

**PHASE III PLOWZONE SAMPLING OF
THE FOOTPRINT OF A TEMPORARY GYMNASIUM
at
SITE 44NN278,
NEWPORT NEWS CITY FARM,
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA**

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ABSTRACT

From January 9 to February 19, 1996, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA), conducted a Phase III plowzone sampling of a portion of Site 44NN278, which is located on the Newport News City Farm Correctional Facility, in the City of Newport News, Virginia. The site was first identified as an eighteenth and nineteenth-century domestic site and a nineteenth-century military site through a Phase I archaeological survey conducted by the College of William and Mary in 1992. The site was determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as the result of a Phase II archaeological significance evaluation completed by JRIA in 1993.

A pre-fabricated gymnasium structure is to be erected within the boundaries of Site 44NN278. The construction plan calls for the excavation of plowzone to the level of subsoil within the footprint of the structure. The Phase III plowzone sampling was conducted by JRIA in order to identify the stratigraphic characteristics of the area to be disturbed, as well as to provide a representative sample of cultural materials in the plowzone within the construction area.

The proposed area of the footprint of the gymnasium structure was first gridded off into 10-foot squares. Three-foot square test units were then excavated to the level of subsoil in the southwest corner of each 10-foot square. All soil excavated from the test units was screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth, and all cultural materials were retained. This program of work ensured that nine percent of the plowzone within the proposed construction area was tested.

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INTRODUCTION

From January 9 to February 19, 1996, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase III plowzone sampling of a portion of site 44NN278, located at the City Farm Correctional Facility of the City of Newport News, Virginia. The survey was initiated by a contract between JRIA and the Parks and Recreation Department, City of Newport News, in conjunction with proposed construction of a pre-fabricated gymnasium on the City Farm property. The purpose of the Phase III plowzone sampling was to assess the stratigraphic characteristics of the proposed footprint of the gymnasium, as well as to provide a ten-percent sample of the plowzone to be mechanically excavated in the course of construction.

Site 44NN278 was located during a Phase I survey conducted by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1992 and recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register under Criterion D. At that time the site was identified as an 18th- and 19th-century domestic and 19th-century military site measuring 900 ft. by 650 ft. or approximately 13.4 acres (WMCAR 1992:24). The current study area measured 95 ft. by 75 ft.

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

This report includes discussions of the methodology and results of the field and documentary research and laboratory analysis and recommendations based on the results of these examinations. Bradley McDonald supervised the fieldwork and authored the report. Fieldwork was conducted by Teresa Farkas, David Givens, Paul Johnson, Matthew Laird, Jo Ann Robbins, and Charles Thomas. Martha McCartney, whose findings are presented in the historic context portion of the report, conducted the background historical research. Artifacts were processed, catalogued, and identified by S. Fiona Bessey and Sherrie Beaver. Matthew R. Laird acted as the Principal Investigator and provided the general direction for the project.

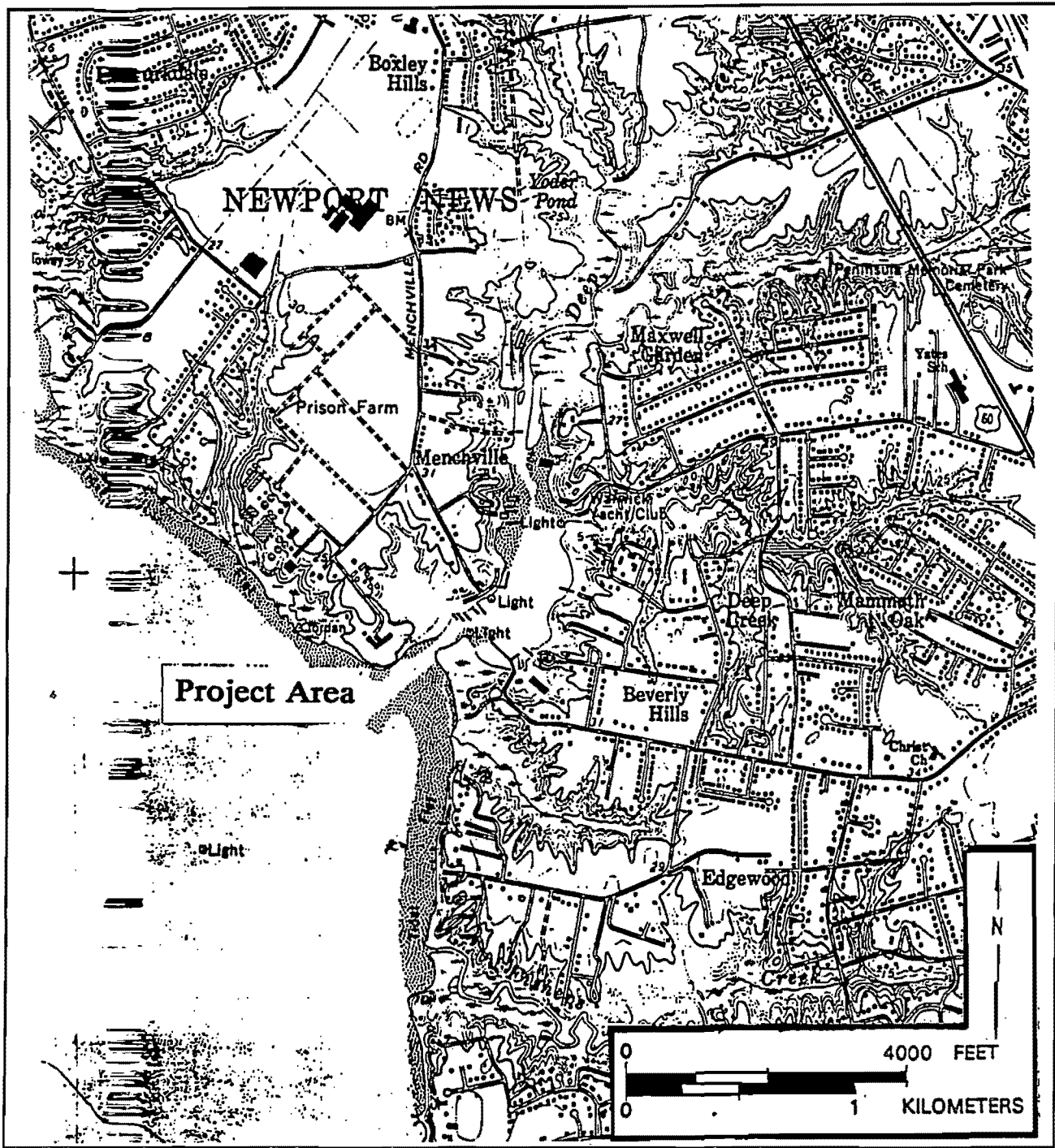


Figure 1. Location of the project area.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The study area lies within the bounds of territory that during the early seventeenth century was called Kecoughtan, a name derived from the Native Americans who were living in the area when the first party of English colonists arrived in Virginia (Smith 1610). The countryside toward the mouth of the James River readily attracted settlers, and early on, they moved into the region in considerable numbers. Although early patents for the area are incomplete, those which survive show that the area was a popular place to settle. Colonists established homesteads at Blunt Point and Mulberry Island, and along the Warwick River, and Deep and Skiffs Creeks, all of which are in close proximity to the study area. A census taken in 1624 and a muster made in 1625 reveal that Elizabeth City (of which the study area was then part) was the most populous of the colony's four corporations (Jester 1961:15-21; Hotten 1980:182-188,240-241,244-264). In March 1624, the burgesses convening at Jamestown agreed that monthly courts should be held in two of the colony's more populous corporations that lay in what were described as "remote parts," i.e., inconvenient to Jamestown. At that time local judiciary systems were established in Elizabeth City and Charles City, where appointed commissioners could deliberate "suits and controversies not exceeding the value of one hundred pounds of tobacco and for punishing petty offenses" (Hening 1809-1823:I:125).

The first known patentee of the land upon which 44NN278 is situated was Captain Samuel Mathews, who came to Virginia sometime prior to 1618, stayed briefly at Jamestown and then relocated to the upper reaches of the James River. He reportedly immigrated to the colony as an indentured servant of Sheriff Johnson of London and while he was living in Shirley Hundred, was responsible for some of Johnson's other men. Mathews, who was well connected politically, was appointed captain of the settlement at Arrahattock, where he seated himself upon some of the land that had been allocated to the College at Henrico. In 1622 he set sail for England, where officials of the Virginia Company awarded him two patents. The 1625 land list indicates that one of those properties was on the lower side of the James River and the other was at Blunt Point, at the mouth of the Warwick River. By December 1625 Mathews had already seated his land at Blunt Point. Although Samuel Mathews' land initially was known as Mathewes Manor, by 1630 it had become known as Denbigh and was the focal point of community life in that area. Land patents indicate that he placed indentured servants upon various portions of his property. In 1630 and 1633 the people of Denbigh sent burgesses to the colony's assembly and the area later became a parish. One visitor to Samuel Mathews' Denbigh Plantation in 1649 likened it to a small village, so elaborate was its development. In his possession were 40 black servants, at a time when blacks were relatively scarce in the colony. Mathews, whose political influence extended to both sides of the Atlantic, was active in the fur trade, then a highly lucrative

enterprise (Meyer and Dorman 1987:442-445).

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

In 1634 Virginia officials, acting with the authority of the English government, divided the colony into eight shires in order to establish "more convenient government" and seats for local courts. One of these original jurisdictions was the Warwick River Shire, in which 44NN278 is located. When the colony's population was tabulated in 1634, the "countie of Warricke River" was defined as extending from Skiffs Creek and Mulberry Island to Maries Mount, an area that had 811 inhabitants and was the third most populous shire in the colony. In March 1643, an act was passed by Virginia's Grand Assembly that shortened the name of Warwick River County to Warwick County. At that time, its boundaries were reaffirmed and described as extending

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

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

During the mid-seventeenth century, Virginia's social spectrum became increasingly polarized. At its top were the councilor-commanders, such as Captain Samuel Mathews' son and namesake, Samuel II, who went on to become a Burgess, a member of the governor's council, and finally, the governor of Virginia. At the bottom of the social scale were the smallest planters and the freedmen (former indentured servants) who owned little or no land, plus minorities such as blacks and Indians. Somewhere in between was a considerable number of Virginians whose landholdings were of modest but substantial size. As time went on, the old elite began to quarrel among themselves, especially over trade and authority, but they managed to solidify their positions as the colony's leaders and the social order became even more rigid. Political authority was (to a large extent)

monopolized by the planter aristocracy, who amassed fortunes in land and servants and enhanced their own positions through officeholding. These men also forged family alliances that furthered their ambitions and perpetuated their political careers (Billings et al. 1983:55-59). Samuel Mathews II died in 1660, leaving a widow (who appears to have been related to William Cole) and two young sons, Francis and John. John outlived his brother and on March 29, 1678 received a patent for 2,944 acres of land on Deep Creek, as the grandson and heir of Samuel Mathews I. As he did not attain his majority until 1682, William Cole served as his legal guardian (Meyer and Dorman 1987:455-446; Nugent 1969-1979:II:183).

A map prepared by Augustine Herrmann (1673) in 1670 indicates that plantations were then scattered along the banks of the colony's four major rivers (Figure 2). Although Herrmann's rendering is somewhat schematic, the settlement pattern he indicated, i. e., that Virginia planters tended to build their seats along river frontage and on the banks of navigable streams, is corroborated by the works of other early cartographers (Lamb 1676; Henry 1770; Fry and Jefferson 1775) and historic structures that still survive. The Herrmann map suggests that colonists by 1670 were relatively thickly settled along the banks of the James and Warwick Rivers and Deep Creek.

In June 1680, Virginia's House of Burgesses passed the first of three acts establishing port towns at specific locations within the colony, one of which was to be on the eastern bank of the Warwick River, at Deep Creek, on part of the late Samuel Mathews II's Denbigh Plantation, which only two years earlier had come into the possession of his 19-year-old son and heir, John Mathews.¹ Each of the colony's planned towns was to be 50 acres in size. They were to be laid off and surveyed into lots soon after the enabling legislation was passed and incentives were offered to stimulate urban development. Lots that were purchased but remained vacant for two or more years reverted to the ownership of the town trustees. Tidewater Virginia's planned towns were successful to varying degrees. Although no plats of Warwick Town are known to exist, it most likely resembled its contemporaries, which were laid out according to a gridiron plan and subdivided into numerous small lots and a commons, which would have served as a town landing (Hening 1809-1823:II:471-478; Reys 1972:67). Warwick Town, which was one of Virginia's 20 planned towns, represents the architecture/landscape-architecture/community-planning cultural theme. As the county seat which contained governmental facilities, residential development and at least one tavern and mercantile establishment, it also is linked to the government/law/political, domestic, and commerce/trade themes.



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

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

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Generally, the James-York peninsula, despite the few discrete locations that developed into urban centers, remained predominantly rural throughout the eighteenth century. Contemporary maps reveal that major plantation seats then lined the shores of the James River, where the more affluent planters had direct access to commercial shipping; meanwhile, further inland, development consisted of large plantations interspersed with small and middling farmsteads (Fry and Jefferson 1755). Toward the close of the eighteenth century the development and improvement of inland transportation routes opened some of the interior lands to more widely dispersed patterns of settlement (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 1986). Gradually, the interior of Warwick County became more densely populated. But the relocation of Virginia's capital from Williamsburg to Richmond accelerated the region's decline as emphasis shifted inland toward the Piedmont. Concurrent with the demise of the area's political influence, its population and wealth diminished, but despite these changes, the local economy remained viable. Warwick County's soil, like that of other parts of Tidewater Virginia, had become somewhat depleted of its nutrients, lessening its productivity and therefore, its appeal (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1985:Section XII).

Maps prepared by Berthier (1781), Bishop James Madison (1807) and Herman Boye (1826) reveal that during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a major road ran down the peninsula from Williamsburg toward Hampton Roads. It linked rural landowners with the area's social and commercial centers and provided them with access to the seacoast. Another road extended into the area between the Warwick River and Deep Creek, terminating at the site of Warwick Town, the planned town established in 1680. Shown prominently on Madison's map was the Warwick County Courthouse, at the mouth of Deep Creek (Figure 3).

In 1782, when land tax rolls commenced being compiled, Colonel William

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

Personal property tax lists shed a considerable amount of light upon the socio-economic status of the people who owned the lots that comprised the study area. Colonel William Digges was one of Warwick County's wealthiest men and in 1782 he owned 82 slaves of taxable age, 19 horses, 110 cattle and two vehicles. Also in his household were three free white males aged 16 and older, whom tax records for 1783 indicate were Digges, his son, and Thomas Mallicotte, apparently an overseer. Most (if not all) of Colonel Digges' slaves and livestock probably resided upon his farm land rather than on his lots in Warwick Town, though he may have maintained a residence or office in the county seat. Mary Young, who headed a household that included no adult white males, paid taxes upon two slaves who were at least 16 years old, one horse and eight cattle. Richard Young, whose connection with Mary is unclear but who later inherited part of her property, was then a free adult white male that owned two slaves and seven cattle. By 1783 Richard Young's household included John Dunn (a young white male), a slave couple named Bob and Leona, and a young black child. In 1785, when Warwick County's tax assessor commenced identifying those who had obtained ordinary licenses, Mary Young of Warwick Town was listed. Tax records for the years 1786-1792 indicate that she renewed her license annually and on at least one occasion her household included a free white adult male, James Harwood, who perhaps assisted her in running her tavern (Warwick County Personal Property Tax Lists 1782-1792).

Mary Young's ordinary at Warwick Town represents the commerce/trade cultural theme, whereas her residence (which perhaps also served as a tavern) and farming activities (as evidenced by the livestock she owned) typify the domestic and agricultural/cultural/subsistence cultural themes. Likewise, the structural features owned and occupied by Richard Young, who was in possession of two and a half

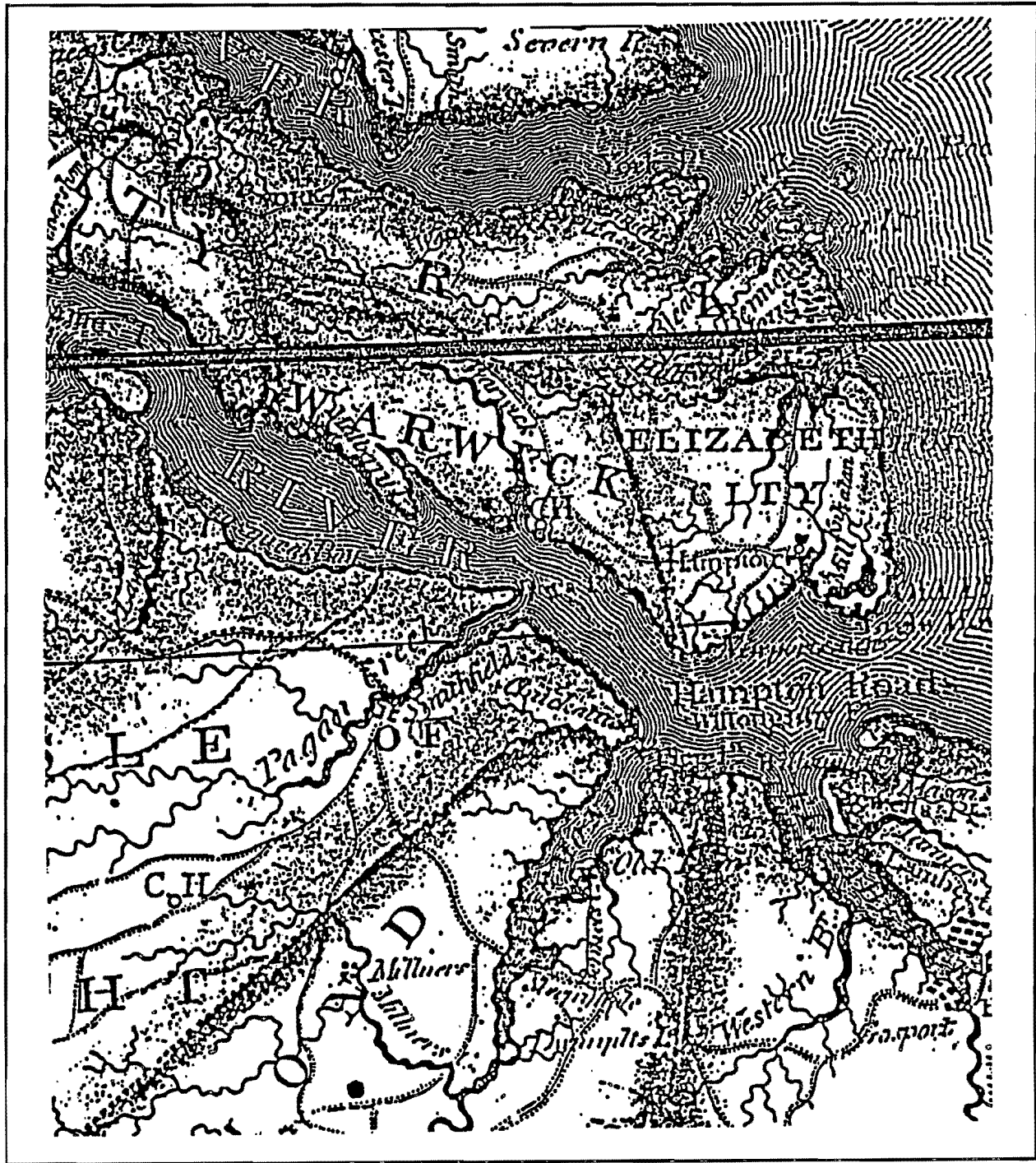


Figure 3. Map of Virginia (Madison 1807).

Warwick Town lots and had slaves and cattle on his property, represent the domestic and agricultural/subsistence themes. Although the extent to which Warwick Town was developed during the 1780s is uncertain, archival records dating to the early 1800s indicate that very few buildings were then in existence.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Warwick County tax rolls reveal that Mary Young died between the time of the assessor's visit in 1791 and his return in 1792. Although her Warwick Town lots were credited to her estate in 1792, by 1793 two of those lots had been transferred to Richard Young and seven had become part of James McDooel's (McDowell's) estate. As McDooel predeceased Mrs. Young and had not been a lot owner during the 1780s and early 1790s, he may have been a creditor whose executors laid claim to a portion of her estate. The acquisition of two more Warwick Town lots gave Richard Young a total of four and a half lots. He appears to have acquired the lot containing the late Mary Young's tavern, for he immediately obtained an ordinary license, which he renewed on an annual basis. Tax rolls indicate that in 1794 Richard Young's household included three slaves (two of whom were at least age 16) and that he had two horses/asses/mules; it is uncertain whether he continued to maintain cattle, for they no longer were considered a taxable item. In 1796 he purchased three Warwick Town lots from James Gray's executors and one from Thomas Haynes. Richard Young apparently was a successful tavern-keeper, for during the next few years the quantities of slaves and taxable livestock he owned slowly but surely increased, an indication that he was accumulating disposable income. In 1799 Young purchased a town lot from James Gayle and the following year, he acquired John Jones, Jr.'s two lots. By 1800 Richard Young had an aggregate of 11 1/2 Warwick Town lots and he had in his possession five adult slaves and four horses/asses/mules. He continued to renew his ordinary license on an annual basis through 1807. In 1803 Young purchased 108 acres of land that lay close to Warwick Town and in 1804 he bought 78 3/8 acres and 17 town lots from William Digges, Jr., plus another 44 acres.⁴ With the purchase of Digges' town lots, Richard Young had in his possession 28 1/2 lots in all. It also was in 1804 that Young first obtained a retail merchant's license, which he also renewed annually through at least 1807, when all licenses ceased being listed in the tax rolls.⁵

Between 1790 and 1890, there was a general decline in the population of the James-York peninsula. During this period, the ranks of the middling farmer declined, the number of small landowners increased, and the position of the large landowner became more stable. Within Warwick County, emphasis shifted away from river front land as the region's road network became more important. It was likely this demographic change, in combination with local politics, that led a group of Warwick County citizens formulate a petition to the General Assembly in which they asked that the county courthouse and its facilities be moved from Warwick Town to a more convenient inland site.

That petition, dated December 23, 1807, states that

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

Setting forth their rationale, they said

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

The petitioners noted that:

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

The Warwick County citizens' petition asserted that

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

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

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

The petitioners also stated that Richard Young, the aforementioned
keeper, had offered 100 pounds for the courthouse to stay at the Deep
Creek location (old Warwick Town) (Warwick County Legislative Petitions
858).

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

Year later, in 1808, the issue again was brought before the General
Assembly. This time, those who opposed moving the courthouse said that the
motives of the move were "a few restless, dissatisfied and prejudiced
citizens." Charges of corruption also entered the picture, for some of the
petitioners claimed that the clerk of court had forged their names and those of
dead people. This interesting allegation is supported by physical evidence,
the petition favoring the move bears several names that have been crossed out,
and in the word "dead" was written (Warwick County Legislative Petitions
858).

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

That the title will be made to as much land at that place (free of expense to the
county) as will be necessary for Public Buildings and that the present

proprietors will give as much timber for scantling as will build a new courthouse and jail, the old one [jail] being so decayed that it cannot be moved, as was first intended. . . . Your petitioners . . . have in hand \$400 from a former levy on the people and 900 or 1,000 \$ from the sale of the Glebe Lands, which by a proper voice of the people to be applied toward the new public buildings [Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858].

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

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

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

Warwick County census records for 1810 indicate that living in Richard Young's household were one free white male over the age of 45 (Young himself) and a free white female of comparable age (perhaps his wife) whose name is unknown. Also present were two free white males aged 16 to 26, one free white female between 16 and 26 and 15 slaves (Warwick County Census 1820).

On December 7, 1813, Richard Young formulated a petition which he presented to Virginia's General Assembly. He asked its members to legally rescind the act creating Warwick Town, thereby allowing its lots to revert to rural property, which was taxed at a lesser rate.

Young stated that

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

He also noted that he had

...purchased all of the public lands and property within the said town, viz. the courthouse, jail and lands whereon the public warehouse formerly stood, under an act of Assembly passed the 28th day of December 1809. Your petitioner further represents to your honorable body that he stands charged on the land book with [blank] acres of land purchased of William Digges containing a part of the lots of said town (and known by the name of Town Point) and he is charged also for the lots separately although included in a survey of the said land purchased.

Thus, the nine lots Richard Young bought from William Digges, Jr. during 1810 contained Warwick Town's public buildings. Young said that he was convinced that from the situation of the country adjoining the said town and the length of time since the passage of the act, together with the removal of the public buildings from thence, that the establishing of a town will never be affected, and that no person can be in the least degree injured by a total repeal of the law establishing a town in the county of Warwick.

He therefore asked

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

Richard Young's petition was found to be reasonable and the Virginia Assembly's members voted to abolish Warwick Town as a legal entity, thereby allowing Young's land to be taxed as rural property (Warwick County Legislative Petitions 1748-1858).

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

1812-1816).

Richard Young died during 1816 and in 1817 the bulk of his real estate (that portion which includes the study area) was transferred to William Young. Concurrently, William Young's name began appearing in the personal property tax rolls. Although the two men's connection is uncertain, they appear to have been related, for in 1817 the tax assessor noted that Richard Young had bequeathed 296 7/8 acres of his land (the Deep Creek farm, which contains 44NN278) to William Young. Personal property tax rolls reveal that William Young, who was a white adult male, owned between 6 and 9 adult slaves, two or three horses/asses/mules and a gig, the latter a taxable luxury item. Thus, he appears to have been in the upper ranks of the middle class. In 1820, when the tax assessor commenced noting the value of taxable buildings that stood upon Warwick County's rural land, he indicated that William Young's 296 7/8 acres contained structures which collective worth was \$500, a figure typically applicable to upper middle class housing. The value of William Young's structural improvements and the quantity of land he owned remained constant throughout the remainder of his life, as did the numbers of slaves and livestock under his control. (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1816-1832; Personal Property Tax Lists 1816-1832).

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

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

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

In 1830 when Warwick County's tax assessor made his annual visit to William Young's farm at the mouth of Deep Creek, he noted that its 296 7/8 acres contained improvements which collective worth was \$500, the same value they had had in 1820, when buildings first became taxable entities. In 1832 the

assessor noted that William Young was deceased and commenced attributing his land to his estate. The decedent's property was described as abutting east upon Deep Creek, south upon the Warwick River and north and west upon Mallory Todd. In 1837 that description was revised to reflect the fact that John Young had come into possession of the Todd acreage. Between 1839 and 1840 the value of the buildings on the late William Young's estate was halved, at which time they declined from \$500 to \$250; however, the assessor offered no explanation for the revision (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1830-1840).

Between 1841 and 1842 William Young's estate came into the possession of John H. Young, at which time the tax assessor noted that the land's ownership had been "changed in accordance with deeds from George W. Mallory and wife and John Jones and wife," the late William Young's heirs-at-law (Warwick County Land Tax Lists 1840-1862). Census records for 1840 indicate that John H. Young, who was between 20 and 30 years old, had in his household a free white female between 15 and 20 (perhaps his wife) and another free white female who was between 50 and 60 years old. The presence of the older woman raises the possibility that Young had been occupying the family farm with his widowed mother and had purchased his siblings' interest in the property after her death. The slave census for 1840 indicates that John H. Young had in his household a black male who was between 24 and 36 years old, three who were between 10 and 24 and two boys who were under the age of 10; he also had a female slave between 36 and 55, two who were between 24 and 36, two who were between 10 and 24, and one girl who was under age 10. Of the 12 slaves in the Young household, 7 were engaged in agriculture. In 1840 the household headed by John H. Young contained 15 people, only three of whom were white (Warwick County Census 1840).

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

Young was devoid of improvements through 1861 (Warwick County Personal Property Tax Lists 1840-1861; Land Tax Lists 1841-1861).

Civil War (1861-1865)

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

In July 1861 Magruder again reminded his superiors that enemy vessels could enter the Warwick River and its swash channel to take the Mulberry Island Point battery from the rear. He therefore recommended that canal boats be sunk to obstruct the passage of Union naval vessels. In early September, Magruder, who was aware that Union Army reinforcements had arrived in Newport News and were beginning to venture further up the peninsula, again contacted his superiors, urging them to press forward with obstructing the mouth of the Warwick River and the swash channel. He also reported that earthworks had been erected at the mouth of the Warwick River but that he had no heavy guns to install in them (Davis 1967:8-9,13).

When October arrived, General Magruder began making preparations for his men to settle in for the winter. In accord with the orders he had received from headquarters, the men of his command were positioned between John Patrick's farm⁷ and the mouth of Deep Creek. Forming the line (from left to right, facing down the peninsula) were McLaw's Brigade, the 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Forno's Battalion, the 5th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, four companies of Montague's Battalion, and the 2nd Florida Regiment. Two squadrons (or four companies) of the latter group was stationed between Young's Mill and the mouth of Deep Creek. They were ordered to encamp in one body but to be prepared to assume prearranged positions on the creek, if necessary. Magruder's

concern about the Union Army's activities on the peninsula were well grounded, for on October 21, 1861, they engaged General McLaw's men in a skirmish at Young's Mill (U.S. War Dept. 1891:Series I:IV:598,668-670; Long 1987:130).

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

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

During the early spring of 1862 Confederate General John B. Magruder's men, with the labor of conscripted black slaves, constructed three strong lines of entrenchments across the peninsula, between Williamsburg and Fort Monroe (Davis 1967:30). Magruder later recalled that by March 1, 1862 he had laid out and partially completed all three defensive lines. His second or middle line was seven miles below Yorktown, between Harwood's and Young's Mills, where the Poquoson River (from the York) and the Warwick River and Deep Creek (from the James) reduce the intervening solid ground to a distance of three miles. Magruder stated that both flanks of this line were defended by boggy and difficult streams and swamps. In addition, the left flank [toward the York] was defended by elaborate fortifications at Ship Point, connected by a broken line of redoubts crossing the heads of the ravines emptying into the York River and Wormeley's Creek and terminating at Fort Grafton, nearly in front of Yorktown. The right flank

[toward the James] was defended by the fortifications at the mouth of Warwick River and at Mulberry Island Point and the redoubts extending from the Warwick to James River. Intervening between the two mills was a wooded country, about two miles in extent. This wooded line, forming the centre, needed the defense of infantry in a sufficient force to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through it. In my opinion, this advanced line, with its flank defenses, might have been held by 20,000 troops. With 25,000 I do not believe it could have been broken by any force the enemy could have brought against it. Its two flanks were protected by the Virginia [Merrimac] and the works on one side and the fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the other [Webb 1881:47-48].

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

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

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

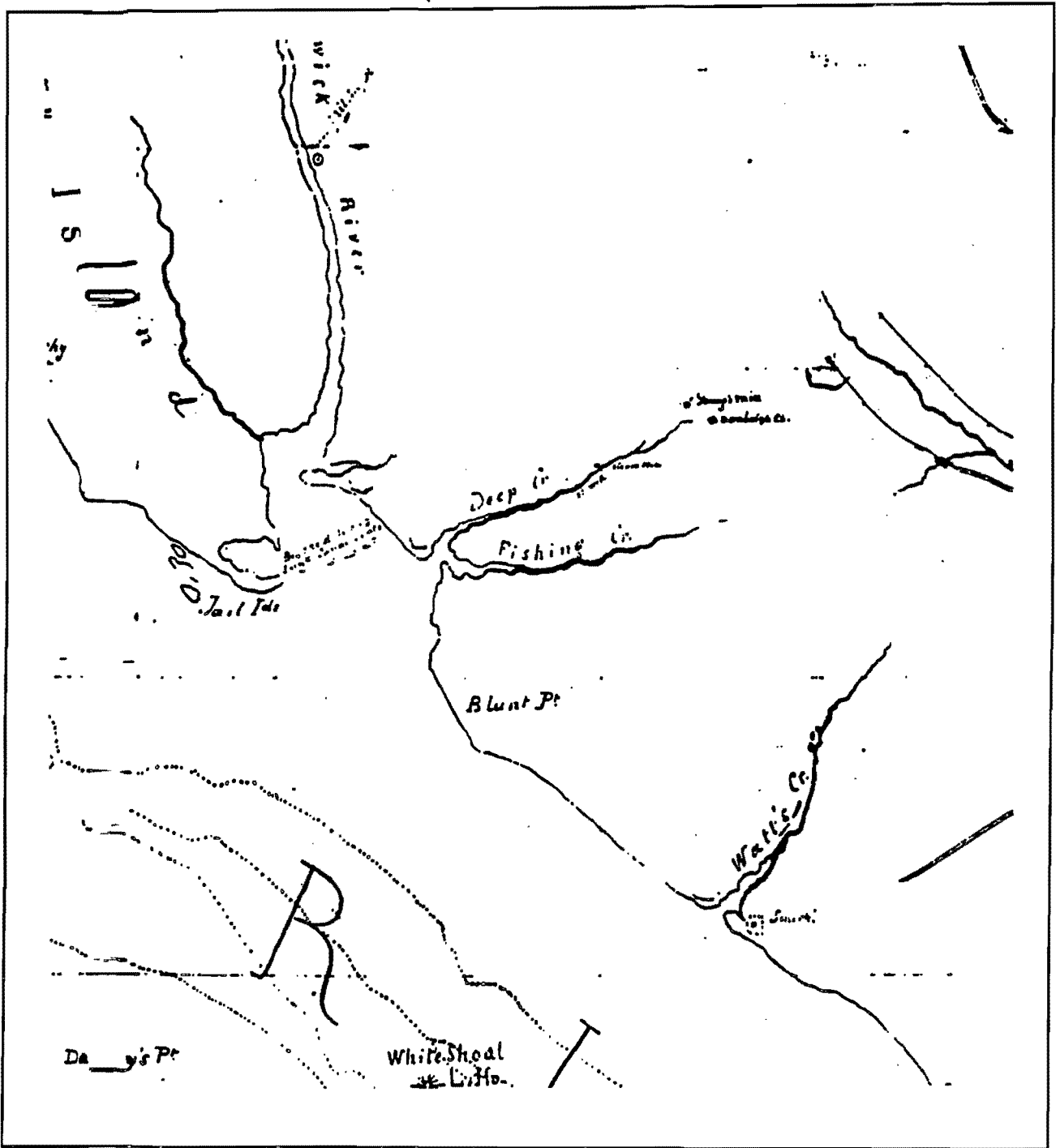


Figure 4. Country between James and York Rivers (Worrett 1862).

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

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

Later, when General McClellan was obliged to account for his failure to overcome the Confederates, whom he outnumbered three to one, he laid the blame upon faulty intelligence data that he had received about the peninsula's topography. That he had, indeed, been provided with inaccurate maps of the lower peninsula is evident, for the two charts he had been furnished show the Warwick River as nearly paralleling the forerunner of Route 60, rather than turning toward Yorktown. Thus, McClellan had no reason to anticipate the extensive line of

defensive works and dams that had been constructed by the Confederates along the Warwick River (Webb 1881:55-56). After the lower peninsula fell under Union control, it was carefully mapped by several topographic engineers (Abbot 1862; Lindenmohl 1862). Humphreys (1862) noted that a Union Army signal station stood at a site overlooking the mouth of the Warwick River, well above the study area (Figure 5).

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

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

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

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

In July 1865, when the administration of Francis H. Pierpont was recognized by President Andrew Johnson as the legal government of Virginia, local



Figure 5. Map of Southeast Virginia (Humphreys 1862).

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

It may have been harsh economic conditions and damage to the family farm that led John H. Young's heirs to dispose of his acreage at the mouth of Deep Creek, land that had been owned by the Youngs since the 1780s. In August 1869 William L. and John H. Young and Richard D. Lee and their respective wives, sold the Deep Creek farm to Hudson and Sallie Mench. The property was then described as 300 acres that were bound by the James River, Deep Creek and the lands of William G. Young. Subsequent land conveyances demonstrate that it was upon this portion of the Mench tract (called Deep Creek farm) that 44NN278 is located (Warwick County Deed Book 1:177).

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

In 1871 when topographic engineers made a map of the James River basin between Pagan Creek and the Point of Shoals Lighthouse, they indicated that the central portion of the Mench farm consisted of large, clear agricultural fields. On a bluff that overlooked the James River, in the vicinity of what has been designated benchmark 25 on modern topographic quadrangle sheets, was a three building complex that was enclosed by a fence. To the west and across a small, nameless stream was a larger complex of buildings, to which a road led (Donn et al. 1871; U.S.G.S. 1986) (Figure 6). In 1871 the Mench couple purchased 150 acres of land from James Turlington, who reportedly had obtained it from William Bartell. The Menches' new land lay near that of William G. Young and was close to the farm they already owned (Warwick County Deed Book 1:179). The Menches retained their property for more than a half-century. In 1909 they sold a 3.53 acre parcel to Violet Smith, to whom they deeded another 5 acres the following year (Warwick

County Deed Book 28:386; 29:341). In 1880, when the census-taker paid a visit to the Mench household, he noted that Hudson was a retail grocer and that Sallie kept house. Nearby, but comprising a separate household, were H. C. Scruminger (described as a sawyer) and his wife, Hattie, who shared their home with H. C.'s son, John H. Scruminger, a sailor and native of Pennsylvania (Warwick County Census 1880).

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

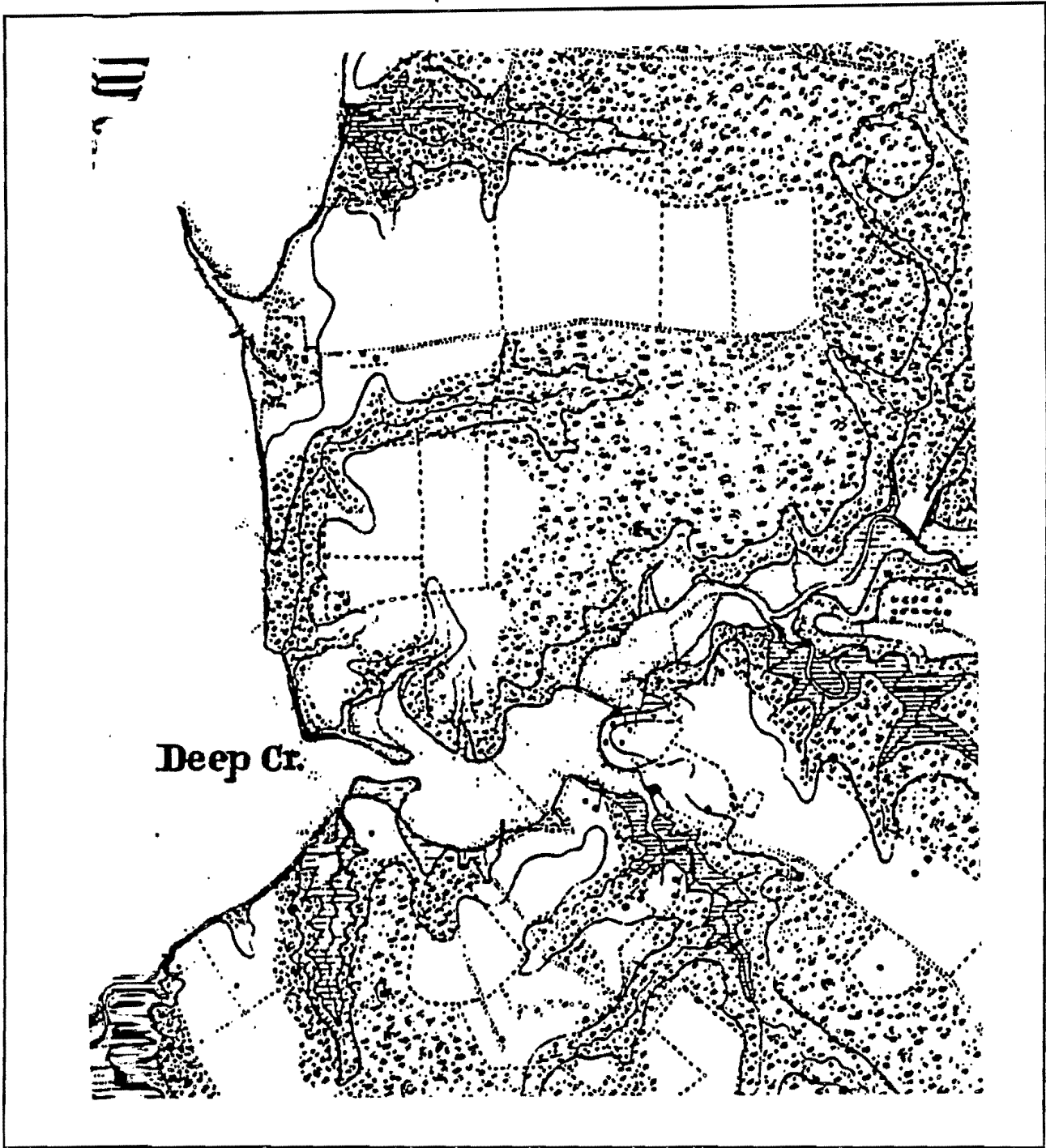


Figure 6. James River, Pagan Creek to Point of Shoals Lighthouse (Donn 1871).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Description of the Project Area

Site 44NN278 is located in the City of Newport News, Virginia. Newport News is on the James-York Peninsula, within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Coastal Plain extends west as far as the fall line on the region's major rivers. The Inner Coastal Plain extends from the Atlantic coast inland to the saltwater/freshwater transition zone, which is located west of the study area, near Jamestown Island on the James River.

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

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

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

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

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

The current archaeological work at 44NN278 had two objectives: 1) collection of a representative sample of the cultural materials contained in the plowzone and; 2) document and evaluate any subsurface cultural deposits existing within the project area. The project area was first gridded off into 10-foot squares. Three-foot square test units were then excavated to the level of subsoil in the southwest corner of each 10-foot square. All soil excavated from the test units was screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth, and all cultural materials were retained. This program of work ensured that nine percent of the plowzone within the proposed construction area was tested.

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

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

Archival Methods

Historical research was conducted on 44NN278, which is located upon the City Farm in Newport News. Historical maps, plats and surveys were analyzed closely with respect to the study area. As well, the indices to the collections of Virginia maps that are on file at the Library of Congress, National Archives, Virginia State Library, Virginia Historical Society, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives were reviewed. Relevant facsimiles were procured as needed.

During the archival assessment, the study area's history and ownership tradition were traced utilizing primary resource documents that are on file in the courthouse of the City of Newport News, the Virginia State Library and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Research Archives. Land patents, deeds, wills, demographic records and other locally generated documents such as land and personal property tax rolls, court orders and minutes, legislative petitions, and quitrent lists, were studied as a means of determining who owned/occupied 44NN278 at various points in time and what types of activities occurred in the site environs. This was done so that the cultural features at 44NN278 could be placed within an appropriate historical context and their significance could be assessed. Special emphasis was placed upon the domestic, agricultural/subsistence, military/defense, commerce/trade, government/law/political, and architecture/landscape-architecture/community-planning cultural themes, all of which are associated with the area in which 44NN278 is located.

Real estate tax lists, filed with the State Auditor's Office commencing in 1782, not only specify the quantity of land and number of parcels owned by each taxpayer, they often contain notations regarding property boundaries and when and how acreage was transferred from one person to another, i.e., via sale or bequest. Commencing in 1820 tax commissioners began recording the collective value of any buildings that were present on the parcels they assessed. Also, they usually noted the estimated worth of any new buildings that had been constructed during the past year and adjusted a landowner's assessment if previously existing buildings had been razed or destroyed. Assessors excluded from their estimates uninhabitable man-made features such as fences, roads and wells and typically omitted slave quarters. Through the examination of land tax lists, gaps in the study area's chain of title were bridged and the extent to which the property as a whole was developed was ascertained. The analysis of these documents also provided a considerable amount of insight into how the City Farm tract was utilized at points in time.

Personal property tax rolls, on the other hand, provided a wealth of information on the quantities of slaves, livestock and other taxable property that taxpayers owned, data that were extremely useful in gauging socio-economic status. Warwick County's tax assessor noted which local taxpayers operated ordinaries (taverns) and mercantile establishments and he usually indicated whether or not specific property owners resided locally. This made it possible to identify absentee landowners.

Documentary sources describing Civil War activity in the study area were examined, as were records kept by the Bureau of Refugees between 1863 and 1866. Of special value were the Official Records of the Civil War, which document the military activity that occurred on the City Farm tract during 1861 and 1862. Also helpful was Alexander Webb's book that recounts what became known as the

Peninsular Campaign. James I. Robertson's book, *Civil War Virginia*; E. B. Long's work, *The Civil War Day by Day*; and the series commonly known as *The Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* were reviewed carefully.

Published sources from which background data were drawn included local and regional histories and reports. Annie Lash Jester's *Newport News, Virginia, 1607-1960* proved useful in gaining a general understanding of historical events that occurred in the study area, as did Col. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vollertsen's work, *Warwick County, Virginia, 1782-1880, Who was Who*, compiled under the auspices of the Fort Eustis Historical and Archaeological Association. Parke Rouse's *The Good Old Days in Hampton and Newport News* also was helpful, especially in dealing with the modern period. Data accumulated during research on the Oakland Farm Industrial Park and other historic sites in Newport News, such as the Warwick County courthouse, Boldrup and the Denbigh Parish Church, proved useful, as did the historical information compiled while conducting background research on Newport News, as part of an architectural assessment that was performed in 1989-1990.

Benson J. Lossing's pictorial histories of the American Revolution and Civil War were reviewed as was Henry Howe's *Historical Collections of Virginia*. Parke Rouse, Jr.'s transcription of the diary of George Benjamin West, who lived on the lower Peninsula during the Civil War, offered many insights into the events that transpired while the Hampton-Newport News area was occupied by the Union Army. Computerized searches were made at the College of William and Mary's Swem Library and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives for general historical references dealing with Warwick County's history and that of Newport News.

Data Limitations

Seventeenth and eighteenth century maps fail to identify specific sites or structural features that might have been present within the study area during those periods. One nineteenth century map was found that details structural development within the City Farm tract. Several military cartographers, during the Civil War, prepared maps that included the study area within a regional context, perhaps eliminating from their drawings structures that they did not reckon to be of strategic importance. One map was found that depicts the earthworks at 44NN2 78.

Virginia's earliest land patents are copies of the original documents, some of which have been lost. Initially, such land records were recorded on loose leaves of paper that were suspended upon a string. In 1683, one of the colony's clerks of court recopied those patents that were in existence at the statehouse at Jamestown; patents post-dating his transcription are believed to be relatively complete (Nugent 1969-1979:1:xxiii-xxiv). Consequently, land ownership and early

property boundaries (in the absence of references to natural features) sometimes must be determined through indirect evidence.

Data limitations with regard to court documents are severe, for most of Warwick County's antebellum records were destroyed during the Civil War, were carried off as war souvenirs, or were annihilated in the burning of Richmond in 1865. Wills and inventories that potentially might have shed light on the material culture of the study area's immediately adjacent landowners were not available. The lack of deeds that document the study area's land ownership traditions also hindered the research process somewhat. Even so, these voids in the data were off-set to a considerable degree by information contained in personal property and land tax lists, which are available from 1782, onward. Likewise, legislative petitions were found to provide invaluable information on the City Farm tract's built environment during the early nineteenth century.

Field Methods

The project area was first gridded off into 10-foot squares. Three-foot square test units were then excavated to the level of subsoil in the southwest corner of each 10-foot square.

Soil from the test units were screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure the uniform recovery of cultural materials. All diagnostic specimens were retained in bags. Artifact bags were labelled with the stratigraphic layer within the test unit and the number and location of the test unit on the arbitrary grid. Non-diagnostic materials such as brick and shell were noted and sampled at the discretion of the field supervisor. Scale drawings were made of the profiles of all test units.

Laboratory Methods

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

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

Identification of prehistoric artifacts included analyses of constituent materials, probable function and, in the case of diagnostic lithic and ceramic

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

PROJECT RESULTS

The project area lies in the outfield of the softball diamond, approximately 200 ft. to the north of the City Farm dormitories. The footprint of the proposed gymnasium is approximately 95 ft. by 75 ft. A total of 73 three foot by three foot test units were excavated within the boundaries of the building footprint during the course of plowzone sampling at 44NN278 (Figure 12, see rear pocket).

The project area is located within an open field that has been recurrently plowed during the twentieth century. Thus, the general stratigraphy of the project area is a single layer of plowzone consisting of 0.8' to 1.2' of medium gray-brown sandy loam (Figure 7). Plowzone seals a medium to dark yellowish-orange sandy clay subsoil. TU 2022, 2023, 2068, and 2069, located in the southeastern portion of the project area, exhibited disturbed stratigraphy associated with the placement of a pipeline.

Only two of the test units excavated exhibited subsurface features. The features are described below:

44NN278/ER 1: This feature was discerned in TU 2028 located at N510/E520. Feature 1, only partially revealed, was discovered in the northwest corner of the unit and appears to be a circular feature with dark gray-brown sandy loam fill (Figure 8). The fill also has a moderate amount of charcoal within the soil matrix. Because of the limited amount of the feature that is exposed, it is difficult to determine if the origin of the deposit is cultural.

44NN278/ER 2: This feature was also discerned in TU2028. Feature 2, only partially revealed, was discovered in the southwest corner of the unit and appears to be a rectangular or square deposit with medium gray-brown sandy loam fill (see Figure 8). Because of the limited amount of the feature that is exposed, it is difficult to determine if the origin of the deposit is cultural. Although the deposit may relate to a modern fenceline.

44NN278/ER 3: This feature was discerned in TU 2062 located at N480/E450. Feature 3, only partially revealed, was discovered in the southeast corner of the unit and appears to be a posthole (Figure 9). The posthole fill consisted of dark orange sandy clay with medium brown sandy loam mottling. The postmold fill consisted of medium brown sandy loam. This feature, like Feature 2 may relate to a fenceline.

A total of 1,056 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of the test units (Table 1). The 308 specimens of glass was the largest group of artifacts, followed by nails and nail fragments (n=256), ceramics (n=217), brick fragments (n=111), Native American artifacts (n=84), tobacco pipes (n=71), bone

Newport News City Farm
44NN278 PH III
TU 2007 - Profile Looking North

Scale 1"=1'

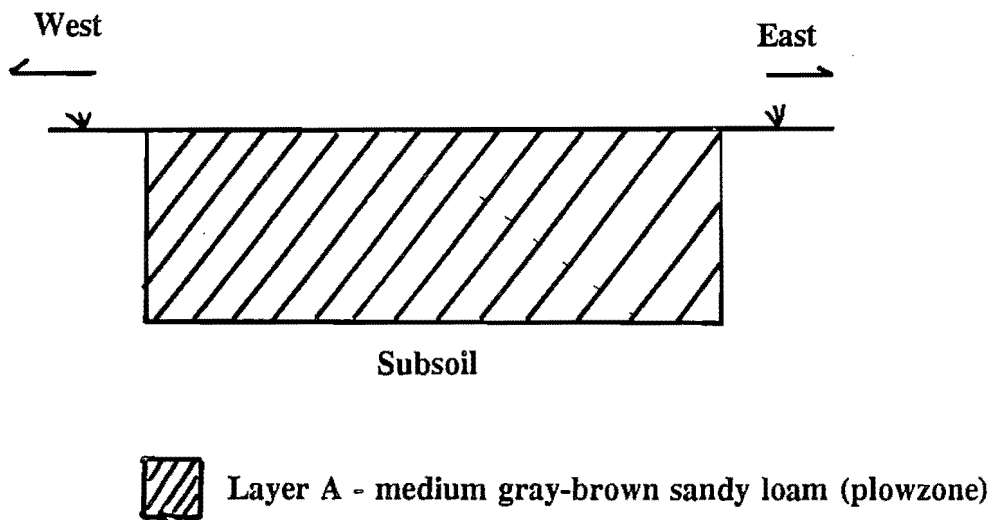


Figure 7 — General stratigraphic profile of 44NN278.

fragments (n = 6), and mortar (n = 3).

Two hundred and seventeen ceramic specimens were recovered during the excavation of test units at 44NN278. Nineteen different ceramic types were identified and ranged from the late 17th-century coarsewares and stonewares to 19th-century whiteware and stoneware (Table 2). Sixty-four specimens of whiteware constituted the largest group of sherds, followed by delftware (n = 44), creamware (n = 20) and pearlware (n = 20).

The artifact assemblage was divided into two categories, architectural and domestic. The architectural group consists mainly of brick, mortar, nails, and window glass. The domestic group consists of ceramics, bottle glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and other miscellaneous household items.

The distribution map for domestic artifacts demonstrates a major concentration of artifacts centering around grid point N500/E500 (Figure 10). The architectural artifacts are concentrated around grid point N510/E500 (Figure 11). Both of these concentrations are located in close proximity to Features 1 and 2 (N510/E520). As stated above, Features 1 and 2 may be a circular trash pit and a fence posthole respectively.

Although a few of the artifacts dated to the 17th-century, the majority of the artifacts recovered dated to the 18th and 19th-centuries. These may relate to the occupation and subsequent decline of Warwick Town. Once the county courthouse was moved from Warwick Town in 1809, the property again reverted to its original rural setting as it became part of Richard Young's farm. The mid and late 19th-century artifacts found within the project area may relate to this occupation.

Conclusions

Although there was a high quantity of artifactual material contained within the plowzone, the lack of cultural subsurface features demonstrates that the research potential of this component of 44NN278 has been exhausted. The three features that were discovered during the course of excavation could not be definitively attributed to cultural activity. Thus, no further work is recommended and construction of the temporary gymnasium may proceed.

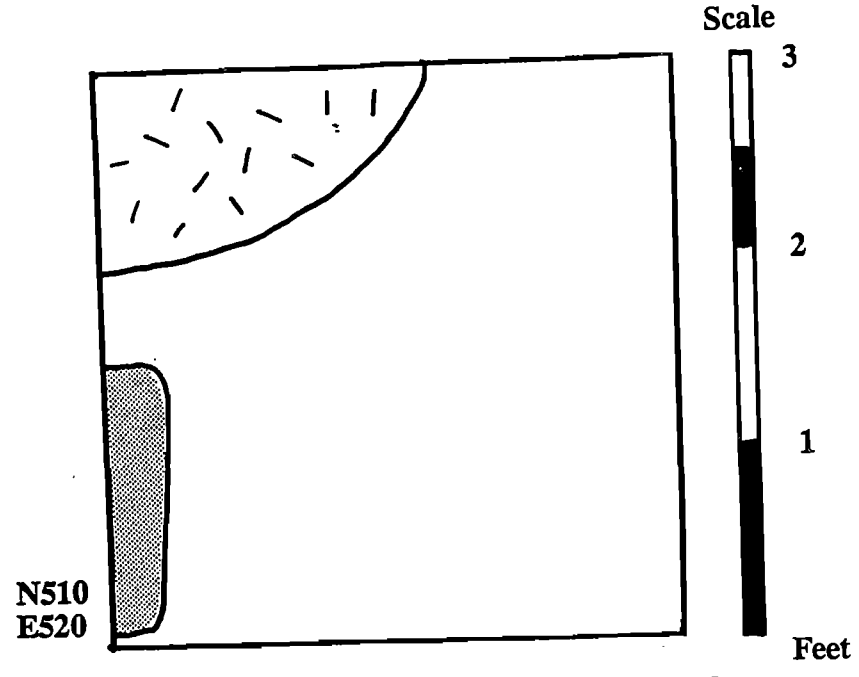
Table 1. Range of artifactual material recovered during excavation of test units at 44NN278.

Artifact Type	Number	Percent
Brick fragments	111	10.5%
Various ceramic vessel fragments	217	20.5%
Dark green wine bottle glass	154	14.6%
English clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems	66	6.2%
Local clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems	5	0.5%
Nails and nail fragments	207	19.6%
19th and 20th C. glass bottle fragments	90	8.5%
Window glass fragments	55	5.2%
Case bottle glass fragments	3	0.3%
Unidentified iron objects	23	2.2%
Bone fragments	6	0.6%
Mortar fragments	3	0.3%
Mirror glass	3	0.3%
Milk glass	3	0.3%
Iron spikes	2	0.2%
Iron staples	23	2.2%
Buckle	1	<0.1%
Lithic flakes	9	0.9%
Fire-cracked rocks	22	2.1%
Debitage	53	5.0%
Totals	1056	100%

Table 2. Range of historic ceramics recovered during the excavation of test units at 44NN278.

Ceramic Type	Number	Percent
New England Coarseware (1740-1840)	17	7.8%
Creamware (1762-1820)	20	9.2%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	20	9.2%
Whiteware (1805-1900)	64	29.5%
Delftware (1600-1800)	44	20.2%
English Brown Stoneware (1680-1775)	3	1.4%
American Brown Stoneware (1730-1900)	2	0.9%
Staffordshire Slipware (1680-1775)	7	3.2%
Chinese Porcelain (1574-1840)	4	1.8%
Westerwald Stoneware (1600-1775)	3	1.4%
Buckley Coarseware (1680-1775)	4	1.8%
Astbury Coarseware (1725-1750)	1	0.5%
Staffordshire Iron-Glaze (1680-1740)	5	2.3%
New England Slipware (1740-1840)	6	2.8%
Unidentified Coarseware (1600-1800)	6	2.8%
Yorktown Coarseware (1720-1745)	2	0.9%
White Salt Glaze Stoneware (1720-1775)	3	1.4%
Whieldon Ware (1740-1770)	1	0.5%
American Blue/Gray Stoneware (1775-1860)	5	2.3%
Totals	217	100%

Newport News City Farm
44NN278 PH III
Plan View of TU 2028



Plan view taken at depth of 1.1' below grade



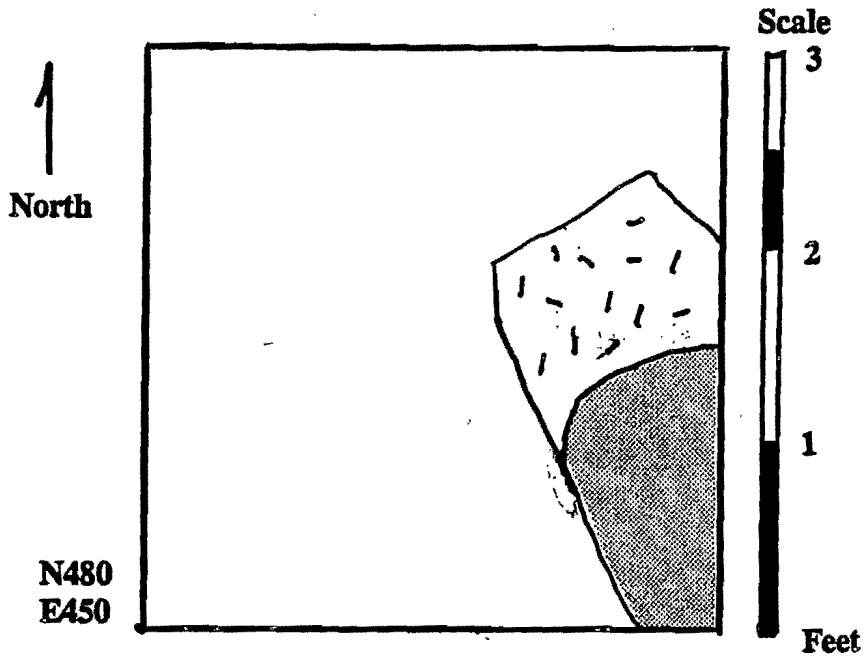
-  Feature 1 - dark gray-brown sandy loam with charcoal
-  Feature 2 - medium gray-brown sandy loam

Figure 8 . Plan view of features in TU 2028, 44NN278.

Newport News City Farm
44NN278 PH III
Plan View of TU 2062



Plan view taken at depth of 1.3' below grade



Postmold Fill - medium brown sandy loam



Posthole Fill - dark orange sandy clay with
medium gray-brown sandy loam mottling

Figure 9. Plan view of features in TU 2062, 44NN278.

44NN278 - Distribution of Domestic Artifacts

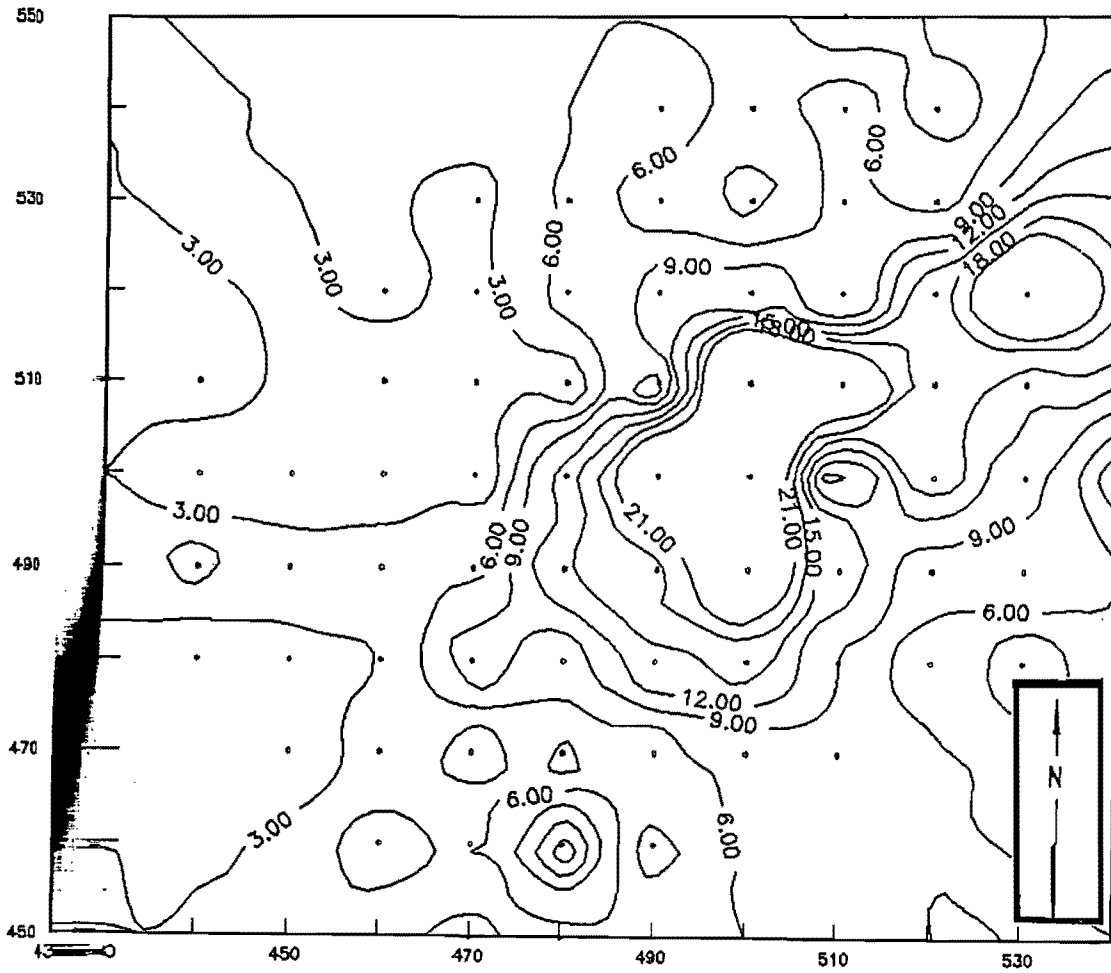


Figure 10 . Distribution of domestic artifacts, 44NN278.

44NN278 - Distribution of Architectural Artifacts

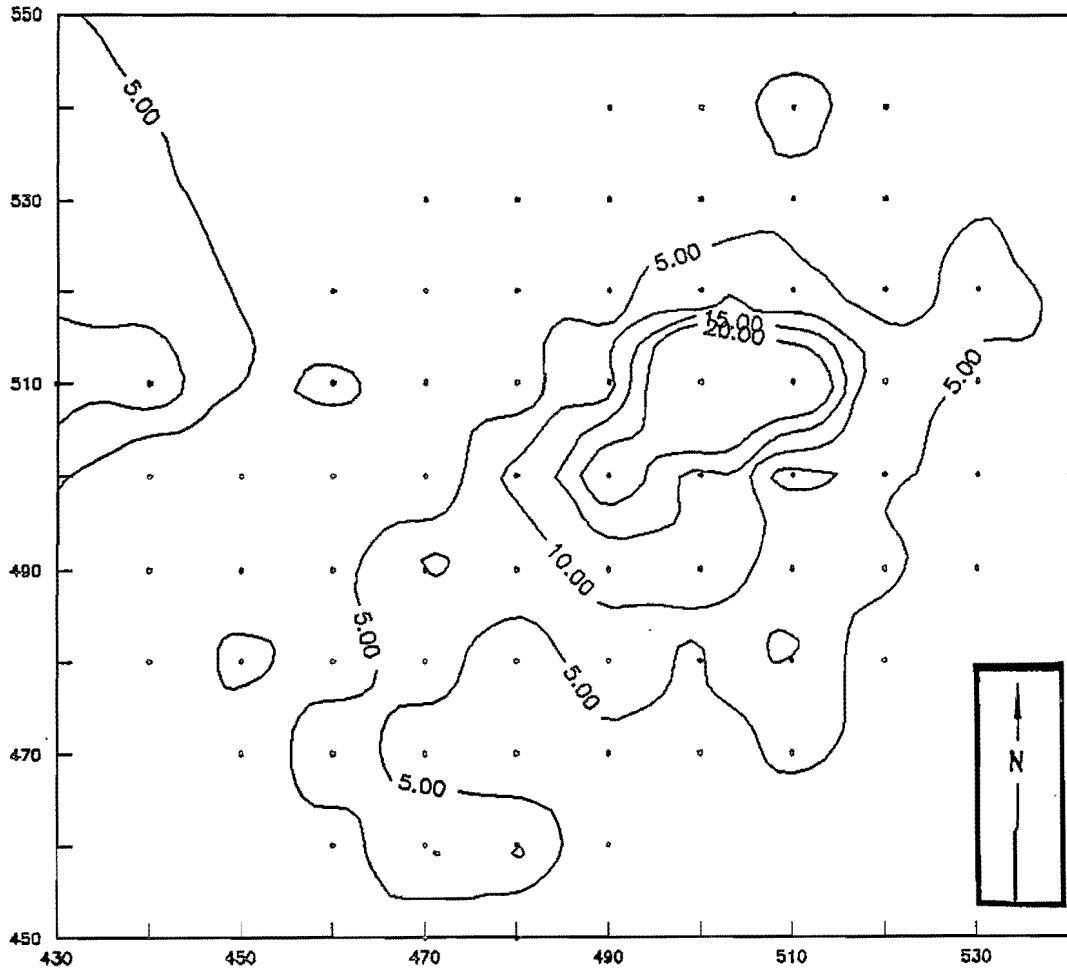


Figure 11. Distribution of architectural artifacts, 44NN278.

ENDNOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A
ARTIFACT FINDS LIST

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TEST UNITS:

TU # 2003A: N540/510

Coarseware, New England: 1 fragment

Creamware: 1 fragment

Delftware: 2 fragments, including 1 blue and white fragment, and 1 polychrome plate fragment, painted in "Fazackerly" palette, c. 1760

Light aqua glass: 2 fragments

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Nails: Wire, 2

Bone: 1 fragment (burned)

Brick: 7 fragments

Coal: 1 fragment

Limonite: 1 fragment

Slag: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rock, 1

Quartz debitage, 1

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2004A: N530/510

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment

Coarse ware, unidentified: 1 fragment

Slipware, New England: 1 fragment

White ware: 1 bowl rim fragment with green underglaze interior rim band

Colorless glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 3 fragments

Nail: Wire, 1

Staple, iron (wire): 1

Brick: 3 fragments

Charcoal: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rock, 1

TU # 2005A: N520/500

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 4/64- 1, 5/64- 1

Coarse ware, Yorktown: 1 fragment

Light aqua glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 3 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Staple, iron (wire): 1

Brick: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rock, 1

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2006A: N510/500

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 3 stems SHD: 5/64, 1 stem fragment

Brown stoneware, American: 1 jug handle fragment

Creamware: 3 fragments

Delftware: 1 plain fragment

Rhenish stoneware, Westerwald: 1 fragment

Pearlware: 2 fragments, including 1 plate rim fragment with blue shell edge decoration, and 1 burned fragment

Whiteware: 2 fragments

Case bottle glass: 1 fragment

Drinking glass: 1 fragment

Mirror glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 15 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 18 fragments

Nails: Wrought, 2; Wire, 2; Fragments, 8

Staple, iron (wire): 1

Brick: 32 fragments (2 glazed)

Limonite: 2 fragments

Shell: Oyster, 5

Quartz debitage, 1

Quartzite debitage, 1

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2007A: N500/E500

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem fragment

Coarseware, Buckley: 1 fragment with glaze missing

Coarseware, Astbury-type: 1 fragment

Coarseware, New England: 2 fragments

Coarseware, Staffordshire iron glaze: 1 milk pan rim fragment

Creamware: 1 fragment

Delftware: 3 fragments, including 2 plain fragments, and 1 manganese purple
powder decorated fragment

Whiteware: 6 fragments (burned)

Light aqua bottle glass: 1 fragment

Light aqua glass: 2 fragments, including 1 molten fragment

Window pane: 4 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: Cut, 1; Fragments, 2

Unidentified iron fragments, 3

Brick: 3 fragments

Gravel: 1

Limonite: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 7

Quartz debitage, 6

Quartz flakes, 2: Non-cortex- 2cm- 1, 3cm- 1

Quartzite debitage, 2

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2008A: N490/E490

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

Creamware: 1 fragment

Delftware: 1 manganese purple powder decorated fragment

Pearlware: 1 blue and white fragment

Colorless glass: 2 fragments

Window pane: 3 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 8 fragments, including 1 base/kick fragment

Nails: Wrought, 1; Fragments, 2

Brick: 6 fragments (1 glazed)

Shell: Oyster, 1

Slag: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rocks, 2

Quartz debitage, 6

Quartzite debitage, 2

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2009A: N480/490

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

White ware: 4 fragments, including 1 plate rim fragment

Aqua glass: 1 fragment

Colorless glass: 3 fragments, including 2 molten fragments

Dark green glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 5 fragments

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 5

Unidentified iron fragment, 1

Charcoal: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 1

Slate: 1 slag-encrusted fragment

Quartz debitage, 1

TU # 2010A: N470/490

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 4/64, 1 stem fragment (these two fragments mend)

Coarse ware, Buckley: 1 fragment

White ware: 1 fragment

Nails: Fragments, 3

Unidentified iron fragment, 1

Brick: 1 fragment

Gravel: 1

Limonite: 1 fragment

James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.

Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2011A: N460/480

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 5/64

Chinese porcelain: 2 plain fragments
Whiteware: 1 fragment

Case bottle glass: 1 fragment
Colorless bottle glass: 3 fragments
Light aqua glass: 4 fragments
Table glass: 1 fragment
Window pane: 4 fragments

Nails: Wrought, 1; Wire, 2; Fragments, 2
Unidentified iron object, 1

Brick: 1 fragment
Gravel: 2 fragments

Fire cracked rock, 1
Quartz debitage, 4
Quartzite debitage, 1

TU # 2012A: N450/480

Coarseware, New England: 1 fragment
Delftware: 1 blue and white fragment, and 1 plain glaze fragment removed from
the same fragment
Whiteware: 3 fragments, including 1 base fragment

Brick: 1 fragment
Shell: Oyster, 1

Quartz debitage, 1

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Finds List

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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
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TU # 2013A: N510/440

Whiteware: 3 fragments, including 1 base fragment (burned)

Colorless glass: 2 fragments

Iron fragments cast, 2: Possible stove part, cast letters, "M_ND"
Nails: Wire, 4; Fragments, 7

Mortar: 1 fragment

Quartzite debitage, 1

TU # 2014A: N510/430

Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Pearlware: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 base fragment

Nails: Wrought, 1; Wire, 1; Fragments, 11

TU # 2015A: N500/E470

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

Creamware: 1 fragment

Nails: Fragments, 8
Staples, iron: 4

Brick: 3 fragments

Shell: Oyster, 1

Quartzite debitage, 1

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TU # 2017A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem fragment

Chinese porcelain: 1 plain fragment

Creamware: 3 fragments

Slipware, Staffordshire: 1 fragment

Pearlware: 1 fragment

Whiteware: 1 fragment

Case bottle glass: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 1 fragment

Light aqua bottle glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 3 fragments

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 6

Staple, iron

Brick: 4 fragments (1 glazed)

Limonite: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 1

Fire cracked rock, 1

Flint debitage, 1

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Date Catalogued: February 1996

Site Number: 44NN278

TU # 2018A:

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

Brown stoneware, English: 1 jug rim fragment

Brown stoneware, American: 1 fragment

Coarse ware, New England: 2 fragments

Creamware: 1 fragment

Delftware: 3 fragments, including 1 cobalt blue and white fragment, 1 plain plate rim/marly fragment, and 1 manganese purple powder decorated fragment

Pearlware: 1 fragment

Whiteware: 2 fragments

Case/Window glass: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 4 fragments

Dark aqua glass: 1 molten fragment

Dark green glass: 4 fragments

Light aqua glass: 2 fragments

Window pane: 5 fragments

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

Nails: Wrought, 1; Cut, 1; Wire, 1; Fragments, 6

Staple, iron (wire): 1

Unidentified iron fragment, 1

Brick: 9 fragments (1 glazed)

Limonite: 1 fragment

Mortar: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 2

Slate: 1 slag-encrusted fragment

Fire cracked rocks, 2

Quartz debitage, 4

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Site Name: City Farm
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City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2019A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 3 stems SHD: 5/64- 2, 6/64- 1; 5 bowl fragments
Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 stem, and 1 stem fragment

Coarseware, New England: 1 fragment

Delftware: 7 fragments, including 1 blue and white fragment, 4 plain fragments,
and 2 fragments with glaze missing

Rhenish stoneware, Westerwald: 1 fragment

Unidentified refined earthenware: 1 fragment with glaze missing

Whiteware: 1 fragment

Colorless glass: 6 fragments, including 1 bottle/jar rim fragment

Dark green glass: 1 fragment

Light aqua pharmaceutical bottle glass: 1 neck/rim fragment

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 7 fragments

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 10

Unidentified iron fragment, 1

Bone: 1 fragment

Brick: 1 glazed fragment

Charcoal: 1 fragment

Coal: 1 fragment

Limonite: 3 fragments

Shell: Oyster, 1

Slag: 3 fragments

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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2020A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 2 bowl fragments

Coarse ware, Buckley: 1 fragment

Coarse ware, New England: 1 fragment

Unidentified refined earthenware: 1 fragment with glaze missing

Amber bottle glass: 2 fragments

Light aqua glass: 2 fragments, including 1 bottle fragment

Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: 5 fragments, 5

Spike, wire

Brick: 3 fragments

Coal slag: 1 fragment

Limonite: 2 fragments

Shell: Oyster, 1

Cobble, 1

Quartzite debitage, 1

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Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

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Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2021A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment

Delftware: 1 blue and white fragment

Light aqua glass: 1 fragment

Dark green bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 2

Unidentified iron fragments, 2

Coal: 3 fragments

Gravel: 2

Mortar: 1 fragment

Flint debitage, 2

Quartz debitage, 1

Quartz flake, 1: Non-cortex- 1cm

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TU # 2022A:

Coarse ware, Buckley: 1 fragment with glaze missing

Delftware: 2 fragments, including 1 blue and white fragment, and 1 rim fragment
outlined in red (c. 1730-1760)

Slipware, Staffordshire: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 5 fragments

Nail: Fragment, 1

Coal: 2 fragments

Slag: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rocks, 2

Quartz debitage, 1

Quartzite debitage, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2025A:

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

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment

Delftware: 5 fragments, including 2 plain fragments, 1 fragment with glaze missing, and 2 plain glaze fragments

Whiteware: 1 fragment

Amber bottle glass: 1 fragment

Dark green glass: 2 fragments

Light aqua bottle glass: 2 fragments

Light aqua glass: 2 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 3 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 5

Coal: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 2

Fire cracked rock, 1

Quartz debitage, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2026A:

Clay tobacco pipe, Local: 1 stem fragment

Coarse ware, New England: 1 fragment
Whiteware: 1 rim fragment

Case bottle glass: 1 fragment
Light aqua glass: 2 fragments
Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 2
Staple, iron (wire): 1

Limonite: 1 fragment
Shoe, sole to heel: 1 fragment
Slag: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rocks, 2
Flint debitage, 2
Quartz debitage, 2
Quartz flake, 1: Non-cortex- 2cm

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
Catalogued By: Sherrie Beaver
Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2027A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64; 1 bowl fragment

Delftware: 2 fragments, including 1 plain fragment, and 1 fragment with glaze missing

Slipware, Staffordshire: 2 fragments

Pearlware: 5 fragments

White salt glaze stoneware: 1 plate marly fragment with barley pattern

Whiteware: 4 fragments, including 1 fragment with hand-painted green decoration, and 1 fragment with hand-painted pink decoration, which mend, and 1 with purple spattered decoration, and 1 plain fragment

Colorless glass: 1 fragment

Light green glass: 1 fragment

Table glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 11 fragments, including 1 neck fragment

Lead: 1 fragment

Nails: Fragments, 7

Staple, iron

Brick: 23 fragments

Mortar: 1 fragment

Rock, 1

Shell: Oyster, 6

Unidentified plastic fragment, 1: Possible bottle top or casing for plumbing pipe?

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2028A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 5/64

Coarse ware, New England: 2 fragments

Delftware: 1 plain fragment

Slipware, New England: 1 fragment

Slipware, Unidentified: 1 fragment

Whiteware: 5 fragments, including 1 polychrome fragment

Case bottle glass: 1 fragment

Light aqua bottle glass: 2 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Nails: Cut, 1; Fragments, 3

Staple, iron

Brick: 2 fragments

Charcoal: 1 fragment

Limonite: 3 fragments, including 1 fragment with nail adhering to the surface

Fire cracked rock, 1

Preform, quartzite

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2029A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64; 4 bowl fragments

Coarseware, New England: 1 fragment

Slipware, New England: 1 fragment

Whiteware: 1 fragment with hand-painted pink circular decoration

Amber bottle glass: 1 fragment

Lime green bottle glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragment, 1

Screw, iron

Bone: 1 fragment (burned)

Brick: 1 fragment

Quartz flake, 1: Cortex- 4cm

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2-030A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 4/64- 1, 5/64- 1; 4 bowl fragments,
including 1 burned fragment

Coarseware, New England: 2 fragments

Delftware: 2 plain fragments

Slipware, New England: 2 fragments, including 1 vessel base fragment

Whiteware: 2 fragments

Amber bottle glass: 1 fragment

Dark green glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 2 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 2

Limonite: 1 fragment

Quartzite debitage, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2031A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 3 stems SHD: 4/64- 1, 5/64- 2; 2 stem fragments; 2 bowl fragments

Coarseware, New England: 4 fragments, including 1 fragment with glaze missing

Creamware: 1 loop handle fragment

Delftware: 2 fragments, including 1 blue and white fragment, and 1 manganese purple powder decorated fragment

Pearlware: 1 fragment

Whieldon ware: 1 tea bowl rim fragment

White salt glaze stoneware: 1 plate rim fragment

Whiteware: 9 fragments, including 5 blue and white transfer printed fragments (3 fragments mend, including 2 plate rim fragments)

Colorless glass: 2 fragments

Milk glass: 2 fragments

Mirror glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 6 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 3

Unidentified iron fragments, 2

Bone: 1 fragment

Pebble, 1

Shell: Oyster, 3

Slag: 1 fragment

Slate: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rock, 1

Quartz debitage, 2

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2032A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment

White ware: 1 saucer rim fragment with polychrome decoration

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Nail: Fragment, 1

Staples, iron (wire): 2

Die, ivory or bakelite ?

TU # 2033A:

White ware: 1 bowl rim fragment with green underglaze interior rim band

Nails: Fragments, 3

TU # 2035A:

White ware: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 2 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 4

Staples, iron (wire): 3

Shell: Oyster, 1

Fire cracked rock, 1

TU # 2036A:

Nail: Fragment, 1

TU # 2037A:

Nail: Wire, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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TU # 2039A:

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

Coarseware, New England: 1 fragment

Delftware: 1 plain fragment

Whiteware: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 1 fragment

TU # 2040A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 5/64

Pearlware: 2 fragments, including 1 blue shell-edged plate rim fragment, and 1 plain fragment

Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 2

TU # 2041A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 4/64- 1, 5/64- 1

Colorless glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 3

Limonite: 1 fragment

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2-042A:

Pearlware: 2 fragments

Light aqua bottle glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments

Nails: 3 fragments, 3

Slate: 1 fragment

Fire cracked rock, 1

Quartz flake, 1: Cortex- 3cm

TU # 2-043A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 4/64- 1, 7/64- 2; 1 bowl fragment

Coarse ware, New England: 1 fragment

Light aqua glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 5 fragments

Bone: 2 fragments

Coal: 2 fragments

Fire cracked rock, 1

Quartz debitage, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2044A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stem fragments

Brown stoneware, English: 1 handle fragment

Whiteware: 3 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Clippers, iron

Nail: Fragment, 1

Staples, iron: 3

TU # 2045A:

Pearlware/Whiteware: 1 fragment (burned)

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Buckle with tang, iron: 1

Nails: Fragments, 2

TU # 2046A:

Coarseware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: 2 fragments which mend

Unidentified material: 2 fragments

TU # 2047A:

Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

TU # 2052A:

Colorless glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragment, 1

Brick: 1 fragment

Shell: Oyster, 1

Fire cracked rock, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
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TU # 2053A:

Chinese porcelain: 1 fragment with blue overglaze decoration
Coarse ware, Staffordshire iron glaze: 1 handle fragment
White ware: 3 fragments, including 1 blue and white transfer-printed fragment and 1 burned fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 7 fragments, including 1 base/kick fragment, and 1 neck fragment

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 5

Brick: 1 fragment
Limonite: 2 fragments

TU # 2054A:

Light green glass: 1 fragment

TU # 2055A:

Nails: Cut, 1; Fragment, 1
Quartz flake, 1: Non-cortex- 2cm
Quartzite flake, 1: Cortex- 2cm

TU # 2056A:

Delftware: 1 plain fragment
Rhenish stoneware, Westerwald: 1 fragment

Window pane: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Nails: Wire, 4; Fragments, 2

Brick: 3 fragments

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2057A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 2 stems SHD: 5/64

Blue and gray stoneware, American: 1 fragment with partial cobalt blue stylized floral decoration

Pearlware: 1 rim fragment

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Chain link, iron

Nails: Cut, 1; Wire, 2; Fragments, 1

Spike, iron

Unidentified iron fragments, 4

Fire cracked rock, 1

TU # 2058A:

Coarseware: 1 unglazed fragment

Creamware: 1 fragment

Pearlware: 1 fragment with evidence of shell edge decoration

Window pane: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Nails: Wire, 4; Fragments, 4

Wire: 1 fragment

Brick: 2 fragments

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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TU # 2 059A:

Creamware: 1 fragment

Delftware: 3 fragments, including 1 blue and white fragment, and 1 fragment with
glaze missing

Pearlware: 1 plate rim fragment

Whiteware: 2 fragments

Colorless glass: 1 fragment

Window pane: 3 fragments

Wine bottle glass: 3 fragments

Nails: Fragments, 2

Tusk: 1 fragment

TU # 2 060A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 bowl fragment

Creamware: 1 fragment

Pearlware: 1 blue and white transfer printed plate base fragment

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

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragment, 1

Spike, iron

Staple, iron (wire): 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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TU # 2061A:

Blue and gray stoneware, American: 2 fragments, including 1 vessel base fragment
Unidentified refined earthenware: 1 fragment with glaze missing

Table glass: 1 fragment
Yellow glass: 1 fragment

Unidentified iron fragments, 3

Quartz debitage, 1

TU # 2062A:

Blue and gray stoneware, American: 1 fragment
Whiteware: 1 beaded plate rim fragment

Nails: Wire, 2; Fragments, 3
Staples, iron (wire): 2

TU # 2063A:

Blue and gray stoneware, American: 1 fragment
Creamware: 2 fragments

Light aqua glass: 1 fragment

Mirror glass: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 3 fragments

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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City/County: Newport News
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TU # 2-064A:

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

Coarse ware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: 1 base fragment
Delftware: 1 plain base fragment

Colorless glass: 2 molten fragments

Light aqua glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Nail: Fragment, 1

Brick: fragment

Flint debitage, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2066A:

Clay tobacco pipes, English: 1 stem fragment, and 1 bowl fragment

Creamware: 2 handle terminal fragments that mend

Delftware: 1 plain fragment

Slipware, Staffordshire trailed: 2 fragments that mend

Aqua bottle glass: 1 fragment

Colorless bottle glass: 7 fragments

Lime green glass: 1 fragment

Wine bottle glass: 1 fragment

Lead: 1 fragment

Nail: Fragment, 1

Unidentified iron fragment, 1

Coal: 3 fragments

Daub: 1 fragment

Pebbles, 2

Slate: 1 fragment

Quartz debitage, 3

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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Site Number: 44NN278

City/County: Newport News
Date Catalogued: February 1996

TU # 2067A:

Brown stoneware, Yorktown?: 1 fragment
Slipware, Staffordshire dot ware: 1 fragment

Colorless glass: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 4 fragments, including 1 neck fragment
Possible carbo glass: 1 fragment

Nails: Wire, 1; Fragments, 9 (2 adhering to one another)

Brick: 2 fragments
Unidentified material: 1 fragment

Quartzite flake, 1: Cortex- 1cm

TU # 2068A:

Clay tobacco pipe, English: 1 stem SHD: 5/64
Green bottle glass: 1 fragment
Fire cracked rock, 1

TU # 2069A:

Coarse ware, Staffordshire mottled glaze: 1 fragment
Delftware: 2 blue and white fragments that mend

Colorless bottle glass: 1 fragment
Light green glass: 1 fragment
Window pane: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 2 fragments

Horseshoe, iron: 1 fragment
Nails: Fragments, 2
Unidentified iron object, 1

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Finds List

Site Name: City Farm
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TU # 2070A:

Brown stoneware, English: 1 fragment
Wine bottle glass: 5 fragments
Nails: Fragments, 2

TU # 2071A:

Whiteware: 1 bowl base fragment

TU # 2072A:

Drinking glass: 1 folded foot fragment
Nails: Cut, 1; Wire, 1

TU # 2073A:

Creamware: 1 fragment
White salt glaze stoneware: 1 fragment
Whiteware: 2 fragments (burned)

Colorless bottle glass: 2 fragments
Colorless glass: 1 fragment
Milk glass: 1 fragment

Nails: Wire, 2
Unidentified iron fragment, 1