in Test Unit 112 in the vicinity of Structure 3.

## SMOKING

A total of 660 pipe fragments were recovered, 93% of them white clay pipe fragments (Figure 85). A total of 48 fragments of red clay pipes were also recovered, as well as a reed pipe stem fragment. White clay pipes include plain, marked, and decorated bowls, as well as plain and marked stems. Red clay pipe bowls include plain and decorated bowls, as well as plain and decorated stems.

### *White Clay Pipes*

White clay pipe fragments are described in Table 44, and consist of roughly equal frequencies of bowl and stem fragments. Bowl and stem fragments recovered from test unit contexts have very similar distributions (Figure 86). Of the 316 bowl fragments, 4% are decorated and 3% are marked. Identifiable markings include four bowl fragments with “TD” (referring to Thomas Dormer and dating from 1748–1768 [Oswald 1975]); one with a lion rampant on the underside of the bowl; and one with and “SS” over shields on the heel sides and a possible “IB” on the heel base (Figure 87). Decorated bowls include molded decorations, a partial wreath, pillar molded, a vining motif, and rouletted with a cloverleaf on the heel, which dates from the late seventeenth to the early eighteenth century based on the bowl shape (Noël Hume 1991). This early pipe was recovered from Feature 41 in Structure 2.

Four white clay pipe stems have markings as well, including another “TD” and another lion rampant. One has “W. MORGAN LIV[ERPOOL]” and dates from 1767 to 1796 (Oswald 1975). Another has “MB” marked on the heel portion, and may be a seventeenth-century Dutch pipe (Miller 1991). This early pipe was recovered near the bottom of the Feature 17 subfloor pit in Structure 1.

### *Red Clay Pipes*

A total of 48 red clay pipe fragments were recovered, including six decorated bowls and two decorated stems (Table 45). The decorated bowls are rouletted, as is one decorated stem. One pipe has rouletted lines with an impressed circle. A total of 39 red clay pipe fragments were recovered from test unit contexts on the site, including Block A, Struc-

tures 1, 2, and 3, the Structure 1/3 Midden, and from most of the test units south of Structure 3 (Figure 88). Seven red clay pipe fragments were recovered from Structure 2 features, and two red clay pipe fragments were recovered from Structure 1 feature contexts. The three red clay pipe bowl fragments in Feature 34 of Structure 2 may actually represent pieces of a miniature clay pot.

## UNASSIGNED MATERIAL

Unassigned materials include unidentifiable ceramics/glass (n=476), miscellaneous hardware (n=58), miscellaneous items (n=41), and miscellaneous materials (n=240). These materials are summarized in Tables 46–52.

### *Unidentifiable Ceramics/Glass*

A total of 125 pieces of unidentifiable glass objects is presented in Table 46. Unidentifiable bottles include fragments that are recognizable as bottles, but for which the function could not be determined, whether for wine, medicinal, or other purposes. Unidentifiable glassware could be a bottle, a piece of tableware, a tumbler, etc. (see Table 46).

A total of 351 unidentifiable ceramics were recovered (see Table 47). Like the unidentifiable glassware, these ceramics lack a determinable function, and may be related to food preparation/consumption, medicinal/hygiene, etc.. Most of these are fragments of tin-enameled earthenware, both unidentifiable and hollowware forms. A few pieces of white saltglaze stoneware, including debased scratch blue, were also recovered, as well as some unidentifiable forms of Rhenish stoneware.

### *Miscellaneous Hardware*

A total of 58 pieces of miscellaneous hardware were recovered; these artifacts are summarized in Table 48. Identifiable objects include bolts, a buckle part, chain links, hooks, a key, a nut, rings, staples, tacks, a washer, two hinge fragments, and wire. Most of these objects are classified as miscellaneous hardware either because it was not possible to definitively determine the function or object. Other objects are completely indeterminate, but recognizable as hardware (shim-like, hook-like, etc.). Most

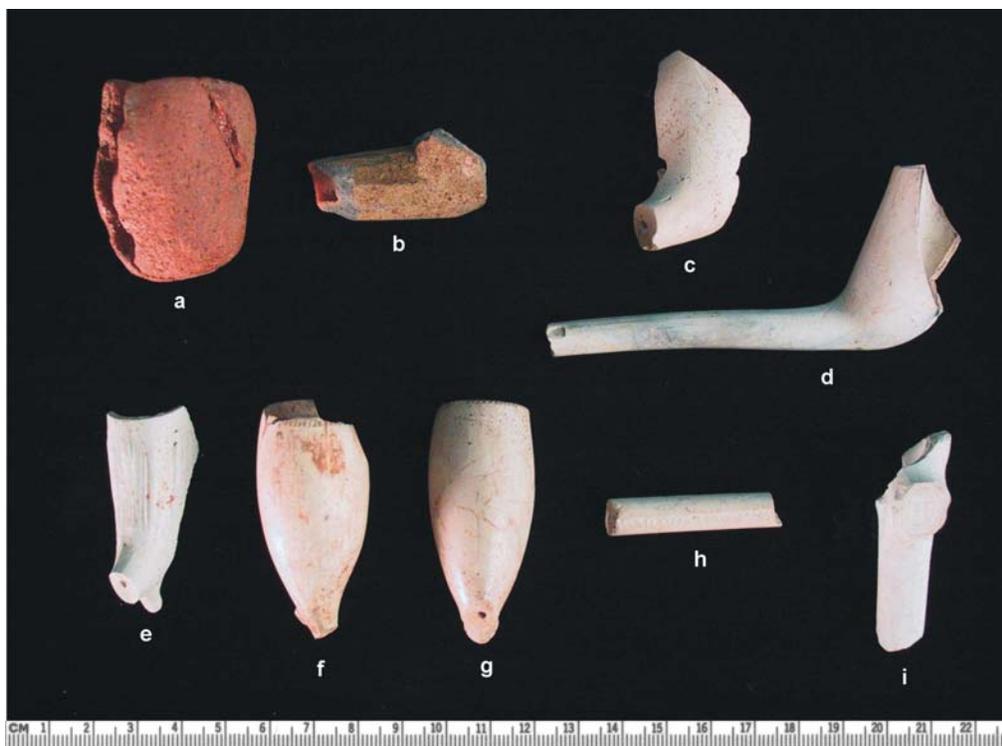


Figure 85. Site 44JC969, selected pipes (a - pipe bowl, red clay, locally made [F 37 NW L. Ia]; b - reed pipe stem, green glaze [F 22 L. Ia]; c - pipe bowl, white clay with hole drilled in bowl back [TU 52 L. III]; d - pipe bowl, white clay, 1730-1790 [F 37 NE L. V]; e - pipe bowl, white clay, pillar-molded with spur [F 37 NE L. IIIa]; f - pipe bowl, white clay, rouletted with cloverleaf on heel [F 41 SE L. IIc]; g - pipe bowl, white clay, possible "IB" marked on base, SS over shields on heel sides [F 95 N L. IIb]; h - pipe stem, white clay marked with "W. MORGAN LIVE[RPOOL]" [TU 38 L. III]; i - pipe stem, white clay marked with "MB", possibly seventeenth-century Dutch [F 17 NE L. IIe]).

hardware is made from ferrous material, although copper alloy and pewter objects were also recovered.

### *Miscellaneous Items*

A total of 41 miscellaneous items were recovered; these artifacts are summarized in Table 49. These artifacts include ferrous and copper alloy buckle fragments, a sheet metal container, a spur, a pressing iron handle, a glass button or jewel fragment, several non-native flint nodules, chunks of slate and sulfur, and other objects made from stone, bone, pewter, and ferrous materials. The spur is a 13 point gilt rowel that measures 2 in. in diameter, and was recovered from a subfloor pit beneath Structure 2 (Feature 37).

### *Miscellaneous Materials*

A total of 240 miscellaneous materials were recovered, including lead, pewter, and copper alloy materials, identifiable ferrous materials, and unidentifiable ferrous materials.

Lead objects (n=23) are primarily chunks, blobs, and scrap metal pieces, three of which are molten (see Table 50). Three lead bars were recovered as well, two of which are about the same width and thickness. Pewter materials (n=18) consist of scrap metal and indeterminate object fragments. Copper alloy materials (n=10) include strapping, sheet metal, and scrap metal. One of the copper alloy pieces is gilding from a button or a furniture piece, and has a floral motif.

BORE DIA. (IN.)	COMMENT	PLAIN BOWL	MARKED BOWL	DECORATED BOWL	PLAIN STEM	MARKED STEM	TOTAL
–		289	0	0	0	0	289
–	Fragments	0	0	0	22	0	22
–	Indeterminate molded decoration	0	0	3	0	0	3
–	Indeterminate partial mark	0	2	0	0	0	2
–	Molded decoration	0	0	1	0	0	1
–	Partial TD(?) mark	0	1	0	0	0	1
–	Partial crowned L mark	0	1	0	0	0	1
–	Partial wreath	0	0	1	0	0	1
–	Pillar-molded	0	0	3	0	0	3
–	TD, Thomas Dormer, 1748–1768	0	2	0	0	1	3
–	Vining motif	0	0	4	0	0	4
4/64		1	0	0	127	0	128
4/64	Brown-glazed	0	0	0	1	0	1
4/64	With spur	0	0	0	2	0	2
4/64	1730–1790 shape	1	0	0	0	0	1
4/64	3/16" hole drilled in bowl back	1	0	0	0	0	1
4/64	Lion rampant on bowl base/underside	0	1	0	0	1	2
4/64	TD, Thomas Dormer, 1748–68	0	1	0	0	0	1
4/64	W. MORGAN LIVE[RPOOL], 1767–96	0	0	0	0	1	1
5/64		1	0	0	119	0	120
5/64	(?)/C on heel	0	0	0	1	0	1
5/64	With spur	0	0	0	1	0	1
5/64	IB(?) on heel base, SS over shields on heel sides	0	1	0	0	0	1
5/64	Modified?, wound/wrapped line mark	0	0	0	1	0	1
5/64	Pillar-molded, w/spur	0	0	1	0	0	1
5/64	Rouletted, cloverleaf on heel, late 17th/18th c.	0	0	1	0	0	1
6/64		0	0	0	7	0	7
6/64	With heel	0	0	0	1	0	1
7/64		0	0	0	5	0	5
7/64	MB on heel, 17th c. Dutch?	0	0	0	0	1	1
8/64		0	0	0	2	0	2
9/64		0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL		293	9	14	291	4	611

Table 44. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of white clay pipe fragments.

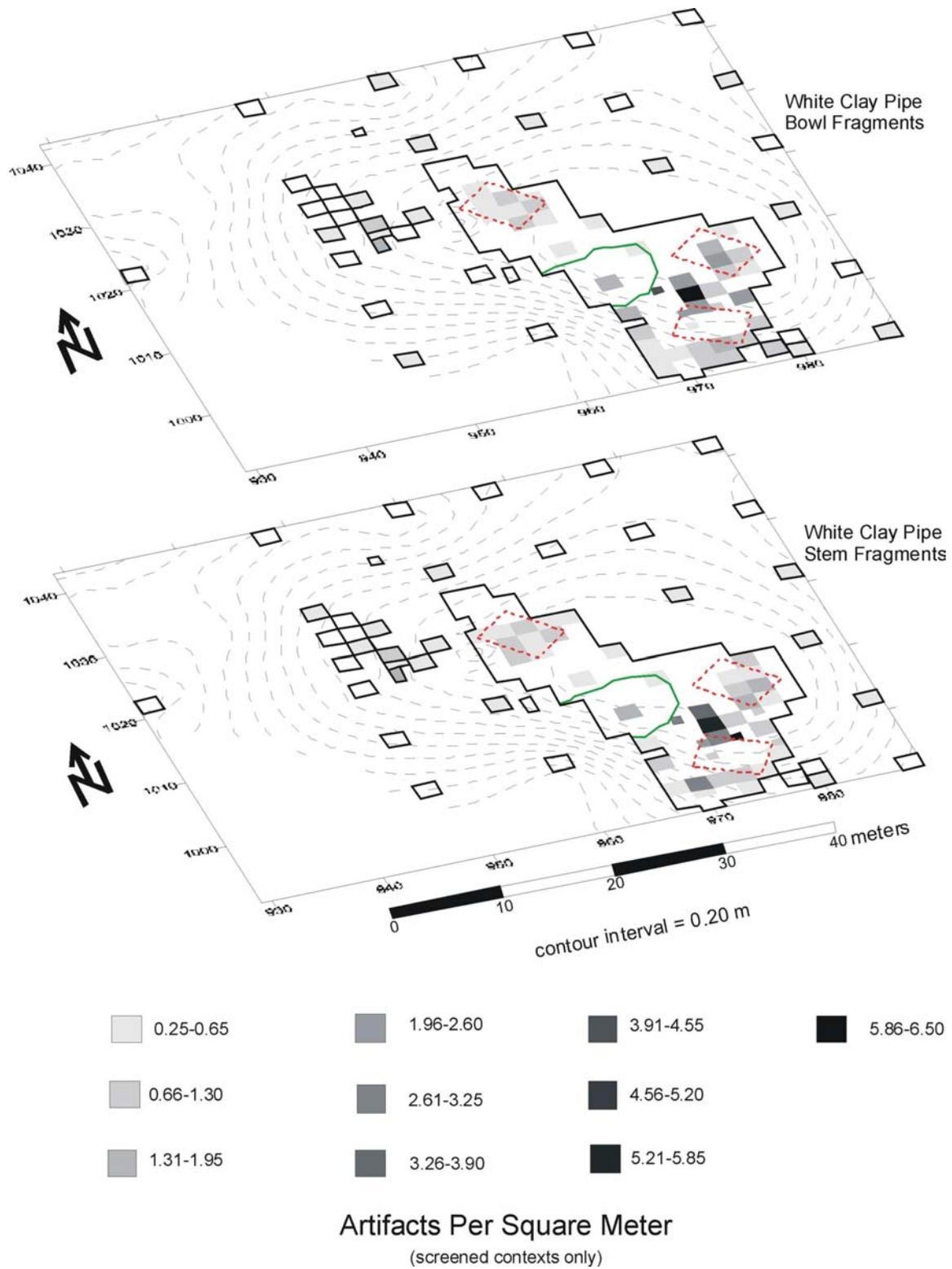


Figure 86. Site 44JC969, map showing white clay pipe stems and white clay pipe bowls recovered from test units.



Figure 87. Site 44JC969, detail of selected pipes (a - pipe bowl, white clay, pillar-molded with spur [F 37 NE L. IIIa]; b - pipe stem, white clay marked with "W. MORGAN LIVE[RPOOL]" [TU 38 L. I/III]; c - pipe stem, white clay marked with "MB", possibly seventeenth-century Dutch [F 17 NE L. IIe]).

COMMENT	PLAIN BOWL	DECORATED BOWL	PLAIN STEM	DECORATED STEM	TOTAL
	8	0	27	0	35
Possible	1	0	1	0	2
Possible, or miniature pot?	3	0	0	0	3
Rouletted	0	6	0	1	7
Rouletted lines, impressed circle	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	12	6	28	2	48

Table 45. Site 44JC969, data recovery, descriptive summary of red clay pipe fragments.

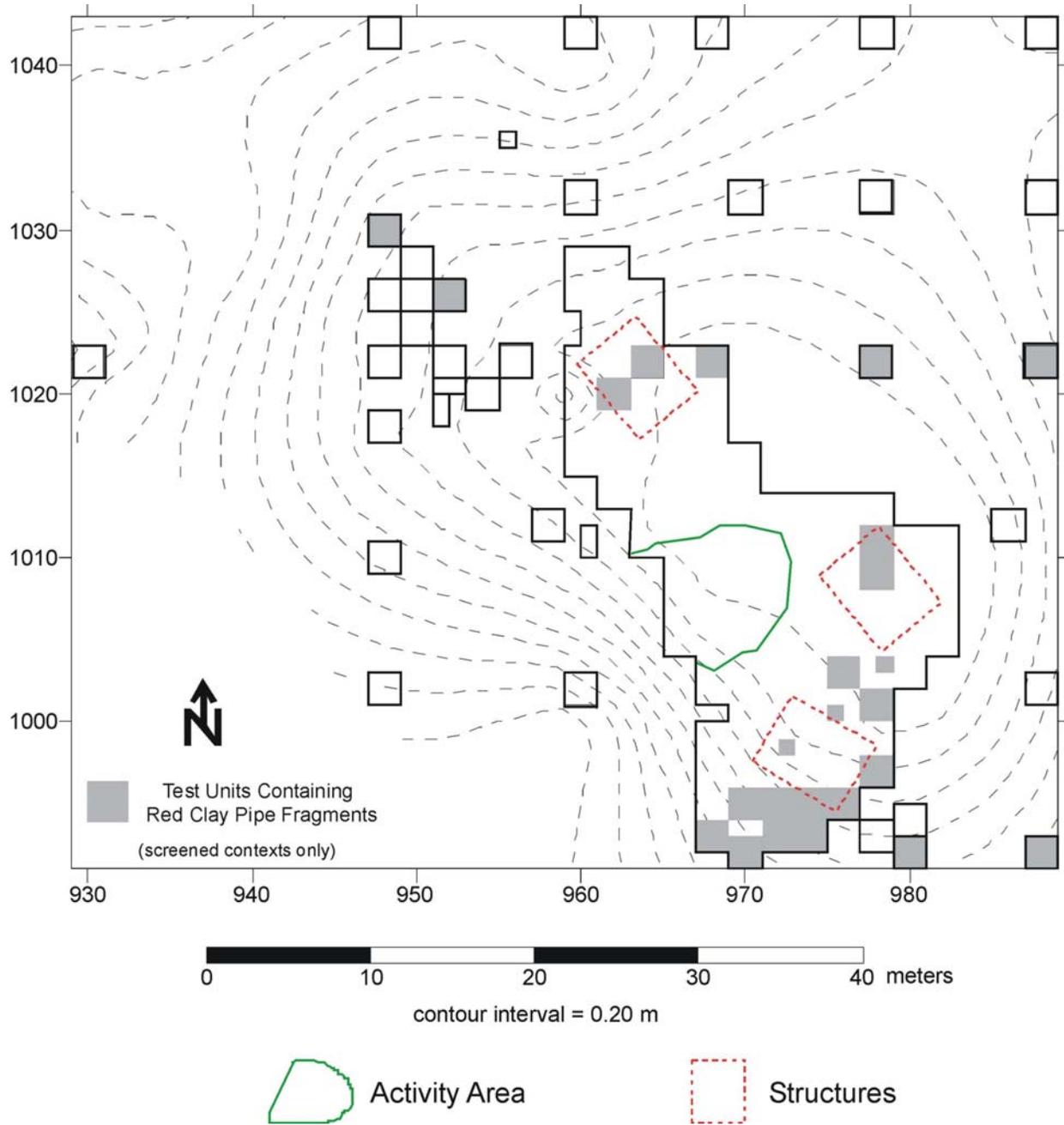


Figure 88. Site 44JC969, map showing test units containing red clay pipe fragments.

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
<i>Unidentifiable bottles</i>	
Colorless glass, base fragment	3
Colored glass, neck fragment, green	1
Colored glass, blue-green	1
Colored glass, green	3
Colored glass, dark green, small capacity, one is square-bodied	2
Colored glass, green-blue	1
<i>Unidentifiable glassware</i>	
Colorless glass	65
Colorless glass, one may be horticultural	3
Colorless glass, base fragment, indeterminate bottle or tumbler	1
Colorless glass, fluted	4
Colorless glass, indeterminate tableware or pharmaceutical	12
Colorless glass, indeterminate bottle or tableware	2
Colorless glass, indeterminate bottle or window glass	1
Colorless glass, molten	2
Colorless glass, smoky	1
Colored glass, pattern moulded, green-blue	1
Colored glass, ultramarine	1
Colored glass, green-blue with a molded body	2
Colored glass, green-blue	5
Colored glass, dark green, square-bodied?	1
Colored glass, dark green	1
Colored glass, green	8
Colored glass, blue-green	1
Colored glass, smoky (one may be horticultural)	2
<i>Unidentifiable glass hollowware</i>	
Colored glass, ultramarine, possible base, footed	1
TOTAL	125

Table 46. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of unidentifiable glass.

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
<i>Unidentifiable ceramic</i>	
Creamware	63
Tin-enameled earthenware, rim	1
Tin-enameled earthenware, rim, bisque only	3
Tin-enameled earthenware, glaze fragment	1
Tin-enameled earthenware, burned	2
Tin-enameled earthenware, bisque only	3
Tin-enameled earthenware, purple	1
Tin-enameled earthenware, blue	24
Tin-enameled earthenware	204
Rhenish blue and gray	5
Rhenish gray	3
White saltglaze stoneware	10
White saltglaze stoneware, debased scratch blue	9
<i>Unidentifiable ceramic hollowware</i>	
Creamware base, indeterminate basin/bowl	2
Creamware rim	3
Tin-enameled earthenware rim	8
Tin-enameled earthenware rim, blue	3
Tin-enameled earthenware base	2
Tin-enameled earthenware base, indeterminate basin or punchbowl	1
White saltglaze rim	1
White saltglaze stoneware, debased scratch blue rim	2
TOTAL	351

*Table 47. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of unidentifiable ceramics.*

OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	TOTAL
Bolt	5 7/8" length	Ferrous	1
Bolt	Possible	Ferrous	2
Buckle/buckle part	Frame, 5/8" x 1/2"	Ferrous	1
Chain	2 links	Ferrous	2
Chain link	or clasp coupling, 1 3/16" x 7/16"	Copper Alloy	1
Chain link		Ferrous	7
Chain link	Possible	Ferrous	1
Hinge	or clasp frag., 5/8" max. width	Ferrous	1
Hinge	Furniture?		2
Hook	2 7/8" length	Ferrous	1
Hook	3 1/2"	Ferrous	1
Hook	5", attached to 2-link chain section	Ferrous	1
Hook	Trammel, 23 1/2" length	Ferrous	1
Hook	?, 3"	Ferrous	1
Key	2 1/4"	Ferrous	1
Nut		Ferrous	1
Pull/bail handle	-like	Ferrous	1
Ring	3/8" x 5/16"	Pewter	1
Ring	2 3/4" dia., 5/16" thickness	Ferrous	1
Ring	3 1/8" diameter	Ferrous	1
Ring	Harness?, 2 3/4" dia.	Ferrous	1
Ring	D, 2 3/4" x 2 3/8"	Ferrous	1
Staple	1 3/4" x 1"	Ferrous	1
Staple	Half, 4 3/8"	Ferrous	1
Staple	2"	Ferrous	2
Staple	2 5/16" x 1 5/16"	Ferrous	1
Staple	Possible, approx. 3 1/2" x 3"	Ferrous	1
Staple		Ferrous	3
Tack		Copper Alloy	4
Tack	11/16" head diameter	Copper Alloy	1
Washer	-like, 1"	Copper Alloy	1
Wire	Possible	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate object fragment	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Hinge/hasp/strapping fragment	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Eye, 2 1/4" diameter	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Hemispherical clock/furniture, mounting post hole, 1 7/16" dia.	Copper Alloy	1
Indeterminate	Staple/chain link fragment	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Shim-like, 3 1/2" x 3/4"	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Hook-like, 1 7/8" x 1 7/8"	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Hook/ring-like obj. fragment	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Misc. machinery?	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Shim-like, 3 3/8"	Ferrous	1
Indeterminate	Plate-like fragment w/ attachment hole	Copper Alloy	1
TOTAL			58

Table 48. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous hardware.

OBJECT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT (g)	TOTAL (n)
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	1 3/8" x 1 5/16"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	1 1/4" x 1"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Copper alloy	iron tongue, 1 5/8" x 1 3/8"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	1 1/2" x 1 1/4"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	1 1/2" x 1 1/2"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	Possible; fragment		1
Buckle/buckle part	Ferrous	-like, 1 1/2" x 7/8"		1
Buckle/buckle part	Copper alloy	Frame fragment		1
Sheet metal	Ferrous	Container, 1" dia., separate base, 2 1/2" high		1
Spur	Copper alloy	13 pt. gilt rowel, 2 " dia.		1
Pressing iron handle	Ferrous			1
Wooden post sample		Post sample	800.0	1
Button/jewel fragment	Colored glass	Blue faceted		1
Flint nodule				3
Flint nodule		Gray		4
Flint nodule		Gray, nodule fragment		2
Flint nodule		Burned		1
Fire clay		Ind. fired clay		1
Slate chunk				1
Sulfur chunk			9.2	1
Stone		Heat-exposed		1
Stone		Flat oval, 17/18" x 11/16"		1
Stone		Smooth pebble, 1 7/16"		1
Indeterminate	Metal	Leaded, grooved, 11/16" x 7/16"		1
Indeterminate	Ferrous	Turning tool fragment?		1
Indeterminate	Ferrous	Shot/weight, 3" diameter	1,500.0	1
Indeterminate	Ferrous	Mouth harp-like, heavily corroded		1
Indeterminate	Ferrous	Cap, 2 1/4" dia., 9/16" height		1
Indeterminate	Stone	Smooth triangular object, 5/16" sides		1
Indeterminate	Ferrous	Blade-like object-like frag.		1
Unidentified	Pewter	Seal-like?		1
Unidentified	Ferrous	Buckle back piece-like, 2 1/4" x 1 5/8"		1
Unidentified	Ferrous	2" x 1 1/4" teardrop-shaped, lock-like?		1
Unidentified	Ferrous	Terret-shaped/key loop-like		1
Unidentified	Bone	Crosshatched incising		1
TOTAL			2309.2	41

Table 49. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous items.

OBJECT (g)	DESCRIPTION (n)	WEIGHT	TOTAL
<i>Lead</i>			
Bar	Fragment, 3/16" wide, 1/16" thickness		1
Bar	1/8" wide, 1/32" thick		1
Bar			1
Unidentified	Chunk fragment	84.3	1
Unidentified	Blob		2
Scrap metal			13
Scrap metal	2-molten		3
Scrap metal	Molten		1
<i>Pewter</i>			
Scrap metal	Possibly an unidentified object fragment		1
Scrap metal			14
Unidentified	Indeterminate object fragment		1
Unidentified	Indeterminate fragment		1
Unidentified	2 3/4" object fragment?		1
<i>Copper alloy</i>			
Scrap metal			4
Scrap metal	Or button fragments?		2
Strapping			1
Strapping	With rivet, 1/4" wide		1
Sheet metal			1
Sheet metal	Gilt, button or furniture piece, floral motif		1
TOTAL		84.3	51

Table 50. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous lead, pewter, and copper alloy materials.

OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT (g)	TOTAL (n)
Strapping	Or hinge fragment		4
Strapping			9
Strapping	Possible; folded		1
Strapping	1 1/4" wide		1
Strapping	Or curved object fragment		1
Strapping	Spring-like		1
Sheet metal			11
Sheet metal	With a rolled edge		2
Sheet metal	Tongue-shaped, 4 3/4"x2 3/8"-1 7/8"x3/16"		1
Bar			1
Scrap metal			23
Wire			2
Wire	Or chain link fragment		1
Mineral	Bog iron	28.7	1
Mineral			1
TOTAL		28.7	60

Table 51. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous identifiable ferrous materials.

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (n)
Architectural or strapping object fragment	1
Hinge/band/strapping	1
Band/strapping	8
Hinge/strapping fragments	19
Hinge/bar-like	1
Spring/hinge-like fragments	3
Cast fragments	26
Cast object fragment	2
Flat cast fragments	3
Strap-like sleeve, 1 3/8" width	1
Ring/eye-like, 1 1/4" dia.	1
Knife blade tang-like	1
Blade-like	1
Indeterminate object fragments	4
Indeterminate object fragment, flat with curved end	1
Indeterminate object fragment, tool-like?	1
Indeterminate object fragment, l-shaped	1
Indeterminate object fragment, flat and round	1
Indeterminate object fragment, nail-like	1
Indeterminate object fragments, flat	5
Indeterminate, hook-like?	1
Miscellaneous fragment	1
Miscellaneous flat fragments	32
Miscellaneous flat fragment w/rolled edge	1
Miscellaneous flat fragment; may be a knife-blade	1
Flat, 2 1/16" wide	1
Flat, tapered blade-like fragment	1
Flat tapered fragment	1
Flat to pointed object fragment, 4 1/2"	1
Flat V-shaped object fragment	1
Flat, curved fragments	2
Flat, 3" x 1/2", worked edge?	1
Flat, right-angled object fragment	1
Chunk	1
Chunk, 1 3/4" x 1 1/8" x 3/8"	1
TOTAL	129

*Table 52. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of miscellaneous unidentifiable ferrous materials.*

Identifiable ferrous materials (n=60) consist primarily of scrap metal, but also include strapping, sheet metal, wire, an iron bar, and bog iron (see Table 51). Unidentifiable ferrous materials (n=129) are described in Table 52, and include a wide variety of unidentifiable forms. Some of the most basic forms are miscellaneous flat fragments, which account for almost a quarter of these materials. Cast fragments, cast object fragments, and flat cast fragments are also common, as are an assemblage of ferrous pieces that could be portions of hinges, bands, or strapping. Other flat objects are tapered, pointed, v-shaped, curved, blade-like, etc. (see Table 52).

### FLORAL/FAUNAL MATERIALS

A total of 274 pieces of bone, 3,518.7 g of oyster shell, 37.3 g of fossilized shell, 181.8 g of clam shell, one burned walnut fragment, and one charred corn-cob were recovered from the dry screen during excavation. Some of these faunal materials (22%, n=61) had been burned. A total of 109.98 g of floral materials were recovered during the flotation of 156.5 liters (28 samples) of soil from 25 feature contexts. The majority of the faunal materials (88%, n=240) were analyzed for basic identification and tabulation of the sample. The portion of the analyzed subassemblage that was recovered from feature contexts (71%, n=171) is summarized in Table 53 and described more fully in Appendix D; the analysis of the flotation-recovered plant remains is presented in Appendix E.

The distribution of faunal remains recovered from test units is shown in Figure 89. The faunal remains were analyzed by Gregory J. Brown of the Department of Archaeology at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The analysis consisted of a basic identification and tabulation of the sample. Species identified included *Bos taurus* (domestic cow), *Sus scrofa* (domestic pig), *Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus* (domestic

sheep or goat), *Odocoileus virginianus* (white-tailed deer), *Terrepena carolina* (box turtle), and *Archosargus probatocephalus* (sheepshead), along with a few pieces of unidentified bird. Mr. Brown notes that the sample appears to represent a relatively typical Chesapeake assemblage, with most bone fairly fragmented and the domestic livestock butchered in the style typical of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Though quite a lot of the bone comes from large mammals, the presence of at least one fish element suggests that preservation was relatively good, although as always it is possible that fragile fish and amphibian bone is underrepresented.

The floral remains were examined by consulting ethnobotanist Justine Woodard McKnight. Flotation processing of 156.5 liters of soil yielded 109.98 grams of carbonized plant remains, or an average density of 0.70 grams of charcoal per liter of cultural fill site-wide. One hundred per cent of the 28 flotation samples analyzed yielded archaeobotanical remains. Overall, carbonized plant remains were abundant and diverse, and the condition of recovered organic remains was excellent. A variety of economically important wild and cultivated plants were represented in the analyzed assemblage. These include a predominance of yellow or hard pine wood charcoal accompanied by a variety of native hardwoods, hickory and walnut nutshells, a few carbonized seeds, abundant non-carbonized seeds, the remains of cultivated small grains (wheat, oats), sunflower, corn and possibly beans, and miscellaneous plant materials including fungal fruiting bodies and amorphous carbon. A discussion of each class of plant material encountered within the assemblage is provided in Appendix E, followed by a synopsis of recovered plant remains by cultural context.

The vast majority of the shell recovered was oyster shell (94%, n=3,518.7 g); the distribution of oyster shell recovered from test units is shown in Figure 90.

FAUNAL ELEMENTS	STRUCTURE 1				STRUCTURE 2									OTHER FEATURES					TOTAL	
	11	12	17	43	23	32	34	37	41	50	59	65	66	67	14	95	29	39		89
Mammal																				
Teeth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Long bone	0	0	4	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	22
Long bone (calcined)	0	1	6	1	3	1	7	17	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	1	0	3	49
Long bone (burned)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Large Mammal																				
Long bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Long bone (burned)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flat bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cranium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Cranium (calcined)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Medium Mammal																				
Teeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Long bone	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
Long bone (calcined)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Flat bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rib	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vertebra	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bird, long bone (calcined)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Domestic cow																				
Teeth	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	17
Humerus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Radius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ulna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Calcaneus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Domestic Sheep or Goat																				
Humerus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vertebra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Femur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Patella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ulna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Domestic Pig																				
Tooth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humerus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sheepshead, maxilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	4	17	1	9	4	25	54	2	1	2	4	14	9	6	8	1	1	7	171

Table 53. Site 44JC969, data recovery, summary of animal bones recovered from features (see Appendix D).

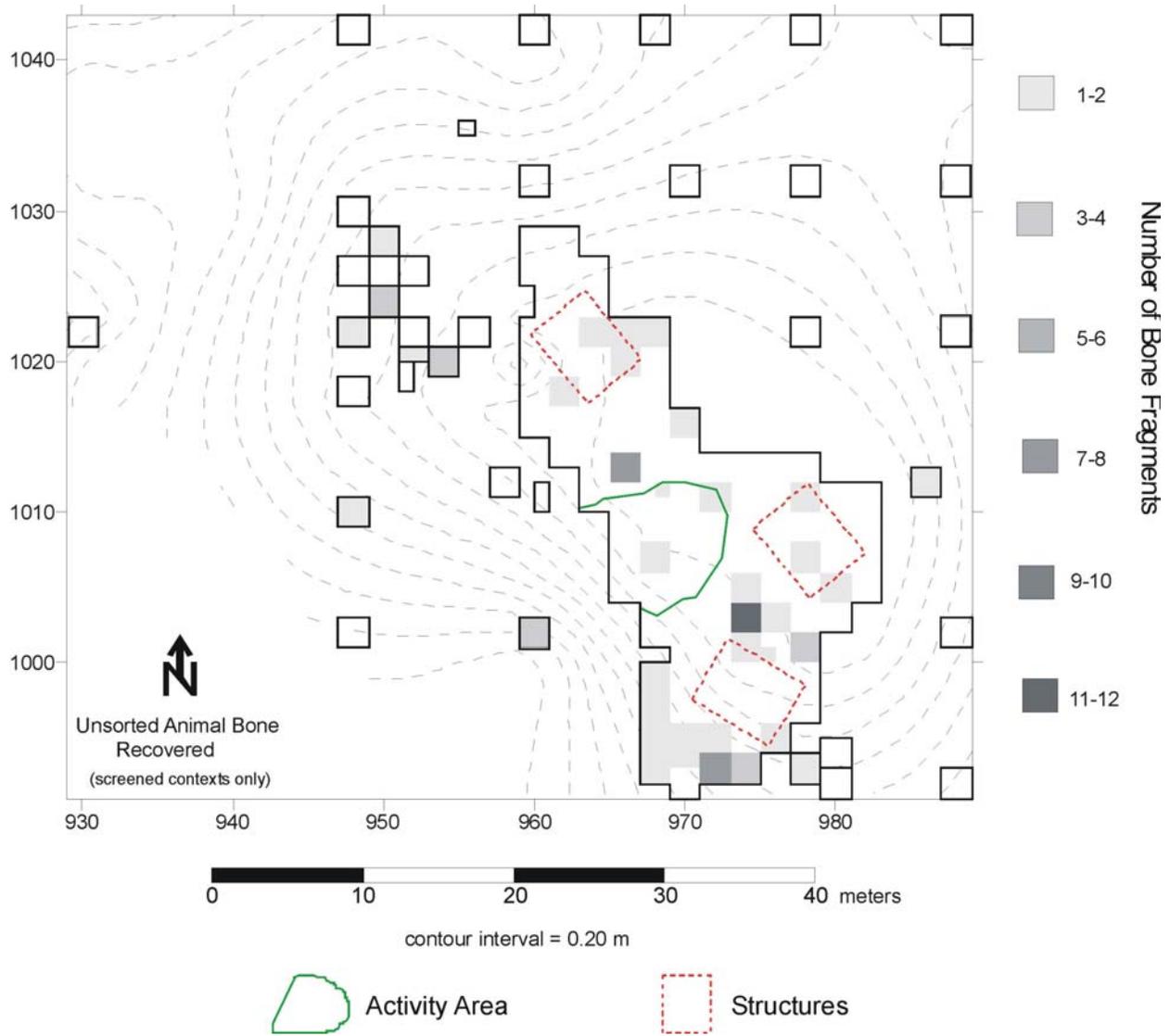


Figure 89. Site 44JC969, map showing animal bone recovered from test units.

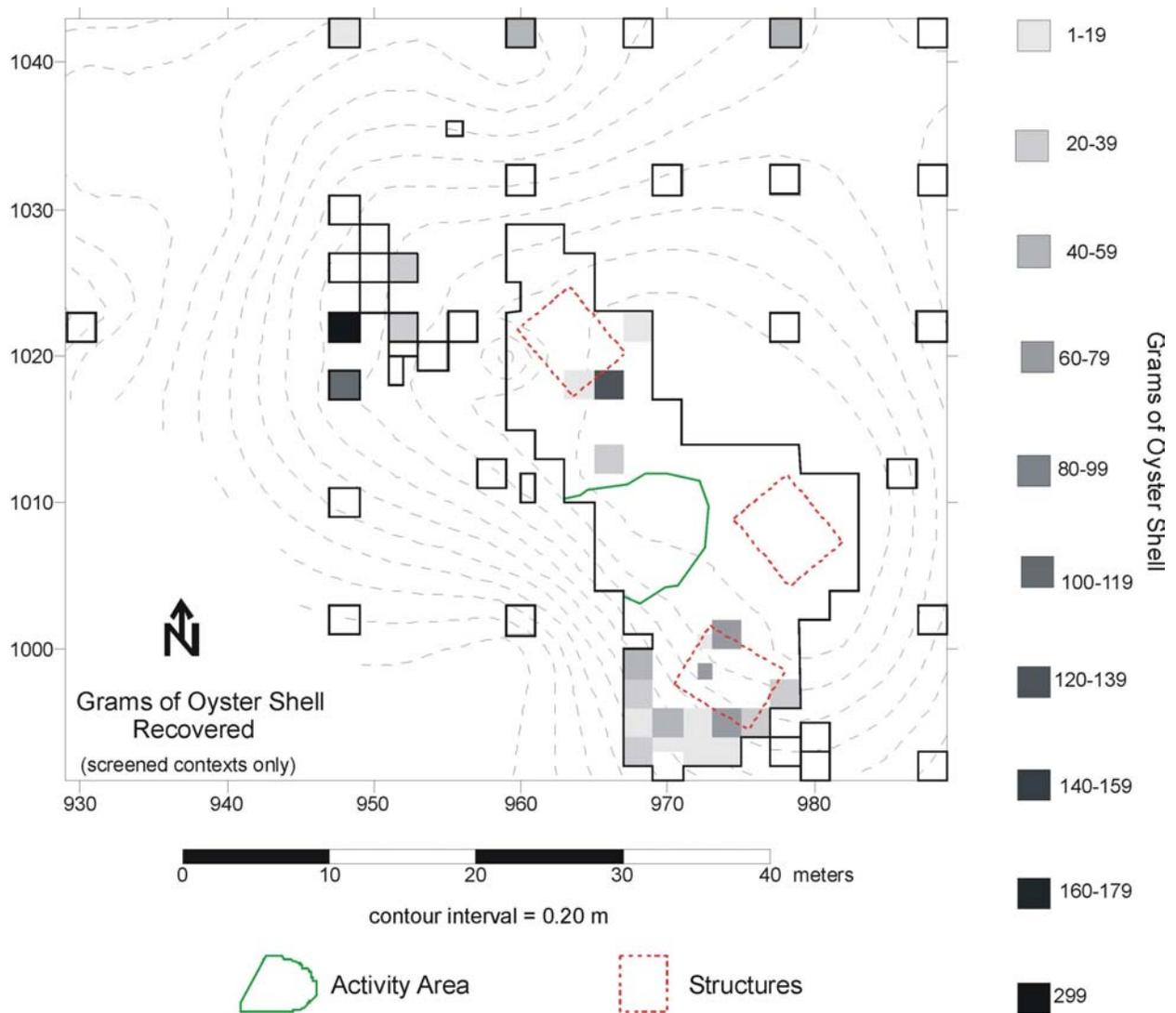


Figure 90. Site 44JC969, map showing grams of oyster shell recovered from test units.

# 6: Results of Prehistoric Component Investigations

## INTRODUCTION

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from block excavation spoil, test units, and within historic features; no prehistoric features were identified. A total of 155 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, including 46 pieces of debitage, nine hafted bifaces, seven bifaces, four cores, three pieces of informal ground stone, 81 pieces of fire-cracked rock, one ceramic body sherd, and four pieces of miscellaneous/unmodified stone (Table 54). The only informal tools that were recovered two possible hammerstones and a possible metate. Most of these artifacts were recovered during test unit excavation (80%, n=124); 26 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from features, including a Kirk Stemmed hafted biface, a possible quartz core fragment, one of the possible hammerstones, the possible metate, and a few pieces of debitage and fire-cracked rock.

## SITE CHRONOLOGY

Diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BC), Late Archaic (3000–1500 BC), and Early Woodland (1500–500 BC) periods were recovered (Figure 91). These include two Potts hafted bifaces from the Early Woodland period, Bare Island and Halifax hafted bifaces from the Late Archaic period, and two Kirk Stemmed hafted bifaces from the Middle Archaic period. In addition, an unfinished Potts preform hafted biface was recovered (see Figure 91).

The single ceramic body sherd recovered could not be assigned to a specific portion of the Woodland period, although the temper, thickness, and quality of manufacture suggest that it represents a Late Woodland Townsend sherd (AD 900–1607) (Egloff and Potter 1982).

## ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

### *Debitage*

The 46 pieces of debitage recovered are either quartzite (73%, n=33) or quartz (27%, n=13). Debitage types include primary/reduction flakes (17%, n=8), secondary/biface thinning flakes (33%, n=15), flake fragments/shatter (36%, n=16), angular, blocky fragments/chunks (2%, n=2), and tested cobbles/nodules (11%, n=5). The ratio of cortical to non-cortical debitage is about 1:1, with noncortical debitage accounting for just over half (n=24) of the debitage.

### *Cores*

Four cores were recovered, including one lamellar core, one bifacial core, and two core fragments. One of the core fragments is made from crystalline quartz, and was recovered from Test Unit 92 between Structure 1 and the possible animal pen. The possible lamellar core (made from quartzite) was found in Test Unit 89, just southwest of Structure 2, and the other core fragment is a quartz core found in Feature 102. The bifacial core is quartz, and was recovered from Test Unit 140.

### *Tools*

The 19 tools recovered include nine hafted bifaces and biface fragments, seven bifaces and biface fragments, and three pieces of informal ground stone.

### *HAFTED BIFACES*

Nine hafted bifaces and biface fragments were recovered; seven of these are diagnostic forms, six of

CONTEXT	DEBITAGE	HAFTED BIFACES	BIFACES	GROUND STONE	CORES	FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	CERAMICS	MISC./ UNMOD. STONE	TOTAL
TU	36	8	6	1	3	67	1	2	124
Fea.	8	1	0	2	1	12	0	2	26
Spoil	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
TOTAL	46	9	7	3	4	81	1	4	155

Table 54. Site 44JC969, prehistoric artifacts.

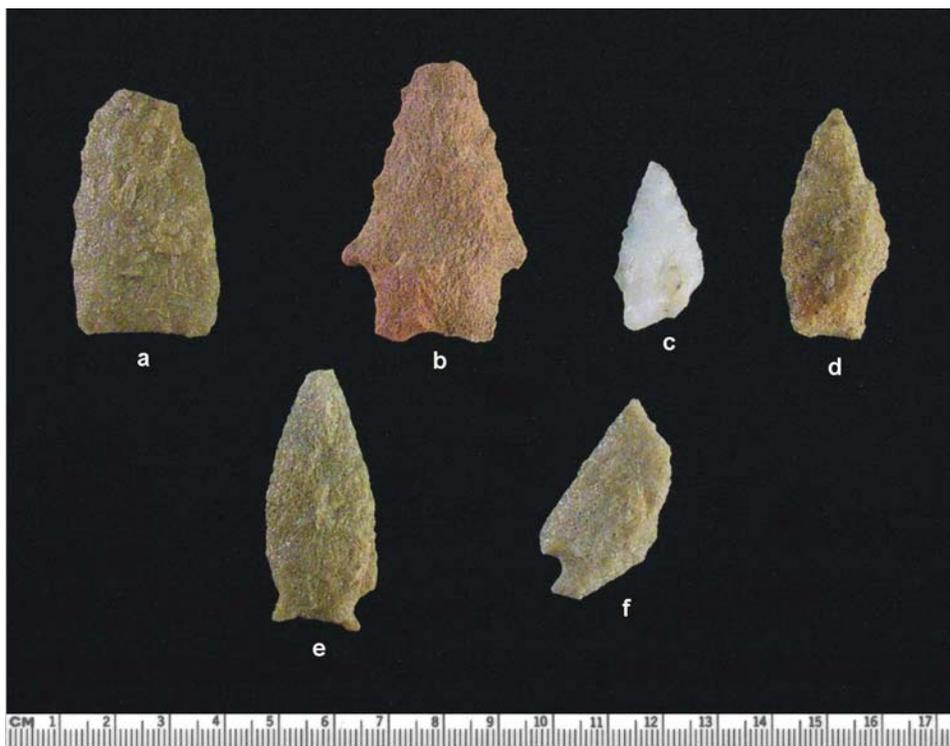


Figure 91. Site 44JC969, prehistoric hafted bifaces (a - unidentified, possibly unfinished Potts, quartzite [TU 18, L. I/III]; b - Kirk Stemmed, quartzite [F66NW, L. II a-1]; c - Halifax side-notched, quartz [TU 31 L. I/III]; d - Bare Island, quartzite [TU 53 L. I/III]; e - Potts, quartzite [TU 38, L. I/III]; f - Potts, quartzite [TU 48, L. I/III]).

which are made from quartz or quartzite and one of which is made from vitric tuff (see Figure 91). Two Potts (Early Woodland) hafted bifaces were recovered from Test Units 38 and 48, respectively (Dent 1995). One is complete, and the other is missing its distal portion. Late Archaic hafted bifaces include one Bare Island and one Halifax hafted biface (Dent 1995). The Halifax hafted biface was recovered from Test Unit 31 within the footprint of Structure 1, and the Bare Island hafted biface was recovered from Test Unit 53, adjacent to Structure 2. Two Kirk Stemmed hafted bifaces, dating from the Middle Archaic period, were recovered, one from a subfloor pit beneath Structure 2 (Feature 66) and the other from Test Unit 143 (Dent 1995). In addition, Test Unit 18 in Block A contained an unidentified quartzite hafted biface that likely represents an unfinished Potts hafted biface.

In addition to these diagnostic hafted bifaces, two unidentifiable fragments were recovered. A distal portion of a quartzite hafted biface was found in Test Unit 55, and an unidentified hafted biface made from an unidentified type of chert was recovered from Test Unit 18. About 50% of the hafted biface is represented.

#### *BIFACES*

A total of seven bifaces were recovered, six from test units and one from a general spoil context; all are made from quartz or quartzite. None of these bifaces are complete; most are fragments of Stage 2 (n=3) or Stage 3 (n=3) bifaces. The Stage 4 biface fragment was recovered from the spoil context. Four biface fragments were found in test units west of Structure 2 (Test Units 79, 89, and 71); another was found in outlying Test Unit 61, and a sixth was found in Test Unit 120 in the vicinity of the possible animal pen.

#### *GROUND STONE*

Three informal groundstone tools were recovered from the site, all made of quartzite. A complete, possible hammerstone was recovered from Test Unit 124, and both a complete, possible hammerstone and fragment of a possible metate were recovered from Stratum I of Feature 95. As suggested previously, the fact that two groundstone tools were recovered from Feature 95, the subfloor pit feature

within Structure 3, suggests a possibility that these two tools were collected, curated, and/or used by the historic occupants of the site.

#### *Ceramics*

A single ceramic sherd was recovered. An unidentifiable, shell tempered body sherd was recovered from Test Unit 74, immediately north of the main excavation block. Though it does not exhibit definitive diagnostic attributes, the temper, thickness, and quality of manufacture suggest that it may represent a Townsend sherd from the Late Woodland period (Egloff and Potter 1982).

#### *Fire-cracked Rock*

A total of 81 pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered. Over half of these artifacts were recovered from test units in the vicinity of Structure 3 and the animal pen areas of the historic component, where little debitage was recovered. Nine pieces were recovered from six test units just north of Structure 2, where debitage was more common.

#### SITE STRUCTURE

No prehistoric features were identified on the site, the landscape of which has been subjected to intensive use by later occupants during the eighteenth century. While the historic use of the site has certainly compromised archaeological information concerning the prehistoric component, the test unit excavation results suggest some remnants of patterns in the distribution of artifacts.

The distribution of prehistoric artifacts is not completely representative, because not all test units were screened. However, some general patterns can be discerned. Because smaller objects like debitage are relatively less susceptible to redistribution through site cleaning, they are sometimes considered to be most representative of possible activity areas. Eight test units clustered around Structure 2 contained 27% (n=12) of the debitage recovered from the site, as well as a Bare Island hafted biface, three quartzite biface fragments, shell tempered ceramic sherd, a core fragment, and nine pieces of fire-cracked rock. The combined presence of debitage, tools, and fire-cracked rock suggest that a small

prehistoric campsite may have been located near the site of Structure 2; however, the presence of a Late Archaic Bare Island hafted biface and a Woodland period sherd provides conflicting evidence for dating the prehistoric occupation of this possible activity area. In fact, the variety of hafted bifaces recovered from the site can be dated to most of the major recognized periods in Virginia prehistory. Such a variety does not correspond well with the very low density of artifacts, and may suggest that at least some of the hafted bifaces were collected by the slaves living in the quarter.

Only nine pieces of debitage were recovered south of Structure 2. However, test units in the Animal

Pen/Activity Area within the main excavation block contained much of the fire-cracked rock recovered from the site (21%) as well as 20% of the flaked stone tools. The three tools recovered include a Stage 3 biface fragment, a possible quartzite hammerstone, and one of the Potts (Early Woodland) hafted bifaces. Again, there is not much evidence here for a prehistoric activity area, and much of this area was heavily impacted by the possible animal pen. The evidence for site structure that does exist suggests a series of small, short term encampments of the kind often found on small ridgetops overlooking ravines on the interior peninsula.

## 7: Research Summary and Conclusions

### SOUTHALL'S QUARTER

The results of historical background research for Site 44JC969 suggest that the site represents the location of a slave quarter known as Southall's Quarter. Archaeological data recovery confirmed the presence of three structures and two activity areas on a low rise separated from Quarterpath Road by a deep ravine. A fence surrounded one of the activity areas, which may represent an animal pen.

By at least the mid-eighteenth century, most Chesapeake slaves lived in separate residences rather than dormitories (Morgan 1998:106), a change reflected by the three detached cabins identified in the project area (Structures 1, 2, and 3). One cabin was an earthfast structure, the other two probably log structures; this contrasts with the larger plantation systems, which usually conformed to a particular regional model. For example, Kingsmill area quarters were of earthfast construction (Kelso 1984), while quarters at Monticello's Mulberry Row were log quarters with earth floors (Kelso 1984; Sanford 1996). Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that the main period of occupation occurred from the mid-eighteenth century to around 1800, with abandonment roughly coinciding with the death of James Southall and the sale of the land to William Allen.

#### *The Quarter*

Three structures were identified on the site that represent dwellings for the enslaved occupants of the quarter (Structures 1, 2, and 3). Structures 1 and 2 share the same orientation, with a partially brick chimney offset on the gable end facing southeast. One building is of earthfast construction with an attached shed, and the other is probably of log construction. Structure 3, located just southwest of

Structure 1, is likely also of log construction. Structure 3 differs from the other two structures in the fact that it is much less visible in the archaeological remains at the site as a discrete structural locus, suggesting that it was occupied less intensively or for a shorter duration than Structures 1 or 2. Structure 3 is also oriented with its long axis at about 15 degrees in a counterclockwise direction from the alignments of both Structures 1 and 2. The dwellings are located on the highest point of a toe slope overlooking a ravine to the west, which separates the quarter from Quarterpath Road. A fenced area containing several shallow, amorphous features that may represent a small animal pen is located in between Structure 1 to the northwest and Structures 2 and 3 to the southeast.

#### *STRUCTURE 1*

Structure 1 is a rectangular building estimated to measure approximately 15 × 20 ft. (4.66 × 5.96 m), with no evidence of the structural postholes or postmolds that were identified for Structure 2. Since the relationship of the subfloor pits to the chimney and the orientation of the structure (based on the pit and chimney features) is the same in Structures 1 and 2, the estimated size for Structure 1 was derived from Structure 2, where the structural postmolds allow an accurate determination of the size of the building.

Structure 1 appears to have been of log construction, since log structures typically leave little or no evidence other than the location of the chimney and evidence of subfloor pits. The dominance of pine wood charcoal suggests pine log construction. While removing Stratum I/II in Test Units 39 and 43, along the projected front (northeast side) of the house, concentrations of loose soil with organic material were noted. While the caches of nutshell recovered

from these areas during excavation suggested that these features represented rodent burrows, it is also possible that these areas represent remnants of logs from the structure. The economy and efficiency of log construction led to the dominance of this technique in the construction of slave houses by the mid-eighteenth century, while earlier slave houses in the Chesapeake region were clapboard structures, set on posts driven directly into the ground at roughly 10-ft. intervals (Morgan 1998:109). If Structure 1 represents a log structure, it may be that Structure 1 was built later than Structure 2 and used for a shorter period of time, an idea that is supported by the higher frequency of subfloor pits and the overlapping of some of these subfloor pits in Structure 2 and the low frequency of subfloor pits in Structure 1. Furthermore, later pearlware plate, bowl, teabowl, dish, and saucer fragments are strongly concentrated in the southern portion of the site in association with the Structure 1/3 Midden and Structure 3 (Figure 92).

The chimney was located off-center on the southwest gable end of the house. High densities of brick fragments and the remnants of a short row of *in situ* bricks in the hearth area indicate that at least part of the chimney was made from brick (see Figure 18). The chimney appears to have been constructed in a manner similar to Structure 2, with chimney construction/support pits flanking either side of the hearth, no mortar, and very little daub recovered.

Subfloor pits were not common beneath Structure 1. One large subfloor pit was identified directly in front of the hearth (Feature 17), and another smaller subfloor pit (Feature 105) was identified northeast of the hearth. The pit in front of the hearth is much larger and deeper than any other on the site (7.7 ft. by 4.9 ft., and 2.1 ft. deep). It appears to have been refilled, then reused as a pair of shallow subfloor pits, followed by a small informal hearth on top of the pit. A ledge appears to have been built-in along one side. Exactly why the informal hearth was created is unclear; it may have been used after the structure was abandoned and the chimney was dismantled or no longer usable. The smaller, roughly square pit identified in the southeast corner of the structure next to Feature 17 measures 2.5 × 2.7 ft. and is only 0.23 ft. deep.

A minimum of eight vessels were recovered from features associated with Structure 1 (Table 55). These vessels include two creamware plates, a pearlware plate and saucer, a coarse earthenware bowl and jar-like piece of hollowware made of cream-colored earthenware in the “pineapple” style, and a white saltglaze stoneware platter. One of the creamware plates, Vessel 103, is particularly important, because it dates from 1790–1820 and was recovered from Feature 11, a chimney construction/support feature. This artifact suggests that, after the chimney brick was salvaged, the feature was filled sometime after 1790.

The presence of a very small amount of window glass suggests that there was at least one window with glass; however, either the use of glass windows was very limited, or window glass was carefully curated when the structure was abandoned.

#### STRUCTURE 2

Structure 2 is a rectangular building measuring approximately 15 × 20 feet (4.66 × 5.96 m). The building was set on posts at each of its four corners, with a chimney off-center on the southwest end of the structure. The location of the hearth and chimney construction/support features in relation to the corner support posts of the building indicate that the chimney was built into the interior of the structure rather than attached to the outside. The subfloor pit Feature 34 was located outside of the area defined by the corner support posts. Small, shallow depressions identified around the feature may represent supports for an attached shed against the back of the house that covered the pit. Eight additional subfloor pits were identified beneath the house, including three deep, overlapping pits in front of the hearth, two shallow pits northeast of the hearth, and three pits beneath the northwest end of the house (which include one shallow pit). The post-style construction, the higher frequency of subfloor pits, and the overlapping of some of these subfloor pits in Structure 2 suggests that this structure may have been built earlier and had a longer period of use than Structure 1.

A large, shallow subfloor depression, extending only a few inches into the subsoil, was identified beneath the southeast half of the house. Fill from

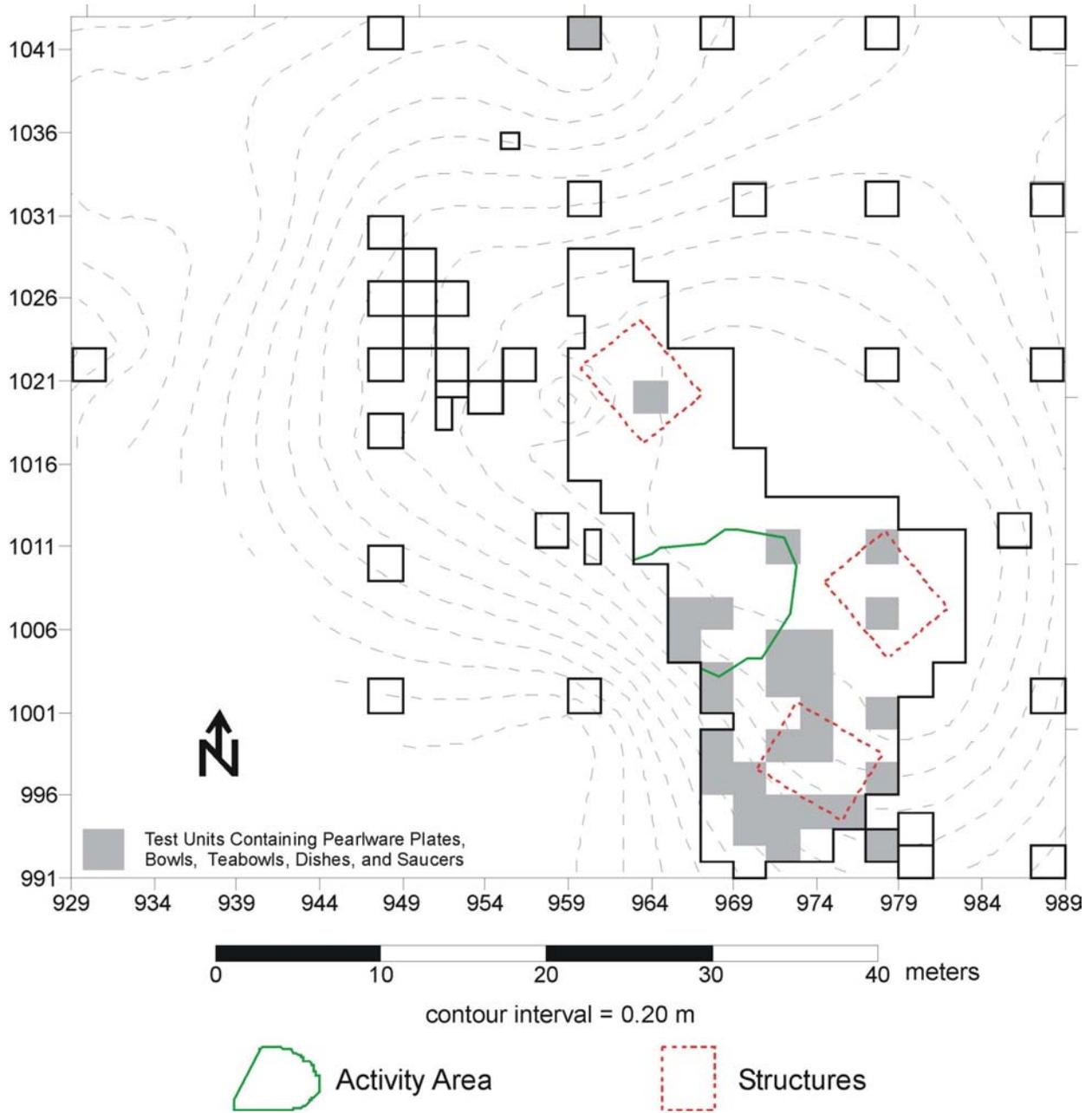


Figure 92. Site 44JC969, map of test units with pearlware tableware plates, bowls, teabowls, dishes, and saucers.

	FEA. 11	FEA. 17	TOTAL VESSELS
Creamware plate	v103	v102	2
Pearlware plate		v129	1
Pearlware saucer	v133	v133	1
Coarse earthenware bowl		v21	1
Coarse earthenware jar-like hollowware		v44	1
Cream-colored earthenware hollowware "pineapple"		v80	1
White saltglaze stoneware platter		v180	1

v = vessel number

*Table 55. Site 44JC969, Structure 1, vessels recovered from features.*

the destruction of the house covered the subfloor pits, hearth, and chimney construction/support features in this depression. The mixed oak species and maple identified in flotation samples from this feature may suggest the use of these woods in the construction of the floor above this depression; the frequency of pine wood charcoal (20%) was far lower than in most features, where frequencies are as high as 77 to 95% (see Appendix E).

Chimney construction is uncertain, since nothing of the chimney was found in place. Given that a small portion of the brick chimney in Structure 1 was intact, it may be that the chimney in Structure 2 was made from brick as well, given the similarities in the layout of Structure 1 and Structure 2 and the location of a hearth in the same position as in Structure 1. Handmade brick fragments were common in test units around Structure 2, but not nearly as dense as the brick recovered from test units around Structure 1, as is true for nearly all artifact classes (see Figures 9 and 70). Features in Structure 2, however, contained twice as much brick by weight than Structure 1, especially in Features 66 and 37 in front of the hearth (where the only meager remnants of daub and shell mortar were recovered) and Feature 34 beneath the attached shed on the southwest corner of the building.

Subfloor pits were very common beneath Structure 2, with a total of nine identified. The three overlapping subfloor pits in front of the hearth are the largest and deepest of these. Originally, there were two side-by-side subfloor pits in front of the hearth that were basically square, measuring 3.7 ×

3.3 ft. (Feature 37) and 4.1 × 4.3 feet (Feature 66). Both features measured 1.5 ft. deep after the overlying fill from the subfloor depression was removed, and Feature 66 exhibited evidence of corner-bracing. After both of these larger subfloor pits had been filled, a third pit (Feature 67) was excavated directly in front of the hearth, overlapping both earlier pits. This oval pit was estimated to measure about 4.5 × 2.8 ft.

Crossmended artifacts can sometimes provide important information regarding sequences of destruction and backfilling. For example, fragments of Vessel 34, a coarse earthenware dish dating from the second half of the eighteenth century, were recovered from a number of contexts. Physical cross-mends of this vessel include one between a root cellar (Feature 37 NE Level IIa) and a chimney construction/support feature (Feature 65 NE Level I). Another piece of Vessel 34 from the same level in the same root cellar mends to a piece from the other chimney construction/support feature (Feature 41 NW Level IIIb) (see Appendix B). The fill used in both of these contexts likely has the same source, and it indicates that there was a final destruction sequence when materials from the structure were salvaged and the structure backfilled. Likewise, the Feature 41 chimney support has a mug fragment that mends to a piece in the Feature 23 root cellar in Structure 2. The recovery of ceramic sherds from the same vessel in multiple subfloor pits suggests that these pits were filled purposefully and at about the same time. In Structure 2, Features 37, 66, 50, 23, and 32 have all been linked in this fashion.

The three pits in front of the hearth contained an assemblage of artifacts that is similar in many respects (see Table 9). All three pits contained wrought nails, various kinds of ceramic tableware, bottle glass, pipes, animal bone, iron objects, buttons, pharmaceutical vials, utensils, oyster shell, etc.. Pewter objects, artifacts related to grooming, ointment pots and drug jars, door and window hardware, whetstones, and pieces of daub were found in both of the earlier, squarish pits (Features 66 and 37) that have a mean ceramic date of 1760/1761, but not in the later oval pit (Feature 67), which has a mean ceramic date of 1771. Fragments of creamware and Chinese porcelain vessels were common in Feature 66, while coarse earthenware vessels were most frequent in Feature 37. The minimum vessel count in the later Feature 67 was far less (n=5) than in the two earlier pits, which averaged a minimum of 20 vessels.

A minimum of 56 ceramic vessels were recovered from features associated with Structure 2. Creamware vessels include a cup/mug, plates, a bowl, teabowls, a platter, and an unidentified piece of hollowware (Table 56). Coarse earthenware vessels include mugs, a bowl, dishes, pans, and a piece of unidentified hollowware (Table 57). Chinese porcelain vessels include plates and saucers (Table 58). Three Colonoware vessels were recovered, including two bowls and a piece of unidentified hollowware (Table 59). White saltglaze stoneware vessels include two bowls and a plate, a teabowl, a saucer, and a chamberpot (Table 60). Tin-enamelled earthenware vessels include ointment pots, a drug jar, a basin, and two plates (Table 61). Other vessels, including a loving cup/footed bowl, two cups, a saucer, a pitcher, and several pieces of unidentified hollowware, are summarized in Table 62.

Feature 37 was clearly unique, however, with its collection of artifacts resting on an area of organic soil in the northeast corner of the pit, including two unbroken wine bottles, a broken wine bottle, scissors, a wig curler, a smoking pipe, shell, a knife blade, and the most animal bone recovered from any single excavation context on the site. As noted during the discussion of research questions later in this chapter, this may represent an ancestor shrine. All three of these subfloor pits contained high con-

centrations of yellow pine, suggesting that they may have been covered or lined with this wood.

The presence of a very small amount of window glass suggests that there was at least one window with glass; however, either the use of glass windows was very limited, or window glass was carefully curated when the structure was abandoned.

### *STRUCTURE 3*

Structure 3 is a rectangular building estimated to measure approximately 15 x 20 ft. (4.66 x 5.96 m). As with nearby Structure 1, no structural or enclosure-related posthole features were identified in direct association with Structure 3. As mentioned previously, in fact, Structure 3 is less visible archaeologically than either Structures 1 or 2, such that interpretations of its above-ground characteristics are more tentative than those of the other two structures. Though the feature assemblage directly associated with Structure 3 includes only one subfloor pit and a subfloor depression, the similarity of formation processes of these features to those of the other structures suggests that all three structures represent the same general occupation. Thus, the estimated size of Structure 3 is considered to be similar to the dimensions of the other two structures, given an absence of archaeological evidence to the contrary.

Additional support for such dimensions includes the expectation that the amorphous area occupied by the cultural deposit that covered Feature 95 and adjacent depressions would generally be contained beneath a structure with 15-x-20-ft. dimensions if the width of the structure was centered over the subfloor pit. Pinpointing the northwestern and southeastern ends of Structure 3 is even more difficult to do with confidence than interpreting the placement of the northeastern and southwestern sides of the building. There is a slight increase in the density of brick fragments in Test Unit 146 relative to neighboring test units, however, which corresponds to the interpreted southern gable end of the structure. Given that no evidence of a hearth or chimney base was exposed for Structure 3, and a 2-x-2-m area at the interpreted southeastern end of the structure could not be excavated due to the presence of a large tree, it is possible that a hearth/chim-

	CUP/MUG	PLATE	BOWL	TEABOWL	OTHER HOLLOWWARE	PLATTER
Feature 66	v90	v96, v99, v101	–	v112	v91	–
Feature 67	–	v96	–	v112	–	–
Feature 37	–	v94, v95	–	–	–	–
Feature 50	–	v100	–	–	–	–
Feature 23	–	–	–	v111	–	v104
Feature 34	–	–	v84	–	–	–
Feature 32	–	v93, v100	–	v110	–	–
TOTAL VESSELS	1	7	1	3	1	1

v = vessel number

Table 56. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, creamware vessels recovered from features.

	MUG	BOWL	DISH	PAN	OTHER HOLLOWWARE
Feature 66	–	v29	v34	v52	–
Feature 67	–	–	–	v52	–
Feature 37	v49, v50	v29	v34	v54	v40
Feature 23	v50	–	–	v54	–
Feature 34	–	–	–	v53	–
Feature 32	–	–	v33	–	–
Feature 19	–	–	–	v55	–
TOTAL VESSELS	2	1	2	4	1

v = vessel number

Table 57. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, coarse earthenware vessels recovered from features.

	PLATE	SAUCER
Feature 66	v10, v11, v12	v15, v17
Feature 67	–	–
Feature 37	–	v15, v16
Feature 32	v9	–
TOTAL VESSELS	4	3

v = vessel number

Table 58. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Chinese porcelain vessels recovered from features.

	BOWL	OTHER HOLLOWWARE
Feature 66	v66	v71
Feature 23	v68	–
TOTAL VESSELS	2	1

v = vessel number

Table 59. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, Colonoware vessels recovered from features.

	BOWL	TEABOWL	PLATE	SAUCER	CHAMBER POT
Feature 66	v164	v189	–	–	–
Feature 37	–	–	v178	–	–
Feature 50	–	–	–	v183	–
Feature 23	v163	–	–	–	–
Feature 32	v163	–	–	–	v168
TOTAL VESSELS	2	1	1	1	1

v = vessel number

*Table 60. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, white saltglaze stoneware vessels recovered from features.*

POT	OINTMENT JAR	DRUG	PLATE	BASIN
Feature 66	v158, v159, v160	–	–	–
Feature 37	v157	–	v162	–
Feature 50	–	–	–	–
Feature 23	–	v150	v161	–
Feature 32	–	–	–	v147
Total	4	1	2	1

v = vessel number

*Table 61. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, tin-enameled vessels recovered from features.*

	ENGL. BROWN STONEWARE (LOVING CUP/ FOOTED BOWL)	REFINED EARTHENWARE (SGRAFFITO CUP)	CREAM- COLORED EARTHENWARE (HOLLOWWARE)	ENGLISH PORCELAIN (SAUCER)	JACKFIELD WARE (HOLLOWWARE)	STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE (CUP)	REFINED EARTHENWARE (SGRAFFITO PITCHER)
F66	v116	v136	–	–	–	–	–
F67	–	–	v77	v123	–	–	–
F37	–	v136	v78	v123	v125	v146	–
F50	–	–	–	–	–	–	v137
TOTAL	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

v = vessel number

*Table 62. Site 44JC969, Structure 2, miscellaneous vessels recovered from features.*

ney was located within the unexcavated locus. Such a layout would be consistent with those of the other two structures at the site, reflecting the placement of hearths at the southeastern ends of the dwellings.

Structure 3 may not have been occupied as long or used as intensively as the other structures on the site given the fact that it apparently contained only one relatively shallow subfloor pit, which was filled with a relatively sterile primary deposit. As observed previously, the orientation of the linear edges of Feature 95 is about 15 degrees different than that of the other subfloor pits on the site, suggesting that Structure 3 was not oriented on the same alignment that both Structures 1 and 2 apparently shared. Perhaps this slight difference in alignment indicates that Structure 3 was not constructed at exactly the same time as either of the other two identified structures. As discussed above, log or frame cabins built entirely above-ground largely replaced earthfast structures in slave housing by the late eighteenth century, which may suggest that both Structures 1 and 3 were built later than Structure 2 at Site 44JC969. Furthermore, the difference of alignments between Structures 1 and 3 coupled with the fact that pearlware ceramics occur most frequently in the topsoil around Structure 3 may reflect that Structure 3 was constructed later than Structure 1 (see Figure 92). In addition, the probability that Structure 3 had a shorter duration of occupation than the other two structures is consistent with the interpretation that it may have been constructed nearer to the eventual abandonment of the site than the other structures.

#### *MATERIAL CULTURE AND DAILY LIFE*

A number of artifacts attest to a diverse array of activities that took place in this portion of Southall's Quarter. The most obvious are the domestic items related to everyday life—pans and bowls for cooking, metal pot fragments and a trammel hook for cooking over the hearth. Platters, a sauceboat, a pitcher, and a tureen were used for serving; plates, bowls, dishes, cups, mugs, glassware, and utensils for eating and drinking. Corn, wheat, and possibly oats were used to create meals; animal bone from cows, pigs, turtles, and sheep or goat represent the remnants of meals. The ceramic storage bottles were

used for seltzer water, ale, and the like. Pipes were smoked. Basins were used for washing, drug jars, pharmaceutical vials, and ointment pots were used for ailments, and chamberpots for other necessities. Clothes were cared for with scissors, thimbles, and a press iron. The recovery of a punch-like tool suggests that some leatherworking may have occurred as well.

Personal adornment was important to the slaves at Southall's Quarter as well, and the recovery of an earring, a cufflink, a copper ring, glass beads, and wide variety of button designs suggests that these items played important roles in establishing personal identity. Importantly, a slate pencil was recovered as well (from a surface context, not from a feature), suggesting not only the ability to write but also to teach others to write.

None of the quartered silver reals were pierced, suggesting that they were used for currency rather than personal adornment, and highlight the level of participation by the slaves at Southall's Quarter in the local economy. It appears that slaves at Southall's Quarter were also entrusted with guns, since lead shot was recovered from several contexts. The recovery of flint cobbles, gunflints, and gunflint debitage points to the manufacture of gunflints as an activity carried out at the site. A hammer, a draw knife, and several files indicate that a certain amount of carpentry took place on the site, and whetstones indicate careful tool maintenance.

The recovery of a piece of clock or mirror fretwork, a possible clock key, and piece of unidentified mounting-post-like furniture hardware suggest the possibility that a clock was present on the site. Though the evidence is scant at best, a clock would represent a truly unusual luxury item, especially at a slave quarter. Handles indicate the use of storage boxes, and escutcheons may suggest a limited amount of furniture. A door key found in a subfloor pit indicates that there was a lock associated with Structure 2, and also suggests a need for security at a quarter located near an important road but away from the main house.

Wine bottles were no doubt used for their intended purpose—storing and drinking wine—but may have been used for storing other liquids as well. From a standpoint of personal identity, however, at least three of the wine bottles played an important

role in the spiritual life of the quarter. The identification of a possible ancestor shrine in one of the subfloor pits highlights the meaning that an object can have beyond its functional use. The wine bottles, the pipe, the scissors, the wig curler, the knife blade, and the animal bone all had meaning beyond smoking, drinking, eating, cutting, and curling one's hair within the context of the possible shrine.

## ADDRESSING RESEARCH ISSUES

Site 44JC969 offers a unique opportunity to obtain new information from a small slave quarter site that was located at some distance from the primary residence of the owner, and which was probably managed mostly by an overseer. While true that the study of plantation complexes and slave lifeways in the Chesapeake is no longer new, most of these studies have focused on the larger, more prominent plantations, emphasizing slave quarters associated near the mansions and main houses of the owners (see Kelso 1984; Hudgins 1996; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1991). A completely representative set of comparative information from the outlying or backcountry plantations and slave quarters, especially those under the direct guidance of overseers or managers, is still lacking (Hudgins 1996:54). Chapter 2 presented several research issues that could be addressed by the excavations at Southall's Quarter.

### *Site Structure*

Two of the research issues presented in Chapter 2 relate to various levels of inquiry into site structure. First, it was anticipated that the placement of slaves at Southall's Quarter put them spatially isolated from other quarters and family groups, which would reduce concern over protection of personal items, reducing the tendency for a high density of subfloor pits within structures. A second research issue involved the expectation that the general layout of the structural loci and activity areas within the site might differ in interpretable ways from contemporaneous quarters in different settings due to the relatively unique placement of Site 44JC969 away from the residence of the owner and/or along a major colonial thoroughfare.

### *SUBFLOOR PITS*

One of these research issues concerned subfloor pits and the implications of their use. Morgan's discussion of Chesapeake slave housing describes subfloor pits that are usually about three feet square and sometimes as much as four by six feet, sometimes lined, and often located near hearths (Morgan 1998:116). Samford's summary of 150 subfloor pits excavated on 16 eighteenth-century African-American sites in Virginia provides a similar description, with generally rectangular, straight-sided, flat-bottomed holes measuring as little as 2 ft. square to 6 × 9 feet (Samford 1999). As at Southall's Quarter, personal items such as ceramics, bottles, coins, tools, and buttons have been typically recovered from these cellars.

The question of the function served by these subfloor pits is an important one. They may have served as root cellars, storage areas, or places of concealment for personal items; most likely, these pits served a combination of these functions. It has been suggested that the temporal and spatial variation of these features can be closely linked to the social dynamics of Chesapeake slavery, reflecting slave kinship ties and the emergence of kin-based housing during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Dr. Fraser Neiman, Director of Archaeology at Monticello, has interpreted subfloor pits as intentionally built "safe-deposit boxes." With the advent of kin-based housing, the prevalence of subfloor pits diminishes and their size decreases. Neiman postulates that subfloor pits should occur least frequently in single-unit houses that are spatially isolated from houses of non-kin, thereby easing concerns over security of personal items (Higgins et al. 2000:7; Neiman 1997:6–7). Given an expectation that slaves at Southall's Quarter were spatially isolated from other quarters and family groups, it was thought that concern over personal items would be minimal, and that the frequency of subfloor pits would be very low.

These expectations did not strictly hold true at Southall's Quarter. While only one deep subfloor pit and one shallow pit were identified in Structure 1 and only one subfloor pit was identified in Structure 3, nine such pits were identified in association with Structure 2. Furthermore, the deep subfloor

pit in Structure 1 is larger than those in Structure 2, which appears to be an earlier structure. If these smaller cabins at Southall's Quarter are kin-based, single family dwellings, then why do we see so many subfloor pits in Structure 2? It may be that Structure 2, the earlier structure, did not initially function as a single-family dwelling, but housed unrelated slaves that, under Neiman's hypothesis, would use subfloor pits for the protection of personal items. In fact, the position of the subfloor pits in Structure 2 hints at the partitioning of the structure into two rooms. Feature 67, a subfloor pit in front of the hearth in Structure 2 that cuts both earlier subfloor pits, may represent a later cellar excavated when the building was switched to use as a family dwelling, perhaps at the same time that Structures 1 and 3 were later built as kin-based single family dwellings. Even though Structure 1 may have been built later, Structure 2 was still likely standing because both structures are oriented exactly the same (which, by extension, raises a possibility that Structure 3 may not have been built at the same time as Structure 1, due to the difference in orientation). The possibility that the southern portion of the slave quarter, around Structures 1 and 3, was constructed and occupied later than the northern locus at Structure 2 is further supported by the more frequent occurrence of pearlware sherds in test units near Structures 1 and 3 (see Figure 92).

Increasingly, though, subfloor pits are being viewed as having multiple functions. For example, one such function may have been as ancestor shrines, with antecedents in West Africa (Samford 1999:71). Ancestors in West African societies are seen as intermediaries between the living and the higher deities who can be influenced to enhance the well-being of the living (Samford 1999). Shrines are places where this "negotiation" can take place through the honoring of ancestors. Archaeologists are beginning to reinterpret what were initially thought anomalous artifacts unearthed on eighteenth-century slave sites, such as pierced or incised spoons, white stones, fossilized shells, pieces of chalk, and virtually intact wine bottles, tobacco pipes, and iron tools. In her discussion of regional patterns in the Chesapeake slave trade, Lorena Walsh notes that

such objects demonstrably had spiritual significance among contemporary West Africans and, it is now being sug-

gested, may have been employed as protective or healing charms and perhaps used in recreated rituals honoring ancestors. To cite one example, a root cellar excavated on a plantation on the Lower Peninsula [of Virginia], where slaves from the Bight of Biafra are known to have lived, contained artifacts such as cow or horse bone, fossil scallop shells, a kaolin pipe bowl, wrought iron nails, wine bottle glass, a piece of quartzite, and tin-enameled earthenware concentrated in a mounded area in the center of the pit, objects (along with the white color of most) that link them to Ibo spiritual traditions. Moreover, high concentrations of grape tannin also were detected in this pit, suggesting that libations of wine or brandy had been poured into it. Furthermore, incised spoon handles found on an adjacent slave quarter have been tentatively identified as inscribed with symbols used by Ibo diviners (Walsh 2001).

The contents and arrangement of artifacts in some subfloor pits in Virginia and North Carolina have been shown to display distinctive characteristics that may link them to West African traditions (Samford 1999). At the Eden House Site in the North Carolina tidewater region, one of four subfloor pits cut beneath the floor of a shed addition to an eighteenth-century slave dwelling contained artifacts very similar to those in one of the subfloor pits at Southall's Quarter. Feature 3 at the Eden House site contained a pair of iron scissors and a white clay pipe placed on either side of two complete wine bottles resting in the northeast corner of the pit; two crossed iron axe heads were found in the northwest corner, with a glass decanter and two more intact wine bottles found in the center (Lautzenheiser et al. 1998). This corresponds rather closely with the subfloor pit represented by Feature 37 in Structure 2 at Southall's Quarter, which contained two unbroken wine bottles, a broken wine bottle, scissors, a wig curler, a smoking pipe, shell, a knife blade, and the most animal bone from any one context on the site, all concentrated in the northeast corner of the pit (see Figures 34 and 35). The placement of artifacts in the northeast corner parallels findings from a number of other slave-related sites in Virginia and Maryland (Saraceni 1996:21). Although the significance of this placement is not known, it may be related to the northeastern quadrant of the Bakongo cosmogram, corresponding to birth and life (Thompson 1983:108–116 in Samford 1999), and the scissors and axe heads could signify the protective powers of iron.

Parallels also exist with a subfloor pit beneath one of the quarter houses at Utopia, the location of a plantation outside of Williamsburg (Fesler 1997; Kelso 1984). This pit represents the subfloor pit discussed by Lorena Walsh. The pit consisted of a thin, mounded area of gray sand in the middle of a 3-x-4-ft. subfloor pit, with a number of artifacts resting on top of the mounded area. Artifacts from this feature include large fragments of cow or horse bone, several fossil scallop shells, a complete white clay pipe bowl with a partial stem, wrought iron nails, wine bottle glass, a flaked piece of quartzite, and tin-enameled earthenware (Samford 1999:81). Samford notes that the composition of this assemblage bears a striking resemblance to objects associated with West African spiritual traditions in several ways, including the color of many of the artifacts. Nearly half of the artifacts are white, a sacred color symbolizing purity and the Supreme Being in many West African traditional religions (Awolalu 1979:4). White stones were used in West African ancestor shrines, and such stones and white ceramic fragments have been found associated with similar archaeological assemblages in Maryland (Samford 1999:83). Furthermore, pollen analysis identified high levels of grape pollen, suggesting that wine may have been poured onto the mounded area. Today, Igbo in the Ohafia region of Nigeria pour palm wine into small holes cut into earthen floors of their homes, sending this libation directly into the mouths of their ancestors (McCall 1995). In comparing Utopia with Southall's Quarter, also outside of Williamsburg, the assemblage found in the Feature 37 subfloor pit of Structure 2 included many white-colored items, such as animal bone, shell, and a wig curler. Though pollen analysis was not conducted, the soil in which these artifacts were recovered (along with the wine bottles, scissors, and pipe) was dark and highly organic, suggesting that similar libations may have been poured here as well.

In other contexts, evidence of ancestor shrines was either disturbed or much less formalized; for example, a spoon with an X-like mark was recovered from Test Unit 27 at the northwest corner of Structure 2, a spoon with a pierced end was found in the chimney construction/support feature for Structure 1 (Feature 11), and another subfloor pit in Structure 2 (Feature 66) contained a small

amount of fossilized shell. Fossilized shell, locally available from a 3.5 million-year-old deposit known as the Yorktown Formation, was found arranged on top of the mounded area in the Utopia feature. It may be that an earlier ancestor shrine was destroyed when Feature 67, a subfloor pit that cuts through Feature 66, was established.

The results at Southall's Quarter fit well with other archaeological excavations of African-American slave housing, as well as with past and present West African shrines. These parallels are noteworthy, and add to the growing evidence that West African spiritual traditions remained an important part of African-American personal identity into the late eighteenth century. A particularly important facet of the archaeological results at Southall's Quarter is that the possible ancestor shrine in Feature 37 contains elements that are in evidence at both the Eden House site and the Utopia site, but are not completely consistent with either. This result emphasizes both the varied adaptation of these social practices to forge a new sense of identity from West African social systems shattered by enslavement, and the true diversity within what is too often characterized in a monolithic fashion as the "African American community" in the eighteenth century.

#### *SITE LAYOUT*

The documentary record regarding the history and occupation of this site is unfortunately silent about ownership and occupation prior to the 1780s, though the archaeological evidence suggests a good possibility that the site had been occupied prior to that time. During the last two decades of occupation at the end of the eighteenth century, it is fairly clear that the quarter was occupied by slaves owned by James Southall. During this period, indications are that Southall's Quarter was part of a small James City County plantation that Southall owned where full-time operations were likely the responsibility of an overseer, while Southall himself primarily resided in town to operate the Raleigh Tavern. Irregardless, the layout of the site as reflected in the archaeological results does not support expectations that any unique geographical or historical aspects of the site occupation led to a unique set of modifications of the site landscape.

Actually, as discussed above, the characteristics of the structures identified at the site may in fact serve as a microcosm of trends in slave settlement patterns proposed by Dr. Neiman in his hypothesis about the relationship of subfloor pit density to the degree of kin-based housing. Structure 2 is the only one of the three structures that displays evidence of earthfast construction, a construction technique for slave dwellings that was largely replaced by buildings that sat entirely above-ground (e.g., Structures 1 and 3) during the second half of the eighteenth century (Morgan 1998). Lack of documentary evidence and unambiguous archaeological evidence for the date of construction of Structure 2 precludes a firm interpretation of the variables that influenced its construction. The fact that Structure 2 also differs from Structures 1 and 3 in its higher frequency and density of subfloor pits is intriguing, however, given Neiman's theory that such a clustering of subfloor pits may reflect the use of a building to house unrelated slaves (at least during the initial occupation of Structure 2, which may predate Southall's ownership of the site). As mentioned above, Structure 2 may have initially functioned as housing for unrelated slaves, only later being converted for use as a kin-based, single-family dwelling.

Given that we do not have concrete knowledge of who may have owned Southall's Quarter prior to James Southall, we cannot address the issue of whether the variables affecting site layout were unique or not. It should be noted that the appearance of the site on Desandrouins' map of 1781 portrays the quarter as a component of a moderately sized plantation, with what appears to be a main domestic complex situated southeast of the quarter across Quarterpath Road (see Figure 4). Though the record of Southall's ownership suggests that this complex, his "plantation in James City County," was not his primary residence, and was instead occupied and managed by an overseer, it is quite possible that whoever owned the plantation and quarter prior to Southall actually did consider this plantation their primary residence. If so, the historical characteristics of the slave occupation at Site 44JC969 would not necessarily be considered unique in comparison to those of other quarters that have been studied archaeologically, and it may be

more appropriate to expect that site structure characteristics would fit the expected pattern.

Irregardless, the archaeological results are suggestive of a trend at Southall's Quarter that mirrors the theories that, (1) above-ground structures gradually replaced earthfast structures as preferred slave dwellings during the eighteenth century; and (2) clustering of unrelated slaves within single structures was gradually replaced by housing slaves in kin-based, single-family dwellings (which affected subfloor pit frequency and density) (Morgan 1998; Neiman 1997). Specifically, the apparent above-ground construction of Structures 1 and 3, relatively low frequency of subfloor pits in Structures 1 and 3, and concentrations of pearlware in the vicinity of Structures 1 and 3 are all consistent with a scenario that these two structures may have been built later than Structure 2. And given that such a trend within Site 44JC969 would be generally consistent with the broader patterns that have been proposed by Morgan (1998), Neiman (1997), and others, the potentially unique historical and geographical setting of Southall's Quarter, even during Southall's ownership, does not appear to have contributed to unique elements in overall site structure.

### *Comparisons of Material Culture*

Another important research question proposed for this project is whether the proximity of Southall's Quarter to Quarterpath Road and isolation from the main house complex actually fostered a greater degree of self-sufficiency and opportunity to reestablish and express identity that is reflected in the material possessions of these slaves, as well as offering a better opportunity to participate in the local, and to some degree regional, economy. This question suggested that the presence of "luxury" items and the overall diversity of goods should be higher in comparison to contemporary quarters that were located nearer to the main house complex of the owner.

One example of such a contemporary quarter is Wilton, a plantation located on the James River in Henrico County, Virginia that dates primarily from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries (Higgins et al. 2000). Archaeological excavations

were conducted at Site 44HE493 on the plantation, identifying root cellars, postholes, and trash-filled pits that likely represent the remains of a slave quarter that was part of Wilton Plantation. Unlike Southall's Quarter, this quarter was located only about 1200 ft. from the site of the main house at Wilton. Period I, from ca. 1750 to 1790, was contemporary with the main period of occupation at Southall's Quarter. At Wilton, five subfloor pits were identified beneath a single structure (Structure 1) from Period I. Structure 1 measured at least 20 by 36 ft., and was constructed as a log house with windows, and some plastered walls, with subfloor pits fronting brick/daub and stick chimneys at both gabled ends. The clustering of the subfloor pits suggests that there may have been two rooms in the dwelling. Archaeological evidence clearly demonstrates that the dwelling was destroyed in a catastrophic fire.

As discussed in Chapter 2, it was suggested that the proximity of Southall's Quarter to Quarterpath Road and its relative isolation from the main plantation house may have allowed the slaves at Southall's Quarter to participate in the local economy to a much greater degree than slaves residing near the main house, with perhaps greater access to "higher class" goods. The contrasting situation of the Wilton Period I quarter makes it ideal for an assessment of these ideas through comparison of the artifact assemblages.

#### *CERAMIC VESSELS AND DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES*

In general, decorative attributes tend to be minimal or nonexistent for most vessels in slave assemblages. The assemblage associated with the slave quarter near the main house at Wilton during Period I was consistent with this trend (Higgins et al. 2000:135), as was Carter's Grove near Williamsburg (Samford 1991:17); few highly decorated forms were recovered from these quarters. For example, the Chinese porcelain vessels recovered from Wilton Period I contexts included underglaze blue and overglaze orange vessels, but only one rim decoration (an iron oxide rim slip). Chinese porcelain at Southall's Quarter are generally underglaze blue and included iron oxide rim slips as well. However, decorations are common, and include crosshatched rims, floral patterns, landscapes, scalloped/crosshatched

rims, Batavia-style, and one with a "carved" interior (see Appendix B). Decorations are common on other vessels at Southall's Quarter as well. Eight of the vessels identified as creamware plates at Southall's Quarter are feather-edged (1770–1790); other creamware plates have a Queen's or a royal pattern, and only one plate was identified as plain. The refined earthenware pitcher is slip-decorated sgraffito checkerboard with horizontal bands and a marbleized spout, and a refined earthenware cup is slip-decorated sgraffito with horizontal and vertical bands and vertical zig-zags; both date from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. White saltglaze stoneware plates have molded rims with barley, barley and horizontal wavy lines, dot and diaper foliate, and bead and reel patterns.

Clearly, the assemblage from Southall's Quarter contrasts with respect to diversity of decorative attributes with the ceramic assemblages from contemporary quarters that were located closer to the main house of the plantation owner. On the other hand, there exists at least one documented example of a contemporaneous slave quarter that had an analogous degree of diversity in ceramic decorative attributes to that of Southall's Quarter despite being located in close proximity to the main house. The House for Families was a barracks-style quarter at Washington's Mount Vernon dating from circa 1760–1790. The assemblage from the House for Families contained a variety of decorated plates, including molded white saltglaze stoneware and edged creamware (Pogue and White 1991).

It has been suggested that the ceramics at the House for Families represent second-hand items handed down from the planter's household, and that Washington was known at that time to treat his slaves more humanely than other slaveholders in Virginia (Pogue and White 1991:204). Though additional comparative data would be necessary to strengthen the point, the similarities of diversity in ceramics at Southall's Quarter and the House for Families may have more to do with the roles and status of the slaveowners and their specific relations with their slaves than with geographic location of the quarters. That is, the combination of Washington's status and his relatively benevolent attitude towards his slaves may be the single most important variable that explains the diversity of the

ceramics assemblage at the House for Families (Pogue and White 1991:204–205). Though the site structure and geographic placement of Southall's Quarter with respect to the residence of the owner are quite different than that of the House for Families, the diversity of ceramic decorative attributes at Southall's Quarter may also be related to the owner's role and relationship with his slaves. Specifically, the diversity of ceramics may reflect Southall's role as owner of an important and influential tavern in Williamsburg, in which acquisition and use of the most current and popular ceramics was very important, perhaps providing him with a greater quantity and diversity of surplus, second-hand ceramics than the typical Virginia slaveowner. The diversity of the assemblage at Southall's Quarter, in turn, likely derives from a tendency for Southall to pass portions of this surplus down to his slaves at his "plantation near Williamsburg" (*Va. Gazette* 1780). Whether or not the diversity of ceramic decorative attributes in the Southall's Quarter assemblage reflects its location along a main thoroughfare between the James River and Williamsburg remains unclear, though no reliable evidence supporting this expectation was recovered from the site.

#### *CERAMIC VESSELS AND VESSEL FORM*

Food serving/consumption vessels at Southall's Quarter include typical items such as bowls, dishes, and plates, as well as more specialized forms such as pastry/pudding pans, platters, and a possible sauceboat, tureen, and tureen stand. Bowls, dishes, and plates were also recovered from Wilton Period I contexts, but the only specialized vessel was a mustard pot. The frequency of specialized food serving/consumption vessels at Southall's Quarter is almost twice the frequency during Wilton Period I. Plates in Wilton Period I contexts are typically Chinese porcelain or tin-enameled earthenware; plates at Southall's Quarter are often Chinese porcelain as well, but more frequently are creamware, a ware type completely absent from the Wilton Period I food serving/consumption vessel assemblage.

Samford (1996:95) notes that food preparation/cooking and beverage/food storage vessels tend to be scarce on slave sites in general, suggesting that "the provisioning of slaves did not involve storing quantities of food." Such vessels were very scarce in

Wilton Period I contexts, including only two white saltglaze stoneware pastry pans and comprising only 6% of the ceramic vessels in the kitchen group. The frequency of such vessels was almost twice as high at Southall's Quarter (13%,  $n=23$ ). Food preparation/cooking vessels are all made from coarse earthenware at Southall's Quarter, and include a bowl, a piece of unidentified hollowware, and 15 pans. Beverage/food storage vessels at Southall's Quarter include four English brown stoneware jars, a coarse earthenware jar, and an English brown stoneware bottle. None of these vessel types were recovered from Wilton Period I contexts, suggesting that the more isolated Southall's Quarter operated with a greater degree of self-sufficiency with regard to food preparation and storage than the quarter at Wilton, which was located near the facilities of the main house. As with the diversity of ceramic decorative attributes at Southall's Quarter, discussed above, it is also possible that the greater diversity of vessels and vessel forms at 44JC969 than at contemporary quarters such as Wilton reflects James Southall's primary role as a tavern owner and the likelihood that surplus and/or second-hand vessels from the tavern were passed down to his slaves.

#### *CERAMIC VESSELS AND SIMMERING STEWS*

Research results regarding slave quarter material culture suggest that slave assemblages typically contain greater proportions of hollowwares (drinking vessels and bowls) to flatwares (plates and dishes) than higher-status assemblages, illustrating differences in diet (Kelso 1984:205; Otto 1975:67–69). In his discussion of eighteenth-century slave housing, Philip Morgan notes that slaves had coarse ceramic wares for cooking and serving, and that slaves "had bowls and jars rather than plates, suggesting that most meals were one-pot, slow-simmering stews...." (Morgan 1998:114). The vessel assemblage at Southall's Quarter suggests that the preparation and serving of food may have been somewhat different. Plates and dishes accounted for most of the food serving/consumption vessel assemblage (52%,  $n=31$ ), while bowls accounted for somewhat less (30%,  $n=18$ ). Looking at the entire assemblage of tableware fragments, 61% are plate fragments, 11% are saucer fragments, and only 7% are bowl fragments (see Table 30). Furthermore, while all of

the vessels used to prepare and cook food at Southall's Quarter were made from various coarse earthenwares, vessels used to serve and consume food were usually Chinese porcelain and creamware vessels (53%, n=32) rather than coarse ceramic wares like coarse earthenware and Colonoware (17%, n=10). While coarse earthenware bowls are relatively common at Southall's Quarter, and Morgan's one-pot, slow-simmering stews are probably an important dietary component for the slave(s) living there, the concept of one-pot stews served and consumed in coarse ceramic wares as the dominant meal is not as convincing as it is elsewhere, and emphasizes the various levels of creolization that can occur as groups of slaves continued to create a sense of self-identity. Furthermore, a number of specialized vessels used to serve and consume food were identified at Southall's Quarter, including platters, a sauceboat, a tureen, and a tureen stand. It appears that slaves at Southall's Quarter had access to a more diverse set of consumer goods, perhaps due in part to their proximity to Quarterpath Road and isolation from the main house, but also perhaps due to the fact that James Southall was a tavern owner. Creamware and edged creamware account for 75% of all the plate fragments recovered from the site; other types of plate fragments (including white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, pearlware, tin-enameled earthenwares, and one Colonoware plate fragment) account for less than 9% each. As a tavern owner, Southall may have been more likely to quickly adopt newer wares to serve and consume food, such as creamware, making such pieces more readily accessible to his slaves. In contrast, vessels from Wilton Period I contexts (and in contexts related to the owner of Wilton, William Randolph) that were used to serve and consume food consist primarily of several "older" ware types (i.e., white saltglaze stoneware, cream-colored earthenware, and slipwares), suggesting that William Randolph and his slaves were slow to adopt/obtain newer, more fashionable ceramics such as creamware (Higgins et al. 2000:128; Outlaw 1974).

#### *PIPES AND SMOKING*

Determining the bowl-to-stem ratio of a clay pipe assemblage is thought to provide insight into the nature of pipe use on the site, indicating where

smoking took place and possibly identifying disposal patterns (Bradley 2000:126). The ratio is based on the premise that a pipe can still be functional after the stem was broken. The overall ratio of bowls to stems at Southall's Quarter is 1:1, indicating a somewhat restricted smoking population close to the source of its pipes (Bradley 2000:127). As noted in the artifact descriptions, 5% of the pipe fragments recovered are nonlocal white clay pipes. The results are consistent with the idea that the location of Southall's Quarter away from the main residence of the owner and close to an important transportation route (Quarterpath Road) allowed the slave(s) in the quarter greater access to the larger economy outside the plantation system.

#### *Diet/Subsistence*

It was proposed earlier in the report that, given references to the apparent agricultural diversity at Tutty's Neck, slaves there likely benefitted from a subsistence derived from a more diverse array of crops and domestic livestock than did their contemporaries near the main plantation complex. In addition, it was thought that the location of Southall's Quarter adjacent to Quarterpath Road would have potentially provided its occupants access to a broader subsistence economy outside the realm of the plantation.

Faunal assemblages recovered from other slave quarters have revealed that a high percentage of the slaves' meat diet came from cows and pigs, with domestic fowl such as turkey and chicken consumed less frequently (Samford 1996:95, Kelso 1984; Higgins et al. 2000; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1991, 1996; Singleton 1991). Wild species like deer, raccoon, snapping turtle, fish, duck, opossum, and rabbit are common but tend to be less prevalent than domestic livestock. The faunal assemblage at Southall's Quarter is consistent with other slave occupations documented in the region with regard to the use of domestic animals. All but one piece of the identifiable animal bone recovered from features on the site were from domestic animals, including cow, pig, and sheep/goat; the exception is a single bird longbone. The only animal bone from the site identifiable as white-tailed deer were several very recent specimens from Test Unit 45, 70, 96, and 97 that are not part of the historic

assemblage. The box turtle found in Test Unit 113 may also be a recent specimen, since living box turtles were observed on the site. In fact, the slaves at Southall's Quarter appear to have relied even less on wild species than did other slave quarters. The slaves at Southall's Quarter may have had easier, more reliable access to domesticated animals through James Southall, who would have had to keep his tavern well supplied and who owned a large number of cattle.

As noted in Chapter 2, floral remains at other slave quarters in the vicinity of Southall's Quarter indicate that slaves were provided and/or grew a variety of plants, including corn, peas, beans, and peaches, as well as among others. Slaves were also known to have gathered wild plants like grapes, walnuts, hickory nuts, and blackberries (Samford 1996:96). References to the nearby Tutty's Neck land suggest the area was used to harvest a wide diversity of crops, including tobacco, corn, wheat, pears, wood, and cider brandy (Kelso 1984:39). Based on this understanding, it was thought that Southall's Quarter should be characterized by a diversity of plants generally consistent with the species found on other slave sites in the region.

The archaeobotanical assemblage from Southall's Quarter is summarized in Appendix E. A total of 70 liters of soil from Structure 2 feature contexts was subjected to the flotation process, recovering 53.66 g of carbonized plant remains. In addition to wood charcoal, non-carbonized seeds, and various unidentified materials, features associated with Structure 2 contained 46 identifiable remains, including black walnut nutshell, wheat, corn, hickory nutshell, persimmon, raspberry/blackberry, and sunflower. None of these were found in great quantities, with 17 black walnut shell fragments the most common element of the assemblage; only one example each was recovered of persimmon, raspberry/blackberry, and sunflower. Ten of the 12 definite wheat kernels recovered from the entire site came from Feature 90, a subfloor pit in the southeastern corner of Structure 2, suggesting that this subfloor pit may have served as a storage area for wheat at one time (given that wheat constitutes one of several readily storable foods that could be stored for use at any time of the year [see Appendix E]). No

evidence of storage containers was found in Feature 90, however.

Archaeobotanical evidence recovered from Structure 1 was very similar to Structure 2. A total of 34.5 liters of soil from Structure 1 feature contexts was subjected to the flotation process, recovering 30.78 g of carbonized plant remains. In addition to wood charcoal, non-carbonized seeds, and various unidentified materials, features associated with Structure 1 contained 39 identifiable remains, including black walnut nutshell, corn, hickory nutshell, and a wheat or oat kernel. As in Structure 2, none of these were found in great quantities, with 21 black walnut shell fragments the most common element of the assemblage. About the same amount of corn was recovered as well. However, since the volume subjected to flotation from Structure 1 features was about half that of Structure 2, the recovery rate of identifiable remains was 1.1 per liter, or almost twice that of Structure 2 (0.66 per liter). Since the grams per liter of total carbonized plant remains recovered does not differ greatly between Structure 1 and Structure 2 (0.77g/l and 0.89 g/l respectively), carbonized remains appear to be somewhat better preserved in the vicinity of Structure 1.

The Animal Pen/Activity Area is a fenced area between the structures that was originally thought to represent a garden area. However, the features identified in this area were not consistent with a garden landscape; neither was the interpretation of the area as a garden supported by the archaeobotanical evidence. In addition to wood charcoal, non-carbonized seeds, and various unidentified materials, the flotation of 17.5 liters of soil recovered only 2.02 g of carbonized plant remains. Only six identifiable carbonized plant remains were recovered, including four corn kernels and two walnut shells. The recovery rate of identifiable remains was only 0.34 per liter, much less than from the subfloor pits where such remains are usually more likely to be preserved. The grams per liter of total carbonized plant remains recovered is far less than from the features associated with the two structures (0.12 g/l, compared with 0.77 g/l and 0.89 g/l).

Limited archaeobotanical evidence was also gathered and analyzed from Structure 3. In addition to wood charcoal, non-carbonized seeds, and various

unidentified materials, the flotation of 11 liters of soil recovered 12.22 g of carbonized plant remains, including a piece of black walnut nutshell. Although a high rate of carbonized materials were recovered from the Feature 95 subfloor pit (1.72 g/l), most of this material was wood charcoal. Feature 27, though immediately adjacent to Structure 3, also underlay the midden deposits located in the space between Structures 1 and 3. The rate of recovery of carbonized plant remains was much lower (0.38 g/l), but the number of identifiable remains was much higher, and included three thick-walled hickory nut fragments, three black walnut fragments, and seven corn cupule fragments. Feature 102, a large, shallow, basin-shaped pit feature located northwest of Structure 3, contained two pieces of black walnut shell, 10 corn cupule fragments and one kernel fragment.

Several of the features not associated with a particular activity area were also identified. Feature 1, a small basin west of the structures, contained 2 fragments of walnut shell. Feature 14, a shallow, informal midden deposit also west of the structures, contained five fragments of thick-walled hickory nutshell, a possible bean fragment, and a corn cupule fragment. The recovery of corn, wheat and oats, sunflower, and possibly a bean from a variety of cultural features across separate activity areas at Southall's Quarter documents the importance of agricultural staples to site residents. The hickory and walnut nutshell and persimmon seed recovered

suggest that locally available wild plant products also contributed to the diet. The paucity of vegetable garden remains and cultivated fruits or orchard products preclude any interpretation of the importance of these products in the subsistence economy of the site. This paucity is consistent with the excavation results; although the entire landform could not be excavated, no solid evidence of a garden was identified.

In short, the archaeological information recovered from the site lacks evidence that would support the expectation that the location of Southall's Quarter away from the residence of the owner and next to a major thoroughfare would have contributed to the use of a more diverse array of subsistence resources than that of contemporary quarters in other settings. As mentioned above, the emphasis on the use of domesticated faunal resources, to an even greater extent than at other contemporaneous quarters, is likely related to the large number of cattle that James Southall is documented to have owned at his James City County plantation. In general, the archaeobotanical evidence suggests a subsistence profile for plant resources that does not diverge markedly from that of other contemporaneous quarters, which suggests that the somewhat unique site historical characteristics (i.e., located away from the owner's primary residence and placement along a major thoroughfare) did not significantly affect patterns of plant resource subsistence.



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