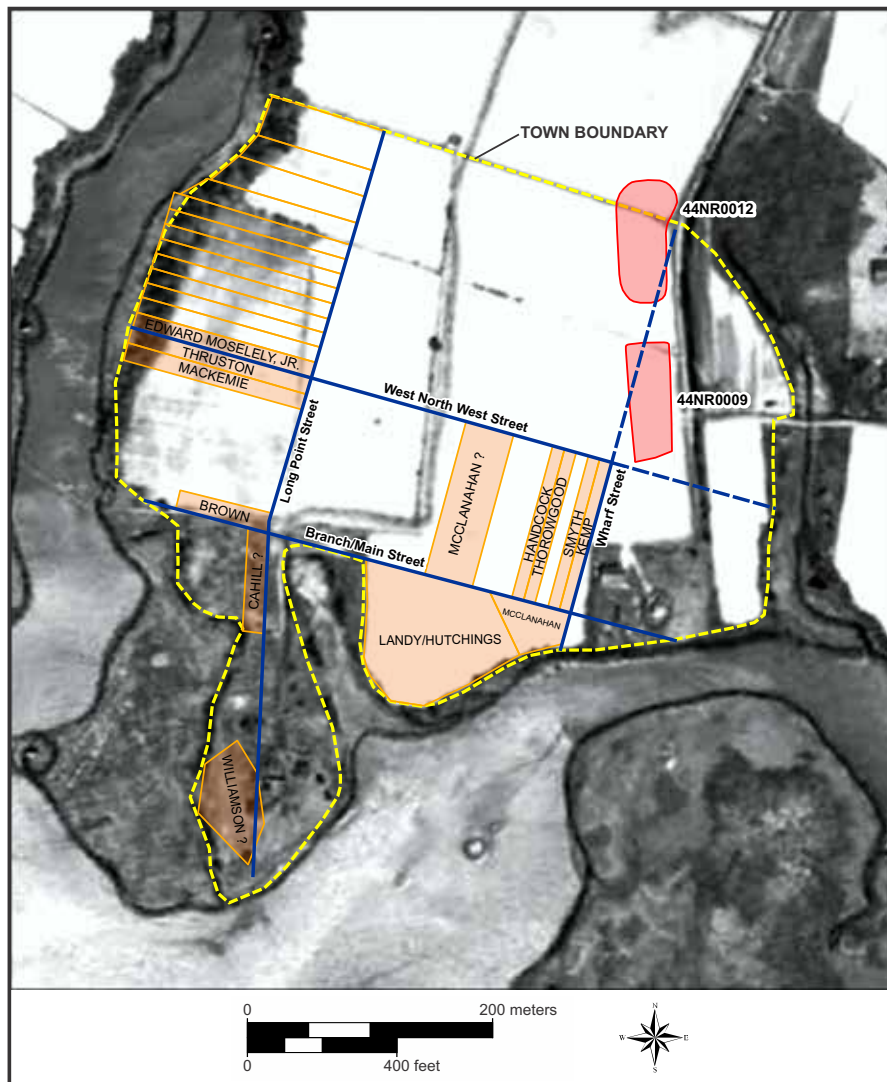


NEAR THE WATER'S EDGE: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF COLONIAL NEWTOWN ON THE EASTERN BRANCH OF THE ELIZABETH RIVER

*Archaeological Data Recovery at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 Associated with
the I-64/I-264 Improvements Project, City of Norfolk, Virginia*

*VDOT Project: 0264-122-108, P107, R204, C508, B602, B603, B604, B605;
iPM/UPC/CSC: 57048; Activity Code: 684*

VDHR File No. 2008-0531



PREPARED FOR:
Virginia Department of Transportation

PREPARED BY:
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

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MAY 8, 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological data recovery at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 in the City of Norfolk, Virginia from December 3, 2015 through May 27, 2016. This work was carried out under contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and was associated with the proposed I-64/I-264 Interchange Improvements project in the City of Norfolk, Virginia (VDOT Project: 0264-122-108, P107, R204, C508, B602, B603, B604, B605; iPM/UPC/CSC:57048).

Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 represent the remains of eighteenth-century warehouses and slave quarters on the outskirts of historic Newtown, a once flourishing community established along the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River at the close of the seventeenth century. Fueled by brisk maritime trade, and subsequent commercial and residential development, Newtown flourished during the first half of the eighteenth century, but as other economic and political centers emerged, the town's prosperity waned during the third quarter of the century; by the century's close, the town and its outlying Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were largely abandoned, and melded into an agricultural landscape of cultivated fields and pasture by the late nineteenth century.

By the third quarter of the twentieth century, very little of the 50 acres that was once Newtown

was unaffected by modern development. Most of the acreage is currently occupied by residential development and the raised grade of I-64. Situated on what would have been the eastern periphery, or fringes of Newtown during the colonial period, Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 are located within a narrow slice of green space (approximately 5.4 acres) between South Newtown Road and I-64, just south of Coastal Virginia Church. Meticulous excavation at these sites during the winter and spring of 2016 uncovered rich archaeological evidence little more than a foot below surface, giving researchers important clues about material culture and the cultural landscape along this portion of the Elizabeth River in the eighteenth century. The emerging picture of life here, though far from complete, helps us to better understand the socioeconomic dynamics that played out at Newtown over generations, between enslaved African-Americans, merchants, and property owners. For the enslaved inhabitants, in particular, research at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 brings them out of anonymity, speaking to the conditions in which they lived, and highlights their efforts to improve the quality of their lives, and the important role they had in Newtown's short-lived success.

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

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1: Introduction

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted archaeological data recovery at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 in the City of Norfolk, Virginia from December 3, 2015 through May 27, 2016. This work was carried out under contract with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and was associated with the proposed I-64/I-264 Interchange Improvements project in the City of Norfolk, Virginia (VDOT Project: 0264-122-108, P107, R204, C508, B602, B603, B604, B605; iPM/UPC/CSC:57048). The area investigated encompasses approximately five acres (2.02 ha) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

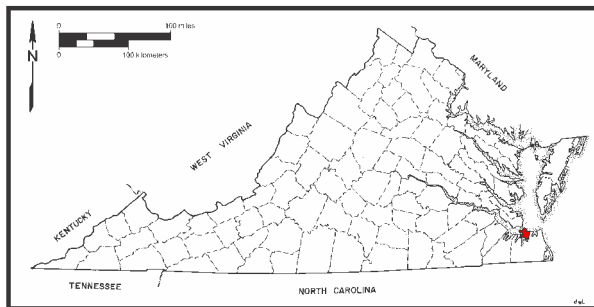


Figure 1.1. Project area location.

The western portions of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were identified by state archaeologists from the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA) [later to become the Virginia Department of Historic Resources] in the late 1970s, while conducting limited survey and testing within the Pleasant Point subdivision, (a residential development that was actively under construction at that time) just west of the project area and I-64. The results of that work, coupled with historical research, indicated that

Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were associated with eighteenth-century Newtown, a community that existed for nearly a century along the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The WMCAR identified previously unrecorded portions of these two sites on the east side of I-64 in 2008 and 2009, while undertaking an archaeological survey associated with the proposed I-64/I-264 Interchange Improvement project (Monroe 2008, 2009). The sites underwent archaeological evaluation in 2009 and 2010, and both were determined to be significant in terms of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (Monroe and Lewes 2010).

The data recovery at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 was designed to recover information from the sites prior to placing most of the project area within a temporary construction easement, thus serving to mitigate any associated effects of the proposed I-64/I-264 Interchange Improvements project. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the construction project is considered to be the entire area of both sites. The vicinity of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 is to be used as a staging area for construction equipment and materials associated with improvements to the I-64/I-264 Interchange. The western edge of the project area will be affected by relocation of the existing soundwall and drainage ditch associated with the widening of I-64.

Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 are multi-component sites that have yielded evidence of long-term human occupation. The prehistoric component represents traces of short-term Native American occupation of camp sites along the Elizabeth River hundreds or thousands of years

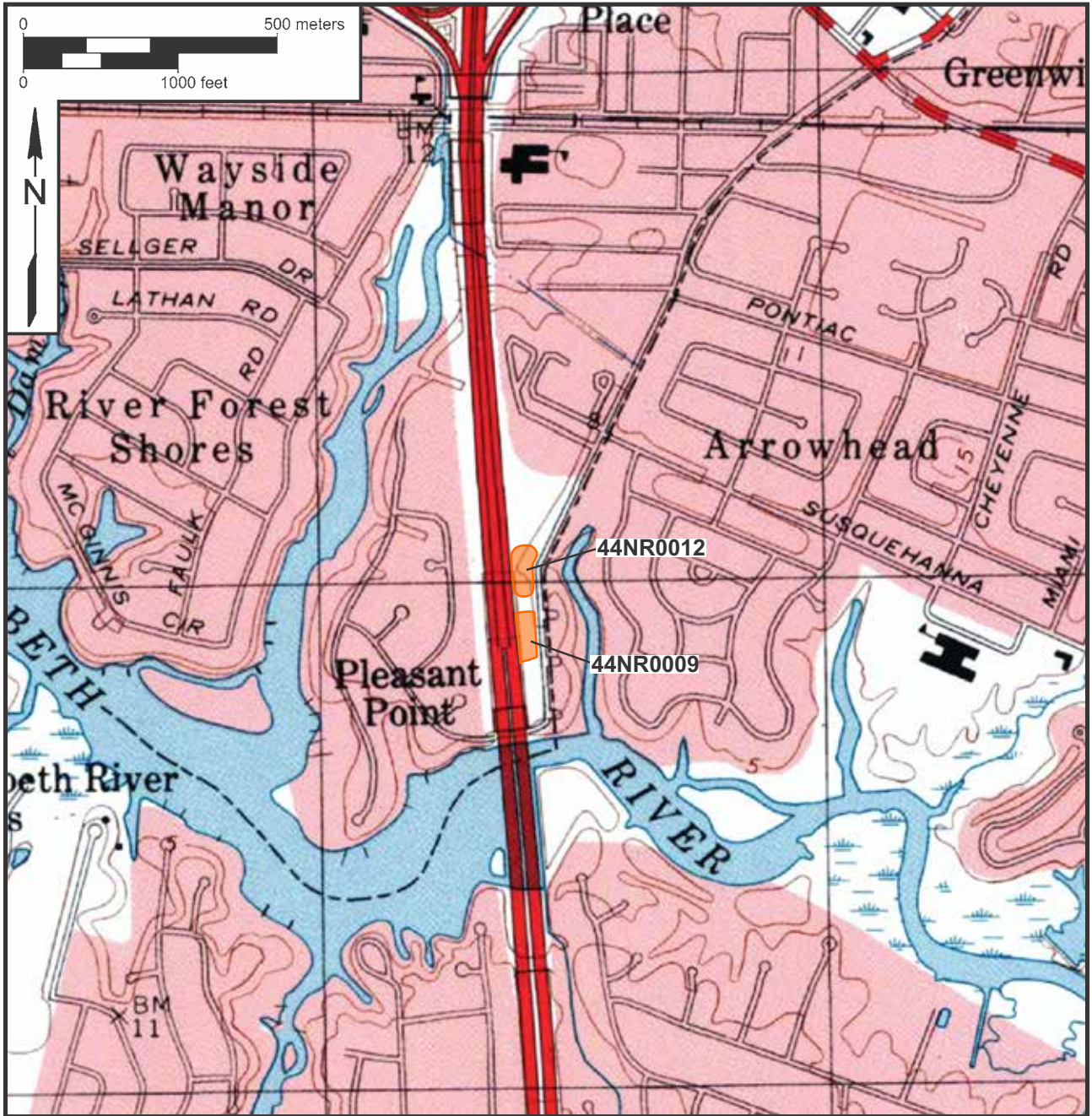


Figure 1.2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1994).

prior to English colonization. These remains are indicated by debitage, hafted bifaces, utilized flakes, and informal groundstone tools mixed within historic deposits. Some of these items may have been collected and/or curated by the historic occupants.

Eighteenth-century domestic occupation represents the major component at each site. Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 date from the first quarter of the eighteenth century to the first decade of the nineteenth century, and are represented by cellars, trash pits, wells, and postholes that once existed on the eastern fringes of Newtown, a once flourishing community established along the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River near the close of the seventeenth century. The establishment of Newtown was undoubtedly spurred on by the town acts of the late seventeenth century, intended to stimulate economic and political centers. Unlike most late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Tidewater towns, it was a private venture with investors, and proved to be highly successful. Documentary evidence indicates that Newtown prospered during the first half of the eighteenth century, fueled in large part by brisk maritime trade and by subsequent commercial and residential development, but the community's prosperity waned by the 1760s, and was in decline on the eve of the American Revolution. By the mid-nineteenth century, much of the acreage once occupied by Newtown had reverted to agricultural fields and pasture.

The results of archaeological surveys and evaluation of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 indicated the potential of these sites to contribute to understanding Newtown's cultural landscape and the material culture of its inhabitants during the eighteenth century. These sites may be the only surviving eighteenth-century sites associated with colonial Newtown. The eventual abandonment and reversion of the lands in the vicinity of Newtown to agricultural purposes may have served to preserve the archaeological remains of

portions of the colonial town, at least relative to other early towns and/or urban areas such as Norfolk, Kempsville, and Hampton, which continued to be occupied as towns and/or urban areas up until present. Through continuous building, rebuilding, wartime destruction, and expansion, the archaeological remains of these other early colonial towns have been compromised by the effects of continuous occupation and redevelopment. Though much of Newtown now lies beneath more recent residential development and I-64, the results of these archaeological investigations indicate that Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 are located within what have remained undeveloped, cultivated fields since abandonment of the sites in the eighteenth century, which has allowed for inadvertent preservation of the subsurface integrity of these two sites. Thus, these two sites afford a rare opportunity to explore an eighteenth-century Tidewater town through well-preserved features little more than a foot below the surface.

The project was carried out under the supervision of WMCAR Director Joe B. Jones. Project Archaeologist Thomas F. Higgins, III was responsible for supervising the fieldwork, and co-authored the report along with Project Archaeologist Elizabeth Monroe and David Lewes, serving as project historian. Mr. Higgins was assisted in the field by WMCAR staff members Taylor Golding, Caroline Oxley, Oliver Mueller-Heubach, Nicole Houck, Diana Johnson, Kristi Bodine, Kevin Goodrich, Stephanie Smith, Jared Weimar, Jennifer Saunders, Allison Curran, and Sean Conley. Laboratory processing and artifacts analysis were conducted by Deborah Davenport. Mr. Lewes conducted historical research, prepared the historical context, and produced the final report. Eric Agin prepared the final illustrations. Artifacts and other project documentation are temporarily stored at the WMCAR facility in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under WMCAR project number 15-27.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 lie in an open grassy field that is bounded by South Newtown Road and residential development on the east, and I-64 on the west. To the south of the sites, South Newtown Road makes a sharp turn to the west, paralleling the banks of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River and forming the southern limit of the project area and sites. Recreational facilities associated with Coastal Virginia Church and the church itself occupy property immediately north of the sites, forming the northern boundary of the project area (Figure 1.3; see Figure 1.2). Site 44NR0012 occupies the northern portion of the project area and Site 44NR0009, the southern part. The sites are separated by approximately 15 m (49.2 ft.) on either side of a drainage ditch.

The project area is located within the eastern portion of the coastal plain physiographical province. The topography is relatively flat at an elevation of about 3 m (10 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl). The soils at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 have been classified as among several soil complexes. The majority are classified as Udorthents with smaller areas classified as Tomotley loam and Altavista-Urban land, among others (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2009). In general, these soils are poorly to moderately well-drained soils; Tomotley and Altavista sediments are typically associated with marine terraces. Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 extend across a low coastal plain that is drained by the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The western portions of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were recorded in 1978 by then Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA) archaeologist J. Mark Wittkofski. The sites were among 12 that were identified during construction of Pleasant Point residential development, just west of the project area (Wittkofski et al. 1979, 1980). Two of the 12 sites (Sites

44NR0003 and 44NR0013) were subjected to subsurface test excavation by Wittkofski (Figure 1.4). Site 44NR0003 contained a large (2.7 x 4.2 m [9 x 14 ft.]), artifact-rich trash pit (Figures 1.5–1.7). This feature had an irregular shape, and an uneven bottom, which suggested that it was first a clay borrow pit that was subsequently used as a trash pit, sometime around the mid-eighteenth century (ca. 1735–1769). This feature contained at least 10 distinctive fill deposits, and these extended up to 1.1 m (3.8 ft.) deep. The deposits contained ash, charcoal, brick rubble, and over 900 architectural and domestic artifacts. Ceramic sherds of Staffordshire slipware, tin-enameled earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware, and Chinese porcelain were found as well as wine glass stems, and dark green bottle glass, brass and pewter shoe and knee buckles, an iron furniture hook, brass straight pins, mirror glass, a Spanish silver coin (1735), a carpenter's brass rule, a lock tumbler, an iron pad lock, wrought nails, window glass, turned (window) lead, mortar, plaster, and brick (including water table brick).

The quality and diversity of the ceramic and glass assemblages from the Site 44NR0003 trash pit reflect the high economic status of the site occupants (Wittkofski 1979:38). The assemblages together consist of a minimum of 89 vessels, and 64 are ceramic and 25 are glass. The ceramic group consists of at least 18 different vessel forms, including plates, dishes, bowls, punch bowls, tea bowls, saucers, tea pots jugs, tankards, posset cups, and a mug. The group of glass vessels includes at least 18 wine bottles, six wine glasses, and an ale glass. This assemblage of ceramic and glass vessels, along with other artifacts from this feature, provides a valuable collection for comparison with the artifact assemblages from Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 (see Artifact Discussion, Chapter 5).

At Site 44NR0013, located approximately 198.1 m (650 ft.) northeast of Site 44NR0003, archaeologists uncovered and excavated part of a large eighteenth-century cellar revealed within a



Figure 1.3. Aerial view of project area.

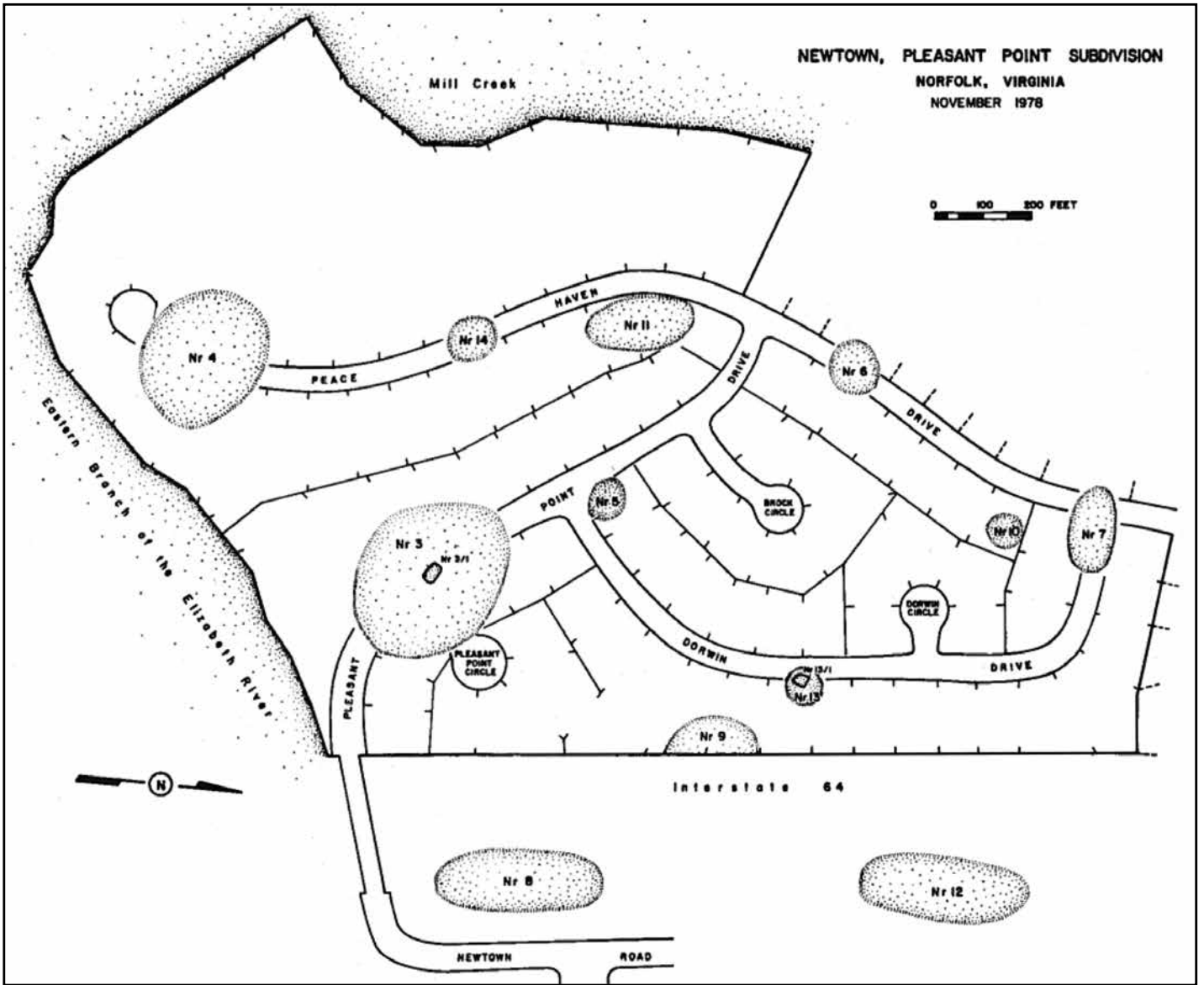


Figure 1.4. Plan of site locations at Newtown (Wittkofski et al. 1979:Figure 7).

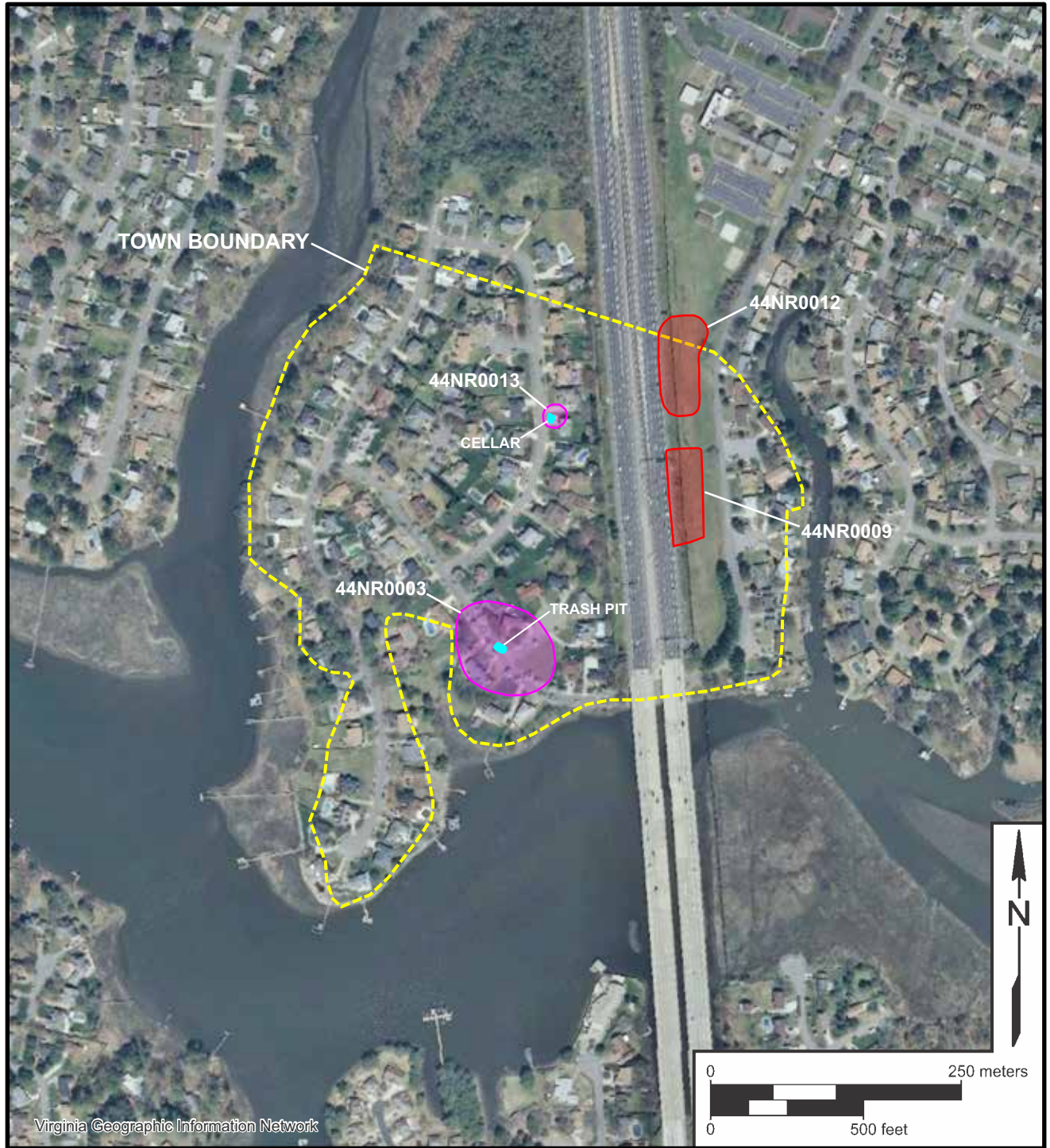


Figure 1.5. Georeferenced location of Site 44NR0013 cellar (Feature 1) and 44NR0003 trash pit (Feature 1).

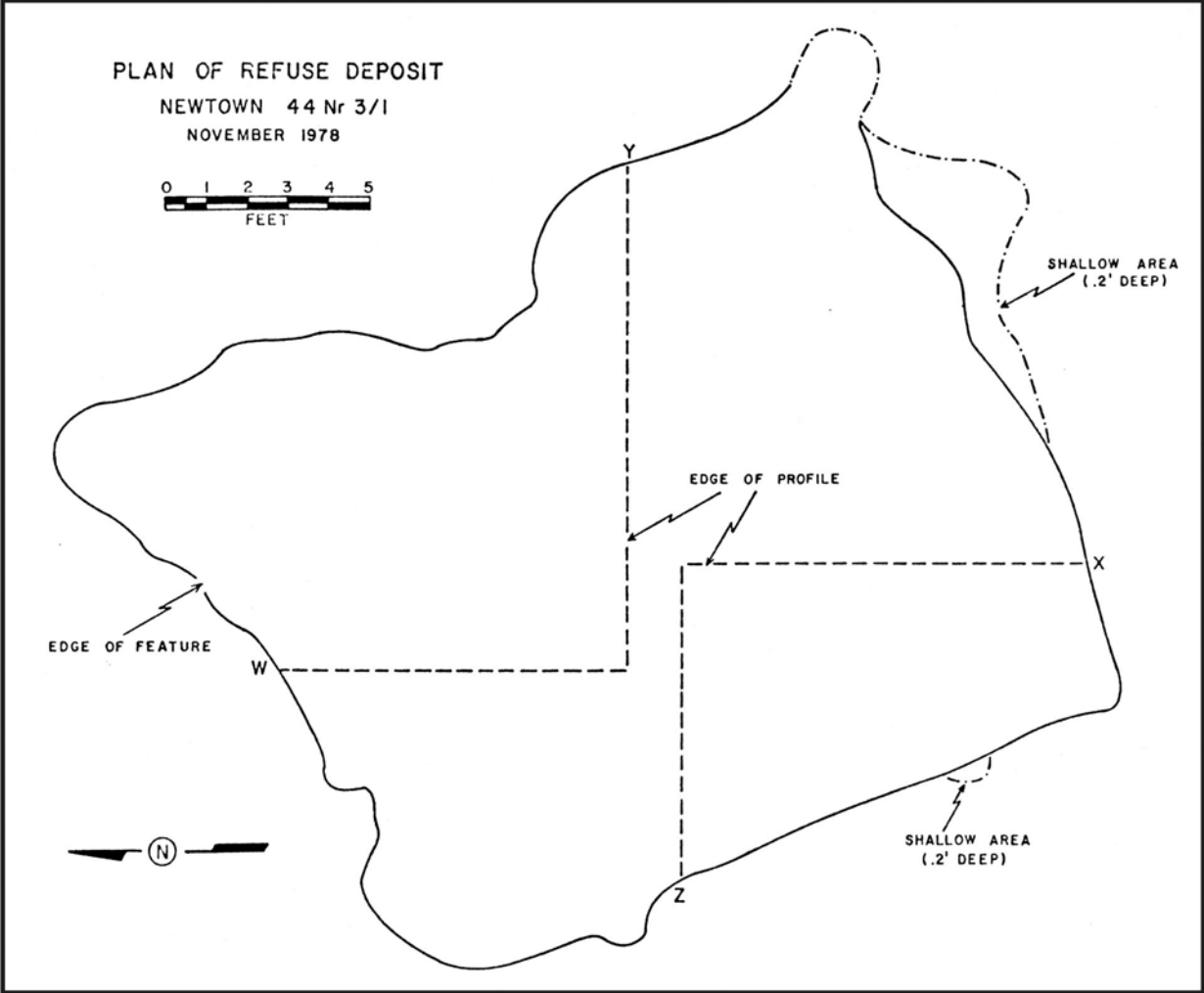


Figure 1.6. Plan of trash pit (Feature 1) at 44NR0003 (Wittkofski et al. 1979:Figure 9).

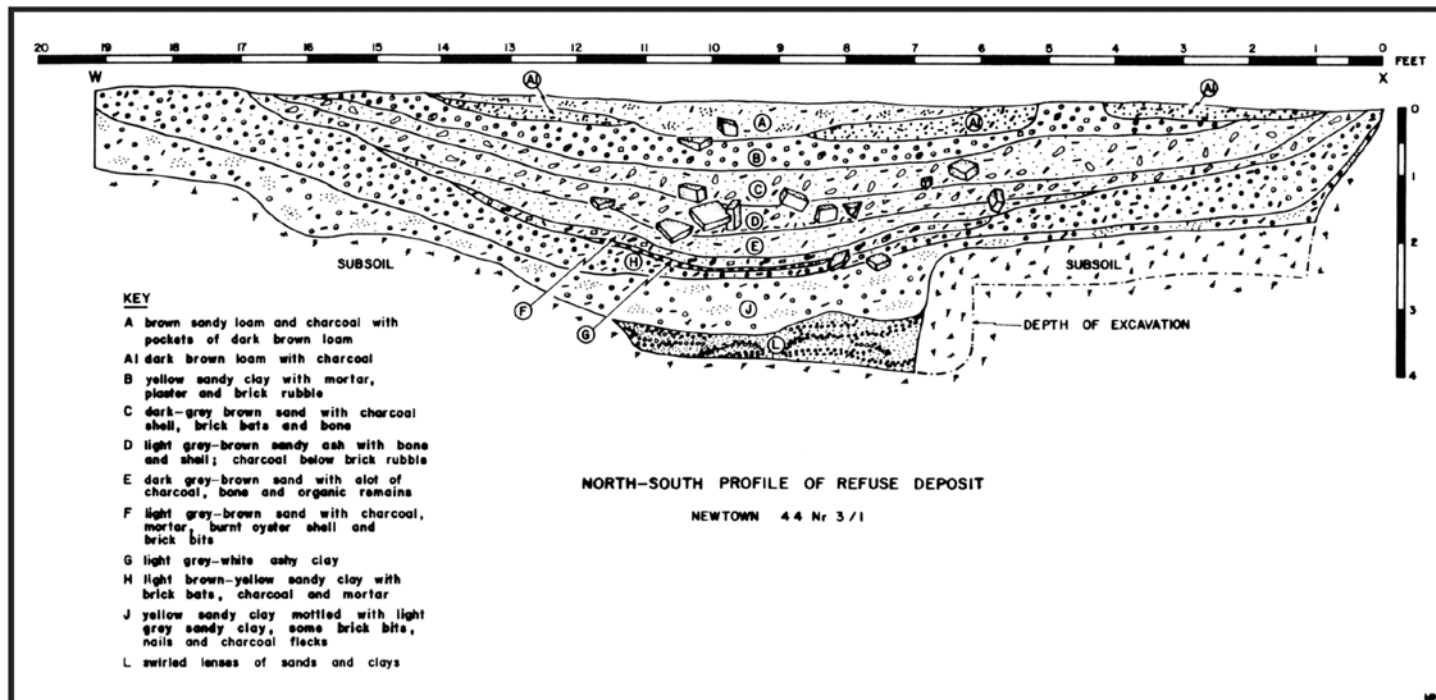


Figure 1.7. East profile of trash pit (Feature 1) at 44NR0003 (Wittkofski et al. 1979:Figure 11).

road cut (Figure 1.8). The feature was investigated by the excavation of a 0.6-x-0.6-m (2-x-2-ft.) test unit through the top of the exposed portion of the feature and augering the soil around the feature's perimeter. This work indicated that the cellar measured approximately 8.5 x 10 m (28 x 33 ft.), was 1.2 m (4.0 ft.) deep, and contained two cultural deposits. The deposits consisted of clayey loam mixed with tin-enameled earthenware, Rhenish stoneware, white saltglaze stoneware, Pennsylvania slipware, cream-colored earthenware (Whieldon ware, ca. 1740–1770), and Chinese porcelain. In addition, there was dark green wine bottle glass (including two necks and two bases [ca. 1750–1770] and one base [ca. 1780]), a brass shoe buckle, an iron pick axe, an iron strap hinge, and an iron spike.

Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were identified by concentrations of eighteenth-century ceramics and other artifacts observed on the surface of plowed fields (Wittkofski 1979; Wittkofski et al. 1980). The Site 44NR0009 artifact cluster was

found little more than 30.4 m (100 ft.) southeast of Site 44NR0013, and appeared to have been cut by I-64. Site 44NR0012 was located in a cultivated field north of Site 44NR0009 on the east side of the interstate. Associated historical background research revealed that these archaeological sites were associated with the riverfront community of Newtown, established in 1697. The town thrived economically throughout much of the eighteenth century, but declined when the county seat was relocated to Kempsville after the Revolutionary War (Wittkofski et al. 1980:49). While the community declined in economic importance, the area continued to be known as Newtown. By the early twentieth century, South Newtown Road was among the only physical references to historic Newtown. For example, the 1919 USGS topographic quadrangle indicates that by this time only a small number of dwellings were still standing at the periphery of the once thriving community, a much more extensive area formerly occupied by structures.

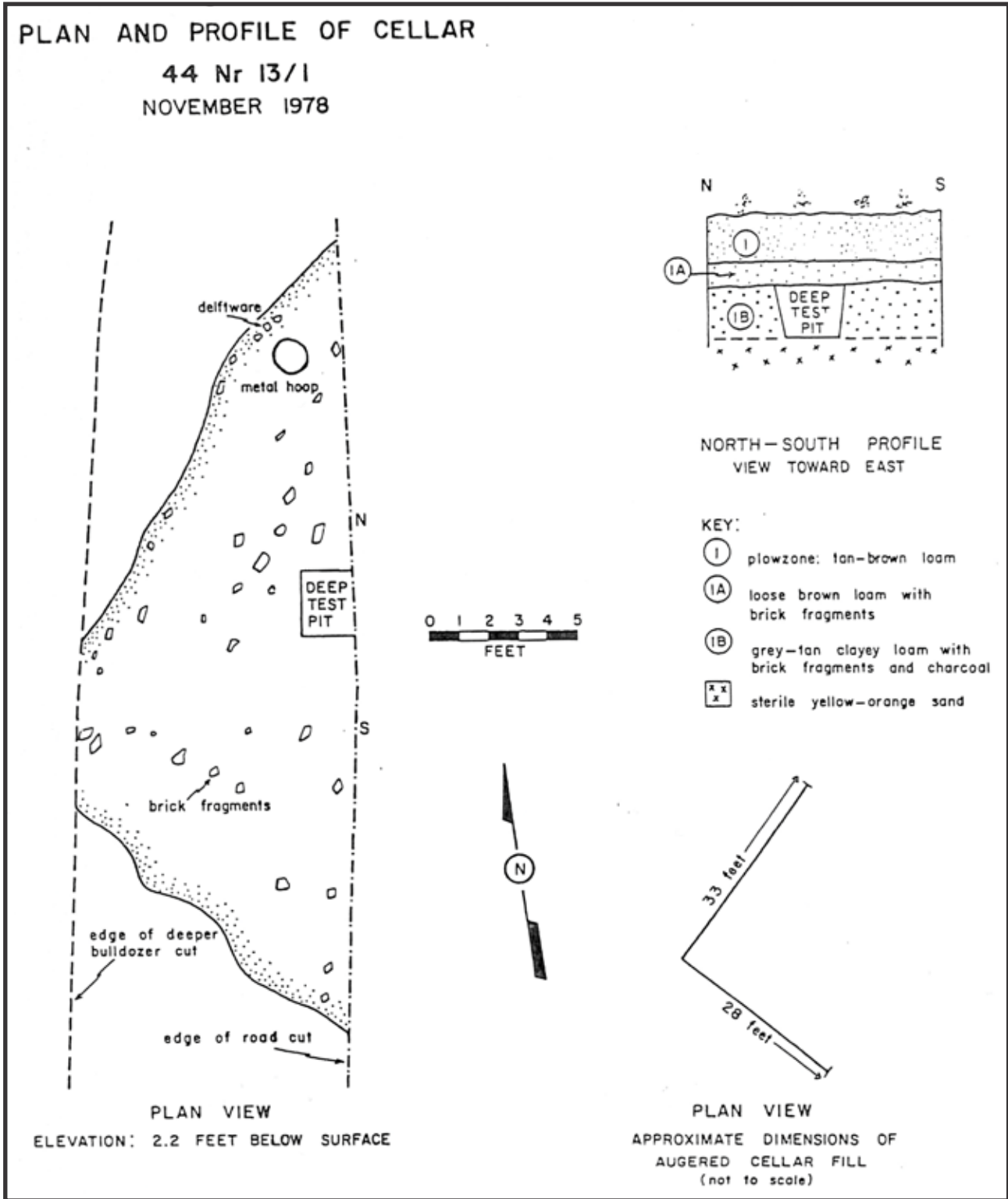


Figure 1.8. Plan and east profile of cellar (Feature 1) at Site 44NR0013 (Wittkofski et al. 1979:Figure 6).

It was over two decades after the VRCA survey that Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 would once again be in the spotlight. The WMCAR identified these previously recorded sites during a systematic shovel testing survey for the I-64/264 Interchange Improvement Project in 2008 and supplemental survey for that project in 2009. Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 were located in a grass-covered field east of I-64 (Figure 1.9). Fifteen of the 24 shovel tests dug at Site 44NR0009 were positive for artifacts (n=69). Archaeologists recovered eighteenth-century ceramics (e.g., English mottle glaze coarse earthenware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, tin-enameled earthenware, and white saltglaze stoneware), a white clay tobacco pipe stem, dark green bottle glass, wrought nails, window glass, and pieces of handmade brick. These were typically recovered from a 24-cm (0.79-ft.) thick clayey silt plowzone, and were dispersed over an area that measured approximately 84 m (276 ft.) north-south x 28m (92 ft.) east-west.

The 2008 survey revealed a fairly diffuse scatter of eighteenth-century artifacts at Site 44NR0012, including fragments of bricks, nails, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, window pane glass, and clinker. Supplemental survey at Site 44NR0012 in 2009 yielded a broad scatter of eighteenth-century handmade bricks, wrought nails, window glass, dark green bottle glass, Buckley coarse earthenware, creamware, and white saltglaze stoneware from 12 of 19 shovel tests (see Figure 1.9). In addition, archaeologists found fragments of animal bone and charcoal in an apparent sub-plowzone feature at the bottom of Shovel Test 577 in the northeastern quadrant of the site. This feature extended up to 0.50 m below surface (Monroe 2009:8).

A subsequent archaeological evaluation provided a more detailed look and assessment of the archaeological significance of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 than gathered during previous work, and involved additional systematic shovel testing augmented by test unit excavation. Consistent with previous results, the evaluation shovel tests

revealed concentrations of eighteenth-century ceramics, bottle glass, and bricks in the plowzone at both sites (Figures 1.10–1.13). This information guided the placement of 1-x-1-m (3.3-x-3.3-ft.) and 1-x-2-m (3.3-x-6.6-ft.) test units. These carefully placed units revealed well-preserved, early to mid-eighteenth-century sub-plowzone features, including an apparent trash-filled cellar (Feature 6) and a boundary ditch (Feature 8) at Site 44NR0012, and a cellar-like feature or borrow pit (Feature 1), and a well (Feature 3) at neighboring Site 44NR0009 to the south. Feature 6 at Site 44NR0012, in particular, proved extraordinarily rich in artifacts, as archaeologists recovered over 2,700 items from this feature alone during the evaluation (Figure 1.14). The assemblage included a wide range of mostly English-made ceramics (i.e., Staffordshire slipware, tin-enameled earthenware, Jackfield, English iron glazed earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware) as well as a few locally or regionally made types, i.e., colonoware, Yorktown earthenware. Also found were pieces of bottle and table glass (i.e., tumbler, stemware), iron skillets, furniture hardware, a bone comb, copper alloy buckles, copper alloy and glass buttons, wrought nails, turned (window) lead, window glass, brick, plaster, and nearly 1,200 animal bones. Of the 710 ceramics recovered, 38% (n=271) are tin-enameled earthenware, 23% (n=163) are white saltglaze stoneware, and 16% (n=113) are Staffordshire slipware, with other types (e.g., Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, Jackfield, Chinese porcelain, creamware, among others) rounding out the assemblage. Vessel forms include plates, bowls, pans, mugs, saucers, tea bowls, and a tea pot/coffee pot. As it would turn out, this remarkably rich assemblage was only a prelude to the finds to come from this feature. Feature 1 at Site 44NR0009 was suspected to be a clay borrow pit or a cellar that dated to about the same period as Feature 6. It yielded over 500 artifacts, including ceramics (e.g., Staffordshire slipware, cream-colored earthenware, tin-enameled earthenware, English stoneware, as well as

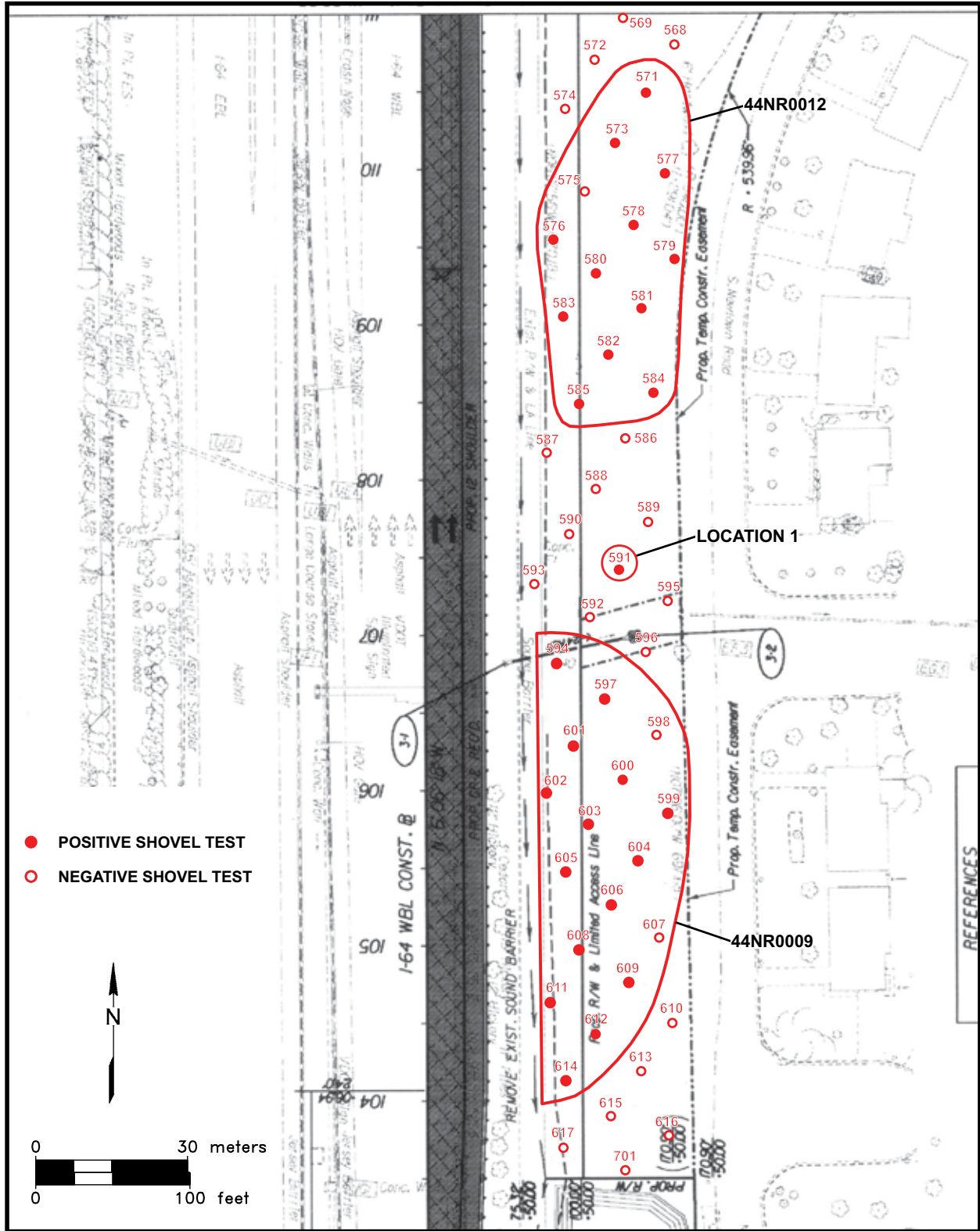


Figure 1.9. Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012, Phase I site plan (Monroe 2009:7).

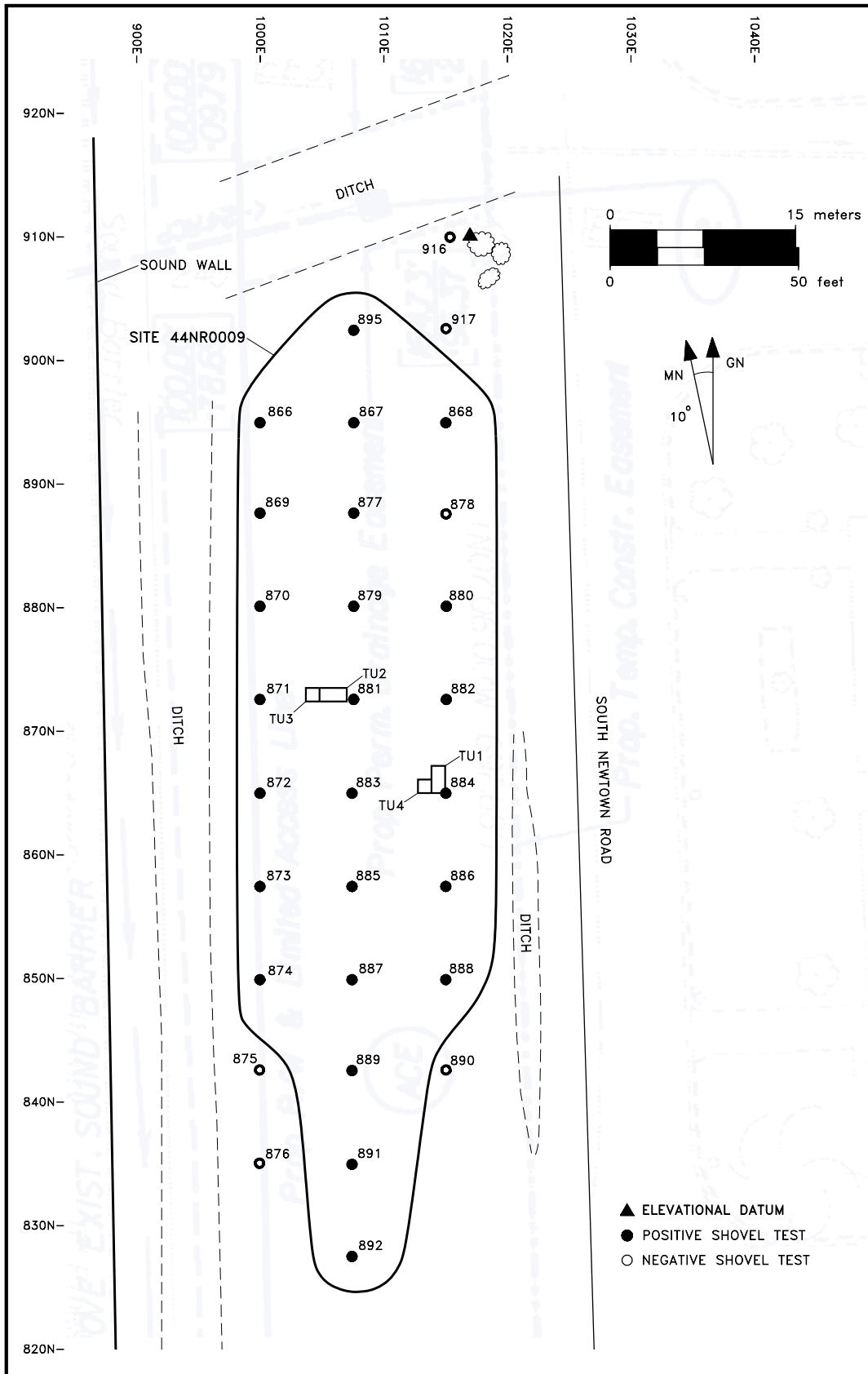


Figure 1.10. Site 44NR0009, Phase II site plan (Monroe and Lewes 2010:36).

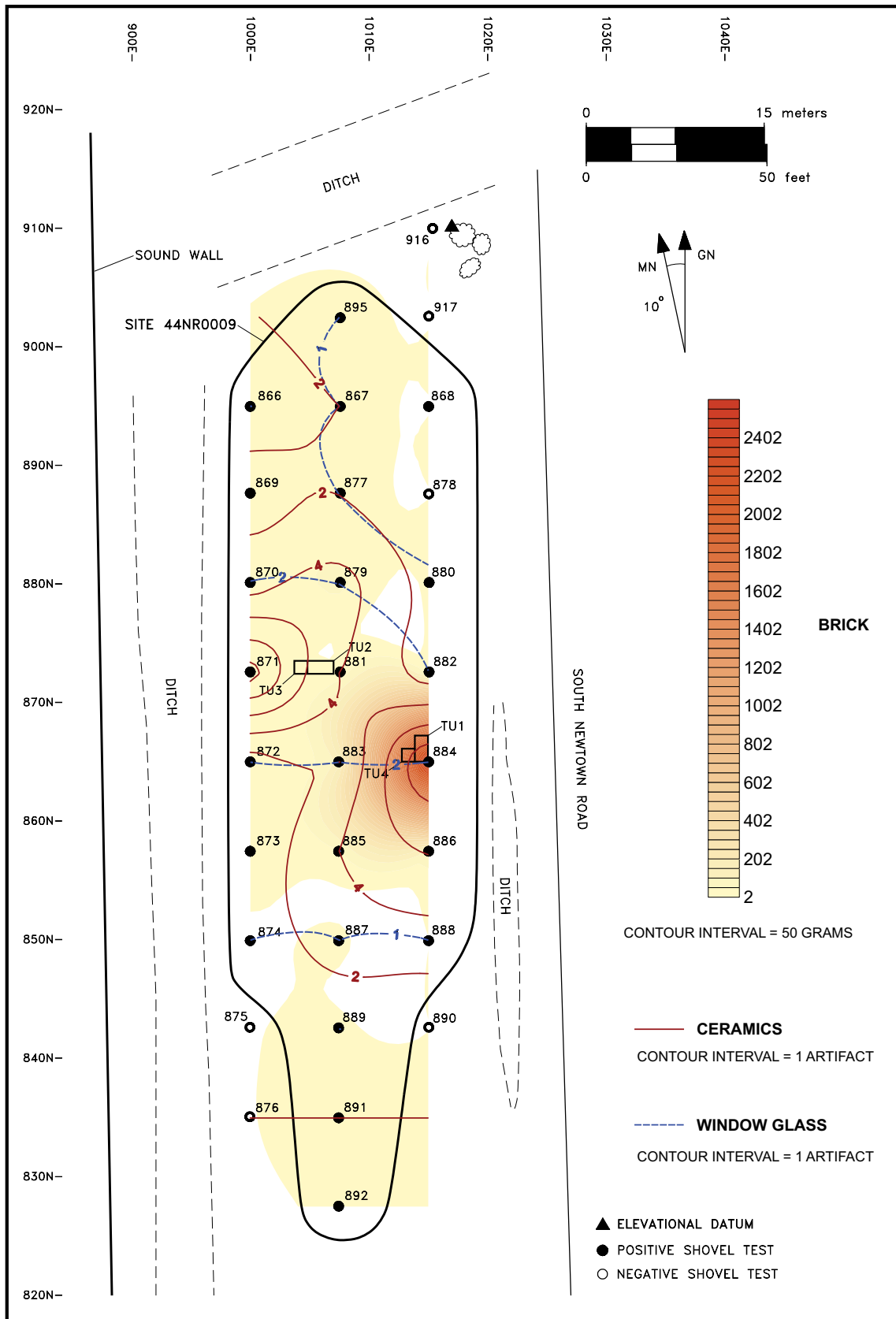


Figure 1.11. Site 44NR0009, artifact density (Monroe and Lewes 2010:37).

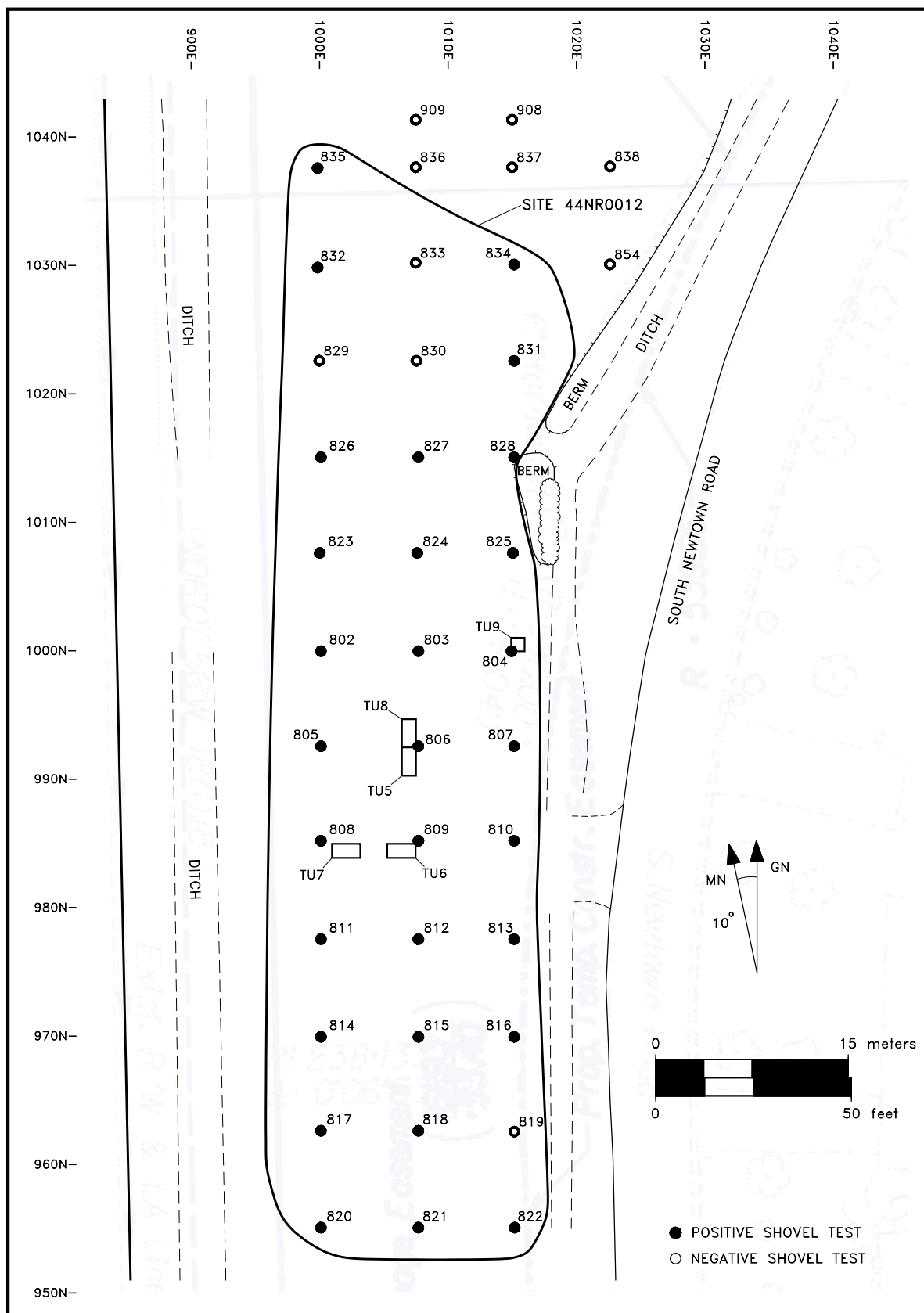


Figure 1.12. Site 44NR0012, Phase II site plan (Monroe and Lewes 2010:54).

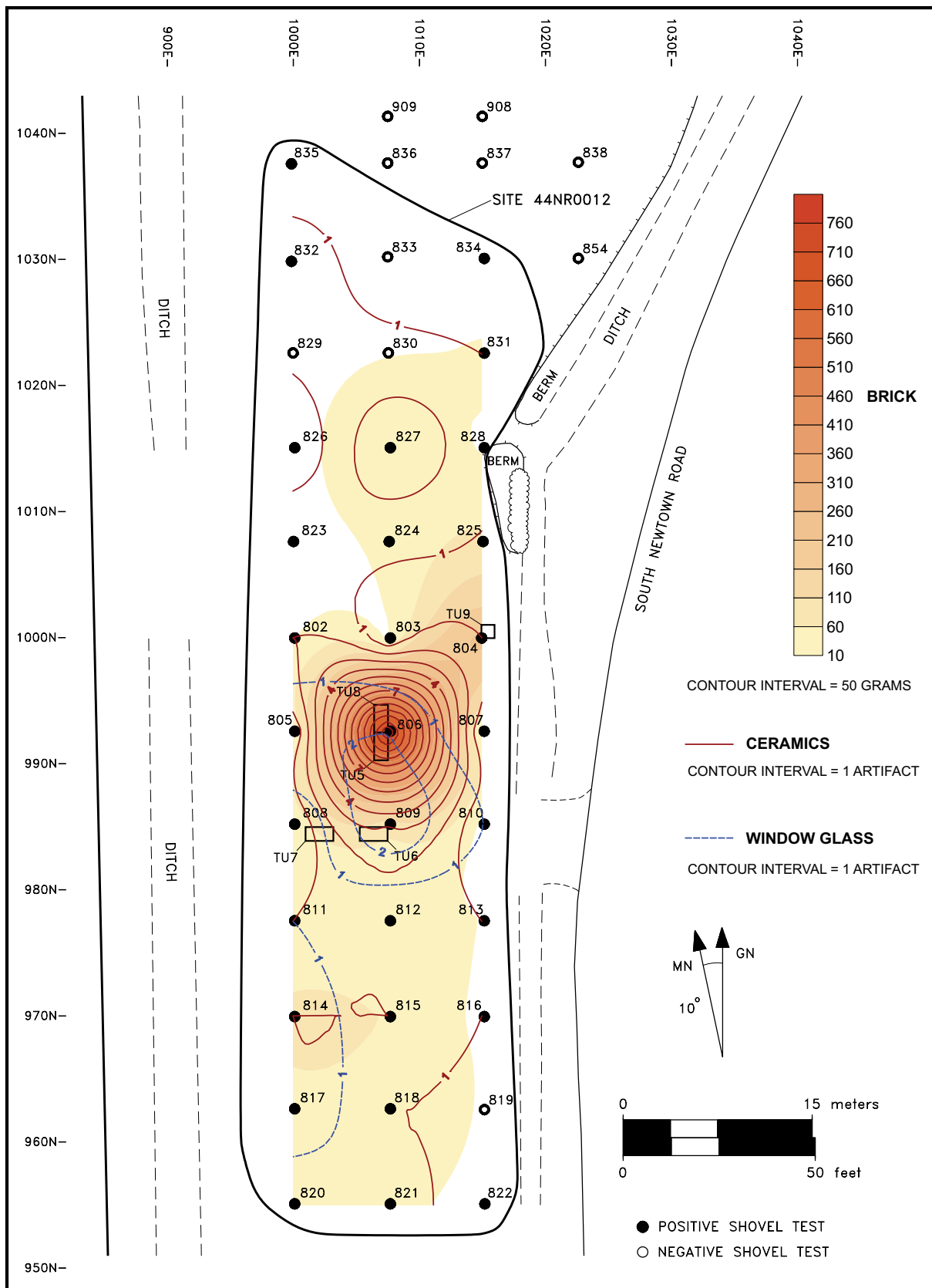


Figure 1.13. Site 44NR0012, artifact density (Monroe and Lewes 2010:55).



Figure 1.14. Site 44NR0012, Test Units 5 and 8, Feature 6, view of portion of east profile (Monroe and Lewes 2010:63).

other types), animal bone, dark green bottle glass, stemware and tumbler glass, a copper alloy button, a gun flint, wrought nails, and an iron shutter fastener, among a host of other artifacts (Figure 1.15; see Figures 1.8 and 1.9).

A well (Feature 3) was identified a few meters northwest of Feature 1. Its deposits, which extended at least 1.40 m (4.5 ft.) deep, yielded over 450 eighteenth-century artifacts (Figure 1.16). Recovered items include sherds of ceramics (e.g., white saltglaze and creamware saucers, tin-enameled earthenware bowls, Staffordshire slipware cups, and Rhenish stoneware jugs), pieces of glass tumblers, animal bones, glass vials, a bone fan blade, white clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, window glass, wrought nails and bricks, among other artifacts.

The archaeological evaluation confirmed that Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 retained a considerable degree of integrity, despite post-

occupational plowing that lasted well into the twentieth century. The study documented the presence of discrete activity areas and/or structural loci, which was further confirmed by the presence of an intact subsurface cellar, a borrow pit, a well, and a ditch, highlighting the potential for other such features. As part of historic Newtown, these sites were interpreted to have the potential to address important themes regarding eighteenth-century urban lifeways in the Chesapeake and were recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) concurred with this recommendation in May of 2010 (Monroe 2008, 2009; Monroe and Lewes 2010). Therefore, it was recommended that Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 be avoided by the proposed construction project, but if that was not possible, then further work would be necessary to mitigate adverse effects on these resources.

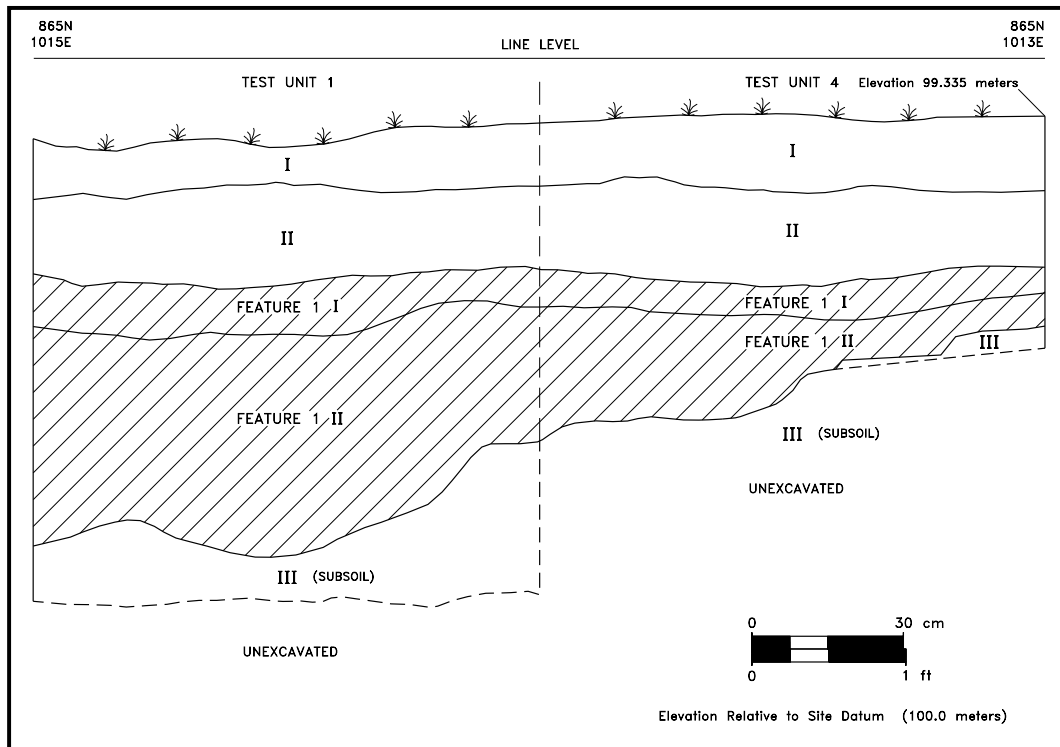


Figure 1.15. Site 44NR0009, south profile of Feature 1 (Monroe and Lewes 2010:41).



Figure 1.16. Site 44NR0009, Test Unit 2, Feature 3, south profile view (Monroe and Lewes 2010:46).

2: Research Design and Methods

RESEARCH ISSUES

As archaeology began to reveal the secrets of Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012, it was recognized that they offer a rare opportunity to obtain new information about early colonial town planning in Virginia. Urban sites can be very complex, due to the intensive use and re-use over time of relatively small parcels constrained by roads and property lines. The shorter duration of occupation for Newtown, compared with Hampton, for example, may provide a relatively uncompromised view of the archaeological remains of site structure within the two sites themselves, and of the larger community of Newtown. Towns offer a compact view on market access, economic and social status, and identity; they are places where people gather for social, commercial, and legal intercourse, among other reasons. Analysis of material culture and faunal assemblages can address research issues pertaining to economic status and identity in urban settings and access to resources, as well as insights into daily life and behavior of the sites' inhabitants.

Urban development is controlled or affected by numerous factors, including regional economics, transportation networks, legislation, settlement, and business interests. In a colonial setting, desire for independence is also a factor (Higgins et al. 1993:15). The tobacco-based economy of the Tidewater region was a driving factor in the development of plantations as self-sufficient settlements, which was, in turn, a disincentive for development of towns. Towns served political, economic, and social functions, and indeed, the establishment of towns was considered to be a

vital need on the part of the leaders of the colony such that there were several attempts to force the creation of towns in Virginia by legislative decree in 1662, 1680, 1691, and 1706. These acts variously specified the size of the towns and the lots therein, offered incentives to buyers, and in two cases restricted trade and shipping to the towns (provisions that were quickly repealed), all in an effort to create a wider, connected community from the disparate, relatively independent plantations. Ronald Grim noted that it was the centralization of services that led to, or at least preceded, the formal establishment of towns (Edwards and Brown 1993). Commerce appears to have been a driving force for the establishment of Newtown, given the wording of the deed that mentions storehouses and merchandising, and may have important implications for Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012.

The urban development at Jamestown can be seen as an expression of identity (Horning 2009). As the "New Towne" of Jamestown grew up in the second half of the seventeenth century, colonists built row-houses along the central road, recreating the familiar cramped townhouses of England (Bragdon et al. 1993:237). They built with brick, which was otherwise rare in seventeenth-century Virginia. In Britain, brick construction and slate or tile roofs were a response to the danger of fire (Horning 2009:64). Jamestown, like its successor Williamsburg, was linear, with a central street lined with contiguous lots, whereas Newtown appears from site patterning and maps to be organized on a grid. Jamestown was the seat of colonial government, a role that was later

transferred to Williamsburg at the turn of the eighteenth century. Newtown was established as a port but became the county seat, and so had a role in the governance of the region. Is Newtown in Princess Anne County a re-creation of an old English town like the attempt at urbanism at the "New Towne" of Jamestown, or was it a colonial expression of urban organization?

Research at such places as the City of Hampton, Colonial Williamsburg, Gloucestertowne, Yorktown, and Jamestown have expanded the archaeological database of colonial and early postcolonial urban communities in Tidewater (Brown 1986; Brown et al. 2001, Edwards et al. 1989; Hazzard and McCartney 1987; Lucchetti and Lutton 2007; Lutton and Laird 2012; Noel Hume 1962; Samford 1987; Traver and Thomas 1989). Brown et al. (2001:40) note that the period A.D. 1689 to 1783 is best understood through the relationship between the development of urban centers and that of rural farms and plantations. As urban centers such as Williamsburg became established, opportunities for craft specialization arose (Brown et al. 2001:45). Archaeological and documentary evidence show that Williamsburg, and likely Yorktown as well, had developed commercial sectors by the early eighteenth century. Craftsmen were drawn from rural areas/plantations to towns where there was a concentration of customers and access to markets. Earlier attempts at specialization seen at Jamestown were not ultimately successful (Horning 2009). In the first half of the seventeenth century, development at Jamestown under the leadership of Governor Harvey focused on industry: kilns (brick, tile, lime, and pottery), a brewery/apothecary, iron working, and warehouses all date to this period. The hope was that the young colony could produce commodities for trade back to Britain, as well as finished goods for local markets. But when Harvey was forced from office and went bankrupt, the driving force behind these industrial works faltered (Horning 2009:62). The archaeological

study of homes and shops of early craftspeople has been cited as a research goal by Brown et al. (2001:56).

The growth of the market economy in Tidewater was a result of urbanization (Brown et al. 2001:54). Merchant sites were located in urban centers, where local commodities could be concentrated and exported to Britain and imported goods could be distributed through the region via transportation networks. Class differences generally became clearer based on access to these markets. Mouer (in Edwards and Brown 1993:290), for example, postulated that elite colonists living in the core of the colony should "exhibit different patterns of material life than do local elites residing in the peripheral settlement areas." Brown et al. (2001:55) note that analyses of artifacts representative of these classes would be a "valuable contribution to the study of marketing." It should be noted, however, that by the mid- to late eighteenth century most socioeconomic groups, even enslaved people, had access to certain high status goods, even if only in very small quantities (Kelso 1984; Heath 1997a, 1997b, 1999; Higgins et al. 2000).

Contemporary accounts of Newtown indicate that by the mid-eighteenth century, it was frequented by the elite of the region who participated in "elegant entertainment" (*Virginia Gazette* Purdie & Dixon 7/4/1766, p. 2, col. 2). Can this gentry class, and perhaps those in the shadows who served them, be seen in the archaeological remains of Newtown? The wide variety of high-status ceramics, and those less so, recovered from Feature 6 at Site 44NR0012 during the 2010 excavations suggest that they can. Feature characteristics such as those of the cellar at Site 44NR0012 and the well at Site 44NR0009 indicate that more thorough investigation and analysis of these and associated features and deposits has the potential to contribute valuable information about the sites' functions and the status of their occupants.

Site Structure and Function

Archaeological data from Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 may apply to research issues regarding town planning in general, as well as site structure within each site. Research on urban sites has led to the proposal of a core-periphery model of urban development, where the core of the town is the political, social, and economic center, while the periphery is where those of lower economic status resided (Cressey et al. 1982, Samford 1987, Sjoberg 1960, Wall 1987). Is the core-periphery model still applicable in cases where town development has been prescribed by legislation (or, in this case, by provision in the deed)? If so, are Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 in the core or the periphery of Newtown? Peripheral spaces, such as marginal lands and the interior of blocks, were areas commonly settled by African Americans, both free and enslaved, in the antebellum South (Joseph 2009:112). The 1697 deed establishing Newtown, which was later confirmed by the General Assembly in 1740, states that the intention behind the purchase of 51 acres was to erect storehouses, stores, and houses "in the nature and quantity of a town" (Princess Anne County [PAC] Deed Book [DB] 1:167). The deed describes the size of the lots and the structures ("a good house on each such lott or halfe acre of land 20 feet long and 15 feet broad" [PAC DB 1:167]) that the purchaser was obligated to build in order to retain ownership of the property. There is no surviving plat on file for the entire town; rather, our knowledge of the formal layout of Newtown comes from subsequent maps and contemporary descriptions. Lot boundaries may be indicated by ditches or fencelines (Bragdon et al. 1993:227). Pens for livestock only became necessary in 1746 following an Act of the Assembly. Removal of plowzone/overburden from the vicinity of the sites is likely to reveal posthole patterns and linear ditch features that will clarify the relationships of other sub-plowzone features. In the event that ditches and fencelines are identified below the plowzone,

do the parcel and house dimensions match the provisions of the deed?

Though identified as domestic sites, were these sites residences or did they serve another function? Tavern artifact assemblages, for example, can be similar to those of dwellings. Background research conducted during the evaluation indicates that Newtown had at least one store, an ordinary, a blacksmith shop, a school, possibly a shipyard, and by 1753, the courthouse for Princess Anne County, as well as residences and other businesses. Evidence from Jamestown indicates that commercial activities (e.g., tavern keeping) sometimes overlapped with residential ones in terms of the use of living and working space (Bragdon et al. 1993:241). Within Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012, assemblage composition and feature functions would be the primary indicators of the types of activities carried out at each site. Concentrations of bottle glass, ceramic sherds, animal bone, and other domestic artifacts and features are expected if the yard spaces within the sites were used for domestic purposes. The presence of outbuildings, fences, and gardens should be indicated by foundations, sub-floor pits, postholes, plow scars and/or planting beds (Kelso 1984, Edwards et al. 1988, Brown et al. 1990, Higgins et al. 1993). The arrangement of these resources may reveal landscape organization through time and by whom. For example, sub-floor pits were often placed beneath floors in slave housing and kitchens. They were used for storing root vegetables, household goods, and perhaps even illicit goods (Kelso 1984, Samford 1991). Other site types/activities should be identifiable by the types and quantities of artifacts recovered from associated features, and from the arrangement of features. Blacksmithing activity areas, for example, were often placed among/within residential sites and other commercial enterprises (i.e., left distinctive footprints in the archaeological record [Brown et al. 1990]), and these could potentially be identified at Newtown.

The relative proportions of different artifact classes provide a basic measure of the types and intensity of activities conducted at a site, as well as the economic status of the inhabitants. These can often be expressed as a series of ratios of various artifact types. Ultimately, through the comparison with other similar contemporaneous assemblages, the nature of the activities represented can be reliably interpreted. Archaeological research previously conducted in the area that was Hampton's early waterfront (i.e., at Sites 44HT0038 and 44HT0039) is likely to be directly relevant to the investigation of the Newtown sites (Higgins et al. 1993, McDaid 2013). The results of archaeological investigations at the two Hampton sites (which actually represent numerous overlapping occupations dating from the late seventeenth to the mid nineteenth century) document rapid growth spurred by entrepreneurs in the early days of the town followed by economic decline in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. The decline can be seen in the reduced pace of new building and signs of repairs to extant structures, but also in the archaeological evidence of changes from a mix of residential and commercial functions to a more residential focus in the early decades of the nineteenth century (Higgins et al. 1993:226).

Archaeological research has shown that Tidewater towns such as Hampton evolved over the course of time as evident by the positions of buildings, roads, and other features (Higgins et al. 1993). Thus, it may be possible through careful study of the orientation of buildings, features, and yards to determine whether change occurred in the layout of Newtown over time, or whether the town plan stayed consistent during the eighteenth century.

Material Culture and Foodways Studies

Material culture and food remains have much to tell us about the past inhabitants of Newtown. These two artifact types are tightly connected. Foodways can be revealed through the study of the remains themselves (animal bones and plant

remains), but also through analysis of cooking, storage, and serving vessels recovered from the sites, as well as historic documents. Analyses of these materials, coupled with documentary research, can contribute to a better understanding of site occupants' diet and thus contribute to greater insight into regional diets, food preparation and preservation, animal husbandry, economic status, cultural preferences, and ethnicity, among other issues (Anderson 1971; Higgins et al. 1993:18; Miller 1980, 1991; Reitz 1986; Zierden and Reitz 2009). Were wild-caught foods important to the diet of residents of Newtown, and more generally in urban centers during the eighteenth century? Given that Newtown was a port, are fish and shellfish found in greater proportion than at inland eighteenth-century towns such as Williamsburg?

Oyster shell shape or form represents, in part, the environment in which the oyster developed: round shells are characteristic of sand or beach environments, while large, elongated forms are characteristic of deeper channels, for example (Kent 1988, Claassen 1998). Identification of height to length ratios for oyster specimens may reveal harvesting techniques, as different harvesting methods are required for the various environments. Other shell characteristics reveal information about environment, such as clustering, ribbing, and coloration. In addition, identification of the salinity of the water in which the oysters grew will indicate whether oysters were likely harvested locally or far upstream. Uniformity in shell form and size within a large assemblage suggests a market demand for a standard product (Bowen 1998, Bowen et al. 2013). Variability in salinity regime and harvest location may suggest harvesting was done on a household level, while consistency in those variables may indicate a more focused strategy performed by specialists. Were the inhabitants of Newtown foraging individually for oysters, or were they participating in a regional market?

Recovered fragments of ceramics and table glass may provide indications of vessel forms,

functions and socioeconomic status, as well as the types/functions of features from which they are recovered. Artifacts can help define yard function(s) and broaden our understanding of the enslaved African Americans who may have lived and worked there (Chappell 1982; Rouse 1983). Urban settings offered some enslaved persons greater personal freedom and economic opportunities to work as hired laborers and skilled craftsmen than they might have had on plantations, as well as potentially offering more hiding places for runaways (Joseph 2009:115–116). The presence of slaves at Newtown may be indicated by the recovery of colonoware, two sherds of which were recovered from Feature 6 at Site 44NR0012. This locally made, coarse ceramic ware type is usually represented by bowls, which has been interpreted to reflect the tendency for the diet of slaves to be primarily liquid-based, comprising of soups and stews (Kelso 1984, Samford 1996). One archaeological signature of urban African American sites that has been noted is the use of decorated and expensive hollowwares with plain and inexpensive flatwares, and typically a higher proportion of hollowwares to flatwares in the eighteenth century (Joseph 2009:126). The material lives of some slaves were far from rudimentary. Some owned stylish clothing, jewelry, furniture, among other personal and household items. They were active consumers in Virginia's market economy (Heath 1997).

Enslaved African Americans sometimes altered European-made items to meet their own spiritual and material needs. For example, ceramic fragments were fashioned into gaming pieces, and spoons, coins, and other items were made into charms; glass beads were used for personal adornment (Samford 1996, Franklin 1996). In some instances, these reflect ties to African traditions, were highly portable, and were passed down through generations; such examples may exist at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 (Higgins et al. 2000; Walsh 1997).

The types of diagnostic artifacts recovered from various interpretable contexts during the previous work at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 confirm the presence of intact deposits and interpretable artifact patterning in the cultural deposits that likely reflects important information about historic activities and occupations. The recovery of a representative sample will afford analysis and documentation of interpretable patterning within and between the sites to address the research issues and questions that make Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 significant.

Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork began with plowing and disking of the post-occupational plowzone at Site 44NR0012. This was attempted at Site 44NR0009. Unfortunately, however, intrusive and compacted deposits of asphalt, resulting from the use of the Site 44NR0009 site and vicinity as a staging area for a utility contractor during the period between completion of the archaeological evaluation and beginning of data recovery made it unfeasible to re-plow the topsoil and near-surface deposits. After careful inspection of plow furrows from the initial attempts to plow Site 44NR0009, it became clear that in addition to the deposits of compacted asphalt just below surface, the utility contractor had also graded and compressed the post-occupational plowzone to the extent that the archaeological integrity of the post-occupational plowzone cultural deposits had been fully compromised. Following consultation with VDOT and VDHR, the treatment plan was modified to forego the proposed plowing and disking of topsoil deposits (and subsequent controlled surface collection of artifacts, see below) at Site 44NR0009, and instead proceed with mechanical stripping of mixed topsoil and construction deposits and overburden to expose intact subsurface features intruding the sterile subsoil beneath. (Figure 2.1). Meanwhile, following plowing/disking of Site 44NR0012 and



Figure 2.1. Site 44NR0012, disking in preparation for surface collection, northwest view.

adequate rain wash, a 5-m (16-ft.) grid was set up across the site. A controlled surface collection was conducted, during which each archaeological field technician carefully examined the ground surface and collected all the artifacts they could find within a given 5-x-5-m (16-x-16-ft.) controlled surface collection unit with a 5-minute period, a method used to great effect elsewhere by other researchers (e.g., Mainfort and Moore 1998, Salisbury et al. 2013) (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). The purpose of the 5-minute time limit for the collection of artifacts within each square, much like the dimensions of the units (in this case, 5 x 5 m), was to impose control and objectivity on the recovery and documentation of plowzone artifacts and artifact density patterns (thereby enhancing the comparability of the resulting data) by mitigating some of the variation in recovery among field technicians that might otherwise occur due to individuals spending too much or too little time

looking for and recovering surface artifacts before completing one unit and moving to the next. Specifically, given that previous work conducted at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 had shown that plowzone artifact density was relatively low across both sites, in general, the 5-minute time frame required all field technicians to carefully examine controlled surface collection units that have minimal numbers of artifacts, substantially increasing the odds that they will see and recover any surface artifacts while substantially reducing the odds that field technicians might prematurely move on to the next surface collection unit and overlook potentially important diagnostic artifacts in low-density Controlled surface collection units. Artifacts such as brick, mortar, and shell were only collected if the fragments were larger than a U. S. Quarter dollar; these materials were weighed and discarded on site. In this way, interpretable patterning in the horizontal density of various

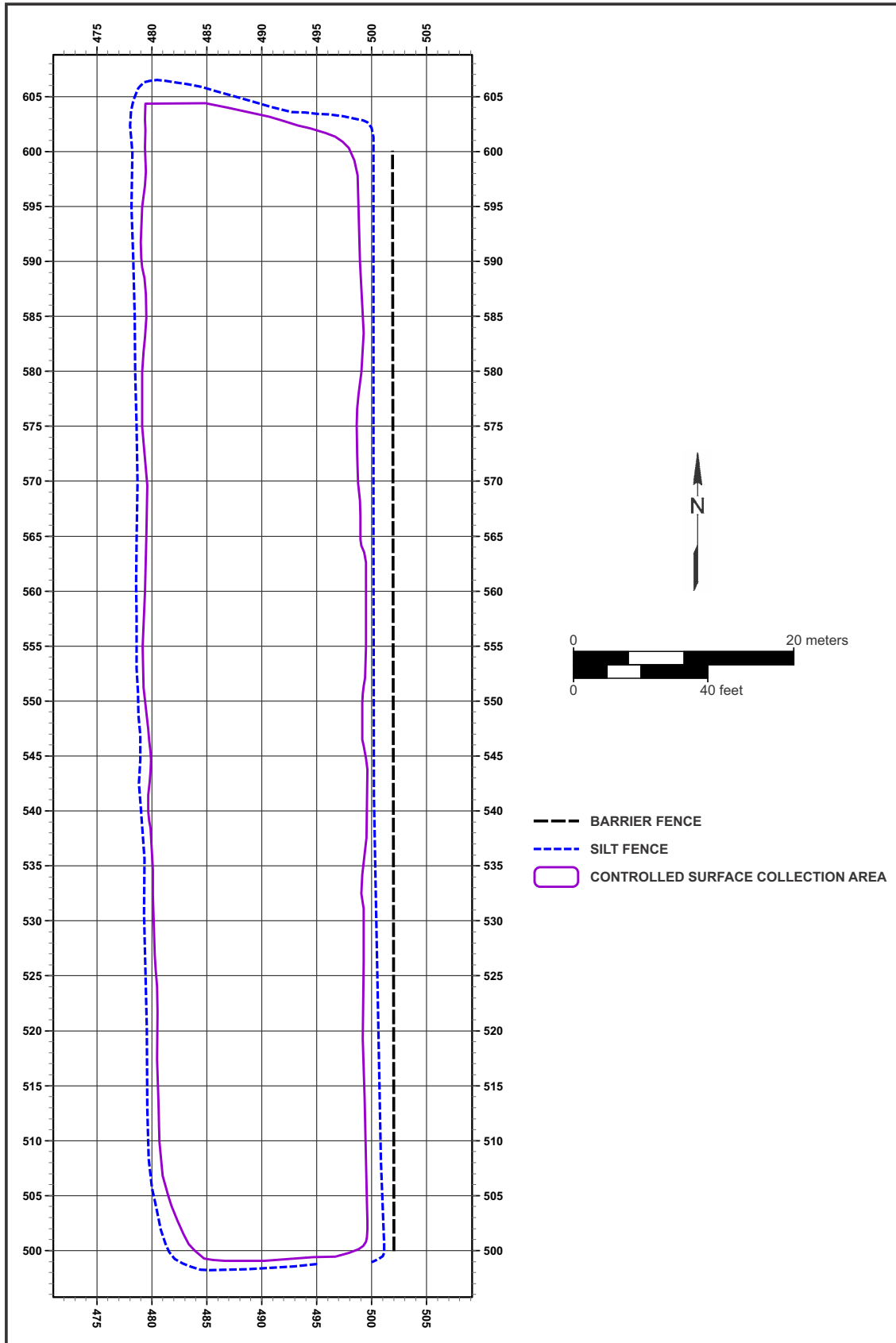


Figure 2.2. Site 44NR0012, plan of controlled surface collection units.



Figure 2.3. Site 44NR0012, controlled surface collecting, north view.

diagnostic artifacts in the plowed cultural deposits on the two sites could efficiently and economically be investigated and documented as an important source of information about site structure and particularly activity areas that may not otherwise be associated with or represented by sub-plowzone features or deposits.

Subsequently, the plowzone/overburden within the entire project APE was mechanically removed by an experienced backhoe contractor using a 1.5-m- (5-ft.-) wide toothless bucket under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist to fully expose the previously investigated features and ensure adequate documentation of additional features within each site. It was anticipated that the removal of the plowzone over a large area would likely expose subsurface features representing historic fencelines and boundary ditches, which would help clarify the layout of the lots and orientation of roads. The work was conducted

in compliance with federal and state guidelines, including level of analysis and reporting. Sediment was stockpiled on site, and silt fencing was used to prevent sediment from leaving the sites. Orange safety fencing, along with "Danger" and "No Trespassing" signs, were also used to deter unauthorized access to the project area.

The data recovery control grid established at Site 44NR0012 for the collection of surface artifacts and the documentation of features was used at Site 44NR0009 as well, given the close proximity of the two sites. A datum for both sites, with an arbitrary elevation of 100 m (328 ft.) amsl, was established on top of a pipe 0.78 m (2.56 ft.) above the ground surface near the northeast boundary of Site 44NR0012 at coordinates N597/E503. Previously identified features were relocated and fully excavated. For all features that exceeded four feet in depth, such as Feature 3 (the well located at Site 44NR0009), the upper

4 ft. of the feature fill was excavated by hand, and then soil around the features was mechanically stepped back to allow archaeologists to safely hand excavate the remaining portions of the features. A gas-operated pump with a silt bag was used to remove water from the well excavation and other features, as necessary. Features 1 and 6, the borrow pit from 44NR0009 and the possible back-filled cellar from Site 44NR0012, respectively, were fully exposed and mapped in order to better understand their associated functions.

Features exposed during the removal of the plowzone were mapped and assessed to determine function. Selected features were sectioned and/or fully excavated based on the judgment of the Project Archaeologist in consideration of the representativeness of individual features and the extent of feature recovery necessary to address research issues.

Excavation of features proceeded within observed soil strata, informed by stratigraphic interpretations of previous archaeological investigations (Monroe 2008, 2009; Monroe and Lewes 2010). The soil from each feature was screened through 0.64-cm (0.25-in.) mesh to ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts. In addition, 10 liter soil samples were systematically recovered from selected contexts at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist. These were processed to obtain both light and heavy fraction flotation samples for the purpose of recovering macro-botanical and faunal remains, as well as small artifacts such as glass beads that might otherwise be overlooked with the use of 0.25-in. mesh for screening. A total of 20 samples (both light and heavy fractions), was processed by WMCAR, and then shipped to archaeobotanical consultant Justine Woodward McKnight.

Unsorted animal bone was analyzed by staff from the Environmental Laboratories of Collections, Conservation, and Museums of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation to address questions of diet and social/economic status, among other research issues. Likewise, oyster

shells with complete hinges were collected from sealed contexts and select feature contexts for analysis of season, environment, and location of harvest. These shells were weighed prior to bagging them for analysis; incomplete shells were weighed in the field and discarded.

Representative soil profiles were recorded and described using standard U.S. Department of Agriculture textural terminology and Munsell soil color descriptions (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992). All artifacts, with the exception of brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments lacking hinges, were returned to the WMCAR lab to be washed, catalogued, and analyzed. Also, representative samples of mortar and plaster, if encountered, were collected to determine type/date. Likewise, unusual bricks, such as examples with glaze or complete specimens, were kept. The artifact assemblage was ultimately bagged and boxed according to state and federal guidelines and maintained at the WMCAR lab until final disposition is arranged.

Laboratory Methods

The first step in laboratory analyses was to record the standard descriptive parameters of all recovered artifacts. The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system which 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 and serve as the basis for comparative analyses within collections.

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, which would include the

Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, 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 which 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 dates, pipe stem bore diameters, 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 were tabulated in a comprehensive inventory by context.

Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by the use of several references including Olive Jones' and Catherine Sullivan's *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (1985), Ivor Noel Hume's (1991) *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Adrian Oswald's (1975) report on clay pipes, Philbin and Ettlinger's (1988) guide to hardware, and Lee Nelson's (1986) nail chronology.

The results of sampling of archaeological deposits across each site was analyzed to identify any patterning in the distribution of various diagnostic artifacts, which may be used to identify and interpret activity areas, as well as document changes in the use of the site landscape over time.

Building on the results of the basic analysis and inventory, more specific studies of the historic period material was conducted to better understand site structure, function, and age. Each feature or other context was assigned a terminus post quem (TPQ) date. This represents a date after which the

context was deposited and is determined by the artifact(s) of the most recent age. Also, a mean ceramic date for the overall assemblage as well as material from specific contexts was calculated following the procedure developed by South (1977) and improved by others. 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. Along with the TPQ dates more informed interpretations of the assemblage can be reached.

Ceramic artifacts were subjected to cross-mend 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 socio-economic 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 sites' inhabitants. The basic information to be obtained was species present and estimated minimum number of individual of each species present, and comparison of the recovered faunal assemblage to other well-documented sites. Oyster shell specimens with complete hinges were analyzed on a number of variables to identify age at harvest, growing environment, harvesting locations, and cultural modifications. To address similar research issues, the botanical remains recovered in the heavy and light fraction of 20 flotation samples recovered from selected contexts were submitted to a paleoethnobotanist for analysis.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Any prehistoric artifacts recovered from Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 in the course of the

data recovery were recorded and catalogued 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 by-product of stone tool manufacture. To make a stone tool, i.e., projectile point, knife, scraper, etc., the toolmaker removes flakes from a larger piece of stone from direct or indirect percussion or pressure with another tool such as a hammerstone or antler pressure flaker, etc. The flakes, flake fragments, and shatter produced from the reduction process are known as debitage, some of which are waste and some can be used (utilized flakes), made into tools (retouched flakes), or further reduced into formal tools (hafted bifaces, endscrapers, drills, etc.). Stone tool manufacture progresses through several different stages of reduction from the raw material to the finished product. The resulting reduction debris are 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 early people made and use 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 impact 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, in which the goal is to remove the cortex or outer part of the stone. 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, a relatively thick cross section, and the presence of cortex. 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. Bifaces are stone artifacts that have been flaked along both faces/sides of an edge. Secondary flakes are identified by their acute, lipped, and generally multifaceted platforms. These 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 often diffuse. Two forms of this flake type commonly occur. One is a 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 bifacial thinning and are 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 tool-making 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. Other distinctive features include radial lines below the points of force and crushing at opposing ends of the flake.

Flake Fragments/Shatter are non-diagnostic medial and distal fragments of broken flakes. Virtually any portion of a flake without a platform should go into this category.

Angular/Blocky Fragments, as the name implies, are angular/blocky chunks of stone that are likely 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 cobbles of poor-quality or intentionally flawed material are struck.

Blade-like Flakes are at least twice as long as they are wide and have long, parallel ridges or arises on their dorsal surface, 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 types of flakes.

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

Tested Cobble/Nodules are pieces of raw material that are unmodified beyond the removal of only one or a very few flakes. Presumably, they represent raw materials 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 incidental damage to the edges resulting from use, which appears as very fine flake scars. These scars are invasive and not more than 2 mm from the tool margin. Damage from screening, trampling, etc. can mimic such use damage. To be conservative, all artifacts in this category must have regularized rather than intermittent 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 non-diagnostic pieces of 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 surface. Random cores exhibit random flake removals. Lamellar cores are usually rather small and exhibit battering at opposing ends. One of the opposing edges is often a narrow, bifocal “crest,” while the other is truncated and battered 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 surface. 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 and Field Records Curation

All non-modern artifacts were returned to the WMCAR lab to be washed, catalogued, and analyzed, with the exception of brick, mortar, and oyster shell fragments that were weighed and discarded in the field. All materials recovered and catalogued during this project were curated according to standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” as well as the VDHR’s “State Collections Management Standards” (2011). All artifacts were washed and placed in resealable polyurethane bags with labels. These were, in turn, logically ordered in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage. All artifacts recovered from the state-owned right-of-way were transferred to the VDHR for long-term curation, as well as associated records generated by the project.

3: Historical Context

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607–1750)

The earliest written documentation of the region containing the study area appeared following exploration by members of the Roanoke Colony in the winter of 1585–1586. A 1585 manuscript map by John White, a 1590 engraved version of that map by Theodore de Bry, and a brief account by expedition leader Ralph Lane indicate that the areas drained by the Lynnhaven and Elizabeth rivers were the territory of the Chesepiooc or Chesapeake native group. Although the English spent several months among the Chesapeakes, detailed descriptions of the visit have been lost (Rountree 1990:20; Stephenson and McKee 2000:26–27). The maps show two towns, Chesepiooc and Apasus, on the Lynnhaven River, and a town labeled Skicoak appears on the upper reaches of the Elizabeth River (Rountree et al. 2007:144). Obvious topographic distortions on the maps make it difficult to determine with precision Skicoak's distance upriver.

According to Turner and Opperman's (2000:2–6) interpretation of the 1585 and 1590 maps, Skicoak may have been on the east side of the Elizabeth River at the confluence of the Eastern Branch or up the Southern Branch no farther south than the confluence of Deep Creek. However, representation of Skicoak by a single dot on a map gives the misleading impression of a fixed, tightly confined community. In fact, what appears as a named town on a European map of the early Contact period often consisted of low-density settlement scattered along a mile or so of riverbank. Due to the Indians' horticultural practices, these settlements frequently shifted up

and downriver as the soil in garden plots of corn and vegetables became exhausted. Families would open new ground nearby and build a new house so that “a whole town would gradually move, amoeba-like to a new location after a couple of decades” (Rountree 1990:6). As a result, sites associated with Skicoak may well have been located within a few miles of the study area during the early Contact period. Whatever the distribution of settlements, it has been estimated that a population of about 425 individuals, including 100 male warriors, would have lived within the Chesapeakes' territory (Turner and Opperman 2000:2–5).

At the time of the Lane expedition, the Chesapeakes constituted a politically independent group, but this would soon change. During the second half of the sixteenth century, an increasing number of chiefdoms surrounding the Pamunkey, Mattaponi, and upper York Rivers were organized into a paramount chiefdom (Gallivan 2003). Before European contact, the mamanatowick (“great king”) Powhatan had extended his hegemony from a core area along the York River basin to include most of Virginia east of the fall line. In response to an oracle about his doom coming forth out of the southeast, according to William Strachey (1953 [1612]), Powhatan harshly subjugated the Chesapeakes about the time the Jamestown colonists arrived in 1607. Henceforth, the territory came under the control of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom.

Following the Lane expedition, information about the area appeared two decades later in conjunction with settlement of the Jamestown

colony. During Capt. John Smith's second exploratory voyage of the Chesapeake Bay, he ventured up the Elizabeth River until he found a cluster of Indian houses and garden plots. On Smith's map of the region, he plotted this settlement on the east bank of the Elizabeth River and labeled it Chesapeack (Smith 1624). This town appears to coincide with the community called Skicoak on the earlier maps. When Smith visited the place, however, he did not encounter any people along the Elizabeth River (Haile 1998:275). Less than a year earlier, Powhatan had taken control of the Chesapeake and would have reduced the population by killing or capturing fighting men and other inhabitants. The area along the Elizabeth River may have been abandoned as the remaining Chesapeakes consolidated multiple towns elsewhere within their territory.

After an early period of starvation, disease, and Indian hostility, the Jamestown colony stabilized and expanded up the James River valley in the second decade of the seventeenth century. Under the leadership of Governor De La Warr, Sir Thomas Dale, and Sir Thomas Gates from 1610 to 1614, individual ownership of small plots was permitted, whereas previously all land had been cultivated in common under the exclusive ownership of the Virginia Company, the joint stock company that was granted a royal charter to settle Virginia. Dale's disciplined military leadership also made the colonists less vulnerable to attacks by the Powhatan Indians. A watershed for the colony's success occurred in 1614 with John Rolfe's successful experiments in growing a commercially viable West Indian variety of tobacco in Virginia. Tobacco swiftly took hold as the main export commodity, allowing the colony to thrive. Rolfe's marriage to Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas in 1616 helped to further stabilize relations with the Indians. By 1618, the military-style rule of Sir Thomas Dale was reformed with the Great Charter, which institutionalized a system of land distribution that gave incentives for English immigration. Settlers would receive a

"headright" of 50 acres for each person, including themselves, for whom they paid for transportation to Virginia. "Ancient planters," who had been in Virginia prior to 1616 were allowed a headright of 100 acres. In response to population growth and expansion of settlement, the charter also instituted a system of representative government (Salmon and Campbell 1994:10–13).

Settlement south of Hampton Roads did not begin until much of the best land had been settled along the Tidewater portion of the James River valley. The first General Assembly at Jamestown in 1619 brought together representatives from 11 boroughs, or plantation settlements, along both sides of the James River from present-day Hampton to Chesterfield County. For the sake of administering local government functions, the territory controlled by the English in Virginia was divided into four large boroughs: James City, Charles City, Henrico City, and Kecoughtan. Soon renamed Elizabeth Cittie, Kecoughtan encompassed the lower end of the James York Peninsula, the Eastern Shore, and south Hampton Roads. Absent from a first census taken in 1619 were any settlements south of Hampton Roads (McCartney 1999). The earliest known patent for that area dates to 1620, when Capt. William Tucker laid claim to 650 acres (Whichard 1959:I:106). When the first English settlers arrived in the vicinity of the Lynnhaven River, they reportedly displaced a small number of the Chesapeakes still living in the area (Yarsinske 2002). Over the course of the next decade, settlement south of the James River took hold to the point that in 1629 Elizabeth City was subdivided into Upper and Lower parishes, separated by the river. The earliest known patent in the Lower Parish dates to 1633. With the reorganization of local government in 1634, Elizabeth City became a county. Indicative of increased settlement, the Lower Parish separated to form New Norfolk County in 1636. In turn, New Norfolk was divided only a year later into the counties of Upper Norfolk (now the City of Suffolk) and

Lower Norfolk (comprising the present-day Cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, and Chesapeake) (Turner 1984:28).

In the same year as the formation of Lower Norfolk County in 1637, the first land patent was issued along the north bank of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River in the vicinity of the study area. As an ancient planter, Bartholomew Hoskins received a patent of 100 acres. Also in 1637, Thomas Holt received a grant for 500 acres along the north bank of the Eastern Branch near Hoskins' land (Nugent 1992:I:57). In 1645, Hoskins received an additional grant of 800 acres for transporting 16 persons to Virginia (Nugent 1992:I:7, 178; Wittkofski et al. 1979:note 1). One of the landmarks mentioned in the description of the property is Hoskins Creek. Later records identify the creek as the western boundary of Newtown Point, the landform containing the study area (Lower Norfolk County [LNC] Deeds & Wills [D&W] 5:23); Nugent 1992:II:99–100). Sometime between the issue of the first and second grants, Hoskins likely took up residence on his property, as indicated by his name being associated with the creek by 1645. As one of the newly settled area's more prominent residents, Hoskins served on the first vestry of Lynnhaven Parish (at that time roughly encompassing present Virginia Beach and a portion of Norfolk containing the study area) (Turner 1984:41).

By 1654, a 100-acre parcel of Thomas Holt's 500 acres was in the hands of Sarah Hancock (Handcocke, Hancocke). Her late husband, Simon, had acquired the parcel in an undocumented transaction sometime in the intervening 17 years. Simon Hancock was among the county's earliest settlers and was alive as late as 1642 when he took part in the court's first jury trial of a civil case (Cross 1964:9; LNC Record Book A:140). In 1654, Sarah Hancock patented the Holt parcel, together with an additional 200 acres, next to "Mr. Moseley's land" and then had the patent reissued in 1657 to confirm her rights as the widow and administrator of her husband's estate (Nugent

1992:I:302, 354). According to a 1671 patent, the Hancock and Moseley tracts were separated by Hoskins Creek (Nugent 1992:II:99–100).

Simon and Sarah's son, William Hancock, took possession of the 300-acre property on the east side of Hoskins Creek by 1662, with a patent assigning the land from mother to son. Through a 1671 patent, William added 400 acres to the tract (Nugent 1992:I:504–505, II:99). In bequeathing the estate to his eldest son Simon in 1687, William Hancock wrote a description that is detailed enough to confirm its approximate boundaries relative to the modern landscape: "ye Plantation I now live on [is] Bounded with a small Cr ye mouth of wch runs in a little below the Chapele and runneth up nigh my dwelling house and bounded Ely with an old trench on ye Nw on a Cr formaly Cald hoskins Cr and nly on a branch cald deep branch" (LNC D&W 5:23). According to this description, the unnamed tributary of the Eastern Branch that flows just east of the study area was the Hancocks' eastern boundary, and nearby across this stream stood the Second Eastern Branch Chapel (built ca. 1661). The Hancock house would have stood within a few hundred feet north or east of the study area, somewhere near the head of the unnamed stream on the east side of the property. Hoskins Creek, now known as Mill Creek, formed the northwestern boundary.

In the second half of the seventeenth century, the vicinity of the study area was one of the more rapidly developing parts of the county. In 1661, the establishment of the Second Eastern Branch Chapel along the north bank, immediately east of project area, pointed to a surge of settlement in this area (Mason 1949:xix). The chapel stood until at least 1700, several years after the establishment of Newtown in 1697 (Wittkofski et al. 1979:4) Signs of growth near the study area also are evident on Augustine Herrman's map of the Chesapeake region, which he surveyed in 1670 (Herrman 1673) (Figure 3.1). Inverted Vs indicate plantations along both banks of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

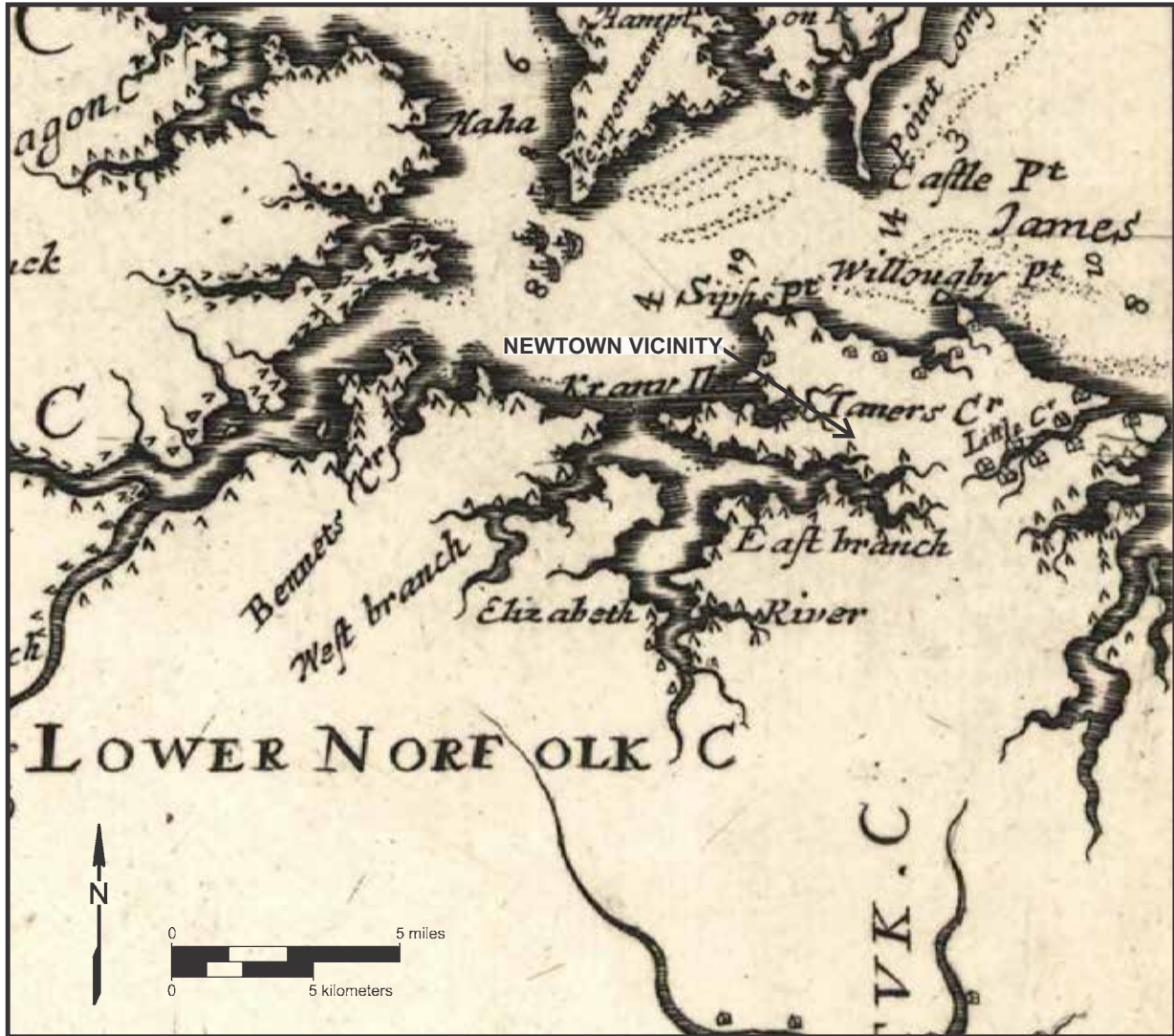


Figure 3.1. Late seventeenth-century map showing settlement in the vicinity of the project area (Herrman 1673).

In 1689, two years before the formation of Princess Anne County, settlers had built a small church at the site of the Indian town of Chesepiooc on the east bank of the Lynnhaven River near its confluence with Wolfsnare Creek. The Indians abandoned the town after the county was formed, and a small English settlement developed around the chapel (Yarsinske 2002:58). Soon, however, settlement gravitated toward the western edge of the county as several families established estates on the upper reaches of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

The banks of the Eastern Branch appear to have been prime land as indicated by the status of the Hancocks' neighbors. On the west of the Hancock estate was Rolleston, owned by the Moseley family. In 1652, the original 550 acres had been patented by William Moseley, a merchant who immigrated from Rotterdam, Holland during the English Civil War (Whichard 1959:I:273, 275). His grandson Edward, born in 1662, rose to prominence and served as county lieutenant, justice, and high sheriff of Princess Anne County. He represented his fellow county residents in the

House of Burgesses in 1700–1702, 1703–1705, and 1706 (Tyler 1998:I:295). To the east of the Hancock estate was Anthony Lawson’s property. Married to Edward Moseley’s widowed mother, Lawson served in several prominent positions. During the governorship of Sir William Berkeley in 1676, he served a significant military role in suppressing Bacon’s Rebellion. Other offices included sheriff of Lower Norfolk County, county justice (1673–1693), and burgess (1688). He continued as justice for Princess Anne County from 1696 until his death in 1701 (Tyler 1998:I:275). Just over a mile to the west at the head of the Eastern Branch was the estate of Thomas Walke, a wealthy immigrant from Barbados who had arrived in Virginia in 1662. After Walke’s death in 1694, his son Anthony would build a magnificent mansion called Fairfield on the property. Anthony Walke served regularly in the county court and in the House of Burgesses (1720–1722); his brother, Thomas (married to Anthony Lawson’s daughter, Mary) was burgess for the session of 1712–1714. Anthony Walke and William Moseley later enjoyed the additional cachet of “Knights of the Golden Horseshoe,” after accompanying Gov. Alexander Spotswood on his exploration over the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1716 (Tyler 1998:I:349; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1897b:152; Whichard 1959:II:62–63). Also commanding the head of Eastern Branch was the Kempe estate with its public landing (Kellam and Kellam 1931:165). Soon after the formation of Princess Anne County, these influential landowners managed to draw Princess Anne County’s focus of activity and power southwestward from the Lynnhaven River to their own neighborhood along the north bank of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

On February 2, 1697/1698, neighboring landowners Col. Anthony Lawson, Edward Moseley, Sr., and William Moseley, Sr. paid 10,000 lb. of tobacco for a 51-acre portion of Simon Hancock’s property in order to establish a town. Although one sentence of the deed placed the town tract

“on the North side of the Western branch of the Elizabeth River,” the rest of the document clearly refers to land encompassing the study area on the north bank of the Eastern Branch:

...beginning at a point of land at the mouth of a small cove or creek a little below [i.e., downstream from] the Chappell in the said Eastern Branch and soe running up along the sd. cove or creek a little above a small marked pine tree and from thence west north-west seventy-two poles along a line of stakes stuck in the ground to the creek that runs betwixt the sd. plantacon of the said Handcock and plantacon of the sd. Edward Moseley, Sr. and soe down the water side of the sd. creek according to the several meanders thereof to the end of a point known by the name of long point, and soe up along the eastern branch river to the first menconed point at the mouth of the Chappell cove or creek (PAC DB 1:167).

The location of the 51-acre town site can be estimated by using landmarks that are identifiable on the current landscape to trace an approximate boundary (Figure 3.2). The beginning of the boundary at the mouth of “Chappell cove or creek” appears to correspond to the confluence of an unnamed stream with the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River about 550 ft. east of the I-64 roadway. Although the description does not provide a measurement for the length of the boundary as it runs up the stream, the next point on the survey can be estimated by finding a location where a course to the west-northwest runs approximately 1,188 ft. (72 poles) until it reaches the eastern edge of Moseley’s Creek—later also known as Hoskins’ Creek and now Mill Creek. Although the shortest distance along a southeast-northwest course between Chapel and Moseley’s creeks is currently greater than 1,188 ft., reference to aerial photographs taken in 1937 and 1954 suggests that the distance between the two waterways was probably shorter in the late seventeenth century (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). According to the aerial photograph, it is evident that the courses of both creeks have changed considerably, at least



Figure 3.2. Approximate boundary of Newtown relative to 2013 aerial imagery, based on description in 1697/1698 deed (PAC DB 1:167).

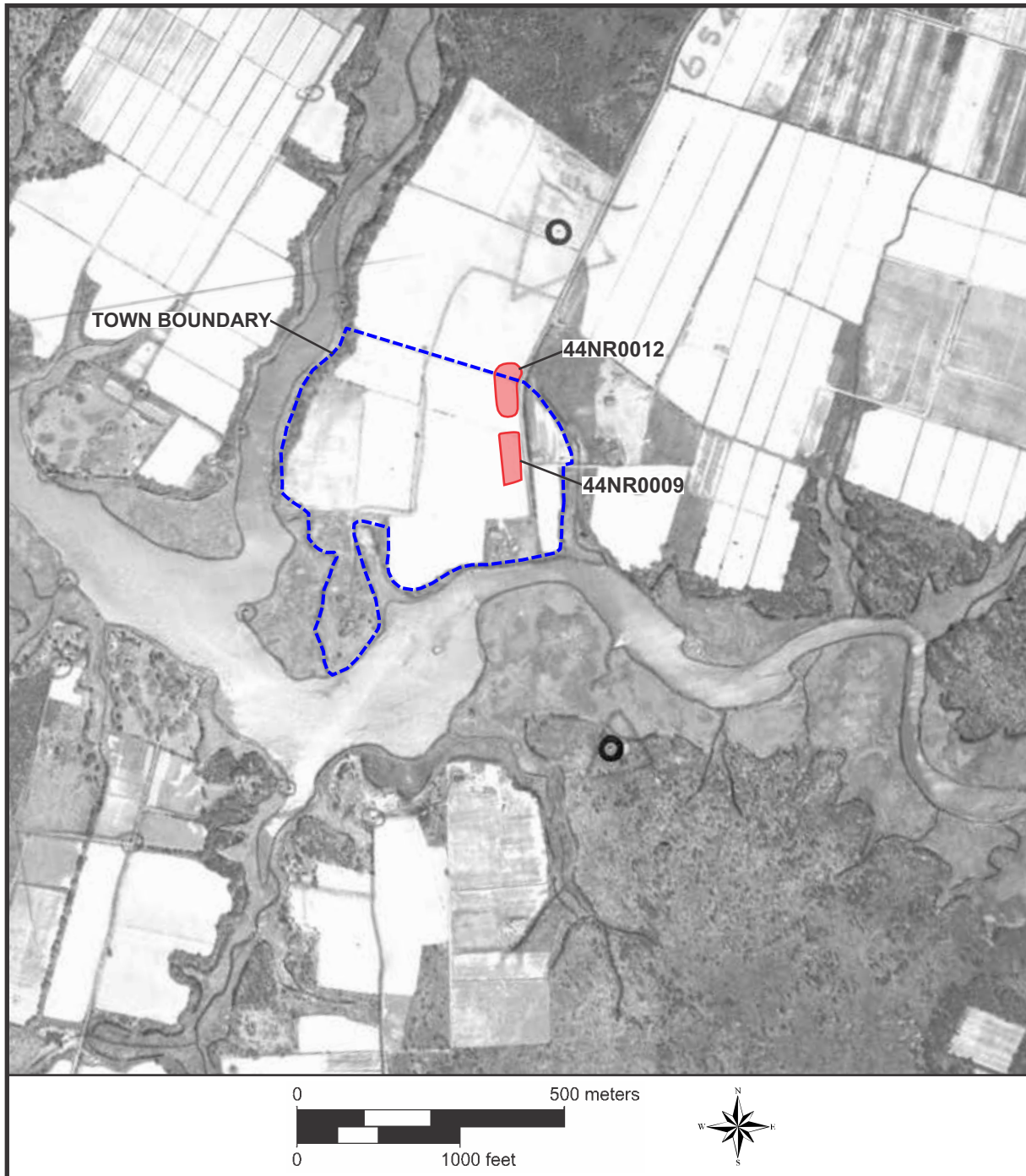


Figure 3.3. Aerial photograph of Newtown vicinity in April 1937 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1937).

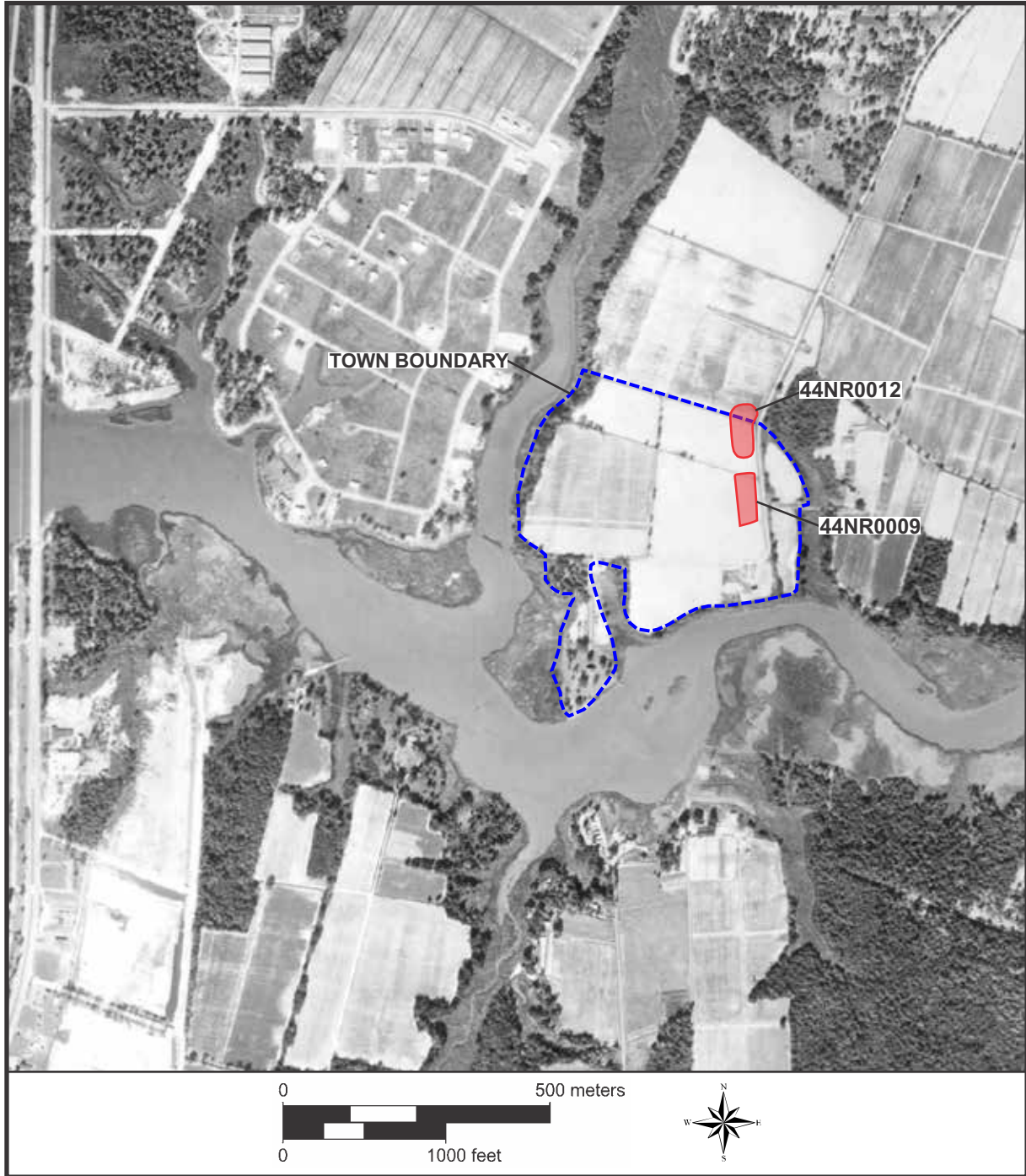


Figure 3.4. Aerial photograph of Newtown vicinity in October 1954 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1954).

during the twentieth century. The modifications are likely explained by changes in land use from agriculture to dense residential development along both sides of each stream and possibly also due to direct construction of I-64 and associated runoff from the large expanse of hard pavement. Occupation of the town site in the eighteenth century and cultivation of much of the area during the nineteenth century also may have contributed changes to the late seventeenth-century landscape described in the deed. None of these earlier potential changes can be documented on the relatively crude maps of the area predating the twentieth century. Approximating the location of the boundary line should also assume that the seventeenth-century surveyor may have defined the stream edges as the limits of perennially dry ground, with marshy and tidally flooded margins occupying the area between the town boundary and the edge of surface water visible on modern aerial imagery. Using the georeferenced 1937 aerial photograph as a base map and making adjustments to create a polygon for the town site that totals 51 acres, the most suitable location for the eastern end of the approximately 1,188-ft.-long northeast boundary line was found to be nearly 1,400 ft. north of the Chapel Creek/Eastern Branch confluence. From there, the boundary line runs west-northwest in a straight line to the edge of high ground overlooking Mill Creek, continues along the floodplain/high ground boundary to the right bank of the Eastern Branch, and upstream to the beginning point at the confluence of Chapel Creek. The resulting polygon encompasses an area of 52.5 acres, which is comparable to the 51-acre area estimated by the seventeenth-century surveyor, who would have used less sophisticated tools and methods than are currently available (see Figure 3.2).

Rather than serving as a mere transfer of title, the deed also stated purposes and obligations that would normally be found in a town charter. The purchasers made clear their commercial development objective for the tract, which was intended

for erecting “storehouses and other houses, thereon for accomodation of merchandizing and for cohabitation and a place of pride for buying and selling of goods and merchandize in the nature or quantity of a town” (PAC DB 1:167). To achieve this goal expediently, the new owners committed themselves to specific, uniform terms for subdivision and resale of lots. Accordingly, they would:

...refuse to putt to sale any of the land to any person provided that they shall perform the conditions hereafter express: that every person purchasing one lott or half acre, or more, betwixt the date herre of and the first day of Marych 1698/9 shall and doe build a goodhouse on each such lott or halfe acre of land 20 feet long and 15 feet broad, by or before the first day of March 1698/9 and paying unto the said purchaser above sd for each lott soe built on noe more than it really cost the sd purchaser...but for want of such building...the same to revert to the above sd first purchaser (PAC DB 1:167).

These terms were designed to encourage development of commercial facilities on the site and prevented the land from being tied up by speculators buying lots at cheap prices and holding them vacant for an indefinite time until land values rose. Minimum building requirements ensured that purchasers would commit to investing in more than the just the value of the land or risk losing title to the purchased lot.

Newtown’s establishment occurred during a campaign of town-building legislation, punctuated by the Town Acts of 1662, 1680, 1691, and 1706. Virginia’s geography and economic dependence on the transatlantic export of tobacco had resulted in a dispersed settlement pattern of largely self-sufficient plantations. Ocean-going vessels collecting tobacco cargos and selling consumer goods from Britain could easily reach the wharves of hundreds of plantations situated along the four major rivers and numerable navigable tributary creeks. However, colonial officials worried about the colony’s dependence on a single commodity, especially in the face of unstable tobacco prices in the second half of the seven-

teenth century, and sought to stimulate a more diversified economy through the establishment of urban centers. In directing Gov. William Berkeley to pursue town-building legislation in 1662, King Charles II compared the dispersed settlement and boom/bust economic cycles of Virginia to New England, where colonists had “in a few years raised that Colony to great wealth and Reputation and security” by building towns (Reps 1972:42). Referring to the template of the mother country, colonial officials considered the establishment of villages, market towns, and a large urban center as necessary for a properly functioning society and economy in the New World (Corfield 1982; Earle and Hoffman 1976:13). The ambitious 1662 act to revitalize Jamestown and build towns on each of the major rivers, however, proved largely unsuccessful except for some improvements to the colony’s capital and only true town.

Still concerned about the lack of towns, the colonial government revised the law in 1680 to encourage broader support among skeptical planters. Under Gov. Thomas Lord Culpeper, the new act included several incentives that appear nearly verbatim in the language of the Newtown deed. To facilitate acquisition of suitable tracts for building towns, a set size of 50 acres was decreed for each town, for which the original property owner would be compensated with a generous 10,000 lb. of tobacco. The 50-acre tract would then be subdivided into 0.5-acre lots available for the reasonable price of 100 lb. of tobacco; surveys would cost only 20 lb. To encourage development follow-through, however, purchasers had to build on lots within three months to avoid losing their title. A town would be built in each of the 20 counties in existence at the time. The most unpopular aspect of the legislation, the restriction of all trade and shipping to these towns, was repealed 1682. One significant achievement of the act was the establishment of Norfolk in 1680 (Reps 1972:65–67, 72).

After repeal of the 1680 act, the push for town legislation gathered enough momentum for

passage of a third act in 1691. Dubbed the Act for Ports, the legislation directed the building of 20 official ports of entry to improve collection of customs duties and prevention of “unlawful trade” (Reps 1972:76). One notable change from the 1680 act was the purchase price of the 50-acre town tract. Instead of a fixed 10,000 lb. of tobacco, the county justices had the discretion to set the price according to an appraisal of the property’s value. Although specific town sites are designated for nearly every county, none appears for Princess Anne because it was not created until the same April 1691 session of the General Assembly that produced the Act for Ports (Hening 1969:3:53–69). By 1693, the third town act had also been repealed. Ship owners had exerted their influence, complaining that the restriction of trade to the ports impeded their business (Reps 1972:76).

A final attempt to promote the growth of towns in 1706 designated 16 town sites. Largely reproducing the language of the previous acts, the new legislation went further in providing additional privileges to town residents. Reduced duties on trade within the town, certain exemptions from military service, and a 15-year exemption from poll taxes are examples. Like its predecessors, this act ended with a repeal in 1711. Ironically, the colonial officials who had instigated town legislation over the previous decades argued that granting excessive privileges to towns might encourage cottage industries to the detriment of tobacco production (Reps 1972:87, 90–91).

Even though the purchase of the Hancock property occurred after repeal of the 1691 town act, it is clear that the well-connected investors (including the former burgess, Col. Anthony Lawson) were thoroughly familiar with previous town acts and used them as models in wording the terms of the 1697 deed. With the 1693 repeal, the county justices were under no obligation to establish a town, but the 1691 act had just barely preceded the creation Princess Anne County. About that time the Lynnhaven River basin,

which had been an initial focus of settlement and local government, may have undergone siltation (Whichard 1959:II:69). This would have hindered shipping and therefore commerce as well. As the county's population shifted southwest from the Lynnhaven, it made sense to establish a port for the county along the north bank of the Eastern Branch (Yarsinske 2002:58). Moreover, one of the few enduring successes of the town acts, Norfolk, had begun to grow and demonstrated the potential of urban development only a few miles downstream. It is perhaps not surprising, then, for the Moseleys and Lawson to have envisioned the commercial promise of establishing a town virtually next door to their own homes.

Unlike many of the towns laid out pursuant to the town acts, Newtown appears to have burgeoned from the beginning. Whereas government fiat had created abortive settlements such as Marlborough Town in Stafford County, the Newtown developers evidently responded to local demand for a small commercial center in the newly created Princess Anne County. Furthermore, Lawson and the Moseleys encouraged rapid investment with an incentive not found in the town act legislation. They would only offer lots at the reduced rate of 100 lb. of tobacco for one year; after March 1, 1698/9, the price would double (PAC DB 1:167).

Demand for the best lots fetched higher prices. On March 3, 1698, Simon Hancock received 1,000 lb. of tobacco for two lots that had been set aside for him in the deed. William Clowes and Capt. Christopher Cocke purchased these prime properties located "on the long point [the name for the southern tip of the town tract] and... adjacent to the branch next to the Cove easterly" (PAC DB 1:167).

A surge of lot sales began in May and June 1698. On May 4, the three investors sold a lot to Bryan Cahill after "having received satisfaction" from him for an unspecified price. The lot was the standard 0.5 acre, measuring 330 x 66 ft, and was located at the corner of the "westmost street [likely

the thoroughfare called Long Point Street in other deeds] running towards the branch...butting on the privilege place running along the branch" (PAC DB 1:177). A "privilege place" may refer to a town common area along the river bank. As the first known buyer, Cahill chose a lot located with ready access to water transportation.

On June 8, 1698, Edward Moseley and Anthony Lawson sold at least nine properties. The first, purchased by Edward Moseley, Jr. for 200 lb. of tobacco, was a lot on the west side of the street "running down toward the long point with 3 poles [49.5 ft.] along street for breadth and for length is bounded by Mr. Mosely's Creek and said street." For the lot to encompass the 21,780 sq. ft. equivalent to 0.5 acre, the lot length and, therefore, the distance from the north-south street to the edge of Moseley's Creek, now known as Mill Creek, would have been approximately 440 ft. (PAC DB 1:131).

A second sale on June 8 was for the lot purchased by Simon Hancock, Sr., for 200 lb. of tobacco. The lot had 41.25 ft. of frontage on the street next to "the branch," i.e., the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River). From the street, the lot boundary took a northerly course to the middle of West North West Street, then ran 41.25 ft. east to Capt. John Thorowgood's lot, then back again parallel with Thorowgood's property to the street along the branch (PAC DB 1:232).

A third sale on June 8 was for a 0.5-acre lot purchased by Maj. John Thorowgood for the same price of 200 lb. of tobacco (PAC DB 1:253). Based on the deed description, this was the same John Thorowgood mentioned in the Hancock deed; evidently his military title is incorrectly stated in one of the two deeds. The location of Thorowgood's lot was described as "the next lott except one westerly from Doctor George Smith" (PAC DB 1:253). As noted in the previous deed, the west side of Thorowgood's lot was adjacent to the lot of Simon Hancock, Sr. Both lots (and Smith's as indicated in the next description), were 41.25 ft. wide and therefore must have extended

528 ft. between Branch Street and West North West Street in order to encompass a total of 0.5 acre.

The fourth June 8 sale was to George Smyth (spelled differently but evidently the same person as mentioned in the Thorowgood deed) (PAC DB 1:275). For 200 lb. of tobacco, he acquired a lot similar to the previous ones, with frontage on both Branch and West North West streets, 41.25 ft. east of Thorowgood's lot and adjoining the lot of James Kemp on the east. Like his neighbors, Smyth had a lot measuring 41.25 x 528 ft.

A fifth lot sold on June 8, 1698 went to James Kempe (the person mentioned in the previous deed description but spelled slightly differently by the clerk in this deed) (PAC DB 1/244). For 200 lb. of tobacco, Kempe acquired a lot at the end of same block as Hancock, Thorowgood, and Smyth, with frontage on West North West and Branch streets, and running along the west side of Wharf Street. As described in the deed, the boundary began on the west side of "the Warfe Street," ran along the north side of the street next to the branch, then parallel to "Warfe Street" to the middle of West North West Street, then 41.25 ft. west-northwest "for breadth," then back south to the street along the branch side and east 41.25 ft. to the beginning.

The sixth lot was sold to "Francis Mackemie of the County of Accomack, Minister" (PAC DB 1:252). Known as the father of American Presbyterianism, Mackemie was born in County Donegal, Ireland. After his ordination by the Presbytery of Laggan, he ventured forth as a missionary to Rehobeth, Maryland. By 1687, he owned land in northern Accomack County and married the daughter of a wealthy local settler. From his property in Accomack County, he ran a shipping business while also regularly visiting Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia to preach. In 1696–1697, he also preached in Barbados. His purchase of a lot in Newtown preceded his petition for a license to hold services in Accomack County. Bolstered by the Act of Toleration passed

by the British Parliament in 1689, Mackemie convinced the Virginia Assembly in 1699 to allow dissenters such as the Presbyterians to register their meeting houses and to license ministers across the Commonwealth, where the established religion was the Church of England (Presbyterian Heritage Center 2007).

The northern edge of the minister's lot adjoined Malachy Thruston's lot. It ran for 49.5 ft. south along the west side of "the street that runs down toward the long point" (PAC DB 1:252). The lot extended west to Moseley's Creek. Mackemie's lot was the "fifteenth lot from the West North West line" of the 51-acre tract, i.e., the line that marked the north-northwest boundary.

A seventh lot sold by Lawson and Moseley on June 8, 1698 was to Susanna Brown, the widow of Dr. Thomas Brown, on behalf of her son (PAC DB 1:275). Unlike the other buyers, Brown paid for the 0.5-acre lot with 20 shillings in cash rather than a tobacco note. Described as a corner lot, the property ran 66 ft. roughly along Long Point Street, but the description does not specify whether it was on the east or west side and then ran for 330 ft. along Branch Street.

An eighth lot was sold to Martha Thruston, the widow of Malachy Thruston for an amount of tobacco left blank (PAC DB 1:276). Since the lot was 0.5 acre, it is assumed that the price was the usual 200 lb. of tobacco. Martha Thruston's property adjoined the lot of Edward Moseley, Jr., on the north. The lot is described as being the fourteenth from the west-northwest boundary line and Mackemie's was the fifteenth. Although the clerk incorrectly identified the owner of this lot as Malachy Thruston (rather than his widow) in the description for the Mackemie deed, this clearly is the same described as being north of Mackemie's.

A ninth lot sold on June 8, 1698 was purchased by Charles and James William Son (sic), sons of the late Bartholemew Williamson for 200 lb. of tobacco (PAC DB 1:311). The lot was at the end of the "long point." From its beginning along the

Eastern Branch, the boundary line ran 132 ft. along a west-northwest course (288 degrees), then north-northwest (18 degrees) for 450.78 ft. to “ye cove or creek and from thence by ye sd creek side to ye first station.”

Two years later, on January 3, 1699/1700, Lawson and Moseley sold four lots to Nathaniel McClenahan for 800 lb. of tobacco. The lot was described as being bounded on the east by “the lott whereon Simon Handcocke Senr. Hath built,” on the west by “the street” (possibly Long Point Street), on the north by another street, and on the south by the “main branch” (PAC DB 1:234).

Unlike towns such as Yorktown, Gloucester Point, and Norfolk, all founded during the town acts period, Newtown does not have a plat or survey that has survived to document the layout of the entire town. In addition to later maps and a plat discussed below, a general layout of streets and relative locations of the first lots purchased can be pieced together from the boundary descriptions in these early deeds (Figure 3.5). At least four streets are identified in the early deed. West North West Street ran parallel to and south of the northerly boundary line. From the south side of this street, narrow lots only 41.25 ft. wide extended southward to the Branch Street, which ran generally parallel to the banks of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. Toward the western side of the town Long Point Street extended north-northeast from the river about 400–500 ft. east of Moseley’s Creek. On the east end of town, Wharf Street ran parallel to Long Point Street to form a grid pattern of blocks and streets. The name of Wharf Street suggests that the main landing for the town was near the confluence of Chapel Creek and the river. Although New Town was primarily a commercial community, the southeastern sector where Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 are located may have been even more densely occupied by warehouses, stores, and taverns focused around a hub of activity near the town wharf.

Based on extant records, only one land conveyance at Newtown resulted in a plat that has survived to the present. In 1741, Capt. John Hutchings purchased a property comprising four and a half lots and 38 square poles (or 2.49 acres) owned by a person named Landy and had James Nimmo complete a boundary survey and plat (Figure 3.6):

Decr. the 5th 1741. Then Surveyed at the Request of Capt Jno Hutchings a point or Neck of Land Lying & being in New Town P: Ann known by the Name of Landys point Containing 4 1/2 Lotts & 38 Sq: poles Beginning upon the main Street Near to an pohiccory Thence binding upon the main Street N: Westly: 61 deg: 561 foot to the head of a Cove or Creek Thence binding upon the Said Cove or Creek to a point wch Lyes to the Northard of the Eastern Branch of the Elizth; River Thence binding upon the Said River to the first Beginning upon the Main Street where the Said McClanahans Lott begins & his Said Lott Runns along the Said main Street 264 foot Thence Down to the River According to the prickt Line in the plott S: Eastly 10 deg: to the River, pr James Nimmo, Surr." A map of the survey is drawn .above the foregoing description, and shows the gentle bend of the cove, and its intersection with the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River (PAC Loose Papers Box A 2).

The simple plat identifies additional landmarks at the southern end of Newtown and helps to locate Branch Street, known by 1741 as Main Street. The property purchase by Hutchings occupied most of Landy’s Point, the less pronounced point of land east of the Long Point and separated by a “Cove” or Hoskins Creek, which ran between. Using Landy’s Point and the bearing of Main/Branch Street as references, the roughly triangular area shown on the plat overlays onto the point of land shown in the 1937 aerial photograph to define an area of approximately 2.75 acres—equivalent to Landy’s/Hutchings’ four and one-half 0.5-acre lots and McClenahan’s single 0.5-acre lot. Bounding the property on the

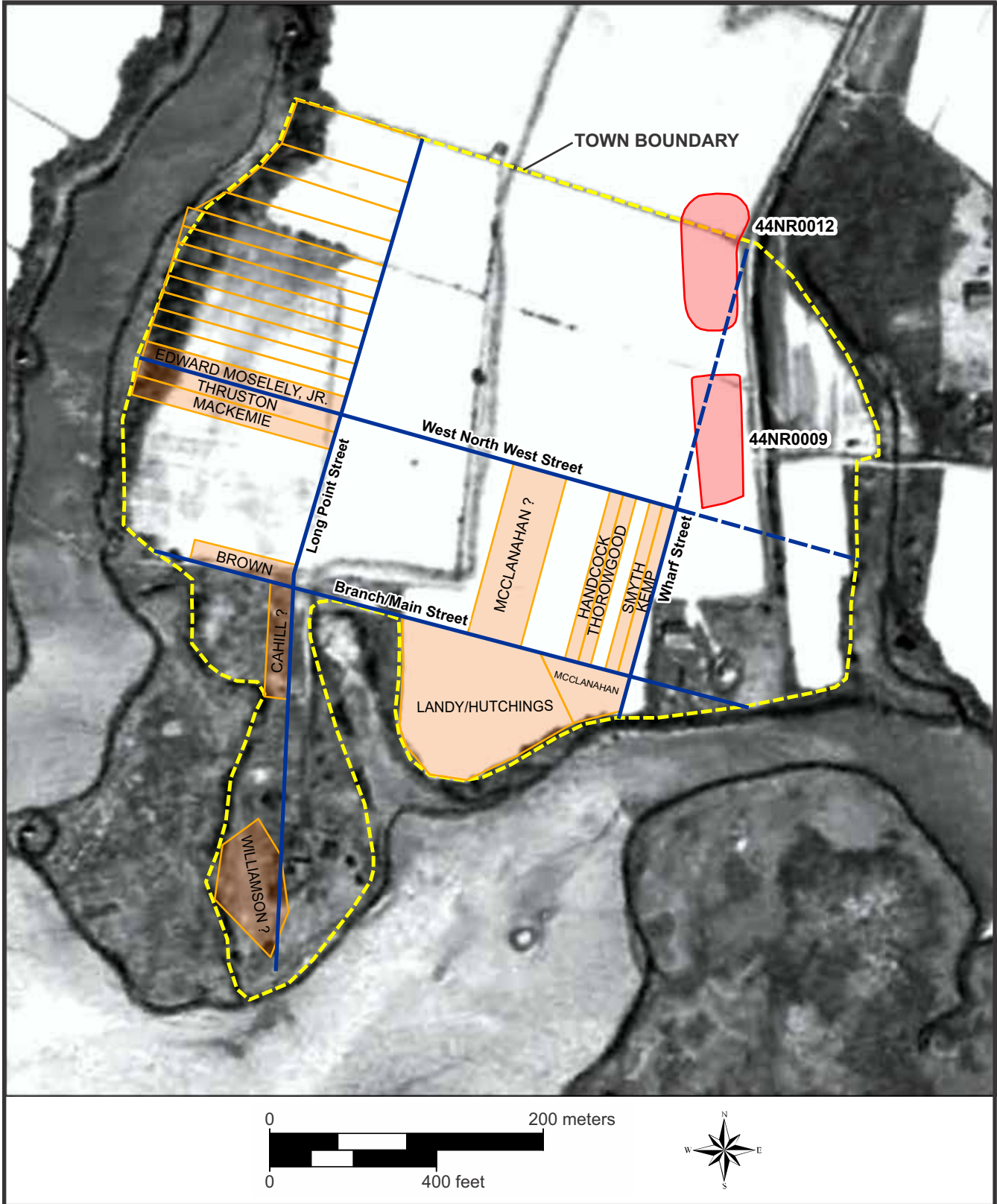


Figure 3.5. Layout of Newtown streets and selected lots based on descriptions in early deeds.

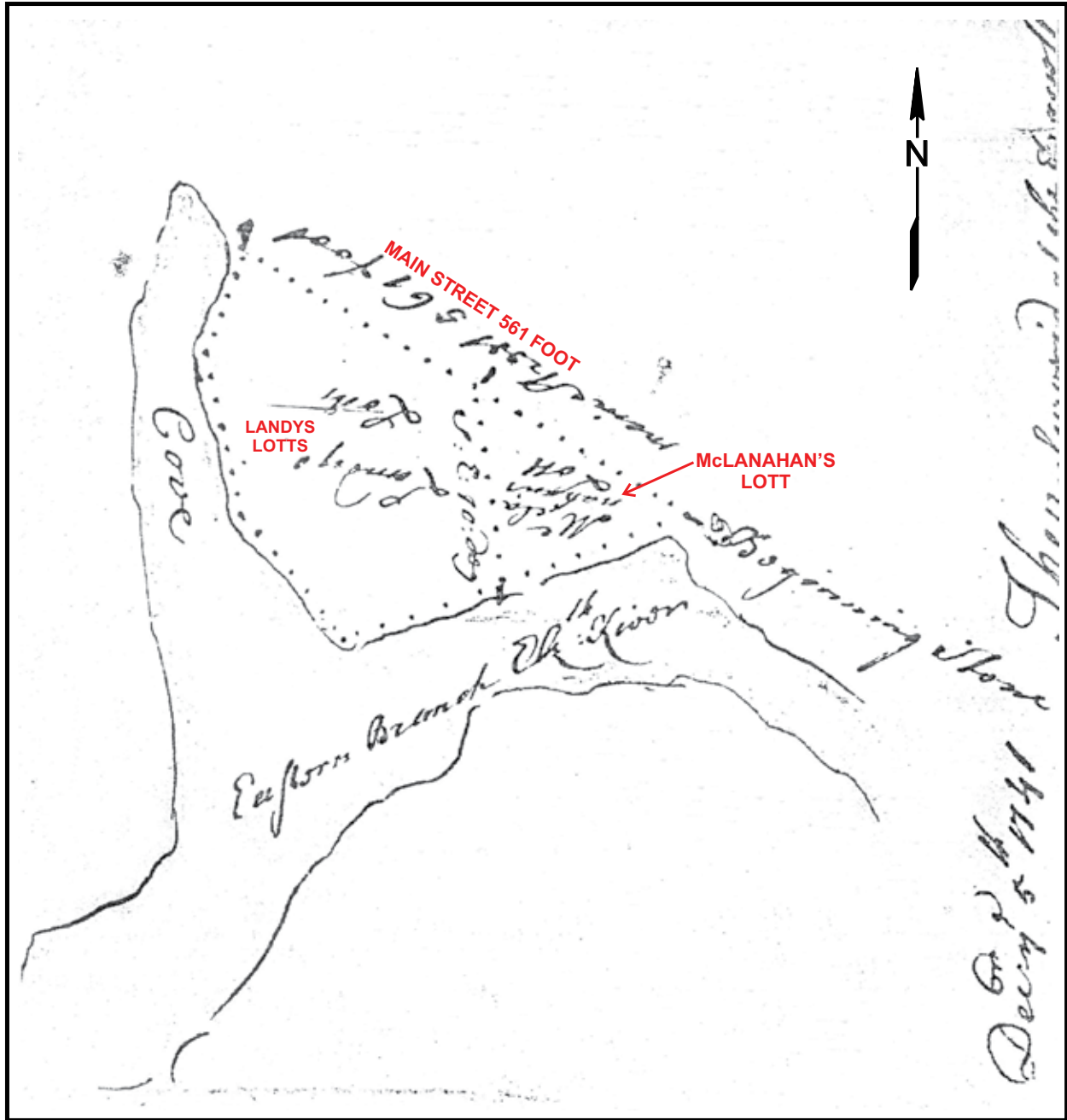


Figure 3.6. Lots and street at the tip of Long Point in Newtown as surveyed in 1741 (PAC Loose Papers: Box A 2).

northeast was “Main Street,” which cut across the point from the Chapel Creek to Hoskins Creek or the Cove for 561 feet (Creedy 1954:16; PAC Loose Papers: Box A 2) (see Figure 3.6).

The orientation of a street pattern is further informed by later maps. In 1781, British military engineers under Benedict Arnold prepared a map of Princess Anne and Norfolk counties that showed the Newtown area in enough detail to depict individual buildings (Anonymous 1781) (Figure 3.7; see Figure 3.5). Buildings drawn in different sizes, some rectangular and some L-shaped, generally follow a grid pattern aligned with the north-northeastern boundary line. Access to Newtown from the forerunner of Princess Anne Road trended generally from northeast to southwest, and would have been roughly perpendicular to Branch Street/Main Street, perhaps an extension of Long Point Street. Although individual buildings are depicted on the 1781 map, the cartographer may have selectively shown only the larger buildings and omitted outbuildings and smaller houses. If the distribution of these major buildings is representative, development was concentrated near the Eastern Branch waterfront. Two buildings are shown very close to Chapel Creek, and it is possible that one or both could be associated with Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012. Despite the impressive level of detail on the 1781 map, some clear distortions appear when compared to a modern topographic map and aerial imagery (see Figures 1.2 and 3.2) such that it is difficult to pinpoint the exact distance inland of the two buildings along Chapel Creek relative to the archaeological sites.

A later map drawn during the War of 1812 shows a generalized grid pattern on an alignment similar to the one projected in Figure 3.5 (Figure 3.8). Drawn by Gen. Robert Barraud Taylor (1813) as he commanded the defense of Norfolk, the map shows the relationship of Newtown to Norfolk and access between the two communities by road, quite far inland in order to bridge Broad Creek upstream at a relatively

narrow point. Confirmation of adjacent land ownership also contributes to the maps value, with the Moseley family identified as the owners of the land to the west across Mill Creek and the Hancocks still in possession of the tract to the north of Newtown.

On the revised 1859 version of Herman Böye’s 1825 map of Virginia, both Newtown Road and Main Street are depicted. Böye only shows buildings along the roadways and appears to distort the orientation of Newtown Road (Böye 1859) (Figure 3.9).

In the absence of official legislation establishing Newtown during the town act decades, later citizens made sure to confirm the legitimacy of the terms specified by the founders. In an act of May 1740, the town was officially recognized by the General Assembly. It declared, “because [Newtown] was not laid out, and erected into a town by act of Assembly, many controversies and inconveniencies are likely to arise.” Therefore, the legislation made reference to the deed of 1697 and confirmed the name of the town and the appropriateness of the terms used by the purchasers for laying out the town and selling lots (Hening 1969:5:106).

Court records indicate that Newtown was thriving by the early eighteenth century as several wealthy planters and merchants purchased lots. After Anthony Lawson died in 1701, his Newtown lot passed to his son Thomas, who then sold it to Lewis Connor (Lower Norfolk County Antiquary I:48). It is also likely that merchant Thomas Walke, brother of Anthony Walke of Fairfield, and his wife Katherine were living at Newtown by 1715, when he was appointed agent for the Newtown storehouse. His prominence is evident from service in the House of Burgesses (1712–1714), as justice (1715–1723), and as Lieutenant Colonel of the militia for Princess Anne County, and vestryman and warden (1715) for Lynnhaven Parish (James 1893:75). Walke’s will reveals that he owned multiple “houses” (some were perhaps warehouses) and



Figure 3.7. Detail from a 1781 map showing individual buildings at Newtown (Anonymous 1781).

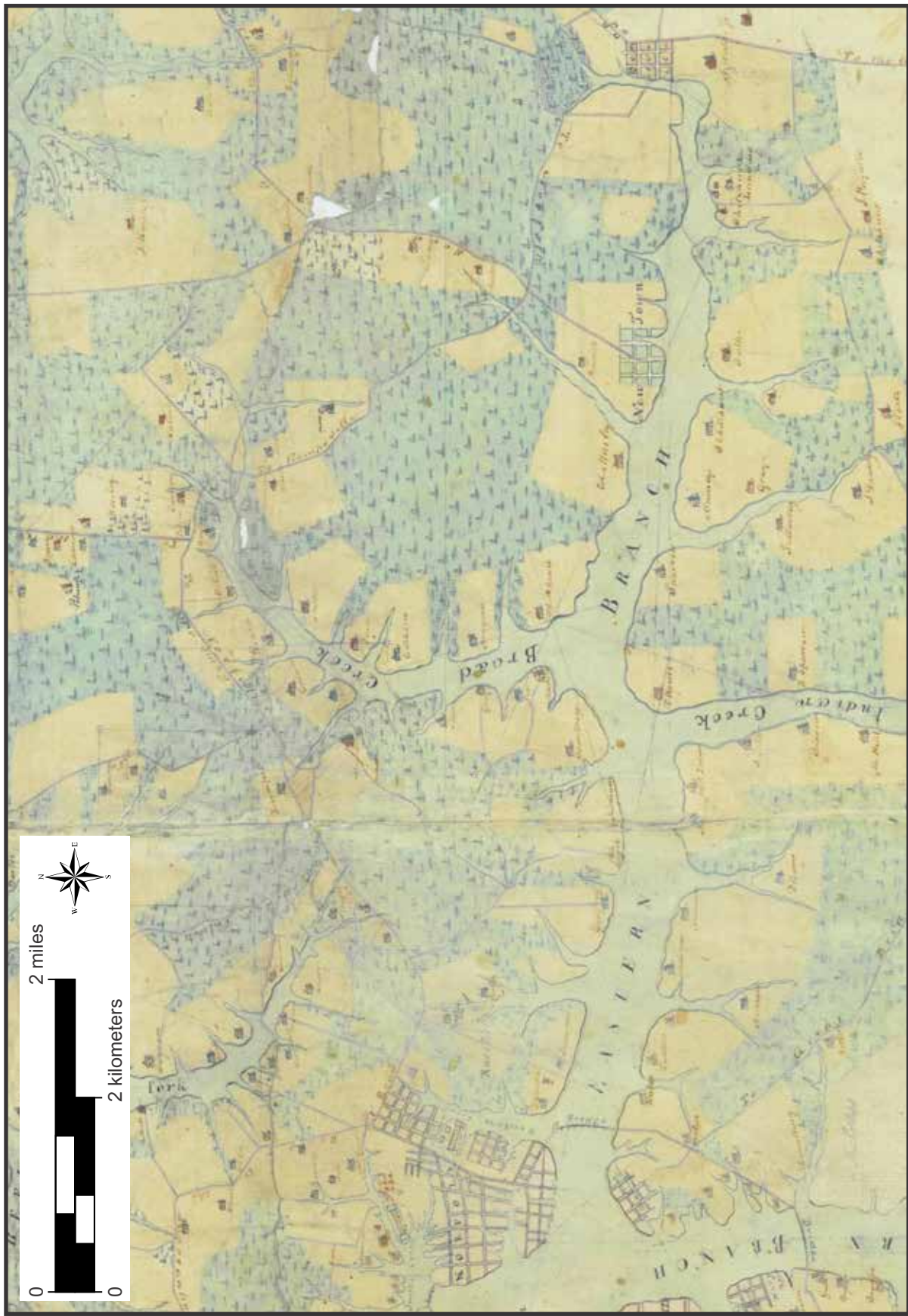


Figure 3.8. Detail from a War of 1812 map showing Newtown, local roads, and adjacent property owners (Taylor 1813).

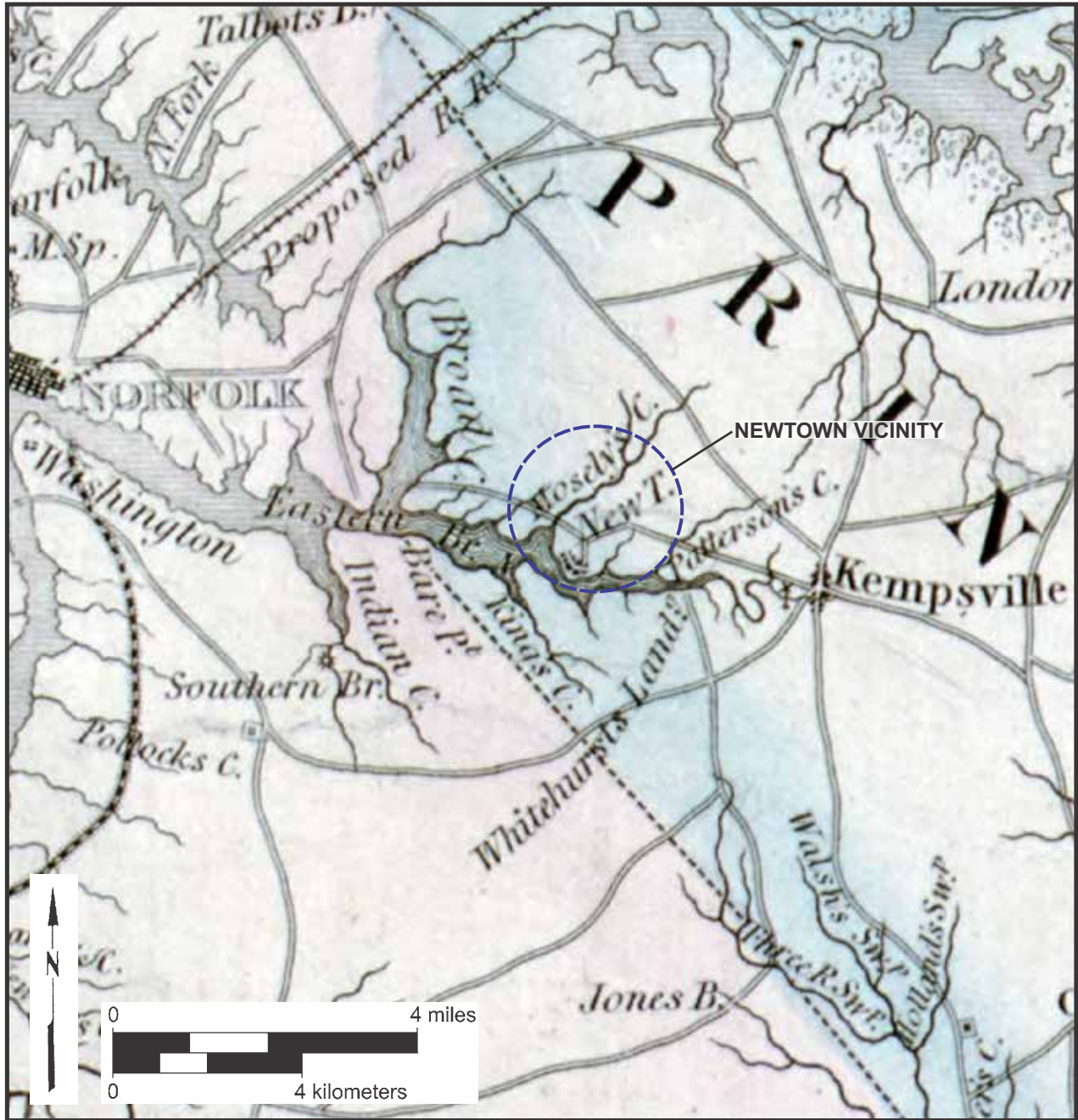


Figure 3.9. Detail of 1825 map of Virginia showing the vicinity of Newtown (Böje 1859).

a blacksmith's shop in Newtown (PAC D&W 1714–1724:532). Christopher Cocke, who had purchased a valuable lot from Simon Hancock in 1698/9, served as county clerk from 1700 to 1716. According to his will, Cocke owned “land and appurtenances at Newtown” by the time of his death in 1716. Among his personal possessions were a horse, a saddle, a small library, silver plate and utensils, and a silver-hilted sword (The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 1897a:183). A November 1735 letter from Edward Moseley to a Capt. William Parsons confirms the presence of at least one store at Newtown, although there most likely were several by then as indicated by the purchase of lots by merchants. Captain Parsons was to extend credit at his store to a Mr. Frasier of Maryland (Creedy 1954:2). Upon his death in 1739, Samuel Smith of Norfolk also owned a Newtown lot, which he left to his friend Samuel Bush (Whichard 1959:I:408).

With Newtown thriving in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, its citizens petitioned for the town to be officially established by the General Assembly. Unlike other county port towns created by the 1691 Act for Ports, Newtown post-dated the legislation by nearly seven years, and its recognition as a town could be found only in the county deed book. Accordingly, on May 28, 1740, an Act of Assembly proclaimed the validity of the terms of the 1697 deed. The act recognized the 51-acre purchase by the now-deceased founders from Simon Hancock,

...lying and being in the parish of Lynnhaven, in the county of Princess Anne, bounded, as in the deed for the same, dated the second day of February, in the year aforesaid, is particularly mentioned, and did lay out the same in lots and streets for a town, by the name of New Town; and made sale of the said lots to divers persons, who have since settled and built thereon: And that the said fifty one acres of land lie convenient for trade and navigation; but because the same was not laid out, and erected into a town by act of Assembly, many controversies and incon-

veniences are likely to arise, For presenting all doubts in that matter,

II. ...That the said piece or parcel of land, containing fifty one acres, lying in Princess Anne county aforesaid, be and is hereby constituted, appointed, erected, and established a town, in the manner it is already laid out in lots and streets, to be called by and retain the name of New Town: And the estate and estates, rights and titles, duly and truly purchased, by any person or persons whatsoever, in any of the lots aforesaid, be and they are hereby confirmed, made good, available, and binding in law, unto such purchaser or purchasers, respectively (Hening 1969:5:106).

COLONY TO NATION (1751–1789)

Indicative of Newtown's importance as a port is mention of the kind of shipping that could be accommodated. On December 11, 1751 an auction was to be held at Newtown for the sale of an 80-ton schooner. Although there is no confirming evidence of a shipyard at the port, it is possible that the ship was built nearby. The vessel was described as new, having “made only one voyage, with all her Rigging, Tackle, Ec.; she is well fitted with the Necessaries fit for Sea; she is a good Frame[?], and well bound with iron, her Rigging and Sails all new when she went to Sea” (*Virginia Gazette* 11/28/1751, p. 4, col. 1). According to a study of Virginia shipbuilding from 1763 to 1774, a schooner of 80 tons would have been at the upper limit of that class of vessel built in the colony (Kelso 1971–1972).

The legislation of 1740 underscores the growing importance of Newtown toward the middle of the century. By this time, as noted above, several prominent merchants and planters had established residences and businesses in town. To serve the needs of the flourishing community and as a reflection of its importance, various services and institutions were established over the decade that followed. In 1732, Col. Edward Moseley

had made a deed of gift to James Nimmo of the southernmost of his six lots. In May 1743, Nimmo, in turn, had Charles Smythe put the house already built on the lot into use as a school (James 1896:87). As Smythe described himself as a merchant in his will, it is likely that he sponsored the school and hired a teacher (Wittkofski et al. 1979:9).

Confirming the community's status as the county's center of power, in March 1752 its residents successfully petitioned the colony's Executive Council to have the courthouse moved to Newtown. On April 7, 1752, the Council's approval was confirmed with a statement that "New Town is the most firm and convenient place for the Courthouse and it is accordingly Ordered that a Commodious Court House with a Good and Sufficient Prison, and Pillory be erected at the expense of the Petitioners" (McIlwaine 1925–1926:5:379). Mention of the completed courthouse building in the will of James Nimmo, who had donated the half lot, confirms construction of the building by August 1753 (PAC DB 7:504).

At some time prior to 1766, the town also had an ordinary. Most likely this enterprise had served the crowds thronging into town on court days for legal business since 1752 and perhaps earlier had also met the hospitality needs of the commercial community. "Pursuant to the Will of Mary Dyson, deceased," (elsewhere also spelled Dison and Dicen) a half lot of land in Newtown was advertised for sale in the *Virginia Gazette* on December 4, 1766. On the lot stood "a good Dwelling-house, two rooms below, and two above Stairs, with a Garden, and convenient Out-houses." Conveniently located "near the Court-house," the property was suitable for an Ordinary (where food and drink were served), and "has been kept as such for many Years past" (*Virginia Gazette*, Rind 12/4/1766 p. 3, col. 3). Mary Dison had purchased the property from Anthony Lawson in 1753 and then borrowed £35 13 shillings from John Ashley, mortgaging

the property as security in 1754. The loan may have been used for improvements that would have allowed Dison to develop an ordinary on the half lot (PAC DB 7:443; Loose Papers Box A 18, 1773–1774). Although the 1766 property advertisement referenced an ordinary, this may have been the same establishment as the Rising Sun Tavern, where the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated in early July 1766. The "elegant entertainment" included toasts to the king and "Perpetual Disappointments to the Enemies of America." The evening concluded with "an elegant ball, at which was present a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, who made a genteel appearance" (*Virginia Gazette* Purdie & Dixon 7/4/1766, p. 2, col. 2).

The climax of Newtown's prominence as the Princess Anne county seat coincides with the publication of the *Virginia Gazette* where other brief announcements and advertisements provide details about the community. Among the Acts of the Assembly reported in 1746 was an order that all hogs in the town be penned. The act reflected a more orderly, refined society in Newtown and in other communities, such as Newcastle in Hanover County, another town affected by the legislation (*Virginia Gazette* 4/17/1746, p. 3, col. 1). Decisive enforcement was allowed, so that "if any swine shall be found running or going at large, within the said limits, it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, to kill and destroy every such swine." The remains would be given to the poor. A similar law pertaining to sheep was enacted through an amendment the same year (Wittkofski et al. 1979:11).

An unsourced story mentioned in a county history underscores the reputation of Newtown as a posh enclave, earlier suggested in the 1766 *Virginia Gazette* article about the celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act. According to Benjamin Dey White, none of Norfolk's citizens could match the gentility of Colonel Moseley of Rolleston, adjacent to Newtown. When Lord Dunmore visited Norfolk in 1774, he reportedly

asked for Moseley and his “famous wife and shining buckles, he being reckoned the finest gentleman we had, ‘to dance the minuet with Lady Dunmore, the Mayor of Norfolk, Captain Abyvon, not being equal to the occasion’” (White 1924:8).

By 1775 Kempe’s Landing was prominent enough to be the target of a raid by Lord Dunmore and 140 of his men. The depredations had begun in Norfolk where 17 cannon were spiked and a Mr. Goodrich was taken prisoner to be punished for supplying the rebel forces with 150 barrels of gunpowder. After sailing up the Eastern Branch to Kempe’s Landing, Dunmore’s men demolished a blacksmith’s shop and destroyed 50 muskets. They also pillaged several houses and took prisoner two officers and four privates of the Virginia Minutemen (American Archives 1840). There is no mention of the force stopping at Newtown, possibly suggesting the growing significance of Kempe’s Landing relative to its downstream neighbor.

Newtown briefly became a refuge for citizens of Norfolk after British forces under Lord Dunmore’s forces set fire to the port town on January 1, 1776 (Tazewell 1993:25). On February 20, Edward Stabler and Robert Pleasant were given permission to load a vessel in the James River with provisions to take to Newtown and Kempe’s Landing for relief of “sufferers by the fire at Norfolk” (Palmer 1875–1888:8:91). As the war wore on, however, Newtown too became vulnerable to British ships running up the Eastern Branch.

Princess Anne County’s center of activity shifted again in the 1770s, this time eastward less than 2 mi. to Kempe’s Landing. Although Newtown still had houses and stores, the community’s diminished commerce could no longer support an inn or tavern. In 1778, county residents petitioned the General Assembly to move the county seat from Newtown to Kempe’s Landing. Despite Dunmore’s raid of 1775, the petitioners may have considered this location at the headwaters of the

Eastern Branch more secure than Newtown. The move occurred even before a dedicated courthouse building was erected at Kempsville; until 1782 the county court met in the former store of George Logan. The following year, after completion of a courthouse and jail, the county seat was renamed Kempsville (Tazewell 1991:23).

Still, in 1780, shipping activity continued at Newtown. On September 27, George Jamieson, Jr., advertised a ship and brigantine for sale (Dorman 1961). However, Newtown’s decline was confirmed by the time the United States Postal Service was established. Kempsville had the earliest post office in Princess Anne County in 1798, but none was ever established at Newtown.

By the 1780s, Lt. Col. Anthony Lawson, the grandson of the Newtown founder of the same name, owned the plantation adjacent to Newtown’s north-northeastern boundary. At a vestry meeting for Lynnhaven Parish held in 1771, a list of property owners was compiled for the purpose of collecting tithes. Anthony Lawson was by far the wealthiest man on the list, assessed with 1,800.25 acres of land, 20 slaves, and two riding chairs (James 1895:4).

Upon his death in 1785, Lt. Col. Anthony Lawson bequeathed 250 acres of his tract at New Town to his son, Richard H. L. Lawson. In his will, the elder Lawson describe his son’s inheritance as,

part of the Tract whereon I now live, to be laid off at the south End of the said tract, to wit, to begin at the Southermost Line next to New-Town and extend Northerly the whole breadth of the said tract, that is, from the westermost to Eastermost side, untill the said two hundred and fifty Acres are completed (PAC Will Book [WB] 1:45).

Richard also received the Wash Tract, consisting of 400 acres of sand banks and marshes. His son, Thomas, would inherit the rest of his real estate. A third son, Anthony, would inherit the 200-acre Logg House tract, located northeast of Newtown near the “Cross-Roads to Norfolk.”

Lawson's slaves were to "be kept and employed on the manor Plantation until his son, Thomas, reached 25 years of age. Afterward, the slave labor force would be divided among his wife and seven children. Consistent with Lawson's status, his estate included numerous costly luxury personal items such as silver salvers, cups, and plate "marked ALE," a clock, books, a book case, a "silver mounted gun," and a "neat and genteel Fowling piece." Like most Virginia planters, he was indebted to the British merchants. Determined to protect one of the firms with which he did business (whether locally or in Britain is unclear), he stipulated, "If in any case my British Debt, shall come against the concern of William White and Company, more than can be paid by said concern," his executors should sell enough of his land bequeathed to son Thomas in order to pay that part of the debt.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1790–1829)

After inheriting the plantation north of Newtown from his father, Richard H. L. Lawson began acquiring lots and consolidating the former community with his larger adjacent property. In 1818, he acquired what may have been the last inholdings in Newtown. The approximately 2-acre parcel, comprising "Two lots and Three-quarters of Land," had been the property of Bagwell Moore, when he died intestate on November 15, 1802 (PAC DB 32:396). Moore's heirs-at-law included four children and two of their spouses: Tully Smith and his wife, Mary (formerly Mary Bliss), both of Long Island; Zachariah Frizel and his wife, Polly (née Polly Moore); Patsy Hunter; John Moore; and Bagwell Moore (the younger). These heirs conveyed the small property to Lawson for only \$60, but the deed also stipulated that Lawson was obligated to build an enclosure for the Moore family cemetery on the parcel. Lawson agreed to build a 3-ft.-high brick wall topped by with a 2-ft.-high paling of cedar posts, encompassing the 23-ft.-square graveyard. The Moore heirs would also retain "free egress and regress." In an abstract

of Moore's title contained in the deed, the earliest stated owner had been Capt. Anthony Moseley. Subsequent owners included William Barker (a county resident), and then Henry Wilber, who sold the property to Moore in February 1792. The lots may or may not have been continuous, depending on interpretation of the ambiguous description:

"adjoining George Jamesons Land, that he purchased of Josiah Nicholas, on the Northern most side of said Land, and on the street westerly, and easterly leading by said Jameson land, he purchased of said Nicholas. Together with one other piece parcel or lot of Land in the aforesaid Town of Newtown" (PAC DB 32:396).

Richard H. Lawson probably died early in 1828, as his will (written in 1824) was proved at the court session held on February 4 that year. To his wife, Lucy Ann, he bequeathed all of his household and kitchen furniture, one-third of his farming utensils, one-third of his livestock (horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs), and three enslaved women: Nancy, Mary, and Ellen. During her life, Lucy would also be entitled to the labor of four other enslaved workers: Jefferson, Touras (sic) Dennis, and Matilda. His married daughter, Mary Frances Wilson, was to inherit his real estate, except for the dower third for his wife, Lucy. Upon Lucy's death, Mary also would inherit the four slaves of her life estate. Mary's husband, James E. Wilson, was selected to be the executor of Lawson's estate (PAC WB 4:72).

Visual emphasis of Newtown's secondary status relative to Kempsville in the early nineteenth century is evident on Herrman Böye's 1825 map of Virginia (see Figure 3.9). Whereas Kempsville is represented by a circle surrounding a dot and labeled with its full name, Newtown appears as an open circle with the abbreviated label "New T." Also revealing is the convergence of seven major roads in the vicinity of Kempsville. Improved land transportation may have favored the location of Kempsville. Like Newtown, Kempsville had access to navigable water, through a canal at

the head of the Eastern Branch, but it also was better connected to the rest of the county to the north, east, and south of the waterway (Kellam and Kellam 1931:165).

On December 28, 1827, Lucy Ann Lawson, her daughter Mary Frances Wilson, and son-in-law James E. Wilson conveyed their interest in a plantation, “commonly known as Newtown” to Henry Moore of Princess Anne County for \$800. It was “the same plantation whereon Richard H. Lawson by whose will the vendors herein claim title, in his life time resided—together with all and singular, the houses, buildings, and improvements, ways, waters and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining” (PAC DB 36:139).

On the same day as Henry Moore’s purchase of the property, he and his wife, Sarah, signed a deed of trust conveying the Newtown property to trustee John J. Burroughs as security for a loan of \$800 from Lucy Ann Lawson and James E. Wilson (PAC DB 36:107).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830–1860)

When the Moores defaulted on the loan, James Wilson advertised the Newtown property for sale at a public auction scheduled for December 22, 1832. As the high bidder, William Roberts offered only \$152.50 and acquired the plantation and former town site (PAC DB 37:104).

In 1850, the agricultural schedule of the census listed Roberts with 195 acres of improved land and 60 acres of unimproved property. Valued at \$4,000, his farm included six horse, seven dairy cows, three working oxen, 75 other cattle, and 109 swine. The livestock had a value of \$1,365. Crop yields were 600 bushels of wheat and 1,250 bushels of corn (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). As an owner of large holdings, Roberts was prominent within Princess Anne County society and served as one of the court’s “gentlemen justices” in the 1850s (James 1904:4:166).

CIVIL WAR (1861–1865)

Despite representation on one Civil War–era map as a small village with nine structures, Newtown clearly functioned as a plantation by the mid-nineteenth century under the ownership of William Roberts (Worrett 1862) (Figure 3.10). Some of the town buildings may have continued in service as outbuildings on the Roberts plantation. The Union army cartographer may have depicted Newtown as shown on earlier maps rather than based on actual survey. In the recollections of John S. Wise in 1860, however, there is no hint of even a small village in the area. His father, former Virginia Governor Henry A. Wise had recently purchased Rolleston, the old homeplace of the Moseleys across Hoskins/Moseleys Creek directly west of Newtown. As John Wise remembered, Rolleston was “as secluded a spot as if no city had been within a hundred miles” (Wise 1899:152).

Records of the Federal occupation of southeastern Virginia provide further documentation about Rolleston and adjacent farms that encompassed the site of Newtown. As the Union Army gained control of territory in Virginia and other Confederate states, Federal administrators of the Department of Negro Affairs made efforts to occupy and settle large numbers of former slaves who had fled to find freedom behind Union lines. General John A. Dix, commanding the Department of Virginia from Fort Monroe in 1862, had settled large numbers of refugee African-American women, children, and old people at Craney Island near Norfolk while some 200 able-bodied heads of household helped with construction of the defenses of Washington. The experiment was disastrous. Exposed to wind and rain, without adequate food, shelter, or medical care, the refugees died in large numbers. As an alternative, General Dix received approval from the Secretary of War to settle freedpersons on lands that had been abandoned by owners loyal to the Confederacy (Berlin et al. 1993:94–95).

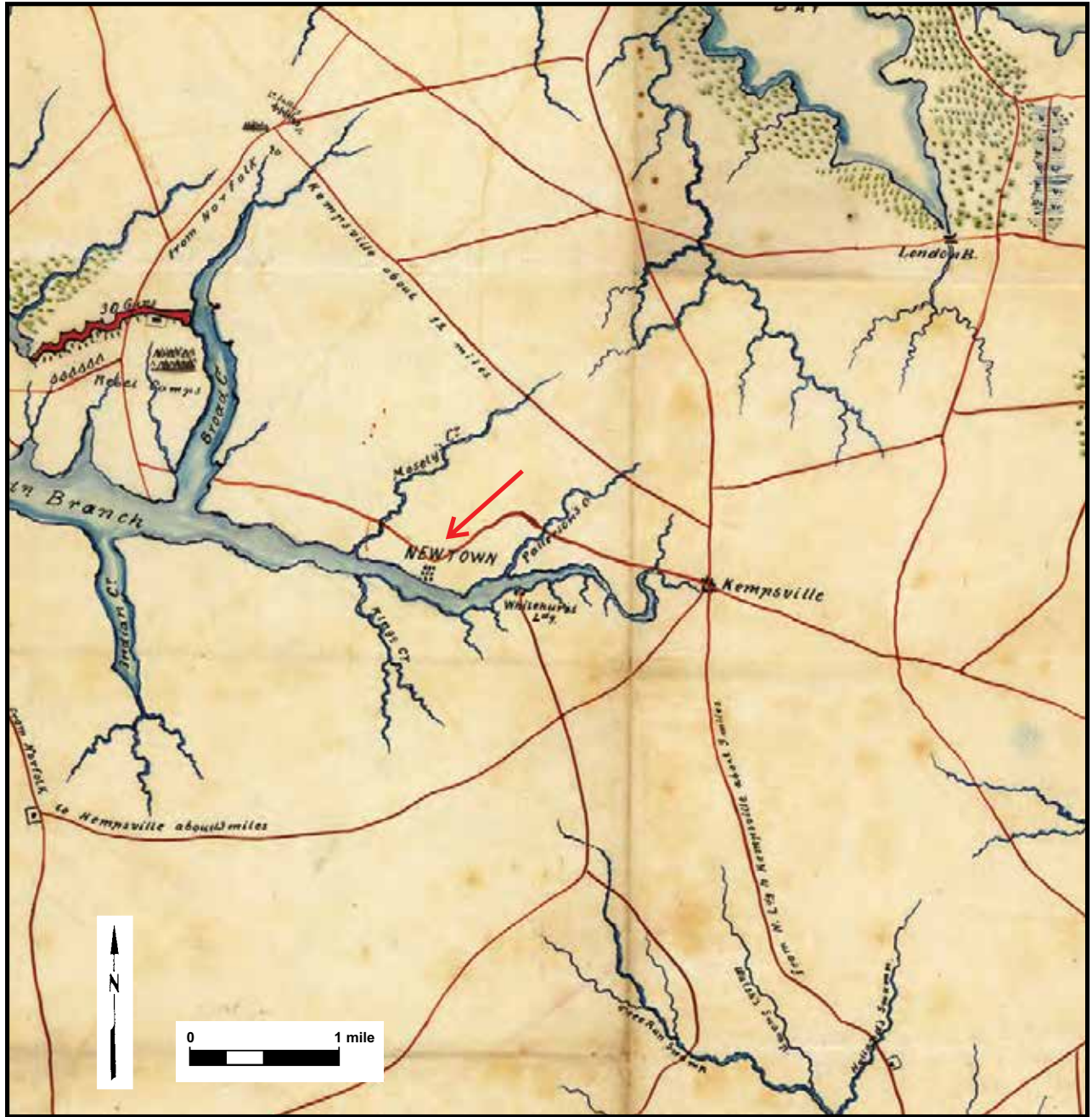


Figure 3.10. Union army map showing location and probably inaccurate representation of Newtown (Worrett 1862).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866–1916)

Prominent among these properties was Rolleston, the plantation of former governor Henry Wise, then serving as a general in the Confederate army. In 1866, a map of such properties appropriated as “Government Farms” was prepared for the 2nd District of Negro Affairs (encompassing counties south of Hampton Roads, including Princess Anne) (Berlin et al. 1993:194; Department of Negro Affairs 1866) (Figure 3.11). The map appears to have been hastily drawn, with the forerunner of Newtown Road shown too far to the east. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the properties neighboring Wise’s Rolleston also were appropriated as government farms. Indicated on the map is a wide swath of land labeled “Wise” extending northeastward from the north bank of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. Adjacent to the east are the farms of “Baxter No. 2” and “Roberts,” the latter encompassing the former Newtown community. According to the map key, Wise had 400 acres of timber and 300 acres of land cleared for cultivation and the Baxter property comprised 700 acres of timber and 275 acres of cleared land. However, as the map was unfinished such details were not added for the Roberts property. Though crude and schematic, the representation of the Roberts farm on the map clearly indicates that it extended in a long strip to the banks of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

By 1871, William Roberts had died, and on February 1 his executor, W. H. Burroughs conveyed the title of the Newtown property to Caleb White. The conveyance also released the property from a deed of trust that had secured a debt from White to John J. Burroughs. In a deed dated [left blank], 1869, Caleb White conveyed Newtown to Thomas H. Burroughs in trust to secure a loan of \$2,296 from Thomas H. Browne (PAC DB 50:67–68). Previously, Thomas H. Browne had purchased Newtown from John J. Burroughs, administrator of William Roberts, deceased. The

property was described as 88 acres of “high land” and the boundary description indicated that the land extended from a point about 2,500 ft. south of “the road from the main road to [sic] Norfolk to Newtown” down to the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. From this tract, the conveyance reserved “a mill-lot situated in the angle made by Haskins Creek and the Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River, which is attached ___ farm formerly owned by Jno. C. Wise” The conveyance also included a timber parcel on the road from New Town to Banks Corner, encompassing 22 acres 3 roods. In addition, there were “the stables & barn situated on a lot immediately opposite the dwelling house on the said ‘New Town’ ___ and the interest of the said T. H. Browne in said lot.”

When Caleb White wrote his will on January 25, 1872, he had owned Newtown for less than a year and was a resident of Norfolk. He died three days later and his will was proved in the corporation court of the City of Norfolk on February 6. His son, Benjamin Dey White, inherited the “farm on the Eastern Branch in Princess Anne County Virginia in what is known as the ‘Newtown’ neighborhood” (PAC WB 6:96). Born in 1868, Benjamin was a toddler at the time of his father’s death. In 1908, he began a long career in law, first as an attorney and then as a judge for the circuit court of Princess Anne County (Cooper 2009). He was also renowned as an early preservationist, instrumental in the restoration of Old Donation Church in 1916, and also wrote a county history, *Gleanings in the History of Princess Anne County*, in 1924.

Late nineteenth-century depictions of the area bear no indication of a settlement remaining at Newtown. More detailed representation of the area appears on a plat of the Rolleston estate drawn in 1891. No buildings appear on the Newtown tract adjacent to the east, only a small bridge crossing “Moseleys or New Town Creek” (Macon 1891) (Figure 3.12). An 1892 aerial perspective map of Norfolk includes the Eastern Branch to its headwaters near Kempsville, but

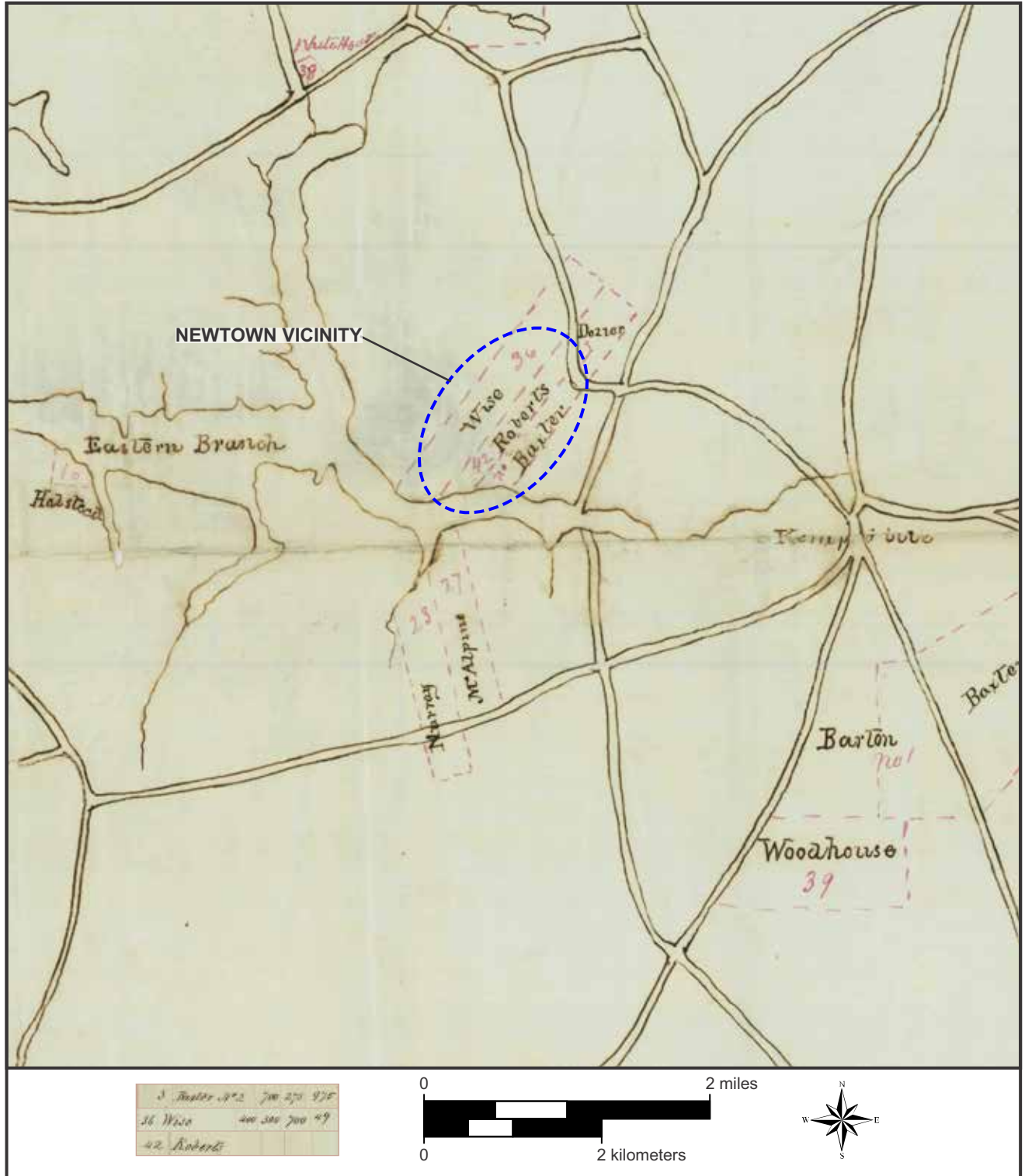


Figure 3.11. Unfinished map showing locations of abandoned farms confiscated by the Union army for settling freedpersons (Department of Negro Affairs 1866).

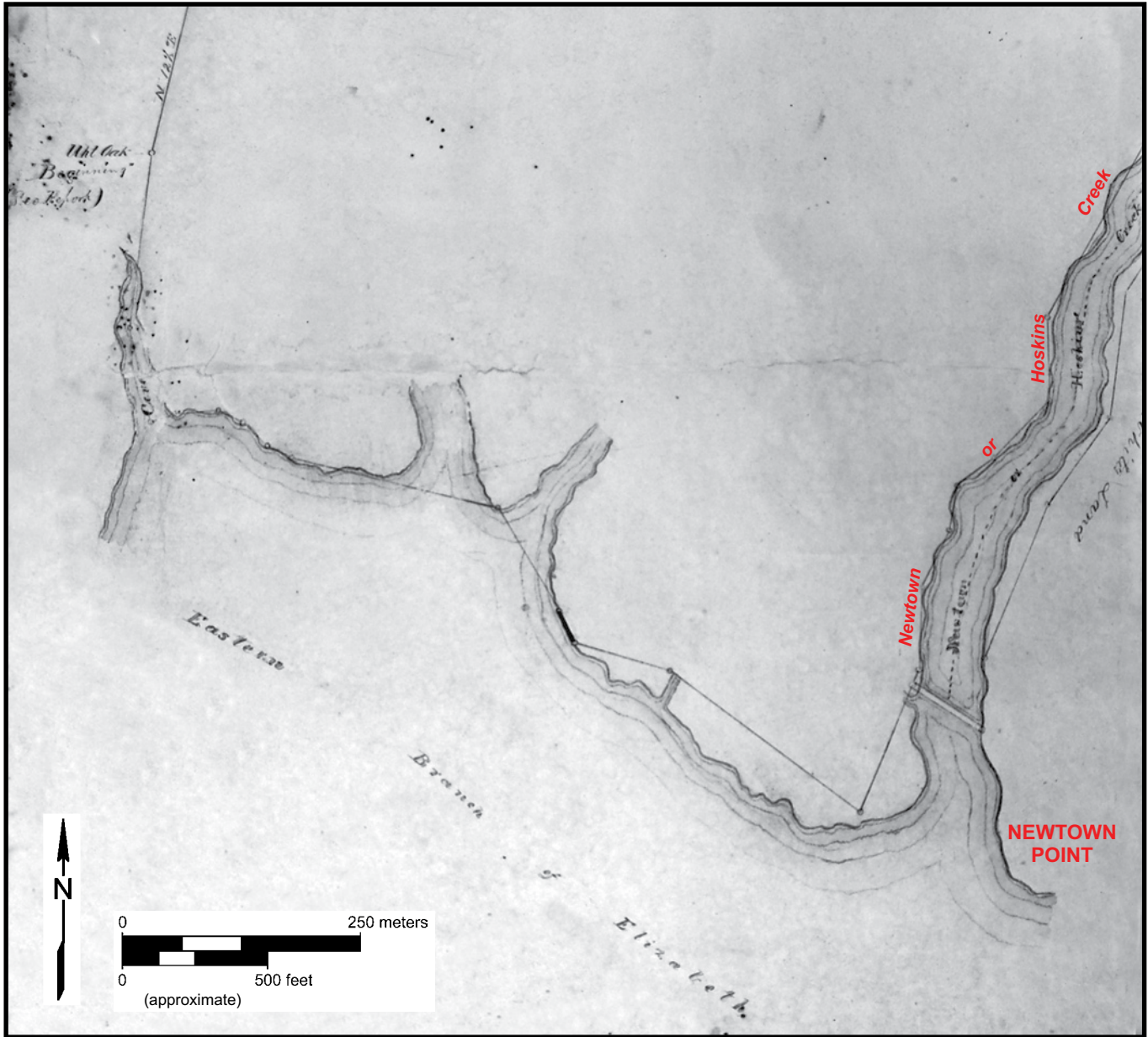


Figure 3.12. Plat of Rolleston, showing Hoskins Creek and Newtown area to the east (Macon 1891).

this easternmost portion appears to be distorted. Regardless, none of the headlands that could represent the area of Newtown contain buildings near the waterfront, only isolated farmhouses and agricultural buildings farther inland (Wellge 1892) (Figure 3.13).

Aerial photographs and topographic maps document the area during the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 3.14; see Figures 3.4 and 3.5). These illustrations afford the first topographically detailed views of the landscape prior to landscape modifications for late twentieth-century residential development and construction of Interstate 64. Other than scattered farmhouses and agricultural buildings, the vicinity of the study area consists mostly of cultivated land with a swath of woodland extending up the unnamed stream that marked Newtown's eastern limits.

In an informal 1931 survey of historic buildings in Princess Anne County, the authors describe finding remnants of Newtown's buildings during a site visit in the early 1930s. In their "hunt for New Town," the authors identified what they estimated to be the locations of abandoned house sites from scatters of brick fragments and old cedar trees (Kellam and Kellam 1931:127–133). One photograph with the caption "Quarter Kitchen at New Town" may have been taken on the site of Newtown; however, the text is ambiguous, suggesting the building could also have been located on the old Moseley/Wise property to the west (Kellam and Kellam 1931:128) (Figure 3.15). More clearly referring to the old town site, the authors mention that a Judge White reported seeing foundations in the fields "some years" earlier, whereas "now only an occasional red stain in the fields marks the passing of New Town" (Kellam and Kellam 1931:132). It was hoped that some of these traces might be visible in the early twentieth-century aerial photographs; however, due to the altitude at which the shots were taken, no such fragmentary remains were visible. Buildings, farm roads, and agricultural field boundaries, most easily visible on the 1954

aerial photograph, appear to follow the alignment of buildings shown on the 1781 map (see Figures 3.4 and 3.7). It is noteworthy that the farm roads running east-southeast to west-northwest appear to be aligned parallel to the "main Street" on the 1741 plat, with its bearing of 61 degrees west of north, or 299 degrees.

A photograph of a river baptism by an African American congregation taken in 1900 shows other houses similar in dimensions and style to the buildings (15 x 20 ft.) required of Newtown lot purchasers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Figure 3.16).

Two years after starting his career at Princess Anne Court House, Benjamin Dey White sold Newtown to Benjamin F. Backus on March 2, 1910 (PAC DB 84:108). To the 80 acres inherited from his father, Benjamin White had added a 1-acre mill lot on the west, purchased from the Norfolk Rolleston Company for \$150 in May 1902 (PAC 74:583). In 1905, he had acquired from the Commonwealth of Virginia the "old public landing lot" adjacent to the southeast end of Newtown Farm (PAC DB 76:489). Located on the southeastern end of the farm, the lot appears to have been the location of the public landing during the eighteenth century, located at the end of Wharf Street (see Figure 3.5).

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917–1945) TO POST–COLD WAR ERA (1990–PRESENT)

Only two years after the purchase from White, Benjamin F. Backus died and, through his will, Newtown descended to his son, Benjamin Thurman Backus (PAC WB 8:298). On November 5, 1949, Benjamin T. Backus devised the Newtown property to his son-in-law, Edwin S. Brock, who had married Doris Backus (City of Norfolk WB 26:513). After Benjamin T. Backus's death on November 19, his will was proved in the City of Norfolk Circuit Court on November 25. Backus lived at Davis Corner in Princess

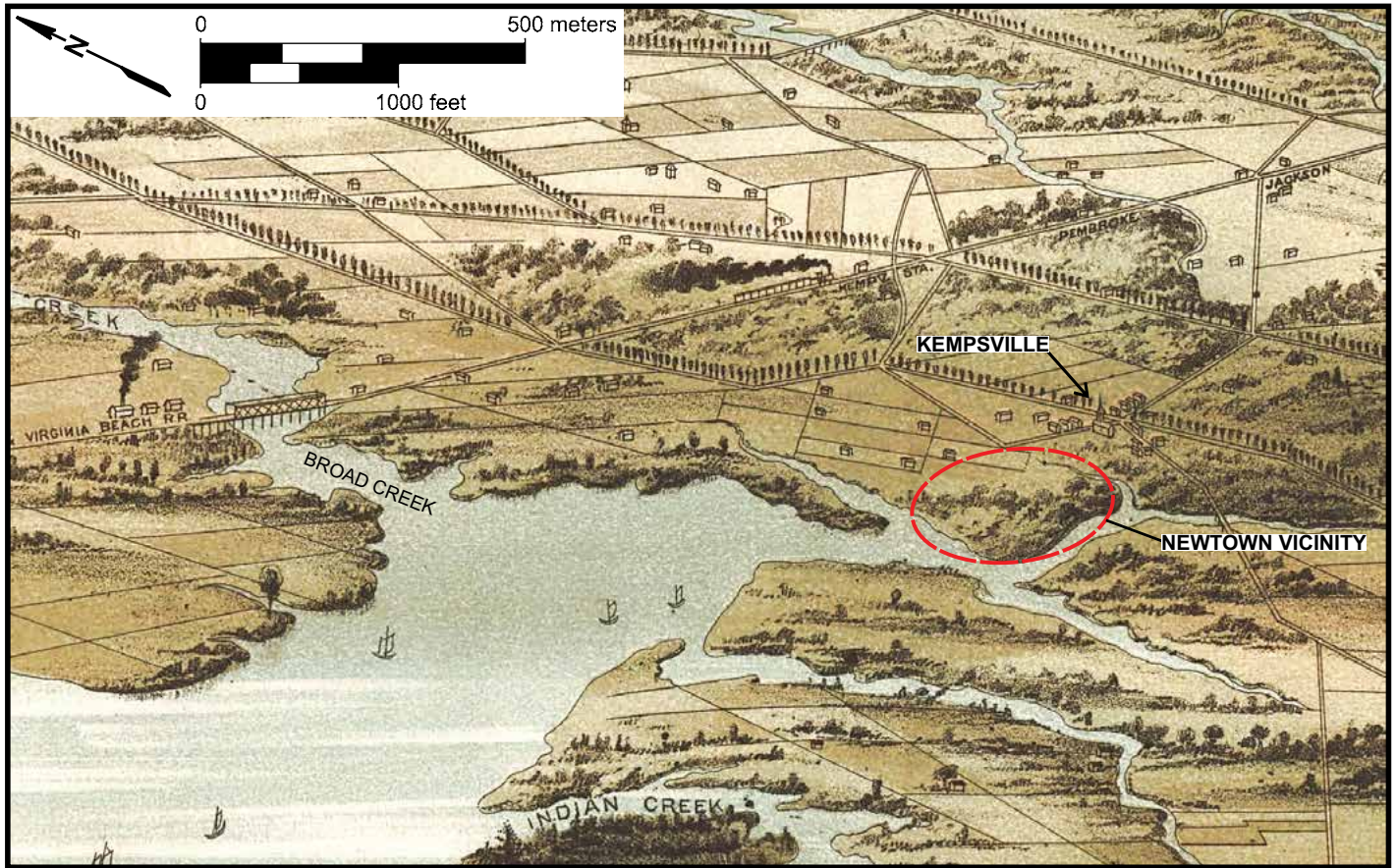


Figure 3.13. Late nineteenth-century perspective view of Newtown vicinity (Wellge 1892).

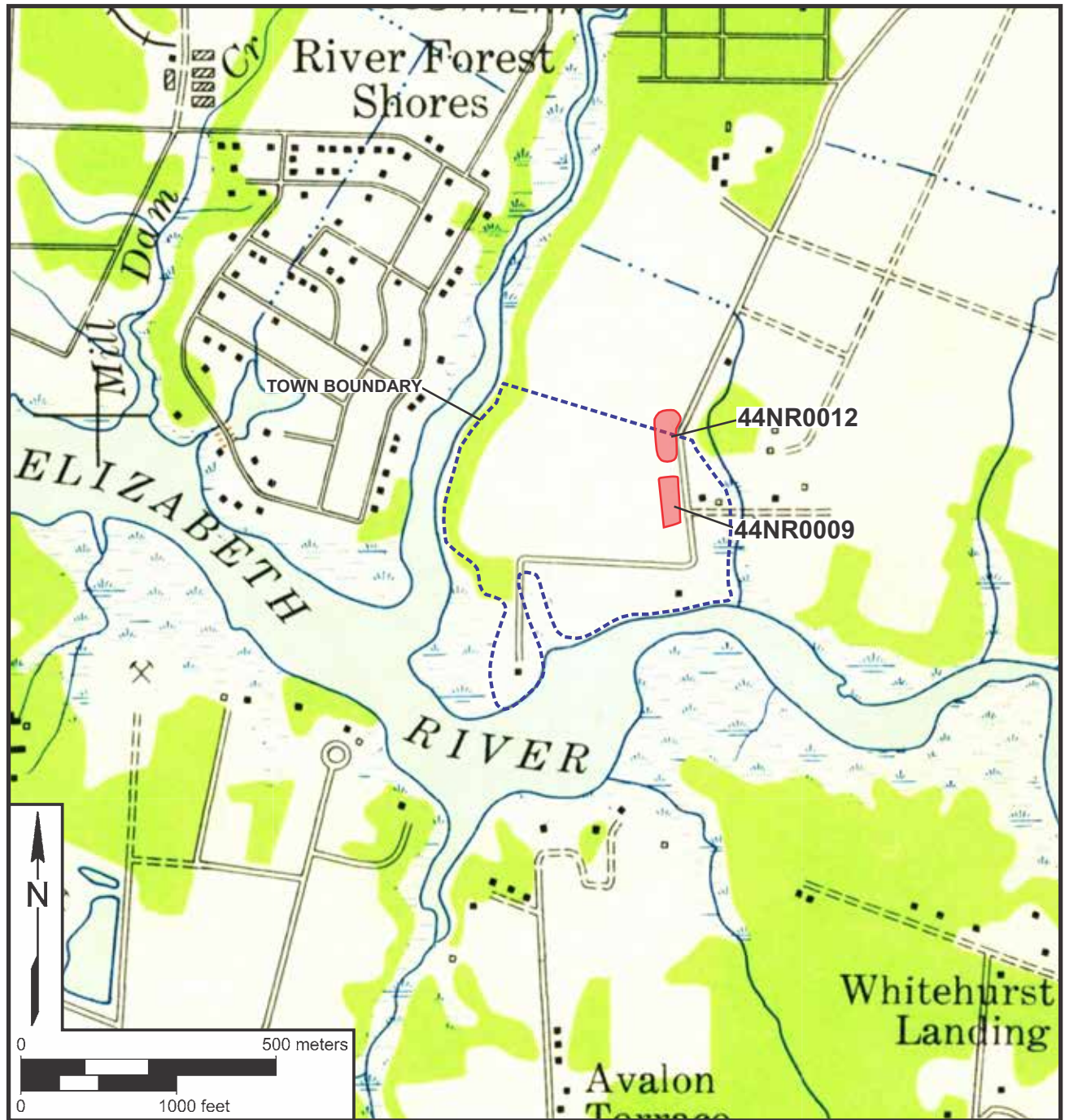


Figure 3.14. Topographic map showing Newtown vicinity in 1955 (USGS 1955).



Figure 3.15. Ca. 1931 photograph of kitchen building that may have been a remnant of colonial-era Newtown (Kellam and Kellam 1931:128).



Figure 3.16. Two possible eighteenth-century townhouses visible in the background of a photograph entitled “1900 at Newtown, Black Baptizing at River” (Anonymous 1900).

Anne County but owned a large amount of real estate in Norfolk, in addition to Newtown. The Newtown property would remain part of Princess Anne County until the annexation of 62 sq. mi. on the east side of the city in 1959.

In 1959 the former site of the Princess Anne County seat was part of a 62 sq. mi. portion of the county's Kempsville District annexed by the City of Norfolk (Norfolk Public Library 2010). Construction of Interstate 64 in the 1960s and residential development along the west side of the highway in the 1970s and 1980s have taken up most of the former site of the deserted colonial community of Newtown.

In the 1960s, Commonwealth of Virginia acquired a 9.9-acre portion of Newtown Farm through condemnation proceedings for construction of Interstate 64 (City of Norfolk DB 1065:161).

On August 9, 1974 Edwin S. Brock and his wife, Doris, conveyed 10 acres to the trustees of Glad Tidings Church, affiliated with the

Assemblies of God for \$10 and other considerations (City of Norfolk DB 1298:172). At a later date, the name was changed to Coastal Virginia Church. On March 5, 1979, the trustees conveyed two minor easements to Dominion Virginia Power, a small area to install four guy stubs for bracing a transmission line tower and a 10-ft.-wide corridor for underground utilities (City of Norfolk DB 1489:552, 1489:555). On April 6, Edwin and Doris Brock conveyed the property again to the church trustees as a release of a reverter requiring the property to be used only for church activities. With the construction of the church building, the provision was a moot point and constituted "a cloud on the title" (City of Norfolk DB 1497:671). On May 23, 1979, the trustees of Glad Tidings Church conveyed the property in trust to Leonard B. Harrell and Aubrey Sweet in order to secure a \$400,000 mortgage to fund construction of the church (City of Norfolk DB 1497:674). This same deed was re-recorded on March 12, 1980.

4: Results

This chapter presents the results of plowzone sampling and feature excavation during the data recovery at Site 44NR0009 and 44NR0012.

LOWZONE SAMPLING

Introduction

Insight into site structure and content at sites like Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 can be achieved through examining the spatial relationship and density of artifacts in the plowzone. Plowzone sampling has been undertaken on many prehistoric and historic sites over the past three decades. Intensive sampling has aided in the interpretation of site structure, activity areas, and even status of site occupants (Higgins et al. 2000, 2015; King 1988; Riordan 1988). For example, research in the region has indicated that systematic sampling of plowzone artifacts can provide a better understanding of slave site structure, content, intensity of occupation, and status (Fesler et al. 2014). The potential information derived from sampling is important given the wide range of conditions in which people of different socioeconomic classes (i.e., slaves) lived and worked, and the material culture they left behind. Some plantation quarter sites (where most slave occupations have been studied) have yielded abundant features and/or artifacts, while others have been relatively sparse (Fesler 1996; Fesler et al. 2014; Higgins and Downing 1993; Higgins et al. 2000, 2015; Kelso 1984; Pogue and White 1991; Samford 1991). As described in Chapter 2, systematic plowzone sampling undertaken at Sites 44NR0009 and 44NR0012 during

the 2010 evaluation study identified concentrations of artifacts, which corresponded with sub-plowzone features (i.e., trash pits, cellars, a well) (see Figures 1.7–1.15). Supplemental plowzone sampling, through controlled surface collection of artifacts, was intended to be part of the data recovery strategy at both sites. This was only successfully implemented at Site 44NR0012 due to subsurface conditions at Site 44NR0009 (see Field Methods, Chapter 2). Nonetheless, coupled with the results of the evaluation, it helped us better understand the location(s) of historic activity areas at Site 44NR0012, and significantly augmented the artifact assemblage that contributes to the interpretation of this site.

Plowzone Sampling Results

Archaeological data recovery at Site 44NR0012 began with plowing and disking. This was then followed by a systematic surface collection of artifacts from the field (see Figures 2.1–2.3). Overall, artifact density was low. A total of 160 non-weighed artifacts were recovered during the controlled surface collection, including colonial-era ceramics, dark green bottle glass, and wrought nails. Also documented was a total of 16.37 kg (36 lb.) of handmade bricks. Eighty-four percent (n=134) of these items came from surface collection units between N540 and N600, with six or more artifacts from units N560/E495, N565/E490, N565/E495, N570/E500, and N580/E490 (Figures 4.1–4.3). The distinct cluster of plowzone artifacts in the N570/E500 area, in particular, corresponded closely to the locations of Features 6 (cellar) and 8 (ditch) that had been

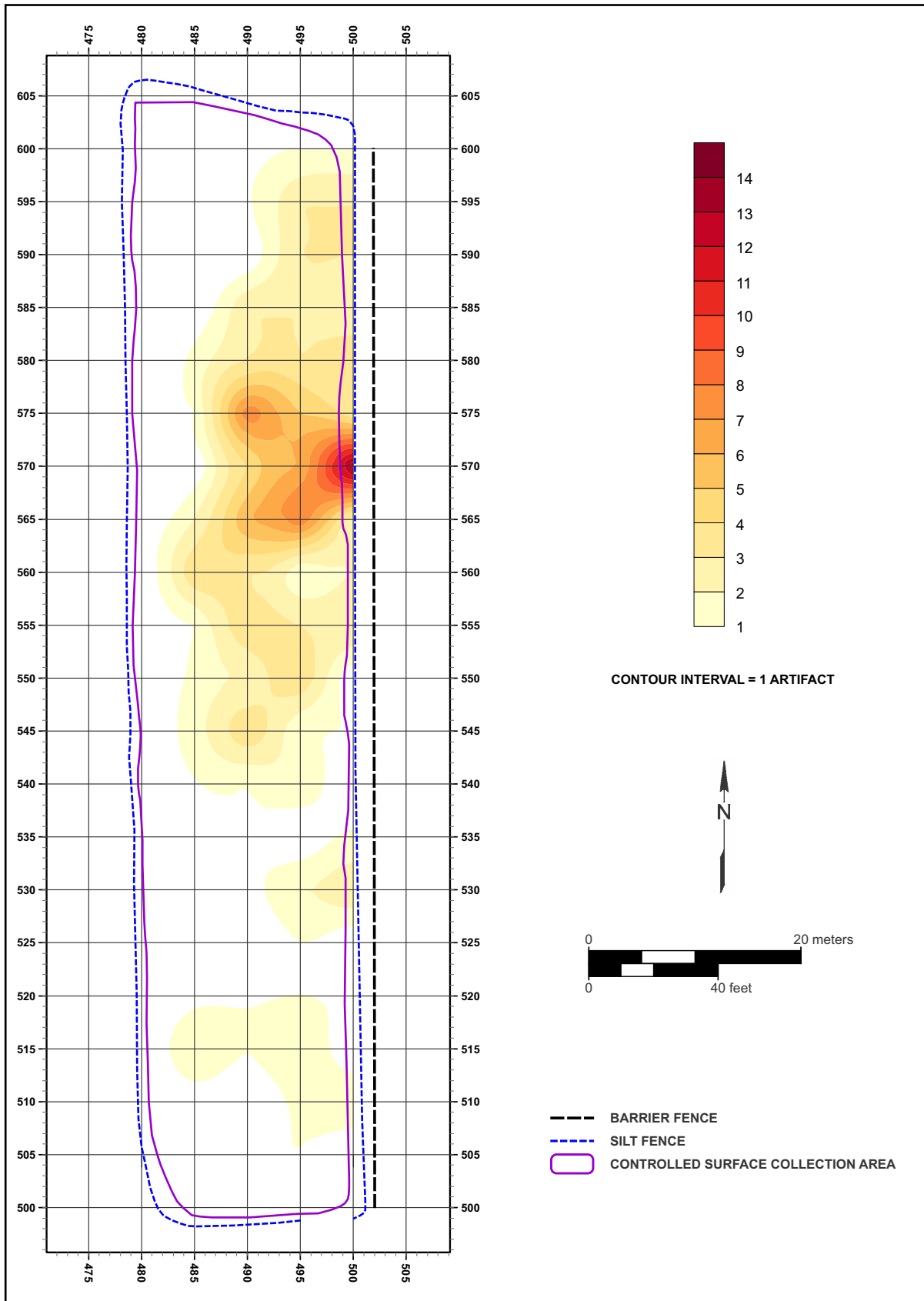


Figure 4.1. Site 44NR0012, density of all artifacts.

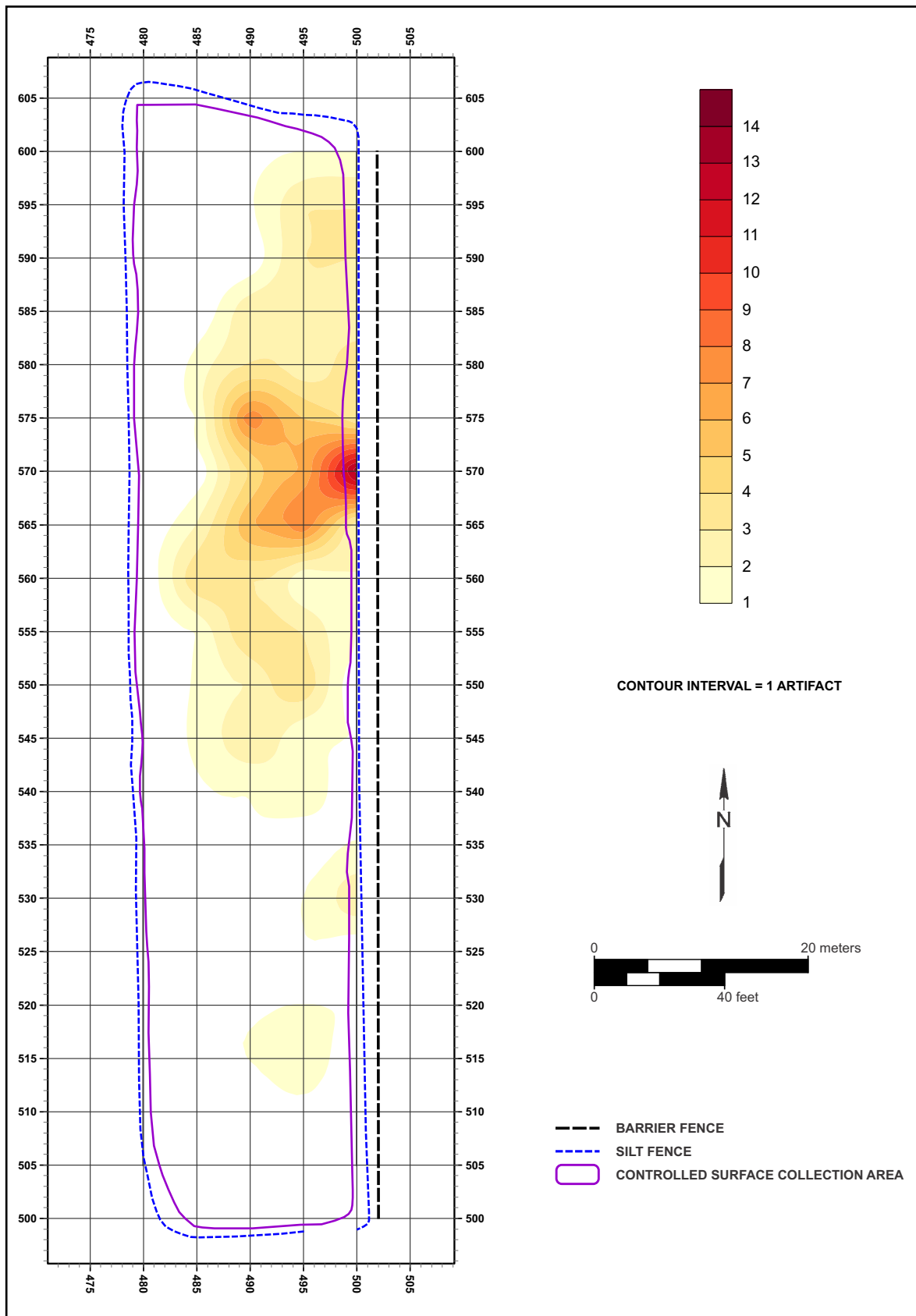


Figure 4.2. Site 44NR0012, domestic artifact density.

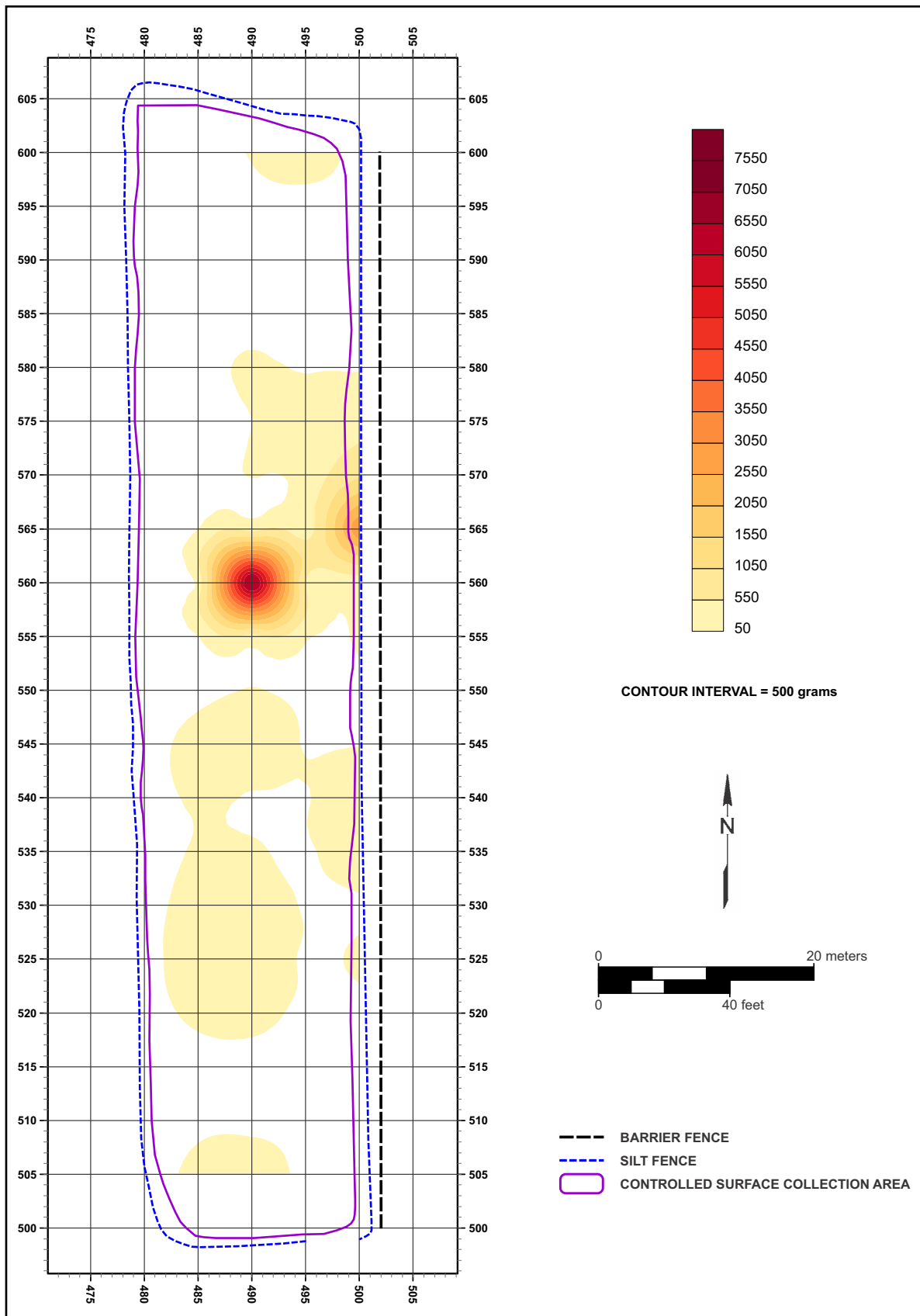


Figure 4.3. Site 44NR0012, architectural artifact density.

identified during the evaluation. In fact, an increased density of bricks, ceramics, and glass in this area was quite evident, even while the plowzone was being disked. The distribution also revealed lightly manifested clusters of plowzone artifacts (architectural items, in particular) to the south of Feature 6 and just north of that feature, however, that were initially considered as possible evidence of the loci of small impermanent structures or ephemeral activity area (i.e., loci of structures or activity areas for which all archaeological evidence might be limited to surface or near-surface deposits caught up within the post-occupational plowzone). All things considered, however, these lightly manifested concentrations of plowzone artifacts that do not correspond with the loci of any subsurface features lack sufficient quantity, density, and diversity of diagnostic artifacts (i.e., they comprise only brick fragments) to be interpreted as evidence of small structures or activity areas and are instead interpreted to represent peripheral scatter and/or plow-dragged artifacts originating from the identified structural loci and activity areas within the site. Thus, the additional plowzone sampling results support the previous results of the evaluation at Site 44NR0012, and suggest that the northeastern portion of the site was a major activity area and most likely the locus of major features on the site. Subsequent stripping of the plowzone proved this to be the case.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 76 historic cultural features were excavated during the data recovery (33 of these were excavated from Site 44NR0009 and 43 from Site 44NR0012). Though no intact prehistoric features were identified, a small quantity of prehistoric artifacts was recovered, with individual specimens found mixed within the fill of certain historic features. The historic remains, revealed in evaluation test units and by mechanical removal of the plowzone during data recovery, include traces of eighteenth-century fences, subfloor pits,

trash-filled pits, wells, and cellars. Features are discussed by site and by type. They are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Site 44NR0009 Feature Descriptions

Mechanical stripping of the plowzone at Site 44NR0009 exposed an area of approximately 1,460 m² (15,710 ft.²) (Figure 4.4). This work revealed previously discovered Features 1 and 3, as well as 31 previously unidentified features (see Table 1). Feature excavation yielded 5,403 eighteenth-century artifacts. These were recovered from a large cellar (Feature 1) that was similar in size to Feature 6 at Site 44NR0012, two wells (Features 3 and 64), two complexes of trash pits (Features 4, 56, 65, 66), remnants of an extensive slot trench or ditch (Feature 9), and fenceline postholes (i.e., Features 10–16).

CELLAR AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Feature 1 was a large (7 x 5.40 m [23 x 18 ft.]) early to mid-eighteenth-century cellar located about midway along the site's eastern boundary (Figure 4.5; see Figure 4.4). Archaeologists excavated the feature in two halves and identified three fill deposits (Strata I–III) (Figure 4.6). These yielded a total of 1,283 artifacts. The assemblage includes 438 fragments of kitchen/dining-related ceramics, 377 animal bones, 66 pieces of bottle and table glass, and 150 wrought nails, among other artifacts.

Stratum I consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay loam, ranging from about 0.10 to 0.16 m (0.33 to 0.53 ft.) deep (Figure 4.7). Recovered items (n=568) include 190 fragments of food-related ceramics of various types and forms, e.g., a white saltglaze stoneware bowl, Staffordshire slipware cups and dishes, Buckley coarse earthenware pots, tin-enamelled earthenware bowls and plates, and Chinese porcelain saucers. Stratum I also yielded 164 animal bone fragments, 30 fragments of bottle glass, one piece

FEATURE NO.	TYPE	PERIOD	T.P.Q.
1	Cellar	I	post-1723
3 (L. I and II)	Well	III	post-1770
4 (L. II–IV)	Possible root cellar	I	post-1740
4 (L. I)	Trash pit	II	post-1770
5	Trash pit	I	post-1720
6 (L. I)	Trash pit	II	post-1750
7	Root cellar	II	post-1750
8	Root cellar	II	post-1744
9	Ditch	III	post-1780
10	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
11	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
12	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
13	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
14	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
15	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
16	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
23	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
24	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
37	Builders' trench (for Feature 3)	II	post-1756
38	Trash pit	I	NDA
39	Trash pit/builders' trench (for Feature 64)	I	post-1725
40 (L. I)	Trash pit	I	post-1744
44	Posthole	I	NDA
45	Posthole	I	NDA
47	Posthole	I	NDA
48	Posthole	I	NDA
49	Posthole	I	NDA
50	Posthole	I	NDA
51	Posthole	I	NDA
56 (L. I)	Trash pit	I	post-1720
58	Trash pit	I	NDA
64	Well	I	post-1740
65 (L. I)	Trash pit	I	NDA
66 (L. I)	Trash pit	I	ca. 2nd qtr. 18th c.

Period I = ca. 1720s–1750s; Period II = ca. 1750s–1770s; Period III = 1770s–1820s (NDA = No Date Available)

Table 1. Site 44NR0009, summary of features.

FEATURE NO.	TYPE	PERIOD	T.P.Q.
1	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
2	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
3	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
4	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
5	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
6 (L. I)	Cellar	II	post-1770
6 (L. II)	Cellar	II	post-1750
6 (L. III)	Cellar	II	post-1740
6 (L. IV)	Cellar	I	post-1720
8	Ditch	I	post-1720
9	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
10 (I-III)	Cellar	I	post-1730s/1750s
13	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
14	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
15	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
17	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
18	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
20	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
21	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
22	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
24	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
26	Posthole	General 18th c.	18th c.
27	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
28	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
29	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
30	Posthole	General 18th c.	NDA
31	Wagon rut	General 18th c.	18th c.
34 (abandonment fill)	Well	III	post-1800
35	Posthole	I	NDA
36	Posthole	I	NDA
37	Posthole	I	18th c

Period I, ca. 1720s–1750s; Period II, ca. 1750s–1770s); Period III, ca. 1770s–1820s).

Table 2 (pt 1 of 2). Site 44NR0012, summary of features.

FEATURE NO.	TYPE	PERIOD	T.P.Q.
38 (Sections 1 and 2)	Slot trench	II	18th c.
39	Plow scar	–	NDA
40	Possible posthole	I	18th c.
41	Plow scar	–	NDA
42 (Sections 1 and 2)	Slot trench	II	ca. 1st qtr. 18th c.
44	Plow scar	–	NDA
46	Brick lining (well)	II	18th c.
47	Builders' trench (well)	II	18th c.
48	Ramp (in Feature 6)	I	NDA
49	Ground-laid sill stain/trench	III	NDA
50	Ground-laid sill stain/trench	III	NDA
51	Ground-laid sill stain/trench	III	NDA
52	Ground-laid sill stain/trench	III	NDA
53	Wagon rut	II	18th c.
54	Posthole	I	NDA

Period I, ca. 1720s–1750s; Period II, ca. 1750s–1770s); Period III, ca. 1770s–1820s).

Table 2 (pt 2 of 2). Site 44NR0012, summary of features.

of wine glass stemware, one piece of unidentified table glass, and two pieces of glass pharmaceutical vials. In addition, 14 tobacco pipes (12 stems and two bowls) were found, as well as two copper alloy shoe buckle fragments, one possible horseshoe fragment, and one lead bird shot. Architectural items include 85 wrought nails, 20 pieces of window glass, six wrought spikes, and 90.8 kg (200.17 lb.) of handmade brick.

Beneath Stratum I was a grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) silty clay loam (Stratum II) that ranged from about 10 cm (0.33 ft.) thick up to 30 cm (0.98 ft.) thick, and contained 635 artifacts. These items include 167 ceramics similar to those found in Stratum I, dark green bottle glass (n=21) (including one base that dates to the second quarter of the eighteenth century), one wine glass stem (ca. 1730–1760), one cast iron pot fragment, two possible knife blade fragments, 204 animal bones,

five Rhenish stoneware chamber pot fragments, five pharmaceutical glass phial fragments, one wig curler, 105 tobacco pipes (103 stems and two bowls), one copper alloy shoe buckle, 55 wrought nails, two wrought spikes, 36 pieces of window glass, one whetstone, one bridal bit, and 164.05 kg (361.66 lb.) of handmade brick (includes bricks weighed in the field and discarded) (Figures 4.8 and 4.9).

Stratum III consisted of dispersed pockets of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sand, which overlaid light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay subsoil. Stratum III yielded 10 fragments of slipped dipped white saltglaze stoneware, two sherds of Buckley coarse earthenware, 12 fragments of dark green bottle glass (including a neck that dates to ca. 1690–1710), nine animal bones, one unidentified toiletry-related piece of Rhenish stoneware, 31 tobacco pipe stems, 10 wrought

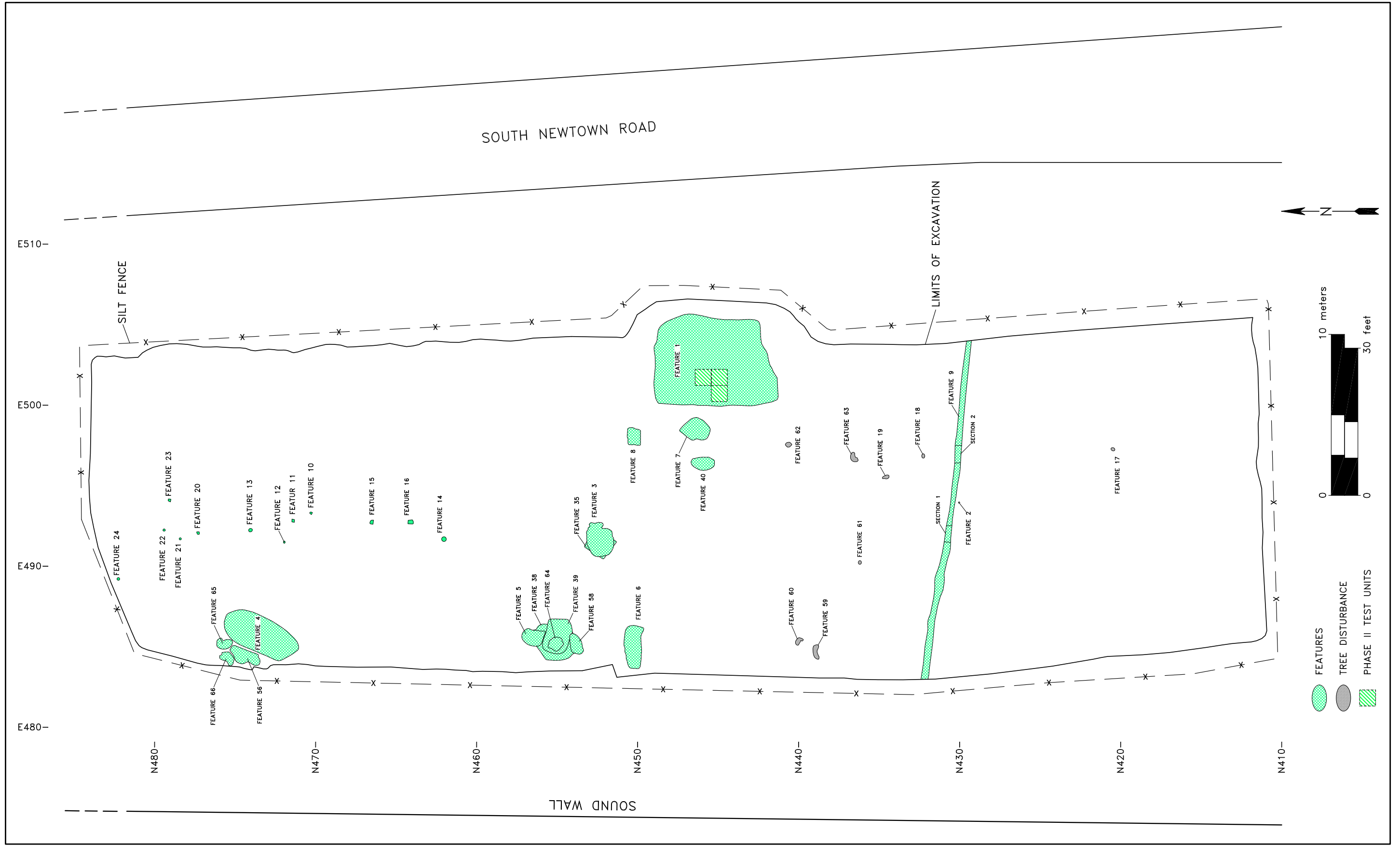


Figure 4.4. Site 44NR0009, plan.

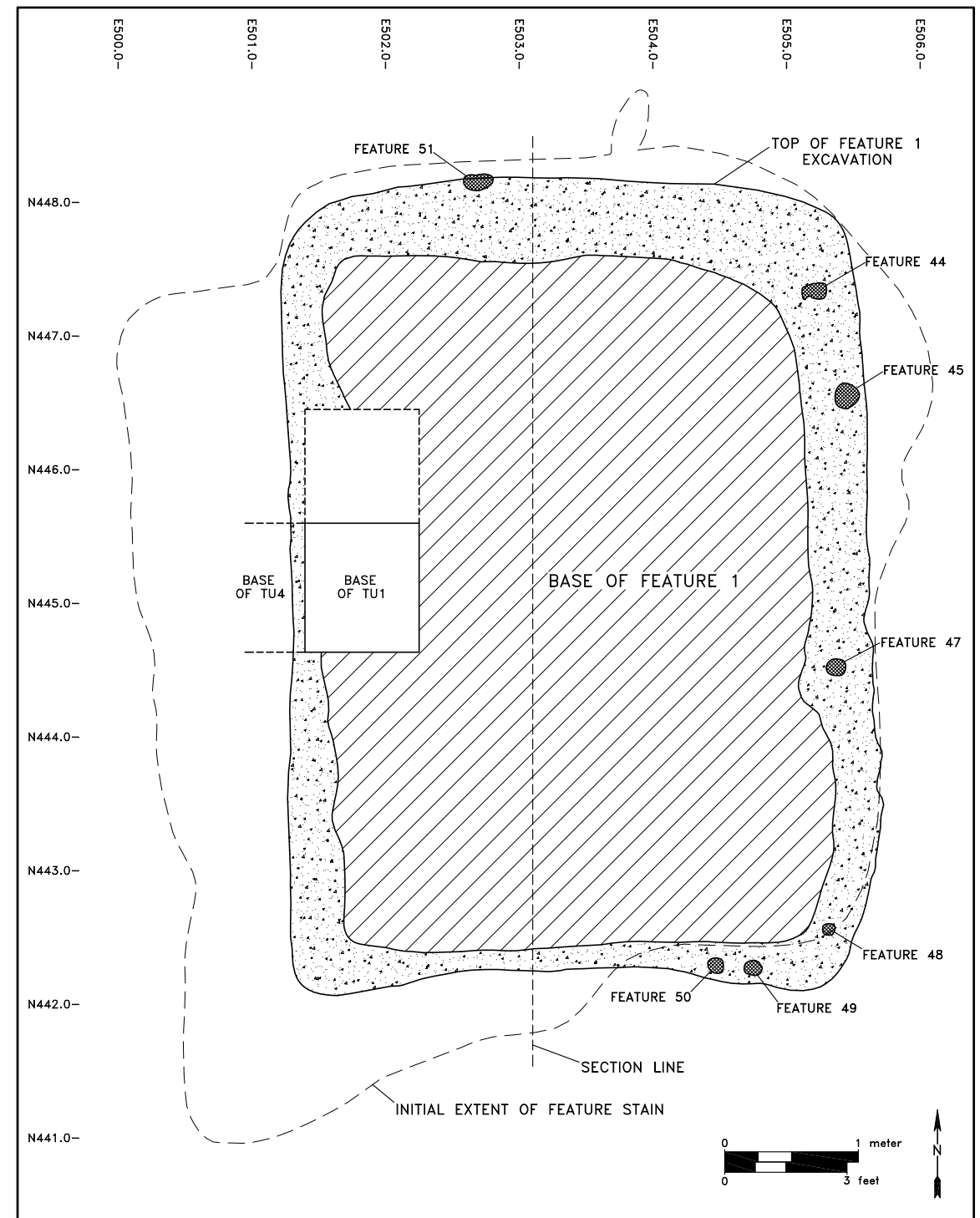
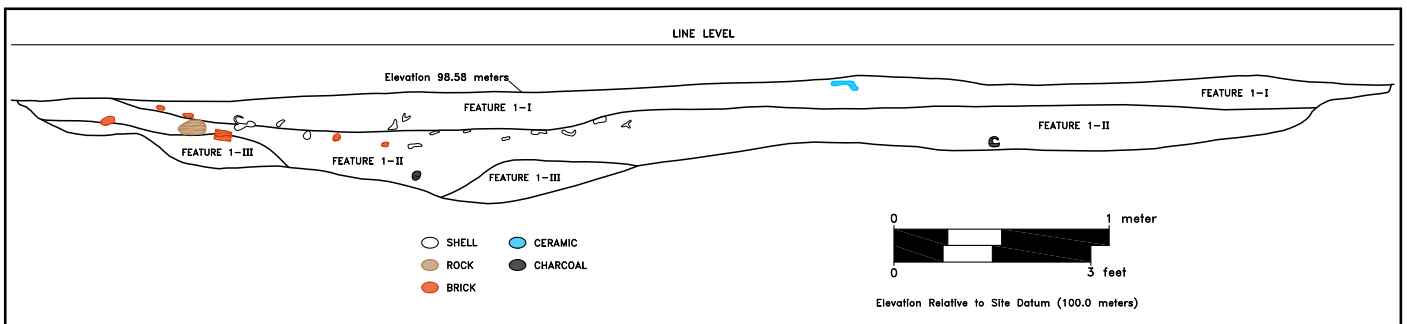




Figure 4.6. Site 44NR0009, Feature 1, east view.



Fea. 1-I - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay loam

Fea. 1-II - Grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) silty clay loam

Fea. 1-III - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sand

Subsoil - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty clay

Figure 4.7. Site 44NR0009, Feature 1, east profile.



Figure 4.8. Site 44NR0009, coarse earthenware bowl (Vessel 14) (F1 II West Half).



Figure 4.9. Site 44NR0009, tobacco pipe stems (F1 II East Half).

nails, one wrought spike, and five other miscellaneous items, including a whirligig, which is a circular piece of lead notched and pierced along its edge (Figure 4.10).

Feature 1 deposits and artifacts provide clues to the period of abandonment of the cellar and associated building. For instance, Feature 1 artifacts (e.g., Staffordshire slipware, white saltglaze stoneware, and bottle glass) date primarily to the first half of the eighteenth century. Strata II and III were most likely deposited during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, indicated by white saltglaze stoneware, Jackfield, and bottle and table glass. Stratum I was more likely deposited years later (ca. 1770s), based upon the presence of creamware, as earlier deposits (i.e., Strata II and III) settled and recreated a depression that would again invite deposition of additional trash. This would suggest that Feature 1 was abandoned about the same time as the large cellar (Feature 6) at Site 44NR0012.

After the excavation of Stratum III, archaeologists identified several possible small to moderate-sized postholes (Features 44, 45, 47–49, 50, 51) on the upper edges, or slopes, of the cellar walls. These features, all of which were culturally sterile, averaged 0.11 m (0.36 ft.) deep and typically consisted of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) silty sandy loam fill. Feature 51 was 0.40 m (1.31 ft.) deep and consisted of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) silty sand mixed with charcoal flecks and little else.

TRASH PITS

Features 4, 56, 65, and 66 represent a cluster of eighteenth-century trash pits 27 m (89 ft.) northwest of Feature 1 near the northwest corner of the site (Figure 4.11; see Figure 4.4). This group yielded 1,884 artifacts, 71% (n=1,340) of which are kitchen/dining-related objects (i.e., ceramics, glassware, animal bones), and 23% (n=428) are architectural (e.g., nails and window glass). Diagnostic artifacts indicate that most of the pits were filled at about the mid-eighteenth century, but Feature 4 was probably capped in the 1770s,

based upon the presence of creamware in Stratum I of that feature.

Feature 4 was a large (4.8 x 2.2 m [15.7 x 7.2 ft.]) oval trash-filled pit that measured 0.68 m (2.2 ft.) deep and contained four fill deposits (see Figures 4.4 and 4.11). Stratum I consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/1) silty loam mixed with charcoal and artifacts (Figures 4.12 and 4.13). This deposit yielded 319 artifacts, including food-related ceramics (n=63) (e.g., Yorktown coarse earthenware, molded white saltglaze stoneware, creamware), pieces of dark green bottle glass (n=14), cast iron pot fragments (n=2), animal bone (n=102), fish scales (n=3), fragments of unidentified medicinal/hygiene-related ceramic vessels (n=14), tobacco pipes (n=6), wrought nails (n=96), wrought spikes (n=3), and window glass (n=12).

Stratum II was a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam. It measured 0.20 m (0.65 ft.) thick and contained 462 artifacts. The assemblage includes 66 kitchen/dining ceramics, 191 animal bones, 80 fish scales, 21 pieces of dark green bottle glass, one stemware, one glass tumbler, 12 tobacco pipes (nine stems and three bowls), one copper alloy shore buckle, 65 wrought nails, two wrought spikes, 11 pieces of window glass, two unidentified hygiene/medicinal-related tin-enameled earthenware ceramics, eight pieces of unidentified iron, and one piece of unidentified bottle glass.

The Stratum II ceramic group includes Staffordshire slipware, Yorktown coarse earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and cream-colored earthenware, among other types. The cream-colored examples, which are the most recent types in the group, date Stratum II to post-1740.

Stratum III was identified approximately 0.30 m (0.98 ft.) below surface. It consisted of grayish brown (2.5.Y5/2) silty clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) clay and was mixed with abundant charcoal fragments. This deposit contained 99 food-related ceramics, including



Figure 4.10. Site 44NR0009, whirligig (F1 III West Half).

Figure 4.11. Site 44NR0009, Features 4, 56, 65, and 66, plan.

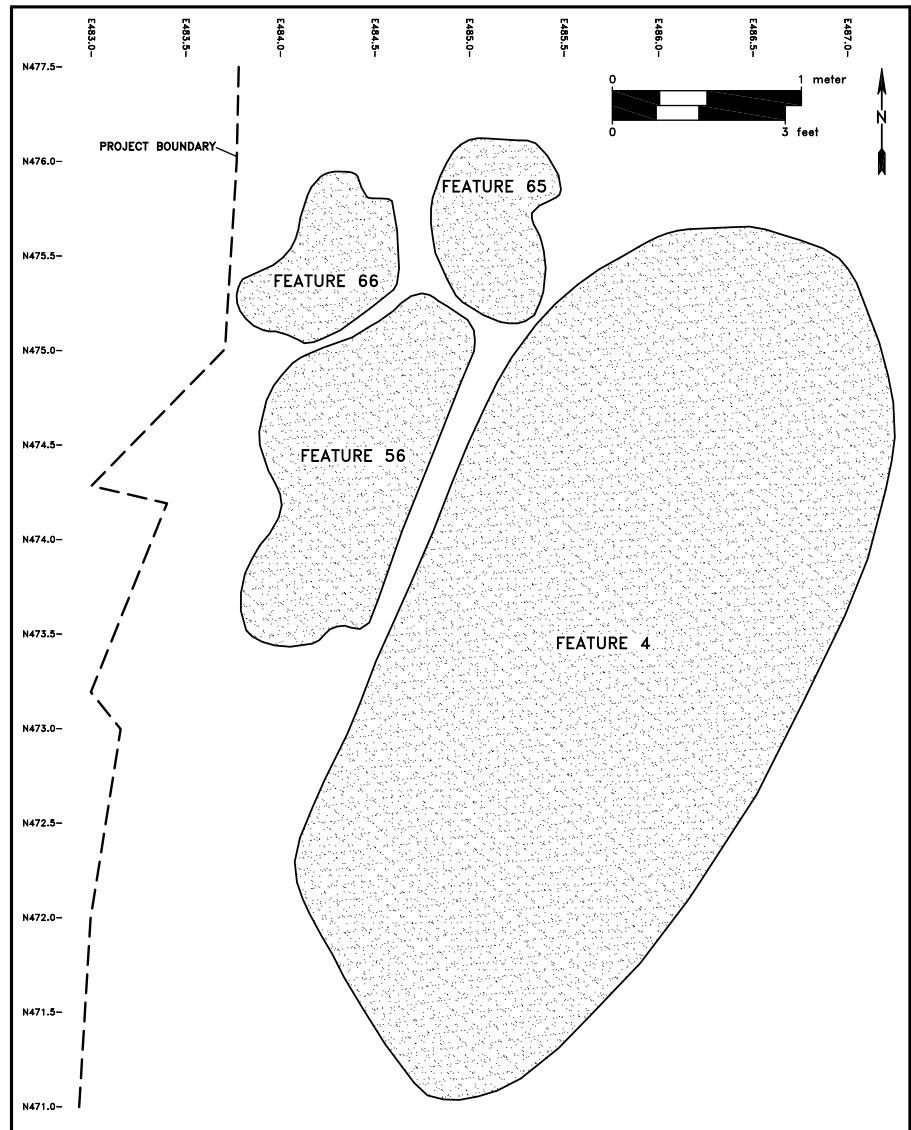
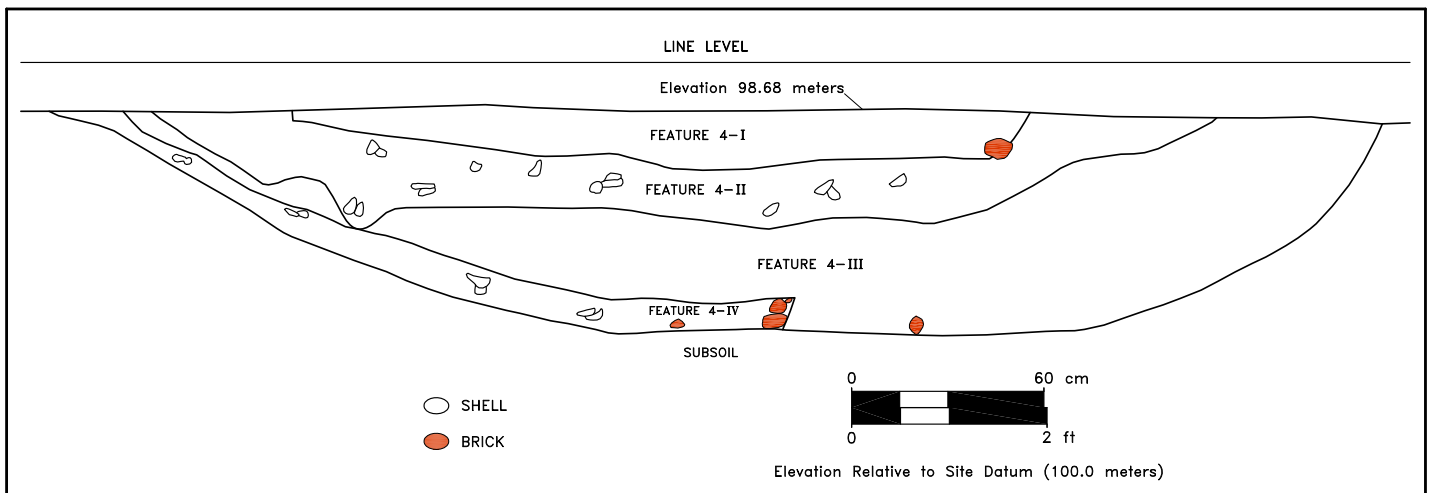




Figure 4.12. Site 44NR0009, Feature 4, west view.



- Fea. 4-I - Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/1) silty loam
- Fea. 4-II - Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam
- Fea. 4-III - Grayish brown (2.5.Y5/2) silty clay loam mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) clay
- Fea. 4-IV - Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam mottled with olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.13. Site 44NR0009, Feature 4, west profile.

pieces of English mottled-glazed and Staffordshire slipware cups, Staffordshire slipware jugs, tin-enameled earthenware bowls and plates, and Rhenish blue and gray and coarse earthenware mugs. Also recovered were 17 pieces of dark green bottle glass (including bases and necks that date to the 2nd quarter of the eighteenth century), nine fluted tumbler fragments, two cast iron pot fragments, 85 animal bones, one fish scale, one egg shell, two slipware chamber pot fragments, eight tobacco pipes (seven stems and one bowl), 160 wrought nails, one wrought spike, six pieces of window glass, and 20 unidentified and/or miscellaneous items.

Stratum IV consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam mottled with olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay and early to mid-eighteenth-century artifacts (n=533). The assemblage includes ceramics (n=60) of various types and forms: Staffordshire slipware cups and dishes, tin-enameled earthenware plates and bowls, and the base of a white saltglaze stoneware tea or coffee pot. Also recovered were 43 pieces of dark green bottle glass (including bases and necks that postdate 1740), one fluted tumbler, 356 animal bones, one possible plated copper alloy shoe buckle, two copper alloy book clasps, one white clay tobacco pipe stem, 39 wrought nails, nine pieces of window glass, one wrought spike, 20 miscellaneous and/or unidentified items, and 7.8 g of shell mortar.

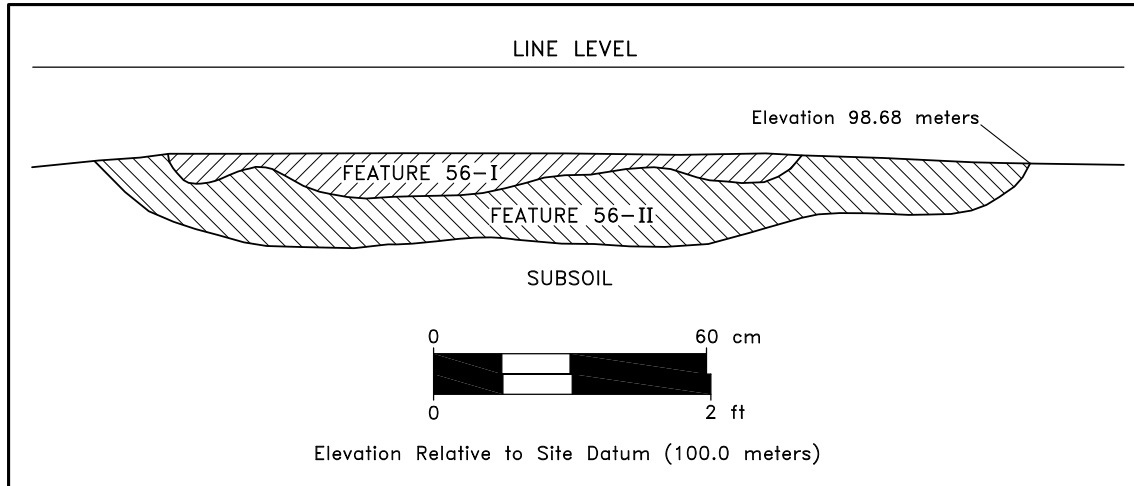
Feature 56 was a small trash pit adjacent to Feature 4 on the northwest (Figure 4.14; see Figure 4.11). It measured 1.0 x 0.48 m (3.2 x 1.5 ft.), was 0.22 m (0.72 ft.) deep, and contained two deposits with artifacts that date generally to the eighteenth century. Stratum I was a gray (2.5Y5/1) sandy silt mixed with oyster shells and other artifacts. Recovered artifacts include 20 fragments of Staffordshire slipware, one sherd of Staffordshire black coarse earthenware, four dark green bottle glass fragments, six animal bones, two wrought nails, and four miscellaneous and/or unidentified items.

Beneath Stratum I, about 0.12 m (0.36 ft.) below surface, was a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam (Stratum II). Stratum II contained 24 ceramic sherds (e.g., Staffordshire slipware, coarse earthenware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and white saltglaze stoneware), one dark green bottle glass fragment, four animal bones, one possible copper alloy belt buckle, 12 wrought nails, one wrought spike, two pieces of window glass, and six miscellaneous items, including a copper alloy spur. The presence of white saltglaze stoneware dates Stratum II to post-1720, most likely to the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Feature 65 was a small (0.48 x 0.28 m [1.57 x 0.91 ft.]), irregularly shaped trash pit located adjacent to Feature 56 on the northeast (Figure 4.15; see Figure 4.11). It measured about 0.18 m (0.59 ft.) deep, and consisted of brown (10YR5/3) silty sand mottled with olive (5Y5/4) clay. This deposit yielded a piece of clinker, a non-cultural cobble fragment, and an animal bone.

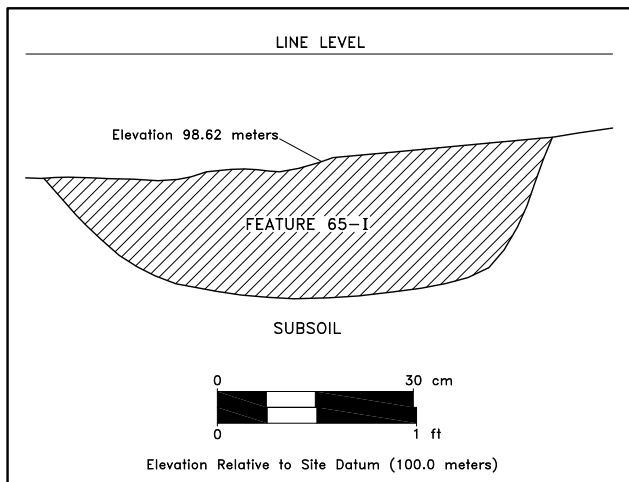
Feature 66 was a small (0.50 x 0.30 m [1.6 x 0.98 ft.]), irregularly shaped trash pit located adjacent to Features 65 and 56 on the west/northwest; approximately 0.40 m (1.31 ft.) west of Feature 4 (Figure 4.16; see Figure 4.11). It consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy silty loam and artifacts (n=68). The assemblage includes 52 ceramic sherds (i.e., fragments of 18 coarse earthenware pans and 34 unidentified coarse earthenware), two stemware fragments dating to the second quarter of the eighteenth century, seven animal bones, one white clay tobacco pipe bowl, five wrought nails, and one piece of window glass.

Feature 6 was a fairly shallow (0.26 m [0.85 ft.]), rectangular trash pit (3.12 x 1.12 m [10.23 x 3.67 ft.]) located 20 m (65.6 ft.) south of Feature 4 along the western limit of excavation (Figures 4.17 and 4.18). It consisted of dark brown (10YR3/3) ashy silty clay mixed with a dense concentration of charcoal and artifacts (Figures 4.19 and 4.20). The east end of this feature was



Fea. 56-I - Gray (2.5Y5/1) sandy silt
 Fea. 56-II - Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty clay loam

Figure 4.14. Site 44NR0009, Feature 56, west profile.

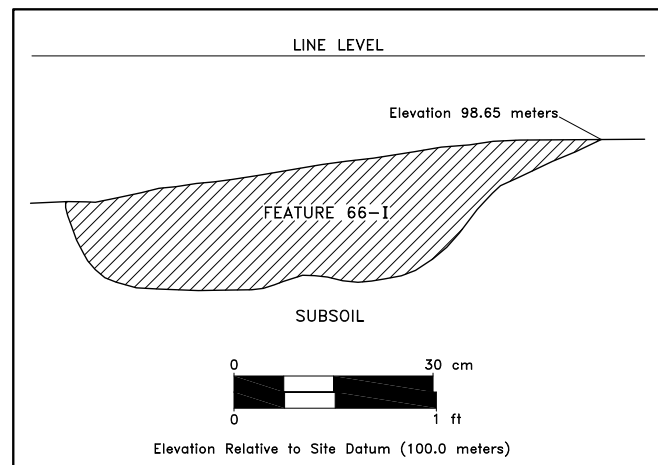


Fea. 65-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty sand mottled with olive (5Y5/4) clay

Figure 4.15. Site 44NR0009, Feature 65, east profile.

Fea. 66-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy silty loam

Figure 4.16. Site 44NR0009, Feature 66, west profile.



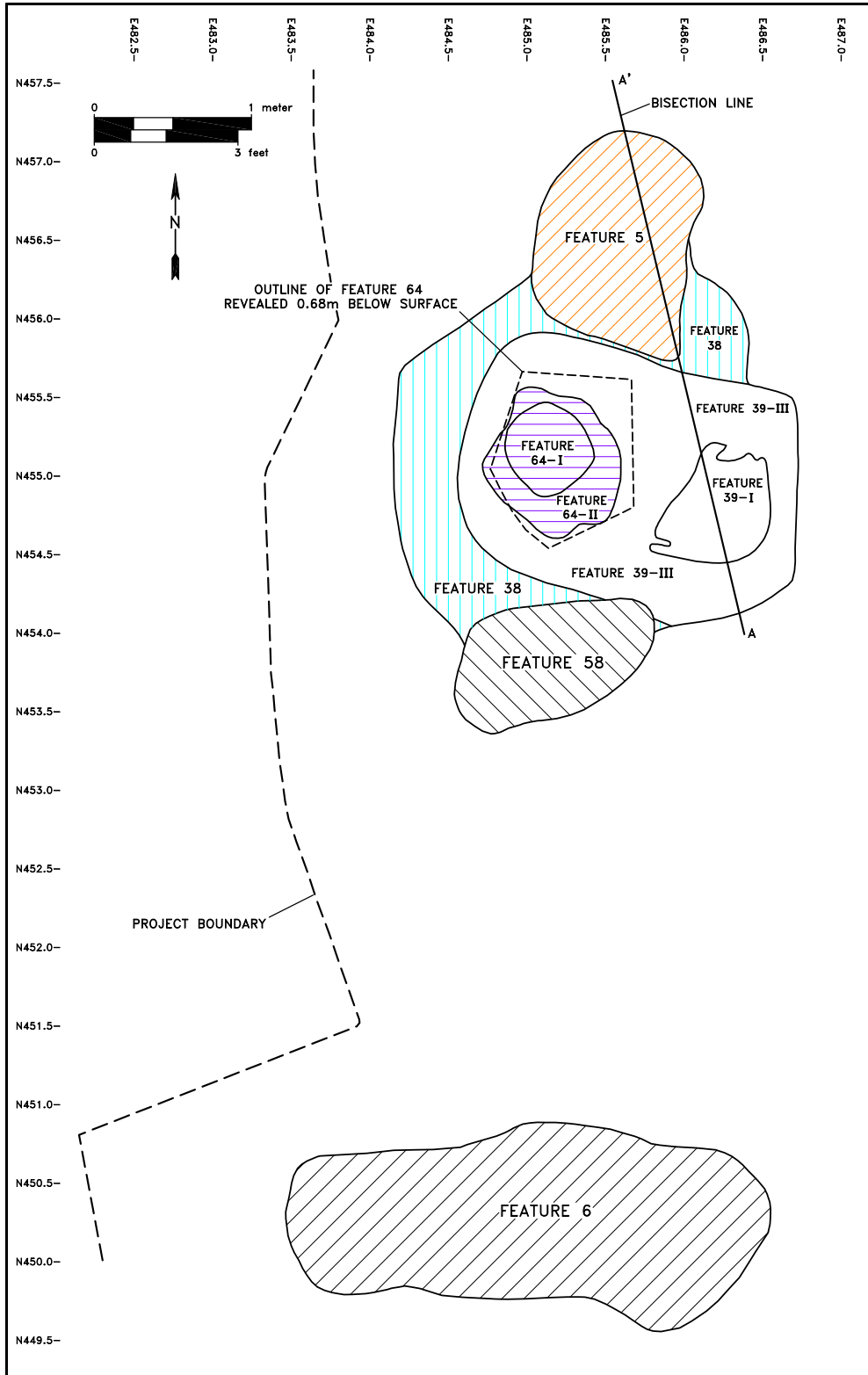
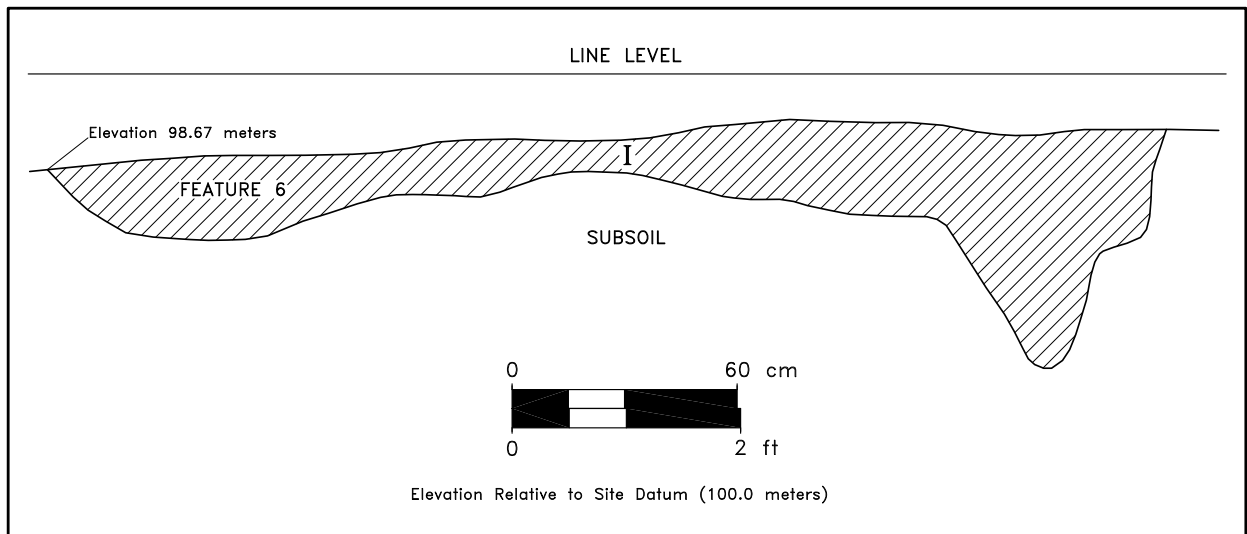


Figure 4.17. Site 44NR0009, Features 5, 6, 38, 39, 58, and 64, plan.



Figure 4.18. Site 44NR0009, Feature 6, west view.



Fea. 6-1 - Dark brown (10YR3/3) ashy silty clay

Figure 4.19. Site 44NR0009, Feature 6, north profile.



Figure 4.20. Site 44NR0009, Feature 6, north view.

intruded by a small soil anomaly, likely representing root disturbance as suggested by characteristics of a taproot hole. Nonetheless, the fill of Feature 6 yielded 137 ceramic fragments, 24 pieces of dark green bottle glass (including one bottle neck that dates to the 1720s–1740s), one bone handle from an unidentified utensil, 110 animal bones, two glass vial fragments, one Rhenish blue and gray stoneware chamber pot, 14.5 kg (31.9 lb.) of oyster shells, one white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 204 wrought nails, one wrought spike, 21 pieces of window glass, and 79.5 kg (175.2 lb.) of handmade brick (weighed and discarded in the field). The ceramic group includes Staffordshire slipware cups, white saltglaze stoneware and tin-enameled earthenware bowls, Staffordshire slipware and coarse earthenware dishes and plates, a Yorktown coarse earthenware jar, Nottingham stoneware mugs, tin-enameled earthenware and

white saltglaze stoneware plates, Chinese porcelain and white saltglaze stoneware saucers, and a white saltglaze stoneware tea bowl (Figure 4.21). This assemblage also includes 10 molded fruit/vegetable (eight pineapple and two melon) cream-colored fragments from unidentified vessels, and dates Feature 6 to post-1750, most likely to the third quarter of the eighteenth century. These items were recovered up to 0.26 m (0.85 ft.) below surface where the feature bottomed out on light yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay subsoil.

Feature 7 was a small (1.7 x 1.2 m [5.7 x 4.1 ft.]), irregularly shaped trash pit located approximately 12 m (39.3 ft.) east of Feature 6, and about 1 m (3.3 ft.) west of Feature 1 (Figures 4.22 and 4.23; see Figure 4.4). It was little more than 6 cm (0.19 ft.) deep, and had a bowl-shaped bottom cut into light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay subsoil. Feature fill consisted of grayish brown



Figure 4.21. Site 44NR0009, Feature 6, slipware dish (Vessel 21).

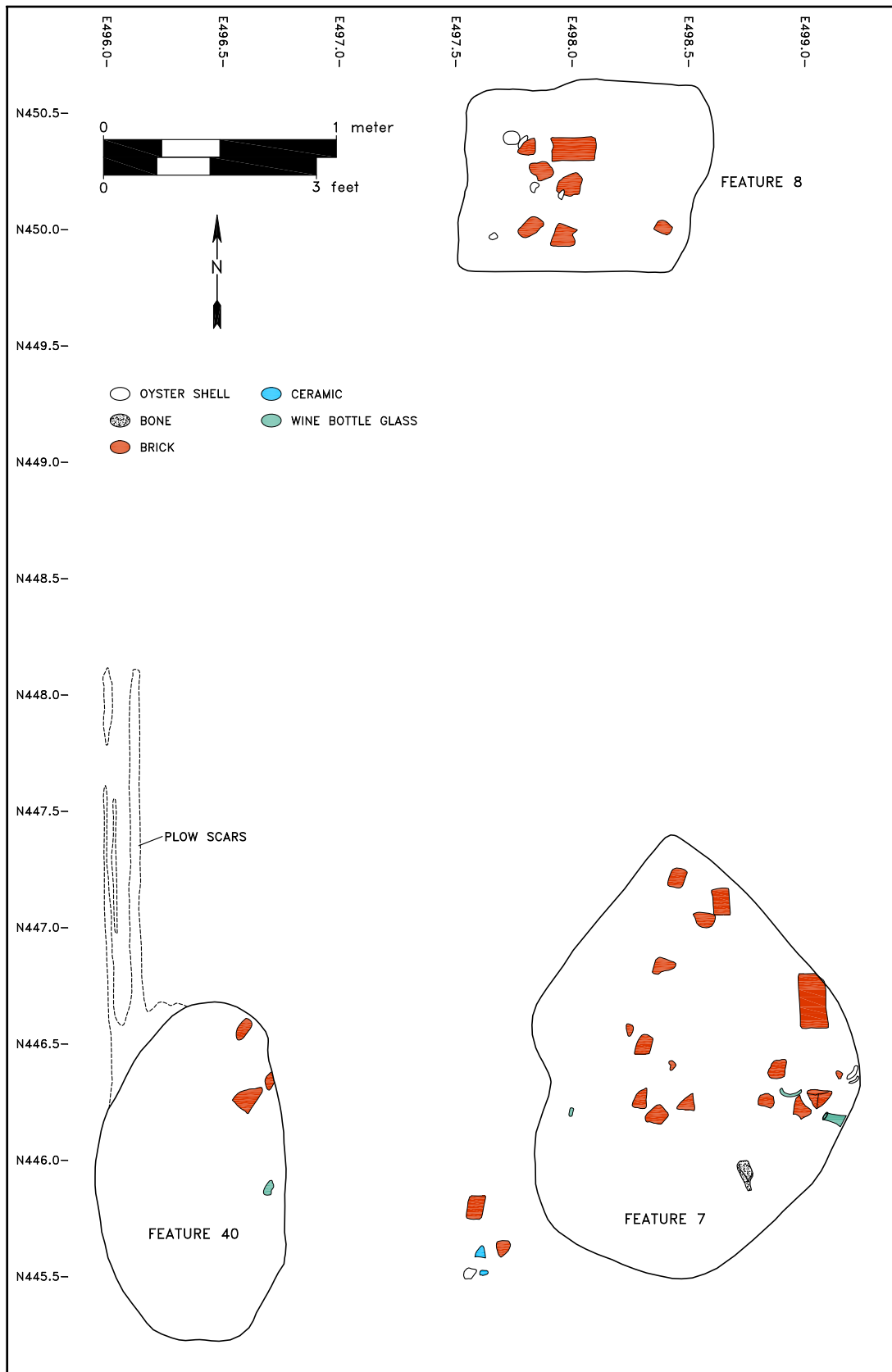
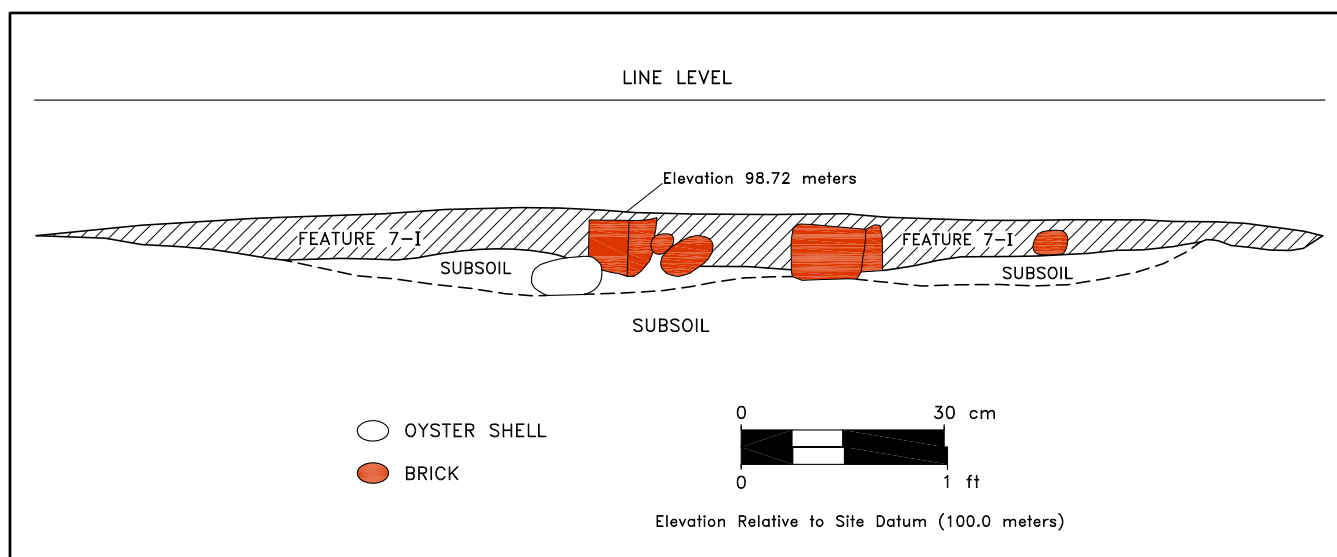


Figure 4.22. Site 44NR0009, Features 7, 8, and 40, plan.



Fea. 7-I - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty loam
Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay

Figure 4.23. Site 44NR0009, Feature 7, west profile.

(10YR5/2) sandy silty loam, which yielded 120 early to mid-eighteenth-century artifacts (Figure 4.24). The assemblage includes 36 ceramics (e.g., coarse earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, white saltglaze stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and cream-colored earthenware), 55 dark green bottle glass fragments (including two necks dating to the ca. 1730s–1750s), five animal bones, 4.28 kg (9.44 lb.) of oyster shells, 14 grooming/hygiene-related items (at least three chamber pot fragments and one glass vial), 23.51 kg (51.84 lb.) of handmade brick (including sample weighed and discarded in field), 0.01 kg (0.02 lb.) of shell mortar, five pieces of window glass, and three wrought nails. The presence of fruit/vegetable molded cream-colored earthenware, like that in Feature 6, dates Feature 7 to post-1750.

Feature 8 was a shallow rectangular trash pit located 2.5 m (8.2 ft.) north of Feature 7 and 2 m (6.5 ft.) northwest of Feature 1. This feature measured 1.0 x 0.8 m (3.2 x 2.6 ft.), and was 10.5 cm (0.34 ft.) deep (Figures 4.25 and 4.26; see Figure 4.22). It consisted of light yellowish

brown (2.5Y6/3) silty loam and bottomed out on olive brown (2.5Y6/6) silty clay subsoil. Feature 8 yielded 30 artifacts, including six ceramic sherds (i.e., three fragments of white saltglaze stoneware and one fragment each of tin-enameled earthenware, coarse earthenware, and Chinese porcelain), six fragments of dark green bottle glass, three fragments of table glass (two unidentified and one hollowware), two animal bones, one Rhenish gray stoneware fragment of an unidentified vessel (possibly that of a chamber pot), one decorative tin-enameled earthenware tile fragment, one lead bird shot, five wrought nails, four pieces of window glass, and one grindstone. Weighed materials include 0.0045 kg (0.01 lb.) of handmade bricks, and 0.0061 kg (0.01 lb.) of shell mortar.

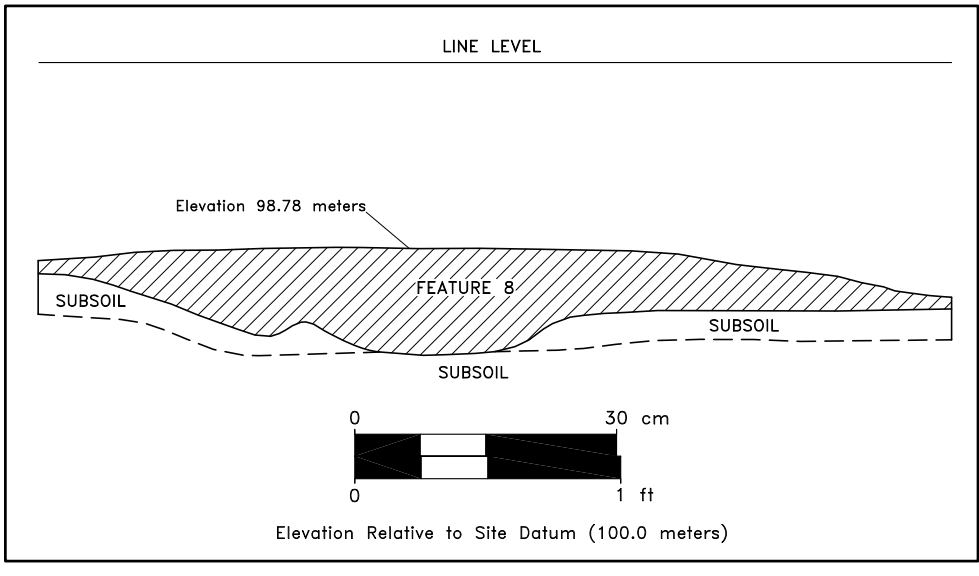
Feature 40 was a small (1.05 x 0.84 m [3.4 x 2.7 ft.]), linear trash pit located 1.5 m (4.9 ft.) west of Feature 7 (Figure 4.27; see Figure 4.22). It consisted of an 11-cm- (0.36-ft.-) thick deposit of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam and artifacts (n=27) over an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay subsoil. Recovered items include 11 ceramic



Figure 4.24. Site 44NR0009, artifacts exposed in Feature 7.

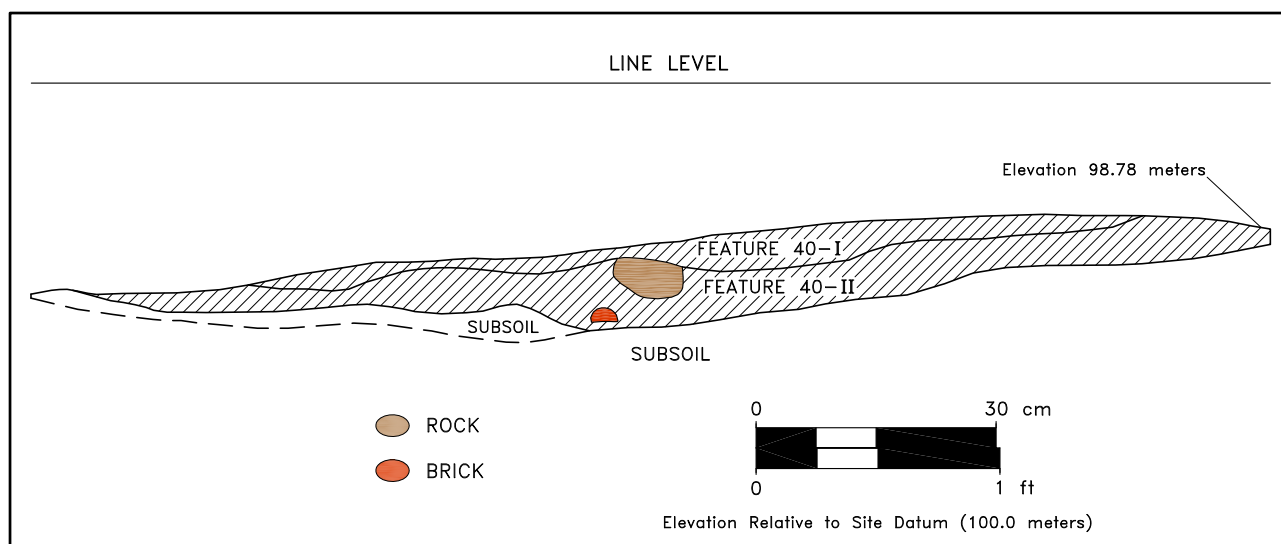


Figure 4.25. Site 44NR0009, Feature 8, south view.



Fea. 8-1 - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) silty loam
 Subsoil - Olive brown (2.5Y6/6) silty clay subsoil

Figure 4.26. Site 44NR0009, Feature 8, north view and north profile.



Fea. 40-I - Olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.27. Site 44NR0009, Feature 40, west profile.

fragments (i.e., white saltglaze stoneware, cream-colored earthenware) similar to those found in nearby Features 7 and 8, 10 pieces of dark green bottle glass, one unidentified table glass hollowware, one animal bone, three pieces of window glass, and one wrought nail.

Features 5, 38, 39, 58, and 64 represent a group of trash pits and a well located approximately 14 m (46 ft.) south of the Feature 4 complex (Figures 4.28 and 4.29; see Figure 4.17). Features 5 and 58 were oval pits within this group, and intrude Feature 38 on the north and the south, respectively. Feature 5 measured 1.30 x 0.90 m (4.27 x 2.95 ft.), and was 0.35 m (1.15 ft.) deep. Its uppermost layer consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) ashy silty clay (Stratum I) mixed with charcoal and other artifacts. Recovered items (n=357) include 35 early to mid-eighteenth-century kitchen ceramics (i.e., Staffordshire slipware, white saltglaze stoneware, tin-enameled earthenware, Yorktown coarse earthenware, and cream-colored earthenware), 113 animal bones, 125 fish scales, nine egg shells, five dark green bottle glass fragments (including one case bottle),

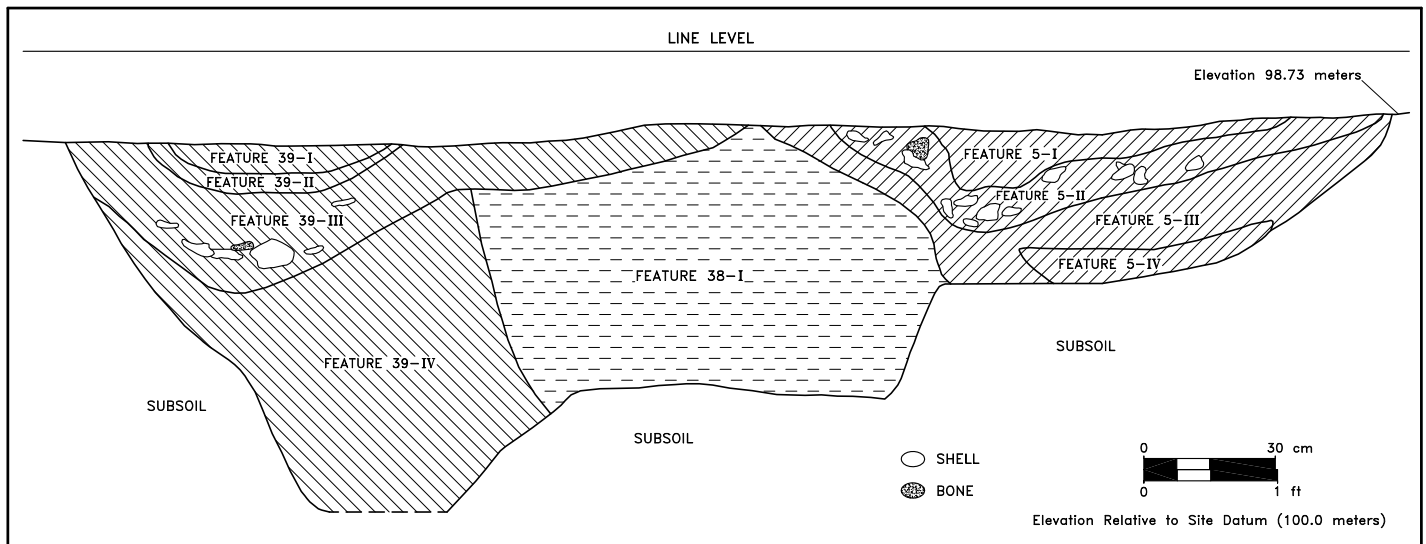
one lead bird shot, five copper alloy straight pin fragments, one Rhenish blue and gray stoneware fragments (possibly those of a chamber pot[s]), four white clay tobacco pipe stems, one white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 40 wrought nails, 12 pieces of window glass, and five miscellaneous/unidentified items.

Stratum II was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay deposit. It was contiguous with Stratum I on the surface, but dipped underneath that deposit. Stratum II contained a dense concentration of oyster shells and other artifacts. The latter include four tin-enameled earthenware bowl fragments, nine fragments comprised of tin-enameled earthenware, Staffordshire black earthenware, and white saltglaze stoneware that are unidentified forms, 118 animal bones, 27 egg shells, five fish scales, four dark green bottle glass fragments, one white clay pipe bowl, 14 wrought nails, 11 pieces of window glass, and 1.047 kg (2.3 lb.) of shell mortar.

Beneath Stratum II was brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam (Stratum III) that ranged from about 0.05 to 0.20 m (0.16 to 0.65 ft.) thick. It



Figure 4.28. Site 44NR0009, Features 5, 38, 39, 58, and 64, south view.



- Fea. 5-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) ashy silty clay
- Fea. 5-II - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay
- Fea. 5-III - Brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam
- Fea. 5-IV - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay
- Fea. 38-I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay
- Fea. 39-I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand
- Fea. 39-II - Charcoal and sandy clay soil
- Fea. 39-III - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay
- Fea. 39-IV - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mixed with brown (10YR5/3) clayey silty loam

Figure 4.29. Site 44NR0009, Features 5, 38, and 39, west profile.

contained 7 wrought nails, two pieces of window glass, two animal bones, one rim fragment of a Staffordshire slipware dish, and one white saltglaze stoneware hollowware, which dates the deposit to post-1720.

Stratum IV consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay, ash, charcoal, 18 wrought nails, and one piece of unidentified iron. This deposit bottomed out on light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay subsoil.

Feature 58 measured 1.30 x 0.70 m (4.26 x 2.29 ft.), and consisted of a 0.17-m- (0.55-ft.-) thick deposit of brown (10YR4/3) silty clay. The clay fill was mixed with fragments of handmade bricks, oyster shells, and little else. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay (Figure 4.30).

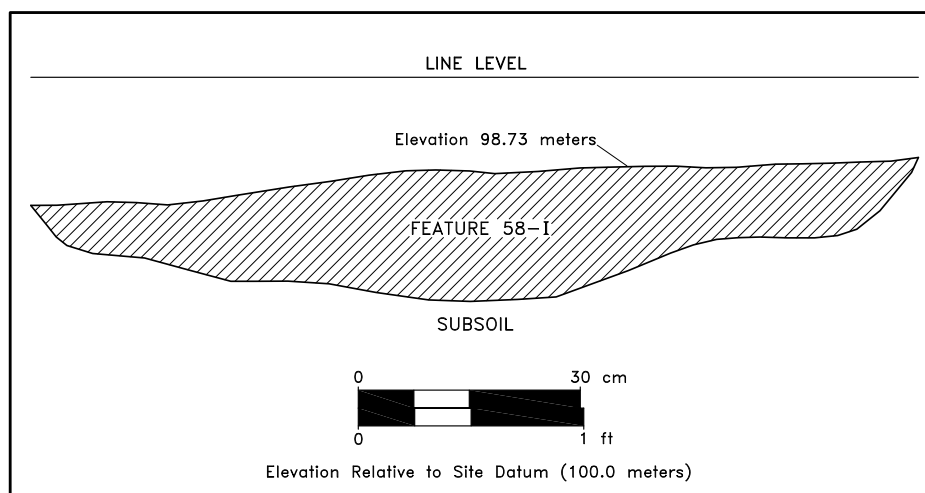
Feature 38 was a large pit that was cut by trash pit Features 5, 58, 39, and well Feature 64. Feature 38 measured at least 2.20 m (23.68 ft.) square and 0.60 m (1.97 ft.) deep, and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay (see Figure 4.29). Recovered artifacts (n=49) date generally to the eighteenth century, and include the following: 35 wrought nails, seven animal bones, two hygiene-related Rhenish blue and gray stoneware fragments, and one fragment each of coarse earthenware, dark green bottle glass frag-

ments, possible paving tile, architectural stone, and window glass.

Feature 39 represents either a large (2.20 x 1.56 m [7.21 x 5.11 ft.]) trash pit, or possibly a large builder's trench for Feature 64 (see Figures 4.17, 4.28, and 4.29). Its fill consisted of four deposits (Strata I–IV), and these extend at least 0.85 m (2.78 ft.) below surface and perhaps as much as 2.82 m (9.25 ft.) deep, based upon its probable association with Feature 64.

Strata I–III appeared to be either capping layers or intrusive deposits. Stratum I was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand that measured about 7 cm (0.22 ft.) thick, and it contained two animal bones.

Stratum II was a relatively thin (5 cm) deposit of charcoal and sandy clay soil. It was mixed with 108 artifacts, including fragments of one white saltglaze stoneware bowl, one Rhenish gray stoneware mug, six plates (three Chinese porcelain and one tin-enameled earthenware), one Buckley coarse earthenware pot, six unidentified forms of various ware types (i.e., Chinese porcelain, coarse earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and tin-enameled earthenware), 29 animal bones, four pieces of dark green bottle glass, 10 fragments of Rhenish stoneware (nine blue and gray, and one gray) hygiene-related ceramic, 45 wrought nails, one white clay pipe stem, three pieces of window glass,



Fea. 58-I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay

Figure 4.30. Site 44NR0009, Feature 58, west profile.

and one miscellaneous/unidentified Rhenish gray stoneware hollowware. The presence of white salt-glaze stoneware dates the deposit to post-1720.

Beneath the artifact-rich charcoal was a layer of grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay (Stratum III) of variable thickness (0.10–0.35 m [0.33–1.15 ft.]). It was mixed with pieces of charcoal and early eighteenth-century artifacts (n=286), e.g., ceramics, glass, wrought nails, and animal bones, similar to those in Stratum II. The presence of Yorktown earthenware dates the deposit to post-1725, most like to the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Stratum IV consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mixed with brown (10YR5/3) clayey silty loam and artifacts. Recovered items include three wrought nails and one lead bird shot. This deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.85 m (2.78 ft.) below surface but the bottom was not reached, suggesting that the feature may represent a deep builder's trench associated with well Feature 64.

WELLS

Feature 64 was a box well masked by a cluster of eighteenth-century trash pits (Features 5, 38, 39, 57, and 58). Although this feature initially appeared to be a circular (0.90 m [2.95 ft.] in diameter) pit, further excavation revealed a squarish shape and that it extended to a depth of nearly 3.0 m (9.84 ft.) below the subsoil interface (Figures 4.31–4.33; see Figure 4.28). It contained five fill deposits (Strata I–V), as well as traces of decomposed wooden cribbing. This assemblage (n=268) includes early to mid-eighteenth-century ceramics, glassware, animal bone, metal, and even wood and leather artifacts preserved in excellent condition due to anaerobic conditions that slowed the growth of bacteria and the subsequent breakdown of such organic items (see Appendix A).

Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty loam. It measured about 0.10 m (0.33 ft.) deep and yielded a rim fragment from a Chinese porcelain plate, one wrought nail, one wrought

spike, 15 kg (34.17 lb.) of oyster shell and 3.0 kg (6.61 lb.) of handmade bricks.

Beneath Stratum I was a 0.08-m- (0.26-ft.-) thick deposit of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand mottled with dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty loam (Stratum II). It contained 16 animal bones, two wrought nails, one dark green bottle fragment, one piece of unidentifiable glassware, 0.10 kg (0.22 lb.) of oyster shell, and 2.0 kg (4.40 lb.) of handmade brick.

Stratum III was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam mixed with charcoal inclusions and artifacts. Recovered items include 61 wrought nails, 76 animal bones, nine ceramic fragments (i.e., tin-enameled earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware, and creamed-colored earthenware), four wrought nails, three wrought spikes, three pieces of window glass, two pieces of dark green bottle glass, three unidentified/ miscellaneous items, one copper alloy straight pin, one white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 2.0 kg (4.40 lb.) of handmade brick, and < 0.10 kg (0.22 lb.) of oyster shell.

Stratum IV was a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam that measured about 0.88 m (2.88 ft.) deep. This deposit yielded 11 wrought nails, one rim to a Staffordshire slipware cup, and one wrought spike. In addition, archaeologists identified an 80 cm (2.62 ft.) square wood-lined shaft approximately 0.68 m (2.23 ft.) below surface. It contained traces of decomposed wood along the south side of the feature, as well as soil stains representing the remains of corner posts (Figure 4.34; see Figure 4.33).

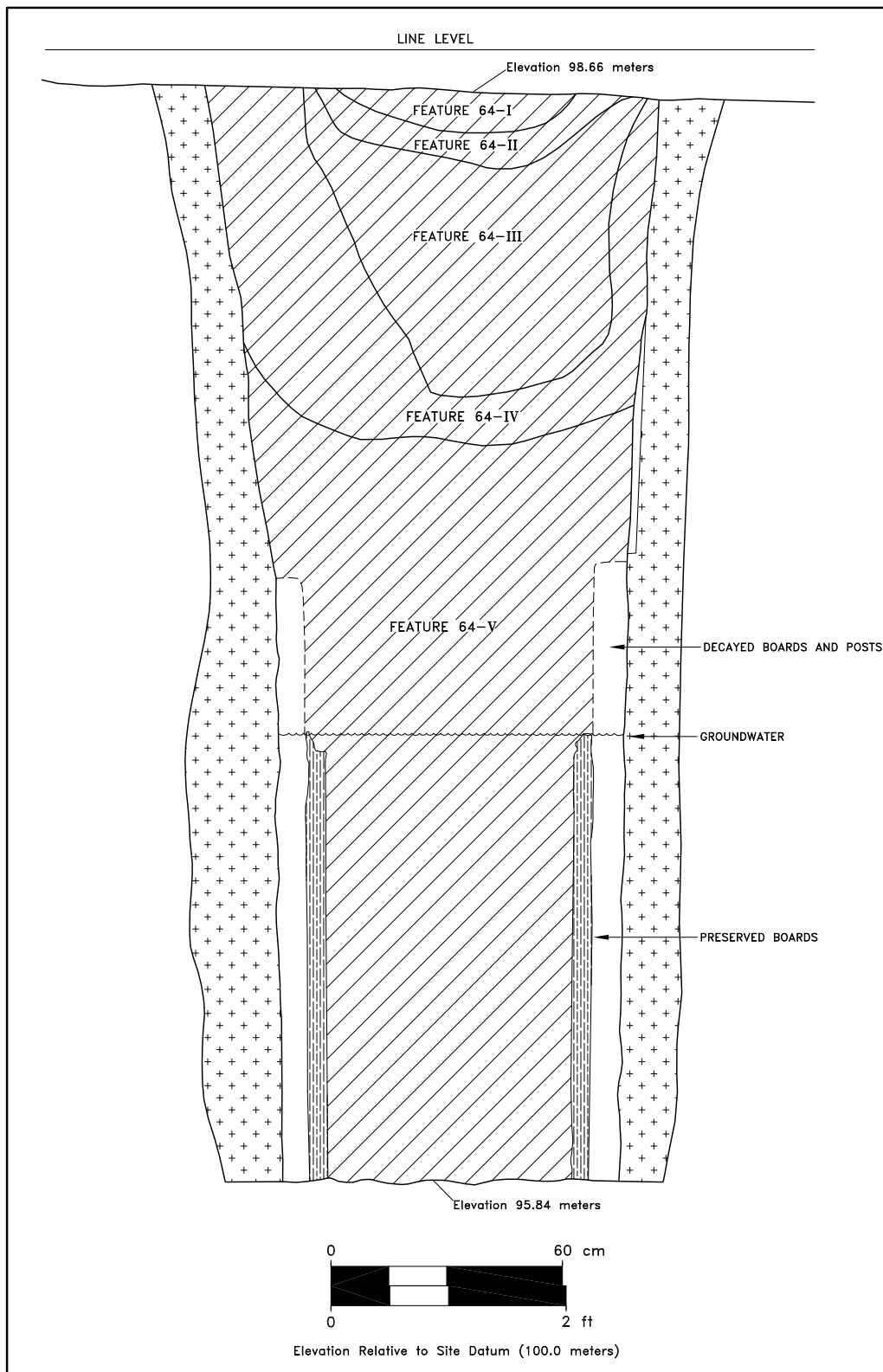
Stratum V appeared beneath Stratum IV (see Figure 4.33). This brown (10YR5/3) sandy silty clay, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy silty clay, extended to the bottom of the feature nearly 3.0 m (9.8 ft.) below surface. Recovered artifacts include six coarse earthenware fragments (four hollowware, one cup, and one unidentified vessel), two unidentified tin-enameled earthenware vessel fragments, one piece of a white saltglaze stoneware saucer, 29 animal bones, and 16 fragments of leather shoes (including soles



Figure 4.31. Site 44NR0009, Feature 64 beneath a complex of trash pits (Features 5, 38, 39, and 58).



Figure 4.32. Site 44NR0009, detail of Feature 64, east view.



Fea. 64-I - Dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty loam
 Fea. 64-II - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand mottled with dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty loam
 Fea. 64-III - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam
 Fea. 64-IV - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam
 Fea. 64-V - Brown (10YR5/3) sandy silty clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy silty clay
Figure 4.33. Site 44NR0009, Feature 64, east profile.



Figure 4.34. Site 44NR0009, Feature 64, west profile view (note remnants of wood lining).

and heel portions), three wrought nails, 10 oyster shells (retained sample), and six dark green wine bottle fragments (including a bottle base). Like Stratum IV, the upper portion of Stratum V contained traces of long-since decayed boards along the sides of the feature. The deeper portion of Stratum V revealed well-preserved, partially *in situ* vertical boards and corner posts just below the water table (Figures 4.35 and 4.36). Though very little of the well-preserved wooden well lining could be sufficiently exposed long enough to permit thorough documentation *in situ*, due to safety concerns and groundwater, selected representative wooden elements were recovered for analysis and interpretation. Feature 64 bottomed out 2.82 m (9.25 ft.) below surface, indicated by strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay and gray (2.5Y6/1) sandy clay subsoil.

Feature 64 showed evidence of a builder's trench (Feature 39). As previously described, Feature 39 may represent remnants of this construction-related feature, and was mixed with artifacts that probably came from trash pit Feature 38, which it cuts.

Previously identified Feature 3 was an eighteenth-century box well located approximately 6.0 m (19.68 ft.) southeast of Feature 64, and about 8.5 m (27.88 ft.) northwest of Feature 1 (Figures 4.37 and 4.38; see Figure 4.4). The 2012 evaluation study revealed deep artifact-rich deposits (e.g., brick, ceramics, and glassware) in this feature, which led researchers to conclude that Feature 3 was probably either a circular brick-lined well, or a barrel well. Initially, the data recovery results seemed to confirm that Feature 3 was somewhat circular (6.86 m [2.82 ft.] in diameter), but further excavation revealed that it was 1.40 m (4.59 ft.) square, based upon the appearance of faint corners, and traces of a wood-lined box little more than a meter below surface (Figure 4.39). Thus, the uppermost portion of Feature 3 had apparently been dug out and widened. This activity cut through the builder's trench, leaving only three of the corners, either

at the time of the well's abandonment or soon thereafter, and created the feature's circular-like appearance. The explanation for this activity was unclear at first, but became more apparent as the excavation progressed.

Feature 3 contained two main fill deposits (Strata I and II). Stratum I was a 0.33 m (1.08 ft.) deep layer of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay, and Stratum II, an olive brown (10YR4/3) silty clay that extended to the bottom of the well about 3.10 m (10.17 ft.) below surface (Figure 4.40). These deposits yielded just over 170 mid-to late eighteenth-century metal, glass, ceramic, and bone artifacts, along with 92.8 kg (216.49 lb.) of handmade bricks; and even a 1.05-m- (3.44-ft.-) long section of a discarded brick foundation (Figure 4.41).

Stratum I yielded 60 artifacts, including 18 food-related ceramics (e.g., tin-enameled earthenware, coarse earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, white saltglaze stoneware, and creamware), eight pieces of dark green bottle glass (including a bottle base that dates to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century), 12 animal bones, one piece of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (possibly that of a chamber pot), two gray gunflints, 19 wrought nails, and 25.2 kg (55.6 lb.) of bricks.

Stratum II produced 115 artifacts, including well-preserved organic remains, such as wood and leather, and an intact section of a discarded brick foundation (i.e., bricks mortared together). Recovered items include fragments of creamware (including fragments of saucers, a teapot, and a tea bowl), Jackfield bowls, white saltglaze stoneware bowls, Chinese porcelain bowls, seven dark green bottle glass fragments, (including a neck that dates to the 1730s–1740s), 27 animal bone fragments, 11.2 kg (24.7 lb.) of oyster shell, two unidentified hygiene-related ceramics (i.e., Rhenish blue and gray stoneware and tin-enameled earthenware), one leather shoe vamp, two white clay tobacco pipes (one stem and one bowl), 27 wrought nails, nine wrought spikes, two pieces of window glass, 67.5 kg (148.9 lb.) of bricks, and one piece of iron



Figure 4.35. Site 44NR0009, Feature 64, corner post.



Figure 4.36. Site 44NR0009, Feature 64, detail of corner post.

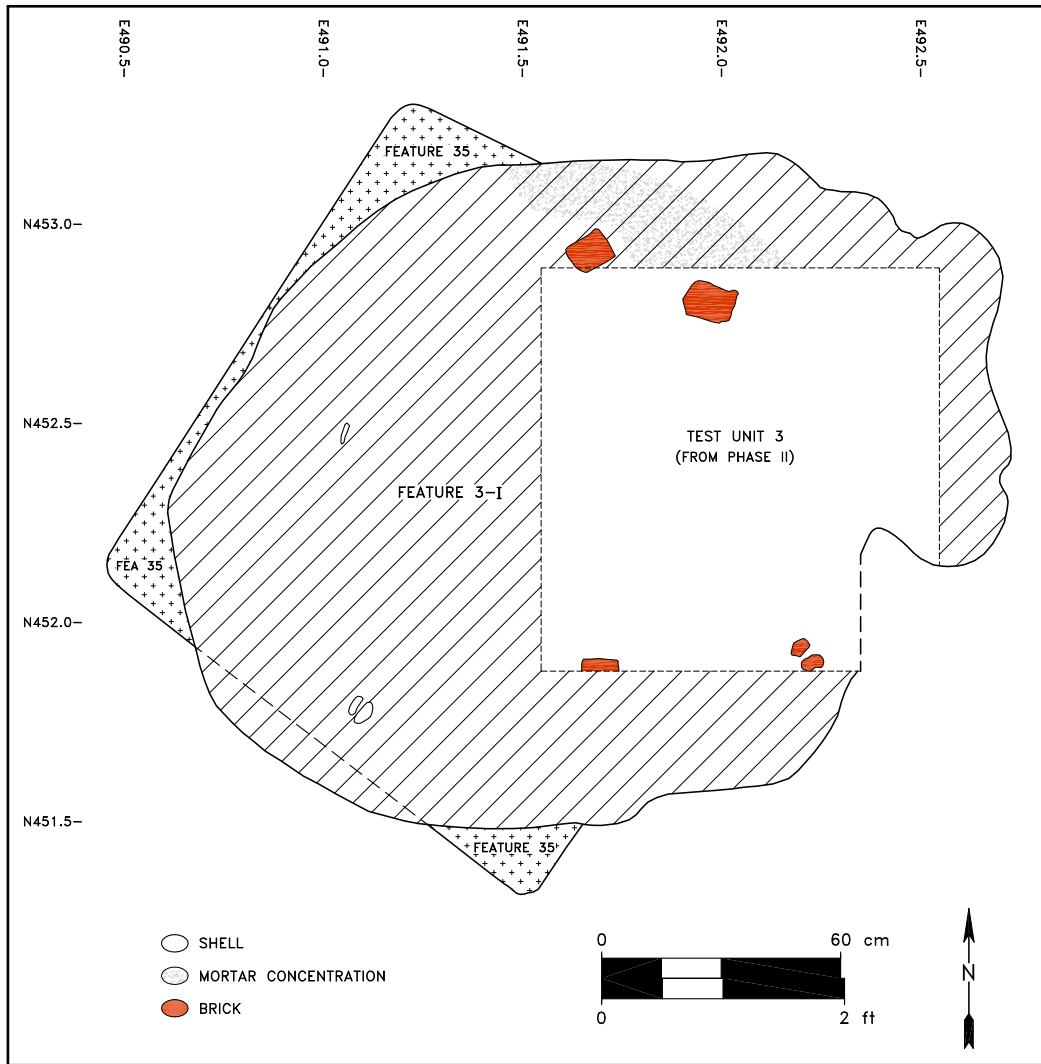


Figure 4.37. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, plan.



Figure 4.38. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, north view.

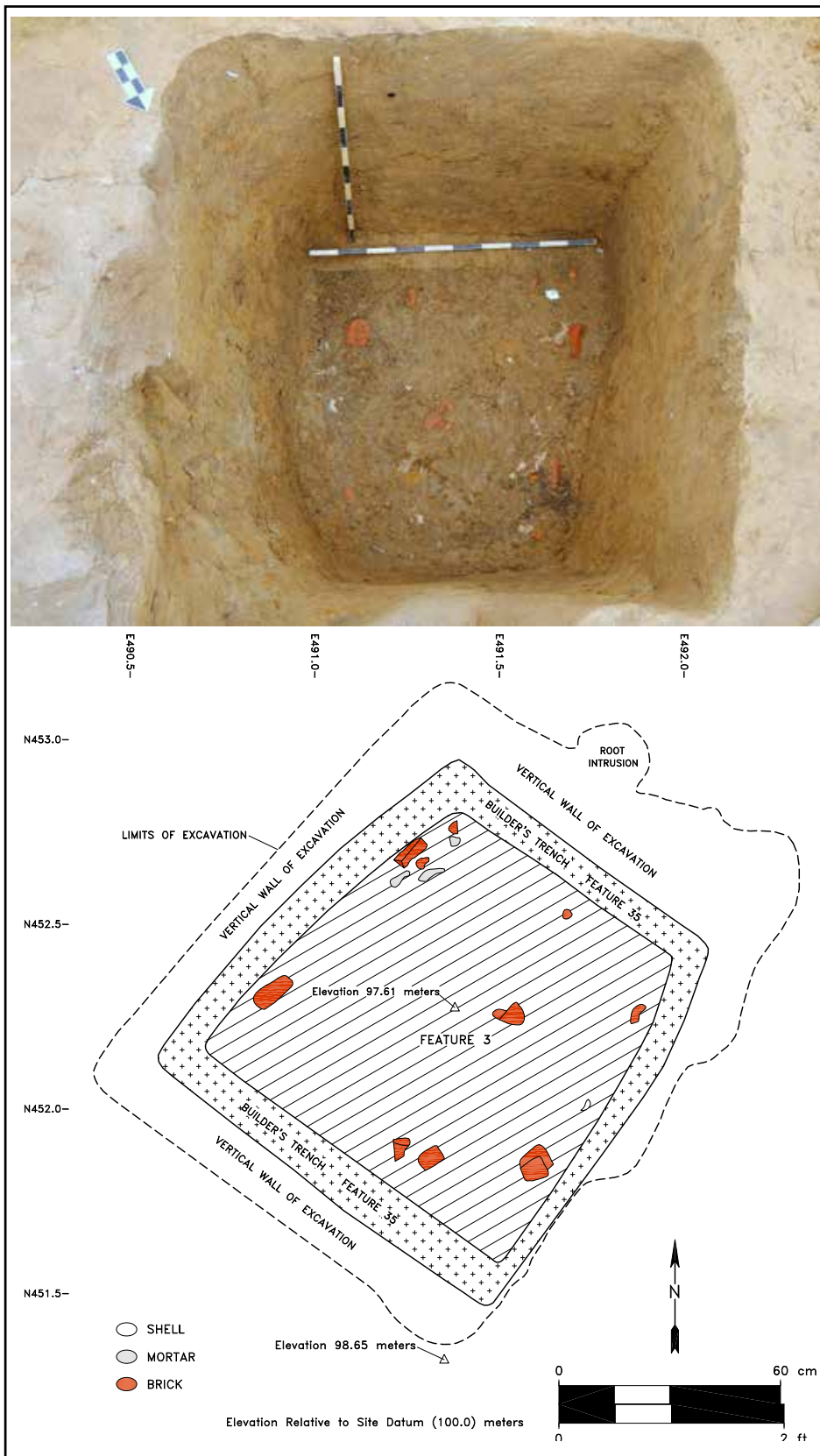
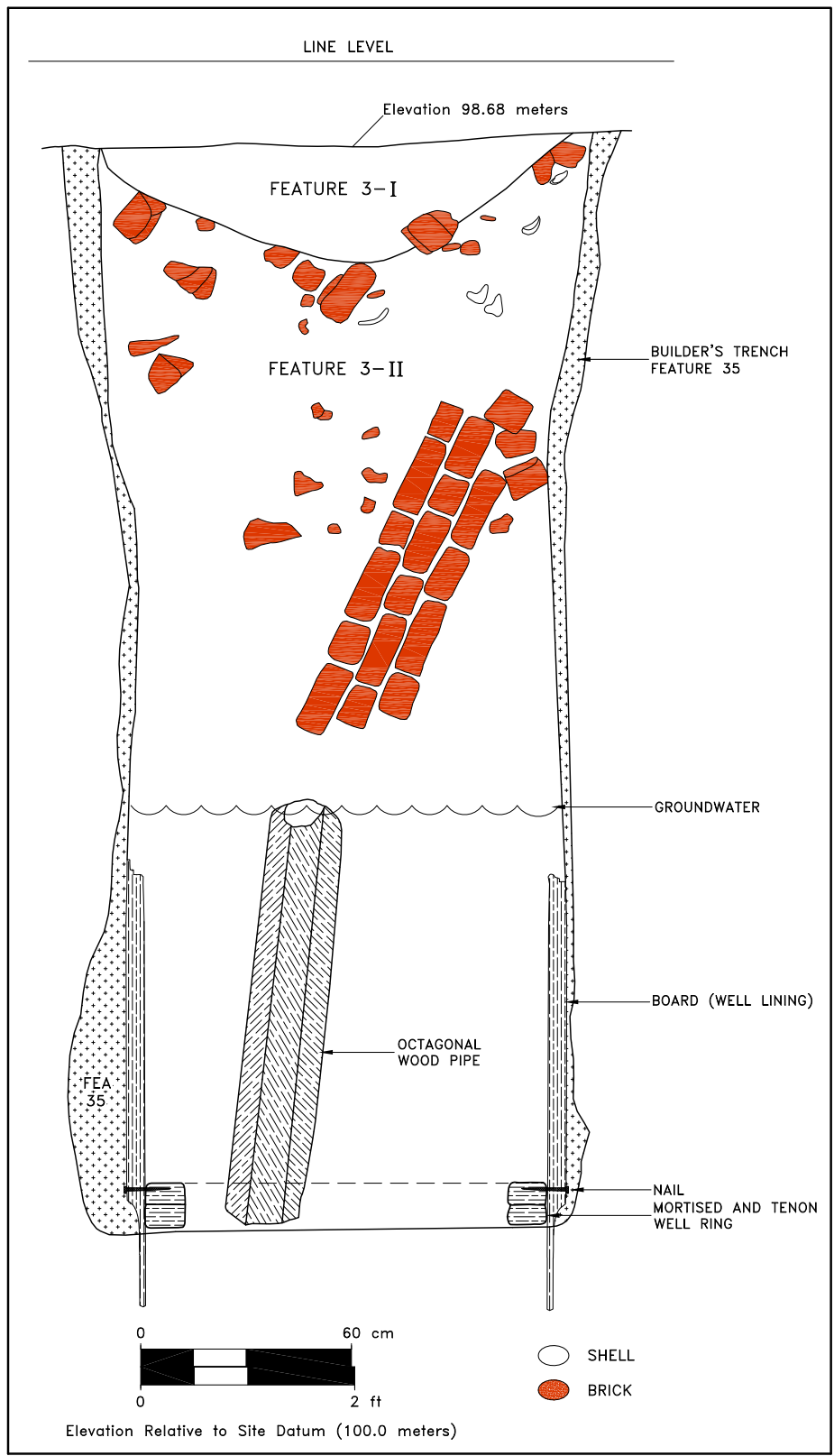


Figure 4.39. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, south view and plan.



Fea. 3-I - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clay
 Fea. 3-II - Olive brown (10YR4/3) silty clay

Figure 4.40. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, west profile.



Figure 4.41. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, rubble deposit (Stratum II) with remnant brick foundation visible and detail view of foundation.

strapping. The remnant brick foundation, identified approximately 0.75 m (2.46 ft.) below surface and composed of handmade bricks and shell mortar, was a unique discovery at Site 44NR0009, given that there was no other evidence (outside of miscellaneous brick rubble) of brick construction. Chunks of bricks, creamware, and other artifacts were dispersed throughout this deposit, including the saturated portion deep within the well shaft.

Archaeologists discovered an octagonal wooden pump stock, or water pipe, and vertical boards lining the well about two-thirds of the way down in Stratum II, just below the water table (1.9 m [6.2 ft.]) (Figures 4.42–4.45; see Figure 4.40). The distinctive pipe measured 1.0 m (3.3 ft.) long, and 0.23 m (0.75 ft.) in diameter; its bore hole was 0.07 m (0.22 ft.) in diameter. This waterlogged object was part of an eighteenth-century lift pump, preserved together with the remnants of the wooden well lining and other organic items in the groundwater-saturated, anaerobic conditions in the deep portion of the well shaft for two and a half centuries (see Artifact Descriptions). The well's plank lining was identified at the same depth as the pipe, but very little of it could actually be exposed and documented in place, due to unstable wet soil and safety considerations. Nonetheless, eight whole boards were recovered for study, and two of these were retained for permanent curation with the artifact assemblage from the site. The boards measured approximately 1.18 m (3.87 ft.) long, and ranged from 0.10 m to 0.28 m (0.33 ft. to 0.92 ft.) wide and 0.05 m (0.16 ft.) thick. Each board typically contained a spike about 0.30 m (0.98 ft.) from its tapered end. Presumably the spikes either attached the boards to a horizontal wooden brace(s) or to the outside of a square wooden base. The tapered ends of the boards may have been driven into the clay bottom of the well shaft for approximately 30 cm (0.98 ft.), anchoring the wooden base in place. The heavy base measures 82 cm (2.69 ft.) square and was discovered about 2.72 m (8.92 ft.) below surface (Figures 4.46–4.48). The wooden

base consisted of thick, morticed-and-pegged, hand-hewn timbers beveled into a circular shape on the interior, as if to seat a barrel, though no direct evidence for or remains of a barrel was found. The base rested on a gray (2.5Y6/1) clay and strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay subsoil at a depth of 2.82 m (9.25 ft.) below surface.

The dug-out appearance of Feature 3 in plan and profile suggests that the upper pipe(s) were salvaged, perhaps for reuse. If indeed the case, this was undoubtedly quite a task, given that the 1-m (3-ft.-) long section of pipe removed from the bottom of the well during data recovery weighed 36.28 kg (80 lb.).

Wells and pump components similar to those discovered in Features 3 and 64 have been documented elsewhere in the region. For example, square wood-lined wells (some containing barrels), all dating to the seventeenth century, have been discovered at Jamestown and on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, as well as along Delaware's coast (Lucchetti, personal communication, 2016; Morgan et al. 1997; Crane et al. 2016) (Figures 4.49–4.52). Likewise, pump stocks have been found in eighteenth-century well contexts at several sites, including a residential lot (Site 44HT38) along Hampton's waterfront; at the Armstrong-Rogers farmstead site in Delaware, and at Reynolds Tavern in Annapolis Maryland (Figures 4.53 and 4.54).

Feature 3 contained a distinctive builder's trench (Feature 35). This feature, quite variable in width and color, typically ranged from about 0.10 to 0.30 m (0.33 to 0.98 ft.) wide, and its upper two-thirds consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) sandy clay mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay and gray (2.5Y6/0) clay and bottom third (below the water table), a gray (2.5Y6/0) clay mixed with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay (see Figures 4.37 and 4.40). The trench yielded four tin-enamelled earthenware fragments, two pieces of Staffordshire slipware, two sherds of English porcelain, two sherds of white saltglaze stoneware, one sherd of unidentified refined earthenware, one



Figure 4.42. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, pump stock (note water intake holes near base).



Figure 4.43. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, boards from lining (note spikes near tapered end).



Figure 4.44. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, detail of tapered board.



Figure 4.45. Site 44NR0009, board with tapered end (foreground).



Figure 4.46. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, wooden base/well ring.



Figure 4.47. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, base/well ring, detail of mortise and tenon.



Figure 4.48. Site 44NR0009, Feature 3, basewell ring, detail of mortise and tenon.



Figure 4.49. Excavation of early seventeenth-century box well at Jamestown, Virginia. The wells at Site 44NR0009 may have been similar to this example (Popular Archaeology 2015).



Figure 4.50. Detail of lining in Jamestown well (Historic Jamestowne 2017).

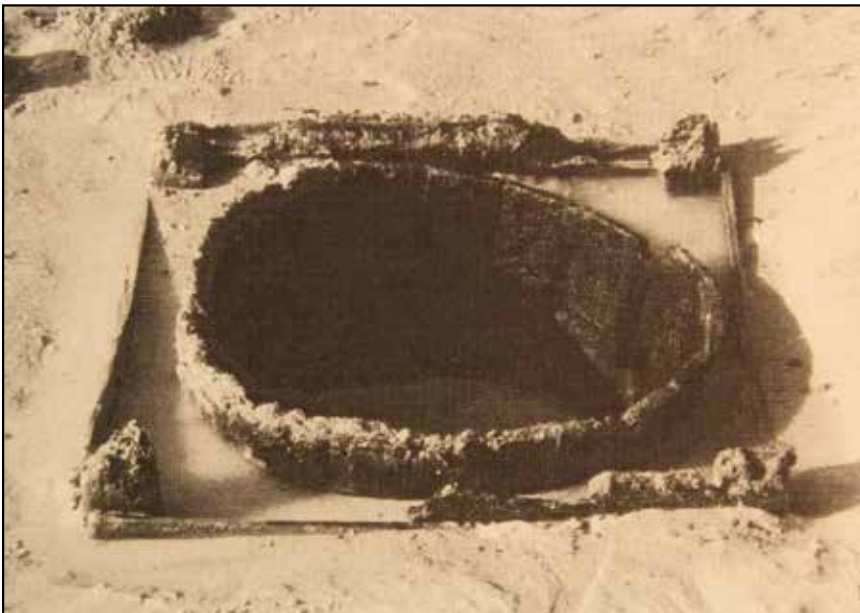


Figure 4.51. Excavated box well (ca. 1670–1725) at Site 44NH8 on Virginia's Eastern Shore (Morgan et al. 1997).



Figure 4.52. Box well at Avery's Rest Site, Delaware (Cape Gazette 2016).

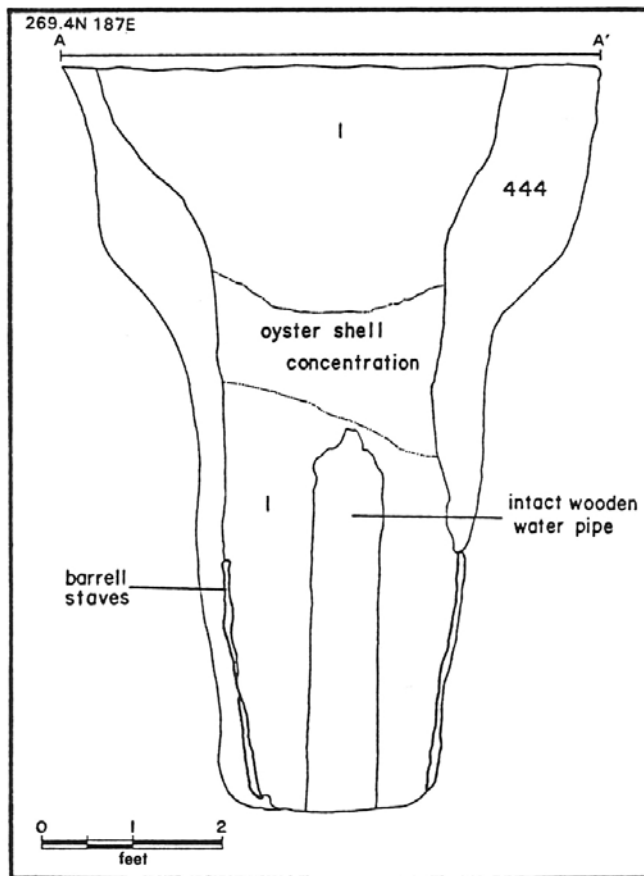


Figure 4.53. East profile of barrel well with pump stock at Site 44HT38, Hampton, Virginia (Higgins et al. 1993:117).



Figure 4.54. Rendering of mid-eighteenth-century lift pump stock/well at Armstrong-Rogers Site, Delaware. Note intake holes near bottom of pipe (Blondino and Gonzalez 2016).

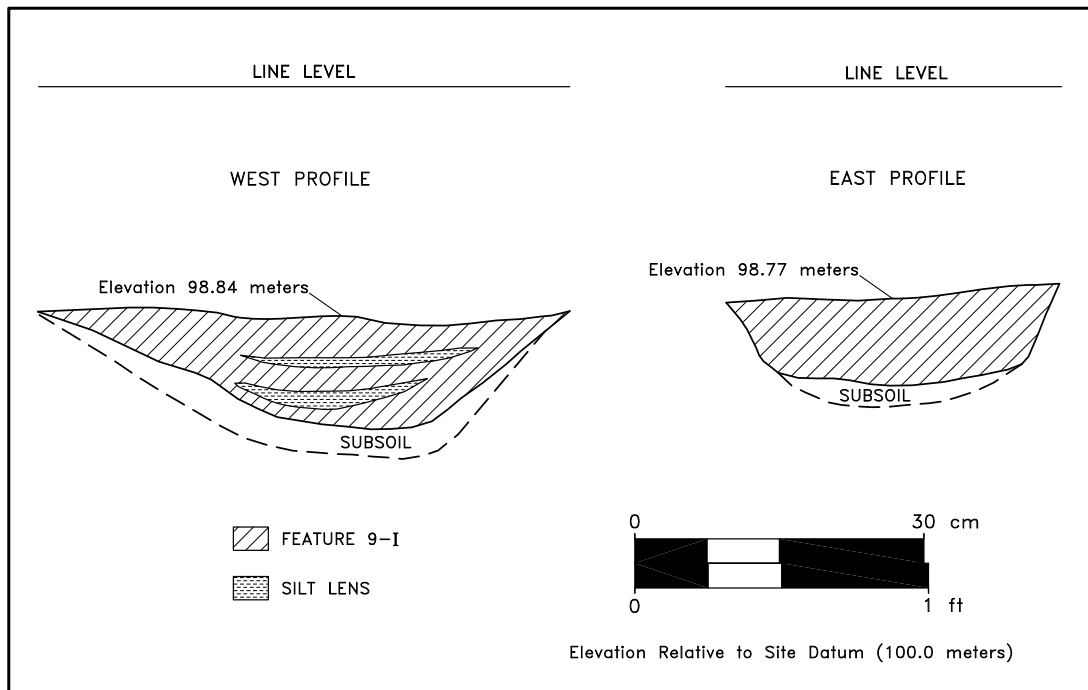
sherd of English stoneware, one sherd of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, one sherd of Jackfield earthenware, one piece of coarse earthenware, four pieces of dark green bottle glass (three round and one case), 12 animal bones, 0.27 kg (0.59 lb.) of oyster shell, one white clay pipe stem, five wrought nails, one wrought spike, one unidentified tin-enameled earthenware object, and one black transfer-printed tin-enameled earthenware fireplace tile fragment which dates the construction of the well to post-1756, most likely to the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

DITCH/SLOT TRENCH

Feature 9 was a remnant of an extensive eighteenth-century ditch, or a probable slot trench for a fence, that was uncovered on the southern half of the site approximately 11.5 m (37.7 ft.) south of Feature 1 (Figure 4.55; see Figure 4.4). Notably, this linear ditch feature was found to be trending generally northwest–southeast, which

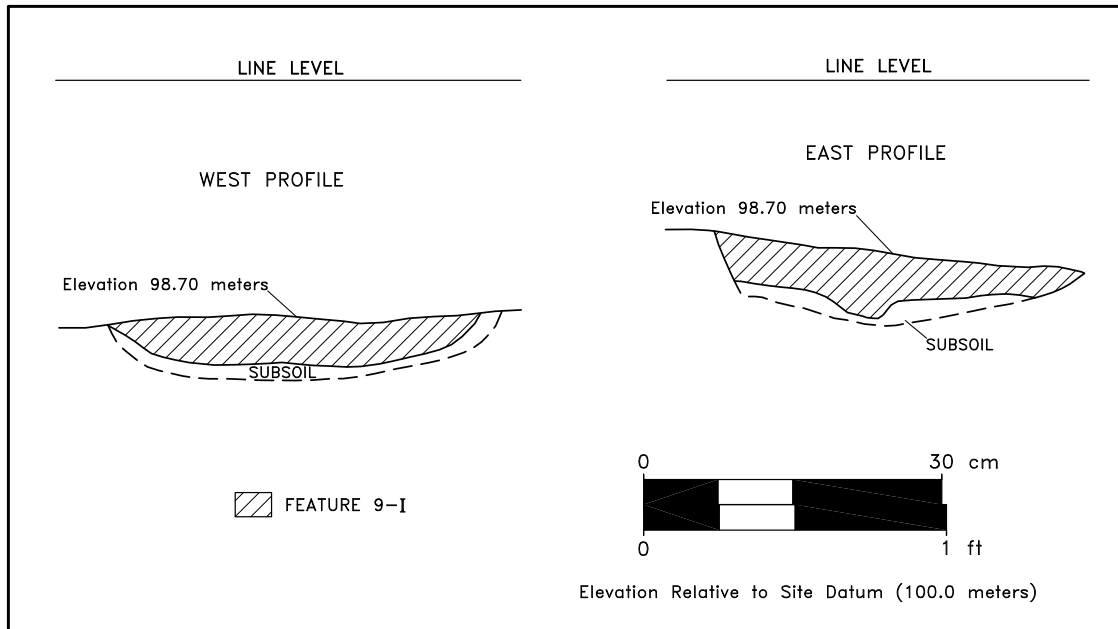
put it at an approximately 45-degree angle to the orientation of Feature 1 and most other structural features at the site. The exposed portion of Feature 9 measured 20.5 m (67.2 ft.) long and 0.44 to 0.55 m (1.4 to 1.8 ft.) wide. The excavation of two, 1-m- (3.3-ft.-) long sections revealed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam fill in each section; Section 1 was 0.10 m (0.33 ft.) deep and Section 2 was 0.15 m (0.49 ft.) deep, and both bottomed out on light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy clay subsoil (Figures 4.56 and 4.57). The deposit in Section 1 was noteworthy in that it contained distinctive lenses of pale olive (5Y6/3) fine silt, which are indicative of rain wash deposits. Section 1 was culturally sterile. Section 2 yielded a fragment of pearlware, a ceramic ware type that dates to post-1780. Therefore, the ditch was most likely either filled during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, or the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Figure 4.55. Site 44NR0009, Feature 9, west view.



Fea. 9-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam
 Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy clay subsoil

Figure 4.56. Site 44NR0009, Feature 9, Section 1, west and east profiles.



Fea. 9-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam
 Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy clay subsoil

Figure 4.57. Site 44NR0009, Feature 9, Section 2, west and east profiles.

FENCELINES

Archaeologists discovered clusters of possible fence postholes (e.g., Features 10–16 and 20–23) on the northern half of the site adjacent to the Feature 4 complex on the east/southeast (see Figure 4.4). The postholes averaged 0.26 x 0.21 m (0.85 x 0.68 ft.) and 9.2 cm (0.30 ft.) deep, and each usually either contained a distinctive oval or circular postmold (Figures 4.58–4.62). These features produced little in the way of artifacts. Feature 12 produced two pieces of animal bone, while one wrought nail and 105.3 g (0.23lb.) of oyster shell were recovered from Feature 16, and two wrought nails from Feature 23. The wrought nails date generally to the eighteenth century.

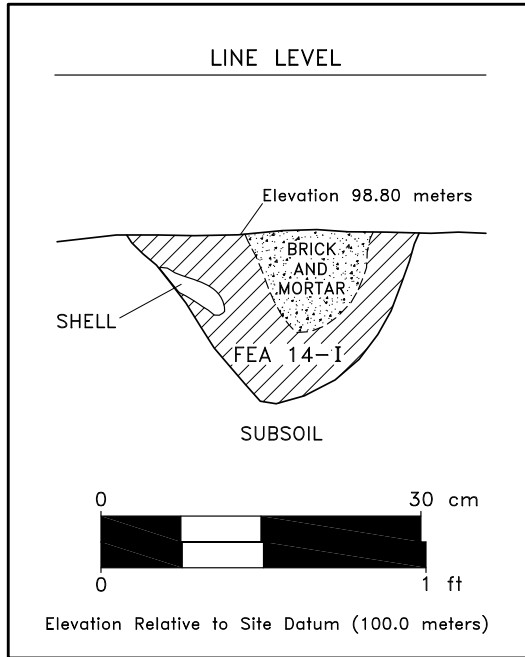
Archaeologists noted that several of the postholes were roughly aligned north–south, but these did not form continuous lines, nor did they show evidence of repair. These characteristics suggest the postholes could be remnants of insubstantial

fences that were not regularly maintained and likely shifted in their locations over time.

Site 44NR0012

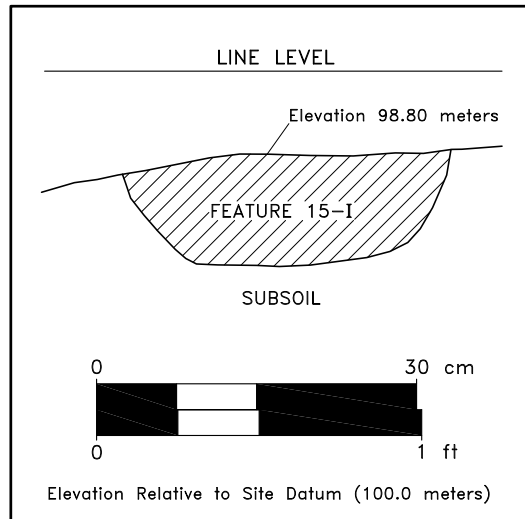
CELLARS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Feature 6 was a large distinctive, cellar-like feature located along the eastern boundary of Site 44NR0012 at coordinate N574/E495 (Figure 4.63). As previously described, this feature was initially identified in Test Units 5 and 8 during the previous archaeological evaluation, and was subsequently revealed again by controlled artifact surface collection, and then in its entirety through mechanical stripping of the plowzone during the data recovery (Figures 4.64 and 4.65; see Figures 1.12–1.14). Once Feature 6 was fully exposed and excavated, it measured 7.5 m east-west x 6 m north-south (24.6 x 19.7 ft.), and ranged from about 0.62 m (2 ft.) to 0.88 m (2.8 ft.) deep. Feature 6 had relatively straight sides but its floor



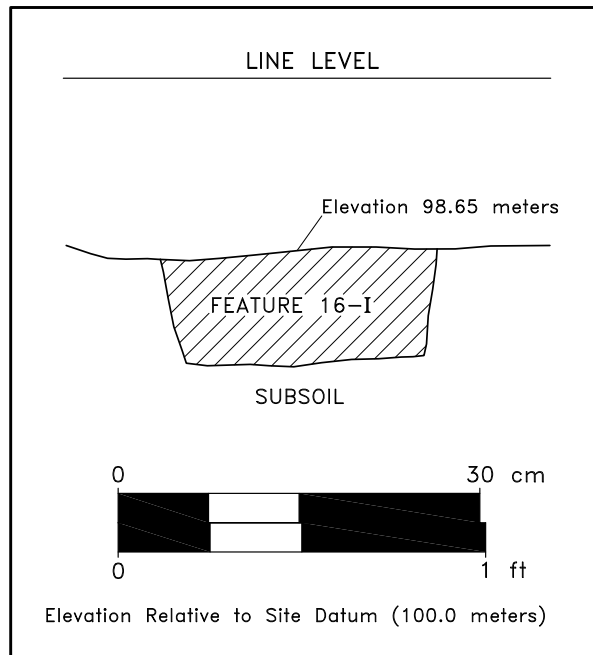
Fea. 14-I - Dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam
Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay

Figure 4.58. Site 44NR0009, Feature 14, south profile.



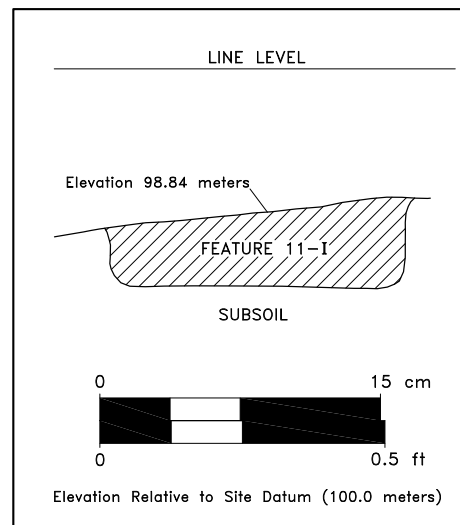
Fea. 15-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty clay
Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay

Figure 4.59. Site 44NR00009, Feature 15, south profile.



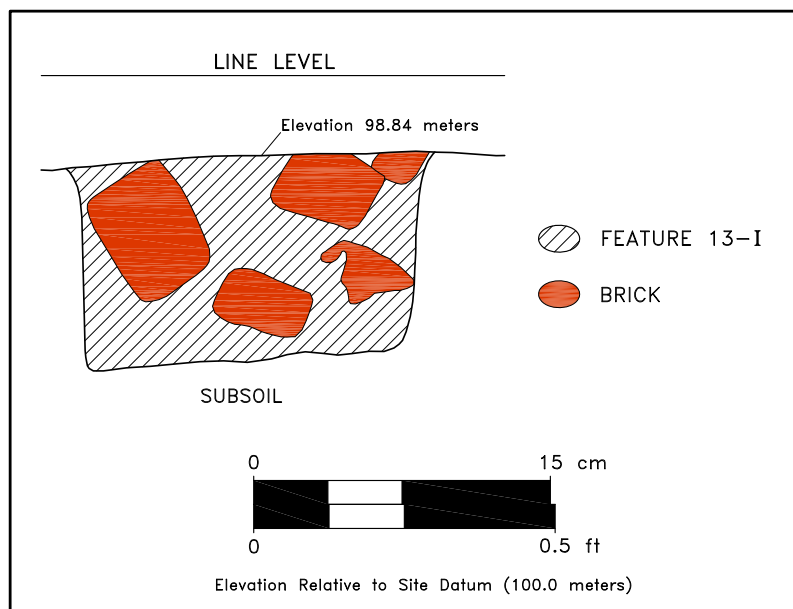
Fea. 16-I - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay
Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay

Figure 4.60. Site 44NR0009, Feature 16, south profile.



Fea. 11-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam
Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay

Figure 4.61. Site 44NR0009, Feature 11, west profile.



Fea. 13-I - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay

Figure 4.62. Site 44NR0009, Feature 13, west profile.

was uneven, the eastern half being approximately 0.28 m (0.91 ft.) deeper than the west.

One hundred percent of Feature 6 was excavated. This deep, complex feature was excavated in quadrants (Northwest, Southwest, Northeast, Southeast), by natural/cultural strata (Figure 4.66). This approach allowed archaeologists to carefully document extraordinarily rich and diverse cultural deposits along the long and short axes of the feature, as revealed in a series of cross balks, which helped to refine the interpretation of deposits as they were excavated.

Feature 6 contained four main abandonment deposits (Strata I–IV). Stratum I was a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam mixed a vast assortment of eighteenth-century domestic and architectural artifacts (see Appendix A) (Figures 4.67–4.72). This deposit ranged from 0.10 m to 0.40 m (0.33 ft. to 1.31 ft.) thick, and was deepest towards the center of the feature, where artifacts tended to be most heavily concentrated. Stratum I yielded 12,382 items, or 60 percent of the total feature artifact assemblage (n=20,749) and 2,494 of these were food-related ceramics. The ceramic group includes a variety of eighteenth-century types: tin-enameled earthenware, white saltglaze stone-

ware (i.e., molded [plates], scratch blue, dipped), English brown stoneware, Jackfield, Chinese porcelain, North Devon coarse earthenware, colonoware, Staffordshire slipware, and creamware, among other types. Ninety-one percent (n=2,278) of these are tableware and nine percent (n=216) are cooking/storage. Vessel forms include plates, cups, mugs, saucers, bowls, tea bowls, teapot/coffee pot, pans, dishes, jars, and jugs. The presence of creamware (the latest manufactured type in the group), dates the deposit to post-1770.

Stratum I yielded a large quantity of glassware: 403 dark green bottle fragments (333 round bottle and 70 case bottle); several round bottle examples are diagnostic bases and necks that date from ca. 1730s and to ca. 1760; stemware (n=29), including drawn stem examples (ca. 1730–1760) and a stem with an acorn knob (ca. 1710–1725); wine glass rims with pattern molded diamonds and rims with wheel-engraved designs; tumbler fragments (n=6) including an example with a fluted base, a diamond fluted body sherd, and a polychrome example. The table glass assemblage also includes a base fragment of a sugar bowl and the rim portion of a salt.

Figure 4.63. Site 44NR0012, plan.

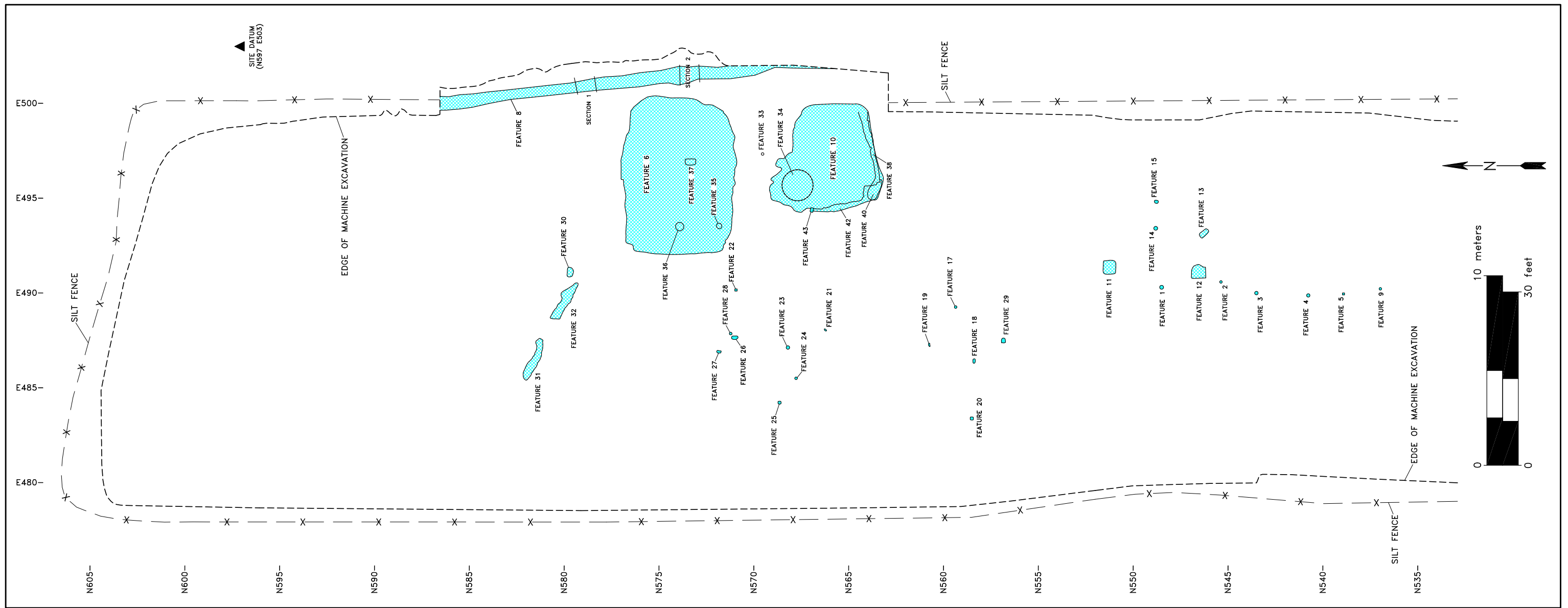




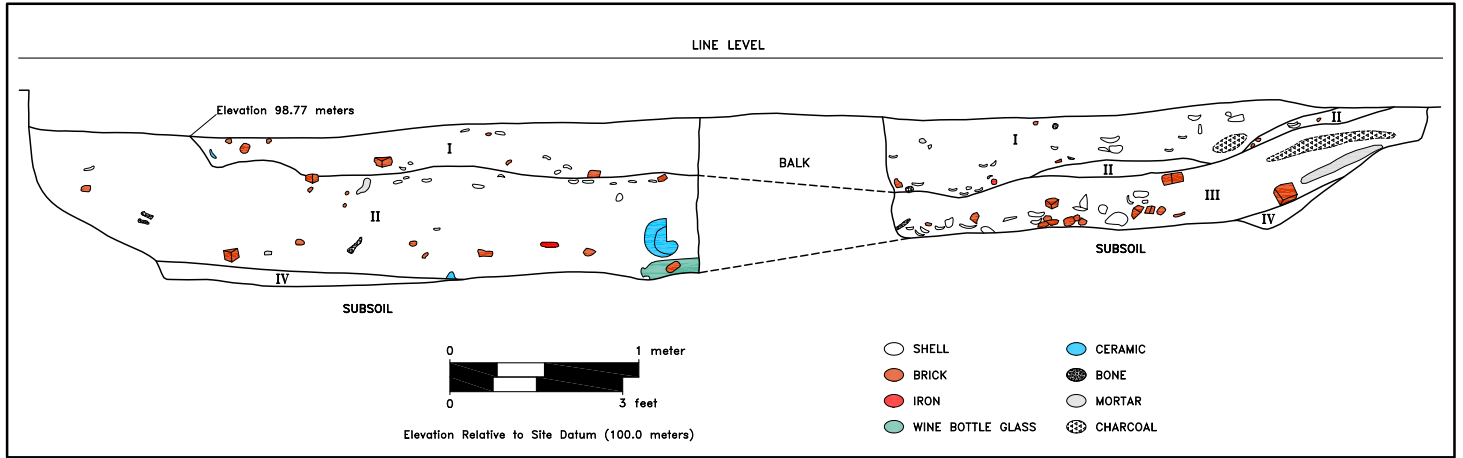
Figure 4.64. Site 44NR0012, Features 6 and 10, east view.



Figure 4.65. Site 44NR0012, Features 6 and 10, north view.

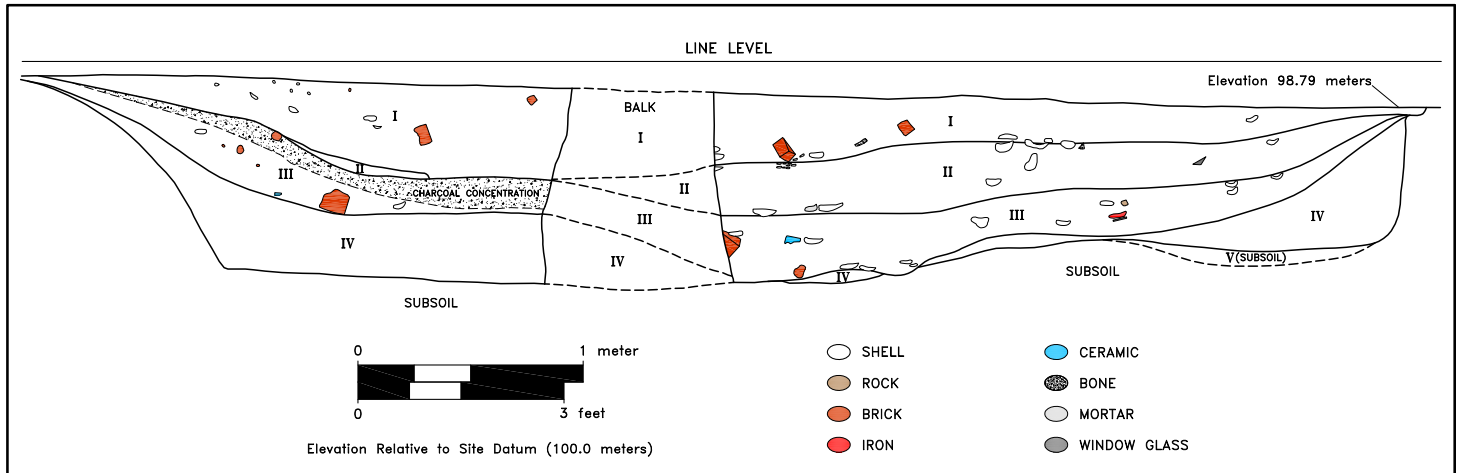


Figure 4.66. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, excavation in quadrants, north view.



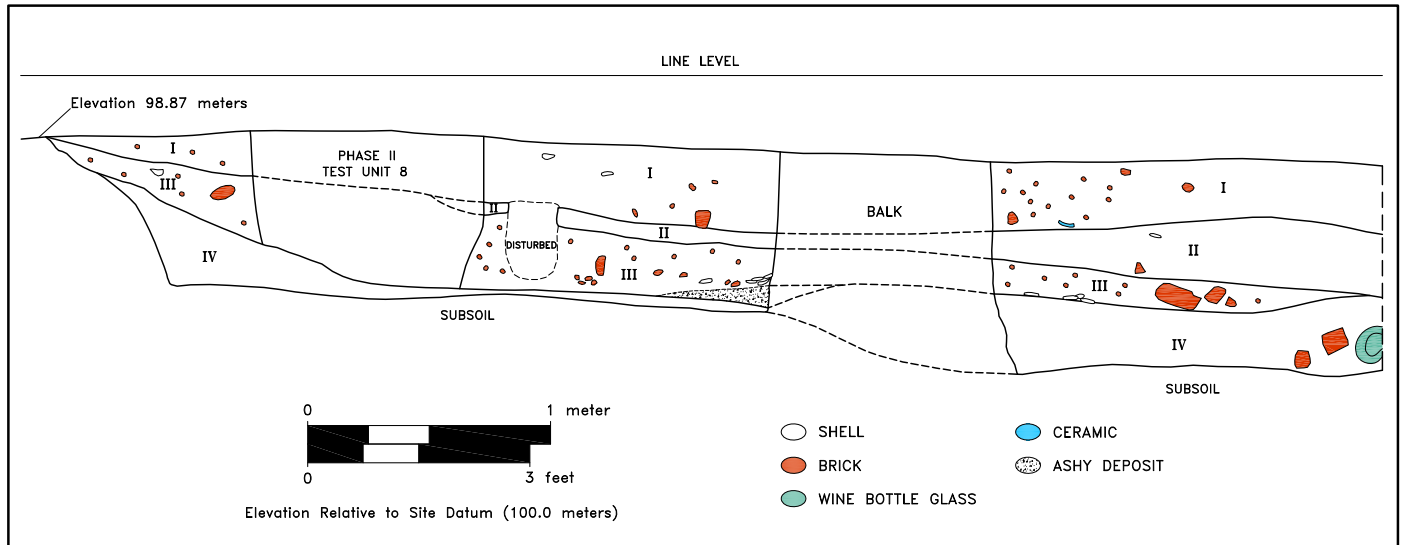
- Fea. 6-I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam
- Fea. 6-II - Light gray (2.5Y7/2) sandy, silty clay loam
- Fea. 6-III - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) clayey, sandy loam
- Fea. 6-IV - Pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay

Figure 4.67. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, south profile.



- Fea. 6-I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam
- Fea. 6-II - Light gray (2.5Y7/2) sandy, silty clay loam
- Fea. 6-III - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) clayey, sandy loam
- Fea. 6-IV - Pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay

Figure 4.68. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, west profile.



Fea. 6-I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam

Fea. 6-II - Light gray (2.5Y7/2) sandy, silty clay loam

Fea. 6-III - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) clayey, sandy loam

Fea. 6-IV - Pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay

Figure 4.69. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, southeast quadrant, north profile.



Figure 4.70. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, northeast quad, south view.



Figure 4.71. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, southeast quad, west view.



Figure 4.72. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, excavated quadrants, east view.

Metal cookware and utensils include six pieces of a cast iron pot(s), and 12 knife/fork fragments, a copper alloy spoon, and unidentified fragments (Figure 4.73).

Faunal remains and other food-related refuse consist of 4,722 animal bones, 175 fish scales, 104 eggshells, 348.8 kg (769 lb.) of oyster shells, and 12.2 kg (26.89 lb.) of clam shells.

Medicinal/hygiene items include 13 chamber pot fragments (including both Staffordshire slipware and Rhenish stoneware), one piece each of a tin-enameled earthenware drug jar and an ointment pot, and 55 fragments of pharmaceutical vials.

Clothing-related artifacts (n=49) consist of five glass beads (including three seed beads [two white and one black], one black glass bead with white stripes, and one opaque white bead), four copper alloy buckle fragments (including one belt and three unidentified), 16 shoe buckles, 10 buttons (including copper, bone, and jet examples), 11 copper alloy straight pins, one square colorless glass jewel, one copper alloy thimble, and one scissors (see Chapter 5).

Stratum I personal items and objects representing household and other activities and artifact groups include two fragments of a bone fan blade, two iron mouth harps, one stone gaming piece, one slate pencil, seven horse-related items (i.e., two copper alloy harness tacks, and one each of a copper alloy harness boss, a harness buckle, a bridle bit, a curry comb, and a horse shoe). Also recovered were one copper alloy escutcheon plate that dates to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, two tear drop furniture handles, 44 white clay tobacco pipe bowls, 112 white clay pipe stems, four gun flints, and three pieces of lead shot. Architectural items account for 27 percent (n=3,312) of Stratum I's assemblage. This group comprises wrought nails (n=2,765) and wrought spikes (n=110), window glass (n=423), turned lead (n=6), iron lock rims (n=3), iron pintles (n=2), hinges (n=3), handmade brick (768.2 kg [1,693

lb.]), tile (38 g [0.08 lb.]), shell mortar (0.49 kg [1.08 lb.]), and plaster (0.80 kg [1.76 lb.]).

Two unusual items from Stratum I include ruler/gauge-like tools with graduated scales with a rivet and/or a rivet hole for folding; and pieces of scribed slate, one with 15/16-in. circles and x's, and the other with a ship's sail (see Chapter 5).

Stratum II was distinguished from Stratum I by its light gray (2.5Y7/2) color, and its sandy, silty clay loam texture. It ranged from 0.10 to 0.68 m (0.33 to 2.23 ft.) thick, and was very thin and non-continuous on the western half of the feature. Nonetheless, Stratum II yielded 2,030 artifacts. The majority (n=1,476, 73 %) of items represent kitchen-related artifacts: ceramics, glass, metal objects, and animal bones. Other than animal bone, food-related ceramics (n=327) constitute the largest group. The range of ware types is similar to Stratum I (i.e., coarse earthenware [Buckley, Yorktown], tin-enameled earthenware, and white saltglaze stoneware), except for creamware, which is absent. Ninety-three percent (n=303) of the ceramic fragments are tableware while only 24 fragments represent cooking/storage-related functions. Vessel forms (discussed in more detail in Chapter 6) include bowls, cups, dishes, mugs, pans, saucers, punch bowls, tea bowls and tea pots, among others. Among the rarer finds in this group is a nearly complete stoneware mug or tankard (Vessel 138) manufactured by Yorktown's "Poor Potter" William Rogers, ca. 1725–1745, as well as a tin-enameled punch bowl, with the inside bottom marked "Succesfs to all English Priveteers" (sic) (Figures 4.74–4.76).

The Stratum II assemblage consists of dark green (round) bottle glass (n=80) (including bottle necks and bases that date to the period ca. 1730s–1750s, distinctive case bottle glass [n=42], wine glass stemware [n=10], tumbler [n=1], bowl [n=1], and unidentified fragments [n=7]), pieces of cast iron pots (n=2), a bone-handled table knife (n=1), animal bone (n=971), fish scales (n=26), oyster shells (123.15 kg [271.4 lb.]), fragments of



Figure 4.73. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, cast iron pot, Vessel 53, and other artifacts in Stratum I, southwest quadrant.



Figure 4.74. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, with Yorktown stoneware tankard/mug (Vessel 138) exposed.



Figure 4.75. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, detail of Yorktown stoneware tankard/mug (Vessel 138) exposed in feature.



Figure 4.76. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, tin-enamelled earthenware bowl fragments (Vessels 169 and 142).



Figure 4.77. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, bottle (Vessel 19) (Stratum II, Northeast Quad) in situ.

tin-enameled Staffordshire slipware and stoneware chamber pots (n=5), tin-enameled ointment pots (n=12), glass phials, unidentified medicinal/hygiene-related glass and ceramic fragments (n=59), two copper alloy clothing buttons, an iron shoe buckle, a copper alloy straight pin, a round black glass bead, white clay tobacco pipe fragments (10 pipe stems and 5 pipe bowls), a marble, an unfired 0.69 caliber round ball, a gunflint, a copper alloy harness tack, a chisel-like object, a ceramic gaming piece, a whetstone, a slate pencil, wrought nails (n=203), wrought spikes (n=29), window glass (n=111), iron hinges (n=6), brick (219.5 kg [483.9 lb.]), mortar (0.16 kg [0.35 lb.]) and plaster (0.23 kg [0.50 lb.]) (Figure 4.77).

Stratum III was encountered beneath Stratum II about 0.40 m (1.3 ft.) below the surface. This deposit consisted of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) clayey, sandy loam mixed with ash and charcoal, especially in the northwest and southwest quadrants of Feature 6 (Figure 4.78).

Stratum III ranged from about 0.10 to 0.30 m (0.33 to 0.98 ft.) thick and yielded 29 percent (n=6,118) of Feature 6 artifacts. The most common kitchen/dining-related ceramic ware types are tin-enameled (n=654), white saltglaze stoneware (n=274), Chinese porcelain (n=92), Jackfield (n=17), Buckley coarse earthenware (n=34), and colonware (n=9). Dark green bottle glass fragments (n=141), include case bottle (n=40), stemware (n=17), and tumbler fragments (n=31, including wheel-engraved examples and salt fragments [n=2]). Other artifacts recovered from Stratum II include copper alloy spoons (n=5), a bone handle to a knife or a fork, fragments of cast iron pots (n=4) and iron skillets (n=2), animal bone (n=2,726), fish scales (n=103), egg shells (n=87), fragments of chamber pots (n=36), a nearly complete chamber pot (Vessel 192), and glass vials (n=120) (Figures 4.79–4.84). The bottle glass assemblage includes diagnostic bases and necks with shapes that date from the 1730s



Figure 4.78. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, ashy deposit in southwest quadrant, east view.



Figure 4.79. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, tin-enameled bowl (Vessel 141) (Stratum III, North Balk, southwest Quad).



*Figure 4.80. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, coarse earthenware dish (Vessel 36)
(Stratum III, Northwest Quad).*



*Figure 4.81. Site 44NR0012, white saltglaze stoneware creamer (Vessel 263)
(Stratum III, East Balk).*

Figure 4.82. Site 44NR0012, Staffordshire slipware chamber pot (Vessel 100) (Stratum III, North Balk).



Figure 4.83. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware jug (Vessel 194) (Stratum III, South Balk).



Figure 4.84. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware chamber pot (Vessel 92) (Stratum III, Northeast Quad).

to 1760–1770, and stemware patterns popular during the first half of the eighteenth century until ca. 1760. The iron skillets include a complete, 13-in.-diameter example with a 34-in.-long handle (Figure 4.85 and 4.86).

Stratum III also yielded personal, household, and/or special activity items. These include one copper alloy belt buckle (n=1), belt buckle parts (n=2), three copper alloy buttons, one copper alloy shoe buckle, nine copper alloy straight pins, 106 tobacco pipe fragments (including 77 white clay stems, 32 white clay bowls, and one red clay, locally made pipe stem fragment), and one each of a gray gun flint, a piece of canister shot, a lead bird shot, a whetstone, a wheel hub, a curry comb, a copper alloy harness boss, an iron bridle bit, and a lead merchant's seal stamped "IM" (Figure 4.87).

Stratum III produced over 1,000 architectural items. These include wrought nails and spikes (n=836), window glass (n=179), turned lead

(n=26), iron strap hinges (n=5), brick (622.9 kg [1,373.2 lb.]), and plaster (0.53 kg [1.16 lb.]).

Stratum IV was identified beneath Stratum III about 0.55 m (1.8 ft.) below surface. This deposit consisted of pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy clay mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay, and was mixed with occasional bits of brick, oyster shell, charcoal, and a relatively small quantity of other artifacts (n=145). Stratum IV ranged in thickness from 0.05 to 0.40 m (0.16 to 1.3 ft.), with its thickest portion located in the southwest and southeast quadrants of Feature 6. As noted above, Stratum IV overlaid a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay subsoil floor that dropped abruptly midway in the feature about 0.20 to 0.30 m (0.65 to 0.98 ft.) to the east.

Stratum IV artifacts include 30 food-related, early to mid-eighteenth-century ceramics (i.e., white saltglaze stoneware, and tin-enameled earthenware), a wine glass stem, animal bones (n=57), white clay tobacco pipes (two pipe bowls and



Figure 4.85. Site 44NR0012, excavation of Feature 6, east view (Note skillet in Northwest Quad).



Figure 4.86. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, excavation of skillet (Stratum III, Northwest Quad).



Figure 4.87. Site 44NR0012, Feature 6, lead merchant's seal (Stratum III, West Balk).

two pipe stems, including a rarely encountered, nearly complete pipe), as well as wrought nails (n=41) and a wrought spike, among a handful of other items.

To summarize, Feature 6 Strata I–IV yielded 90% (n=20,675) of the site's total artifacts. These items were mixed within variations of brown, ashy loam deposits that extended 0.80 m (2.62 ft.) deep. The assemblage includes a vast array of eighteenth-century ceramic types and vessel forms: Chinese porcelain cups, tea bowls, and saucers; white saltglaze stoneware and creamware cups, plates, saucers, bowls, and tea/coffee pots; Staffordshire slipware and coarse earthenware cups, pans, and bowls; and a nearly complete stoneware tankard. The tankard was most likely manufactured by potter William Rogers of Yorktown in the second quarter of the eighteenth century (Robert R. Hunter, personal communication). In addition, the cellar deposits yielded hundreds of fragments of wine bottle glass (including diagnostic bottle neck and bottle bases), dozens of wine glass stems and tumblers

(including examples with wheel-engraved designs), thousands of animal bones, numerous glass pharmaceutical phials, ceramic drug jars and ointment pots, pieces of cast iron pots, a complete, long-handled skillet, utensils (i.e., copper alloy spoons and bone-handled forks), a ceramic gaming piece, mouth harps, buckles, buttons, glass beads, tobacco pipes, among a host of other items. In addition, the deposits yielded 1,693 kg (3,733 lb.) of handmade bricks, and 1,457 kg (661 lb.) of oyster shells.

The initial cellar deposit (Stratum IV), or first abandonment deposit, consisted mostly of mixed clay and silt, and was characterized by a low density of artifacts relative to overlying deposits. Stratum IV likely represented slumped-/washed-in soil from the cellar walls, mixed with intentional fill. Within perhaps weeks or months of this initial episode, Stratum IV was buried beneath a series of artifact-rich, ashy layers (Strata III and II), which were first dumped near the middle of the cellar then leveled out as the feature was gradually filled. The recovery of diagnostic bottle glass from Stratum III, and Fazackerly palette tin-enameled earthenware from Stratum II, indicate that these deposits were made after ca. 1750/1760, most likely during the fifth or sixth decades of the eighteenth century. Stratum II was eventually capped (perhaps a decade or two later), by a distinctive ash and brick rubble deposit (Stratum I), which included a small quantity of creamware, among other artifacts. The presence of creamware indicates that Stratum I was deposited after 1770, most likely just prior to the American Revolution. The sizable pieces of ceramics, bottle glass, and animal bone reflect primary refuse, most likely brought straight from either a household or tavern kitchen(s)/dining room(s), as opposed to secondary refuse from yard deposits, where the artifacts would have been trampled and broken up by foot traffic over time.

Several features were identified in association with Feature 6. None of these appeared to be major structural features, however, such as large

postholes or chimneys/hearths. One of the more unusual of the miscellaneous features was a distinctive linear trench (Feature 53) that intruded Stratum I in the southeast quadrant of the cellar (Figure 4.88). Oriented east–west, it measured 1.45 m (4.7 ft.) long, and ranged from 0.15 to 0.35 m wide, and about 0.10 m (0.33 ft.) deep. It consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay loam. Feature 53 may represent a wagon rut associated with an abandonment filling episode.

The bottom, or floor, of Feature 6 (beneath Stratum IV) revealed several features (Figure 4.89). These included three possible postholes (Features 35–37) on the south half of Feature 6, and an apparent earthen ramp (Feature 48) that was cut and shaped out of the subsoil in the northeast corner of Feature 6. Feature 35 was a fairly small (0.40-x-0.20-m [1.3-x-0.65-ft.]), irregularly shaped, posthole-like feature near the southwest corner of Feature 6. It was 0.13 m (0.42 ft.) deep and consisted of brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay fill mixed with flecks of charcoal, brick, and little else (see Figure 4.89). Feature 36 was a circular posthole-like feature, possibly for a driven post—that was located 1.75 m (5.7 ft.) north of Feature 35. Feature 36 measured about 0.30 m (0.98 ft.) in diameter, and tapered to a point about 0.28 m (0.91 ft.) below surface. Its fill consisted of a culturally sterile, dark grayish brown sandy loam. Feature 37, located approximately 3.06 m (10 ft.) east of Feature 36, consisted of traces of a rectangular posthole-like feature that measured 0.60 x 0.30 m (1.9 x 0.98 ft.) and 0.05 m (0.16 ft.) deep. It consisted of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy clay mixed with three white clay tobacco pipe stems and a fragment of a wrought nail.

The ramp (Feature 48) was located approximately 1.50 m (4.9 ft.) northeast of Feature 37 (see Figures 4.72 and 4.89). This feature measured 2.5 m (8.2 ft.) east–west x 1.5 m (4.9 ft.) north–south, and sloped into Feature 6 at a 45-degree angle. A 2.0-x-0.50-m (6.5-x-1.6-ft.) test trench (Test Trench 1) dug through the long axis of

the feature revealed culturally sterile sandy clay (subsoil) deposits to a depth of 0.58 m (1.9 ft.) below surface, confirming that the ramp had been created out of subsoil clay by cutting away and removing undisturbed subsoil to shape it rather than by re-deposition of clay.

Feature 10 was a cellar-like feature located 2.0 m (6.5 ft.) south of Feature 6 at coordinate N565/E495, and was part of a large complex of features (i.e., Features 38, 42, 40, 34) (Figure 4.90; see Figures 4.64 and 4.65). Feature 10 initially appeared as an irregularly shaped anomaly, oriented northwest–southeast, and was distinguished from the surrounding yellowish brown subsoil by a rich dark brown silty sandy loam fill and artifacts. In fact, most of the feature's surface was covered with eighteenth-century artifacts, including fragments of handmade brick, dark green bottle glass, tin-enameled earthenware, oyster shell, and other items. Careful cleaning of the feature's edges, coupled with information recovered from a test trench (Test Trench 2) that was excavated through its northern half indicated that Feature 10 measured 5.70 x 4.20 m (18.7 x 13.7 ft.) and was aligned closely with Feature 6 on the north (Figure 4.91; see Figures 4.64 and 4.65). In addition, archaeologists identified three fairly narrow (0.18 m [0.59 ft.] dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) sandy silty loam features (Features 49–52) just outside the southern and western edges of Feature 10. Though these features were little more than "ghost" soil stains (only a centimeter or two deep and culturally sterile), the perpendicular alignment of Features 49 and 50, in particular, suggests these are remains of ground-laid sills that were part of a separate, contiguous ground-laid structure; one that either was directly associated with Feature 10, or perhaps represents an entirely discrete structure that post-dates the abandonment and removal of any structure that was directly associated with Feature 10.

The excavation of Test Trench 2 and the subsequent excavation of Feature 10 in its entirety, revealed three fill deposits (Strata I–III), as well



Figure 4.88. Site 44NR0012, Feature 53, possible wagon rut in Stratum I, Southeast quad, Feature 6, west view.

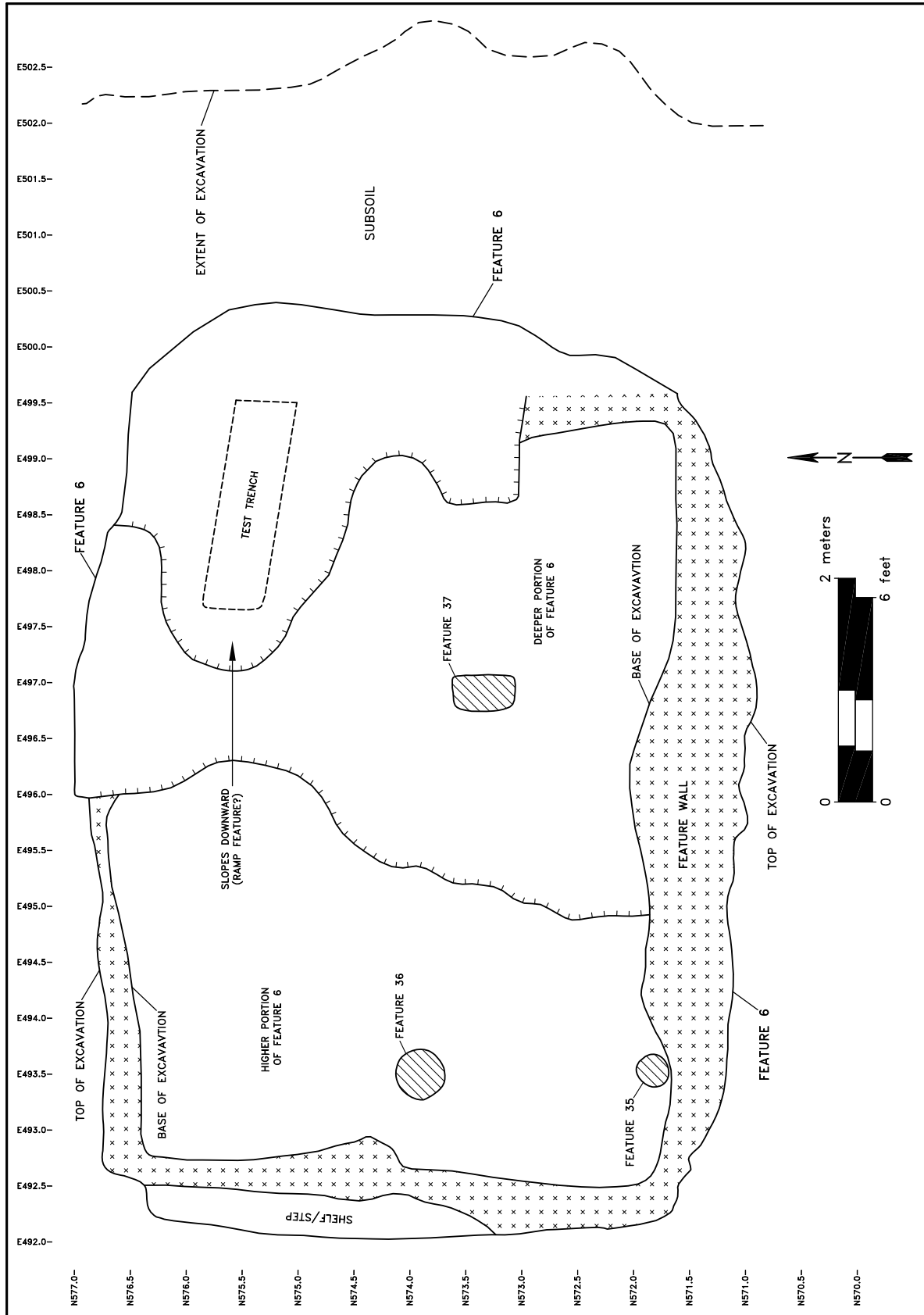
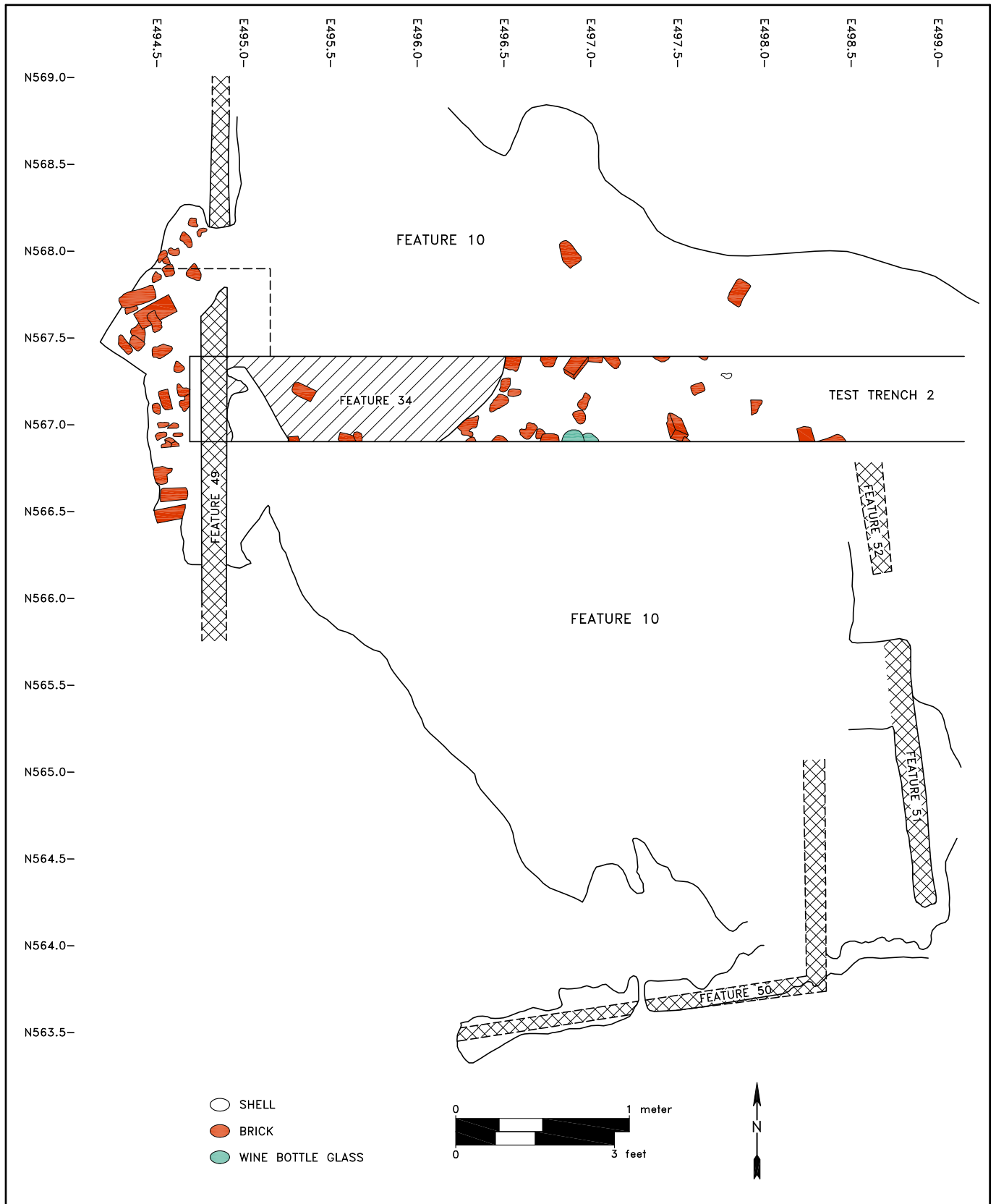


Figure 4.89. Site 44NR0012, bottom of Feature 6 with identified features, plan.

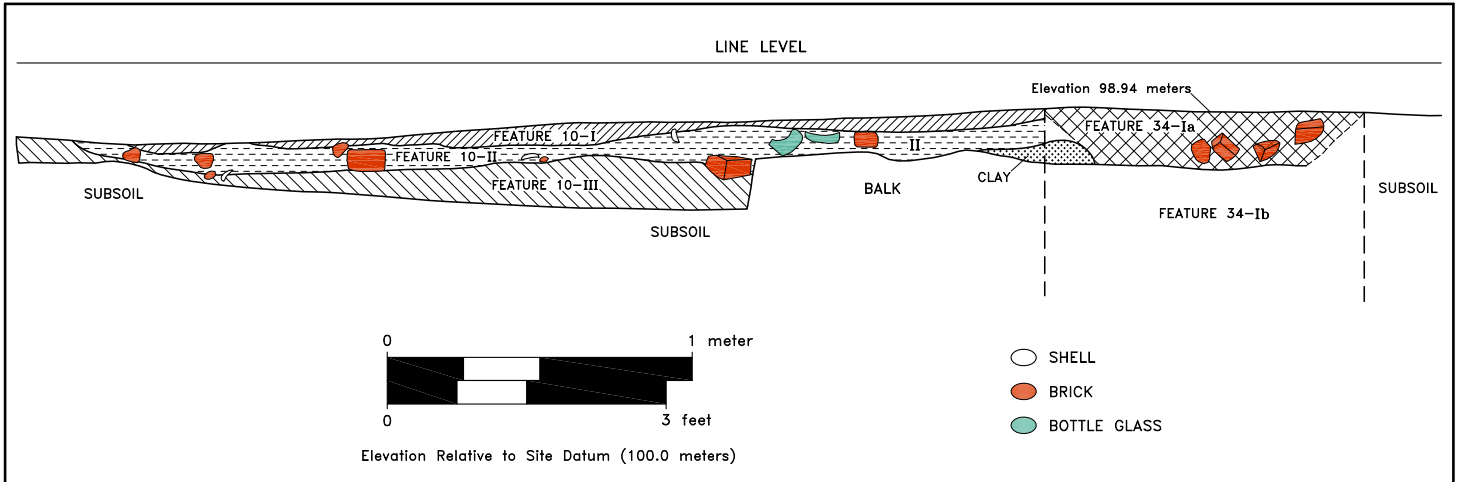


Figure 4.90. Site 44NR0012, mapping Features 10 and 34, north view.



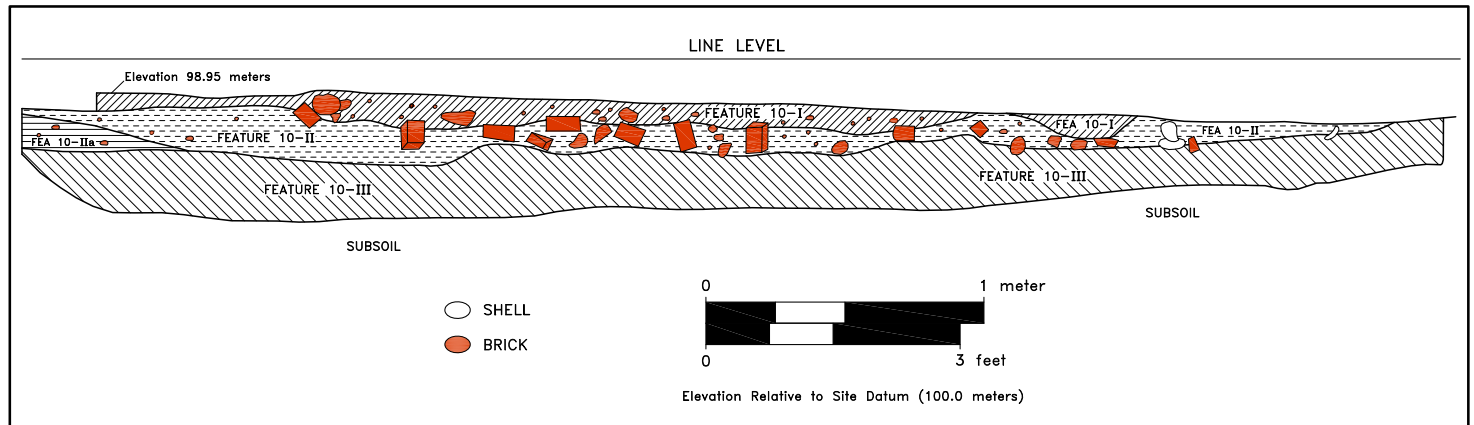
Fea. 10-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty sand

Figure 4.91. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10 and Test Trench 2, plan.



Fea. 10-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty sand
 Fea. 10-II - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty, sandy loam
 Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.92. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10, south profile.



Fea. 10-I - Brown (10YR5/3) silty sand
 Fea. 10-II - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty, sandy loam
 Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.93. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10, north profile.

as associated and/or intrusive Features 38/42, 34, and 40 (Figures 4.92 and 4.93). Stratum I was a brown (10YR5/3) silty sand that ranged from about 3 to 12 cm (0.09 to 0.39 ft.) thick, and contained 552 eighteenth-century artifacts. Recovered ceramic fragments (n=41) include Rhenish stoneware, white saltglaze stoneware, tin-enameled earthenware, English coarse earthenware, and Colonoware (Figure 4.94). The latter type, 13 pieces of which were found, includes seven bowl rim fragments. Colonoware is a distinctive, highly burnished coarse earthenware attributed to manufacture and use by enslaved African Americans.

Stratum I storage and table glassware consists of 153 fragments of dark green bottle glass, including bottle necks and bottle bases that date to the 1730s–1750s, and six pieces of wine glass stemware.

Other items recovered from Stratum I include animal bone (n=179), pharmaceutical phial glass (n=16), a white clay tobacco pipe bowl, a bone handle to an unidentified utensil, wrought nails (n=40) (including a T-head finish nail), window glass (n=88), and brick (32.2 kg [70.5 lb.]) (including brick weighed in the field and discarded).

Beneath Stratum I was a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty sandy loam (Stratum II) that ranged from about 3 to 18 cm thick (Figure 4.95). This deposit yielded 336 artifacts, most of which were concentrated near the interface with overlying Stratum I. Recovered items include ceramics (n=19) (which are similar to those found in Stratum I), dark green bottle glass dating from the early to mid-eighteenth century (n=148), animal bones (n=40), a white clay tobacco pipe stem, window glass (n=111), wrought nails and spikes (n=16), an unidentified iron object, and pieces of handmade brick (0.07 kg). The ceramic group includes a handle to an unidentified Jackfield hollowware vessel that dates to post-1740.

Stratum III was a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay deposit characterized by iron ox-

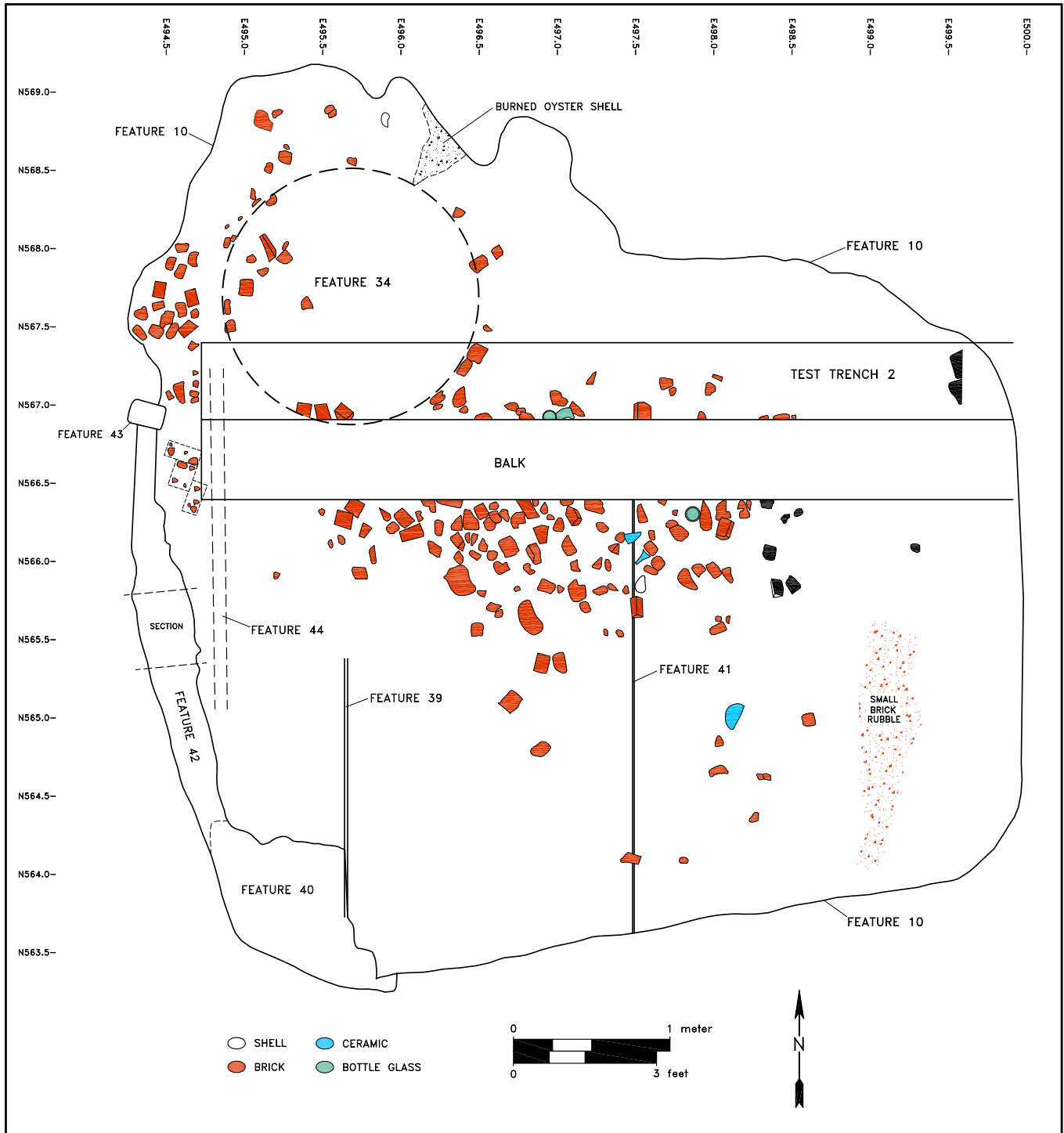


Figure 4.94. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10, rim to colonoware bowl (Vessel 315).

ide inclusions and dendritic soil stains. Artifacts recovered from Stratum III (n=11) include two pieces of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, one fragment of coarse earthenware, one fragment of English stoneware, one fragment of white saltglaze stoneware, one piece of dark green bottle glass, five wrought nails, pieces of brick (119.5 g [0.26 lb.]), and shell mortar (32.2 g [0.07 lb.]). The white saltglaze stoneware dates the deposit to post-1720, most likely to the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

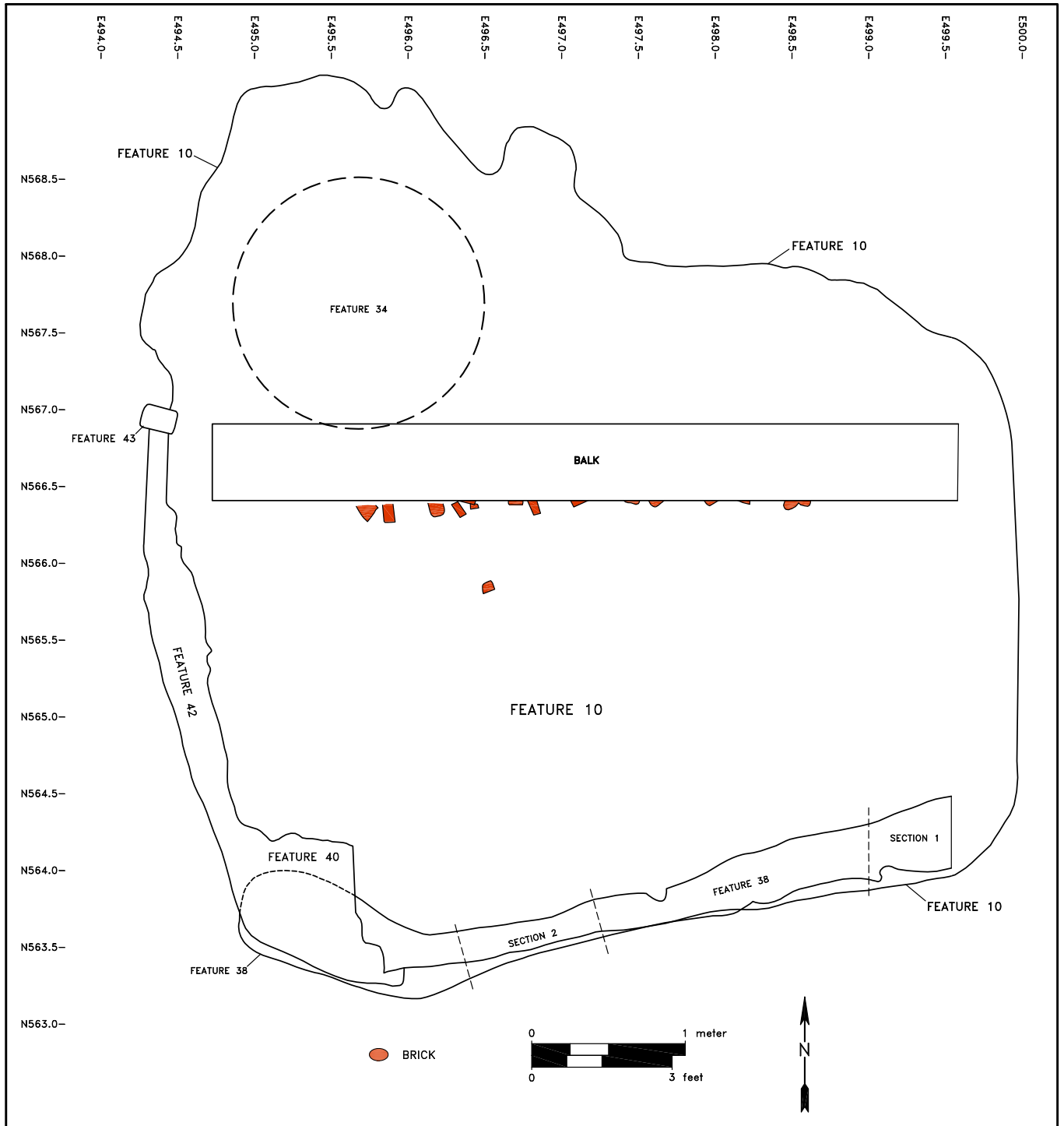
Beneath Stratum III was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay subsoil at about 0.27 m (0.88 ft.) below surface. The bottom of Feature 10 was nearly level and floor-like, and contained no additional features, except for a small (0.15 x 0.22 m [0.49 x 0.72 ft.]) rectangular posthole (Feature 54) that was culturally sterile.

The top of Stratum III was intruded by plow scars (Features 39, 41, and 44), and by an apparent slot trench (Features 38 and 42) that snaked its way around the inside edge Feature 10, possibly for either a building wall(s) or a fence en-



Fea. 10-II - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty, sandy loam

Figure 4.95. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10, Stratum II, plan.



Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay

Figure 4.96. Site 44NR0012, Feature 10, Stratum III, plan.

closure (Figure 4.96). The plow scars, only traces of which were extant, were manifest as narrow linear features no more than 0.5 cm (0.03 ft.) deep. These most likely represent the remnant bottom portions of relatively deep intrusive cuts by the tip of a plow during post-occupational plowing. Features 39 and 41 consisted of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy silt mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy silt. Feature 44 consisted of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay with brick bits. Features 38 and 42, which were ultimately interpreted to represent the southern and western extents, respectively, of a single trench feature complex, extended along the southern and western edges of Feature 10 at approximately the same location as previously described Features 49 and 50, but were uniquely different from those features. The trench feature complex, designated as Feature 38 on the south and as Feature 42 on the west, was typically about 0.20 to 0.35 m (0.65 to 1.14 ft.) wide, but increased to about 0.60 m (1.9 ft.) wide at the juncture of Features 38 and 42 in the southwest corner of Feature 10. At this location, Features 38 and 42 tied into an unidentified, irregular feature (Feature 40), which was likely a posthole that had been affected by post-occupational root disturbance from a tree. The north end of Feature 42 tied into a small posthole (Feature 43). Feature 40 measured 1.13 x 0.53 m (3.71 x 1.74 ft.) and consisted of a 0.14-m- (0.45-ft.-) deep deposit of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silt. It contained five wrought nails, two animal bones, one piece of unidentified glass, and 0.04 kg (0.09 lb.) of handmade brick.

Features 38 and 42 ranged from about 0.09 to 0.15 m (0.29 to 0.49 ft.) deep. These features consisted of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty clay loam fill and artifacts (Figures 4.97–4.100). Two sections (Sections 1 and 2), ranging from 0.55 to 0.90 m (1.8 to 2.9 ft.) in length, were excavated from Feature 38. Section 1 yielded one piece of Rhenish blue and gray stoneware and three pieces (67.2 g [0.15 lb.]) of handmade brick. One

wrought nail was recovered from Section 2, along with 0.07 kg (0.15 lb.) of handmade bricks.

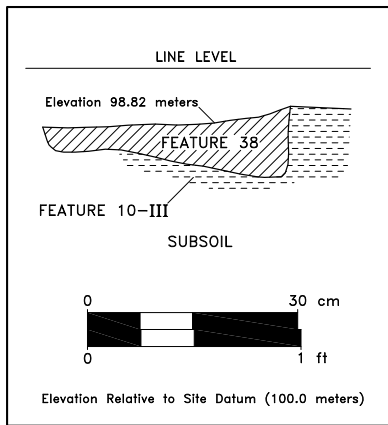
One hundred percent of Feature 42 was excavated. This feature yielded seven artifacts, including one rim fragment of an early (ca. first quarter) eighteenth-century English iron glazed coarse earthenware cup and six wrought nails, as well as fragments of handmade brick (0.55 kg [1.21 lb.]) and pieces of oyster shell (0.02 kg [0.04 lb.]).

Feature 42 tied into a small (0.22 x 0.16 m [0.72 x 0.52 ft.]), rectangular posthole (Feature 43) located near the northwest edge of Feature 10, and was adjacent to well Feature 34 on the southwest (Figure 4.101; see Figure 4.95). Feature 43 consisted of a 0.22-m- (0.72-ft.-) deep deposit of grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty sand mixed with brick bits and little else.

WELL

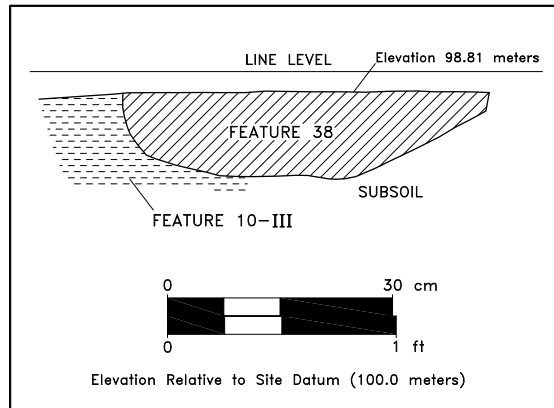
Feature 34 was a brick-lined well identified at the west end of Test Trench 2, which had been excavated through the northern half of Feature 10 (see Figures 4.90 and 4.95). This feature was cut by the northwest corner of Feature 10, and lay just east of sill Feature 49. Feature 34 measured 1.54 m (5.05 ft.) in overall diameter, with a 1.1-m- (3.6-ft.-) diameter shaft, and was 2.59 m (8.49 ft.) deep. The well had 34 surviving brick courses composed predominantly of dry-laid rectangular building bricks, though the brickwork included at least one compass brick (wedge-shaped brick specifically made for use in well lining) and a curved ornamental brick of undetermined specialized function (Figures 4.102). Many of the rectangular bricks had shell mortar attached to them (though the bricks used to line the well were not mortared together, as mentioned), suggesting that these were originally part of a building foundation and were probably salvaged for reuse in the construction of the well lining.

The well yielded 1,074 artifacts, along with 1309.1 kg (2,886.07 lb.) of handmade bricks and 27.4 kg (60.40 lb.) of oyster shells. The as-



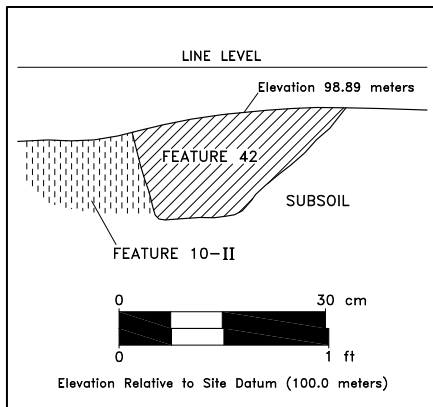
Fea. 38 - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty clay loam
 Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.97. Site 44NR0012, Feature 38, west profile.



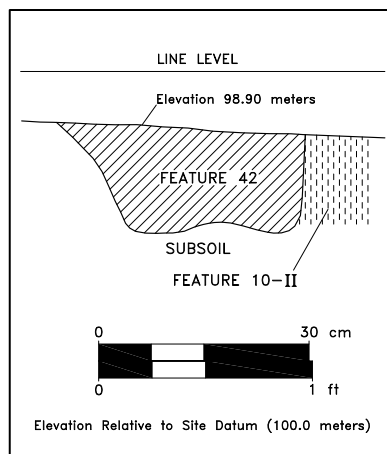
Fea. 38 - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty clay loam
 Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.98. Site 44NR0012, Feature 38, east profile.



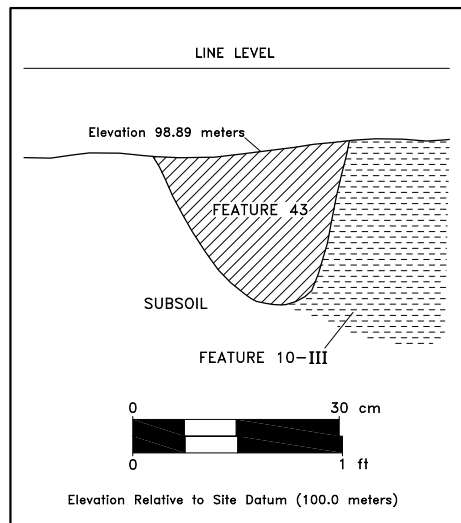
Fea. 42 - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty clay loam
 Fea. 10-II - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty, sandy loam
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.99. Site 44NR0012, Feature 42, south profile.



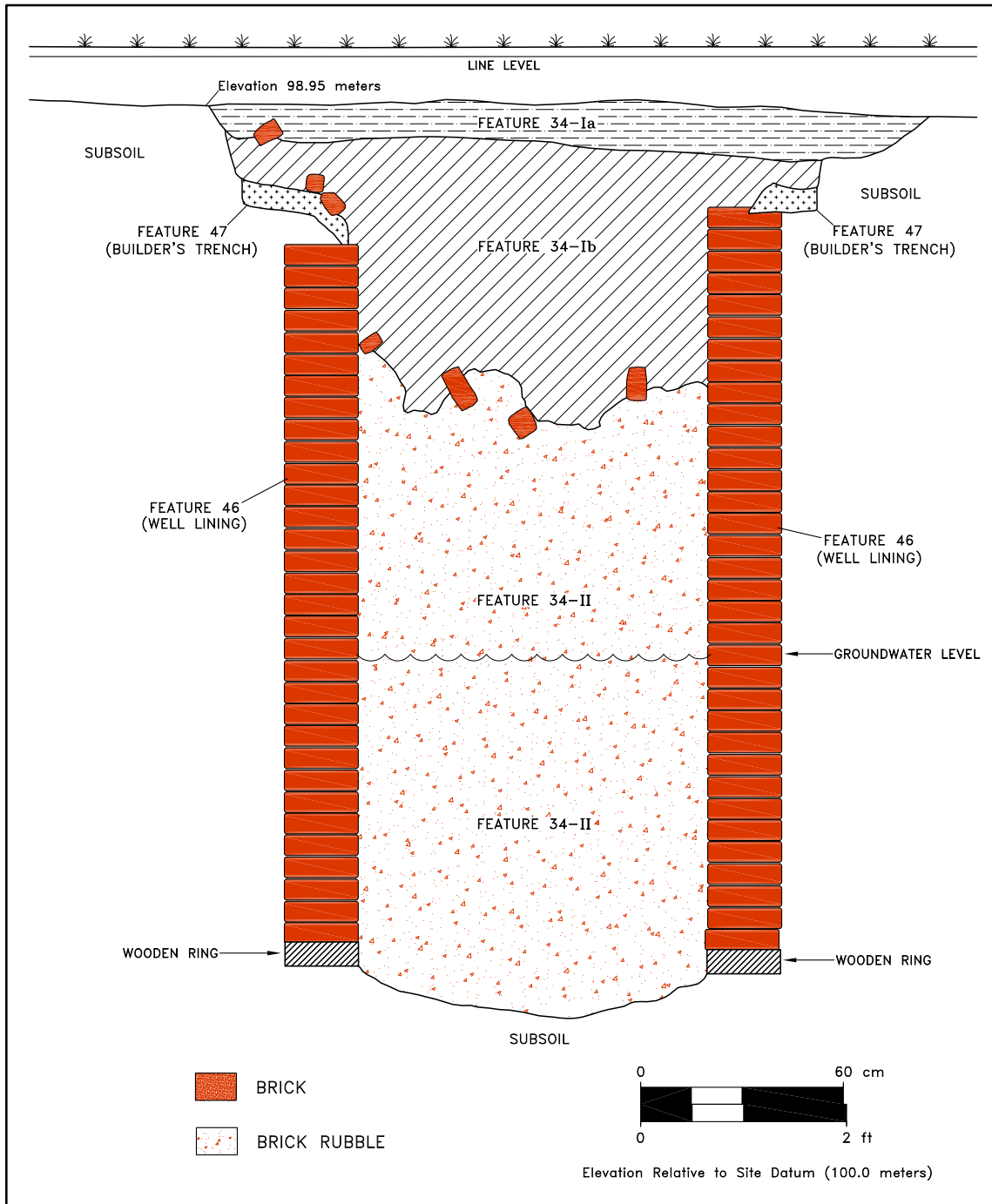
Fea. 42 - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silty clay loam
 Fea. 10-II - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty, sandy loam
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.100. Site 44NR0012, Feature 42, north profile.



Fea. 43 - Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty sand
 Fea. 10-III - Light brownish gray (10YR6/2) clay
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.101. Site 44NR0012, Feature 43, north profile.



Fea. 34-Ia - Dark brown (10YR3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam

Fea. 34-Ib - Dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay

Fea. 34-II - Brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam

Figure 4.102. Site 44NR0012, Feature 34, north profile.

semblage includes an array of eighteenth-century ceramics, bottle glass, and animal bone. Also recovered were items composed of organic materials, such as wood and leather, which would not have been preserved, except under waterlogged and anaerobic conditions. The artifact assemblage came from two main well deposits: a dark grayish brown (10YR3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam (Stratum I), and a brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam (Stratum II) mixed with concentrations of brick rubble. Stratum II became wet at 1.56 m (5.11 ft.) below surface. The assemblage of diagnostic artifacts recovered from Strata I and II, e.g., creamware and diagnostic dark green bottle glass bases and necks, indicate that the well was abandoned during the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, most likely during or soon after the American Revolution.

Stratum I was divided into two levels due to a significant increase in artifacts within Stratum I. Stratum Ia and Stratum Ib (see Figure 4.102). Stratum Ia represented the top 0.18 m of the Stratum I deposit. It yielded 87 artifacts, including kitchen/dining ceramics (i.e., Yorktown coarse earthenware, tin-enameled earthenware, colonoware, Staffordshire slipware, creamware, and white saltglaze stoneware) (n=25), dark green bottle glass fragments (n=6) (including a bottle neck that dates to ca. 1730 and a bottle base that may date to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century), one piece of unidentified colorless table glass, animal bone (n=30), wrought nails (n=16), window glass (n=3), and unidentified miscellaneous items (n=6). The presence of creamware dates this deposit to post-1770.

As archaeologists carefully excavated Stratum Ia, they encountered a partially intact brick well lining (Feature 46) 0.46 m (1.50 ft.) below surface, as measured from the top of the modern ground surface, (i.e., including the plowzone). As mentioned previously, Feature 46 consisted mostly of standard rectangular handmade bricks (as opposed to compass bricks, designed spe-

cifically for well construction), which had been carefully laid in a circle and crudely bonded, in some instances, with clay in between selected bricks that were otherwise dry-laid brick header adjacent to brick header (see Figure 4.102). The discovery of partially intact brickwork above the water table suggests that the upper portion of the well lining may have either collapsed and/or bricks were selectively salvaged for reuse (Noel Hume 1969:34).

Beneath Stratum Ia was a thick (0.68 m [2.2 ft.]) dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam (Stratum Ib) with relatively dense deposits of artifacts. Over 300 artifacts were recovered from Stratum Ib, including 101 food-related ceramics, i.e., tin-enameled earthenware, creamware, white saltglaze stoneware, and pearlware, dark green bottle glass fragments (including a bottle base that dates to the 1770–1780s) (n=11), animal bone (n=68), a round black glass bead, vial glass (n=5), an amber gunflint (n=1), wrought nails (n=110) and spikes (n=3), window glass (n=23), and white clay tobacco pipe fragments (one bowl and one stem). The presence of pearlware indicates that Stratum I dates to sometime after 1780 and most likely prior to the turn of the nineteenth century.

Stratum Ib was deposited over a dense layer of brick rubble within a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam (Stratum II) (Figures 4.103–4.105). Though the density of the rubble within Stratum II was variable, it extended to the bottom of the well, or 2.6 m (8.6 ft.) below surface (see Figure 4.102). Stratum II yielded 655 artifacts, including ceramics, bottle glass, bone, and even well-preserved organic items in the water-logged portion deep within the well, beginning about 1.7 m (5.8 ft.) below surface. The ceramic group includes fragments of creamware (plates, bowls, and tea bowls), pieces of a Nottingham pitcher, sherds from a Staffordshire slipware dish, sherds from a pearlware saucer, glass bottle fragments (n=215) (including a base that dates to the last quarter of the eighteenth century), animal bone



Figure 4.103. Site 44NR0012, Feature 34, Strata I and II, north view.



Figure 4.104. Site 44NR0012, Feature 34, Stratum II, south view.



Figure 4.105. Site 44NR0012, Feature 34, Stratum II and Feature 46, west view.

(n=229), cast iron pan fragments (n=2), wrought nails (n=46), a wrought spike (n=1), window glass (n=3), shoe leather (n=16) (including portions of two heels, one complete shoe sole, and one piece of a welt [piece that attaches the upper part of the sole to the sole]), and pieces of wood, which may include plant remains (Figure 4.106). The presence of molded creamware in the assemblage dates Stratum II to post-1800, most likely to early in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Stratum II extended to the bottom of the well, some 1.06 m (3.47 ft.) below the water table. As archaeologists excavated this waterlogged portion of Stratum II, they continued to find glassware, ceramics, and bone, as well as the numerous pieces of well-preserved leather shoes and wood. At 2.40 m (7.87 ft.) below the surface, they exposed a wooden ring beneath the bottom course of bricks (Figures 4.107 and 4.108). The ring consisted of multiple, 7-cm- (0.23-ft.-) thick curved boards/planks (possibly made of yellow pine), which appeared to have been either nailed, or mortised and pegged together. The ring was an important element in the well's construction, as it kept the

brickwork level, much as a mason's string line in building a brick or stone foundation. Well diggers during the colonial period either dug a shaft and then built the brick lining from the bottom up, or more typically, laid the ring on the ground surface, gradually topped it with courses of brick, and then mined soil from the ring's interior, beneath and around it, then laid additional courses of brick; letting the weight of the brickwork carry the lining downward. The fact that rectangular building bricks were used as opposed to compass bricks, coupled with the relatively shallow depth of the well, suggests that Feature 46 was built from the bottom up (Noel Hume 1969:28).

Feature 47 represented traces of a construction-related deposit, or "builder's trench," around the outside of the dry-laid brick lining (Feature 46) in the well (Feature 34). This feature was typically 15 cm (0.49 ft.) or less in thickness (Figure 4.109). It consisted of variations of brownish yellow (10YR6/6 and 10YR6/8) clay mottled with brown sandy clay and reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) clay and contained pieces of brick, shell mortar, a wrought nail, and four pieces of animal bone.



Figure 4.106. Site 44NR0012, Feature 34 (Stratum II), leather shoe sole.



Figure 4.107. Site 44NR0012, Feature 46 and well ring in Feature 34, west view.



Figure 4.108. Site 44NR0012, detail of well ring, west view.

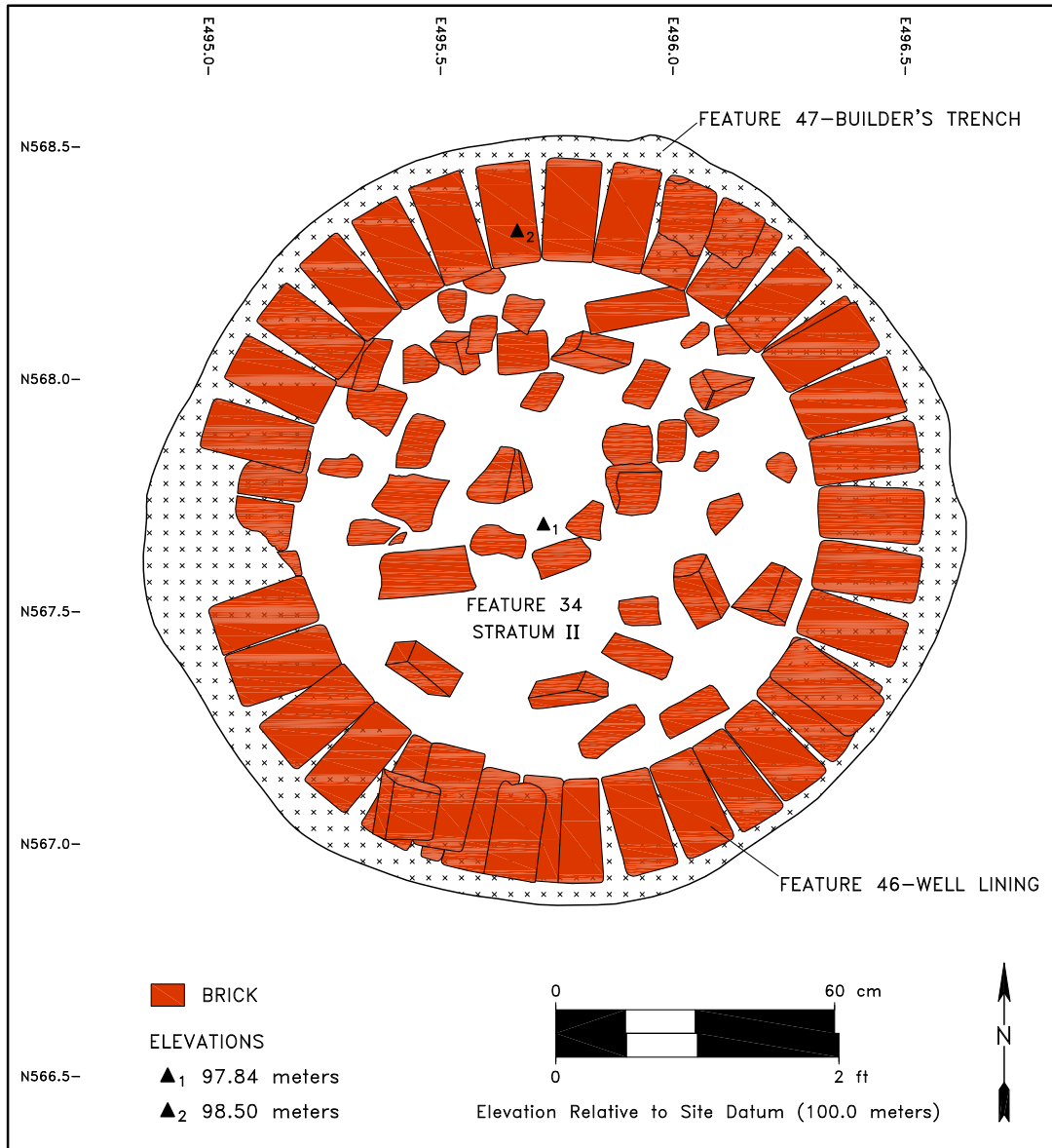


Figure Fea. 47- Brownish yellow (10YR6/6 and 10YR6/8) clay mottled with brown sandy clay and reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) clay.

Figure 4.109. Site 44NR0012, Features 34, 46, and 47, plan.

DITCH

Feature 8 was an eighteenth-century boundary ditch located adjacent to Features 1 and 10 on the east (Figures 4.110 and 4.11; see Figure 4.63). Oriented slightly northwest to southeast (approximately 10 degrees off of true north), the exposed portion of the feature measured 10.37 m long x 0.25 to 0.50 m wide. Feature 8 was sampled by the excavation of two, 0.50-m- (1.64-ft.-) long sections (Sections 1 and 2). Section 1 revealed a pale brown (10YR6/3) clayey loam fill that measured about 0.24 m deep and overlaid light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 4.112). As the feature was carefully excavated, archaeologists noted that its bowl-shaped sides gave way to a distinctly flat bottom (Figure 4.113). Section 1 fill yielded two pieces of tin-enameled earthenware and one fragment each of unidentified coarse earthenware, green vial glass, a wrought nail, and a piece of handmade brick. Feature 8, Section 2 was located 2.25 m south of Section 1 and was similar to Section 1 in most respects (Figure 4.114). It consisted of brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam, which produced two fragments of Staffordshire slipware, one each of white saltglaze stoneware and tin-enameled earthenware, two pieces of window glass, and 11 wrought nails. The presence of white saltglaze stoneware dates the ditch to sometime after 1720, most likely to the second or third quarters of the eighteenth century.

FENCELINES

Site 44NR0012 yielded little in the way of clear evidence of fencelines, despite the presence of a fairly broad scatter of fence-sized postholes (see Figure 4.63) (see Table 2 and Unidentified/Miscellaneous Features). Most were irregularly clustered in groups, with no obvious alignment. These clusters were identified mainly to the west and southwest of Features 6, 10, and 34.

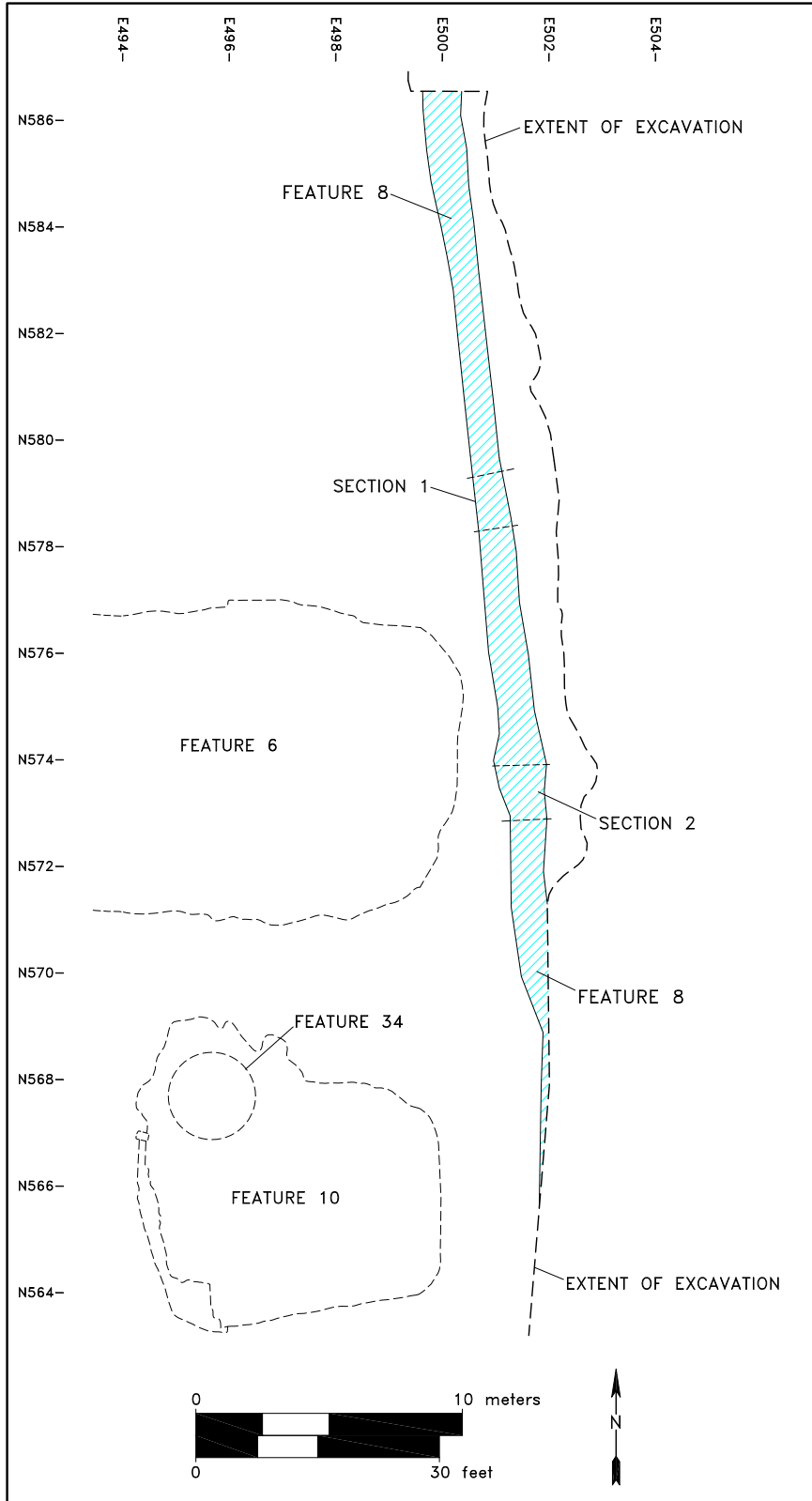
Though there were few unambiguous indications of fences among the archaeological features at Site 44NR0012, the best evidence (Fencelines

A and B) was suggested by Features 1–5, 9, 14, and 15. These postholes were clustered in the southern half of the site between coordinates N549/E490 and N536/E490. Features 1–5, and 9 were roughly aligned north–south and were spaced 2.0 m (6.5 ft.) to 3.0 m (9.8 ft.) apart. Of this group, Features 1–4 and 9 were the most similar. These ranged from 0.25 to 0.38 m (0.82 to 1.2 ft.) in length, 0.22 to 0.34 m (0.72 to 1.1 ft.) in width, and were typically about 0.15 to 0.30 m (0.49 to 0.98 ft.) deep (Figures 4.115–4.119). The posthole fill (B) in these features usually consisted of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam, and each feature also contained traces of a postmold (A). The postmolds averaged 0.20 x 0.18 m (0.65 x 0.59 ft.) in size, and usually consisted of either brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam. Three of the features were positive for artifacts: Feature 1B yielded a wrought nail, a 0.36 caliber lead pistol ball, and a piece of handmade brick; Feature 1A produced two wrought nail fragments, a terra cotta paving tile fragment, and fragments of oyster shell; Feature 2 yielded two pieces of handmade brick, a wrought nail from the posthole (A) and three fragments of oyster shell from its postmold (B); Feature 4A yielded fragments of oyster shell and little else.

Posthole Feature 5, located between Features 4 and 9, consisted of the typical light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay fill (B) that characterized other postholes within the group, and was also similar in depth (0.22 m [0.72 ft.]). It was more than two times the size of the other postholes, however, and contained a chunk of glazed handmade brick. (Figures 4.120 and 4.121). As archaeologists carefully cleaned and bisected this feature, they discovered two grayish brown silty clay postmolds, one of which was at a 45 degree angle, suggesting that the original post was extracted and replaced by another, though no clear evidence for a replacement posthole was apparent. An alternative interpretation is that Feature 5 once contained double posts, one of which was later

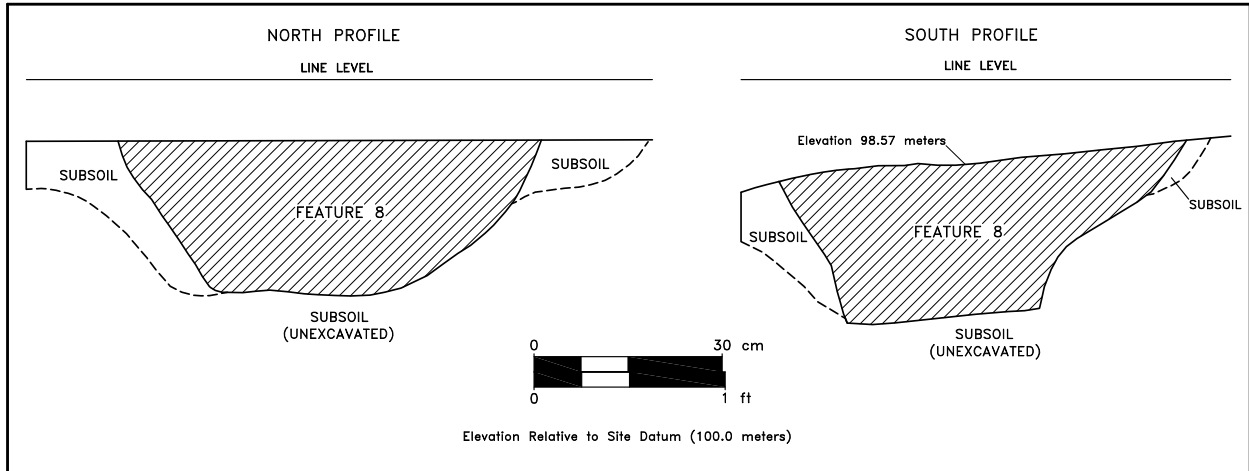


Figure 4.110. Site 44NR0012, Feature 8, north view.



- Fea. 8-1-I - Pale brown (10YR6/3) clayey loam
- Fea. 8-2-I - Brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam
- Fea. 8-II - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.111. Site 44NR0012, Feature 8, plan.

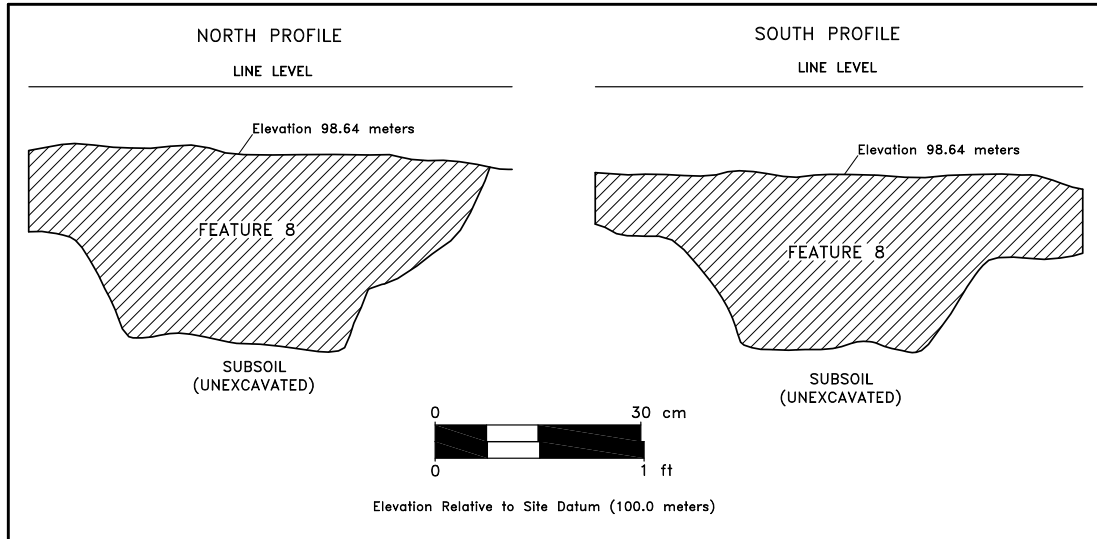


Fea. 8-1- Pale brown (10YR6/3) clayey loam
 Subsoil - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.112. Site 44NR0012, Feature 8, Section 1, north and south profiles..

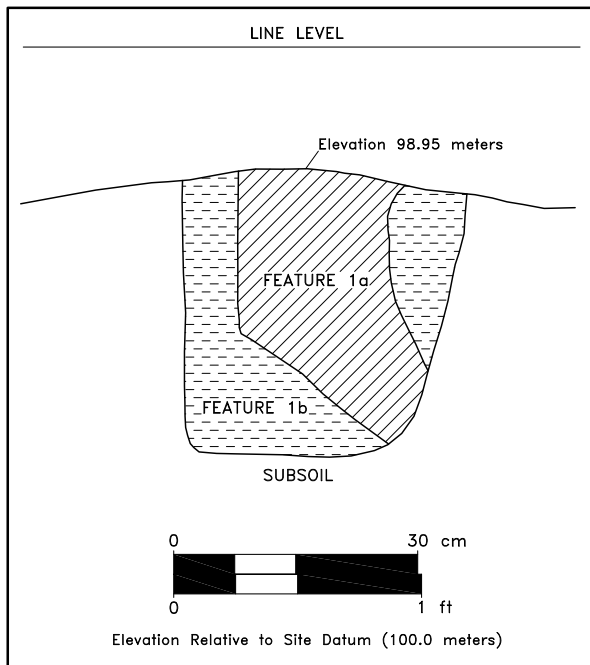


Figure 4.113. Site 44NR0012, Feature 8, Section 1, north view.



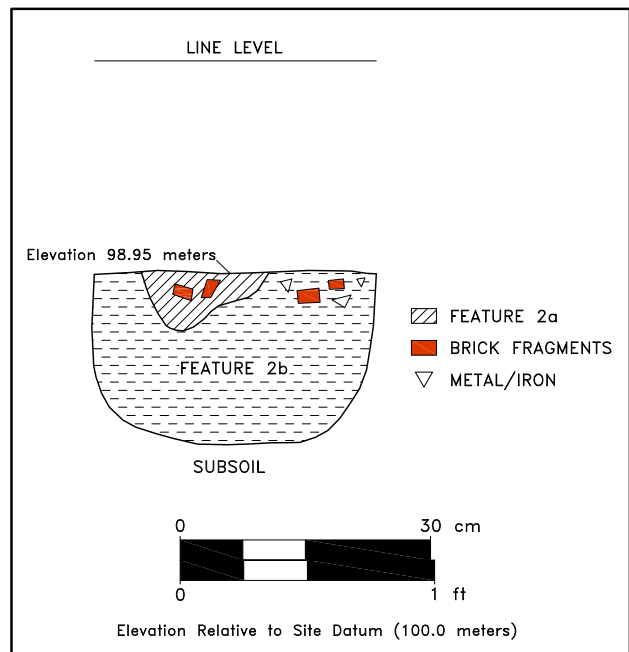
Fea. 8-2 - Brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam
 Subsoil - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay

Figure 4.114. Site 44NR0012, Feature 8, Section 2, north and south profiles.



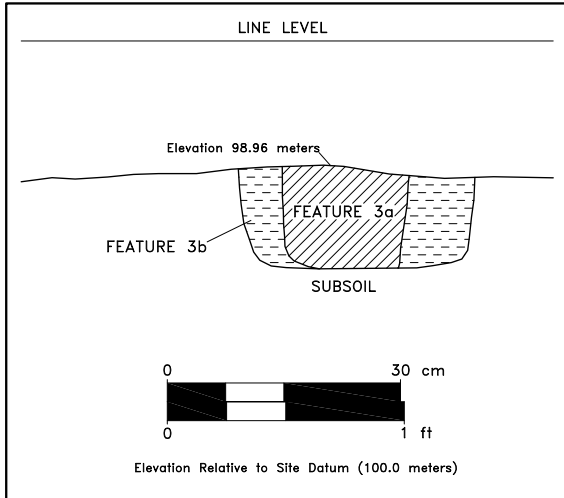
Fea. 1a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 1b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.115. Site 44NR0012, Feature 1, west profile.



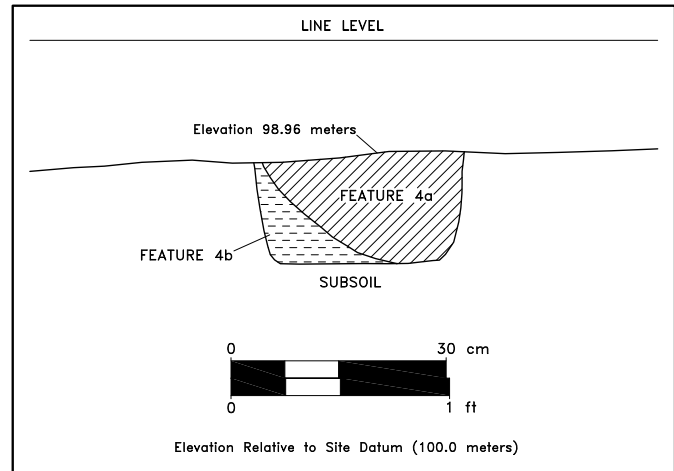
Fea. 2a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 2b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.116. Site 44NR0012, Feature 2, west profile.



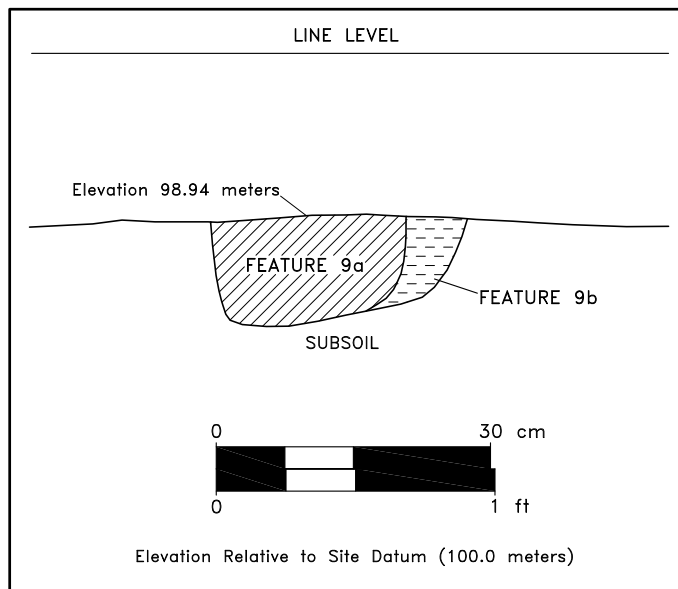
Fea. 3a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 3b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.117. Site 44NR0012, Feature 3, west profile.



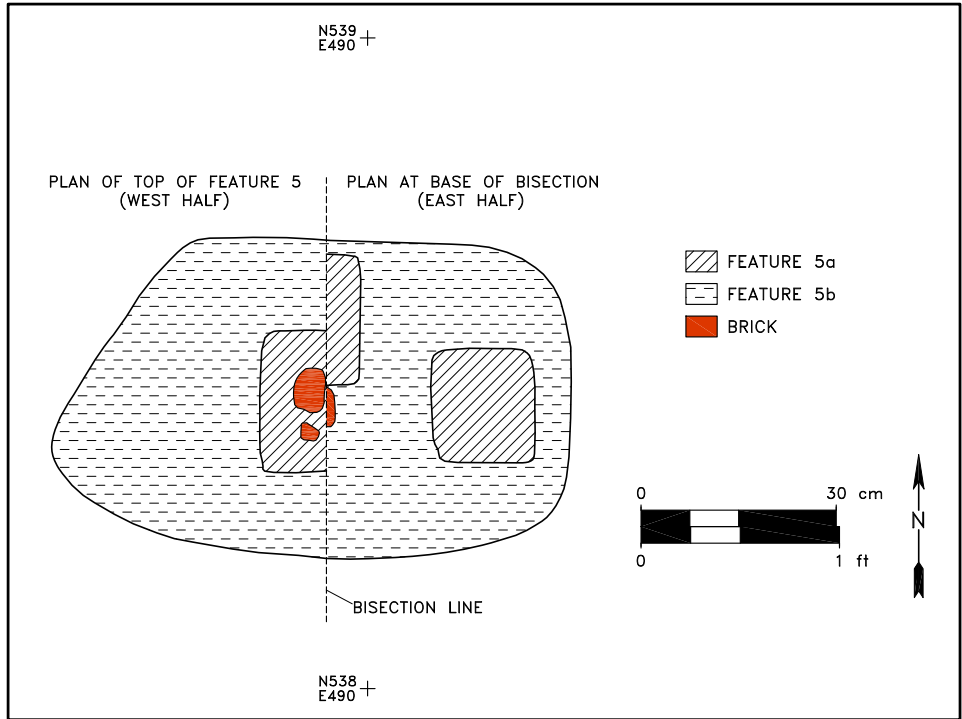
Fea. 4a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 4b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.118. Site 44NR0012, Feature 4, west profile.



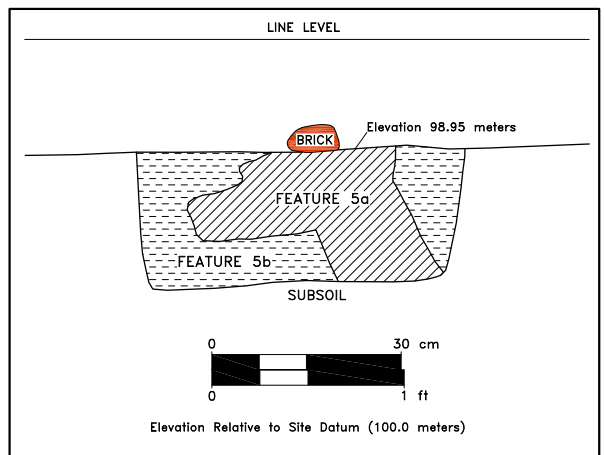
Fea. 9a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 9b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.119. Site 44NR0012, Feature 9, west profile.



Fea. 5a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 5b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay

Figure 4.120. Site 44NR0012, Feature 5, plan.



Fea. 5a - Brown (10YR4/3) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam
 Fea. 5b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay
 Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.121. Site 44NR0012, Feature 5, east profile.

removed. If such was the case, these may indicate the location of a gatepost.

Features 14 and 15 aligned with Feature 1 about 3.0 m (9.8 ft.) and 4.50 m (14.76 ft.) to the east, respectively. These features may be remnants of a fence line (Fenceline B) that extended eastward off of Fenceline A. Feature 14 was a rectangular (20 x 18 m [0.65 x 0.59 ft.]) posthole that measured 25 cm (0.82 ft.) deep. It consisted of culturally sterile, grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam fill (Feature 14B). This deposit contained traces of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam postmold (Feature 14A), which was mixed with bits of burned oyster shell, charcoal, and two wrought nail fragments. Feature 15, located approximately 1.50 m (4.92 ft.) to the east of Feature 14, was nearly identical to Feature 14 in its dimensions, but contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey loam that was culturally sterile, except for a piece of oyster shell.

POSSIBLE SUB-FLOOR PITS

Archaeologists identified two distinctively square features (Features 11 and 12) slightly offset from the north end of Fenceline A to the east (see Figure 4.63). Feature 11 was situated 2.5 m (8.2 ft.) north of Feature 1 at coordinate 551N/491.5E. It measured 0.72 m (7.8 ft.) square, 0.20 m (0.65 ft.) deep, and had a sloped bottom. Its fill consisted of culturally sterile, light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clayey silty loam fill. This deposit covered olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 4.122).

Feature 12 was aligned with Feature 11 approximately 4.0 m (13.1 ft.) to the south at coordinate 546.5N/491E, and was similar to Feature 11. It measured 0.67 m (7.2 ft.) square and 0.18 m (0.59 ft.) deep. Its brown (10YR4/3) clayey loam fill covered the sloped sides of the feature and mottled yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay subsoil bottom (Figure 4.123). Feature 12 yielded two wrought nails, brick bits, and little else.

Based upon the characteristics of Features 11 and 12, they may represent the remains of

subfloor storage pits that once existed beneath an earthfast building(s), i.e., log cabin, though no other subsurface evidence of the building was identified. Log cabins and /or ground-laid sill frame buildings that sat directly on the ground surface typically leave little to no surviving subsurface archaeological evidence at archaeological sites like 44NR0012 that have been subjected to post-occupational plowing, except for any sub-floor pits, postholes, or other features that were excavated deeper into subsoil beneath them than the depth of plowing (Fesler 2014; Higgins et al. 2000; Kelso 1984).

UNIDENTIFIED/MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

Features 17–29 represent clusters of small postholes in the central portion of the site between northing coordinates 558 and 572, west of Features 1 and 10. It is possible that these were shallow fenceline postholes, but no clear associations with other postholes could be made.

The southernmost posthole group (Features 17–20 and 29) averaged 0.26 x 0.21 m (0.85 x 0.69 ft.) in size and 0.15 m (0.49 ft.) deep, and usually consisted of either dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam or brown (10YR4/3) silty clay (Figures 4.124 and 4.125). These yielded occasional chunks/bits of brick and oyster shell, and little else. Features 18 and 29 were unique in this group because each contained a postmold. These averaged 0.135 x 0.12 m (0.44 x 0.39 ft.) in size and 0.24 m (0.79 ft.) deep, and consisted of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam, respectively. Feature 18A contained 14.4 g of shell mortar, and Feature 29A, 104.2 g of oyster shell.

Features 21–28 are located approximately 6 m (19.6 ft.) to the north of Features 17–20. These averaged 0.28 x 0.22 m (0.92 x 0.72 ft.), and 0.15 m (0.49 ft.) deep, and typically consisted of either dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) or dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay loam. Six of the eight features were positive for artifacts: Feature 22 contained bits of handmade bricks (35.8 g); Feature

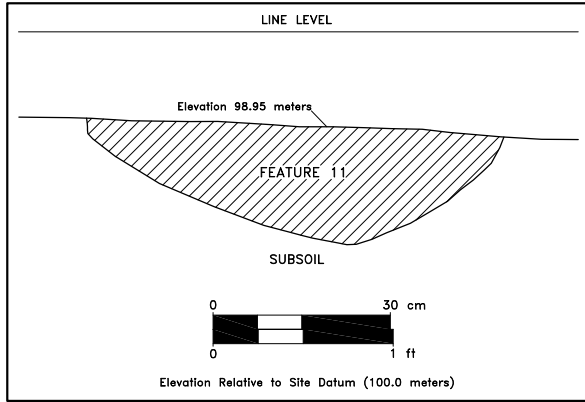
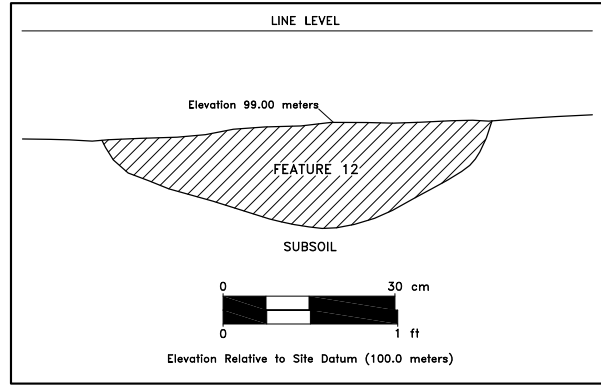


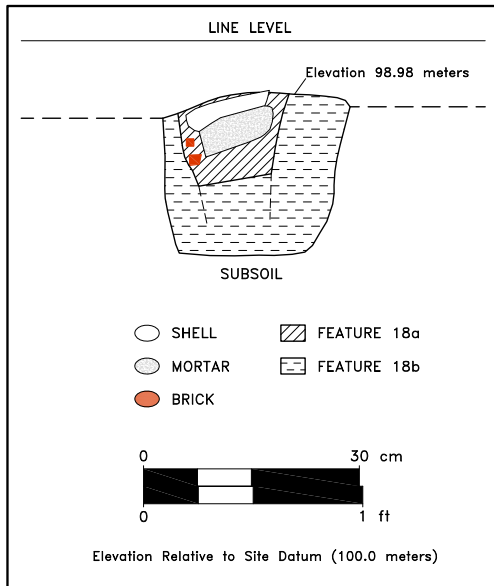
Figure Fea. 11 - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clayey silty loam
Subsoil - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay

Figure 4.122. Site 44NR0012, Feature 11, west profile.



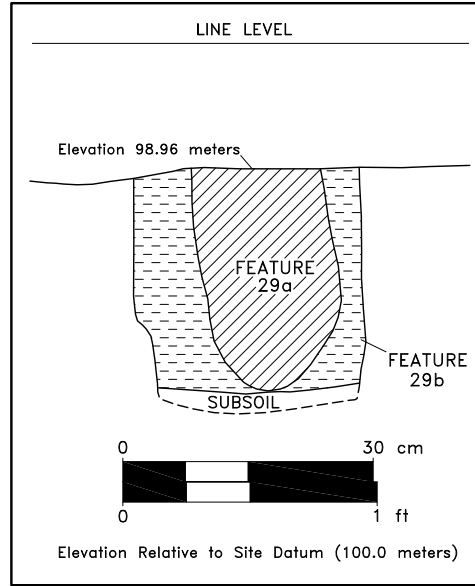
Fea. 12 - Brown (10YR4/3) clayey loam
Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.123. Site 44NR0012, Feature 12, west profile.



Fea. 18a - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam or brown (10YR4/3) silty clay
Fea. 18b - Brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam
Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.124. Site 44NR0012, representative posthole (Feature 18), west profile.



Fea. 29a - Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam or brown (10YR4/3) silty clay
Fea. 29b - Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam
Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.125. Site 44NR0012, representative posthole (Feature 29), west profile.

23 contained two wrought nails and Feature 24 contained 17.1 g of handmade bricks, 82.7 g of shell mortar, and 30.6 g of oyster shells; Feature 26 contained a sherd of tin-enameled earthenware and a brick fragment (245.7 g); Feature 27 contained pieces of brick (157.2 g) and oyster shell (2g); and finally, Feature 28 produced bits of oyster shell (23.4 g) and brick (21.4 g)

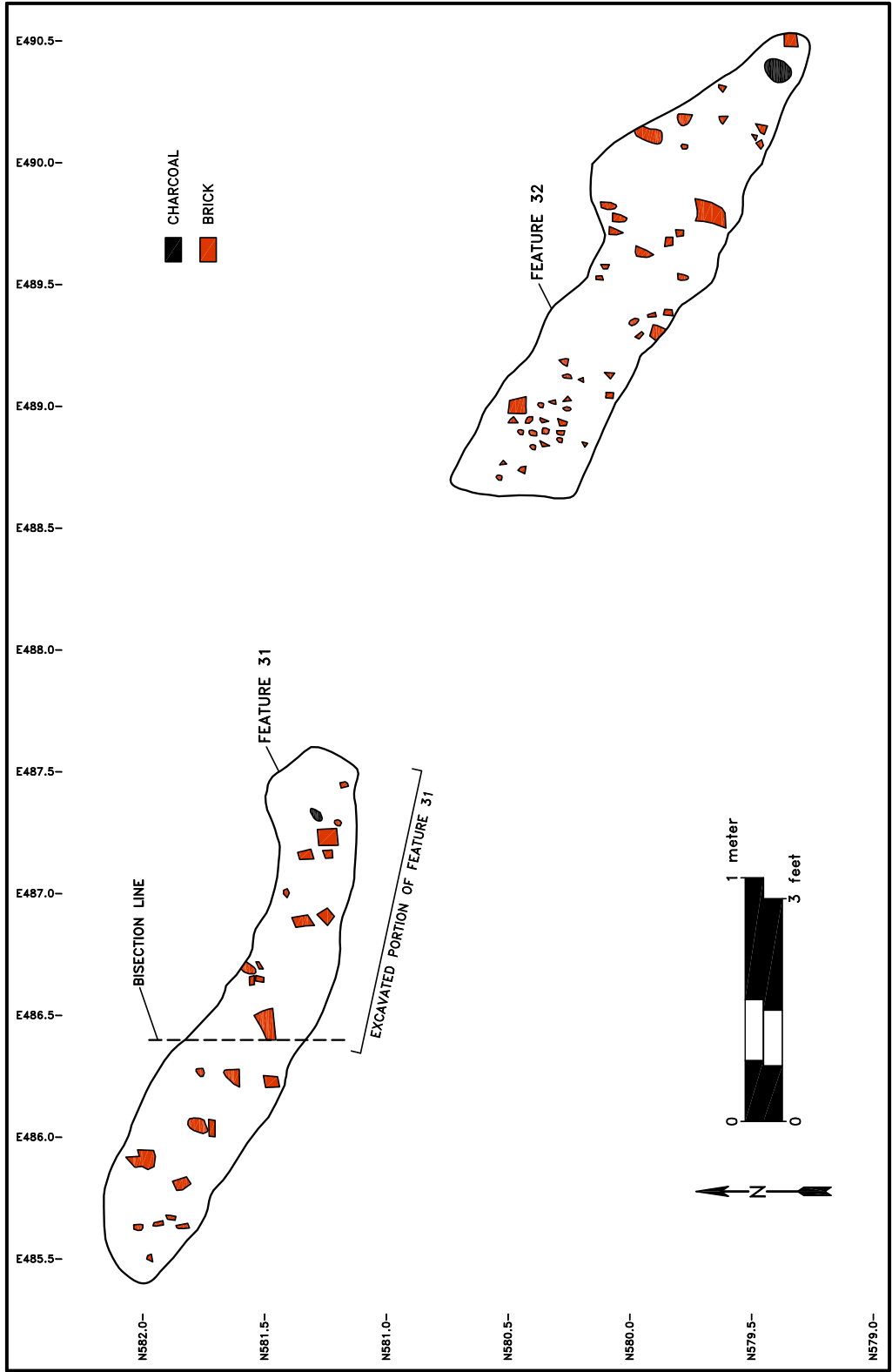
Features 31 and 32 were associated linear rut-like features, 0.16 m (0.52 ft.) deep, and located approximately 8.5 m (27.8 ft.) north of Features 21–28, and about 3m (9.8 ft.) west of Feature 6. These were aligned with each other along a northwest–southeast orientation about 1.80 m (5.9 ft.) apart (Figures 4.126 and 4.127). The samples from Feature 31 revealed a brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam mixed with fragments handmade bricks (344.4 g), pieces of charcoal, and one wrought nail. The recovery of the wrought nail dates the feature generally to the eighteenth century. Though there is a lack of diagnostic information that might otherwise help to identify feature function, the morphology and spatial relationship of Features 31 and 32 to each other and nearby features within Site 44NR0012 suggests that they may represent traces of wagon rut, that developed in association with dumping and

filling of Feature 1 around the mid-eighteenth century.

Feature 13 is an oval posthole (0.50 x 0.32 m [1.64 x 1.04 ft.]) east of Feature 12 at coordinate N546.30/E490.30. It contained a circular postmold (0.20 m [0.65 ft.] diameter), designated Feature 13A, that consisted of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam that contained pieces of brick and oyster shell, and a wrought nail (Figure 4.128). The postmold was contained in culturally sterile, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam posthole fill (Feature 13B), and extended partially into the fill stopping about 0.20 m (0.65 ft.) above yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay subsoil.

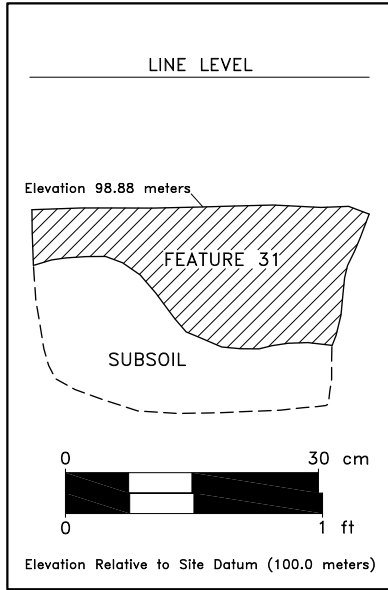
Feature 30 was a small pit feature, possibly that of either a small planting hole or posthole, located approximately 0.30 m (0.98 ft.) east of Feature 31. It measured 0.15 m (0.49 ft.) deep, and consisted of brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clayey loam and pieces of charcoal and handmade brick (87.3 g) (Figure 4.129).

Feature 33 was a small circular post hole (0.20 m [0.65 ft.] diameter) located 1.30 m (4.2 ft.) south of Feature 6 and approximately 1.20 m (3.9 ft.) north of Feature 10. This feature, an apparent modern posthole dug with a posthole digger, was not excavated.



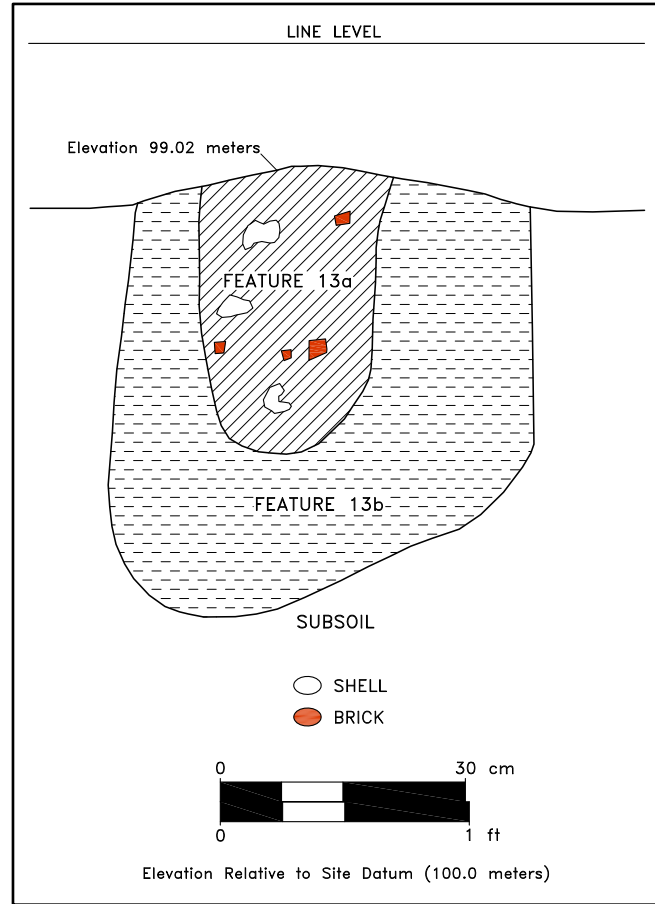
Fea. 31 - Brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam
 Fea. 32 - Brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam

Figure 4.126. Site 44NR0012, Features 31 and 32, plan.



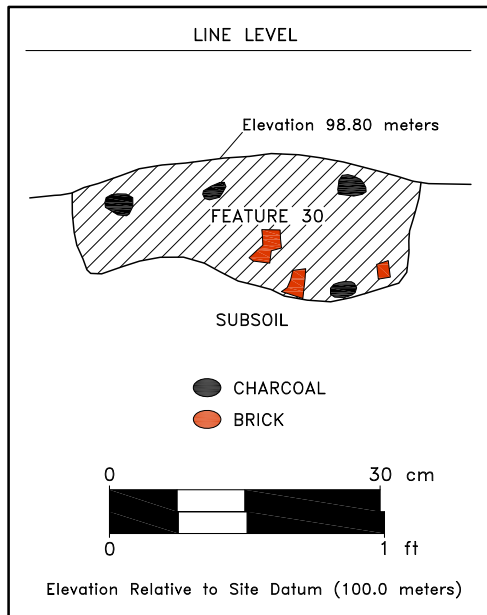
Fea. 31 - Brown (10YR5/8) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.127. Site 4NR0012, Feature 31, west profile.



Fea. 13a - Brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam
 Fea. 13b - Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.128. Site 44NR0012, Feature 13, west profile.



Fea. 30 - brown (10YR5/3) clayey loam
 mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4)
 clayey loam
 Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10YR6/3) silty clay

Figure 4.129. Site 44NR0012, Feature 30, north profile.