

**A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FARMSTEAD
IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN
PHASE III DATA RECOVERY OF SITE 44CC297
PROPOSED LANDFILL
CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

Technical Report Series No. 2

Submitted to:

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ABSTRACT

The remains of a late 17th-/early 18th-century domestic site (44CC297), near the headwaters of the Chickahominy River in Charles City County, was subjected to Phase III excavation by staff members of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research from May 24 to June 19, 1989.

Following mechanical removal of the plowzone over the site, archaeological investigation uncovered the remains of a small earthfast house with a wattle and daub chimney at one end, several small trash pits, and a large associated pit feature which possibly represents the remains of the occupant's first-stage house and/or a separate roofed root cellar. The artifact count was remarkably sparse and the structural post holes showed no signs of posts having been repaired or replaced, all of which suggests a short-term occupation of the structure.

Archival research suggested the possibility that the site may have been the first-stage homelot of a tenant farmer, one John Roper, forced probably by economic constraints to settle land on the interior frontier fringe of Virginia colonial settlement in the first decade of the 18th century. It is possible that he, or a carpenter, spent the first season on the site living in a temporary shelter with a root cellar represented by the large pit feature mentioned above, while the post house was being built. Subsequently, the tenant would have moved into the post house and may have used the pit as a separately-roofed root cellar, though the sparsity of artifacts in the fill of the pit feature suggests that it was filled very early in the occupation of the site.

By 1714, Roper had acquired enough resources to obtain the patent for the land from the original owners. In all likelihood, he moved to a new house site at or around the same time. The archaeological record supports this scheme and further provides a fragmentary picture of Roper's existence as a tenant. His two-bay, 20 by 12 foot post-in-ground house with a wattle and daub chimney was typical of a colonist's second-stage impermanent dwelling. The structure was relatively easy and inexpensive to build and thus probably suited its occupant's needs well.

In addition to the investigation of the late 17th-/early 18th-century component at the site, archaeological data from the site's prehistoric component and later 18th- and 19th-century occupations was recovered. A detailed analysis of this material is presented as part of the final report.

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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

Phase III archaeological data recovery was conducted on site 44CC297, located within the proposed Charles City County Landfill, by staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research from May 24 to June 19, 1989 (**Note: The final report was originally submitted and approved in November 1989.**) The work was performed in accordance with an agreement with Chambers Inc. Development Corporation. The purpose of this study was to recover significant archaeological information previously identified as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 44CC297 had been previously identified as a multi-component site containing prehistoric lithics and late 17th-century and mid-19th-century domestic artifacts and structural features. The site had been recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register based on the presence of its late 17th-century domestic component (Appendix A). Consequently, the subsequent research and data-recovery efforts focused on that component although information concerning the other components was retrieved during the course of fieldwork.

The project was carried out under the general direction of Robert R. Hunter, Jr. Stephen M. Thompson served as Project Archaeologist and was responsible for the organization and implementation

of the field program with assistance in the field by Jane L. Smith and Joe B. Jones. Center for Archaeological Research staff members contributing to the field program included Carl Steen, Elise Manning, Bruce Sterling, Gunnar Brockett, Chris McDaid, John Fisher, Ellen Shlasko, Frank White, and Tom Higgins.

Joe B. Jones coordinated preparation of the final report with contributions by Martha W. McCartney, Dennis B. Blanton, Robert R. Hunter, Jr., and Jane L. Smith. Historical document research was conducted by Martha W. McCartney. Dennis B. Blanton carried out a lithic-reduction analysis of the prehistoric component. Donald W. Linebaugh, Operations Manager, oversaw the technical and administrative aspects of the project. Final drawings for this report were prepared by Mr. Linebaugh and Thomas Reinhart. Laboratory processing and initial artifact analysis were conducted by Deborah Davenport.

Field notes, artifacts, drawings, photographs, and other resources pertinent to the documentation of this project remain on file with the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Previous Research

This current investigation was an end result of a multi-stage investigation of

archeological resources within the proposed Chambers, Inc. Landfill Project in Charles City County. This process began with the initiation of a Phase I archaeological survey within the proposed project area by Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. (Polk and Traver 1989). The Phase IB report recommended that seven of the fifteen archaeological sites identified within the landfill tract be subject to Phase II significance evaluations.

On January 23, 1989, Chambers Development of Virginia, Inc. contracted with the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research to conduct Phase II significance evaluations of three sites, 44CC291, 44CC294, and 44CC297, located within the proposed landfill development area (Thompson et al. 1989) (Figures 1, 2 and 3). These three sites were those most immediately threatened by current construction plans. It is understood that Phase II evaluations of the remaining four sites within the larger project area will be forthcoming.

Phase II testing of Site 44CC297 revealed structural remains and refuse features tentatively associated with a small 17th-century farmstead. Preliminary documentary research suggested that Nicholas and William Cox or their tenant may have occupied the site as early as 1675. The historical and archaeological data concerning this site was determined to be highly significant as it reflected an occupation of the site by a small planter, a segment of 17th-century society about which little is understood.

In view of the high potential for significant archaeological resources to be

extant within the site, Phase III data-recovery was recommended. A summary of important research issues pertinent to 17th-century settlement in Tidewater Virginia that could be addressed by this data was provided to the representative of the State Historic Preservation Officer. This information included an overview of data that could be compared with archaeological and historical information retrieved from similar sites within the local area, and in turn compared with the growing data base from across the Chesapeake region. The research approach taken for this project, the results, and their interpretation, are presented in the following report.

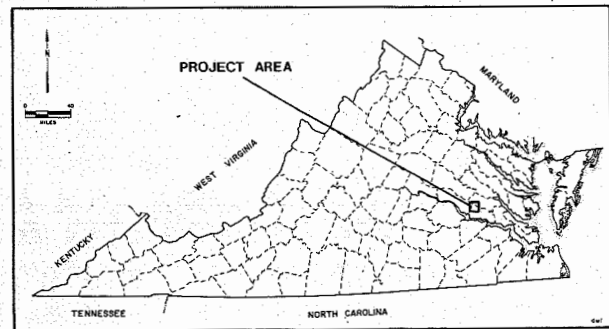


FIGURE 1
Project area location.

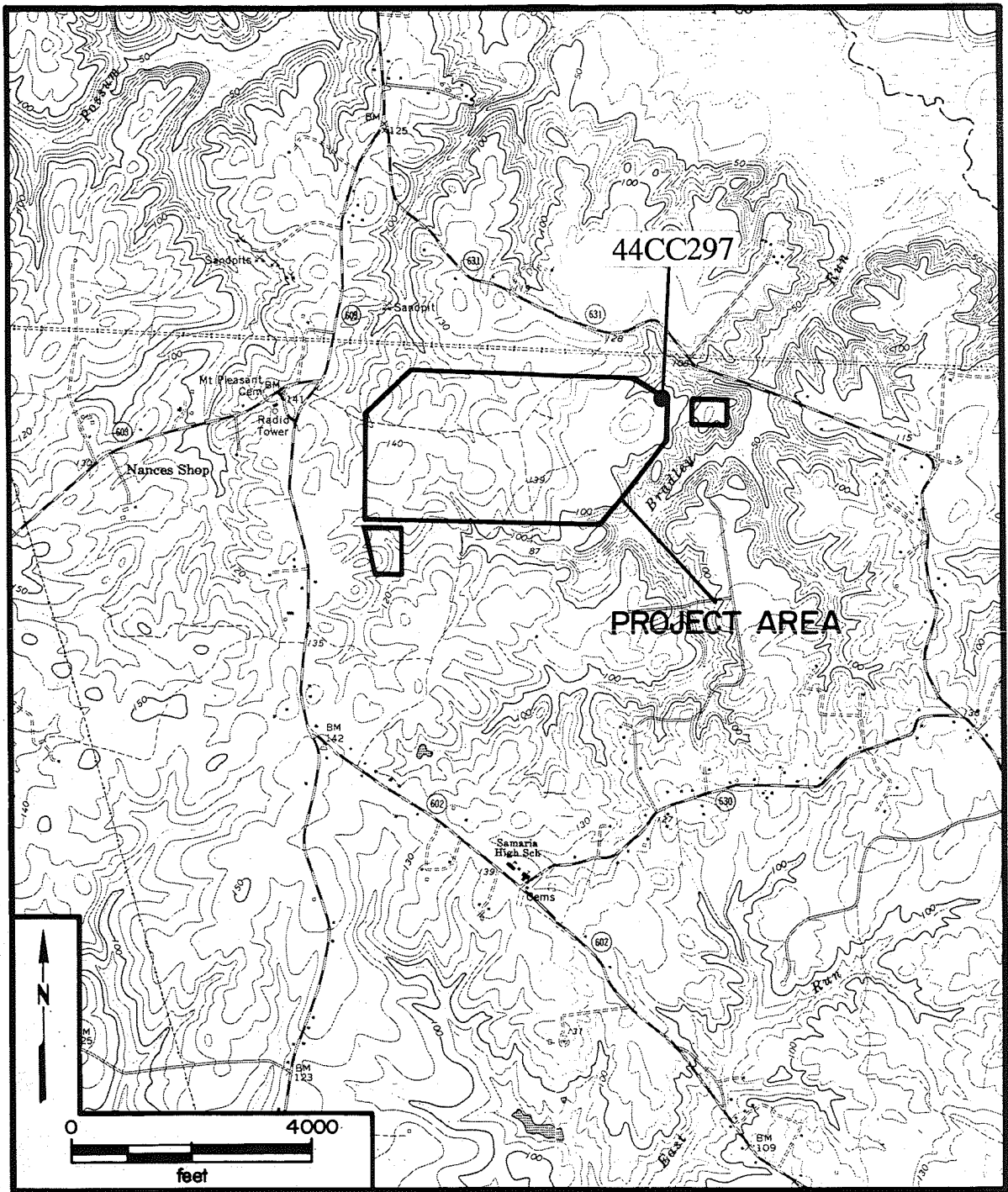


FIGURE 2
Project area and environs
(U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Roxbury and Providence Forge Quadrangles).

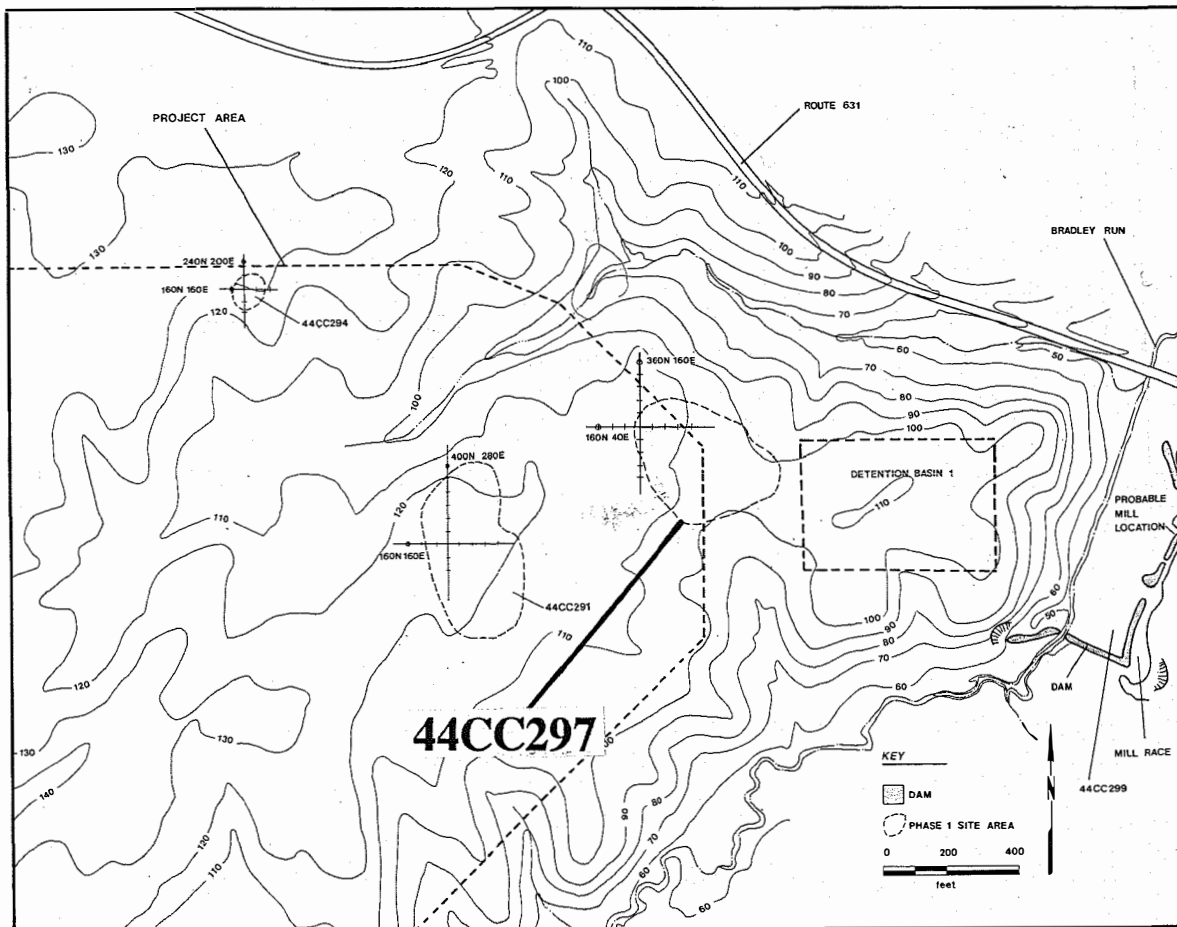


FIGURE 3
 Northeast corner of proposed Charles City County
 Landfill development area and locations of
 Sites 44CC291, 44CC294, 44CC297.

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

This section presents a discussion of the research approach derived for recovering and interpreting the significant archaeological resources within Site 44CC297. At the Phase II evaluation level, the primary consideration guiding site examination was: What archaeological resources within the site were eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places? Subsequently, based on a current understanding of the significant research issues germane to the regional and local areas, the site was determined to be considered potentially eligible for nomination.

Based on these previously identified significant research issues a data-recovery plan for the site was designed. Data-recovery efforts, in general, have both academic and management implications, thus obligating the researcher to consider time and cost constraints as well as adequate research needs. Fortunately, due to the considerable background knowledge concerning domestic site types for the late 17th-century period, these sites are fairly well documented as to their physical layout, content and research potential.

Numerous research issues for this period are in great need of comparative data, including studies in vernacular architecture, foodways, and material culture. Foodways research examines the

interrelationship of data gleaned from the analysis of faunal remains, vessel forms, and historical documents. Similarly, material culture studies integrates much of this same data to delineate differences in economic status, ethnicity, and in some cases, cultural preferences. Examined collectively, the data from all the studies contributes to a better understanding of 17th-century life in the Chesapeake.

Background Review of Historical Archaeology in the Chesapeake

Historic preservation plans prepared for the Richmond metropolitan area (Mouer et al. 1985) and the lower James-York Peninsula (Brown and Bragdon 1986) have defined a range of research and management concerns regarding late 17th-/early 18th-century domestic sites which are directly relevant to the early colonial resources located at 44CC297. In this section, the importance of the late 17th-/early 18th-century resources identified at 44CC297 will be discussed in light of academic and management concerns, as outlined in the above regional operating plans. The academic value of these resources with regard to current trends in the research of 17th-century colonial America will also be discussed within the framework of Charles City County history.

The historic development of the James-York Peninsula, and to a lesser

extent the Middle Peninsula, has been the subject of intensive study for most of the past century. Initiated in part by the investigation of the early settlement at Jamestown and subsequent reconstruction and restoration of the 18th-century political and commercial centers at Williamsburg and Yorktown, the archaeology of historic sites has been studied for over fifty years. The earliest work, of course, contributed primarily to reconstruction efforts. Although particularistic in its orientation, the knowledge gained about 17th- and 18th-century material culture was immense. The extensive studies begun at Williamsburg during the 1930s and continued to this day are excellent examples of how historians and architects have used archaeology to approach more realistic representations of colonial material life.

Nonetheless, the research goals of historical archaeology have broadened considerably in recent years. The primary emphasis is no longer to provide primary data for historical reconstruction, but rather to integrate archaeological data within a multi-disciplinary framework. What has evolved has been a cross-cultural approach for reconstructing and explaining processes of adaptation and change and the underlying economic, social, and cultural patterns of human behavior. These theoretical orientations, along with important new methods, have significantly increased the amount of information which can be gained from historic-period archaeological data.

New perspectives in historical archaeology have been coupled with an ever-increasing data base. While 17th-

and 18th-century Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown were subject to intensive excavation during the early years, the last two decades have witnessed the excavations of a much wider geographical and temporal range of historical properties.

Very early colonial sites have been studied in several areas. In the late 1970s, Ivor Noël Hume found the remains of an early 17th-century settlement at Carter's Grove Plantation (Noël Hume 1982). Known as Wolstenholme Towne, this site has become one of the most important and widely-known historic sites in the country. At Kingsmill, William Kelso and others have excavated several late 17th- and early 18th-century plantation sites associated with, among others, Thomas Pettus and James Bray (Kelso 1984). Other 17th-century sites have been found and excavated at Gloucestertowne, College Landing, and Hampton (Edwards 1986; Edwards et al. 1989; Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

Additionally, excavations of 17th-century colonial sites in Maryland in the past two decades have revealed that the distinctive patterns in the archaeological remains of 17th-century Virginia society were characteristic of a regional Chesapeake colonial culture that encompassed the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. Excavations at Middle Plantation in Anne Arundel County, Maryland and St. John's in St. Mary's County, Maryland, among others (Carson et al. 1981:189-91), substantiate the degree to which the tobacco-based economy controlled cultural patterns throughout the Chesapeake colonies in the 17th century.

Although combined historical and archaeological studies are gradually becoming more inclusive and informed, there remains an urgent need for the careful evaluation of threatened 17th-century colonial archaeological sites. It is not merely that archaeologists want to increase the inventory of documented sites in Tidewater, but that they want to understand the range of variability in site type and density through an increased data base so that they can establish realistic measures for the determination of an individual site's significance. Perhaps more importantly, the body of archaeological work done thus far is only beginning to show how this data base, in concert with the fragmentary documentary record of 17th-century colonial Chesapeake, can significantly expand our knowledge of this country's early beginnings.

Current Trends in the Archaeological Research of the 17th-Century Chesapeake

Despite a fair amount of high-quality archaeological work that has been done on 17th-century sites in recent decades, a review of the site survey forms on file at the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks reveals that the archaeological data base for 17th-century sites as a whole leaves much to be desired. Unfortunately, other researchers have noted that many of the forms in Maryland's site files have also been inadequately filled out (Smolek and Clark 1982:4). In addition, while the number of identified 17th-century sites in the Chesapeake continues to grow, a survey of all of the recorded 17th-century sites on the James-York Peninsula (Figure 4) found that the total comprises only

about 3 percent of the 1,805 recorded historic sites in this area.

Thus, in relative terms, the archaeological data base of 17th-century sites is lacking in quantity of analyzable data. Nevertheless, research based on surveys of the work that has been done, notably the projects mentioned above and on the work of scholars in the fields of social history and material culture studies, to name a few, has resulted in the development of specific lines of inquiry and recognizable patterns that can help to improve the quality of the future studies of 17th-century sites.

Regional Settlement Patterns

Regional settlement pattern studies have identified some of the factors that controlled the placement of 17th-century plantation sites (Lewis 1975; Keeler 1978; and Smolek and Clark 1982). In addition, intra-site patterns have been synthesized making it possible, given a site with sufficient integrity, for tentative interpretations to be made about the site type and its 17th-century occupants depending on the arrangement and existence of certain features at the site (Carson et al. 1981; Smolek and Clark 1982; and Kelso 1984).

The historical context for this early site type coupled with the above regional archaeological syntheses suggest that site location is closely tied to resource exploitation. Early English settlers were able to establish a successful economic base along the banks of the James and York Rivers by capitalizing on the rich soils and virgin forests. Although the

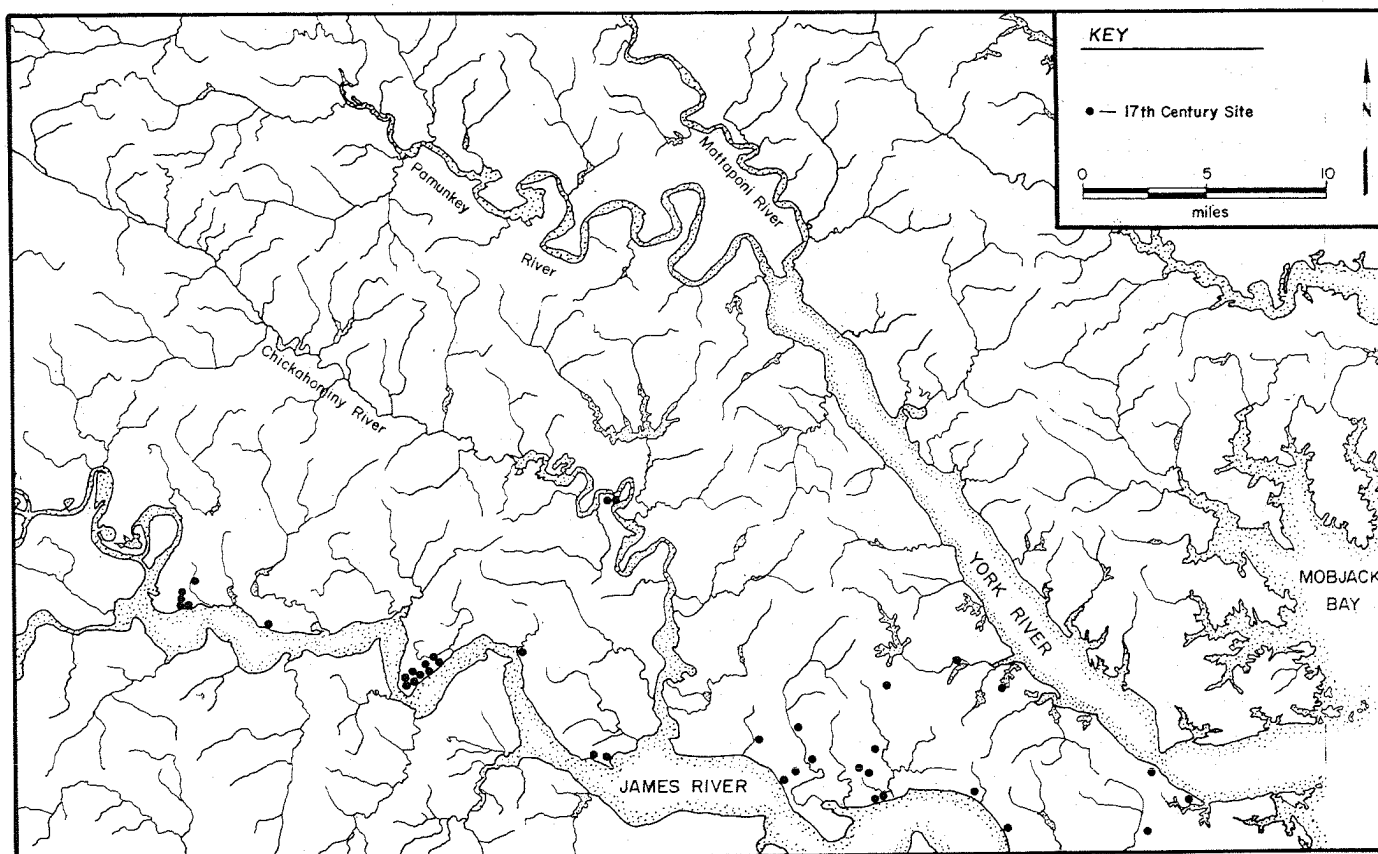


FIGURE 4
Locations of 17th-century domestic sites
identified on the James-York Peninsula.

financial backers of settlements such as Jamestown did not encounter expected mineral resources nor a profitable export staple during the first few years of colonization, they soon realized that an alternative resource was offered by an abundance of agricultural land. The cultivation of tobacco proved to be a viable and profitable activity and provided not only an excellent investment opportunity for wealthy English merchants, but also promised hope if not prosperity for the yeoman farmers who settled the colony.

With the need to facilitate business transactions and expedite transportation of crops to English markets, fortified settlements, known as "Hundreds" expanded along the banks of the James and York Rivers. These settlements, consisting of relatively small individual farmsteads, were firmly established along the James by the 1620s and along the York by the 1640s (Lewis 1975). Although sustained population growth and economic stability within these settlements was severely challenged by rampant disease and marked fluctuations in the

price of tobacco, the availability of cheap land and the viability of the crop continued to lure newcomers.

Gradually, farmsteads were no longer clustered in fortified settlements along the river banks, but dispersed along interior locations at the heads of navigable creeks. With the expansion of the tobacco-based economy, these sites became the principal locations of small farmsteads and plantations.

By the mid-17th century, the role of Jamestown as the export center for the tobacco crop had waned, despite legislative efforts to require planter to bring their tobacco to town for exportation. Many planters took advantage of the numerous more-convenient wharves that they established in the immediate vicinity of their farmsteads and plantations. Farms became increasingly more self-sufficient, slowing the growth of towns within the area. While men of power and wealth came to own the most accessible property along the main waterways, newcomers and colonists who had recently completed terms of indentured servitude were forced to occupy land on the frontier of the colony that continued to shift farther and farther inland. Until the end of the 17th century, tongues of frontier settlement followed tributaries of the major rivers upstream to their heads.

Site-Specific Spatial Patterns and Vernacular Architecture

Historical archaeology has, to a large degree, been responsible for determining the reason behind the lack of above-ground remnants of 17th-century

sites; the predominant architectural style consisted of impermanent post-in-ground structures. One very thorough survey and interdisciplinary analysis of the variation within the post-in-ground building tradition of the 17th-century Chesapeake identified aspects and interpretations of that tradition that no amount of documentary research could achieve (Carson et al. 1981). Specifically, the archaeologists, architectural historians, and social historian who contributed to the study derived patterns of variation within the style that allow for interpretations to be made regarding socio-economic status of the occupants, approximate length of occupation of a site, as well as use of the building.

Foodways

While much stands to be learned from an analysis of 44CC297 within the framework of inter- and intra-site patterning, artifacts recovered at the site and information regarding their context also have the potential of providing valuable information. For example, foodway studies (the analyses of vessel types, faunal remains, and documentary records concerning what and how people ate) of material from 17th-century sites have produced a comparative data base potentially applicable to the study of the 17th-century component at 44CC297. These studies have opened lines of inquiry regarding methods of food procurement, preparation, preservation, and consumption. Further, previous foodway studies of 17th-century remains have been fairly successful at answering questions concerning socio-economic status, ethnicity, and cultural adaptation in a

frontier environment (Kelso 1984; Miller 1984).

Material Culture Studies

Finally, other avenues of material culture analysis may be applicable to the 17th-century resources at 44CC297. The types of artifacts recovered in comparison with primary and secondary documentary sources may allow for interpretation of the specific time-frame of occupation, the use of the site by its 17th-century occupants, their socio-economic status, and even their identity. Again, the precedent for the value of material culture studies of 17th-century resources in the Chesapeake has been set (Deetz 1977; Noël Hume 1982; and Kelso 1984).

However, while certain aspects of the analysis of the archaeological resources at 44CC297 can only be interpreted in light of a region-wide cultural framework, the information is of little value if not gleaned within the context of local history. Thus, a brief general outline of the early history of Charles City County, much of which was previously presented (Thompson et al. 1989:10-13), serves to provide this context.

Local Historical Context

Charles City, one of the Virginia colony's first political jurisdictions, was one of four corporations created in 1618 under the Virginia Company's third and final charter. Charles City's territory spanned both sides of the James River and extended west from James City's bounds to the corporation of Henrico. Its westernmost boundary line on the south side of the James was the Appomattox

River. In 1634, Charles City was designated a shire, or one of Virginia's eight original counties, an indication that it was a relatively populous area (Virginia State Library 1965:18).

During the 1620s, the colony's population was highly mobile, for immigrants to Virginia began claiming property to which they were entitled under the headright system. Servants also, upon fulfilling their terms of indenture, began acquiring land of their own. Well-established planters obtained increasing amounts of acreage under the headright system by bringing servants to the colony. Successful individuals possessed patents for land in two or more areas, placed tenants on their properties, and circulated among their landholdings.

During the mid-to-late 1630s, planters moved in increasing numbers toward the head of the Chickahominy.¹ Although much of the river's shoreline was marshy, its channel was deep enough to permit navigation. By 1636 several settlers had claimed land in the vicinity of Claybank and Moses (Tanks Pasbehay) Creek and a year later colonists were patenting land as far upstream as Diascund Creek. Preference was shown for necks of land that extended into the river. That the land along the Chickahominy was considered desirable is evidenced by planters' reaffirming and enlarging their earlier-dated patents (Nugent 1969-1979,I:43, 47, 50, 56, 58, 63-64, 67, 69, 77, 82-84, 88-89, 91-92, 94, 96-99, 101-104). In 1639 two areas that were clearly associated with Native American occupation, Mattahunk Neck and Custipa, were patented, both of which were many miles above the river's mouth

(Nugent 1969-1979:I:107-108,112-116, 123-126). The establishment of these widely scattered plantations not only impinged upon the native population's territory but also left the colonists themselves vulnerable to assault (Hatch 1957:40-41).

From 1632 until 1643, the area on the north side of the James River and above the mouth of the Chickahominy River was called Chickahominy Parish. When Wallingford Parish was established in March 1643, it included all of lower Charles City's land between the James and Chickahominy Rivers and extended eastward into what is now James City County. By 1655, as a result of population growth, Westover Parish was subdivided and its territory south of the James was split off. In 1657-1658, Wallingford Parish, which straddled the Chickahominy River, was also subdivided in response to population growth; the upper division became known as Wilmington Parish (Cocke 1964:62-64; 1967:37-38). The establishment of a new parish indicates that the land along the upper reaches of the Chickahominy had been seated and planters had moved into the area in significant numbers. It should be recalled, however, that the newly created Wilmington Parish also encompassed land on the northside of the Chickahominy River in what later became James City County.

In December 1720, the inhabitants of Charles City County petitioned the Virginia Assembly to add the western part of Wallingford Parish to Charles City County and the eastern part to James City County, a proposal supported by both political jurisdictions. Prior to that time,

the people living along the western side of the Chickahominy River resided within the bounds of James City County. In 1721, Westover, Weyanoke, and western Wallingford Parishes were consolidated into a single unit, Westover Parish, and the Chickahominy River became the dividing line between James City and Charles City Counties. Shortly thereafter, Wilmington Parish was disestablished and its land was divided between the two counties. The western part of Wilmington, i.e., west of the Chickahominy, was added to Westover Parish (Cocke 1964:62-64; 1967:37-38).

As a consequence of the fluctuations in county boundary lines, patents for land along the western side of the Chickahominy River are listed as being in James City County until ca. 1721-1725, after which time they are included in Charles City's bounds. As late as the fourth quarter of the 18th century, however, acreage west of the Chickahominy River occasionally was described as James City County land. During the 1780s, the area north of Morris Creek was called Wilmington Parish or Precinct of Charles City County, evidence of its traditional association with a parochial entity that had been extinct since 1725.

A map prepared by Augustine Herrmann (1673) (Figure 5) in 1670 reveals that plantations were then scattered along the banks of the colony's four major rivers and its navigable tributaries and on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Herrmann's map also depicts plantations dotting the banks of the Chickahominy and penetrating its upper reaches. Although Herrmann's

rendering is somewhat schematic, the settlement pattern he indicated has been validated by archaeological research and by the works of Herrmann's contemporaries (Lamb 1676). Thus, it is believed to be prototypical of early Virginia's pattern of settlement.

Throughout the 18th century, the countryside along the banks of the Chickahominy River remained sparsely populated. Contemporary maps reveal that along the banks of the James River, major plantation seats were interspersed with small and middling farmsteads. Most cartographers, however, neglected to depict the development that occurred above the mouth of the Chickahominy River, which was navigable. It is likely that the Chickahominy River basin was populated by middling planters or yeoman farmers rather than members of the planter elite, who by the 1720s began building their manor houses along the banks of the James on land they had inherited from their forefathers. By the time of the American Revolution, the Georgian social order had crystallized in Charles City County. The great planter families were at the pinnacle of this society, slaves and other minorities were at the bottom, and the white yeoman farmer was somewhere between those two extremes (Whittenburg and Coski 1988:9).

Historic preservation plans developed for neighboring areas (Bragdon and Brown 1986; Mouer et al. 1985) have recognized that rural agricultural holdings of small and middling farmers were perhaps one of the most common site types of the region prior to the Revolutionary War. Such sites from this period, however, remain extremely under-

represented in the area's cultural resource inventories. As a result, any such property is, on the basis of its uniqueness and ability to contribute to research, considered potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (Bragdon and Brown 1986:136,173; Mouer et al. 1985:58).

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Prior to undertaking fieldwork, a comprehensive planning phase was necessary to design an excavation strategy appropriate to the project's research goals. The field strategy was designed to make maximum use of the information provided by the Phase I and Phase II investigations as well as the general background knowledge of 17th-century site types.

In order to address the research issues posed in the research design section of this report, a work plan was devised for the recovery and synthesis of archaeological remains at Site 44CC297. This plan consisted of the following procedures:

1. Further historical research would be conducted to aid in the full interpretation of the site. This research would include a thorough examination of sources related to the 17th-century owners of the property, Nicholas and William Cox.
2. The first stage of the excavation strategy would entail machine-stripping of the foci of the site as identified by the results of Phase II testing.

3. Subsequent excavation of the identified features would allow for horizontal and vertical control in data recovery. All features would be recorded and those deemed significant would be excavated.

4. All artifacts would be washed, labelled, and appropriately analyzed in light of the research goals stated in the Phase II report. Significant organic materials and metals would be conserved.

While the above outline served as a general work plan for the Phase III archaeological investigation of 44CC297, the following sections provide detailed descriptions of the field and archival research methods implemented during the course of the study.

Archival Research Methods and Data Limitations

Research Methods

Phase III level archival research included the examination of historical maps in repository at the Colonial Williamsburg Research Archives, the Virginia State Library, the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, the Virginia Historical Society, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives, and

other maps that have been reproduced in published sources. Plat books at the Charles City County courthouse were utilized, as was an index to the plats that are in the Virginia Historical Society's collections. Charles City County deeds, wills, orders, land and personal property tax records, marriage records, chancery books, census records, slave schedules and agricultural census records were examined at the Charles City County Courthouse and the Virginia State Library. Other locally generated documents (such as the county's earliest dated deeds, wills and court orders) that are in repository at the Virginia State Library in Richmond were reviewed in order to assess the extent to which historical documentation on the study area exists. Generally accepted reference works on Virginia history served as a source of regional background information.

Phase III research focused upon Nicholas and William Cox, who first patented the land upon which 44CC297 is located, and the family of John Roper, who in 1714 acquired the Coxes' patent. Through the examination of both abstracted and original versions of early patents, an attempt was made to determine the time frame within which settlement extended into the Chickahominy River basin, of which the study area is part. This was done by relating distinctive geographical features (such as creeks and necks of land) that were used as reference points in early patents' descriptions to their counterparts in the modern landscape. This was done through the use of historical and modern maps. Efforts also were made to note whether incoming settlers encountered the

Native Americans into whose territory they moved.

Charles City County court records that date to the 17th and 18th centuries and official documents generated by the colony's governing officials were searched diligently for references to the Cox and Roper families. As the Coxes and Ropers had kin in nearby Henrico County, that jurisdiction's records also were examined for references that might provide insight into the lives and cultural milieu of both families. Throughout the course of archival research, efforts were made to determine whether 44CC297 was inhabited by its owners or by tenants.

The previously described objectives were pursued not only through the examination of primary resource documents but also through published sources that were accessed through the computer networks and card catalogues of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Research Archives and the College of William and Mary's Swem Library. Research was carried out at the Heritage Library in Providence Forge, the regional library serving Charles City and New Kent Counties, which has an extensive collection of works on local history and genealogy. A search for genealogical charts and other data pertaining to both families was conducted at the Virginia State Library and Virginia Historical Society. Clayton Torrence's *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800* was used in an attempt to locate previously unidentified Cox and Roper wills and inventories. Louis Des Cognets' *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records*, W. W. Hening's *The Statutes At Large*, and the

several volumes of official records compiled by H. R. McIlwaine's (such as the *Minutes of Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia* and *Legislative Journals of Council*) also were reviewed. The indices to *The Virginia Genealogist*, *Virginia Cavalcade*, and *The Virginia Gazette* were searched for references to both families, as was the Virginia Historical Society's published index to its extensive collection of private papers and W. W. Hinshaw's *American Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy*. Synopses and lists of Virginia records, compiled during research at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, were checked as were data files generated during previous research projects dealing with historic sites in Charles City County. Force's *Tracts Relating to the American Colonies* was reviewed, as were other early accounts of life in Virginia, such as the diaries and journals produced by John Banister, William Byrd, II, John Fontaine, John Clayton, Robert Beverley, Thomas Story, and others who were known to have lived in or passed through Charles City County.

The late Ransom True's computerized data base entitled *Biographical Dictionary of Early Virginia, 1607-1660* (produced under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities) and Meyer and Dorman's new edition of *Adventurers of Purse and Person* were used, as was a draft of the recent manuscript on Charles City County that was produced by Dr. James P. Whittenburg and Dr. John M. Coski and students of the History Department of the College of William and Mary. David Edward's manuscript, an inventory of Charles City County's standing historic structures, was examined as a ready means

of gaining insight into Charles City County's settlement patterns, as evidenced by surviving historic structures. William G. and Mary N. Stanard's *The Colonial Virginia Register*, a compilation of individuals who held official posts in Virginia's government, was searched for references to early Cox and Roper family members.

As a means of evaluating 44CC297's owners/occupants' socio-economic rank among rural Virginians, the quantity and value of their real and personal property (as reflected by tax records) was compared to that of their contemporaries in rural Chesterfield County. The statistical matrix used in this comparison was compiled during Phase III level research on the Hatcher-Cheatham site (44CF259), a middling farmstead. Data presented by Drs. Kevin P. Kelly, James A. Henretta, Ransom B. True, and Robert A. Wheeler, addressed land ownership patterns and wealth in rural Virginia during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Data Limitations

The availability of documentary data pertaining to the study area was limited but good. Early 17th-century map-makers, such as Captain John Smith and his contemporaries, showed the sites at which Indian villages were located and Augustine Herrmann documented (albeit schematically) the spread of European settlement. Records of the Virginia Land Office (land patents) were useful in charting settlement patterns in the Chickahominy River drainage, for many of the geographical reference points that were used during the 17th century are still

recognizable today. It should be noted, however, that Virginia's pre-1690 land patents are copies of the originals that were sent back to England and that a considerable number of very early patents are believed to have been lost.

Many of Charles City County's antebellum court records were lost or destroyed during the Civil War. Notable exceptions exist, however, for many deeds, wills and orders for the years 1655-1665, 1687-1695 and 1789-1861 have survived, as well as fragmentary portions of the records for the period 1763-1774. Henrico County's early records were destroyed in part when the British invaded Richmond. Henrico County records that have survived include deeds for 1677-1737 and wills for 1654-1737. These records, which have been abstracted by Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, are in repository at the Virginia State Library where they are available on microfilm. The vestry records of Wilmington and Wallingford Parishes, of which the study area was once part, are not extant.

Field Examination Methods

The archaeological field methods employed at the Charles City County site (44CC297) complex were designed to maximize information recovery. The investigation's objectives included feature identification and interpretation through exposure of cultural features, written documentation, photographic documentation, partial to full excavation, and artifact recovery.

The Phase III investigation of 44CC297 began with the mechanical removal of one to two feet of disturbed

overburden from the site local. The overburden consisted of a 20th-century plowzone and, most importantly, disturbance generated from the recent logging of the property. Using a Gradall, approximately 13,200 square feet of subsoil was exposed (Figure 6). This effort necessitated the removal of scrub pine and other vegetation covering the site area (Figure 7).

A grid based on the English tenths system was then established across the exposed subsoil surface. The Phase III grid was set up to enable subsequent integration of Phase II and Phase III archaeologically generated data. Skim shoveling and troweling were undertaken to further and more precisely define soil disturbances and/or artifact concentrations exposed by the Gradall excavations (Figure 8).

All observed soil disturbances were drawn on a site map and received an Arabic numeral designation. Each soil disturbance or feature was then verbally described and mapped on a *Feature Excavation Record* form (Appendix B). Routinely, soil disturbances were bisected from east to west with the south half removed unless circumstances deemed otherwise. Excavations proceeded according to natural or culturally generated soil layers. Each soil layer received a letter designation and was assigned a Munsell soil code (Munsell 1975). For fine meshed water screening, gallon-size soil samples were collected from each soil layer during feature excavation. All remaining soil was passed through 1/4" mesh screen. Artifacts were collected according to feature number, grid coordinates, and soil layer. Following

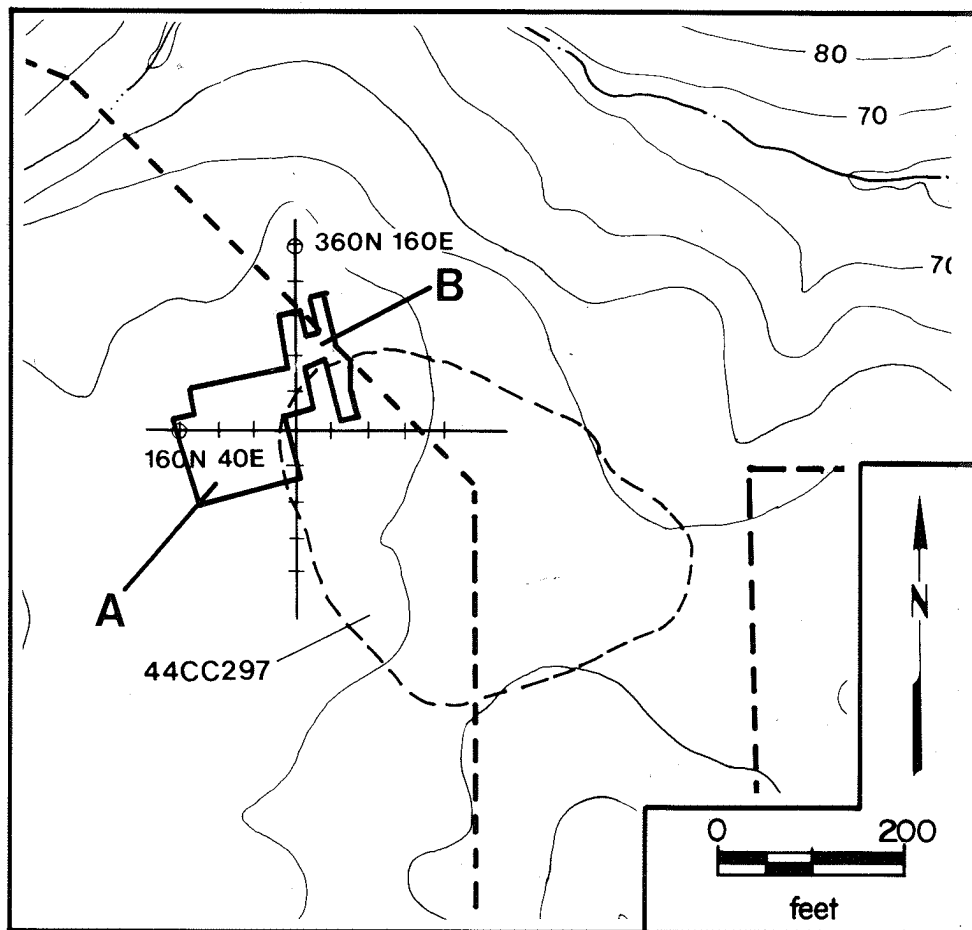


FIGURE 6
Portion of Site 44CC297 exposed by mechanical
removal of plowzone overburden.



FIGURE 7
Mechanical removal of vegetation and
plowzone overburden at Site 44CC297.



FIGURE 8
Shovel skimming the surface exposed
by mechanical plowzone removal.

bisection, profiles were drawn, photographs were taken, and top and bottom elevations were calculated with reference to an arbitrary ground surface datum of 0.0'. If feature function remained undetermined following the excavation process, the remaining half was removed in a similar fashion.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts were washed, sorted, and labeled by provenience. The preliminary inventory uses a standard descriptive typology for both prehistoric and historic-period materials (Appendix C). Obvious vessel forms and other functional characteristics were also noted. Conservation was attempted on significant metal or faunal materials.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

This section presents the results of the archival and archaeological research efforts at site 44CC297. Although, as mentioned above, the focus of the investigation was the late 17th-/early 18th-century component, three other components were identified during the course of excavation. Therefore, the results of study of these components are presented in sections which follow the discussion of the early colonial domestic component below.

Late 17th-/Early 18th-Century Domestic Component

Archival Research

Nicholas and William Cox. Records of the Virginia Land Office reveal that Nicholas and William Cox patented their first Charles City County land on October 4, 1675. At that time they acquired two separate patents: a 273-acre tract that was located on Herring Creek, not far from the James River, and 220 acres that were in the forks of Broad Run, the tract that encompassed 44CC297 (Nugent 1969-1979:II:165-166). Given the Coxes' association with the Herring Creek area, Nicholas Cox may have been the man named Nicholas Cock who was listed as a headright in Rowland Place's 1676 patent for land on Herring Creek (Nugent 1969-1979:I:170). A Nicholas Cox in 1668 patented 992 acres in Old Rappahannock County with a partner named Thomas

Harwarr and that same year claimed land in Middlesex County near the town of Jamaica (Nugent 1969-1979:II:52,89,267,328). Whether these individuals were one and the same is not revealed by the documentary record. William Cox's name appears several times in land patents involving New Kent County acreage, but again, it is not known whether he was the same man who with Nicholas Cox laid claim to the property upon which 44CC297 is located (Nugent 1969-1979:II:206,227,231).

The immigrant ancestor of Virginia's Cox family arrived in the colony in 1610, at which time William Cox (Coxe) settled in Kicoughtan or Elizabeth City, near the mouth of the James River. In November 1636 he received a patent for 150 acres of land above Arrahattocks, in Henrico County, and a year later, doubled the size of his landholdings. The Cox family were residents of Henrico County for successive generations, although some descendants moved into that part of Henrico which in time became Goochland County (Meyer and Dorman 1987: 211-214). As the name "William Cox" appeared repetitiously in generations of Henrico County's Cox family, the man who (with his partner, Nicholas Cox) patented the land upon which 44CC297 is located may have been connected with the Henrico area. Nicholas Cox, however, is not mentioned in wills or other official records that refer to William Cox's kin.

In 1714, the same year that Nicholas and William Cox sold their 220 acres in Charles City to John Roper, William Cox patented 440 acres on the north side of the James River, opposite Manakin Town, in Henrico County. Simultaneously, Nicholas Cox patented 335 acres of so-called "New Land" (or previously unpatented property) on Story Run in Charles City County, acquiring it on the basis of seven headrights. In 1723 he added to his landholdings by patenting three tracts of 400 acres each (all of which was New Land) on Tuckahoe Creek in Henrico County (Nugent 1969-1979: III, 156-158, 167-168, 261). In 1729, he patented 400 acres of New Land on Deep Creek in Henrico (later Goochland) County. Throughout this period, Nicholas Cox's land was used as a reference point in the patents of his neighbors, as was the acreage of William Cox. That the names of the two Cox men appeared as owners of neighboring tracts suggests that they were the same individuals who as partners patented the land upon which 44CC297 is located (Nugent 1969-1979: III, 251, 324, 357, 403, 418).

Although William and Nicholas Cox's names do not appear in the relatively few 17th- and early 18th-century Charles City County records that survive, in 1718 when Nicholas Cox purchased a parcel of Henrico County land, he was described as a resident of Charles City (Henrico County Deeds 1706-1737:240). He may have been residing upon the tracts he owned on Herring Creek or Story Run, for they were the only two parcels of Charles City County land that he then possessed. It appears, however, that Nicholas relocated to Henrico County within the decade, for by 1727 he was

described as a resident of St. James Parish, which was included first in Henrico and then in Goochland County (Cocke 1967:290). In a November 1728 deed, the name of Nicholas Cox's wife, Mary, was listed. One genealogical source notes that Nicholas Cox's daughter, Elizabeth, married Hezekiah Woodson of Goochland County in 1735. Throughout the early 1720s, a William Cox was buying and selling land in Henrico County (Henrico County Deeds 1706-1737: 11, 123, 154, 217; Meyer and Dorman 1987:712). Neither Nicholas nor William Cox appear to have participated in public life, for they were neither major nor minor office-holders nor were they listed as local church or military officers (Stanard et al. 1965:57).

In 1704, when a list of Virginia quitrents was sent back to England, neither William nor Nicholas Cox's name appeared in the tabulation of Charles City County landowners. The compiler noted, however, that he could not collect the quitrents of people living outside of the county and that the list was not all-inclusive. Sometimes, a tenant who leased land and paid its quitrent fees as part of his rent was listed in the quitrent rolls instead of the person who actually owned the property. Thus, it may be highly significant that John Roper in 1704 paid the quitrent fees on 220 acres of Charles City County land, precisely the size of the parcel on Broad Run that he purchased from Nicholas and William Cox a decade later. The inclusion of Roper's name, at the time he owned no Charles City land of his own, raises the possibility that he and his family may have been residing at 44CC297 as early as 1704 as

tenants of the Coxes (Wertenbaker 1922:221-223; Nugent 1969-1979:I:165).

John Roper. In 1714 John Roper purchased the 220 acres of land on Broad Run that had been patented in 1675 by Nicholas and William Cox, and patented 334 acres of new (or previously unclaimed) land on the basis of seven headrights (Nugent 1969-1979: III:157-158). That Roper was able to patent "new" land suggests that the area in which he was procuring a patent was not thickly settled. His acquisition of the Coxes' patent in its entirety agrees with Kevin P. Kelly's observations regarding land exchange patterns among Virginia planters between 1650 and 1690. Kelly, who studied economic and societal development in Surry County during the 17th century, observed that the majority of very early land patents were relatively small and contained less than 250 acres. By 1630, however, patent size began to increase dramatically and patents of 550 acres or larger were issued to ca. 24 percent of those to whom land was granted. This trend was sustained until ca. 1670, at which time it began to subside. Kelly also found that land sales during the years 1630-1650 often consisted of patents being disposed of in their entirety, particularly smaller sized tracts. In 74 percent of the land exchanges that occurred in Surry between 1650 and 1690, the parcels conveyed were transferred in their entirety (Kelly 1972:129,131).

That Roper had been in Charles City County a decade (i.e., since 1704) by the time he purchased the property conforms with Robert A. Wheeler's findings for 17th-century Lancaster County, Virginia with regard to middling

planters needing to accumulate resources for ten or more years before buying land (Wheeler 1978:87-88,92-93). It is likely that John Roper was residing upon the Coxes' 220 acres at the time he purchased the land.

Description of Late-17th-/Early-18th-century Features

A number of structural and pit features dating to the late 17th-/early 18th-century were identified during the course of Phase III investigations at 44CC297. This section provides detailed descriptions of their physical characteristics, the degree to which they were investigated, their structural association, if any, and any diagnostic artifacts recovered in their fill. The features are described in order of the relative degree to which they could be associated with the main structure.

Features 17, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 (Structural Post Configuration). A possible late 17th-/early 18th-century post-in-the-ground structure was exposed between grid coordinates 160N 99E and 170N 131E (Figures 9 and 10). The two-bay dwelling consisted of six large rectangular postholes with post molds (Features 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) (Figure 11) and two rectangular chimney support postholes with postmolds (Features 17, 25) (Figure 12). The six post configuration representative of the dwelling support posts measured 20' southeast to northwest by 12.5' northeast to southwest. The posts along the length of the structure were positioned 10' apart. The chimney support posts were located 2' off the western end of the six-post configuration (Figure 13). The dwelling support postholes exhibited

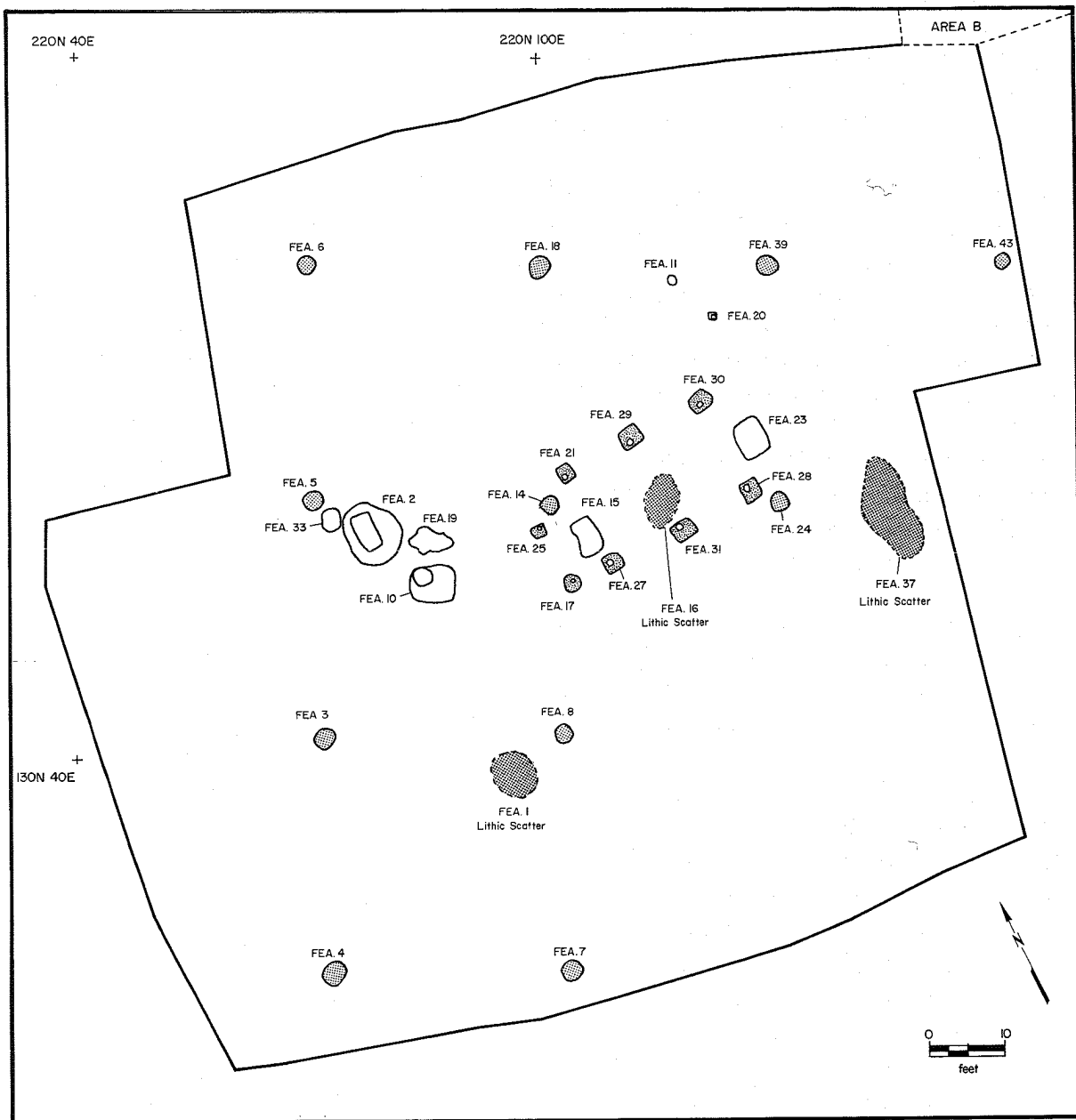


FIGURE 9
Site Plan, 44CC297 (Area A).

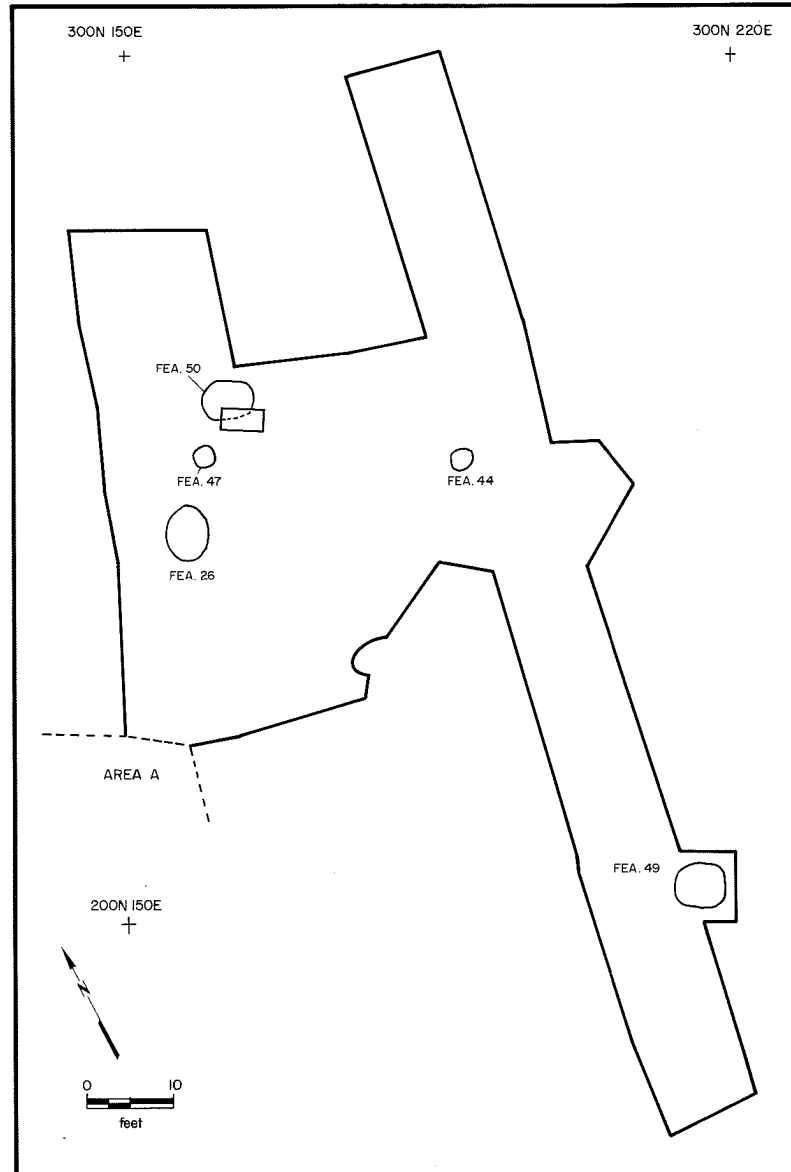


FIGURE 9 - Continued
Site Plan, 44CC297 (Area B).



FIGURE 10
Eastern view of late 17th-/early 18th-century
archaeological remains at Site 44CC297.

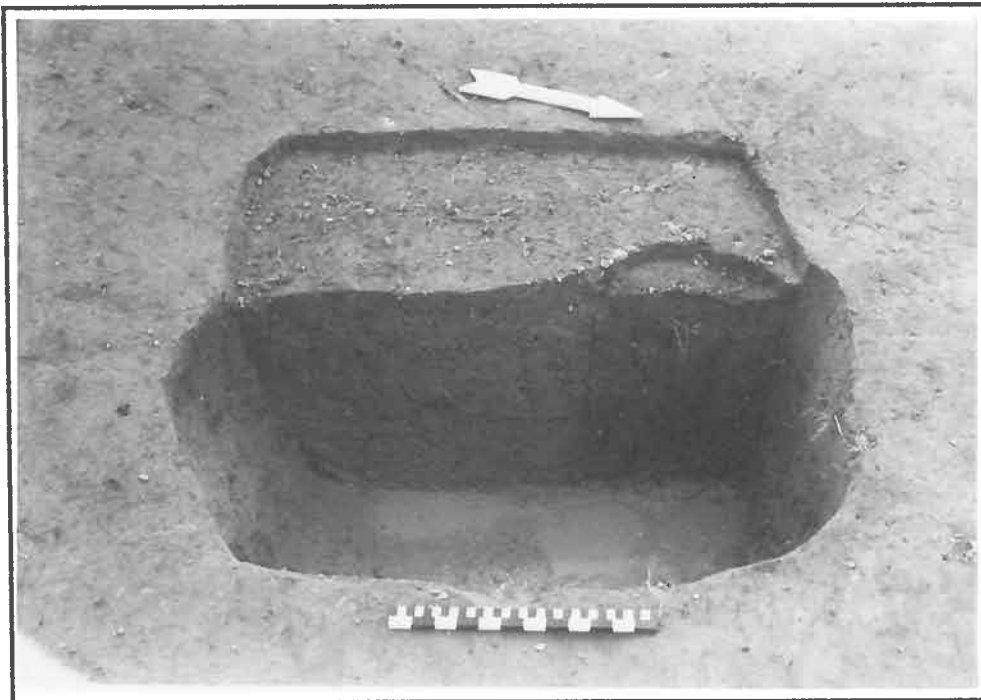


FIGURE 11
Western profile of Feature 28, a typical
structural posthole and mold feature.



FIGURE 12
Western view of late 17th-/early 18th-century
archaeological remains at Site 44CC297.

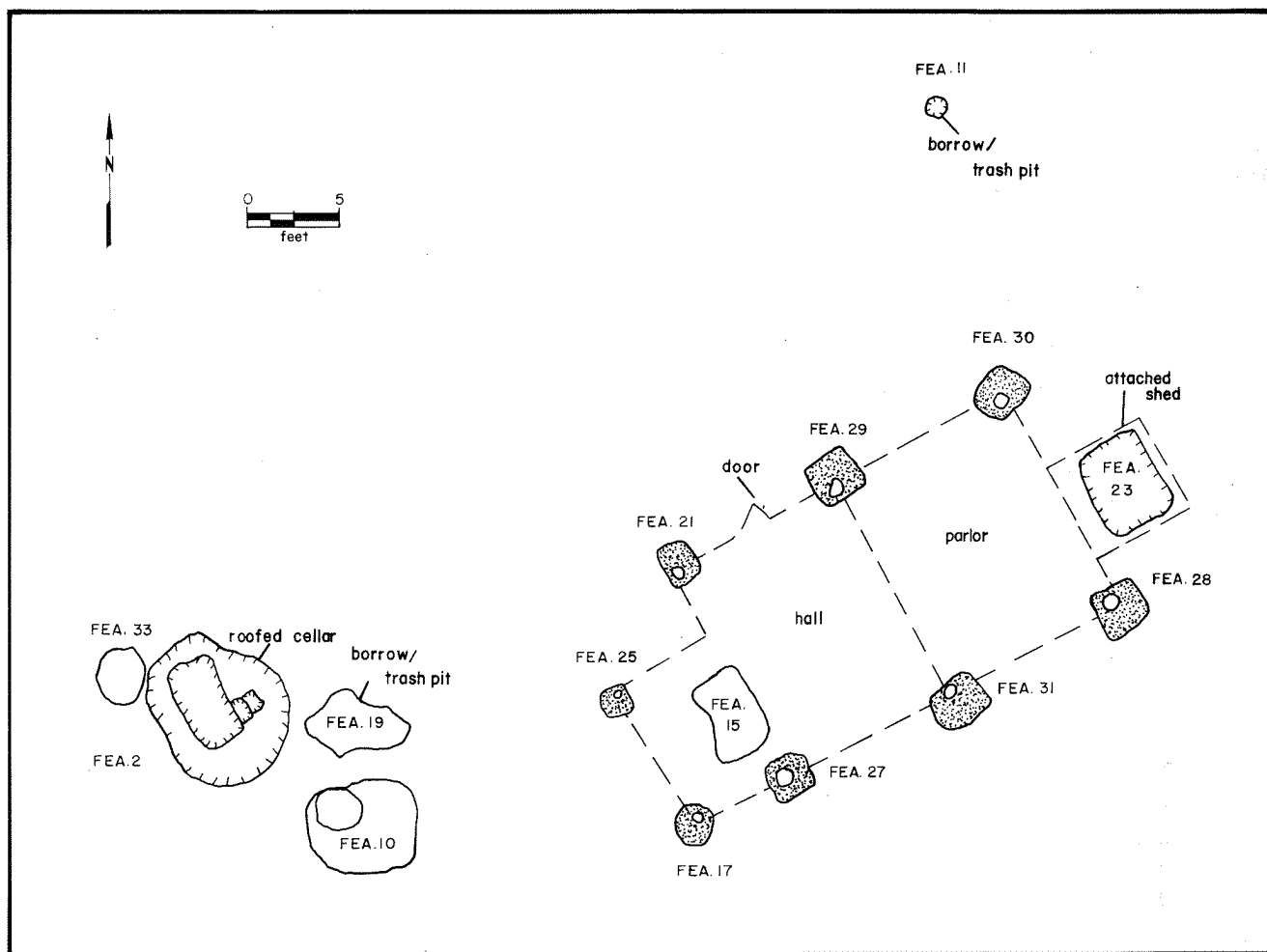


FIGURE 13
Detailed plan of late 17th-/early
18th-century features at Site 44CC297.

average north-south and east-west dimensions of 2.5' with molds typically 0.85' in diameter. The postholes extended to an average depth of 1.8' below the plow zone and contained a fill that appeared to be stratified. Typically, most of the fill was a brown sandy loam (10YR5/3) while the bottom 0.5' consisted of a brownish-yellow sandy clay (10YR6/6) with quartzite gravel. The postmolds were filled with a dark brown sandy loam (10YR4/3).

The chimney support postholes exhibited slightly smaller dimensions than the dwelling support posts, though the holes and molds tended to contain the same types of fill as the main structural holes and molds. The average north-south and east-west dimension of the chimney support holes was 1.9' with molds 0.55' in diameter. These postholes extended to an average depth of 1.27' below the plow zone. A summary of data generated by the documentation and excavation of the post features is presented in Table 1 and Figure 14.

Feature 15 (Hearth Remains). An area of heat altered soil believed to represent the remains of a hearth was found at the gable-end wall line centered off of the chimney support postholes at the southwestern end of the dwelling. This feature was probably associated with a waddle-and-daub chimney. It was located at 158.5N 106.5E and exhibited plan dimensions of 4.7' north-south by 3' east-west (see Figure 13). There was no distinct base to this feature. The soils removed during bisection were yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand mottled with reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) sandy clay. A wrought nail and an indeterminate nail

type were recovered from a dark brown silty layer (Layer A) in the upper 0.1' of the profile that was believed to be an organic intrusion into the hearth feature (Figure 15).

Feature 23 (Pit Feature at the Structure's Eastern End). A rectangular pit was exposed at grid coordinates 172N 128E. It was centered between the two northeastern dwelling support posts. The feature exhibited plan dimensions of 5' north-south by 4' east-west (Figure 16) (see Figure 13). It extended to a maximum depth of 1.05' below the plow zone.

Removal of the southwestern half of the feature exposed an irregular dish-shaped pit containing 4 soil layers (A, B, C, D) (Figure 17). Layers A and C consisted of a brown silty loam (10YR5/3) mottled with a brownish-yellow sand (10YR6/6); Layer B was dark grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand; and Layer D was medium brown (10YR5/3) sand. A variety of activities are represented by artifacts collected from the fill within the pit. Architecturally-related artifacts consisted of wrought nails; household items include a clay pipe bowl fragment, colono ware sherds, a stoneware sherd, and bone fragments; and farm tools including an iron shovel blade and an iron saw blade were recovered.

Feature 2 (Possible Dwelling Root Cellar and/or Roofed Cellar). During the Phase II research an artifact-bearing soil disturbance was identified beneath the plow zone (Thompson, Hunter, and McCartney 1989:75, 78-82). Initial investigations recovered several 17th-century artifacts including two nearly

FEATURE #	PROVENIENCE		POSTHOLE DIMENSIONS		POST MOLD DIAMETER	DEPTH	CONTENT
	N-S	E-W					
Chimney Support Posts							
17	152N104E		1.9'	2.1'	.55'	1.26'	Aglet Nails
25	159N100E		1.9'	1.8'	.55'	1.29'	Nails
Dwelling Support Posts							
21	167N104E		2.3'	2.3	.67'	1.71	
27	155N110E		2.3'	2.3'	1.0'	1.46'	Pipe stem Nails
28	165N126E		2.7'	2.9'	1.0'	1.34'	
29	171.6N112E		2.5'	2.6'	.8'	2.03'	
30	176N121E		2.6'	2.5'	.8'	1.88'	
31	159N118.5E		2.5'	2.7'	.8'	2.22'	

TABLE 1
Summary of structural post data.

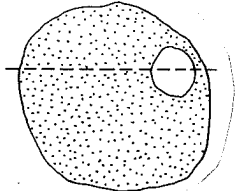
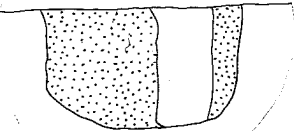
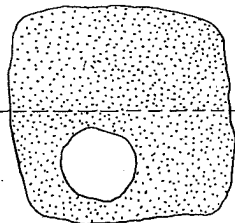
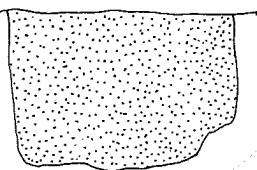
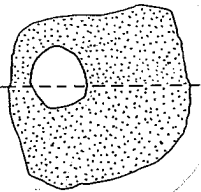
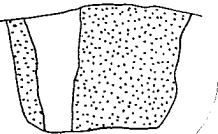
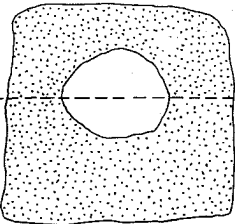
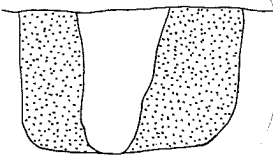
PLAN	PROFILE	FEATURE	FUNCTION
		17	CHIMNEY SUPPORT POST
		21	STRUCTURAL POST
		25	CHIMNEY SUPPORT POST
		27	STRUCTURAL POST

FIGURE 14
Summary of posthole/mold features associated
with the late 17th-/early 18th-century structure
(Scale 1" = 2').

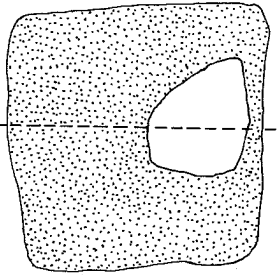
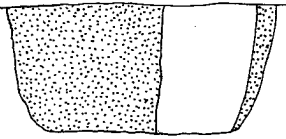
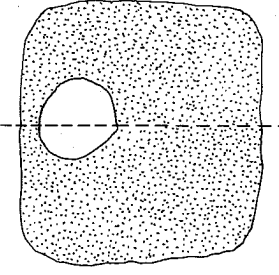
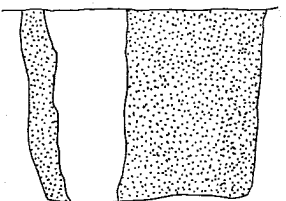
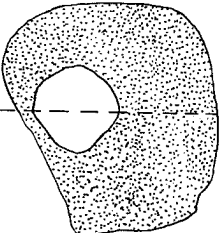
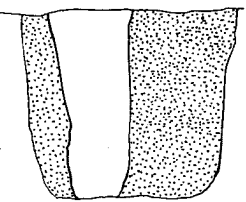
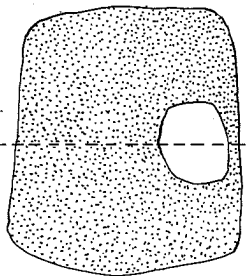
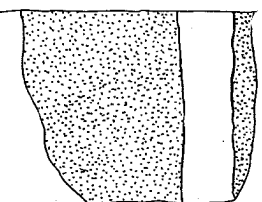
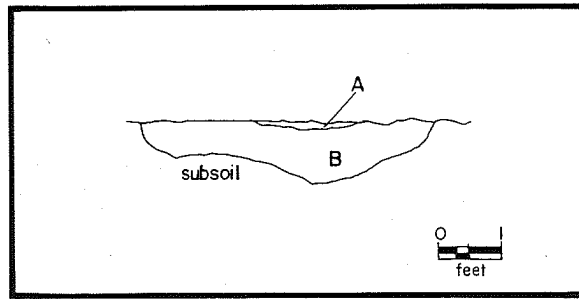
PLAN	PROFILE	FEATURE	FUNCTION
		28	STRUCTURAL POST
		29	STRUCTURAL POST
		30	STRUCTURAL POST
		31	STRUCTURAL POST

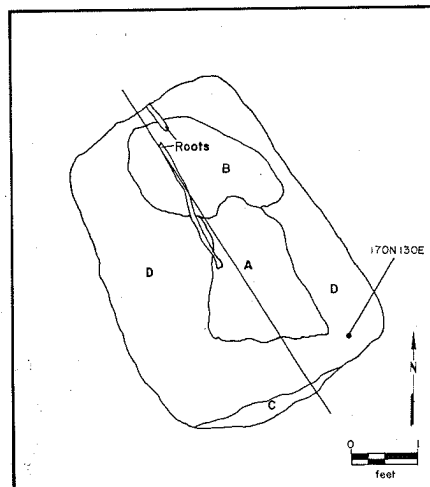
FIGURE 14 - Continued
Summary of posthole/mold features associated
with the late 17th-/early 18th-century structure
(Scale 1" = 2').



KEY

- A - Dark Brown Silty Loam
- B - Yellowish-Brown (10YR5/4) Sandy Loam Mottled With Very Pale Brown (10YR7/4) Sandy Loam and Reddish-Yellow (7.5YR6/8) Sandy Clay

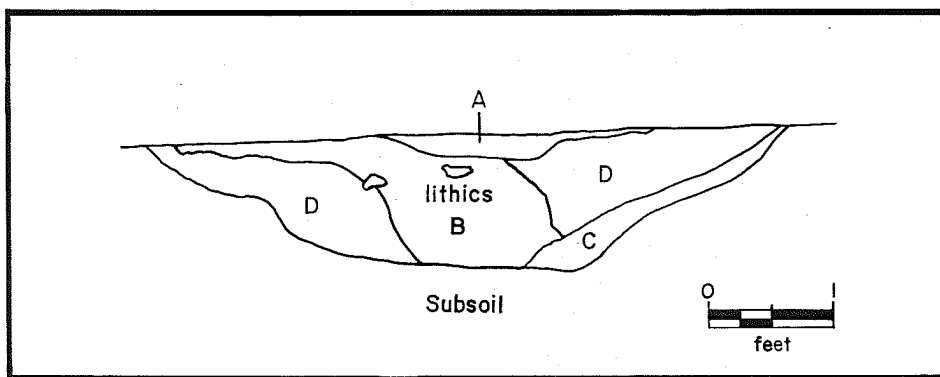
FIGURE 15
Eastern profile of Feature 15.



KEY

- A - Mottled (10YR5/3 to 6/6) Loamy Sand
- B - Dark Gray-Brown (10YR5/2) Loamy Sand With Root Disturbance
- C - Mottled (10YR5/3 to 6/6) Loamy Sand
- D - Medium Brown (10YR5/3) Loamy Sand With Mottling

FIGURE 16
Plan of Feature 23.



KEY

- A - Mottled (10YR5/3 to 6/6) Loamy Sand
- B - Dark Gray-Brown (10YR5/2) Loamy Sand
With Root Disturbance
- C - Mottled (10YR5/3 to 6/6) Loamy Sand
- D - Medium Brown (10YR5/3) Loamy
Sand With Mottling

FIGURE 17

Eastern profile of Feature 23.

complete wine bottles. The research concluded at that time that the feature probably functioned as the root cellar of a 17th-century earthfast structure (Thompson et al. 1989:75, 82).

The Phase III investigations focused on determining feature size and searching for associated structural remains. The feature was located at grid coordinates 160N 77E, approximately 20' east of the northeast corner of the main house structure remains (see Figure 13). The ovoid feature exhibited plan dimensions of 8' north-south by 7' east-west. The feature extended to a maximum depth of 2.35' below the plow zone.

Excavations revealed an irregularly-shaped pit which gradually sloped inwards to an approximate depth of 1.6'. At this depth a 1' wide clay (subsoil) shelf was encountered which was continuous around the edge of the pit at this depth. There were several semi-circular depressions of approximately 0.5' in diameter and 0.1' deep in the clay shelf at the northern end of the pit. At the interior edge of the shelf, the pit cut another 0.75' down to a level clay floor, forming a rectangular cellar whose walls were oriented sub-parallel to the gables of the house. The horizontal dimensions of the cellar were approximately 2.5' north-south by 1.2' east-west (Figure 18). Eight soil layers (A

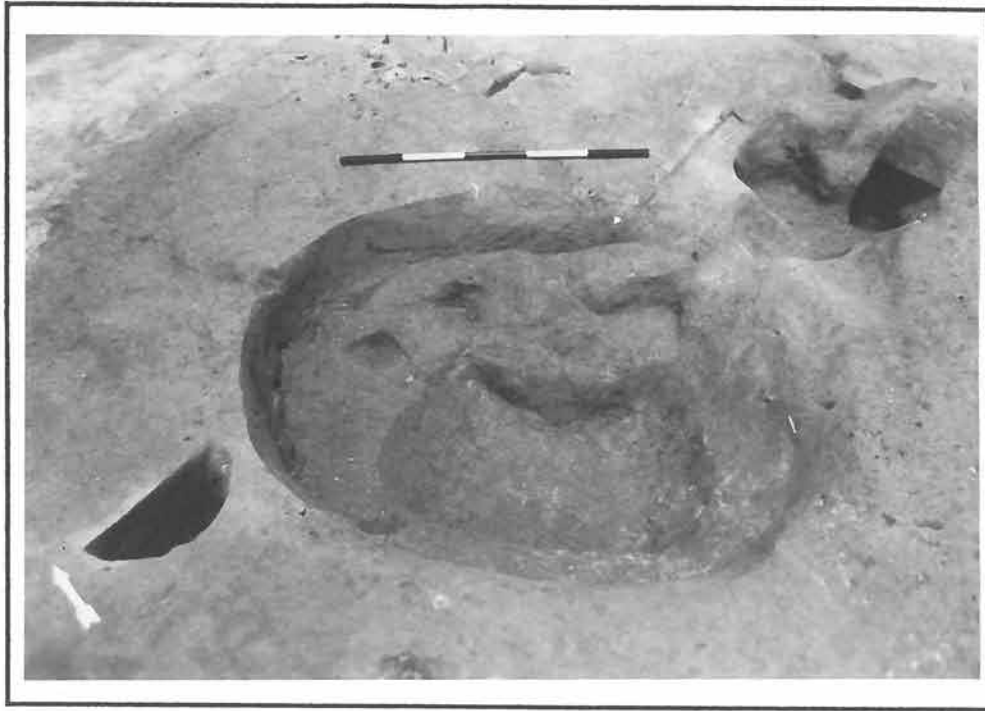


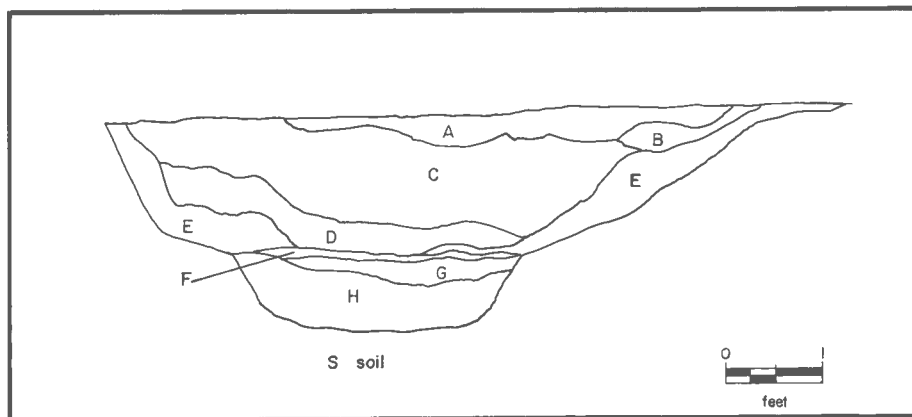
FIGURE 18
Feature 2 following complete excavation.

through H) were observed following examination of the profile exposed by bisection of the whole pit feature (Figures 19 and 20).

Layers A and B seemed to be indicative of secondary backfill and contained artifacts dating to the late-17th/early-18th centuries. Layer A contained two almost-whole wine bottles, coarse earthenware, pewter spoon handle fragments, and English clay pipe bowl fragments, all recovered during the Phase II investigation. Phase III investigation recovered additional clay pipe fragments, a piece of flint, wrought nails, and bone from layers A and B. Layers C and D probably represented a single episode of backfill. Layer D contained 17 pieces of animal bone, including fragments of a domestic pig mandible. Layer E was indicative of periodic episodes of wash deposition. Layer F resembled the

remains of a plank floor which appeared to have rested on the aforementioned clay shelf. The remaining layers, G and H, also appeared to be wash deposition. Along the west side of the feature, that which faced the main post structure, was evidence of possible steps which cut into the subsoil and descended to the level of the clay shelf.

No structural features were encountered near the cellar feature that could be dated to the same time period. However, one roughly circular feature, Feature 33, tentatively identified as a posthole, was bisected less than 1 foot west of the northwest edge of Feature 2. Feature 33 was 2.3 feet in diameter, extended 1.9 feet below the graded surface, and came to a point at the bottom. The fill contained charcoal in a grey mottled sand and gravel matrix. However, no artifacts were recovered from



KEY

- A - Brown to Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Silt With Artifacts
- B - Grayish Brown (2.5YR5/2) Silty Clay With Charcoal Flecks (Contained 17th-century wine bottle)
- C - Mixture of Sand, Silt, and Clay (2.5Y5/4, 6/4, 5/2; 10YR5/6)
- D - Dark Grayish Brown (2.5YR4/2) Fine Silty Sand
- E - Light Yellowish Brown (2.5Y6/4) Fine Silty Sand
- F - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/2) Fine Silty Sand With Large Charcoal Pieces
- G - Light Yellowish Brown (2.5Y6/4) Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Fine Sand With Clay Inclusions

FIGURE 19
Northern profile of Feature 2.



FIGURE 20
Northern view of Feature 2 following bisection.

the fill and the possibility exists that the feature was not cultural.

The lack of definite structural features associated with Feature 2 may also be due to the thickness of the plowzone overburden and the adverse impacts of disturbances which postdate the infilling of the feature. Specifically, a feature (Feature 12) identified as a filled tire rut created by the heavy machinery associated with logging on the site in the 20th century cut into and across the southern edge of Feature 2. Other features immediately adjacent to Feature 2 (Features 10 and 19) may have adversely impacted structural remains associated with Feature 2.

Feature 19 (Pit Feature near Feature 2). - An irregularly-shaped pit feature was located at grid coordinates 157.5N 86.5E, immediately southeast of Feature 2. The feature exhibited a north-south dimension of 6' and an east-west dimension of 5.8' (Figure 21)(see Figure 13). The feature extended to a maximum depth of 1.6'.

Removal of the north and west 3/4 of the feature revealed various soil strata suggestive of fill deposits or disturbances. These include mottled sand and clay deposits (Figure 22). Although the original function of the pit was not apparent, its association with the late 17th-/early 18th-century site component was indicated by its location immediately to the southeast of Feature 2 and by the recovered artifacts which included a colono ware sherd, a Staffordshire slipware sherd, and a wrought nail. A utensil blade, bone, and brick/daub fragments were also found within the fill matrix.

Feature 11 (Pit Feature). An circular feature with an irregular bottom was identified at grid coordinates 191N 118E (see Figure 13), approximately 15' north of the northeastern corner post of the main structure. The diameter of the feature was approximately 1' and it extended to a maximum depth of 0.38' below the plow zone. The fill consisted of a dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam and was found to contain 2/3 of a delftware porringer (Figures 23 and 24). While the original function, if any, of the pit was not apparent, it was subsequently used as a trash receptacle as indicated by the presence of the delftware.

Feature 10 (Soil Disturbance near Feature 2). A soil disturbance was investigated at grid coordinates 152N 86E, adjacent to the southern edge of Features 2 and 19. The feature was composed of two soil anomalies; a 5' north-south by 6.3' east-west sub-rectangular disturbance (Layer B) encasing a circular disturbance approximately 2.5' in diameter (Layer A) (see Figure 13). The circular and sub-rectangular disturbances extended to maximum depths of 0.2' and 0.4' below the graded surface, respectively. Layer A contained a fill of brown to dark grayish brown (10YR5/3-4/2) silty loam while Layer B consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) silty loam (Figure 25). Excavations yielded an English pipe bowl fragment which did not permit an conclusive assessment of the temporal affiliation of this feature.

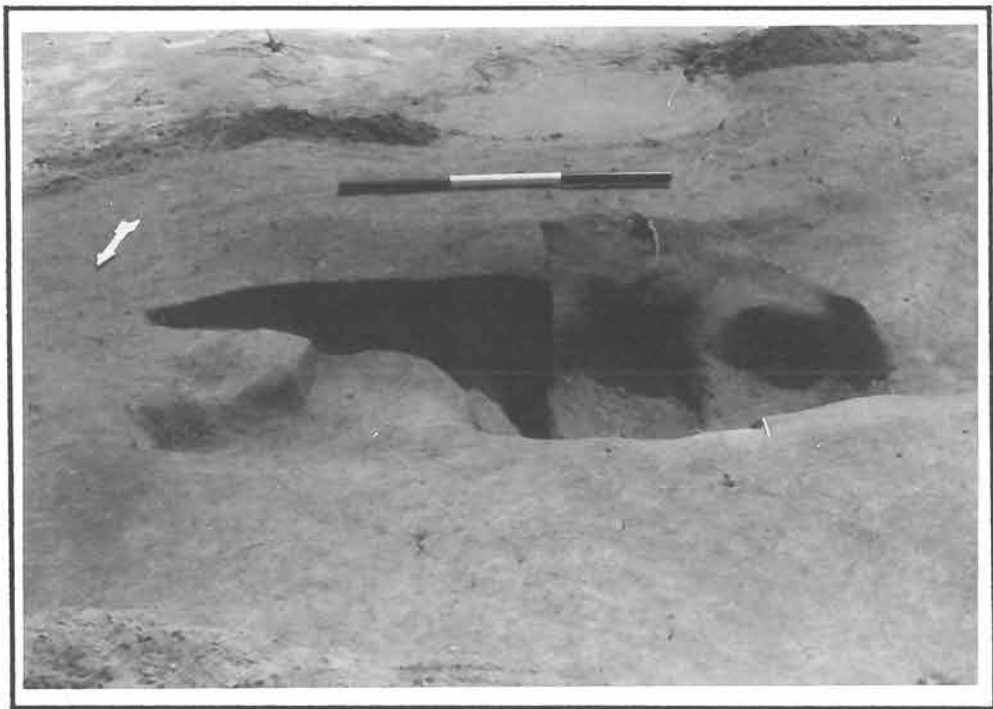
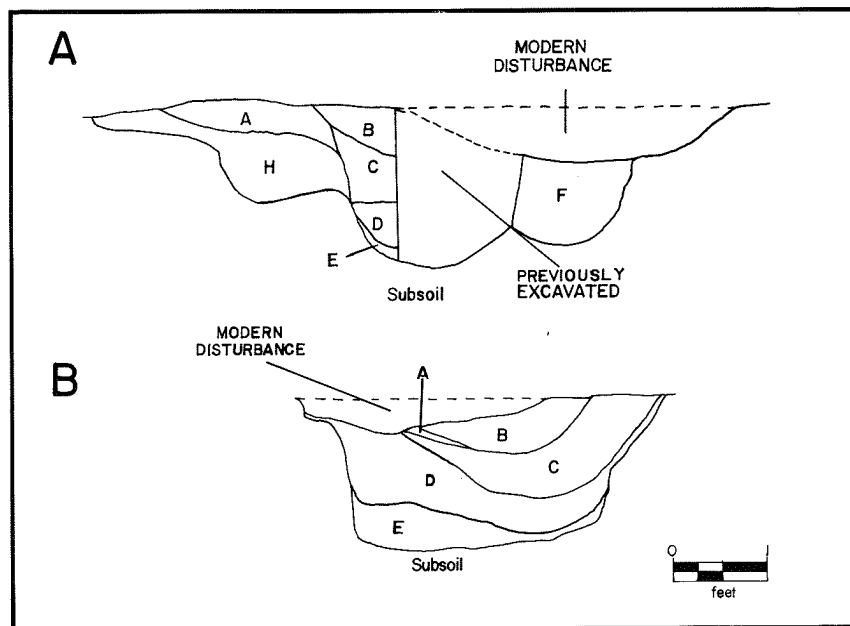


FIGURE 21
Southern view of Feature 19 with
three-quarters of the fill removed.



KEY

- A - Brown Sand (10YR4/3) With Charcoal Flecks
- B - Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Sand With Charcoal
- C - Grayish Brown (10YR4/2) Mottled Sand With Charcoal Flecks
- D - Brown (10YR5/3) Sand
- E - Brown (10YR5/3) Sand Heavily Mottled With Subsoil Clay
- F - Brown (10YR5/3) Sand Mottled With Some Subsoil Clay and Charcoal Flecks
- H - Brown/Gray (10YR5/3) Mottled Silt

FIGURE 22

Southern (a) and eastern (b) profiles of Feature 19.

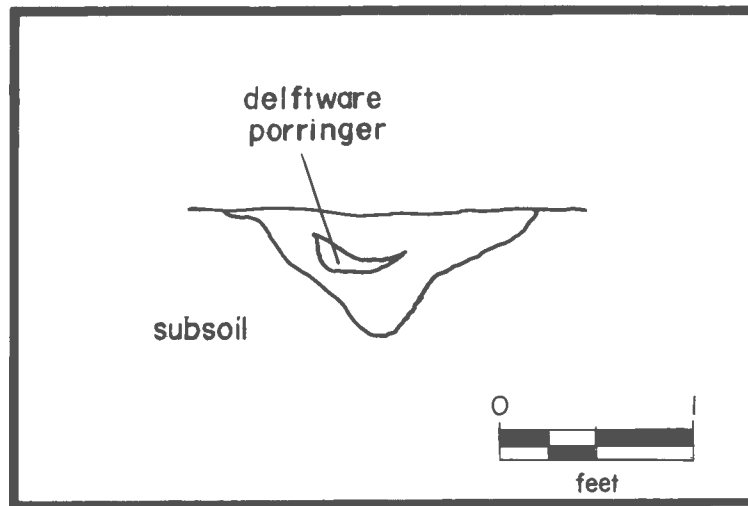
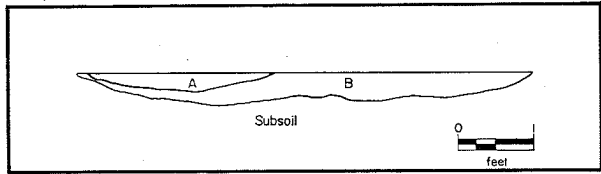


FIGURE 23
Northern profile of Feature 11.



FIGURE 24
Feature 11 following bisection (Note the remains
of a Delftware porringer exposed in the profile).



KEY

- A - Brown-Dark Grayish Brown (10YR5/3-4/2) Silty Sand
- B - Brown (10YR5/3) Silty Sand

FIGURE 25

Northern profile of Feature 10.

Description of Late 17th-/Early 18th-century Artifacts

A total of 94 artifacts comprise the late 17th-/early 18th-century assemblage recovered during Phase III excavation at 44CC297. The assemblage consists of faunal, glass, ceramic, and iron artifacts indicative of limited domestic activity at the site. In some cases, comparative dating of the artifacts serves to help interpret the context of the feature from which they were recovered. Alternatively, if the feature's context has already been identified by association, any artifacts recovered in its fill can be tentatively dated by that context.

Generally, the artifacts fall under architectural, domestic, and agricultural usage categories. Architecturally-related artifacts found within the fill of 17th-century structural and pit features (Features 2, 17, 19, 23, 25, and 27)

included wrought nails, nail fragments, and "brick/daub fragments."

Artifacts indicative of domestic activities consist of ceramics, tobacco pipe stems and bowls, and bits of bone and were recovered primarily from the pit features (Features 2, 19, and 23). Ceramics included 12 pieces of delftware, 5 of which mended to form most of a porringer dating to the late 17th/early 18th-centuries (Noël Hume 1977: 90-91) (Figure 26). A total of 8 pieces of colono ware were recovered from Features 19 and 23 and from a tire rut disturbance that cut into Feature 19 (Feature 12). The colono ware dates to post-1680 (Ferguson 1980:14-28). A piece of Staffordshire slipware also dated to post-1680 was recovered from Feature 19 (Noël Hume 1976:134-135) and one piece of incised, manganese Rhenish blue and

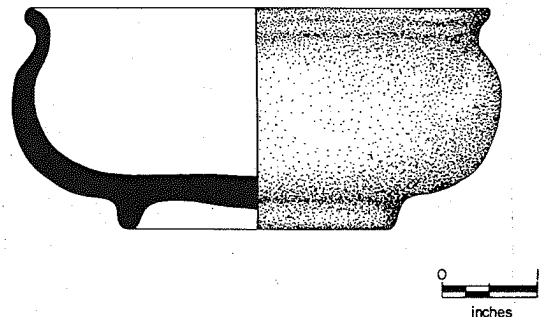


FIGURE 26

Reconstruction drawing of the white Delftware porringer recovered from Feature 11.

grey stoneware (dating to the late 17th/early 18th centuries) was found within the fill of Feature 23 (Noël Hume 1976:280-281).

Surprisingly, no glass was recovered that could be associated with the 17th-century component beyond the two almost-whole wine bottles found within the fill of Feature 2 during the Phase II work at 44CC297 (Thompson et al. 1989:75-82) (Figure 27). A total of 6 pieces of clay tobacco pipe were found in 17th-century features. One of these, a clay pipe stem found within the fill of one of the structural post holes for the house, is believed to be representative of locally-made pipes dating to the 17th century (Noël Hume 1976:307).

All 27 pieces of bone were recovered from the three main 17th-century pit features (Features 2, 19, and 23). Preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage revealed that all identifiable bone fragments were that of domestic pig, including pieces of a jaw bone from Layer D of Feature 2 which mended. Molars recovered from Layers A and D of Feature 2 and Layer A of Feature 19 all showed moderate to heavy wear and are believed to be those of an adult pig. Additionally, it is possible that the bones all came from the same animal. Other artifacts testifying to domestic-related activities at the site in the late 17th/early 18th centuries include flint fragments from knapping of gunflints (Features 2 and 12), a possible copper-alloy aglet (Feature 17), and a utensil blade and tang (Feature 19). In addition, two tools were recovered from Feature 23, a shovel blade measuring 6 3/4" by 7 1/8" and a 14 3/4"-long possible saw blade, both of which may be related

to either domestic or agricultural activities at or near the site.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The results of archival and archaeological research into the late 17th-/early 18th-century component at 44CC297 allow for some interesting interpretations to be made. The story provided by the archaeological and documentary records provides at least a very remote sense of what life was like for a little-known yet large percentage of Virginia's early colonial population, those pushed to the fringes of the colony, the tenant farmer and yeoman.

At the outset, two characteristics of the early colonial component at 44CC297 tell much of the story. First, the archaeological record provides an approximate date-range for the period of occupation. The assemblage of recovered artifacts indicates that the site was occupied after 1680 (Table 2). Further, the artifact inventory coupled with the style of architecture strongly suggest that the house site was probably not occupied later than the first quarter of the 18th century.

The second telling characteristic of this early historical site is simply its geographical location. Knowing the approximate time-frame of occupation, this geographical location requires comment with regard to regional 17th-century patterns of settlement in the Tidewater, since the site is the first one of its kind to be discovered along the interior drainage of the Chickahominy.

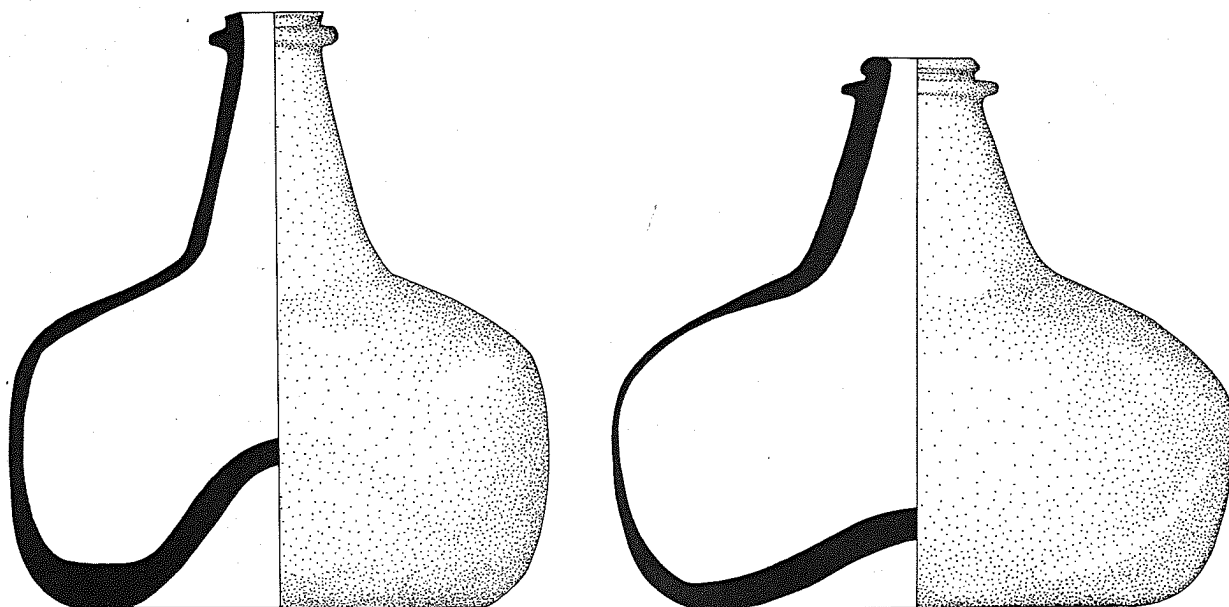


FIGURE 27

Reconstruction drawings of the late 17th-century wine bottles recovered from Feature 2 during Phase II evaluation of Site 44CC297 (From Thompson et al. 1989).

CONTEXT	WARE	DECORATION	FORM	NO.	DATE
CC297/23A	Rhenish blue and grey stoneware	manganese, incised	hollowware	1	1675-1725
CC297/11A	Delftware	undecorated	porringer	1	1680-1710
CC297/19A	Staffordshire slipware	combed	flatware	1	1680-1795
CC297/19A, 23A	Colono Ware	undecorated	bowl	1	1680-19th c.

TABLE 2

17th-century ceramics recovered from Phase II excavation.

Regional Settlement Patterns.

Charles City County is unique today in terms of its rural character. The site itself is located within a large, undeveloped, and fairly remote area, densely-wooded in secondary vegetation (see Figure 2). Thus, it does not take much imagination to picture what the landscape looked like to the early colonial settler(s) at 44CC297. As remote as the site appears to be today, what with the network of county roads and virtual jeep trails that must be used to get to it, 44CC297 was a much more remote setting for a house in the late 17th/early 18th centuries. Until recently, scholars of the 17th-century Chesapeake viewed the early colonists as being overwhelmingly dependent on the waterways of the Tidewater for transportation (cf. Bruce 1907: I:103-104; Craven 1970:73). While more recent studies of transportation networks have emphasized that roads and paths were probably equally important as transportation routes by the end of the 17th century (cf. O'Mara 1983:114-124), by either route, 44CC297 was extremely remote.

Kelly's (1979) study of settlement patterns in 17th-century Surry County provides additional historical context for the considerations guiding the choice of location for the house site at 44CC297. The closing decades of the 17th century in the Chesapeake were marked by a widespread depression in the tobacco economy upon which the Virginia colony was based. While this depression markedly slowed population growth in the affluent Virginia counties, Surry, Henrico, and Charles City counties all continued to receive new settlers at a steady pace. "The common attraction of each of these counties for the hard-hit planter was the

lure of their open frontiers" where "available interior land was inexpensive" (Kelly 1979:197).

For a newly-arrived colonist or freed servant at the end of the century, the potential hardship and high transportation costs of setting up a plantation as far upstream and/or inland as was 44CC297 were likely outweighed by the easily obtained land. Thus, the documentary record indicates that remote sites like 44CC297 were not uncommon by the century's end despite their absence in the current archaeological inventory. Further, as unique as the site's location is to the archaeological literature, investigation has revealed that the other characteristics of the site are easily comparable to the body of 17th-century domestic archaeological data that has been accumulated to date.

Site-specific Spatial Patterns and Vernacular Architecture. For example, the characteristics of the immediate environs of the site are typical of the pattern of site-choice that has been identified for the 17th-century Chesapeake (Smolek et al. 1984). It is situated on an upland terrace, high and dry, less than 300' southeast of a ravine and spring head. Approximately 800' to the southeast of the site is Bradley Run which flows into the headwaters of the Chickahominy River only 3/4 mile downstream (Figure 28). Thus, the site may have been fairly accessible by canoe.

The style of architecture revealed through archaeological investigation also fits the pattern for late 17th-century domestic sites. First of all, the degree of integrity is typical; nothing remains above ground. This, in turn, is due to the fact

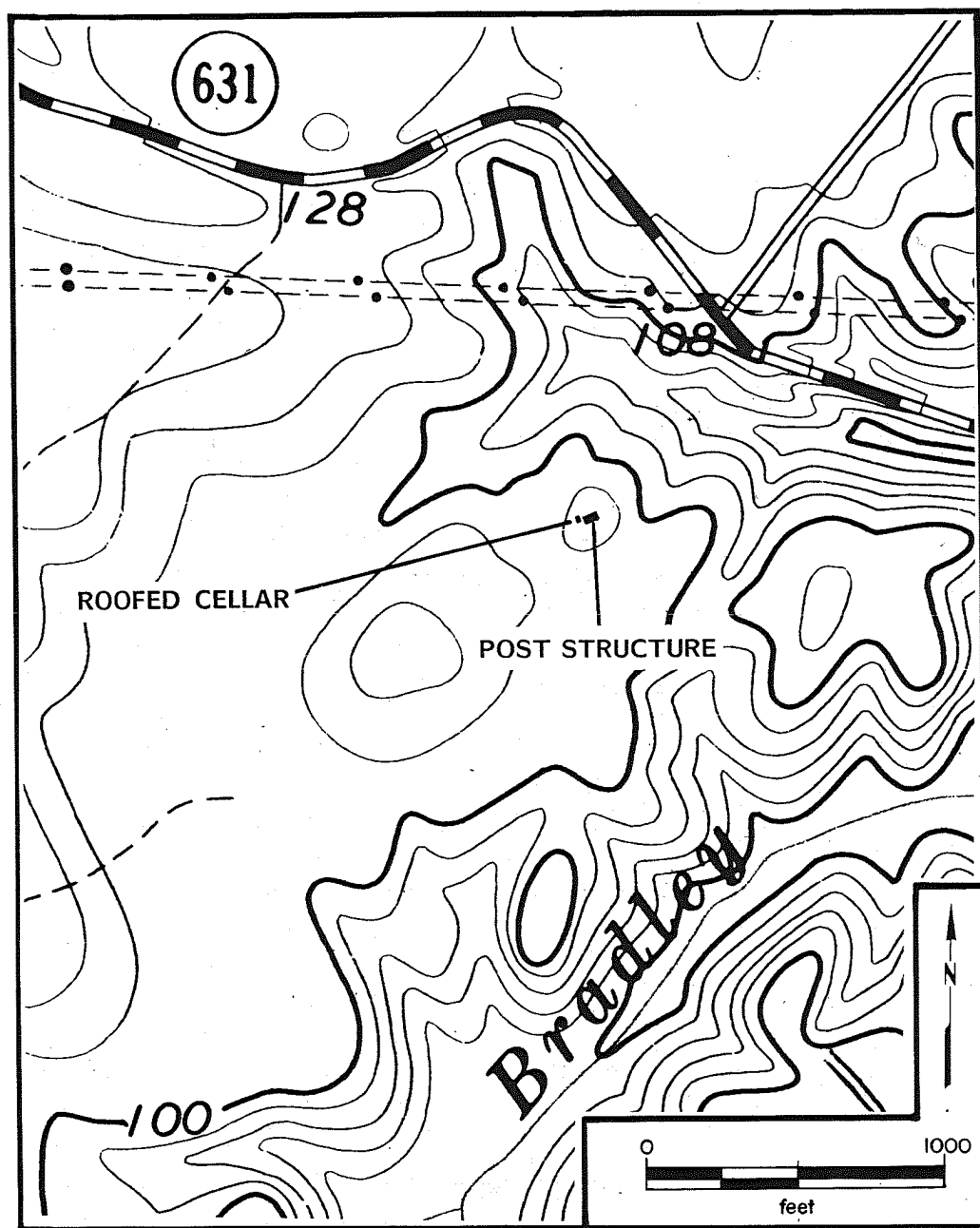


FIGURE 28
Late 17th-/early 18th-century domestic component at Site 44CC297
shown in the context of local topography.

that the popular architectural style consisted of structures made of wood usually with the frame constructed directly on the ground around hole-set posts. While Carson et al.'s (1981) extensive regional synthesis of this architectural style sought to explain the reasons behind the early Virginians' preference for such impermanent houses, the results provide an excellent body of comparative data for analysis of the structural features at 44CC297.

Several reasons for the unique persistence of the impermanent building tradition in the Tidewater until the first quarter of the 18th century are easily applicable to the findings at 44CC297. First, the tobacco economy surely influenced the decision to build such an impermanent house at the site. Tobacco cultivation was extremely labor-intensive and new planters or tenants probably had to divert the high cost of building a solid house towards the expense of producing a significant crop, especially during the depressed economy near the end of the century. The remoteness of the site would only have added to the costs and further encouraged the colonist in question to build a less permanent house (Carson et al. 1981:168).

If the occupant at 44CC297 was a tenant, and chances are good that he was, he had yet another reason for living in an earthfast house: why build a permanent house on land owned by someone else? Similarly, landlords saw no reason to provide permanent housing for their tenants since there were many who would build cheap houses for themselves in return for a lease (Carson et al. 1981:168-169). It is possible that this arrangement

between landholder and tenant was especially common after 1666 when it was declared that a patentee could place one acre under cultivation or build a solitary structure in order to claim that the land was settled and avoid losing the patent (Hening 1809-1823: I:244).

In any event, the pattern of structural features associated with the house site at 44CC297 makes it clear that, for whatever reason, the planter had a structure built that was fairly typical of the period, at least in basic design. The 20' by 12.5', two-bay building was relatively small in comparison to other 17th-century earthfast houses that have been investigated archaeologically (Table 3). However, the proportions are virtually the same as those provided in a 1684 pamphlet, "Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America," which detailed a method of constructing an earthfast house for "ordinary beginners" (Figure 29) (Carson et al. 1981:141-144). Thus, it is due to the correspondence of proportions that inferences can be made concerning the above-ground architecture of the house.

While it is easily possible that much valuable archaeological information was lost due to plowing, logging, and other impacts, no evidence was found to refute the notion that the house was built as a conventional hole-set frame Chesapeake house with studs set between the posts on interrupted sills. Comparison of site 44CC297 with similar previously-excavated sites and with documentary research (Carson et al. 1981, Main 1982, and Pogue 1988) indicates the possibility that the house was divided into a hall or kitchen and parlor or chamber by an interior wall

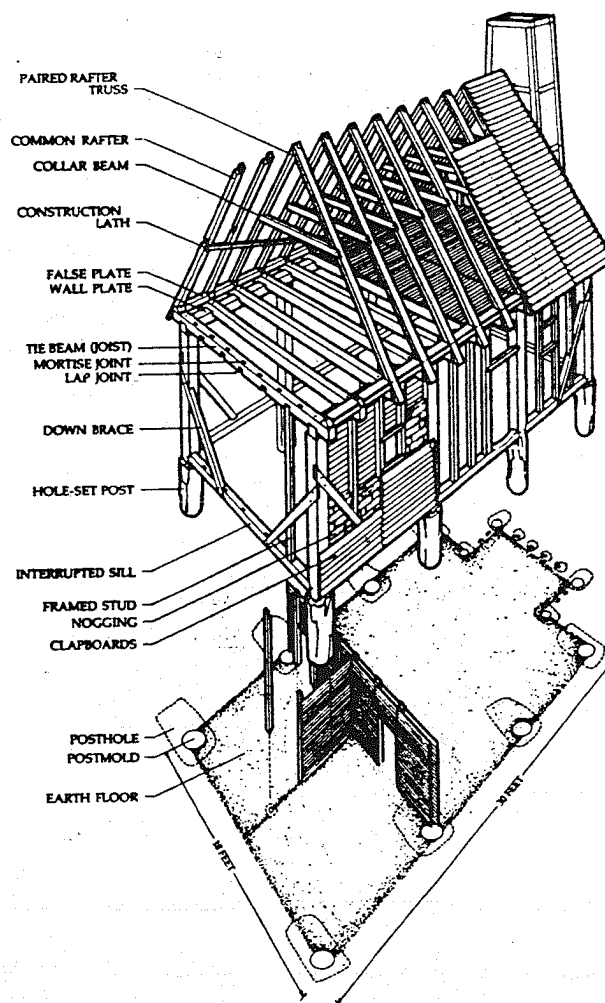


FIGURE 29
 Reconstruction drawing of the "Ordinary Beginners" house described in the 1684 promotional pamphlet, "Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America."
 (Note the archaeological manifestations and dimensions of the structure (From Carson et al. 1981).

SITE NAME	SITE NO.	DATE(S)	SIZE	NO. BAYS
Kingsmill Tenement II	44JC39	ca.1625	40'x18'	4
Martins Hundred Site B	44JC113	ca.1625-50	44'x22'	4
Mathews Manor	44NN44	ca.1650	41'x19'	5
Flowerdew Hundred	44PG65	1619-30	42'x16'	2
Flowerdew Hundred	44PG65	1619-30	41'x24'	4
Clifts Plantation	44WM33	ca.1670	41'x18.5'	5
John Washington	44WM204	1656	40'x21'	4
Jamestown Island				
Bldg.#71-77	-----	-----	40'x18'	5
Drummond Site	44JC43	ca.1648	36'x18'	3
Littletown Quarter (Kingsmill)	44JC39	1625-50	41'x18'	4

TABLE 3
Earthfast Virginia buildings.

between the two 10' bays. The hall would have been in the west half, where the hearth would have been used for heat and the cooking of meals. Documentary and archaeological precedent and the limited archaeological record at the site suggest that the hearth was built without the benefit of bricks. Instead, wattle and daub around the two chimney support posts served to channel smoke from what must have been a closely-watched fire up and out of the house. The depth to which the heat-altered clay of Feature 15 must have extended below the original ground surface attests to the lack of a brick hearth (see Figure 15). And combined with the complete lack of evidence for root cellars within the walls of the house

this suggests that no floorboards covered the earth floor (see Figure 13).

The rectangular pit feature located parallel and immediately adjacent to the east gable of the house (Feature 23) is analogous to what was interpreted as an attached dairy or storage shed at the contemporary King's Reach site in Maryland (Pogue 1988:42). While evidence of small puncheons supporting the shed could easily have been destroyed by plowing, the pit may have been dug out to help keep food items cool and/or to allow for a lower roof on the shed or even a simple lean-to covering (Figure 30). Perhaps, as at the King's Reach site, the pit was even lined with wood, though any

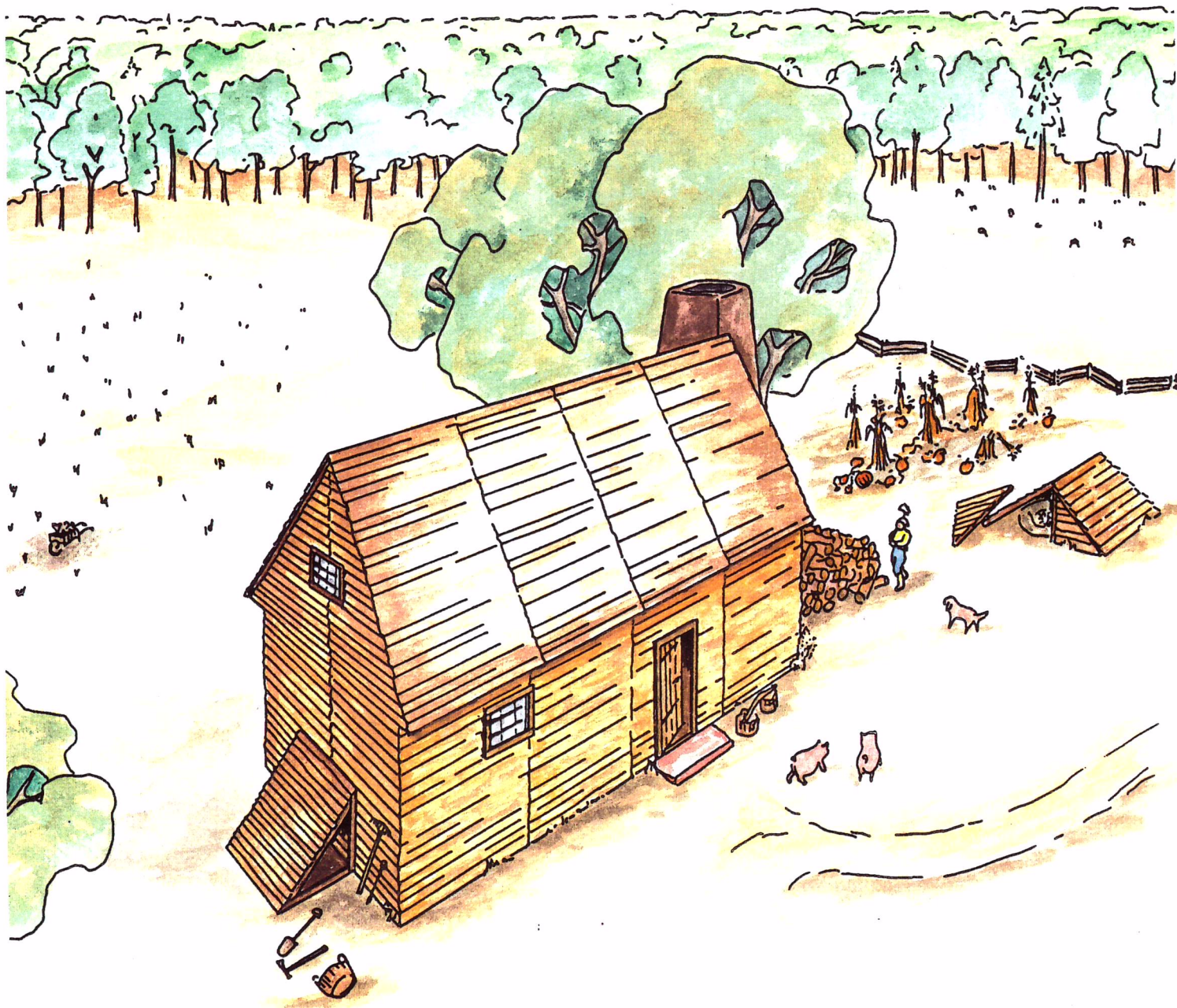


FIGURE 30
Artist's reconstruction of the late 17th-/Early 18th-century
domestic component at Site 44CC297 (Drawn by Toni Gregg).

archaeological evidence of this at 44CC297 may have been deleted by the heavy root disturbance in the feature (see Figure 16). Two tools, a shovel and possible saw blade, recovered from the bottom of the feature may attest to use of the shed for the storage of garden tools.

A 1736 inventory of a similar structure in Ann Arundel County, Maryland describes the floor plan and usage of space: "on the ground floor a Hall for dining and sitting and a parlor for sleeping and two sleeping chambers above" (Kelso 1984:21). Thus, in all likelihood, a loft above the two rooms contained additional sleeping space. A door was probably located along the northern wall at the hall end of the house (see Figures 30, 13, and 29).

Historical evidence indicates that an earthfast structure like the house which evidently stood at 44CC297 would remain a solid form of shelter for about a decade (Carson et al. 1981:141). This period could be extended by reparation or replacement of posts that had deteriorated. Evidence of such reparations tends to be quite clear in the archaeological record (Carson 1981:151,157-158) and the lack of such evidence at 44CC297 strongly suggests that the house was occupied for no more than ten years.

The front door may have opened out to a small yard area on the north side of the house which faced the closest available water source: a spring-fed tributary of Bradley Run in a ravine some 400' feet farther north. This was also the side of the house where some of the domestic trash was deposited in several pit

features, which indicates that the north side saw heavier use by the occupant(s) of the house than the south side. Specifically, two features were found on the north side of the house which, again based on comparison to contemporaneous sites (Carson et al. 1981:166, Pogue 1988:44), may have originally served as latrines or clay borrow pits and subsequently became receptacles for domestic refuse through intended and/or natural deposition (Features 11 and 19). However, in the case of at least one of these features, Feature 11, much of the original feature may have been adversely impacted by plowing and/or erosion, leaving only the bottom 0.38' of the feature intact for investigation.

Feature 2, which led to identification of the component during the Phase II investigation, also served as a trash pit which bounded the house lot. However, complete excavation of the fill from Feature 2 made it clear that it had a more significant primary function prior to being filled. In addition, the fact that domestic artifacts dating to the occupation of the main house, including two almost-whole wine bottles, were recovered from the first two layers of fill strongly suggests that the original pit was filled before and/or during the period in which the main house was occupied. Perhaps a testament to a very short period of occupation at the site, most of the fill below the upper two layers in this rather large pit did not contain any artifacts with the exception of a relatively small assemblage of domestic pig bones, found within Layer D. Nevertheless, the rectangular shape of the bottom portion of the pit, the continuity of the clay shelf, and the apparent steps cut into the clay on

the side facing the main house all indicate that the feature represents more than a randomly-dug borrow pit.

The documentary record and evidence from other archaeological sites help to interpret Feature 2's primary function. Kelso (1984:18) notes that a patterned sequence of impermanent shelters seemed to be the rule for the first settlers on the progressive frontier in the 17th-century Chesapeake. On the frontier, preoccupation with planting and clearing, especially getting the tobacco crop started, necessitated that one would live in two successive shelters in the first two summers: "the temporary hut for the first year, followed by a more permanent timber house the second." Finally, after enough resources had been acquired, and presuming one lived long enough, the second-stage earthfast house would be abandoned for a still more permanent "proper" English house, perhaps built with a brick foundation (Kelso 1984:18). Although the occupant(s) of 44CC297 clearly moved to an altogether new site for their "third-stage" house, the archaeological remains at the site fit the first two stages of the scheme noted by Kelso.

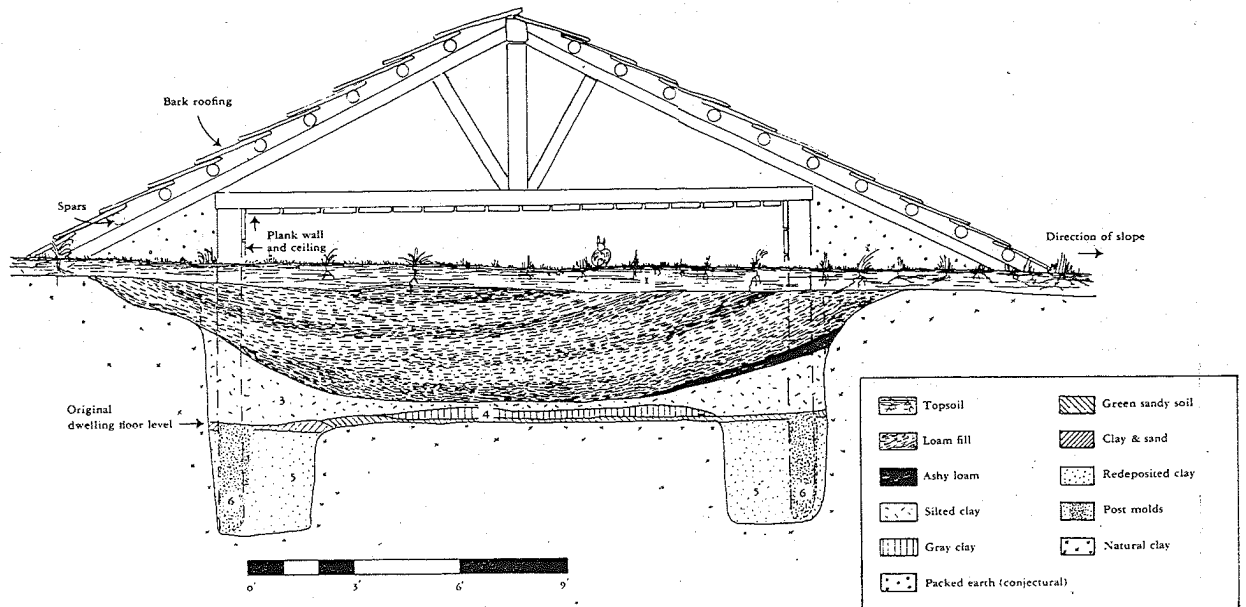
An archaeological analogue of a first-stage dug-out house was excavated at Martin's Hundred by Noël Hume (1982:58-9) (Figure 31). The remains of the crude structure consisted of a large rectangular pit with a level clay floor and steps cut into the side. The feature was located near several post-in-ground structures which had been occupied slightly later than the dug-out house. Subsequent to its occupation, the roof had been removed and the pit had gradually

lost some of its angularity through erosion of the walls while it simultaneously filled with redeposited soil and domestic refuse.

What was the original design? A contemporary description found in the documents of a first-stage dug-out house by the colonial secretary of New Netherlands in 1650 fills in the missing details:

Those in New Netherlands and in New England who have no means to build farm-houses at first according to their wishes, dig a square pit to the ground, cellar fashion, six or seven feet deep, as long and as broad as they think proper, case the earth inside all around the wall with timber, which they line with the bark of trees or something else to prevent the caving in of the earth, floor this cellar with plank and wainscott it overhead for a ceiling, raise a roof of spars clear up and cover the spars with bark or green sods, so that they can live dry and warm in these houses (Noël Hume 1982:57).

Since there was surely a fair amount of variation on this general theme, depending on what the farmer thought "proper", Feature 2 may have been associated with the tenant's or carpenter's first house on the site. While the Feature 2 pit is probably too small to have been a dug-out house, it is possible, given its



KEY

- 1 - Plowzone
- 2 - Earth and Garbage Filling of the Living Space after the Building was Destroyed
- 3 - Silted Clay Wash
- 4 - Layers Deposited During the Building's Lifetime
- 5,6 - Postholes and Molds for the Roof Supports

FIGURE 31

A reconstructed profile of the Site A Cellar House, Martin's Hundred, Virginia (From Noël Hume 1982).

other similarities to the pit house at Martin's Hundred, that Feature 2 was a cellar room inside a temporary dwelling constructed on the surface. Like the pit house at Martin's Hundred, Feature 2 had no evidence of there having been posts around the surface of it. Yet the several small, semi-circular depressions near the northern end of the clay shelf may represent some kind of roof support from within the pit similar to the large postholes in the bottom of the pit at Martin's Hundred (see Figure 31). Why the clay shelf? The organic layer F which seemed to be the remains of deteriorated wood may represent a wooden floor which rested on the clay shelf above the rectangular pit. The pit may have served as a sump so that the floor stayed relatively dry (see Figure 19).

Evidence from the excavations of Middle Plantation, Ann Arundel County, Maryland, provide for another possible scenario (Carson et al. 1981:182-185). As part of an 18th-century component, several pit features with postholes around them were interpreted to represent the remains of roofed cellars used for subsurface storage of root crops. While Feature 2 lacks any evidence of posts having set at the surface around the pit, the possibility exists that the pit was used for root crop storage at some point.

However, the virtual lack of artifacts in most of the layers of fill in Feature 2, except for the upper layers, makes a strong case that it was filled very early in the occupation of the site, perhaps before the occupant(s) of the main post house had brought any household items out to their new home in the wilderness.

Foodways and Material Culture. As mentioned above, the total number of artifacts in the late 17th-/early 18th-century component at 44CC297 was relatively small. For example, a comparison of the total number to the number of recovered artifacts from the plow zone at a contemporaneous site of approximately the same size and short occupation span indicates that, for whatever reason, much less made it into the archaeological record at 44CC297 than at comparable sites² Unfortunately, the low numbers of recovered artifacts do not yield themselves to the types of quantitative analyses typical of foodways and material culture studies. However, the lack of artifacts does fit with other archaeological evidence at the site (i.e. there was no sign of reparation to any of the posts) and with the results of the archival research which point to a very short period of occupation. It is also feasible that the lack of artifacts reflects the socio-economic status of the occupant(s). Specifically, the small number may reflect the relatively small quantity of material possessions owned by the farmer due to both his low socio-economic status and the difficulty involved in attempting to bring materials to such a remote site.

On the other hand, it is intriguing to realize that the remoteness of the site did not prevent the occupant(s) from bringing such breakable items of material culture as the small variety of ceramic wares represented in the archaeological record (see Table 2). Indeed, in many ways, despite the low artifact count, the variety of domestic artifacts recovered from this component do not reflect much

modification of the typical domestic material culture of the period. Thus, the archaeological record at 44CC297 does not appear to indicate any signs of cultural adaptation to what must have been a relatively remote frontier environment for the occupant(s) of the post house.

Historical Context. The fact that many of Charles City County's antebellum court records were lost or destroyed during the Civil War leaves ample room for interpretation of the actual identity of the colonist(s) who lived at 44CC297 around the end of the 17th century. However, despite gaps in the data, it is surprising how well some of the information gathered through archival research corresponds to the archaeological record at the site.

The archaeological evidence indicates the site may have been the first- and second-stage homelot for a planter of limited means for a period of less than ten years around the turn of the 18th century. Historical research has revealed that Nicholas and William Cox patented the property in question in 1675. Since this property was only one parcel of several that the Coxes bought and sold over the course of the next decades, it seems safe to assume that they were speculators who did not necessarily plan on settling much of the land they purchased. However, even in the remote countryside of the interior Chickahominy River basin, a land owner had to develop his land in some way to maintain ownership, though it is highly unlikely that the Coxes, being men of considerable means, would have settled so far inland themselves. Thus, it is not surprising that the quitrent on the property was paid in 1704 by John Roper.

Exactly ten years later, Roper had acquired enough capital to obtain the patent to the land he had presumably lived on since at least 1704.

It is altogether possible that some unrecorded tenant, or illegal squatter, lived in the structure at 44CC297 for a short period in the late 17th/early 18th centuries. Nonetheless, the correspondence between the archaeological record and the early history of Roper's relationship with the property is difficult to ignore. Thus, it seems likely that it was John Roper who, in or around 1704, pinned his hopes of a better future on the Coxes land in this remote corner of Charles City County. Indeed, the results of the Phase III investigation, including both the late 17th-/ early 18th-century component and the late 18th-century component discussed in the next section, reveal that Roper's hopes were at least partly realized. In addition, these results make a significant contribution towards broadening our understanding of life in early colonial America.

Late-18th-Century Orchard Component

Archival Research

John Roper's Descendants. - In 1744, John Roper of Charles City County, whom records suggest was the son of the 1714 patentee by the same name, conveyed an unspecified amount of Charles City County real estate to his son, David, through a deed of gift (Charles City County Court Records 1744:296). In November 1759, John Roper's widow, Jane, and the couple's sons, David and Charles, served as his executors. Roper's inventory reveals that he was a middling

farmer whose plantation would have been relatively self-sufficient. In his household at the time of his death was a black male slave. He also owned 2 horses, 11 cattle, 61 hogs, and 12 sheep. On hand was equipment for farming, spinning and weaving, along with parcels of carpenter's, cooper's and shoemaker's tools that would have enabled Roper and his sons, or perhaps his slave, to supplement the household's income by providing much needed services to others. Although the Roper home was relatively well furnished, it included few items that could be termed luxuries. On hand at the time of John Roper's death were 3 feather beds, 2 chests of drawers, 6 chests, 3 tables, and 6 chairs. Also present were candlesticks and a warming pan. The Ropers' culinary equipment included dishes, plates, basins and other items of pewter, plus an undescribed quantity of earthenware and glass. They had 4 iron pots, a skillet, a kettle, and a frying pan (Charles City County Records 1766:471) (Appendix D).

The Ropers, thanks to the presence of one or more skilled workers in the household, would have been in a better-than-average position to procure the goods and services they needed from their neighbors and local markets. Typically, farm men and women bartered for the commodities they needed, swapping meat, grain crops, vegetables or skilled services for tools, furniture, cloth or other items that their household needed. While such trading patterns provided minimal opportunity for profit, attention was given to making a good bargain and maintaining social relationships within the immediate community (Henretta 1978:15-16). Yeoman families often were locked into a web of social relationships and cultural

expectations that inhibited major change. Typically, the output of a farm was consumed by its residential population, most of whom were related biologically or legally, or were enslaved (Henretta 1978:22,28-29). Thus, the Ropers most likely enjoyed a comfortable though not affluent existence in which most of their needs were met.

In October 1762, three years after John Roper's death, David Roper of Orange County, North Carolina, deeded his interest in an unspecified amount of Charles City County land to David Roper of Charles City (Charles City County Court Orders 1762:495). It is likely that the grantor was a brother of the late John Roper who was relinquishing his rights to family-owned property in Charles City. By 1782, when Virginia's land tax records open, David Roper, the son of the late John Roper, was in possession of 200 acres of Charles City County land, the tract upon which 44CC297 is situated. It was the only real estate that Roper, who was a resident of Charles City County, owned in the area prior to 1797 (Charles City County Land Tax Lists, 1782-1796).

The tax assessor noted in 1787 that David Roper was a free white male tithe over age 21; that he had 4 slaves who were over age 16 and 7 who were less than 16; and that he had 4 horses and 26 cattle. The following year, David Roper's household included 2 free white male tithes, perhaps because of a son who had come of age. At the time of the 1790 census he was credited with 1 free white male (himself) and 8 slaves. Prior to 1800, David Roper never significantly increased the number of slaves and horses in his possession, for he always had 6 or 7

slaves and 4 or 5 horses (Charles City County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1787-1800; Charles City County Census 1790).

When the quantities of slaves and horses that David Roper owned between 1790 and 1800 are compared with his contemporaries in rural Chesterfield County, a few miles further up the James River, it is evident that he was a member of the middle class. During the decade 1791-1801, approximately 60 percent of rural Chesterfield's landowners owned slaves. Of slaveholders, more than half were in possession of from 1 to 5 individuals, whereas approximately 22 percent of slaveowners had from 6 to 10 slaves. Similarly, of the ca. 77 percent of rural residents who owned horses, asses or mules, approximately 77 percent had from 1 to 5 animals. Thus, Roper was clearly in the middling range. The size of David Roper's farm, which was 200 acres, likewise indicates that he was a member of the middle class, for during the 1790s, an estimated 32 percent of all landowners had plantations of from 100 to 200 acres and 21 percent had less. The quantity of real estate that David Roper owned earned him a place in the 51st percentile among property owners (McCartney 1988).

Between 1798 and 1800, there were 3 white males of tithable age in the Roper household and in 1798, for the first time, David Roper paid taxes on a riding chair, a taxable luxury item. Perhaps as Roper's sons matured and their working skills increased, the family was able to become somewhat more prosperous, for between 1800 and 1808, they added to the number of slaves and horses they owned, having in all 9 or 10 slaves of taxable age and 7 to

9 horses. As previous research in census and tax records has demonstrated that slave owners paid taxes upon approximately half of their slaves (the remainder being children who were too young to be taxable), it is likely that David Roper had in all 18 to 20 slaves (Charles City County Personal Property Tax lists 1798-1808; McCartney 1988).

Between 1796 and the time of his death, David Roper purchased several parcels of land that were in the immediate vicinity of the tract he had inherited from his father. In 1796 he acquired 100 acres on the Mirey Branch of Broad Run and the following year purchased another 69 3/4 acres from neighboring property owners (Charles City County Deed Book 4:319,513-514). During the early 1800s he continued to add to the size of his farm and by 1807 was in possession of 565 1/4 acres in all, consisting of eight parcels. The increase in David Roper's investment in real estate indicates that he was prospering during this period. Roper's home farm, which lay along the west side of Broad Run and south of Route 631's forerunner, was comprised of 265 1/4 acres (Charles City County Land Tax Lists 1797-1807).

Generally speaking, between 1792 and 1800 there was an increase in the number of Virginia farms of middling size. The number of farms 750 acres or more in size diminished somewhat as large tracts were broken up into smaller ones;³ however, a lack of growth in the number of farms of less than 51 acres suggests that parcels of several hundred acres were being carved up into plots of middling size, not lots or very small plots (McCartney 1988). It is likely that David Roper had the

disposable income to purchase modest-sized parcels that became available. The quantity of taxable real and personal property in his possession at the onset of the 19th century indicates that he was firmly entrenched in the ranks of the middle class (Charles City County Personal Property Tax Lists 1800-1807).

On April 15, 1808, David Roper prepared his will, a document that reveals that he was a widower with 9 living children, all of whom were grown. Roper distributed his personal effects among his children and grandchildren, bequeathing them household furnishings, livestock, crops and slaves. Roper left to his son, David, Jr., the acreage containing the family home, referring to it as "the plantation I now live on," implying that he may have, at one time, lived elsewhere on the property. He gave to his daughter, Rebecca, a single woman, the use of the family dwelling and kitchen until she married. Thus, although David Roper, Jr., received the title to the land containing the family home, he was obliged to share it (at least temporarily) with his sister (Charles City County Will Book 2:18-19). All but one of David Roper, Sr.'s daughters were married at the time he made his will and it appears that all of his children were of legal age. Roper, prior to making his will, had sold his slaves to his sons and daughters for the sum of \$1 each (Charles City County Deed Book 5:48-51).

David Roper's inventory reveals that he had in his possession silver flatware, a set of Queensware, mirrors, a carpet, mahogany furniture (a taxable luxury) and other articles of refinement. His owning books suggests that one or more family

members were literate. His farm in general was well equipped (Charles City County Will Book 2:93-94). Roper had 19 slaves (9 of whom were children) and sizeable herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep and he grew corn, grain, and orchard products (probably apples). He appears to have supplemented his income by selling fruit beverages to his neighbors, for on hand at the time of his death were 210 gallons of new brandy, 60 gallons of old brandy and 25 gallons of cider. Among his plantation equipment were carpenter's and shoemaker's tools, along with axes, saws, ploughs and other items related to farming and home maintenance (Charles City County Will Book 2:93-94) (Appendix E). The presence of shoemaker's and carpenter's tools in Roper's inventory raises the possibility that Roper, his sons, or some of the family's slaves were skilled artisans whose services would have been locally marketable. Thus, David Roper's household members, like his father's, were in possession of marketable skills that would have been of value when bartering for goods and services.

Description of Late 18th-century Features

Features 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 18, 24, 39, 43, 44, 47 (18th-century Orchard). Eighteenth-century orchard remains were exposed following mechanical removal of the plow zone and found to be spread over most of the site. These remains consisted of oval to circular soil disturbances spaced every 30' creating a series of five parallel rows (see Figure 9). The average diameter of the soil disturbances was 2.5 feet and the average depth was 0.64 feet (Table 4).

FEATURE #	PROVENIENCE	DIMENSIONS		DEPTH	CONTENT
		N-S	E-W		
3	132.5N72E	2.7'	2.6'	.57'	Pipe stem Colono Ware Creamware Pearlware Glass Nails
4	103N72.5E	3.0'	2.8'	.68'	Pipe bowl Colono Ware Creamware Glass Nails Brick
5	163N71E	2.5'	2.4'	.75'	Creamware Nails
6	193.5N70E	2.6'	2.5'	1.04'	Creamware Pearlware Glass Nails Brick Flint
7	103N104E	2.4'	2.6'	.67'	Cobble Flake Stoneware Creamware Pearlware Glass Nail Bone
8	133N103E	2.5'	2.5'	.94'	Shatter Flake Stoneware Colono Ware Creamware Pearlware Glass Hinge Nails Bone
14	162N102E	2.2'	2.4'	.56'	Pipe stem Colono Ware Nails Brick
18	193N100.5E	2.7'	2.4'	.50'	Flakes Creamware Glass Nails Brick
24	163N131.5E	2.25'	2.25'	.71'	Flake Glass Nails Brick
39	193N130E	2.6'	3.4'	.67'	Delftware Stoneware Creamware Nails Brick
43	193.5N160.5E	2.0'	2.0'	.49'	Creamware Glass
44	253N189E	2.5'	2.6'	.51'	Creamware Pearlware Nails Brick
47	253.5N159E	2.5'	2.5'	.30'	Pipe bowl Colono Ware Stoneware Creamware Pearlware Glass Nails Brick

TABLE 4
Summary of 18th-century orchard features.

Removal of the south half of the each orchard feature revealed a consistent similarity of characteristics including size, shape, and fill content (Table IV). The features were typically dish shaped and filled with mottled soils of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4), light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4), and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. These symmetrical dished-shaped features probably represent 18th-century excavated pits in which saplings were planted forming the systematic rows of an orchard (Figure 32).

Description of Late 18th-century Artifacts

The late 18th-century assemblage recovered from the Phase III investigation of 44CC297 consists of 152 artifacts. That these artifacts are the remains of redeposited domestic refuse is attested by the large percentage of ceramics and window, table, and bottle glass. Nails, nail fragments, pipe bowl fragments, brick fragments, and a limited amount of bone recovered from the late 18th-century features also represent the redeposited remains of domestic activity.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered included a sherd of hand-painted polychrome pearlware found in the fill of Feature 3; creamware sherds found in Features 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 18, 39, 43, 44, and 47; and pearlware sherds recovered from Features 3, 6, 7, 8, 44, and 47. Hand-painted pearlware of the type found in Feature 3 has the latest termini-post-quem dating to post-1795 (Noël Hume 1976:129). The other pearlware sherds recovered date to post-1780, while the creamware dates to post-1780 (Noël Hume 1976:126, 128).

Interpretation and Conclusions

The repeatable characteristics of the features in this component coupled with their systematic spacing over the site suggest that they are the remains of potted-tree pits that formed an orchard. The domestic artifacts and relatively dark soil that composed the fill of each orchard feature seem to indicate that the trees were planted in each pit with soil removed from the immediate yard area of the late 18th-century planter's house. At the time, this soil was probably very fertile; the presence of domestic artifacts suggests that the soil may have been collected from a garbage midden or dump near the main house (Table 5). Such soil, probably high in organic content, would have been highly suitable for potting young saplings.

David Roper, Sr.'s inventory reveals that he and his family had a fruit orchard in the late 18th century which they harvested to produce brandy and cider. Thus, it was probably their orchard which left the systematically-spaced circular features at 44CC297. Ironically, the orchard covered the same patch of ground that their ancestor, John Roper, may have lived on almost one hundred years earlier.

Mid- to Late 19th-Century Tenement/Slave Domestic Component

Archival Research

The Bradleys. In 1837, the tax assessor credited Robert P. Eppes with 42 acres (that had \$420 in improvements) and his brother, James, with 122 acres that were unimproved; both parcels were identified as Ropers'. Between 1837 and 1840, the Eppes brothers apparently

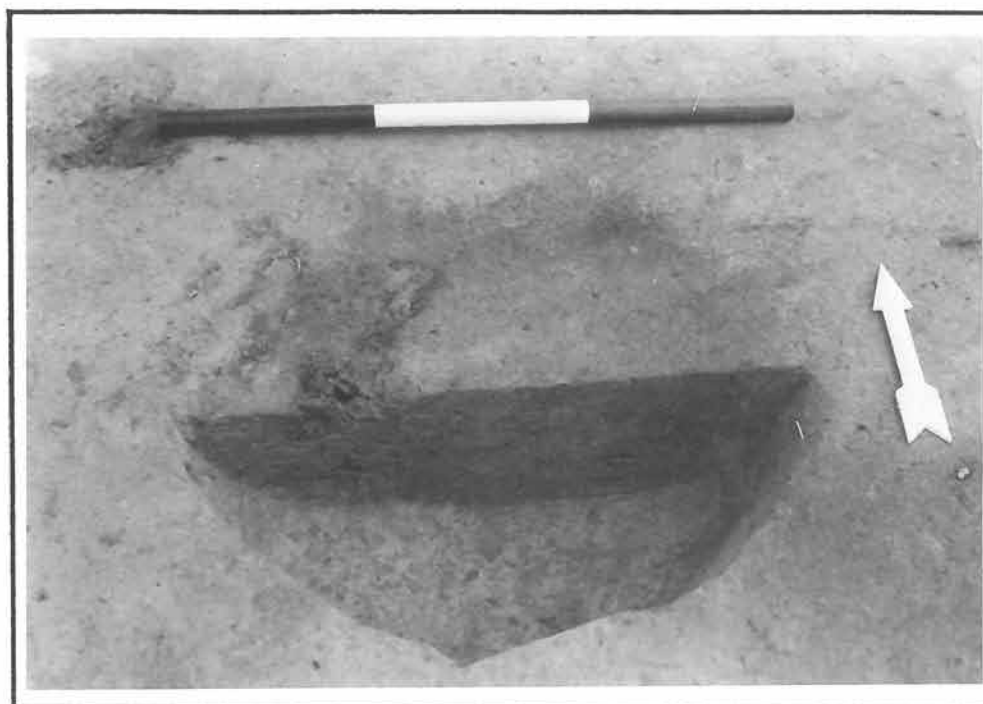


FIGURE 32

Northern profile of Feature 5, a typical orchard hole feature.

CONTEXT	WARE	DECORATION	FORM	NO.	DATE
CC297/3A, 4A, 8A	Colono Ware	undecorated	bowl	1	1680-19th c.
CC297/7A, 8A, 47A	Brown stoneware	undecorated	hollowware	3	18th c.
CC297/39A	Delftware	painted blue	flatware	1	18th c.
CC297/8A	Creamware	undecorated	bowl	1	1770-1820
CC297/3A	Creamware	undecorated	hollowware	1	1770-1820
CC297/3A, 8A	Creamware	undecorated	plate	2	1770-1820
CC297/4A, 7A, 8A, 39A	Creamware	undecorated	saucer	2	1770-1820
CC297/44A	Pearlware	painted blue	flatware	1	1780-1820
CC297/7A	Pearlware	undecorated	saucer	1	1780-1830
CC297/47A	Pearlware	undecorated	bowl	1	1780-1830
CC297/3A	Pearlware	polychrome	hollowware	1	1795-1815

TABLE 5

18th-century ceramics recovered during Phase III excavation.

traded their shares of the Roper farm, for in 1840, when James Eppes sold a 122 acre parcel to John W. Bradley (whose farm, Laurel Hill, was directly across the road), the land being conveyed abutted east upon Broad Run and north upon the road and Laurel Hill, taking in the property that had been allocated by the late John Eppes to his son, Robert P., i.e., that which lay east of the arbitrary boundary line that began at the fence post on the main road.

Further evidence that this land trade occurred is contained in a later dated deed, which places the property of Robert P. Eppes to the west of the land his brother, James, had sold (Charles City County Deed Book 13:490). Robert P. Eppes, by trading the eastern part of the Roper farm for the western part, would have come into possession of acreage that adjoined Springfield, his home farm. James Eppes, on the other hand, planned to sell his share of the Roper farm. In 1840, when John W. Bradley acquired James Eppes' 122 acres along the west side of Broad Run and fronting on Route 631's forerunner, he was already in possession of 157 acres that lay parallel to the Roper farm but on the east side of Broad Run. The easterly tract consisted of a mill seat that Bradley's father (Col. John Bradley) had bought from William H. Gregory in 1800 plus 147 acres that the elder Bradley had purchased from Gregory in 1804, which by 1820 contained a mill complex worth \$400. John W. Bradley already owned an adjoining 10 acres that he had bought from John Eppes in December 1822 (Charles City County Deed Book 4:502;5:44;6:552).

Between 1840 and 1844 the county tax assessor listed John W. Bradley's landholdings as a series of separate parcels. He credited Bradley with the 122-acre tract called Ropers (which had no improvements) and the 157-acre tract that contained Bradley's mill, which by 1840 was worth \$500. In 1845, however, the assessor combined John W. Bradley's 122 acres (on the west side of Broad Run) with the 157 acres (on the east side of the run), where the mill (worth \$500) was located, calling the aggregate the mill tract. By 1851, the value of the improvements on John W. Bradley's mill tract had declined to \$200 (Charles City County Land Tax Lists, 1840-1851).

Sometime prior to June 1863, John W. Bradley died. His will instructed his executors to see that 2 of his 3 sons were educated and that his property was divided among his sons and daughters (Charles City County Land Tax Lists, 1840-1871; Will Book 6:189). Maps prepared during the Civil War identify the site of Bradley's mill and a nearby building, both of which structures were located on the east side of Broad Run. The site at which 44CC297 has been identified was vacant during the 1860s (Gilmer 1863, 1864, 1867) (Figure 33). According to tax assessment records, there were no improvements on either of Robert P. Eppes' parcels (Springfield and the western part of Ropers) in 1860 and 1861 (Charles City County Land Tax Lists 1860-1861).

In 1867, when Jed Hotckiss (1867) made a map of Charles City, Prince George and Surry Counties, he identified the site of Bradley's Mill. Between 1870

(when the improvements on the mill tract were worth \$200) and 1871 (when the tract was described as vacant) Bradley's mill apparently was destroyed or had deteriorated to the point that it was no longer considered taxable. Robert P. Eppes' land also was vacant (Charles City County Land Tax Lists 1861-1871).

In May 1874, more than a decade after John W. Bradley's death, members of the Eppes family brought suit against the executors of his estate, with the result that the deceased man's landholdings were put up for sale at public auction. Although the cause of the suit was not set forth when a settlement was reached, a deed executed nearly 20 years later suggests that litigation was undertaken by the Eppes to force a partitioning of the Bradley property. Alexander and Tazewell Bradley, sons of the deceased, purchased the property as the high bidders at an auction that was held to liquidate the property. The Bradley brothers also purchased their father's plantation, Laurel Hill (consisting of 408 acres), and the mill tract (Charles City County Deed Book 15:487). It is not known what (if any) use was made of the land in the study area while it was owned by John W. Bradley and his heirs.

The Marstons. On June 30, 1881, Alexander and Tazewell Bradley sold 148 acres of the Mill Tract (i.e., that portion which lay on the west side of Broad Run) to Littlebury A. Marston. The property being conveyed was bound on the north by the Chickahominy Road, on the east and south by Bradley's old mill stream, and on the west by Robert P. Eppes estate and the land of E. P. Hubbard (Charles City County Deed Book 13:490). Although the

property reportedly was surveyed and a plat was prepared, it was not entered into the county court's records. On September 20, 1883 the executors of the late Robert P. Eppes sold to Littlebury Marston 69 acres from the deceased man's estate (Charles City County Deed Book 14:244). Thus, it was at this time that Littlebury A. Marston came into possession of a large proportion of the Roper tract, 191 of its 266 acres (i.e., the 122 acres that James Eppes had sold to John W. Bradley, whose sons had conveyed it to Marston as the western part of the Mill Tract, plus 69 acres that included Robert P. Eppes' share of the Roper farm). On March 19, 1887 the Bradley brothers sold the residual acreage of the Mill Tract (the 130 acres +/- that were located on the east side of Broad Run, the land that John W. Bradley had bought from William G. Gregory in 1804) to Henry and Allen Atkins. The parcel was bound on the north by the public road, on the east by James S. Bowery and others, and on the west by Littlebury Marston (Charles City County Deed Book 5:44;14:667).

On September 28, 1920, Littlebury A. Marston conveyed 100 acres of his property called Ropers to Leonard T. Marston, that portion of his land which abutted east upon Broad Run and north upon Laurel Hill, the tract that contains 44CC297. Simultaneously, he deeded another 100 acres called Ropers to George W. Marston. The latter tract was bound east upon the property he had just conveyed to Leonard T. Marston, west upon George W. Marston's farm, north upon Springfield, and south upon Keesee's (Charles City County Deed Book 24:307-308). In 1927, when a plat was prepared of Springfield, a lane called the

Chickahominy Road was shown as the eastern boundary of Springfield's Lot C. To the east of that lane was property that was still identified as Littlebury Marston's, thus indicating that it was his westernmost boundary line (Charles City County Plat Book 1:48). It is likely that the so-called Chickahominy Road defined the westerly limits of Marston's portion of the Roper farm and raises the possibility that Lucy Ann Roper's share of the farm, when owned by John Eppes and his son, Robert P., became part of Springfield.

In 1933, when the United States Post Office Department published a map showing the rural mail delivery routes in Charles City County, those sites at which buildings were then standing were identified. No standing structures were depicted in the immediate vicinity of the site locale (U.S.P.O. 1933). Leonard T. Marston conveyed his 148 acre parcel, the western part of the milltract, called Roper's, to George P. Marston on November 5, 1949 (Charles City County Deed Book 36:335). On December 23, 1970, Marston, who had accumulated 4 contiguous parcels in the area, conveyed them to the Chesapeake Corporation. Parcel number 3 consisted of 100 acres that abutted north upon the Chickahominy Road (Route 631) and Laurel Hill, south upon Webbs, east upon the land that had belonged to Henry and Allen Atkins (the eastern part of the Mill Tract), and west upon George W. Marston's; it was described as the property that had been given to Leonard T. Marston in 1920. It constituted the western portion of the Mill Tract, that part of the Roper farm upon which 44CC297 is located (Charles City County Deed Book 55:89).

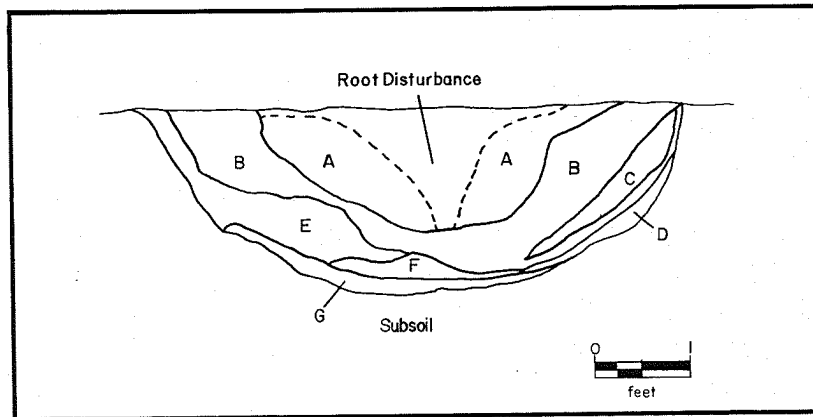
Description of Mid to Late 19th-Century Features

Feature 26 (Possible 19th-Century Root Cellar). A 19th-century root cellar was observed at grid coordinates 245N 157E (see Figure 9). This ovoid-shaped feature exhibited plan dimensions of approximately 6.5 feet north-south by 5.2 feet east-west, and extended to a maximum depth of 1.81 feet below the plow zone.

Excavations of the south half revealed a multitude of mixed soils indicative of alternating episodes of trash and natural wash deposits. Between 1.2 and 1.75 feet below the plow zone, a layer of burnt wood and nail fragments was encountered, suggestive of a collapsed wooden floor (Figure 34).

A variety of artifacts were recovered during feature bisection. These include architecturally-related artifacts such as a wrought nail and cut nails, brick, window glass, a hinge fragment, and a possible screw; household items such as ceramic whiteware sherds, stoneware sherds, a porcelain sherd, an ironstone sherd, bottle and pressed glass sherds, and utensil fragments; personal items such as buckle fragments and buttons; and miscellaneous artifacts such as tack hardware, metal scraps, and bone.

Feature 49 (19th-century Rectangular Pit). A 19th-century rectangular pit feature, possibly representative of a dairy or ice cellar, was exposed at grid coordinates 204N 216E (see Figure 9). Upon visual inspection, the feature appeared ovoid-shaped and exhibited plan



KEY

- A - Dark Gray (10YR4/1) Organic Sandy Loam
- B - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- C - Light Yellowish Brown (10YR6/4) Sandy Loam Mottled With Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Clay
- D - Light Gray (10YR6/1) Sand Loam Mottled with Brownish Yellow Clay
- E - Light Gray (10YR6/1) Sandy Loam Similar to Layer D But Mottled With More Brownish Yellow Clay
- F - Medium Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sand With Root Disturbance
- G - Layer of Burnt Wood and Nails

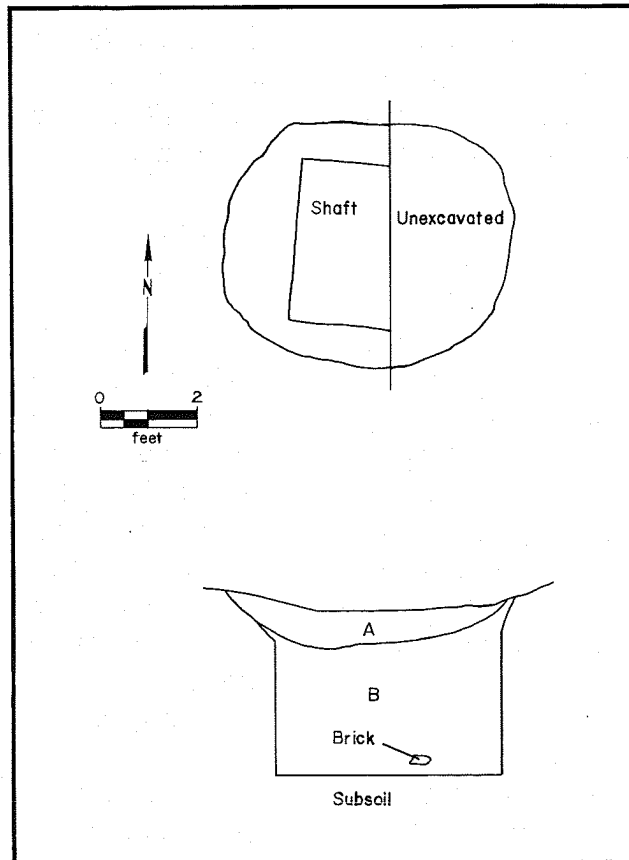
FIGURE 34

Northern profile of Feature 26.

dimensions of approximately 5 feet north-south by 6 feet east-west. Initial excavations revealed a rectangular pit located approximately 1' below a dish-shaped oval deposit (Figure 35). The rectangular feature was 3.3' north-south and was estimated to extend 3.3' east-west as indicated by the surface dimensions of the overlying oval feature. These two archaeological deposits are considered a single feature. Together, they extended to

a depth of 3.8' below the plow zone (see Figure 35).

Removal of the west half of the feature revealed a dish-shaped deposit of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty sand (Layer A). Below this, the feature exhibited meticulous vertical walls which cut into a 0.9' layer of pebbles and clay followed by 2' of clay. The vertical walls of the shaft-like pit terminate at right angles to a



KEY

- A - Olive Brown (2.5Y4/4) Silty Sand
 B - Dark Grayish (2.5Y4/2) Light Yellowish Brown (2.5Y6/4) Sand

FIGURE 35

Plan and profile of Feature 49.

level-grade clay floor. The rectangular pit was filled with dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) and light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sand.

Layer A of the feature yielded several types of artifacts. Architecturally-related artifacts recovered include unidentifiable types of nails, a spike, spike fragments, iron fragments, and brick. Household items such as ceramic whiteware sherds, a creamware sherd, an

English pipe bowl fragment, and green and amber glass sherds were also recovered. One handmade brick was recovered within the fill of the rectangular shaft-like portion of the feature.

Feature 41 (19th-century Pit). A small pit feature of unknown function containing artifacts dated to the 19th century was bisected at grid coordinates 246N 159E (see Figure 9). The feature was circular, although it had been cut by

Feature 26 (see above) on its western edge. Feature 41 measured 1.9 feet north-south by 1.4 feet east-west and extended 1.9 feet below the graded surface of the site.

The feature contained two layers of fill (Figure 36). Layer A consisted of a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy soil mottled with orange clay and charcoal and was found to contain 1 piece of American grey stoneware dating to the 19th century, a fragment of molten window glass, 5 indeterminate nails or nail fragments, and 1 homemade brick fragment. Layer B was a light grey (10YR6/1) sand mottled with orange clay containing one indeterminate nail.

Feature 42 (19th-Century Pit). An oval shallow pit feature of undetermined function believed to date to the 19th century was bisected at grid coordinates 200.5N 154E (see Figure 9). The feature measured 3' north-south by 4.9' east-west and extended 0.6' below the graded surface of the site. The fill consisted of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy soil and contained 2 sherds of American brown stoneware, 2 flat iron fragments, 5 indeterminate nails, 2 pieces of sheet iron, and 2 bone fragments.

Feature 50 (19th-Century Pit). A probable 19th-century pit feature of undetermined function was exposed at grid coordinates 260N 162E (see Figure 9). Surface dimensions of the ovoid feature were 4.2' north-south by 5.5' east-west. Excavation revealed a homogenous fill of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) sand that extended to a maximum depth of 1.4' below the plow zone (Figure 37). Few artifacts were recovered from the feature

fill. These included a heat-altered rock, a whiteware ceramic sherd, iron fragments, unidentifiable types of nails, and a handmade brick bat.

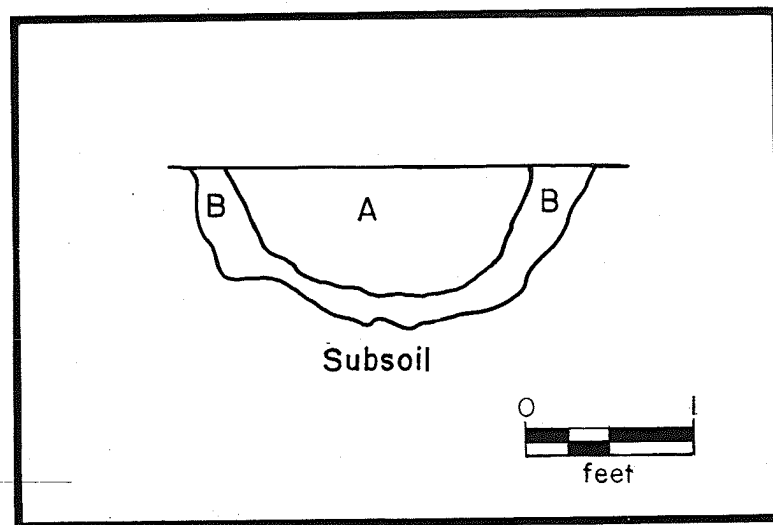
Description of Mid- to Late-19th-century Artifacts

The 19th-century component at 44CC297 included an assemblage of 342 artifacts. Most of these were architectural and were recovered from two features, Feature 26 and Feature 49. Specifically, a large number of nails were recovered from Feature 26 which was interpreted to be a filled root cellar. Other architectural artifacts recovered include fragments of window glass, iron hinge fragments, and brick fragments.

A variety of domestic artifacts was also recovered. These varied from ceramics and bottle glass to buttons and buckles. Several artifact types were diagnostic and aided in dating the component. Sponged whiteware, found in the fill of Features 26 and 49, dates to post-1830 (Brown 1982:19). Transfer-printed green whiteware recovered from Feature 26 also dates to post-1830 (Baker 1978:18). Ironstone dating to post-1840 was recovered from Feature 26 (Brown 1982:20), and a United States Army-issue button found in Feature 26 was made in 1851. A very small amount of bone was recovered from Feature 26, amounting to only 5 pieces.

Interpretation and Conclusions

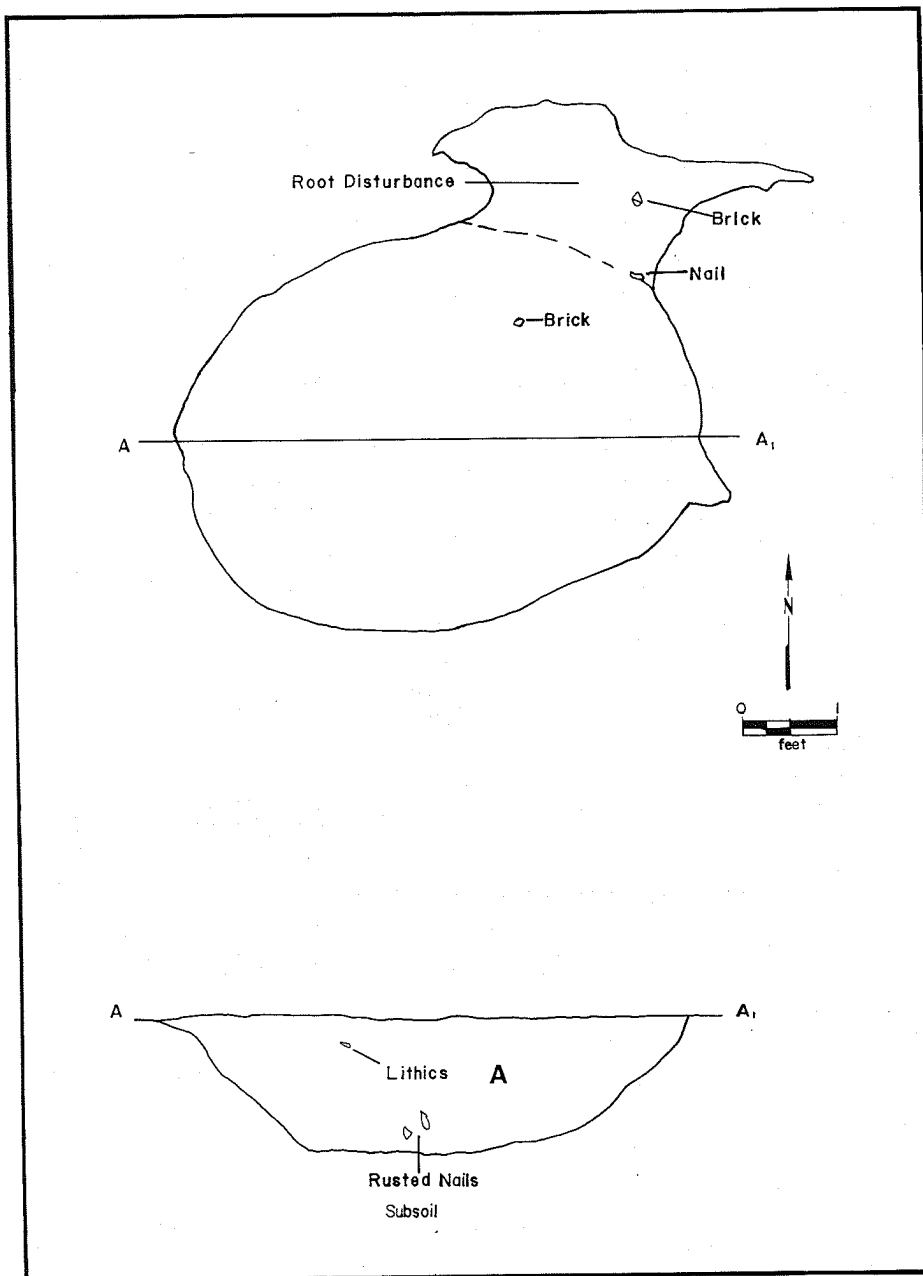
It is somewhat ironic that the latest of the three historic components identified at 44CC297 showed the least amount of correspondence to the documentary



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam Mottled With Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Clay
- B - Light Gray (10YR6/1) Sand Mottled With Brownish Yellow Clay

FIGURE 36
Northern profile of Feature 41.



KEY

A - Grayish Brown (2.5YR5/2) Sand

FIGURE 37
Plan and profile of Feature 50.

record. The archaeological findings make it clear that at least one impermanent dwelling, with a hearth constructed of salvaged brick and a root cellar, existed and was occupied through the third quarter of the 19th century at 44CC297. However, there is no documentary evidence of anyone living on the property that included 44CC297 after 1837.

Indeed, the complete lack of documentary evidence for the late 19th-century occupation at 44CC297, coupled with a high degree of disturbance to the archaeological component by recent logging activities, led to the conclusion during the Phase II investigation that the component was not significant enough to warrant further investigation (Thompson et al. 1989:84). Thus, this component did not bear the full focus of the Phase III study.

However, cursory archaeological investigation of the component during the Phase III resulted in the recovery of information which supports the preliminary interpretations reached during the Phase II. Specifically, the discovery upon mechanical clearing of plow zone from the site local of Feature 26 in proximity to the hearth that had been excavated during the Phase II indicated that an impermanent dwelling had stood on the site. The root cellar represented by Feature 26 was a typical feature of slave dwellings in the 18th and 19th centuries. Also typical was the secondary use of the cellar as a trash pit (Kelso 1984:104, 120). The remains of domestic trash recovered from the fill of Feature 26 during the Phase III work strengthen the Phase II interpretations of this component.

Ceramics in the 19th-century assemblage suggest a low economic status for the occupants. These findings are consistent with the tabulated results of ceramic analysis from the Phase II (Tables 6 and 7). The various types of whitewares found and vessel forms indicative of acquisition of one or several pieces at a time all are representative of low socio-economic status (Thompson, Hunter, and McCartney 1989:82). Also supportive of this interpretation are the use of salvaged brick in the hearth, and what must have been an impermanent style of construction which left no archaeological evidence beyond the root cellar and hearth.

An apparently re-used military button dated to 1851 which was deposited or accidentally dropped into the root cellar leads to the possibility that the occupant may have owned army surplus clothing which was not uncommon for slaves and poor black tenant farmers after the Civil War (Kelso 1984:202).

Although the rectangular shape of Feature 49 at depth suggests that it may be the remains of a dairy or ice house used by the 19th-century occupants, excavation did not lead to the recovery of any additional significant information. Thus, in the wake of cursory Phase III investigation, the component still only lends itself to preliminary interpretation as the domestic site of a relatively poor occupant and his/her family, possibly a slave or former slave, who lived on the site in the third quarter of the 19th century and probably worked in nearby Bradley's Mill or as a tenant farmer or farmhand for Bradley.

WARE	DECORATION	FORM	NO.	DATE
Pearlware	banded polychrome, embossed	Hollowware	1	1800-1820
American blue and grey stoneware	cobalt decoration	Hollowware	1	19th c.
American grey stoneware	stamped	Hollowware	1	19th c.
Brown stoneware	undecorated	Jar/pot	1	19th c.
Brown stoneware	undecorated	Jug?	1	19th c.
Whiteware	undecorated	Cup	2	1815-1920
Whiteware	undecorated	Plate	1	1815-1920
Whiteware	undecorated	Saucer	1	1815-1920
Whiteware	hand painted green	Cup?	1	1815-1920
Whiteware	shell-edged blue	Plate	2	1815-1860
Whiteware	printed black	Hollowware	1	1830-1870
Whiteware	banded	Platter?	1	1830-1860
Whiteware	banded polychrome	Hollowware	1	1830-1860
Whiteware	sponged	Cup?	1	1830-1870
Whiteware	sponged	Flatware	1	1830-1870
Whiteware	sponged	Hollowware	1	1830-1870
Yellowware	banded polychrome	Chamberpot	1	1830-1920
Whiteware	embossed	Cup	1	1840-1870
Whiteware	embossed	Plate	1	1840-1870
Whiteware	printed, enamelled	Hollowware	2	1845-1858
Whiteware	decal printed?	Indet.	1	post 1880

TABLE 6
Inventory of 19th-century vessel fragments
recovered at Site 44CC297 during the Phase II study
(After Thompson et al. 1989:83).

CONTEXT	WARE	DECORATION	FORM	NO.	DATE
CC297/26B	Chinese porcelain	overglaze	hollowware	1	18th c.
CC297/49A	Creamware	undecorated	plate?	1	1770-1820
CC297/42A	Brown stoneware	painted blue	hollowware	1	19th c.
CC297/26B, 41A	Grey stoneware	undecorated	hollowware	1	19th c.
CC297/26B, 49A	Whiteware	shell-edged blue	plate	1	1815-1860
CC297/26B, 49A	Whiteware	undecorated	cup	2	1815-1920
CC297/26A	Whiteware	printed green	hollowware	1	1830-1870
CC297/49A	Whiteware	printed light blue	hollowware	1	1830-1870
CC297/26B	Whiteware	printed light blue	plate	1	1830-1870
CC297/26B, 49A	Whiteware	sponged	cup	1	1830-1870
CC297/26B, 26C	Whiteware	sponged	saucer	1	1830-1870
CC297/26B, 26C	Ironstone	molded	saucer	1	1840-1900

TABLE 7

19th-century ceramics recovered during Phase III excavation.

Prehistoric Lithic Material Component

Introduction

This section describes lithic material from three prehistoric features identified during Phase III investigations of site 44CC297. These features represented discrete concentrations of lithic debris that appeared to result from the initial reduction of cobbles. They were recorded in and around the apparent late 17-/early 18th-century structure which was the focus of the investigation (see Figure 9). Each was identified below the plow zone, about 1' below the surface as the block was machine stripped and then shovel skimmed. In each case it is likely that some associated material was removed by the machine but care was taken to preserve the surviving portions intact.

The temporal association of the features is unclear since diagnostic material was altogether lacking in the Phase III excavation, but it is certain that these features are prehistoric in age and antedate the historic structure. Likewise, the contemporaneity of the 3 features is unclear but they are assumed to date roughly to the same period based on general horizontal association and shared vertical position. No other prehistoric features were identified in the two stripped areas and prehistoric material was also uncommon in the overburden. During the Phase I and II investigations, a variety of sparse diagnostic material was recovered indicating that the site area was utilized briefly and intermittently during at least the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Most of this material was recovered to the northeast, however, in the vicinity of the mid to late 19th-century

habitation, and above the level of these features, thus providing no positive clues as to the ages of the features. These disparities may be construed as evidence for a pre-Woodland date for the features.

The emphasis of the feature analysis was refitting. Following sections will present the results of the analysis and the implications of the results for present and future lithics studies.

Description of the Prehistoric Features

Feature 9. Feature 9 lies about 20 feet south of the southwestern corner of the late-17th-/early-18th-century structure. From it 23 lithic artifacts were recovered including 21 flaked stone pieces and two small unflaked cobbles. Altogether seven different cobbles are represented in the assemblage. Ten (48 percent) of the artifacts could be refitted.

Cobble E. Twelve pieces from the feature are fragments of this cobble and 7 (58 percent) of them could be refitted. The cobble was originally oblong and is of medium grained, beige quartzite.

This specimen illustrates one possible set of procedures for extracting a bifacial core from a large cobble. It appears that the cobble was first tested by removing one or more large reduction flakes using natural platforms (Figure 38). It was next split lengthwise, almost certainly using a bipolar technique, which resulted in two halves or potential blanks. The half represented in this feature was then trimmed along one margin of the ventral face. This established platforms for flake removals from the dorsal surface where approximately eight to ten flakes

were detached before it broke in half. The attributes of the resulting fracture indicate that it snapped due to end shock, probably as flakes were struck from the modified end shown in Figure 38. At this point the emerging biface was abandoned and the absence of the second half in the feature suggests that it was removed and further reduced elsewhere.

The material associated with this cobble can be classified as five reduction flakes, two biface thinning flakes, three pieces of shatter, and two halves of the bifacial core (Table 8). All pieces bear remnants of dorsal cortex and seven of the flakes have cortical platforms. The discarded biface when refitted weighs 666.6 g.

Cobble L. Cobble L is represented by only two pieces which were refitted. The resulting artifact is a cobble core from which numerous large flakes were removed from one face. It appears that natural platforms were utilized but none of the associated debitage is present for corroboration. The core broke laterally near one end during one of the flake removals and this accident probably led to its abandonment. The quartzite this cobble is composed of is very coarsely grained and, therefore, would be difficult to control. The absence of associated debitage indicates that it was largely flaked elsewhere before deposition in the feature.

Cobble M. This cobble is represented by only one item which is a small unifacially flaked conical core. The material is a gray and brown fine-grained quartzite. The core was probably discarded since it was nearing depletion

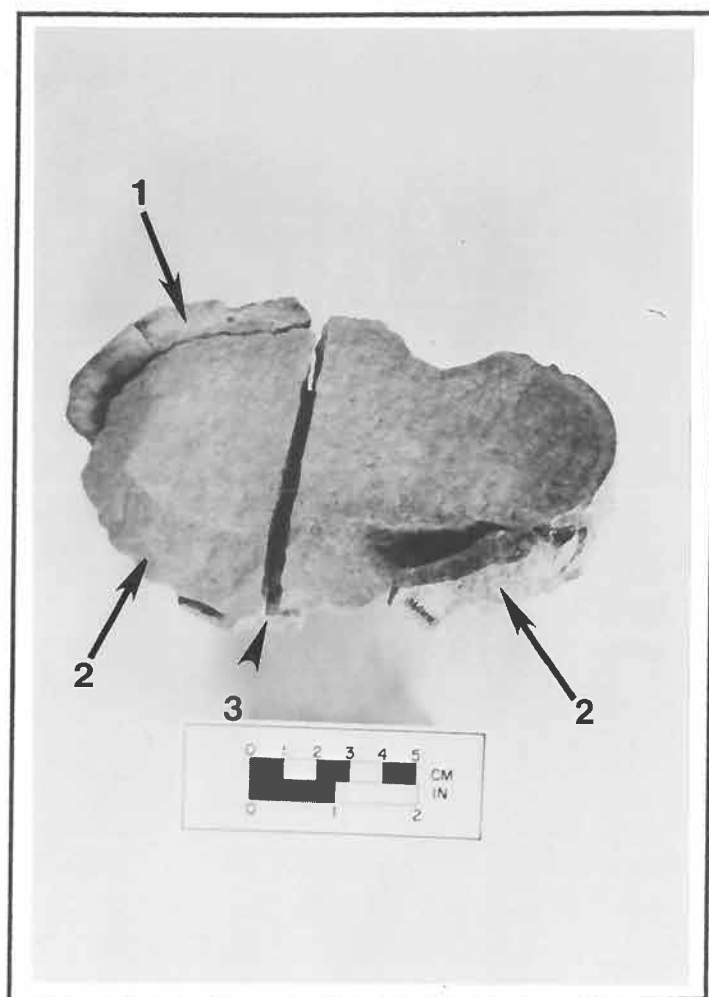


FIGURE 38
Cobble E refitted (Ventral View)
(1 - Cobble Testing; 2 - Ventral Trimming; 3 - Dorsal Trimming).

FEATURE 9				FEATURE 16									FEATURE 37					
	E	L	M	OTHER	A	B	C	D	F	G	I	J	K	OTHER	H	N	OTHER	TOTALS
Reduction																		
C	5			1	13	2	7	9	2	7		2	6	20	2	3	4	83
NC				1	2	1							1	9			1	15
Thinning																		
C	2						1							5				8
NC					1	4		1									1	7
Shatter																		
C	3			1	5	1	6	1	3	2	2	2	3	15				44
NC					1	7								32			1	41
Ang. Frag.																		
C									1									1
Bipolar																		
C						5								1	1			7
NC						3												3
Core Frg.	2	2	1	1				1		1	1			1	2	1	6	19
Bif. Blk.					1													1
TOTALS	12	2	1	4	23	23	14	12	6	10	3	4	10	83	5	4	13	229

TABLE 8
Inventory of lithic material from prehistoric features.

and in one area severe step fractures would have impeded further flake removals. No associated debitage was recovered in the feature.

Other Material. A fourth cobble in this feature is also represented by one item, a large reduction flake of beige, medium-grained quartzite. Such a large, uniform flake would appear to be suitable for use as biface blank but there is no modification to indicate that it was actually reserved for such use. This flake was detached from a simple cobble core as indicated by the cortical platform and cortex on the dorsal surface.

The fifth cobble is represented by a single fragment of a small cobble that was split longitudinally by bipolar percussion. One face of the recovered half exhibits opposing impact points and a sheared cone. A flake scar is present on the opposite side which probably was detached as the cobble was split. There is no evidence of further modification, and possibly owing to the poor quality of the quartzite this piece was abandoned.

Also present are two small pieces of debitage which cannot be firmly associated with the other cobbles. One is a noncortical reduction flake and the other is a piece of cortical shatter.

Neither of the two remaining cobbles from this feature are flaked but they may have functioned as hammerstones. Both are rather small quartzite cobbles and while one is symmetrically rounded the other is irregularly shaped. Small areas on the ends of these cobbles, but moreso on the round specimen, have a roughened texture

which may be the result of battering from hammerstone use.

Feature 16. Feature 16 was located near the center of the 17th century structure, but judging from the associated material, it clearly predates the historic component. It contained the greatest quantity of material (n=183) comprising, altogether, 81 percent of all lithics from the three features. Based on attributes of color, texture, and size it was determined that a minimum of eight cobbles, and potentially a maximum of 12 cobbles, are represented among the debris. Overall, 54 pieces were refitted, representing 29 percent of the total feature assemblage.

Cobble A. Twenty-three pieces, of which 12 (52 percent) were refitted, are identified as derived from this cobble. The original shape of the cobble is determined from reconstructed sections to have been block-like and subrectangular in plan. Judging from the refitted portions, it is estimated that a minimum of 50 percent of this cobble was represented in the feature. It is composed of fine-grained, tan quartzite with very thin but distinct bedding.

At least one objective of this reduction episode was the procurement of a large blank suitable for biface production. At least two sequences for its extraction appear plausible. Figure 39 illustrates one case in which a series of large reduction flakes was first struck from the side of the cobble to reduce its mass and remove cortex. Next, several flakes were removed from one end of the cobble. The third or fourth in this series was a broad, long flake that spanned the length of the cobble and which was selected as a

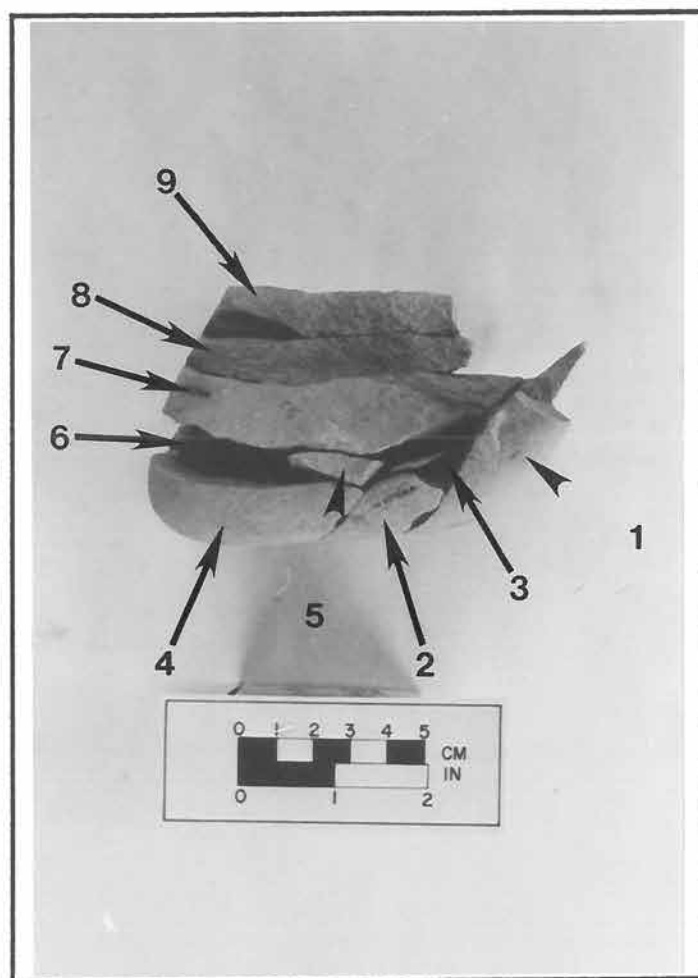


FIGURE 39
Cobble A refitted (flake removals numbered in most likely sequence).

biface blank. This blank weighs 219.4 g. Reduction of the cobble did not cease, however, after removal of the blank but continued probably until the natural, acute platforms offered by that end of the cobble were exhausted.

In an alternative sequence, the cobble was first split from end to end using the natural platforms offered by the acute faces. The ventral portion of one half of the cobble was to become the biface blank. To achieve this, the half-section was reduced in thickness by removal of large flakes first from the dorsal surface and then the proximal end of the flake.

The selected blank had only begun to be bifacially trimmed when it broke laterally in a perverse fracture. The broken distal portion was abandoned and an effort was made to recover by continuing the bifacial trimming process. The blank broke again, however, as it split longitudinally and at that point was abandoned. Beyond these sequences, the success and other goals of the reduction cannot be surmised owing to the missing portions, but it is possible that these missing pieces were removed for use as tools or cores. Alternatively, much of the missing mass may have been removed at the cobble source where it may have been first tested.

Direct freehand percussion was the probable technique utilized to reduce this cobble. For at least the initial trimming and blank procurement a hard hammer was the most likely percussor, as inferred simply from the size of the flakes and the toughness of the quartzite. A softer percussor may have been substituted to

trim the biface blank. These inferences are supported by the debitage types represented (see Table 8). Of the pieces identified as derived from this cobble, 69 percent are large reduction flakes. Only one flake is a biface thinning flake and the remaining 30 percent is flake shatter. Eighty-three percent of the debitage bears cortex.

Cobble B. Twenty-three pieces were recovered that appear to be derived from this cobble, only three (13 percent) of which were refitted. The cobble appears to have been oblong and is of beige and tan, medium-grained quartzite.

In this case the cobble was sectioned initially using a bipolar percussion technique. This is most clearly evidenced by the three conjoined pieces which are typical columnar, wedge-shaped sections with sheared bulbs of percussion. At least six other flakes resulted from this type of reduction as indicated by similar attributes. Bipolar reduction is particularly effective for sectioning oblong, rounded cobbles as forces can be readily concentrated at the opposing ends.

Four non-cortical biface thinning flakes that appear to be from the same cobble indicate that at least one of the sections was selected and shaped into a biface or bifacial core. It remains possible, however, that the thinning flakes are from another cobble core. In either case no biface fragments were found to match these pieces.

The associated flakes are tabulated by type and cortex in Table 8. Bipolar flakes and shatter are represented in equal

proportions (35 percent) which are followed by reduction and thinning flakes also in virtually equal proportions (17 percent). The majority (65 percent) are also non-cortical. The relatively high incidence of shatter and interior flakes is characteristic of bipolarly reduced assemblages.

Cobble C. This cobble is represented by only 14 flakes, none of which could be refitted. The material is tan, medium-grained quartzite from a cobble of indeterminate form. This group of flakes is comprised, in order of frequency, of reduction flakes (50 percent), shatter (43 percent), and thinning flakes (7 percent) of which all bear some remnant of cortex (see Table 8). The thinness of the flakes and the relatively high frequency of noncortical, faceted platforms is indicative of biface reduction debris. It is suggested, then, that these flakes were struck from the dorsal surface of either a biface flake blank or a bifacial cobble core subsequently removed from the feature.

Cobble D. Cobble D is represented by at least 12 pieces. Ten (83 percent) of these were refitted to reconstruct three different sections of the cobble. The cobble is of beige to tan, medium grained quartzite and it appears to have had the shape of a flattened oval.

The reduction of this cobble represents yet another strategy for extracting a useable tool. It seems to have been sectioned lengthwise by either splitting it into two halves or removing the mass from one half with a series of large reduction flakes. Regardless, the resultant debitage from this stage was not present

in the feature. From the half selected as a blank and as shown in Figure 40, the dorsal (cortical) surface was partially thinned with a few broad, shallow flakes. Next one end of the blank was removed with a single blow to eliminate a sharp angle. At this point the general outline of a biface was established. The next step was the removal of a series of reduction flakes using the natural cortical platforms still present. This is evidenced by two other refitted series of flakes. Having thinned the ventral surface, margins were prepared for thinning the dorsal side which still was largely covered with cortex. Many of the attempted flake removals from the dorsal side terminated in step fractures which forced abandonment of the biface. The biface at this stage weighed 226.1 g.

Nine (82 percent) of the eleven flakes removed from the biface blank/preform are cortical reduction flakes (see Table 8). Of the other two, one is a noncortical thinning flake and one is a cortical piece of shatter.

Cobble F. Six pieces are identified as fragments of this cobble and three (50 percent) were refitted. The cobble was shaped much like a flattened oval and consisted of a friable, beige quartzite of rather poor quality.

The recovered pieces appear to constitute at least 75 percent of the original cobble mass. They represent two reduction flakes, three pieces of shatter, and one angular fragment, all of which retain remnants of cortex. None of them exhibits evidence of modification. It can be surmised that the greater part of this cobble was discarded and never utilized,

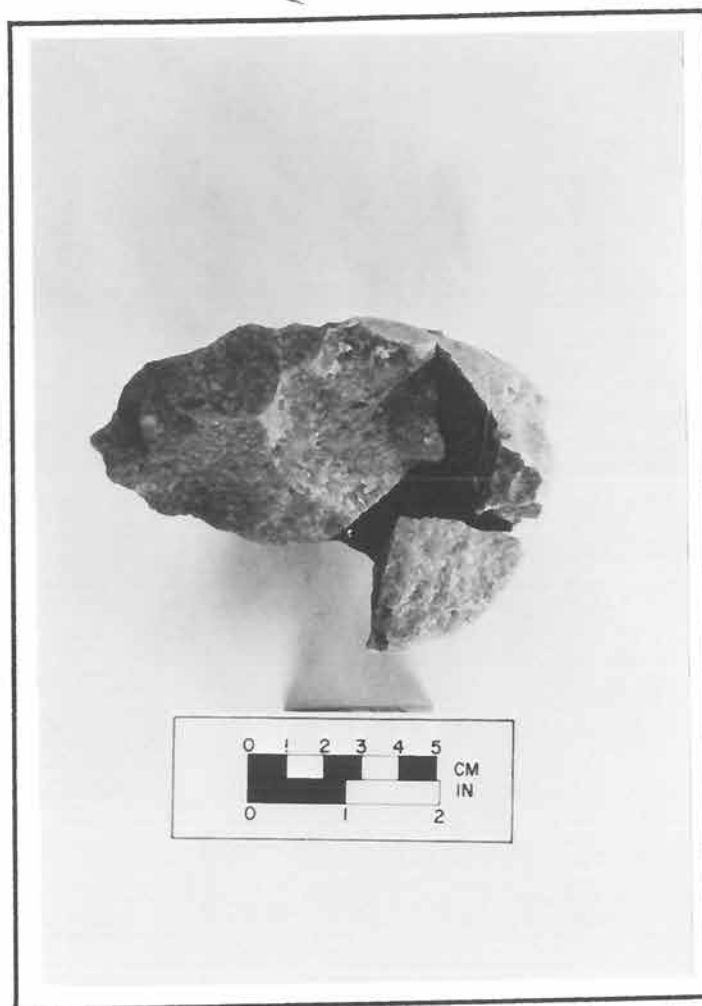


FIGURE 40
Cobble D refitted.

perhaps due to the poor quality of the material.

Cobble G. Ten pieces were identified as derived from this cobble and all of them were refitted. Altogether they comprise about 90 percent of the original cobble mass as only one flake was not recovered and refitted (Figure 41). This cobble is large and irregularly shaped and consists of a medium grained and friable beige quartzite of marginal quality.

About one-third of this cobble was removed through direct freehand percussion. Natural platforms were utilized for each flake removal as each has a single-facet, cortical platform. Furthermore, each bears at least a remnant of cortex on the dorsal surface. From one corner of the cobble a series of five flakes was removed (see Figure 41). One of these was not recovered and may have been selected for use as a tool. From another corner, two similar flakes were removed. Abandonment of this core may have been prompted by the relatively poor quality of the material. The recovered pieces from this cobble include the cobble core, seven cortical reduction flakes and two pieces of cortical shatter.

Cobble I. This cobble is represented by three pieces of which all were refitted. It is irregularly-shaped and consists of poor quality beige quartzite.

There was only one successful flake removal from this cobble. A cortical reduction flake was struck from one corner, taking advantage of the natural platform present there. This flake split longitudinally into two pieces. On an adjacent corner there is evidence of

battering or crushing from a glancing blow. In essence, this example represents a "tested cobble" which may have been abandoned due to poor material quality.

Cobble J. Cobble J is represented by only four pieces of medium quality quartzite. Two of them were refitted to reconstruct a large reduction flake which had split in half. The other two pieces are also reduction flakes. All of them have single facet, cortical platforms and three retain large areas of dorsal cortex. The cobble from which these flakes were struck was not present in the feature.

Cobble K. Ten pieces were identified from this cobble but none of them could be refitted. The material is a white, friable quartzite of moderate quality. Seven of these flakes are small to medium-sized reduction flakes and all but one have single facet, cortical platforms. The other three pieces are cortical shatter. The core from which these flakes were struck was also not present in the feature.

Miscellaneous Debris. A quantity of the material from this feature could not be clearly determined to represent fragments of unique cobbles. A group of 12 pieces are of material resembling that in Cobble A but cannot be refitted to it. Four of them were refitted and together represent the results of reducing one side of a cobble. Excepting one large piece of shatter the refitted flakes have single facet cortical platforms and all have dorsal cortex. Overall, there are eight reduction flakes, one thinning flake, and three pieces of shatter (see Table 8).

A second group of three unassociated flakes was refitted and,

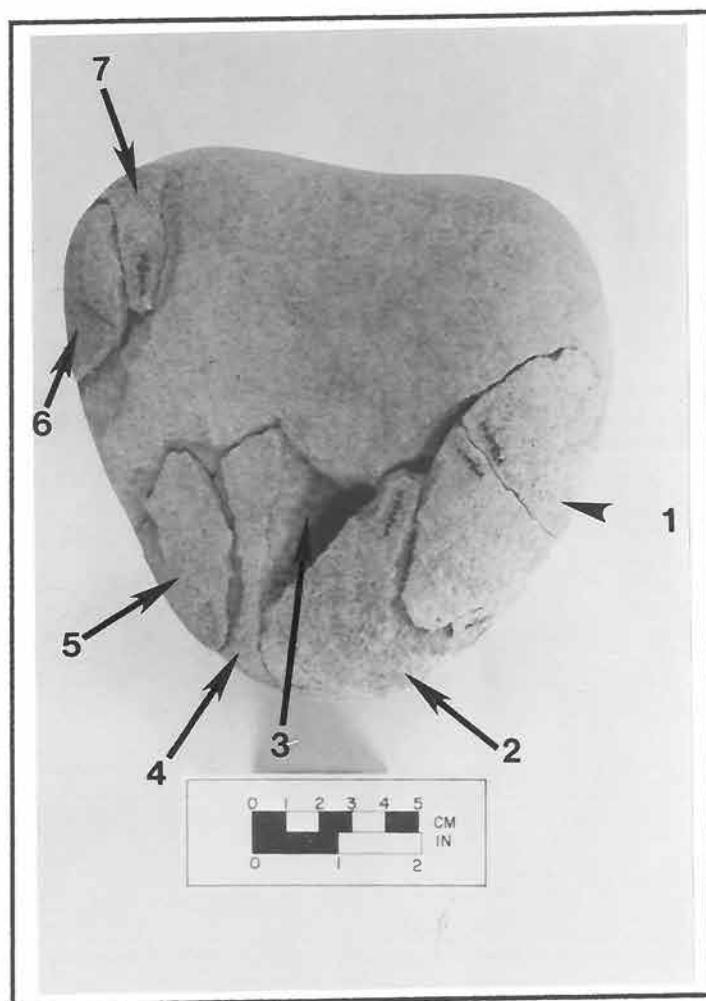


FIGURE 41
Cobble G refitted (flake removals numbered in sequence).

judging from the material, may be from Cobble B. These pieces refit to reconstruct a large reduction flake with a cortical platform.

Another group of five pieces is possibly associated with Cobble D. Four of them were refitted into two pieces. One is a large bipolar flake and the other represents about one half of a bifacial core. This latter piece appears to have snapped due to end shock. The remaining, unconjoined piece is a cortical reduction flake.

The balance of material from this feature is comprised of 63 small pieces of debitage. Raw material similarities indicate that most of them were struck from either Cobbles B, C, or D but none of them were refitted. Comprising this group are 20 reduction flakes, four thinning flakes, and 39 pieces of shatter (see Table 8). The majority are interior flakes and they could well be the by-products of bifacial core reduction.

Feature 37. This feature is similar to Feature 9 in terms of quantity and quality of material. It was discovered about 15 feet east of the historic structure. A total of 22 flaked stone artifacts were recovered which represent at least seven different cobbles. Eight (36 percent) pieces were refitted.

Cobble H. Five pieces were recovered of this oblong cobble and four of them comprising approximately one-half of its original mass were refitted. The material is tan, medium-grained quartzite.

The cobble was first split by bipolar reduction which yielded an irregularly-

shaped longitudinal section. The distal end of this "blank" was thick and to thin it two reduction flakes were detached from the dorsal side. Apparently the impact of the second flake removal resulted in end shock, which snapped off the opposite end of the core and likely led to its discard.

The pieces of Cobble H are represented by two reduction flakes, one bipolar flake, and the two core fragments. The reduction flakes retain cortex on the dorsal surfaces and the bipolar flake has a cortical platform.

Cobble N. Cobble N is represented by three pieces of debitage and one core, none of which could be refitted. The cobble appears to have been generally ovate in form and the raw material is basalt or some similar fine-grained igneous stone.

The cobble was flaked into a bifacial core and judging from the flat surface of one face may have first been split by bipolar reduction. Regardless, the ventral face was flaked and then the dorsal margins were trimmed. The end result of these steps is an ovate bifacial core with cortex remaining at the broadest end. The core could have served as a hand tool such as a chopper but there is no physical evidence of this function. The associated debitage is represented by three reduction flakes, all with cortical platforms.

Other Material. Among the other five cobbles represented, one is half of a broken bifacial core of medium-grained gray quartzite. This poorly refined biface may have been intended as a preform but broke laterally before completion. Much

of the dorsal surface is covered with cortex.

Two other cobbles are each partially represented by two refitted pieces. In one case the cobble was split in half, probably through freehand percussion, but no subsequent reduction occurred. In the second example an oblong cobble was split by bipolar reduction and a later blow removed one end of the recovered section. No additional modification was attempted. In both cases the material involved was poor and can be regarded as a prime factor in their discard. In the first example the material was a poorly metamorphosed quartzite and in the latter a quartz matrix riddled with feldspar veins.

In another case a cobble of beige quartzite appears to have simply been tested by removing one flake from a corner. The final example is represented by three reduction flakes from a cobble of medium grained and friable beige quartzite. All of them have cortical platforms and none could be refitted.

Also present in this feature are four miscellaneous pieces of debitage which are not clearly associated with any of the described cobbles. They include two reduction flakes, one thinning flake, and one piece of shatter.

Implications of the Results

While there are important lessons to be learned from analysis of these assemblages there are also a number of limitations which restrict the breadth of many inferences. Paramount among them is the temporal factor since the ages of the

features cannot be accurately determined with the evidence at hand. To reiterate some opening remarks, no diagnostic prehistoric material was recovered from the site during the Phase III excavations and the diagnostic Middle and Late Woodland artifacts found earlier were in the area of the 19th-century structure to the northeast and **above** the level of the features. In this regard then, the material under consideration lacks contextual information crucial to a completely thorough treatment. Suffice it to say that circumstantial evidence points to an Archaic context. Despite these limitations there are some potentially significant contributions and the remainder of this discussion will concentrate on two of the more fruitful paths of inquiry.

Scheduling Procurement and Reduction. Some debate has occurred in the last decade over the context of lithic procurement and use and in large measure it has surrounded the issue of "embedded" versus formalized procurement. The concept of embedded procurement was developed by Binford who champions the notion that "raw materials used in the manufacture of implements are normally obtained incidentally to the execution of basic subsistence tasks" (1979:259), particularly among groups whose lifestyles are punctuated by periods of transiency. This mode of lithic resource procurement is an alternative to specially scheduled procurement forays made by craftsmen or anyone else requiring lithic material. For the purpose of this discussion it will be assumed that lithic procurement at the site was, indeed, an embedded activity. The issue to be addressed here, then, is the nature of embedded procurement as we

can infer from these sets of feature material.

The central point to be developed is that while procurement may have been an embedded activity it was not necessarily a casual activity. Instead, it appears to have been a fairly structured and involved process in spite of the fact that the material was procured just off of the site and probably secondarily to the primary activities concerning the site's residents. The characteristics of these assemblages which are indicative of such a pattern are as follows: (1) Many cobbles were transported **unmodified** to the site for reduction/testing from the source some 400' distant. (2) Reduction episodes appear to have involved rather large quantities of material and, therefore, likely consumed a considerable period of time. (3) Disposal of the debris was not haphazard or random but was carefully limited to specific places. (4) The quantity of material involved **may** indicate that groups of stoneworkers rather than individuals were responsible for some of the features. In essence, after examining these assemblages one is not left with an image of the lone hunter briefly and casually replenishing components of his personal toolkit.

One can probably attribute the development of this pattern of procurement and use to the nature of the area's "lithic landscape". This is largely a reference to the widespread occurrence of exposed cobble deposits along many if not most of the local watercourses. Such ubiquity of material is most amenable to an embedded strategy of procurement in that regardless of location ready sources of stone are probably close at hand. This has

implications for the requirements of tool curation. If curation is regarded as a conservation behavior it might logically follow that in areas rich in raw material resources, only a minimal range of tools would be regularly curated as personal gear, and the large majority of these would be formal tools such as hafted and other bifaces (i.e., tools with the greatest production investment). More expedient, informal tools and cores, on the other hand, could be readily produced as needed at each site. This pattern affords a large measure of flexibility in technology but at the same time demands frequent episodes of "retooling" or "gearing up" when new residences are established and simple flake tools are needed once again.

It is suggested that this kind of pattern is reflected in the material from 44CC297 (Figure 42). As the site was occupied, a set of informal tools was required to process and manufacture goods procured and used there. A few bifaces may also have been needed to replace exhausted ones. The material for the tools was acquired locally and transported to the site where useable pieces were obtained from the cores. Upon abandonment, the resulting debris and cores were discarded on-site since in all likelihood the process could be repeated at the next site.

The Process and Objectives of Reduction. This portion of the discussion will characterize the manner in which the cobbles were treated to yield pieces suitable for tools. In the material from these features, two basic techniques for reducing the cobbles can be identified and it is further suggested that the choice of

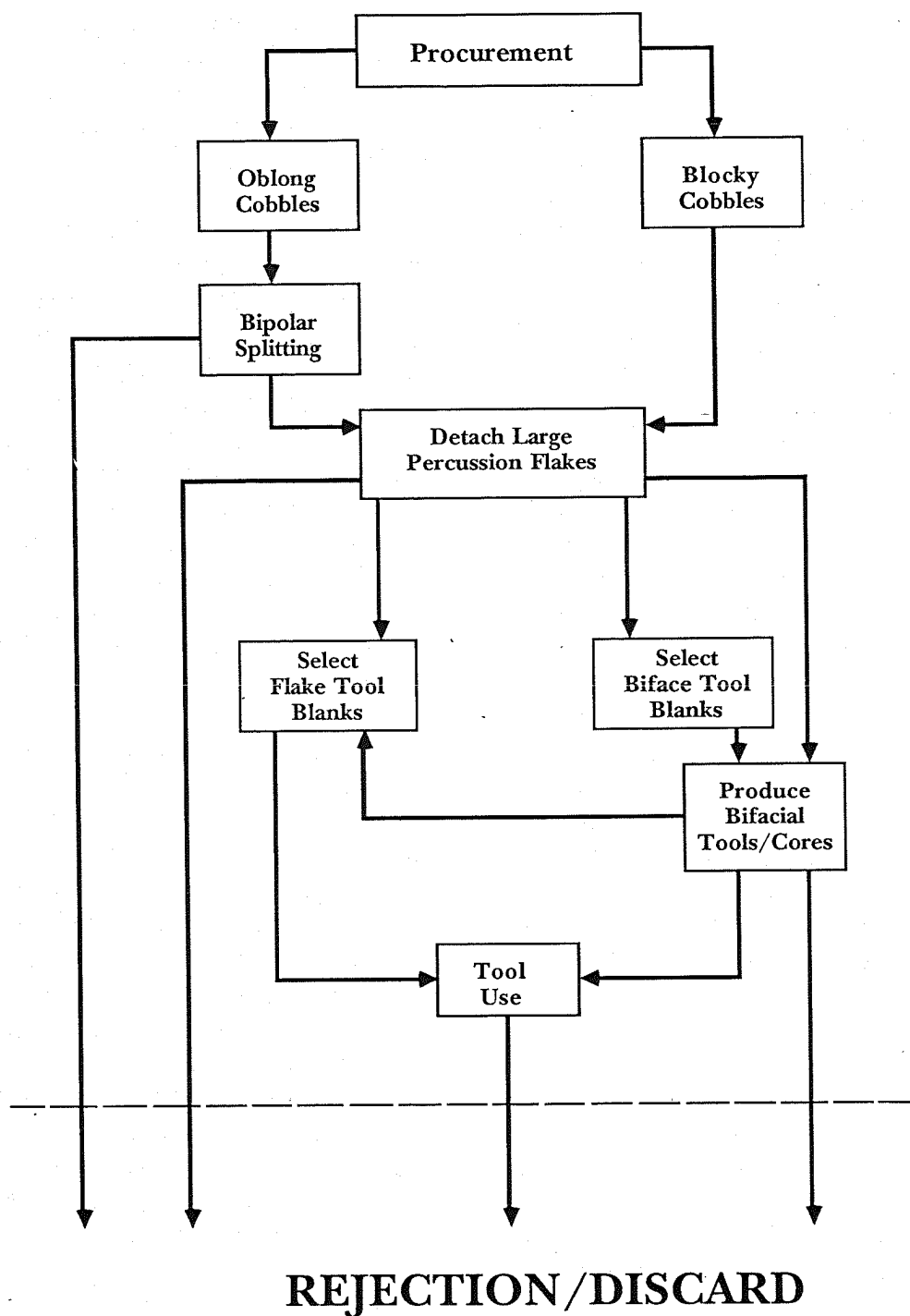


FIGURE 42
Flow diagram of cobble reduction at Site 44CC297.

technique was largely dictated by cobble morphology.

The first and simplest technique was simple freehand percussion reduction. Using this approach the "natural platforms" provided on a cobble's surface were struck to remove flakes. This technique is well suited but certainly not limited to the reduction of blocky cobbles that were less suited to bipolar reduction. Blocky cobbles are poorly suited for bipolar reduction simply because opposing forces are difficult to isolate, as in the case of an oblong or rounded nucleus. In many instances flake removals were systematic in the sense that flakes were struck from a given face until useable platforms were exhausted. This is best exemplified among these examples by Cobble A. Another approach was to remove an initial flake using a natural platform and then proceed with a continuous series of flake removals using the previous flake scar as a platform. In both cases platform preparation was minimal if it was done at all. Also important is the fact that these approaches were often employed in combination to handle a variety of cobble forms.

The second technique in evidence is bipolar reduction, which was employed to split oblong cobbles. Unlike freehand percussion, this technique was limited among these assemblages to the reduction of oblong or rounded cobbles. The selected cobbles were split lengthwise and more often than not, the objective appears to have been the procurement of at least one intact half or blank, as illustrated by Cobbles D, E, and H. Consistent with the earlier examples, combinations of techniques were usually employed such

that bipolarly split cobbles were generally flaked subsequently using a freehand technique. The final result was typically a bifacial core from which flakes were presumably removed for use as expedient tools.

In summary, the most common means of reducing the cobbles at this site was through freehand percussion and different variations of this technique were used in combination as necessary. Oblong or rounded cobbles were usually initially sectioned using the bipolar technique but the resulting halves or large sections were subsequently modified by freehand percussion. There was not a truly standardized procedure for sectioning the cobbles as the approach followed was influenced in large measure by cobble morphology.

The objectives of these activities were to generate useable flakes and/or produce bifacial artifacts. In the case of the former, flakes were struck from cobble cores which were either random or bifacial in form. Virtually all of the bifacial cores are from split cobbles and the explanation for their taking on a bifacial form is somewhat problematic. It is conceivable, however, that it is simply the result of opportunistic flake removal from opposing core faces. Unfortunately no identifiable flake tools were recovered from the features to indicate the characteristics of the pieces being selected.

Biface production is evidenced through the recovery of one apparent flake blank, a possible cobble core preform, and perhaps by a small number of biface thinning flakes. The flake blank was described earlier with the Cobble A

material. It represents a large reduction flake that spanned the width of a cobble core. This piece had begun to be flaked into a biface, but after it broke twice it was abandoned. The possible preform is the Cobble D core. It is bifacially flaked extensively but appears to have been rejected due to severe step fractures. Naturally, it is difficult to infer from the few thinning flakes that they are from bifacial tools, and it is equally plausible that they were struck from small bifacial cores and rejected as blanks for flake tools.

Conclusions

Each of these features appears to represent a discrete episode of cobble reduction. Their uniqueness is supported by the lack of cross-mends between features as well as their physical separation. Furthermore, they each are interpreted as discard rather than workshop loci judging from the disproportionately low frequency of debitage compared to the number of cores, particularly in Features 9 and 37. The objectives of this activity appear to have primarily been the production of flake blanks for expedient tools and occasionally biface reduction. These activities were wasteful and as noted a great deal more debitage and cores were rejected than selected for use. A rigidly standardized reduction procedure was not in evidence. However, two general methods of cobble reduction were identified and the decision to employ one over the other seems to have been largely dictated by cobble morphology. Also important to realize is that bipolar and freehand percussion techniques were often used in combination in the reduction of a

single cobble and, again, their adoption was dictated by cobble morphology. It can be contended that much of this pattern of procurement and use was heavily influenced by the ubiquitous nature of the local lithic resources.

A comparable technology has been described by Custer (1987) from the Hawthorn Site in Delaware. A similar cobble-based industry was identified at this site and there, too, an essentially non-curved technology was present. It was oriented to the production of expedient flake tools whose life history seldom extended beyond the occupation span of the site. Other shared characteristics were the discard of cores in discrete concentrations apart from the primary activity areas. Also, the reduction sequence was not standardized in any fashion for the production of formal tools. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, these patterns were also interpreted there to be a response to the local availability of cobble lithic resources.

The Hawthorn Site was dated to the Late Archaic period. While the date of the Charles City material is uncertain, circumstantial evidence indicates that it is also Archaic in age. Future research should be designed to identify debitage/reduction signatures that are temporally significant and/or resource-specific. This approach should ultimately allow the dating and more refined assessment of small lithic sites from which diagnostic formal artifacts are not recovered.

ENDNOTES

1. Although patentees were supposed to plant or seat the land they claimed within three years of receiving their title, it is not known to what extent that rule was enforced. In 1666, when the term "planting" was defined by law, it was agreed that a patentee could place one acre under cultivation or build a solitary structure in order to claim that his/her land was settled (Hening 1809-1823:I:244).
2. A total of 35 sherds dating to the late 17th-/early 18th-century occupation of 44CC297 were recovered from both the plow zone over the site (63 2.5'-square test units were dug at 40' intervals during the Phase II survey) and from the features excavated during the Phase III investigation, which compare to a total of 2415 ceramic sherds recovered from the plow zone alone at the King's Reach site in Maryland (Pogue 1988:49).
3. It should be noted that after the American Revolution, primogeniture was abandoned.

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APPENDIX A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Roper's Tractother names/site number 44CC297 Proposed Charles City County Landfill**2. Location**street & number Route 631☐ not for publication

city, town

☒ vicinitystate Virginia

code

county Charles City

code

☒ zip code**3. Classification**

Ownership of Property

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☐ building(s)☐ district☒ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ buildings

_____ sites

1 structures

_____ objects

_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register _____**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DomesticAgriculture/Subsistence

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

N/A**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Exploration/Settlement
Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

17th century
18th century

Significant Dates

N/A/

Cultural Affiliation

European

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A

1	8	3	1	2	5	2	0	4	1	4	5	0	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The site is located approximately 240 feet west of a bulldozer cut, 700 feet south of the Virginia Power Powerline. The area defined as the site is located in a roughly 100 feet x 100 feet portion of the terrace.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The extent of the site was determined by systematic archaeological subsurface testing.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Schlasko/Robert Hunter

organization William & Mary Archaeological Project Ctr. date February 1989

street & number College of William & Mary telephone 253 7074

city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23185

(8-88)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

DRAFT

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Site 44CC297 is a multi-component prehistoric and historic-period property. The significant component at this site is the remains of a late 17th-century farmstead. The site is located at the eastern end of a broad terrace 110 feet above sea level. Down a slope 800 feet to the southeast is Bradley Run and an unnamed tributary is found 400 feet to the north. The vegetation presently covering the site consists of brambles, wild grasses and young pine, with more mature stands of pine on the north and west boundaries of the site. The area shows signs of modern logging and burning.

Phase I survey of this area conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. in November and December of 1988 identified late 19th century and prehistoric components on the site. The Phase II testing was designed to gather further information about these occupation periods. During the Phase II testing, 64 systematically placed 2.5 x 2.5 foot test units and 3 larger units were excavated. All units were excavated using shovels and trowels, and the soil was screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh.

Phase II testing discovered a previously unrecorded late 17th - early 18th century component. A 2.5 x 2.5 foot test unit on the western boundary of the site revealed a feature, apparently an in-filled cellar. In order to better understand the nature of the feature a 2.5 foot wide trench was excavated to expose the surface of its east-west edge. Although there is some disturbance of this area from logging activity, the edge of the feature appears to measure 8 feet along this axis. A 2.5 x 2.5 foot test unit within the feature was excavated to subsoil, approximately 2.7 feet. This test unit yielded a variety of artifacts, including animal bone, gun flint fragments, lead-glazed coarse red earthenware and late 17th-century wine bottle glass. Other testing in the area produced additional late 17th- and early 18th-century artifacts.

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The archaeological study of this site should provide a substantive contribution to an under-represented aspect of our understanding the material aspects of 17th-century settlement in the Chesapeake. Site 44CC297 was the homestead of small planter in the late 17th-century. The local preservation plans developed for nearby James City County (Brown and Bragdon 1986) and Henrico County (Mouer, Johnson and Gleach 1985) rank sites of this type as having the highest preservation and/or research priority. Both plans state that these property types are significant as defined by National Register Criteria, providing physical integrity of the individual site is fair.

It is extremely important to emphasize that the site is the first one of its kind yet discovered along the interior zone of the Chickahominy River. In addition, Site 44CC297 is particularly significant for several closely interrelated reasons. Settlement of the interior location along the Chickahominy River, in general, did not take place until the third quarter of the 17th-century due many economic and political reasons. The most important of these being the domination of the large planters holding prime tobacco lands along the James and York Rivers. The aftermath of Bacon's Rebellion saw the establishment of a class of small planters who development the lesser parcel of lands in the interior zones of the James-York Peninsula. Site 44CC297 probably reflect this "frontier" settlement effort.

The results of Phase II testing and historical research indicate that this site has excellent potential for yielding significant archaeological data. The presence of subsurface features and sheet refuse deposits suggest that several research issues relevant to the study of 17th-century domestic life can be addressed. These issues include studies in vernacular architecture, foodways, material culture, and settlement patterns.

The specific historical association for the site is provided by documentary evidence which revealed that 1675, Nicholas and William Cox received a patent on 220 acres of land in what is now Charles City County, Virginia. In 1714, this land with an additional 334 acres, was acquired by John Roper, Sr. The land stayed in the Roper family until the late 1830's. It is on this property that site 44CC297 is located.

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The archaeological data contained within the site should reflect the remains of a frontier farmstead. Phase II testing of site 44CC297 has provided some initial insights into the character and extent of those remains. Most prominent was the discovery of an in-filled, earthfast cellar which appears to contain a burned wooden floor. Two nearly complete wine bottles, dating to the 1680- 1710 period (Noël Hume 1975:) were recovered in the limited testing of the feature.

In addition, a restricted scatter of estic artifacts from this period suggest the presence of trashpits. It is likely/that subsurface preservation at the site is excellent as the only modern disturbances have been logging-related. Further excavation is likely to produce substantial data concerning the architectural and spatial aspects of the property, the economic status of the occupants, and general insights into the material world of the small planter.

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Brown, Marley R., III and Kathleen Bragdon

1986 Towards a Resource Protection Process: James City County, York County, City of Poquoson, City of Williamsburg. Report on file, Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg.

Mouer, L. Daniel, William C. Johnson, and Frederic W. Gleach

1985 Richmond Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey. Vols. 1 and 2. Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond.

Polk, Harding II and Jerome D. Traver

1989 A Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Landfill in Charles City County, Virginia. MAAR Associates, Inc. Report on file Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, Richmond.

Thompson, Stephen M. and Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

1989 A Management Summary of a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44CC291, 44CC294 and 44CC297, Proposed Landfill, Charles City County, Virginia. Report on file. William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, Williamsburg.

APPENDIX B

Feature Excavation Record

44CC297 - Phase III

Feature Number 29

Coordinates 171.6N 112E

Feature Type PH/PM

Terminus Post Quem L. 17TH C.

Dimensions: N-S 2.5' , E-W 2.6'

Elevation: Top -1.11 , Bottom -3.14

Excavation Methods TROWELLED NE HALF OF POSTMOLD AND
THEN HALF OF POSTHOLE.

Samples Collected NONE

Description of Feature POSTHOLE/MOLD IS ONE OF A COMPLEX
WHICH APPARENTLY REPRESENTS A 17TH C. POST BUILDING.
FILL OF P.H. IS A BROWN SANDY LOAM (10YR5/3) WITH
LENSES AND A BOTTOM 0.5' CONSISTING OF A BROWNISH-
YELLOW SANDY CLAY W/ QUARTZITE GRAVEL (10YR6/6).
SUBSOIL IS REDDISH-YELLOW CLAY (7.5YR6/6). POSTMOLD
IS (10YR4/3) DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM. PH/PM CUTS A
STRATIGRAPHY OF \approx 1.0' BROWN SANDY LOAM; \approx 0.7'
BROWNISH-YELLOW SANDY CLAYEY LOAM W/ GRAVEL (10YR6/6)
AND THEN REDDISH-YELLOW SUBSOIL.

Excavator JBJ

Date 6-8-89

APPENDIX C

SITE: 44CC297

CONTEXT: CC297/General Surface

- 3 Decortification flakes, quartzite
- 1 Flake, quartzite
- 1 Hammerstone?
- 1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
- 1 Coarse earthenware: New England
- 46 Bottle glass, dark green
- 3 Bottle glass, dark green: base fragments, c. 1700
- 1 Bottle glass, dark green: neck fragment, c. 1700
- 2 Nails, wrought
- 2 Nail fragments
- 6 Bone
- 1 Flint fragment, amber

CONTEXT: CC297/19th c. Cabin **LOCATION:** Surface

- 2 American brown stoneware
 - 1 American brown stoneware: cobalt decorated
 - 1 Stoneware pipe, reed: grey body with exterior dark green glaze
 - 2 Whiteware
 - 1 Whiteware: banded polychrome
 - 1 Whiteware: shell-edged blue
 - 1 Whiteware: transfer printed black
 - 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, cup
 - 3 Whiteware: rim fragments, plate, shell-edged blue
 - 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, platter, transfer printed black with elaborately molded rim
 - 1 Whiteware: rim to base fragment, plate, shell-edged blue
 - 3 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 1 Phial glass, green-blue: base fragment
 - 1 Band, copper alloy
 - 1 Cover-like object, brass?; 2" diameter
-

CONTEXT: CC297/2A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 2 Clay pipe stems, English: SHD 5/64-2
 - 3 Nails, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 4 Bone
 - 1 Flint fragment, grey
 - 2 Brick-like fragments?, indeterminate
-

CONTEXT: CC297/2B **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
 - 1 Nail fragment
-

CONTEXT: CC297/2D **TPQ:** NDA

- 17 Bone
 - 3 Brick-like fragments?, indeterminate
-

CONTEXT: CC297/3A **TPQ:** p. 1795

- 1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
 - 1 Colono Ware
 - 3 Creamware
 - 1 Creamware: rim fragment, hollowware
 - 1 Creamware: rim fragment, plate
 - 1 Creamware: rim fragment, plate, burned
 - 1 Pearlware: hand painted polychrome, pastel palette
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 1 Table glass, colorless
 - 2 Nails, wrought
-

CONTEXT: CC297/4A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
- 1 Colono Ware
- 3 Creamware
- 1 Creamware: base fragment, plate
- 1 Creamware: base fragment, saucer
- 1 Creamware: rim fragment, saucer

CONTEXT: CC297/4A **CONTINUED:**

- 1 Table glass, colorless
 - 2 Nails, wrought
 - 5 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/5A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Creamware: base fragment, plate
 - 2 Nails, wrought
-

CONTEXT: CC297/6A **TPQ:** p. 1780

- 1 Creamware
 - 1 Pearlware: base fragment, hollowware
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 4 Nails, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
 - 1 Flint fragment, grey
-

CONTEXT: CC297/7A **TPQ:** p. 1780

- 1 Cobble fragment, thermally fractured?, quartzite
 - 1 Decortification flake, quartzite
 - 1 Brown stoneware
 - 4 Creamware
 - 2 Creamware: base fragments, plate
 - 1 Pearlware: rim fragment, saucer
 - 1 Window glass
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 3 Bone
-

CONTEXT: CC297/8A **TPQ:** p. 1780

- 1 Chipping debris, quartz
- 1 Flake, quartzite
- 1 Brown stoneware
- 2 Colono Ware
- 5 Creamware

CONTEXT: CC297/8A **CONTINUED:**

- 2 Creamware: base fragments, bowl
 - 3 Creamware: base fragments, plate?
 - 2 Creamware: base fragments, saucer
 - 2 Creamware: rim fragments, plate?
 - 1 Pearlware
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 2 Window glass
 - 2 Hinge fragments, iron
 - 4 Nails, wrought
 - 1 Bone
-

CONTEXT: CC297/9A **TPQ:** NDA

- 2 Cobbles
 - 1 Core, quartzite
 - 17 Decortification flakes, quartzite
 - 1 Flake, quartzite
-

CONTEXT: CC297/10A **TPQ:** 18th c.

- 1 Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
-

CONTEXT: CC297/11A **TPQ:** late 17th-early 18th c.?

- 3 Delftware
 - 4 Delftware: bisque
 - 2 Delftware: base fragments, porringer
 - 2 Delftware: rim fragments, porringer
 - 1 Delftware: rim to base fragment, porringer
-

CONTEXT: CC297/12A **TPQ:** p. 1680

- 1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
 - 2 Colono Ware
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 2 Flint fragments, grey
-

CONTEXT: CC297/14A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 4/64-1
 - 3 Creamware
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 2 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/15A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
-

CONTEXT: CC297/16A **TPQ:** NDA

- 2 Cores, quartzite
 - 5 Chipping debris, quartzite
 - 87 Decortification flakes, quartzite
 - 91 Flakes, quartzite
 - 1 Flake, quartzite, thermally altered
 - 1 Blank fragment, quartzite
-

CONTEXT: CC297/17A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Aglet?, copper alloy
 - 2 Nails, wrought
 - 2 Nail fragments
-

CONTEXT: CC297/18A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Decortification flake, quartz
 - 1 Flake, quartz
 - 2 Creamware
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 1 Table glass, colorless
 - 1 Table glass, colorless: fluted
 - 2 Nails, wrought
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/19A **TPQ:** p. 1680

- 1 Colono Ware
 - 1 Staffordshire slipware
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Utensil blade and tang, iron; 6 9/16" length
 - 4 Bone
 - 2 Brick/daub fragments
-

CONTEXT: CC297/23A **TPQ:** p. 1680

- 1 Decortification flake, jasper
 - 1 Clay pipe bowl fragment, local
 - 4 Colono Ware
 - 1 Colono Ware: rim fragment, bowl, everted
 - 1 Rhenish blue and grey stoneware: incised, manganese
 - 4 Nails, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 1 Shovel blade, iron, 6 3/4" x 7 1/8"
 - 1 Saw blade?, iron; 14 3/4" length
 - 2 Bone
-

CONTEXT: CC297/24A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Decortification flake, quartz
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 1 Glass fragment, colorless: indeterminate
 - 1 Phial glass, light green
 - 1 Phial glass?, light blue
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Shank fragment, iron; indeterminate
 - 3 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/25A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Nail, indeterminate
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 2 Nail fragments
-

CONTEXT: CC297/26A TPQ: p. 1830

- 3 Whiteware
- 1 Whiteware: sponged blue and red
- 2 Whiteware: transfer printed green
- 1 Bottle glass, dark green
- 8 Nails, indeterminate
- 1 Brick fragment, handmade
- 1 Button, opaque white glass, 3/8" diameter

CONTEXT: CC297/26B TPQ: p. 1840

- 1 Projectile point: bifurcated base, expanded shoulder, quartz, approximately 3.1 cm x 2.1 cm
- 1 American grey stoneware
- 1 Chinese porcelain: overglaze
- 1 Ironstone: rim to base fragment, saucer, molded interior
- 6 Whiteware
- 1 Whiteware: sponged blue and red
- 1 Whiteware: transfer printed blue
- 1 Whiteware: base fragment, plate
- 1 Whiteware: handle fragment
- 1 Whiteware: handle fragment, transfer printed blue
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, cup
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, hollowware, sponged blue and red
- 2 Whiteware: rim fragments, plate, shell-edged blue
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, saucer, sponged blue and red
- 9 Bottle glass, dark green
- 1 Bottle glass?, aqua: panelled
- 1 Bottle glass?, aqua: neck fragment, wide-mouth container?
- 1 Bottle glass?, colorless
- 1 Pressed glass
- 8 Window glass
- 1 Buckle frame, copper alloy; 7/8" x 3/4"
- 1 Button, copper alloy; United States Army Infantry, p. 1851; two-piece with shank, spread eagle with three arrows in right talon, branch in left talon, shield with "I", 3/4" diameter
- 6 Iron fragments, flat
- 5 Hinge fragments?, iron

CONTEXT: CC297/26B **CONTINUED:**

- 1 Horse hardware?, brass?; crescent-shaped with open
 scalloped work, 2 1/8" x 2 1/2"
 - 1 Lead scrap
 - 79 Nails, indeterminate
 - 2 Nails, wrought
 - 4 Nails, cut
 - 19 Nail fragments
 - 1 Ring, iron; 2 3/8" diameter
 - 1 Screw-like object fragment, steel
 - 1 Shutter dog-like object, iron; 4 5/8" x 2 1/2"
 - 1 Spoon bowl, copper alloy
 - 4 Bone
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/26C **TPQ:** p. 1830

- 1 Fire cracked rock
 - 1 Whiteware
 - 1 Whiteware: base fragment, saucer, burned
 - 1 Whiteware: base fragment, saucer, sponged blue and red
 - 2 Whiteware: rim fragments, saucer, sponged blue and red
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 2 Bottle glass, aqua
 - 1 Window glass
 - 1 Handle fragment, utensil?, iron
 - 44 Nails, indeterminate
 - 1 Nails, indeterminate, L-head
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 16 Nail fragments
 - 1 Bone
-

CONTEXT: CC297/27A **TPQ:** 17th c.?

- 1 Clay pipe stem, local?
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 1 Nail fragment
-

CONTEXT: CC297/34A **TPQ:** 19th c.

- 2 Flakes, quartzite
 - 1 Window glass, 19th c.
-

CONTEXT: CC297/35A **TPQ:** NDA

- 1 Flint fragment, thermally altered
-

CONTEXT: CC297/37A **TPQ:** NDA

- 4 Cobble fragments, fractured
 - 1 Cobble fragment, fractured, thermally altered
 - 2 Cobble fragments, partially decortified
 - 2 Cores, quartzite
 - 7 Decortification flakes, quartzite
 - 4 Flakes, quartzite
 - 2 Flakes, quartzite, thermally altered
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/39A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Fire cracked rock
 - 1 Brown stoneware: base fragment, hollowware
 - 1 Creamware: rim fragment, saucer
 - 1 Delftware: monochrome blue
 - 1 Nail, indeterminate
 - 2 Nail fragments
 - 2 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/41A **TPQ:** 19th c.

- 1 American grey stoneware: 19th c.
 - 1 Window glass, molten
 - 4 Nails, indeterminate
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/41B **TPQ:** NDA

- 1 Nail, indeterminate
-

CONTEXT: CC297/42A **TPQ:** 19th c.

- 2 American brown stoneware: base fragments, hollowware,
cobalt blue exterior decoration, interior brown slip
 - 2 Iron fragments, flat
 - 5 Nails, indeterminate
 - 2 Sheet iron
 - 2 Bone
-

CONTEXT: CC297/43A **TPQ:** p. 1770

- 1 Creamware
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
-

CONTEXT: CC297/44A **TPQ:** p. 1780

- 1 Creamware
 - 1 Pearlware: hand painted blue
 - 1 Nail, indeterminate
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 1 Brick fragment, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/45A **TPQ:** NDA

- 2 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/46A **TPQ:** NDA

- 1 Plate iron
-

CONTEXT: CC297/47A **TPQ:** p. 1780

- 1 Brown stoneware
 - 1 Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
 - 8 Colono Ware
 - 2 Creamware
 - 1 Pearlware: base fragment, bowl
 - 1 Table glass, colorless
 - 1 Nail, wrought
 - 2 Nail fragments
 - 2 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/48A **TPQ:** 18th c.?

- 1 Nail, wrought
-

CONTEXT: CC297/49A **TPQ:** p. 1830

- 1 Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
 - 1 Creamware
 - 1 Whiteware
 - 1 Whiteware: base fragment, indeterminate
 - 1 Whiteware: base fragment, hollowware, transfer
 printed blue
 - 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, cup
 - 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, hollowware, sponged blue and
 red
 - 3 Whiteware: rim fragments, plate, shell-edged blue
 - 1 Bottle glass, dark green
 - 1 Bottle glass, amber: base, square-bodied, mold-made,
 2 1/4" x 2 1/4"
 - 6 Iron fragments, flat
 - 7 Nails, indeterminate
 - 1 Nail fragment
 - 1 Spike, iron, 4 3/4" length
 - 2 Spike fragments, iron
 - 3 Brick fragments, handmade
-

CONTEXT: CC297/50A **TPQ:** p. 1815

- 1 Fire cracked rock
- 1 Whiteware
- 3 Iron fragments, flat
- 1 Brick bat, handmade

CONTEXT: CC297/50B **TPQ:** NDA

- 1 Nail, indeterminate
-

APPENDIX D

The estate of John Roper, deceased, inventoried on September 3, 1766
(Charles City County Records 1766:471).

1 negro man
2 horses
11 head of cattle
61 hogs
12 sheep
3 feather beds and furniture
4 iron pots, skillet and kettle
parcel of pewter (dishes, basins, plates and other pewter)
6 chests
2 chests of drawers
3 tables
6 chairs
2 guns
1 set of pistols and holsters with other furniture belonging thereto
3 saddles
1 side saddle
cart and horse harness
2 looms and gear
4 spinning wheels
a parcel of carpenter's, cooper's and shoemaker's tools
parcel of casks, tubs, pails and other woodenware
parcel of earthenware and glass
pair of steelyards
pair of scales
some leather and raw hides
1 warming pan
1 frying pan and box iron
spice mortar
candle sticks and other small necessities of iron ware
axes
hoes
harrow teeth and old iron
parcel of tobacco
sundry other tools.

Recorded November 8, 1759

APPENDIX E

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of David Roper, deceased,
taken October 10, 1808 and presented at court, May 19, 1810
(Charles City County Deed Book 2:93-94).

1 sorrel mare
1 sorrel horse
1 grey horse
1 bay horse
1 bay colt
4 yoke oxen
27 head cattle
22 head sheep
19 head hogs
11 shoats
1 sow and pigs
1 sow with pig
8 beds and furniture
2 desks
1 mahogany table
1 walnut and cherry table
3 pine tables
6 windsor chairs
17 rush bottom'd chairs
5 looking glasses
3 trunks
5 chests
2 case and bottles
1 buffet
1 set Queens Ware
1 tea board and china
1 ream casters and salt stands
1 soup and table spoons silver
1 dozen tea spoons silver
2 guns
1 lot books
1 lot glass
4 waters, sugar box &c.
1 carpet
4 pair logg irons
1 bell mettle skillet
60 gallons brandy (old)
210 gallons brandy (new)
25 gallons cider Rial*
10 stone jugs
1 lot leather
1 parcel measures &c
30 casks
1 loom, bars and boxes
4 spinning wheels
1 copper kettle
5 pots and 4 Dutch ovens
1 tea kettle &c.
7 pales and 3 tubs
3 churns and 2 furkins
1 lot pewter and tin ware
1 lot candle stands
12 bushels salt
12 open barrels

1 1/2 bushels beans
4 sythe cradles
2 pr. andirons
1 lot sleys and harness
7 bee hives
5 butter pots
5 pickling tubs
1 chest &c.
4 trays and 2 sifters
1 lot grain measures
shovel, tong, etc.
1 dozen knives and forks
8 pr. cotton cards
saddle bags, sheep shears
2 grind stones
3 flax wheels
3 pr. plough traces
grubbing, hilling and weeding hoes
3 spades and axes
2 x-cut and 2 hand saws
1 lot old iron
1 lot carpenters tools
reap hooks, curry knife &c.
1 negro man Joshua
1 negro man Edmund
1 negro man Phill
1 negro man Emanuel
1 negro woman Francis
1 negro woman Nancy
1 negro woman Cate
1 negro woman Grace
1 negro woman Mourning
1 negro woman Lucinda
1 negro girl Judy
1 negro girl Mahalah
1 negro boy Stepney
1 negro boy Phill
1 negro boy David
1 negro girl Susanna
1 negro girl Isabella
1 negro girl Celia
1 negro girl Merinda
6 ploughs, hoes
steelyards, riddle and baskets
1 lot shoemakers tools
6 saddles
wedges, bells, and ox yokes
2 ox carts
2 ploughs
parcel flax
1 tumbrel
8 old hogsheads
18 bushels pease
1 wheat fan
20 bushels wheat
4 raw hides
22 geese
91 1/2 barrels corn

3-100 lb. [lots of] blade fodder
102 feet top fodder
parcel shux [shucks]
1 sow and pigs
parcel straw

*The modern meaning of this word, which was written clearly by the deceased's executors,
is unknown.

