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**A cultural resource overview and preservation plan for the
Timberneck Farm property and Catlett Islands, Gloucester County,
Virginia**

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**A CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW AND PRESERVATION PLAN
FOR THE TIMBERNECK FARM PROPERTY
AND CATLETT ISLANDS
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

Submitted to:

Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Virginia
Virginia Institute for Marine Science
The College of William and Mary
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Submitted by:

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CHAPTER 1: Project Background

Introduction

In January and February, 1992, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted an archaeological overview study of the Timberneck Farm and Catlett Islands in Gloucester County, Virginia under an agreement with the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Virginia (CBNERRVA), Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the investigation was to assess the archaeological potential of the area and to formulate a framework for management of those cultural resources present. The scope of work included a summary of previous historical and archaeological research, limited field survey of representative areas, and evaluation of the extant Timberneck Farm house.

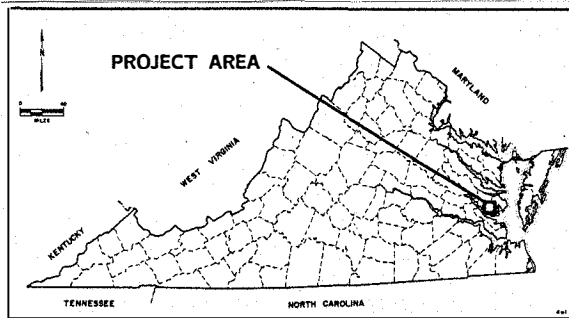


Figure 1. Project area location.

The project was directed by Dennis B. Blanton and Donald W. Linebaugh. Joe B. Jones, Project Archaeologist, was responsible for organizing and implementing most of the fieldwork. He was assisted in the field by WMCAR staff members David Gardner, Kathy Duncan, and Christopher McDaid. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis were undertaken by Deborah Davenport and Anna Gray. Final drawings for this report were produced by Anne S. Beckett. Charles M. Downing was responsible for the historical research. Field notes, artifacts, drawings, and photographs have been temporarily stored at the WMCAR.

Description of Project Area

The project area encompasses both the low-lying Catlett Islands National Estuarine Research Reserve and the uplands of the Timberneck Farm

[REDACTED]

The total area covers approximately 607 ha. (1,500 acres) and has been under the ownership of the Catlett family since 1793. While the Catlett Islands are a mosaic of relatively undisturbed wooded ridges and tidal wetlands, the Timberneck Farm consists of large cultivated fields and smaller pastures separated by screens and tracts of woodland. Dominating the built environment of the property is the early nineteenth-century Timberneck Farm house.

Environmental Setting of the Project Area

An excellent description of the modern natural environment of the Catlett Islands is provided in the CBNERRS-VA Management Plan (1991). This summary largely represents a distillation of that information.

[REDACTED] characterized by mesohaline conditions. The channel [REDACTED] lies about one nautical mile offshore of the Catlett Islands and ranges from 9.1 to 18.3 m (30 to 60 ft.) in depth. Separating the channel and the islands are shallow flats incised by meandering channels [REDACTED]. This segment [REDACTED] River continues to yield impressive catches of fish and blue crabs as a sport and commercial fishery.

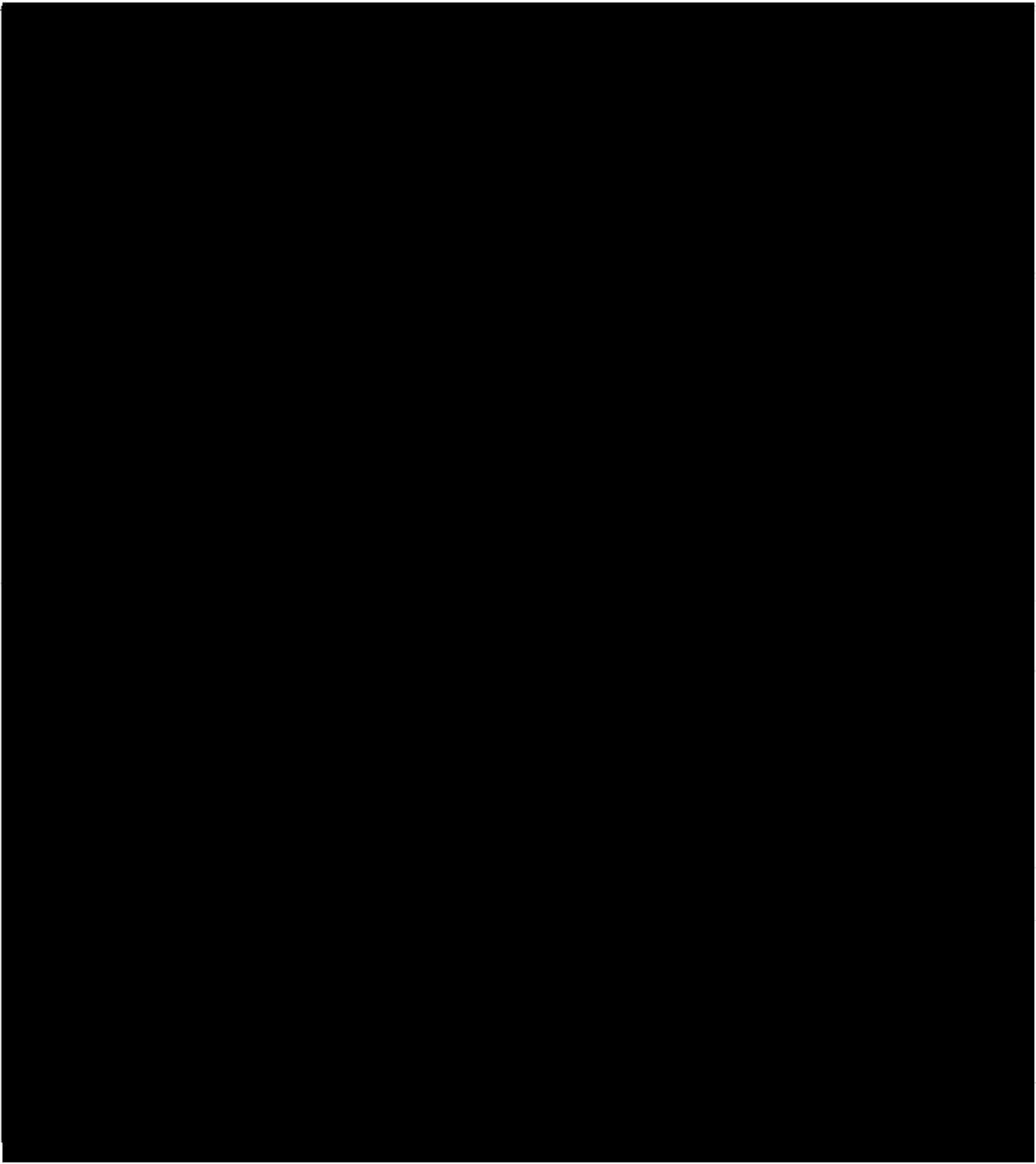




Figure 2. Project area and environs (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

Physiographically the Catlett Islands represent a series of ridges and swales created during the late Pleistocene by sea level fluctuations. Once relatively well drained, the sea level rise led to inundation of the intervening swales by about 5,000 BP. Recent study by Finkelstein and Hardaway (1988) indicates that continued rise in the sea level led to formation of the fringing tidal marshes beginning about 2,000 BP. Owing to the continued rise, the marsh equilibrium has been disrupted and erosion has increased significantly. Lower sea level stands also changed the character of the area (Finkelstein and Ferland 1987), primarily by exposing considerably more area for human habitation and exploitation (Figure 3).

often separated by screens of trees and shrubs with larger woodland tracts in poorly drained interior sections and at the upland edge and slopes.

Soils on the Catlett Islands are dominated by poorly drained Fluvaquents and Sulfaquents in the swales and marshes (Figure 4). Although the ridges are characterized by extensive poorly drained sandy loams, significant areas of moderately well-drained Eunola fine sandy loam are present, especially on the eastern ridge complex.



This terrace ranges from 6.1 to 10.6 m (20 to 35 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) in the project area. Tidal wetlands separate these uplands from the Catlett Islands.

The soils in the upland area are divided between well-drained and poorly drained sands and sandy loams. The interior sections are dominated by the poorly drained sandy loams such as Pamlico and Portsmouth along with those of the Ochraquults-Haplaquepts complex. Soils at the upland margins are better-drained sandy loams and sands such as Kenansville and Eunola.

There are currently four major vegetation communities on the Catlett Islands. These are, in order of poor to better drainage, the low marsh, marsh/shrub wetland ecotone, ridge terrace, and interior high ground zones. The Timberneck Farm area adds yet another zone referred to generally as the uplands.

The uplands of the Timberneck Farm are modified to support ongoing farming activities. Approximately 50% of the 405 ha (1,000 acres) in this section are under cultivation or pasture. Row and cover crops are rotated in large fields. The fields are

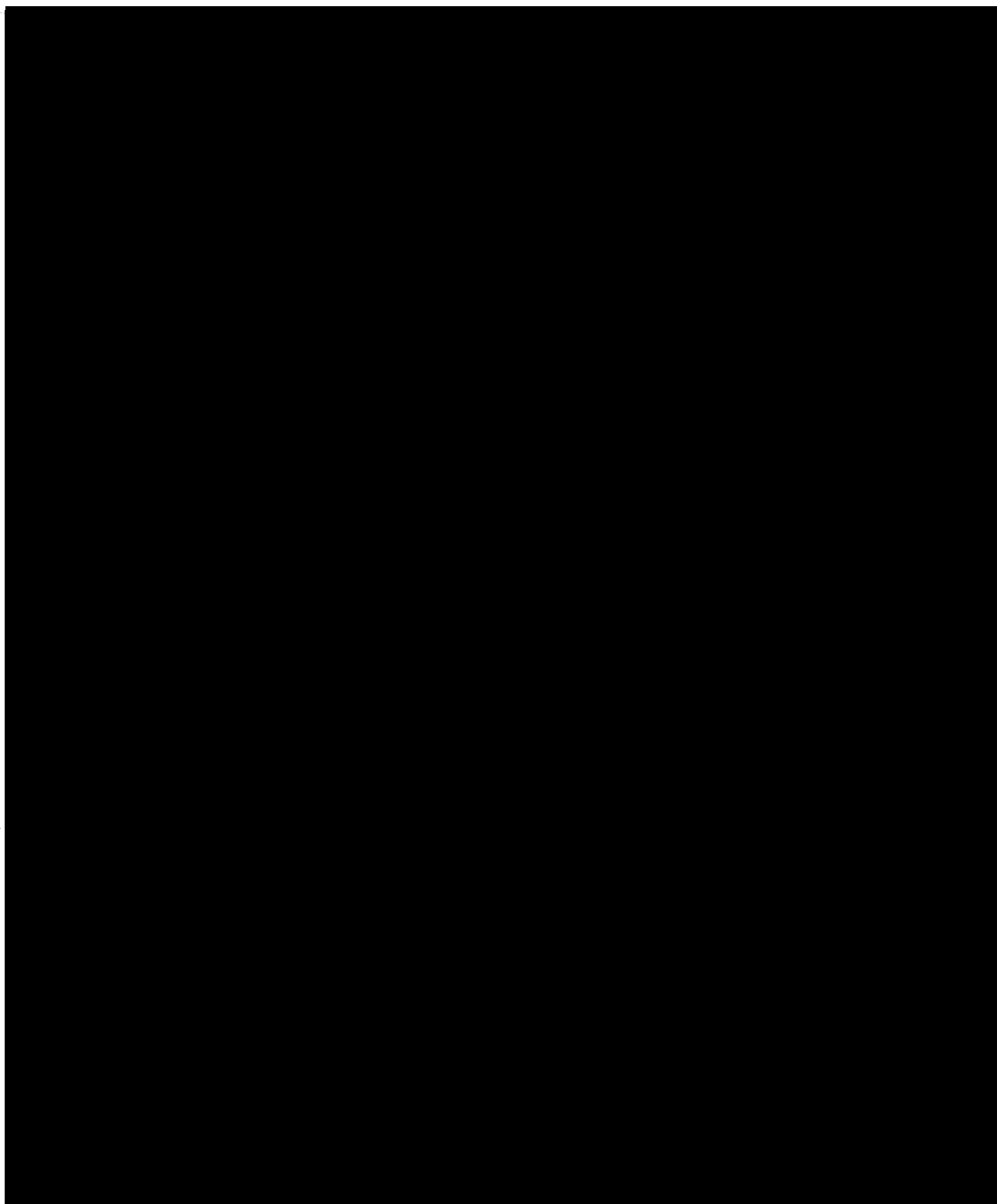


Figure 3. Idealized reconstruction of early shorelines (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

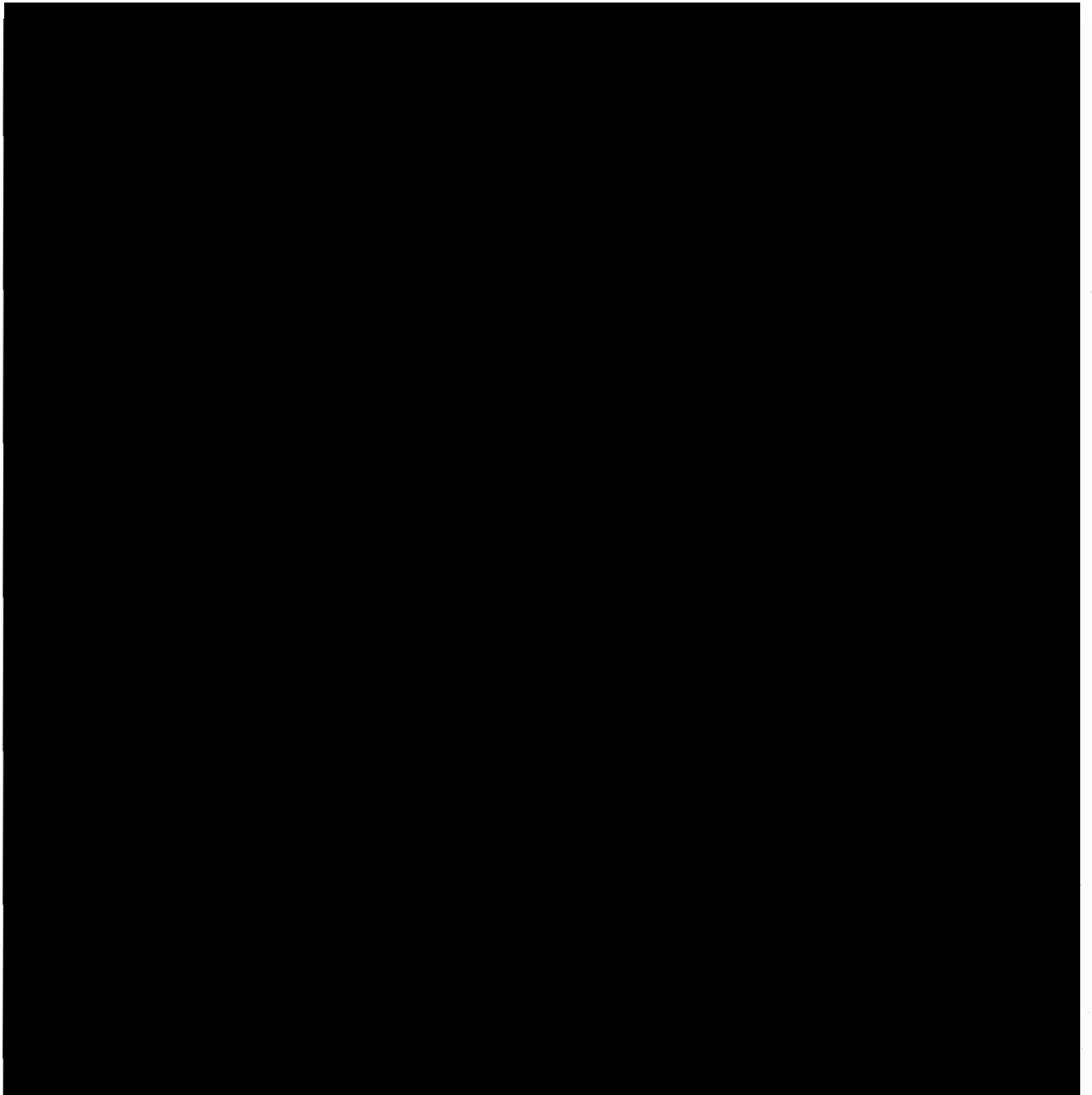


Figure 4. Project area soil types (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984; Newhouse et al. 1980:Map 30).

CHAPTER 2: Overview of Cultural Resources

Introduction

This section provides a summary of current knowledge about the cultural resources in the region. It includes a brief introduction to the cultural periods and a list of known major archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area.

Previously Identified Prehistoric Sites

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files and archaeological report library in Richmond were searched for records of previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area. This search revealed 14 archaeological sites with prehistoric components within that radius (Figure 5 and Table 1).

Two of these sites are located within the project area. Site 44GL37 was described as a large, shell midden of unidentified prehistoric age. [REDACTED] The second recorded site in the project area is another prehistoric shell midden designated 44GL262. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] dates primarily from the Middle Woodland.

The remaining prehistoric sites previously recorded [REDACTED] were identified through survey there by Antony Opperman and Randy Turner of the VDHR (see Figure 5). While most of the sites are multicomponent, Middle and Late Woodland occupations are the most common, followed by appreciable occurrences of Late Archaic occupations. Most notable among these is a very extensive site (44GL318) [REDACTED] and a smaller Late Woodland village (44GL324) nearby. Most of the other sites are small scatters of Middle and Late Woodland material.

Anticipated Site Types and Locational Models

Archaeologists divide Virginia's prehistory into three broad cultural periods, Paleo-indian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on diagnostic artifact types and

contrasting lifeways and cultural adaptations. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into early, middle, and late subperiods. Together these periods span some 12,000 years of occupation. Although this chronology is fairly well developed in many regions of the state, it has begun to be better understood within the local area only recently. This is due in part to the failure of prehistorians to recognize the importance of exploitable resources within the interior stream valleys during the prehistoric period. Instead, research emphasis was placed primarily on sites located within the rich riverine and estuarine environments. This narrow research focus has expanded in the past three years to include more distinct niches of the interior and thus has opened an avenue of inquiry that is slowly filling the gaps in local prehistory.

Paleo-Indian Period (before 10,000 B.P.)

Although very little is understood about the Paleo-Indian period within the local area, research in other regions of the state and out of state indicates that people have occupied Eastern North America for at least 12,000 years. The cultural groups of this period are characterized as a mobile population of hunting bands exploiting resources, including large game animals, over a wide but circumscribed area. Although mammoth and mastodon are generally thought to be the principal megafauna hunted by these early groups, some scholars suggest that the retreating Pleistocene environment severely diminished the number of these large game animals prior to human occupation. This in turn forced a reliance on deer and elk. While hunting has traditionally been emphasized for this period, these groups undoubtedly exploited a variety of other food sources.

The diagnostic material culture commonly associated with this period consists of fluted projectile points. Often, these are found in association with specialized tools crafted from high quality cherts and

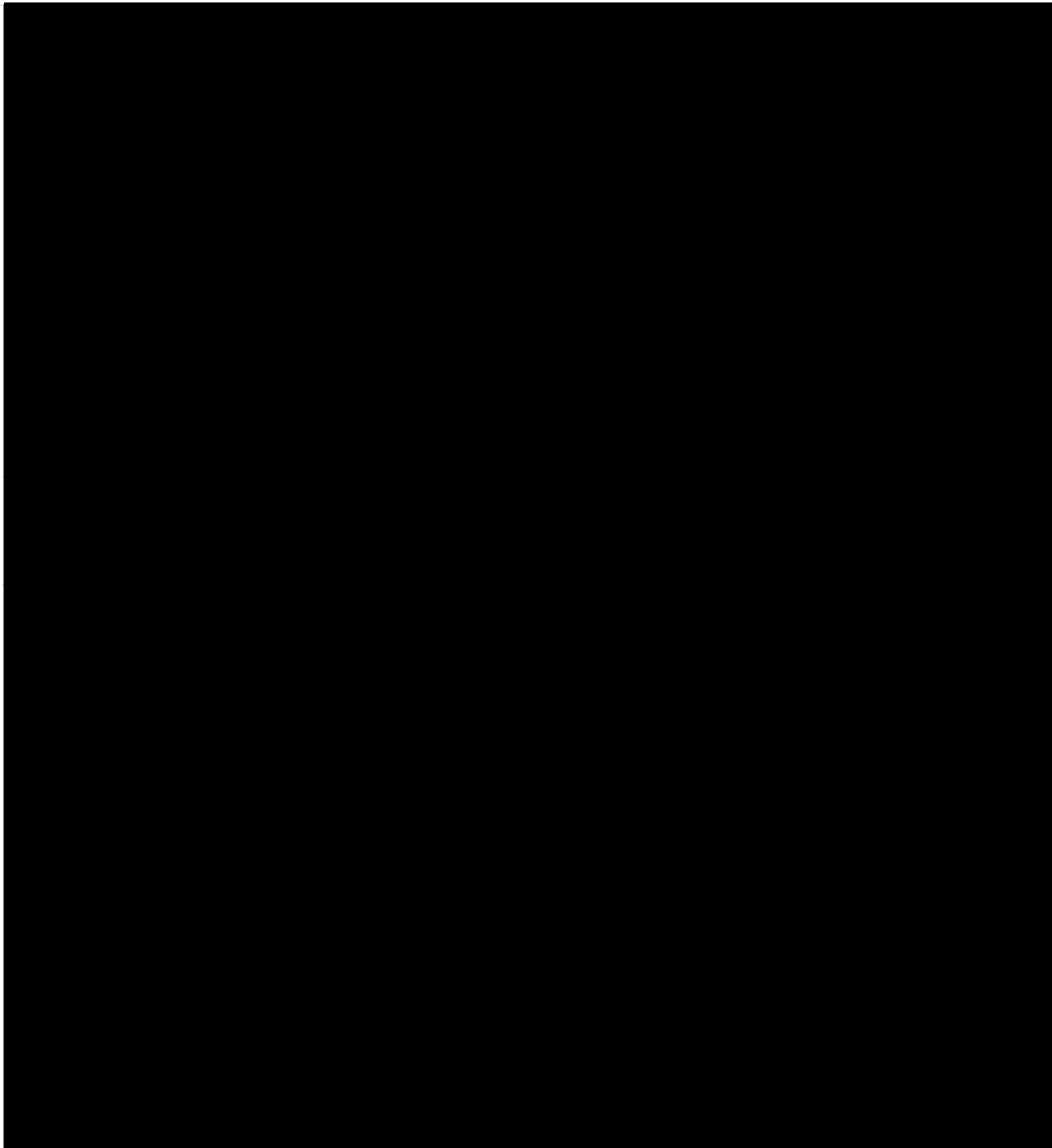


Figure 5. Previously identified sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of project area (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

Site	Components	Size	Comments
44GL24	17th century	--	Burned 1897 ("Fairfield")
44GL37	Unident. prehistoric	15-20 ac.	Shell scatter
44GL86	19th century	50 x 50 ft.	"Powhatan's Chimney" Site
44GL87	19th century	50 x 100 ft.	"Powhatan's Chimney" Site
44GL144	18th-19th century	2 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL145	18th-19th century	1.25 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL154	Archaic-Woodland	1400 ft. shoreline	Eroding
44GL187	18th century	--	Map-projected; Gen. de Choisey's HQ
44GL195	17th century	.25 ac.	Domestic site
44GL235	18th century	--	Shown on early map
44GL236	18th century	--	Shown on early map
44GL262	Middle Woodland	1000 ft. shoreline	Eroding midden
44GL263	19th-20th century	40 x 40 ft.	Post office and grist mill
44GL318	Late Archaic, Middle-Late Woodland 17th-20th century	30 ac.	"Shelly" Site
44GL319	Woodland, 17th century	.5 ac.	Domestic site
44GL324	Late Archaic, Late Woodland	2 ac.	Discrete midden, village site
44GL325	Middle-Late Woodland	25 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL326	Middle-Late Woodland	10 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL327	Late Woodland	25 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL328	Late Woodland	25 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL329	Middle-Late Woodland	25 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL330	Late Archaic-Late Woodland	25-50 m diameter	Assoc. with 44GL318?
44GL331	Middle Woodland, 17th-18th century	2 ac.	--
44GL332	Middle Woodland	1.5 ac.	--
44GL333	17th century	.125 ac.	Domestic
44GL334	18th century	2.0 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL335	18th century	.3 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL336	18th century	.125 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL337	18th-19th century	.75 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL338	18th-19th century	.125 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL339	18th century	.125 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL340	18th century	.125 ac.	Possible slave quarter
44GL341	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL342	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL343	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL344	19th century	2.25 ac.	Domestic
44GL345	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL346	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL347	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL348	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic
44GL349	20th century	10 m diameter	Dump
44GL350	20th century	10 m diameter	Dump
44GL351	18th century	25 m diameter	Dump
44GL352	Later Archaic, 18th-19th century	25 m diameter	Camp and dump
44GL353	19th century	25 m diameter	Domestic

Table 1. Previously identified archaeological sites.

jaspers. Only five fluted points have been recovered in Gloucester County, none of which were found in association with other cultural material. Sites of this period are extremely scarce and are unlikely to be represented within the project area.

Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,500 B.P.)

Cultural groups of the Archaic period are characterized by a more diverse subsistence strategy which evolved with the warming Holocene environment and the development of new biotic communities. The seasonal hunting and gathering strategy that these groups employed focused on the exploitation of small and large game, aquatic resources including fish and shellfish, and a variety of berries, nuts, roots, and other foodstuffs.

In addition to exploitation of diverse food resources, these groups shifted from the predominant use of high quality stone to local quartz and quartzite for lithic tool manufacture. These materials were used to produce a variety of distinctive stone tool types that prehistorians believe corresponded to adaptations in subsistence and settlement patterns. Diagnostic projectile points on Archaic sites serve as the basis for subdividing the period into early, middle, and late.

Although these sites are better represented than those of the preceding period in the region that includes the project area, they are frequently disturbed by plowing, erosion, or inundation by coastal waters. Archaic sites are reasonably common in interior areas of the region, and they are likely to occur within the project area.

Woodland Period (2,500 to 400 B.P.)

Although Woodland groups continued to exploit the varied resources utilized during the Archaic period, the emphasis on seasonal hunting and gathering gradually shifted to an economy based on horticulture. During the Early and Middle Woodland, plant foods became increasingly important in the diet. By the late Woodland, this resulted in a greater reliance on domesticated plants.

During the Early Woodland, fired clay vessels were introduced. The marked variation in ceramic types, distinguished by differences in manufacturing techniques, clays, tempering materials, and stylistic

attributes, have allowed archaeologists to distinguish many cultural traditions within the three Woodland subperiods. Lithic types indicative of the gradual shift in economic strategies have been identified and also serve as principal diagnostic indicators for the three Woodland phases. Further work in the local area is necessary in order to refine known lithic and ceramic typologies and clarify the cultural traditions of which they are a part.

Historical Context

Historical research was conducted at the Virginia State Library and the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond and in Williamsburg at the Swem Library of the College of William and Mary and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Library. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination form for Timberneck Farm provided data from the nineteenth-century Gloucester County land tax books (VDHR 1979).

Timberneck Farm and the Catlett Islands were in the heart of the Powhatan Indian Confederation at the time the first English settlers arrived. Powhatan, the leader of the Confederation, lived at the village of Werowocomoco on the northern bank of the York River. Captain John Smith was brought there and presented to Powhatan in January 1608. According to Smith, it was at Werowocomoco that Pocahontas allegedly rescued him from the executioner's block (McCary 1957:1-2, 8).

The location of Werowocomoco has been the subject of varied speculation. Many have argued for Purtan Bay as the site of Powhatan's seat (McCary 1957:8; 1981:77). Local historians and archaeologists have suggested a location further down the York River and have named Rosewell, Shelly, Powhatan's Chimney, and the mouth of Timberneck Creek as potential sites. In 1981, Ben C. McCary published an article in which he used early documents and maps to examine the strengths and weaknesses of various theories concerning Werowocomoco's whereabouts. Neither the early seventeenth-century sources nor the analysis of twentieth-century researchers present a compelling choice. While McCary offers valuable criticism of long-standing suppositions regarding the site of Werowocomoco, he does not present a theory of his own (McCary 1981). Ultimately, continued archaeological investigation and concurrent review of

the historical documentation may provide the most effective means for locating Werowocomoco.

George Minifye (or Miniffee), who held a seat on the Governor's Council, was perhaps the first English occupant of the Timberneck property. In 1639, Minifye obtained a patent on 3,000 acres "beginning at the creek upon the West side of the Indian fields. Opposite Queens Creek and down the river to Timberneck Creek." Minifye's patent was to be "augmented & doubled" after he had "sufficiently peopled and planted" the tract (Nugent 1934:I:120). The existence of the Indian fields west of Minifye's patent (which would place the fields at Shelly) has prompted one researcher to suggest Shelly as the site of Werowocomoco (McCary 1981:87). It is not known when, or even if, Minifye occupied his Timberneck land, but if he did so soon after he obtained his patent, the plantation would likely have been short-lived.

In 1644, Opecanough, leader of the three remaining tribes of the once-expansive Powhatan Confederation, orchestrated an uprising against English settlements. These attacks fell heaviest on the York River settlements. English retribution was swift and merciless (King and Queen County Historical Society 1957:2). In 1646 a treaty was imposed on the Indians in which Necotawance, Opecanough's successor, was forced to acknowledge that he held his "kingdome from the King's Majestie of England." The Indians were also forced to "leave free that tract of land between Yorke river and James river, from the falls of both rivers to Kequotan (now Hampton), to the English to inhabitt." Indians entering English territory could be summarily killed. At the same time, the English agreed not to settle the lands north of the Pamunkey and York rivers (Billings 1975:226); however, the English demand for new land soon led to the negation of the treaty.

In 1645, Richard Richards acquired a patent that included "all the islands to sd. [Timberneck] Creek's mouth." (Presumably these were the Catlett Islands, which currently constitute part of the Timberneck property). A 1682 survey of Richards's former 1,000-acre patent also included the islands. The mainland portion of the tract was described as beginning at the mouth of Timberneck Creek and extending to a 100-acre tract that had been "sold to Mr. Booker" (Nugent 1934:II:238). According to two

later patents, Richard Booker's land lay further up Timberneck Neck Creek near its swampy headwaters (Nugent 1934:II:275, 373). Neither the 1645 nor the 1682 patent clearly indicates on which side of the creek the Richards patent was situated. This may indicate that the eastern portion of the current project area as well as the islands were added to the Mann family holdings sometime after John Mann acquired his Timberneck property in the late seventeenth century.

It is not known exactly when and how John Mann acquired the Timberneck property. There is no record of his having received a patent. The destruction of most (but not all) of the county's colonial records makes it impossible to determine when and if Mann purchased the Timberneck tract. A resurvey of a patent located on the west side of Rosewell Creek may offer some suggestions as to how Mann acquired Timberneck.

In 1686, a survey was conducted on a land patent that had been initially granted to one Stephen Gill in 1646. The property was described as "beginning at the creekside [Rosewell Creek] and adjoining land formerly belonging to Mr. Minifree, but now belonging to Mr. John Man" (Mason 1965: I:32). As noted above, the Timberneck property was first patented by George Minifye. The mention of only two names associated with the Minifye patent in the 1686 document may suggest that Mann was only its second owner. If that is the case, then Mann either bought the property directly from Minifye or acquired it by patent after Minifye's claim lapsed.

In a 1940 thesis, Francis L. Berkeley determined that sometime before 1672 Mary Kemp Berkeley married "John Mann of Timber Neck" (Berkeley 1940:14). The date of Mann's marriage seems reliable, but it is not certain whether he owned the Timberneck tract by this time. While mentioning a 1674 lease agreement, Berkeley again describes him as "John Mann of Timber Neck" (Berkeley 1940:17). It is not made clear whether it is the twentieth-century author or the seventeenth-century document that associates John Mann with Timberneck in 1674.

As late as 1680, the boundary of Major Lewis Burwell's Timberneck Creek patent ran "along Minifreed's [Minifye's] line" (Nugent 1934:II:215). John Mann did not purchase the nearby Rosewell plantation tract from George Minifye's

granddaughters until 1680 (Noël Hume 1962:156). In Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, the earliest reference to John Mann as a landowner on Timberneck Creek was recorded in 1684 (Nugent 1934:II:275). The earliest marked family grave on the property, that of Elizabeth Page (John Mann's granddaughter), dates to 1693 (William and Mary Quarterly [WMQ] 1893:II:267; Gloucester County 1973:15). There is no conclusive documentary evidence to support John Mann's ownership of Timberneck prior to 1684. Yet, given the Timberneck property's desirable location, it would be more than reasonable to assume that Minifie, his heirs, or perhaps Mann occupied the property well before 1684. Augustine Herrman's 1673 map of Virginia strongly suggests the existence of a building at Timberneck. Although largely schematic, the map shows what appears to be the Catlett Islands at the mouth of Timberneck Creek. A structure is shown on the edge of the peninsula formed by Cedarbush and Timberneck creeks and directly "behind" the larger of the two islands (Herrman 1966) (Figure 6).

Before 1672, John Mann married Mary Kemp Berkeley, the young widow of Edmund Berkeley of Middlesex County. She had two children by her first marriage, Edmund and Sarah, who may have lived for a time at Timberneck, the home of their stepfather. Sarah Berkeley married Joseph Ring of Ringfield, a York County plantation situated directly across the York River from Timberneck. John and Mary (Kemp Berkeley) Mann also had children of their own. Their eldest was a daughter named Mary, who married Matthew Page of Rosewell (Berkeley 1940:14).

In 1694, John Mann died and was buried at Timberneck. In his will, Mann neither mentioned by name nor described any of his real estate holdings. He left his wife, Mary Mann, one-third of his "estate both reall and personall" and the remainder to his daughter, Mary Page (WMQ 1893:VI:137). Apparently, Mary Mann's one-third share of her second husband's estate entitled her to only a life interest. In his 1940 thesis, Francis L. Berkeley suggested that Edmund Berkeley, the stepson of John Mann, lived at Timberneck and managed the portion of the estate that had been left to his mother (Berkeley 1940:18).

In March 1704, Mary Mann died and in her will distributed her personal property among her children and grandchildren (WMQ 1893:VI:138-140). During 1703, both of Edmund Berkeley's brothers-in-law, Joseph Ring and Matthew Page, had died. Berkeley was named administrator and trustee of both the Ringfield and Rosewell plantations and suddenly found himself responsible for "two of the largest estates in Virginia and the guardian of several nieces and nephews." In December of 1703, Berkeley married Lucy Burwell, the daughter of Lewis Burwell of Carter's Creek. Lewis Burwell owned land adjacent to Timberneck (Berkeley 1940:22).

In 1705, Mary Page, the widow of Matthew Page, became engaged to marry John Page of York County (Berkeley 1940:24). Shortly thereafter, a prenuptial settlement was drawn up between John Page and Edmund Berkeley, the latter acting in the capacity of administrator of Matthew Page's estate. One of the provisions of the agreement dealt with the Timberneck plantation. John Page agreed that when Mann Page, the son and heir of Matthew Page, reached 21 years of age he was to be given possession of Timberneck plantation. In 1705, Timberneck consisted of 400 acres and was bounded "on the creek [presumably Timberneck Creek] and by a ditch." The agreement also mentioned the existence of "houses" on the property (WMQ 1893:VI:141).

Berkeley had extensive landholdings in Middlesex County. It would seem likely that the reason he continued to live at Timberneck after his mother's death and his own marriage was to supervise the Ringfield and Rosewell plantations, which had been placed in his trust. Berkeley continued to live at Timberneck until 1712 when Mann Page reached his majority. He then moved his wife and four children to his inherited lands in Middlesex County where he supervised the construction of his "Barn Elms" estate (Berkeley 1940:27-28).

By all indications Mann Page continued to reside at Rosewell after he took possession of Timberneck. Presumably, Timberneck was still operated as a plantation and the house there may have been used by an overseer. In March 1721, Mann Page's house at Rosewell burned to the ground. Soon after the fire, he began construction of



Figure 6. Map of Virginia (Herman 1966).

the great mansion at Rosewell, which stood until 1916. At the time of Mann Page's death in 1730, Rosewell was not yet completed (Noël Hume 1962:156). It is not known where Page and his family lived while the building was under construction. No documentary sources suggest that the Mann Page family ever resided at Timberneck, but that possibility should not be discounted, especially during the period immediately after the fire.

In 1730, Ralph Page succeeded his father, Mann Page, as the owner of Rosewell as well as most

of the family property. In 1743, Ralph Page died and the family inheritance passed to his younger brother, Mann Page II. When Mann Page II came into his inheritance, the family fortune was burdened with immense debt. In 1744, Mann Page II petitioned the Assembly to end the entail on 27,000 acres of the family's land so that he could begin selling some of it off to lessen the debt on the estate. In the 1760s, he moved to Mannsfield, an large home that he had recently built in Spotsylvania County. About 1765 his son, John Page, became the master of Rosewell (Noël Hume 1962:156-157).

Timberneck remained in the Page family until the final decade of the eighteenth century. In 1792, John Page sold the Timberneck plantation, which was now a 600-acre tract, to John Catlett of King William County. Page then held a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, and Catlett was a prominent attorney in both King William and Gloucester counties. In 1797, Catlett purchased an additional 109 acres from Page, and it was on this tract that the current house at Timberneck was built (Stubbs and Carter 1918:37; VDHR 1979). The late seventeenth-century house in which John and Mary Mann and Edmund Berkeley lived disappeared sometime during the middle decades of the eighteenth century. A 1781 sketch map appears to confirm that there were no buildings on the Timberneck property at this time. The map shows a small portion of the county surrounding Gloucester Point and depicts most of the larger buildings in the area. No buildings are shown within the bounds of the current project area. The structure nearest the project area was a sawmill near the headwaters of Timberneck Creek (Lafayette-Leclerc Papers 1781) (Figure 7).

In 1925, Mary Armistead Catlett Jones, a granddaughter of John Catlett, recorded some of her family's recollections of Timberneck as well her own. Mrs. Jones, who was born at Timberneck in 1850, had been told that "there were no buildings whatsoever" on the property when her grandfather bought the property and that "the kitchen was the first habitable place of abode" (Jones 1925a). The current house at Timberneck was constructed sometime between 1797, when John Catlett purchased the 109-acre tract, and 1808 when he mentioned the "mansion house" in his will (Stubbs and Carter 1918:39; VDHR 1979).

John W. C. Catlett, the son and heir of John Catlett, inherited not only his father's Timberneck property, but a 1,500-acre plantation at Wilson's Creek as well. African-American slaves lived and worked at both plantations, but the Wilson's Creek operation was apparently less productive. Provisions for the slaves at Wilson's Creek were transported from Timberneck "six or eight" miles away. In the mid-1820s, when John W. C. Catlett reached his majority, he sold the Wilson's Creek property and "concentrated his forces at Timberneck" (Jones 1925b). Like his father, John W. C. Catlett was a prominent member of the bar in Gloucester County. He also served several terms in the Virginia State Senate (Stubbs and Carter 1918:41).

In the late 1850s, John W. C. Catlett added a wing to the house at Timberneck. In January 1858, he wrote home to his wife from his senate office in Richmond: "I hope they are getting on well with the building; do let me know all about it when you write" (Catlett 1858). Unfortunately, Mrs. Catlett's reply has not survived, but her husband's letter does document the time period when the addition was being completed. In 1854 the buildings on the Timberneck property were valued at \$1,772. An additional assessment of \$503 was added in 1856. By 1858, the building assessment on the tract had increased to \$4,250 (VDHR 1979). It seems probable that other improvements were made on the property in addition to the new wing on the house. It seems unlikely that the construction of the new wing would have taken two years to complete and that it would have nearly tripled the building assessment on the Timberneck property.

A 1906 USGS topographic quadrangle depicts approximately 13 buildings on the Timberneck property (USGS 1906) [REDACTED]. As Timberneck has been continuously operated as a commercial farm during the two centuries it has been owned by the Catlett family, these structures are likely agricultural buildings and possibly small tenant house sites. These post-Civil War resources will benefit from additional historical research, as the Gloucester County records should provide a more detailed account of the postbellum period.

Previous Research on Historic Resources

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files and archaeological report library in Richmond were searched for records of previously identified historic archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi.) of the project area. This search revealed 34 archaeological sites with historic components within that radius (see Figure 5 and Table 1).

The 34 previously identified historic sites include 6 sites with seventeenth-century components, 18 sites with eighteenth-century components, 18 sites with nineteenth-century components, and 4 sites with twentieth-century components. Of the 34 historic sites previously recorded, 27 are located to the northwest of the project area, [REDACTED] identified through survey there by Antony Opperman and Randy Turner of the

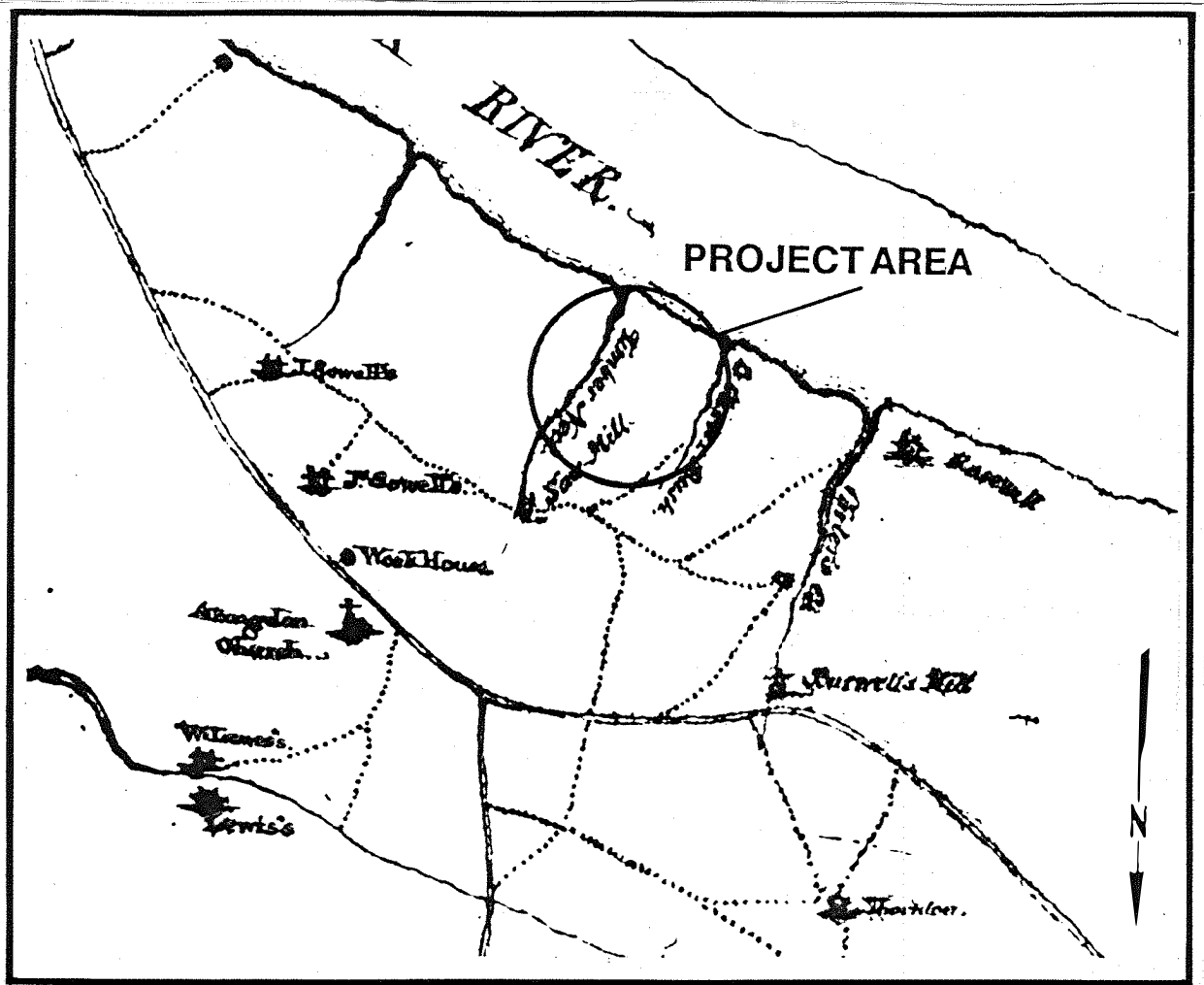


Figure 7. Sketch map of Yorktown and Gloucester, 1781 (Lafayette Leclerc Papers 1781).

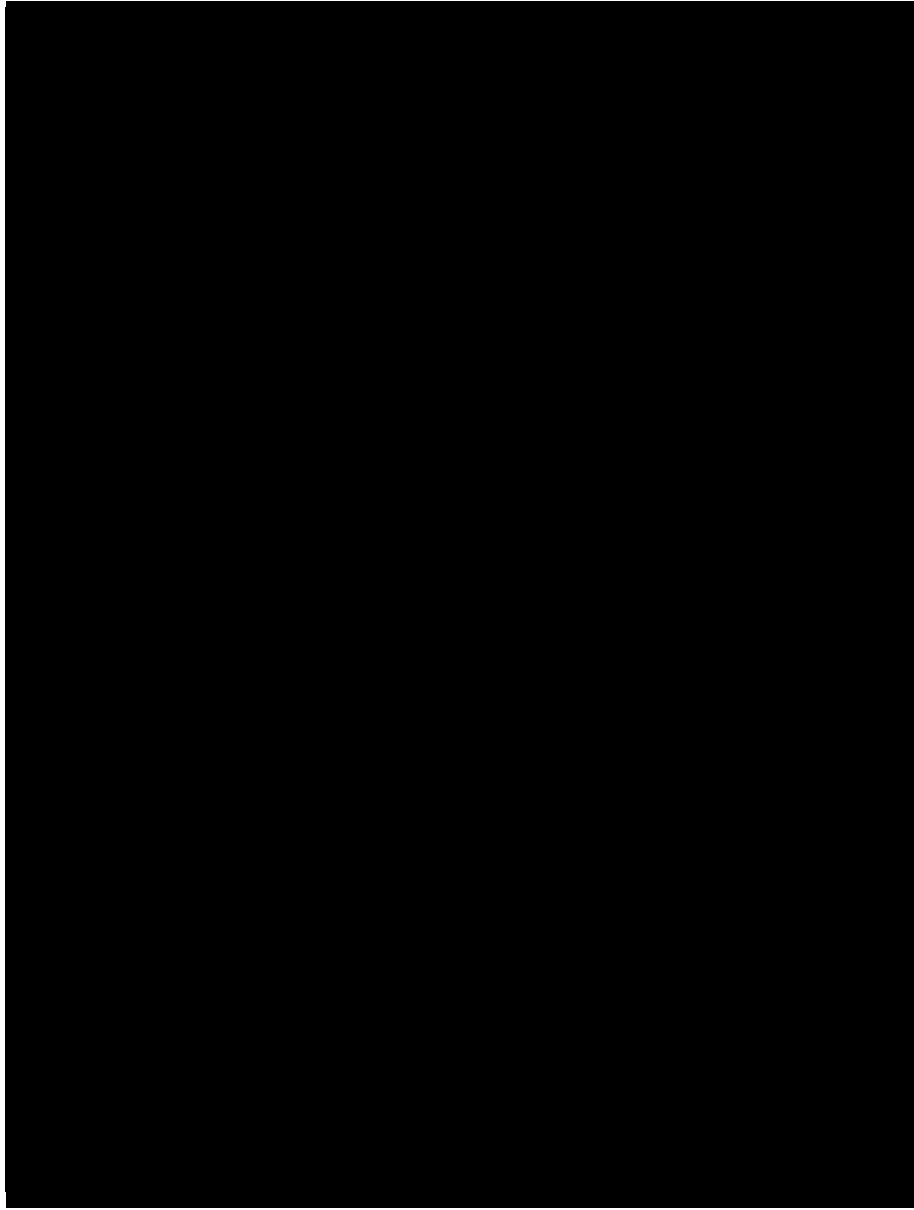


Figure 8. Williamsburg 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1906).

VDHR (see Figure 5). Three of these are multicomponent prehistoric and domestic seventeenth-century historic sites, while two are exclusively seventeenth-century domestic sites. The largest group of sites are those with eighteenth- and/or nineteenth-century components (n=23). Nine of these eighteenth-/nineteenth-century sites (44GL144-145, 44GL334-340) are identified as possible slave quarters, and approximately 11 are positively identified as domestic complexes. Site 44GL144, approximately 2 acres in size, is typical of these possible slave quarter sites and includes white clay tobacco pipes, ceramics (colonoware/delft), and animal bone.

The seven sites [redacted] are located east and north of Timberneck and range from a seventeenth-century domestic site (44GL195) to a nineteenth-/twentieth-century post office and gristmill (44GL263).

CHAPTER 3: Archaeological Survey, Methods, and Results

Field and Laboratory Methods

Fieldwork within the project area was designed to assess its archaeological potential. Representative areas were surveyed following standard methods of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. Much of the project area has some form of ground cover, either grass or dense woods and undergrowth. This necessitated a reliance on subsurface testing to evaluate many areas. By virtue of the greater surface visibility and better-drained soils, the uplands received more intensive and systematic field examination. Fieldwork in the Catlett Islands area was limited largely to shoreline survey and judgmental shovel testing. [REDACTED]

Surface reconnaissance was conducted in areas with at least 25% surface visibility such as plowed fields, shorelines, or roads. Coverage under these conditions was systematic, with crew members spaced at approximately 10-m (33-ft.) intervals, inspecting the surface carefully within their transects. Indications of archaeological sites such as artifacts, soil discolorations, or surface features were recorded on topographic quadrangle maps and representative collections were made. In most cases at least one shovel test was excavated to record stratigraphic information.

Shovel tests were excavated in representative areas with less than 25% surface visibility (see Figure 9). Excluded, however, were steeply sloped or heavily disturbed locations. Shovel tests are small shovel-excavated holes about 30 cm (1 ft.) in diameter by which areas are tested for archaeological remains. Fill from the shovel tests was sifted through .64-cm (.25-in.) screen to ensure the uniform recovery of artifacts. Representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color and USDA textural terminology.

All artifacts were washed, sorted, and labeled by provenience. Information regarding the location, date, and name of the excavator was recorded for all artifacts recovered. Preliminary analysis of the

artifacts allowed for the compilation of an inventory using a standard descriptive typology for both the prehistoric and historic materials (Appendix A). All artifacts were prepared for curation according to VDHR standards and are temporarily stored at the WMCAR laboratory.

Survey Results

A total of 35 archaeological sites were identified, 2 of which had been previously recorded (see Table 1). Overall this indicates a density of 29 archaeological sites/km² (75/mi²), or 25 sites/km² (65/mi²) for both prehistoric and historic components. Seven (20%) of the sites are located in the Catlett Islands area, and the remaining 28 (80%) [REDACTED]

Specific attributes of the sites are condensed into Table 2 and further described on the site inventory forms in Appendix B. A summary of the sites by major temporal component is shown in Figure 12. In sections to follow, summary results are presented for both prehistoric and historic sites. These discussions are organized by major temporal divisions, under which the aspects of site function and location are addressed.

Prehistoric Sites Summary

Archaic Sites (10,000-2,500 B.P.). Sites that could be firmly attributed to Archaic or earlier settlement were not common. The three sites with probable Archaic components are 44GL262, 44GL368, and 44GL386. At 44GL386 the occupation is indicated by a small jasper hafted biface conforming to the Early Archaic Palmer type (Coe 1964) (Figure 13a). Nearby, at 44GL262, a unifacial endscraper also of jasper was recovered (see Figure 13b); artifacts of this type are commonly associated with Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic components. A fragment of a three-quarter grooved, groundstone axe was collected at Site 44GL368. Tools of this type are characteristic of the Late Archaic.

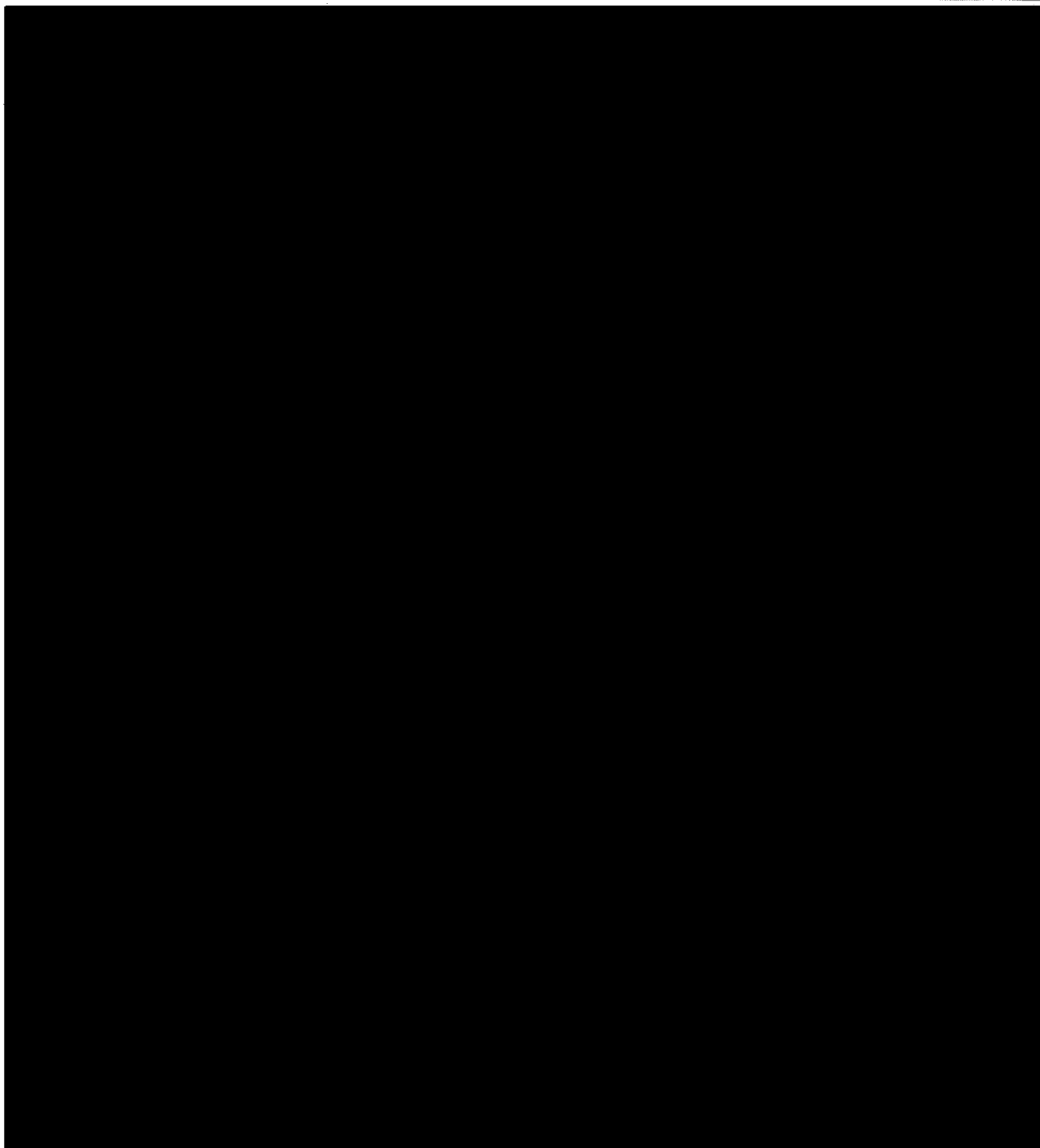


Figure 9. Project area showing survey coverage (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

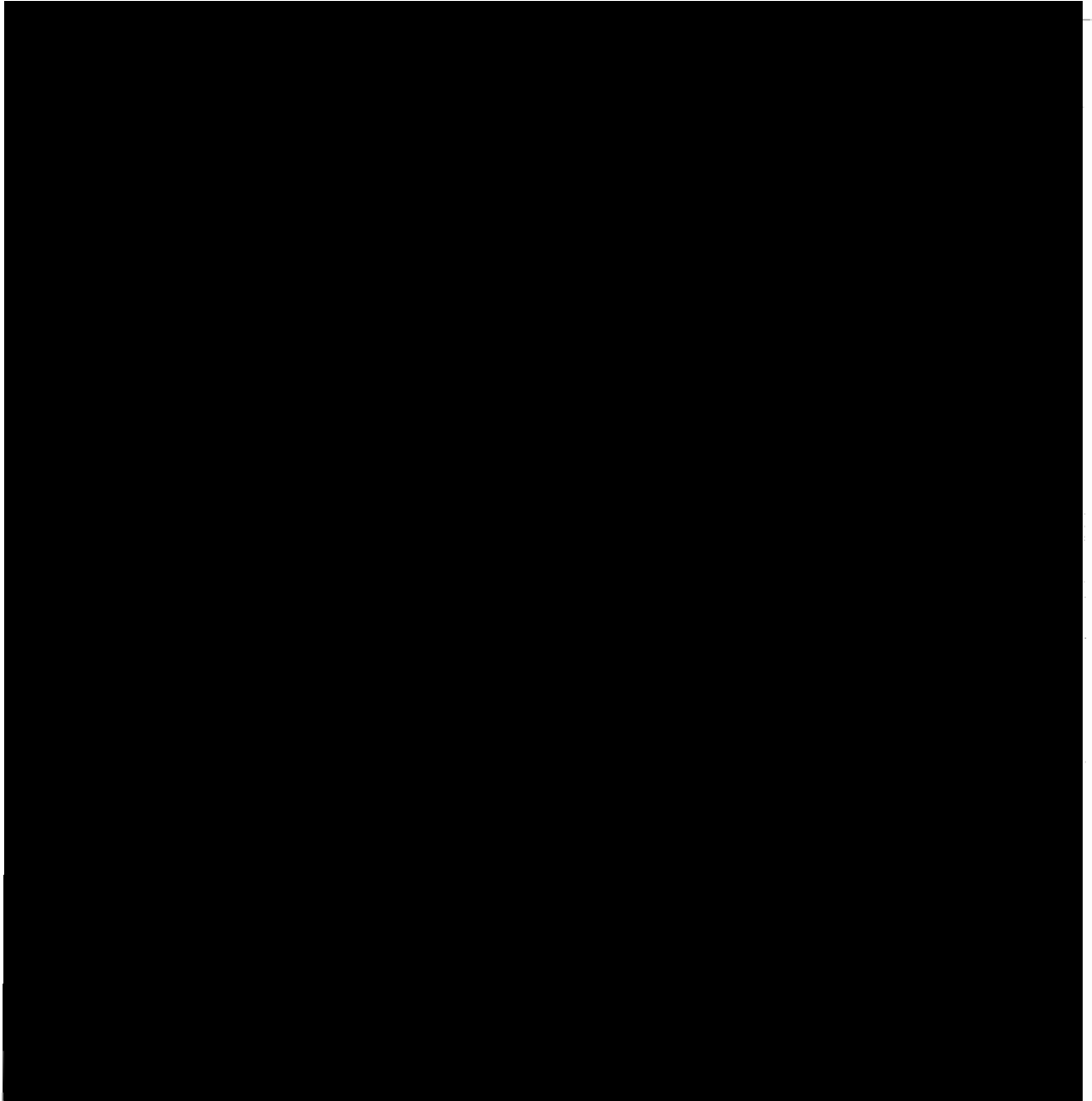


Figure 10. Project area showing sites and locations identified during survey (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank quadrangle 1984).

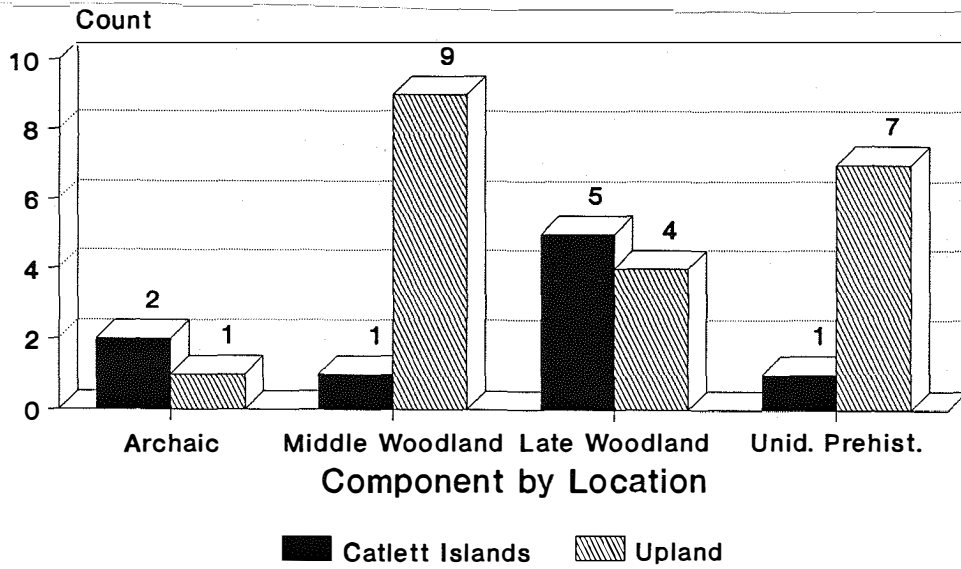


Figure 11. Prehistoric site totals by component and location.

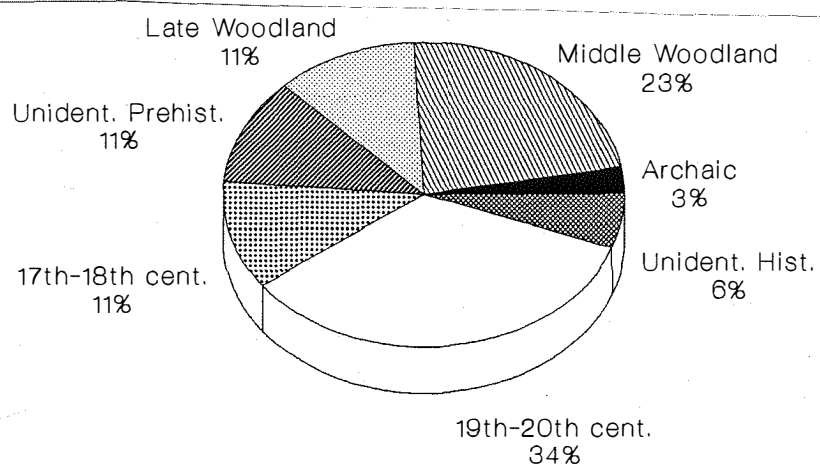


Figure 12. Percentage of archaeological sites by major temporal component.

Table 2. Summary of archaeological sites identified during survey.

Site	Components	Function	Setting	Size (m)	Condition	Soil	Elev. (m)	Distance Water (m)
44GL37	Late Woodland 17th-18th century	Village(?) Domestic	Upland slope, low terrace	250 x 200	Cultivated	Johns sl, Suffolk fsl	1.0-6.5	0
44GL262	Middle-Late Woodland 19th-20th century	Base camp Unknown	Low ridge	360 x 100	Wooded, shoreline	Eunola fsl, Fluvaquents	1.0	0
44GL361	Late Woodland 19th century	Procurement(?) Domestic(?)	Low ridge	190 x 64	Wooded, shoreline	Eunola fsl	2.0	0
44GL362	Late Woodland	Procurement(?)	Marsh shoreline	60 x 65	Marsh deposit,	Fluvaquents	1.0	0
44GL363	19th century Late Woodland	Domestic Procurement(?)	Low ridge	135 x 77	Wooded, shoreline	Eunola fsl	2.0	0
44GL364	Unident. prehistoric	Procurement(?)	Marsh shoreline	128 x 96	Marsh deposit,	Fluvaquents	1.0	0
44GL365	17th-18th century	Domestic	Upland edge	130 x 130	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.5	180
44GL366	18th century Unident. prehistoric	Domestic(?) Procurement(?)	Upland edge	51 x 51	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.5	220
44GL367	20th century Late Woodland	Domestic Procurement(?)	Upland edge	190 x 140	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	6.5	75
44GL368	Middle/Late(?) Woodland	Procurement(?)	Upland	115 x 50	Cultivated	Suffolk fsl	7.5	160
44GL369	Middle/Late(?) Woodland	Procurement(?)	Upland	50 x 50	Cultivated	Suffolk fsl	7.0	80
44GL370	18th century Middle Woodland	Unident. Procurement	Upland edge	65 x 50	Cultivated	Suffolk fsl	7.0	40
44GL371	20th century Unident. prehistoric	Sawmill(?) Procurement(?)	Upland edge	30 x 30	Cultivated	Suffolk fsl	8.0	140
44GL372	Middle Woodland	Procurement(?)	Upland edge	115 x 75	Cultivated	Suffolk fsl	6.5	50
44GL373	Unident. prehistoric	Procurement(?)	Upland edge	60 x 60	Wooded	Johns sl	6.0	135
44GL374	Unident. prehistoric	Procurement(?)	Upland	50 x 30	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	7.0	340
44GL375	Unident. prehistoric	Procurement(?)	Upland	20 x 20	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	7.5	420
44GL376	19th century	Domestic	Upland edge	190 x 90	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	6.0	200
44GL377	19th century Unident. prehistoric	Field scatter(?) Procurement(?)	Upland edge	60 x 40	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	7.5	185

Table 2 (continued). Summary of archaeological sites identified during survey.

Site	Components	Function	Setting	Size (m)	Condition	Soil	Elev. (m)	Distance Water (m)
44GL378	19th-20th century Unident. prehistoric	Field Scatter(?) Procurement(?)	Upland edge	65 x 50	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	7.5	155
44GL379	19th-20th century	Domestic	Upland edge	40 x 40	Pasture	Kenansville lfs	7.5	190
44GL380	Unident. historic	Unknown	Upland edge	60 x 50	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	6.5	60
44GL381	Unident. historic	Unknown	Upland edge	60 x 40	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.5	80
44GL382	19th-20th century	Domestic(?)	Upland	40 x 40	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.0	80
44GL383	Middle Woodland	Procurement	Upland	60 x 40	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.0	150
44GL384	18th century	Domestic(?)	Upland	110 x 60	Cultivated	Kenansville lfs	7.5	60
44GL385	Late Woodland 18th century	Procurement(?) Unknown	Low ridge	75 x 70	Wooded, shoreline	Eunola fsl	1.0	0
44GL386	Early Archaic(?) 19th-20th century	Procurement(?) Unknown	Marsh	120 x 60	Marsh deposit, shoreline	Fluvaquents	1.0	0
44GL387	19th-20th century	Domestic/ farm complex	Upland edge	190 x 170	Pasture	Johns sl, Suffolk fsl	8.0	70
44GL388	19th-20th century Late Woodland	Domestic Procurement	Upland edge	160 x 100	Pasture	Suffolk fsl	6.5	0
44GL389	19th-20th century Late Woodland	Domestic Procurement	Upland edge	45 x 40	Pasture	Suffolk fsl	3.0	10
44GL390	Middle Woodland 19th century	Procurement Field scatter(?)	Upland edge	60 x 20	Pasture	Suffolk fsl	3.0	0
44GL391	18th-19th century	Domestic	Upland edge	50 x 25	Pasture/wooded	Suffolk fsl	2.5	35
44GL392	19th century	Domestic(?)	Upland edge	60 x 20	Pasture/wooded	Suffolk fsl	2.5	10
44GL393	18th-19th century Woodland	Domestic Procurement	Upland	80 x 50	Pasture/wooded	Suffolk fsl	7.5	100

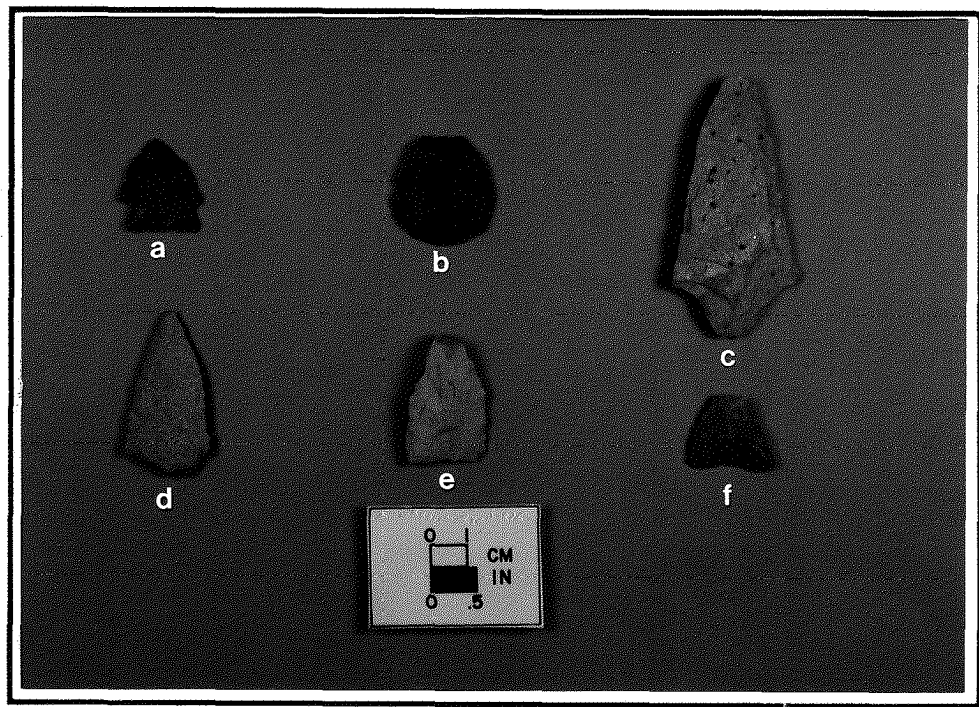


Figure 13. Representative lithic tools recovered during survey (a - Palmer-like, 44GL386; b - jasper endscraper, 44GL262; c - Morrow Mountain(?), 44GL384; d - unidentified stemmed, 44GL262; e - medium triangular, 44GL392; f - small triangular, 44GL262; [all are surface finds]).

The low density of diagnostic Archaic artifacts indicates nonintensive use of the area. Many of the eight sites with "unidentified prehistoric" components probably date from this time and are uniformly small, low-density scatters. In the terms of current models adopted for this region, such limited-activity sites are identified as procurement sites or microsocal unit camps (Gardner 1982). These sites probably served as short-term camps for small groups seeking to exploit the food resources of their territory on a seasonal basis. These sites contrast with the less common "base camps," which served as aggregation sites for smaller groups during their seasonal movements.

While sites of this type are very common in the region, the results may not represent the complete record. Owing to a net rise in sea level, ancient terraces now lie submerged offshore adjacent to the York River channel. To the extent that they were exposed during most if not all of the Archaic period, the likelihood that submerged sites are present is

high. Therefore, we cannot presently dismiss the potential for larger, base camp sites to exist nearby.

Relative to the issue of sea level fluctuation, it may be more than coincidence that the two earliest components recognized in the areas are at the eroding shoreline

■ This location places them much nearer to the active stream channels before 2,500 B.P. As the description of later sites will address, this natural process appears to have important implications for human settlement.

Middle Woodland Sites (2,500-1,000 B.P.).

Middle Woodland components were the most common (n=10) of all datable prehistoric components (see Figure 12). These were present at Sites 44GL262, 44GL368, 44GL369, 44GL372, 44GL383, 44GL384, 44GL388, 44GL389, and 44GL393 (see Table 1). At seven of the sites Middle Woodland is the major component present. With the exception of Site 44GL384, where the occupations

date from the early or middle (Pope's Creek) portion of this period, most of the Middle Woodland components date from the late (Mockley) portion. These determinations are made on the basis of diagnostic ceramic artifacts (Figure 14).

Like the Archaic sites, nearly all of the Middle Woodland sites are small, low-density scatters. They do not typically exceed 3,500 m² (37,660 ft²) in size (see Table 1) and show no accumulations of midden or significant potential for subsurface features. These characteristics indicate that they served much the same role as the small Archaic sites. With only the possible difference of a smaller overall territory and, perhaps, more rigidly scheduled occupation, such sites still must be regarded as the temporary camp sites of small groups operating in the annual subsistence cycle.

One site in the present sample for this project does not fit this characterization. Site 44GL262 [REDACTED] a relatively extensive site with a shell midden and high artifact density (see Figure 10). It can be identified as a probable base camp of the Middle Woodland period. In addition to the midden accumulation, the density of ceramic sherds and the occurrence of nonlocal lithic materials support this interpretation.

The results of survey indicate a certain level of locational partitioning at this time. Only one of the Middle Woodland sites was identified in the Catlett Islands area, and it is the large, 44GL262 base camp. All of the remaining, small sites are located in [REDACTED] Timberneck Farm section [REDACTED]

This pattern is consistent with models (Gardner 1982) that predict larger sites nearer the larger streams, and particularly at the confluence of streams. In estuarine settings these locations are viewed as strategic with respect to subsistence pursuits such as fishing and shellfish gathering. The characteristics and setting of Site 44GL262 align precisely with these criteria. The same models place small procurement sites in the more interior portions of drainages, often in upland areas where resources such as hardwood mast and large mammals would be

more readily procured. Potentially, then, there was a systemic relationship among several of these sites at certain times. Were at least some of these sites occupied by members of the same corporate group during different seasons?

Late Woodland Sites (1,000-400 B.P.). At least 9 and possibly 10 sites have Late Woodland components (see Table 2 and Figure 12). These are Sites 44GL37, 44GL262, 44GL361, 44GL362, 44GL363, 44GL367, 44GL385, 44GL389, 44GL392, and 44GL393 (see Figure 10). These occupations were identified primarily by the presence of shell-tempered, fabric-impressed ceramic sherds conforming to the Townsend type (see Figure 14). Late Woodland was the major component at four sites.

Judging from size and artifact density, the Late Woodland components are similar in function to those of the preceding Middle Woodland. Only the occupation at Site 44GL37 is viewed as a potential sedentary or semisedentary village. This is the largest Late Woodland site where a midden accumulation along the shoreline with probable discrete scatters of shell and debris on the adjacent slope signify a relatively complex record. The other sites are smaller, and while some (e.g. Sites 44GL262, 44GL361, and 44GL362) show light scatters of shell, they are best regarded now as procurement sites.

One of the small sites, 44GL362, is noteworthy with respect to its location. This small site was discovered eroding out of the marsh deposit fronting the York River, just southeast of Site 44GL361 (see Figure 10). Oyster shell, carbonized wood, fire-cracked rock, and ceramic sherds are being exposed in this deposit about 30 cm (1 ft.) below the present marsh surface. Apparently this was a small procurement camp that has since been buried and is now eroded from the effects of continued sea level rise.

Inundation of lowlands may partially explain the broader distribution of these sites in the project area. Unlike the Middle Woodland when the largest site was established at or very close to the river shore on the Catlett Islands, the primary Late Woodland site is at the upland edge [REDACTED] in a more interior setting. Such a shift in primary occupation areas is potentially

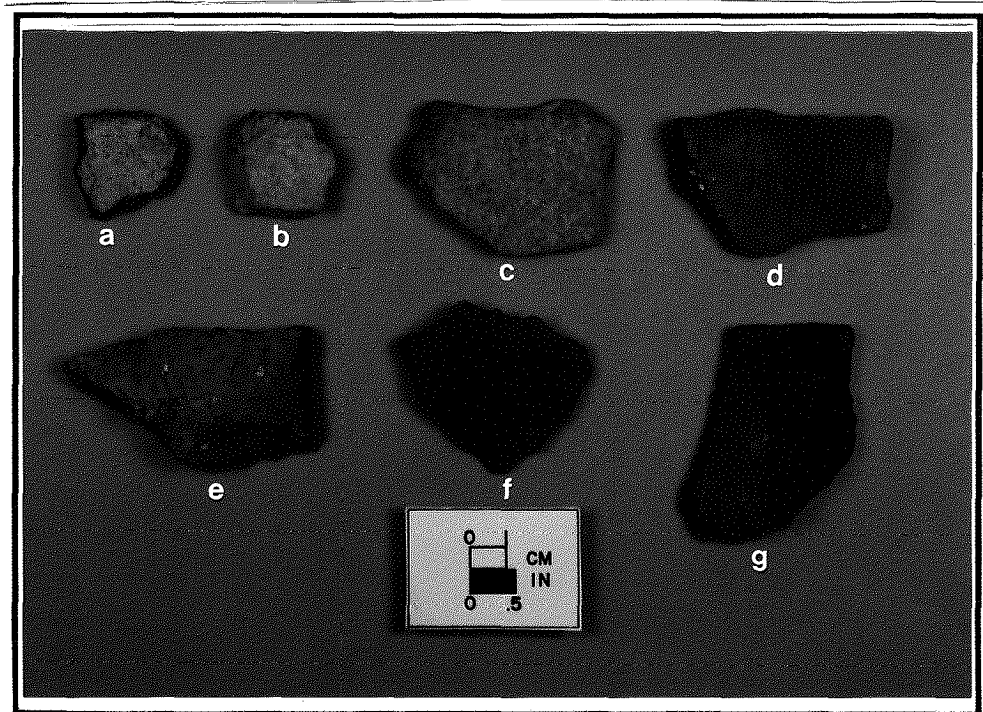


Figure 14. Representative prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered during survey (a - net-impressed, grit-tempered, 44GL370; b - net-impressed, shell-tempered, 44GL372; c - net-impressed, shell-tempered, 44GL262; d - cord-marked, shell-tempered, 44GL262; e - incised, shell-tempered [Middle Woodland?], 44GL262; f - fabric-impressed, shell-tempered [Townsend], 44GL362; g - incised, shell-tempered [Rappahannock], 44GL362).

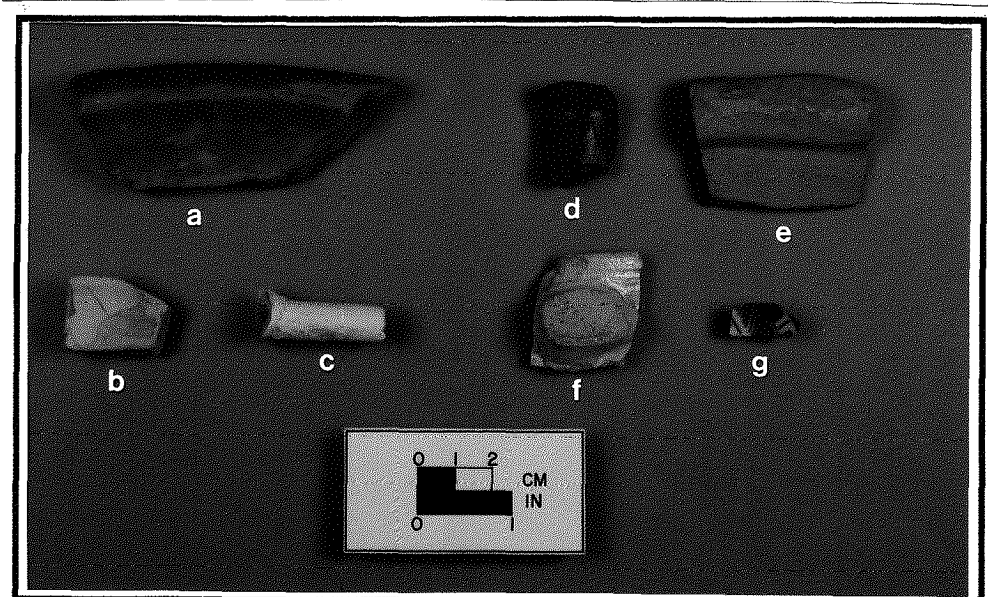


Figure 15. Representative seventeenth-/eighteenth-century artifacts recovered during survey (a - coarse earthenware pan, rim sherd [44GL365, surface]; b - Delftware fragment, hollowware [44GL365, surface]; c - white clay tobacco pipe stem [44GL365, surface]; d - dark green bottle glass neck fragment [44GL37, surface]; e - coarse earthenware pan, rim sherd, green lead glaze [44GL37, surface]; f - Rhenish stoneware jug, rim with handle attachment [44GL366, surface]; g - painted pearlware fragment [44GL363, surface]).

attributable to gradual inundation of lower-lying areas to the point that places like the Catlett Islands were less suitable for extended occupation. Instead, these lower areas were occupied by small groups for brief periods to exploit wetland and estuarine resources.

The overall pattern, therefore, is a near complete reversal of the Middle Woodland pattern. Especially considering that the light occupation at Site 44GL367 is potentially related and contemporary with that at adjacent Site 44GL37, we find that most of the Late Woodland procurement camps are in the Catlett Islands area as opposed to the uplands.

Historic Sites Summary

Seventeenth-Century Sites. Two sites with occupations firmly dated to the seventeenth-century settlement of the property were located during the overview, Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365 (). Site 44GL37 includes a possible Late Woodland village (see previous section) and seventeenth-/eighteenth-century domestic complex. The seventeenth-century occupation at this site is indicated by the presence of wrought nails, coarse earthenware, and white clay tobacco pipe stems with 7-8/64 in. bore diameters [pipestem bore diameters decrease regularly through time, providing an accurate dating method (Harrington 1978; Binford 1978)] (Figure 15). Site 44GL365 is a seventeenth- and eighteenth-century domestic complex. Artifacts recovered from this site include coarse earthenware, delftware, and white clay tobacco pipe stems with 6/64 in. bore diameters (see Figure 15).

The relatively low density of seventeenth-century artifacts recovered at these sites is not surprising based on similar previously identified resources. The historical context for this early site type is closely tied to resource exploitation and the establishment of tobacco plantation agriculture. While sparse, the material remains recovered from Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365 suggest that these were most likely domestic house sites, probably tied to plantation tobacco cultivation.

The locations of Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365 () indicate that early English settlers were able to establish a successful economic base along the banks of the James and York rivers by capitalizing on the

rich soils and virgin forests, often on land previously cleared and utilized by Native Americans.

Eighteenth-Century Sites. The results of the overview survey indicate that occupation and activity on the Timberneck property increased during the eighteenth century. Eight sites, 44GL37, 44GL365, 44GL366, 44GL369, 44GL384, 44GL385, 44GL391, and 44GL393, have been identified as having eighteenth-century components (). Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365 are seventeenth-century occupations that continued into the eighteenth century. Site 44GL366 appears to be related to the eighteenth-century utilization of Site 44GL365, and contains handmade brick, Rhenish stoneware, and a white clay tobacco pipe stem with a 6/64 in. bore diameter. Sites 44GL369, 44GL384, 44GL385, 44GL391, and 44GL393 consist of typical eighteenth-century artifact groups including handmade brick, white clay tobacco pipe stems, coarse earthenware, creamware, and dark green bottle glass (see Figure 15).

Occupation at Sites 44GL37, 44GL365, and 44GL366 appears to be domestic in nature and terminates during the eighteenth century. Sites 44GL369, 44GL384, 44GL385, 44GL391, and 44GL393 appear to be small domestic house sites. Sites 44GL369 and 44GL384 are limited to artifacts from the eighteenth century, while Sites 44GL391 and 44GL393 have nineteenth-century components.

While the seventeenth-century site locations along () and the western portion of the property, 44GL37 and 44GL365 (with 44GL366 in the eighteenth century) seem to retain the primary focus of occupation during the eighteenth century, new site locations (44GL369, 44GL384, 44GL391, and 44GL393) appear along the eastern portion of the property, overlooking (). These small domestic sites may represent the establishment of quarters or tenant farms on the property.

Nineteenth-Century Sites. Survey results indicate that, as in the eighteenth century, the site density increased again during the nineteenth century. Sixteen sites have been identified during the survey that have nineteenth-century components (see Figure 10). Of these 16 sites, 2 are continuing occupations from the eighteenth century (44GL391 and 44GL393), 5 are strictly nineteenth-century occupations

(44GL361, 44GL363, 44GL376, 44GL377, and 44GL392), and 9 (44GL262, 44GL378, 44GL379, 44GL382, 44GL386-390) begin in the nineteenth and continue into the twentieth century. The cultural material recovered from the earlier nineteenth-century sites consists of pearlware, American blue and gray stoneware, coarse earthenware, cut nails, and tobacco pipe fragments, while material from the later nineteenth-century sites includes yellowware, whiteware, mould-blown bottle necks, solarized bottle glass, and red clay pipe bowls (Figure 16).

The nineteenth-century site components are for the most part primarily domestic/farmstead in nature, although several (44GL262, 44GL386, 44GL390) have not been functionally identified due to insufficient diagnostic artifacts. These domestic types range from the current house complex site, 44GL378, to potential tenant structures, such as Sites 44GL376-378, and finally to possible hunting and fishing camp sites along the Catlett Islands.

By the early nineteenth century, the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century site locations along [REDACTED] the western portion of the property had virtually disappeared. Sites from the nineteenth century are congregated at three primary places on the property: [REDACTED]

Twentieth-Century Sites. For the first time since the seventeenth century, site density decreased in the twentieth century. Ten sites have been identified during the survey that have twentieth-century components. Of these 10 sites, 8 are continuing occupations from the nineteenth century (44GL262, 44GL378, 44GL379, 44GL382, 44GL386, 44GL387, 44GL388, 44GL389), and 2 (44GL367 and 44GL371) date exclusively to the twentieth century. The cultural material recovered from the twentieth-century components of these sites consists of yellowware, whiteware, mould-blown bottle necks, solarized bottle glass, machine-made brick, and cut and wire nails.

Five of the twentieth-century site components (44GL379, 44GL382, 44GL387, 44GL388, and 44GL389) are thought to be domestic/farmstead in nature, including the current house complex. Three

sites are of unknown functional association, although they are probably either domestic house sites or hunting/fishing camps. Site 44GL367 is either a domestic site or a dump, while Site 44GL371, a large brick scatter, is reported by Mr. Catlett to be a sawmill site.

Site locations during the twentieth century are more evenly distributed over the property, although concentrations still exist near the current house site (ca. 1806) [REDACTED] Creek, on the southernmost part of the Catlett Island group, along an upland ridge above [REDACTED] in the center of the property, and along [REDACTED] north of the current house.

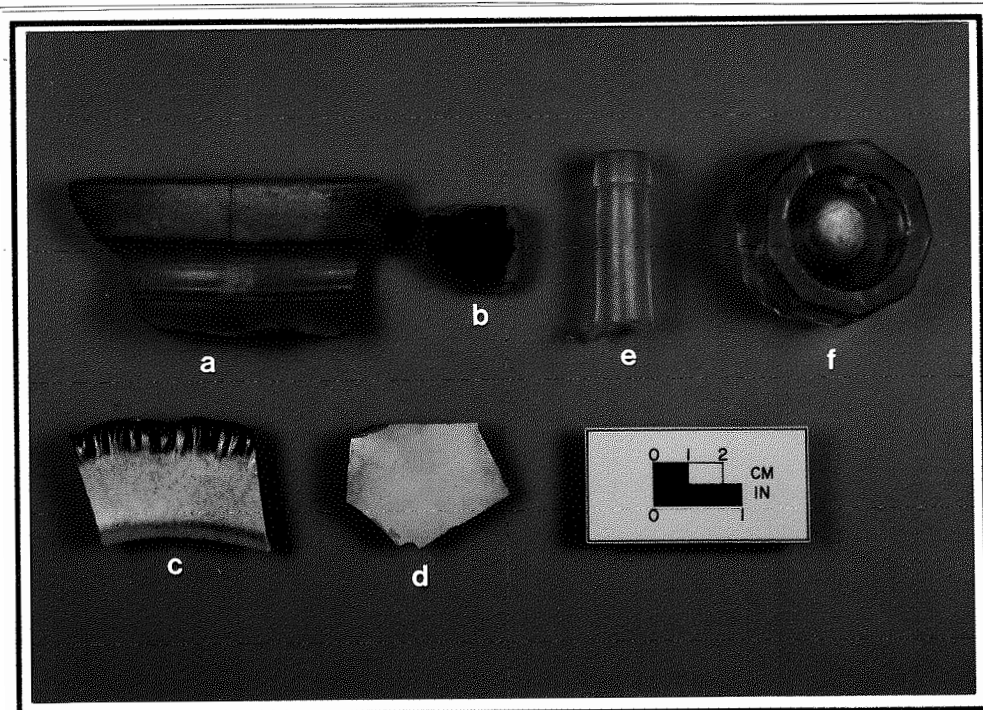


Figure 16. Representative nineteenth-century artifacts recovered during survey (a - gray stoneware jar, rim [44GL363 surface]; b - lead-glazed redware body sherd [44GL363, surface]; c - blue shell-edged pearlware plate, rim sherd [44GL363, surface]; d - whiteware, body sherd [44GL363, surface]; e - green-blue toiletry bottle, neck [44GL376, surface]; f - solarized glass tumbler base [44GL376, surface]).

CHAPTER 4: Architectural Overview

Survey Methodology

An architectural overview of the Timberneck property was conducted to identify structures 50 years or older. An examination of the USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle determined that the study area would have to be field inspected. Existing topographical maps at the VDHR were reviewed to identify any previously recorded structures and properties listed on the NRHP. This search revealed that one previously identified structure is located within the project area and is listed on the NRHP (Appendix C). The project area was surveyed and photographs were taken of identified structures. Locations of structures were numbered on the USGS maps and assigned VDHR structure numbers.

Architectural Resources of the Region

Architectural investigations and Phase II evaluations completed as part of the York River Crossing Project provide a good contextual basis for considering the above- and below-ground architectural resources at Timberneck Farm (Higgins et al. 1989). Although many significant colonial structures survive in places such as Yorktown and on a few isolated farmsteads, the overwhelming majority of the historic housing in the area date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During this period, a sustained economic boom provided the impetus to construct many solid frame houses, outbuildings, and commercial structures (Higgins et al. 1989:43-45).

A few small early nineteenth-century farmhouses, scattered throughout the countryside, attest to the earlier decline of agriculture between the Revolution and the Civil War. Following the Revolution, farmers continued to build small one- and one-half-story dwellings well into the 1820s and 1830s. These houses had two front entertaining rooms, usually a parlor and dining room, or possibly a bedchamber. The second story included two or three bedchambers, usually heated by chimneys on the gable ends. Smaller versions of these house types contained only a single room on the ground floor,

separated from a small entrance passage along the side. With its solid construction, modest but well-executed moldings and finishes, the Lane House in James City County is an outstanding example of the quality of these relatively small dwellings of antebellum farmers. Along Wormley Creek in York County, the Hogg House (Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS] Site 99-88) is a simpler version of this traditional Tidewater house type. With a gable-end chimney heating the principal ground floor room flanked by an unheated stair passage, the configuration of this one- and one-half-story house built early in the second quarter of the nineteenth century continues a form that first developed in colonial Virginia (Higgins et al. 1989:43-45).

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, prosperous farmers improved their living standards by constructing two-story frame dwellings known as "I houses." The principal features of these dwellings consist of two front rooms separated by a central stair passage. The two narrow gable ends have chimneys that heat the principal rooms on each floor. Like the smaller one-story frame houses, I houses contained two or three heated bedchambers upstairs. More often than not, a one- or two-story wing was built at a right angle to the back of the house. These wings served as additional bedchambers, storage rooms, and occasionally as dining rooms and kitchens. Although most of the I houses that survive along the York River in Gloucester and York counties are outside the immediate project area, they were the overwhelming choice of families on the more prosperous farmsteads of the region from the first quarter of the nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century (Higgins et al. 1989:43-45).

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, new building techniques and renewed agricultural prosperity combined to introduce new building forms on the farms and villages bordering the York River. Machine-manufactured materials replaced traditional handcrafted techniques in the construction of

of the state senate, while his son, Charles Catlett (1847-1917), was a county judge.

The main block of the house is a two-story, three-bay structure that is heated on the east end by two original interior chimneys and on the west end by a rebuilt exterior chimney (Figure 18). The structure is lighted by nine-over-nine sash on the first floor and six-over-nine sash on the second floor; some of these sashes are original. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and trimmed with a modillion cornice. Small, early porches with pedimented and modillioned roofs surround the two front doors (Figure 19). The majority of the structure is covered with relatively modern, undecorated weatherboards; several areas of early beaded weatherboard survive. The mid-nineteenth-century wing has similar sash and cornice treatment and is heated with a four- and five-course American bond brick exterior end chimney (VDHR 1979).

The room layout of Timberneck consists of a double-pile plan in the original block and a two-room plan in the addition (Figure 20). The original section includes an entry room in the southwest corner of the first floor with a small chamber behind and a parlor and dining room to the east. The mid-nineteenth-century addition has a single bedroom on the east and a stair passage with another exterior entrance (see Figure 20). The NRHP nomination form (VDHR 1979) summarizes the interior space:

The front east room retains its original raised panel wainscoting, but the mantel was replaced, probably when the wing was added, by a Greek Revival mantel with plain Doric columns. In the rear (northeast) room, however, the original chimney breast survives. This consists of two horizontal raised panels....bracketed at the sides by double tiers of narrow, vertical raised panels separated by a small section of chair rail, and at the top by a heavily molded unsupported shelf. Asymmetrically molded chair rail encircles the room.

In the wing the passage has an open-string, plain-spandrel stair with an oval rail, tapered newel, and two rectangular balusters to a tread. The doors and windows throughout this part have

symmetrically moulded trim with plain corner blocks. The most interesting feature of this room, however, is the original end windows of the main block which were not blocked, as was the usual practice, but left intact with their original louvered blinds in place.

Two other features of the site are of special interest: the front yard fence and an original outbuilding. The front yard is enclosed by a picket fence that apparently survives from the nineteenth century and a square frame smokehouse stands north and west of the main house. This gable-roofed structure has a deep overhang on all four sides, and the door has an original lock and key.

Timberneck is an interesting vernacular building that suggests a transformation in the use of space in domestic buildings during the eighteenth century. In *Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia* (1986), Dell Upton has debated the traditional idea that vernacular buildings represent the reproduction of enduring architectural forms. Local builders, he suggests, did not exactly follow the new academic and popular forms that developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While similar cultural changes affected all of the colonies, "the peculiar history of each area determined the shape of its response to them." The controlled mixture of local and extralocal features governed the acceptance of academic architectural ideas.

Upton uses several Virginia Tidewater houses as examples of the Georgian or detached house form, to examine this complex process. By the end of the seventeenth century, a wide variety of English house plans had been reduced to several Virginia vernacular house forms "recognized by contemporaries as characteristic and appropriate." The choice of a small one- and one-half-story, two-room house by prosperous planters reflected "the growing social separation of servant and master." While the predominate house plan in the early eighteenth century was the hall and parlor, within 25 years, many houses had incorporated new features "central passages, two-room depth, and symmetrical facade."

Eighteenth-century planning, Upton asserts, involved the correlation of space and social function.



Figure 18. Timberneck, Structure 36-74, north and east elevations.



Figure 19. Timberneck, Structure 36-74, detail of front porch with pedimented and modillioned roof.

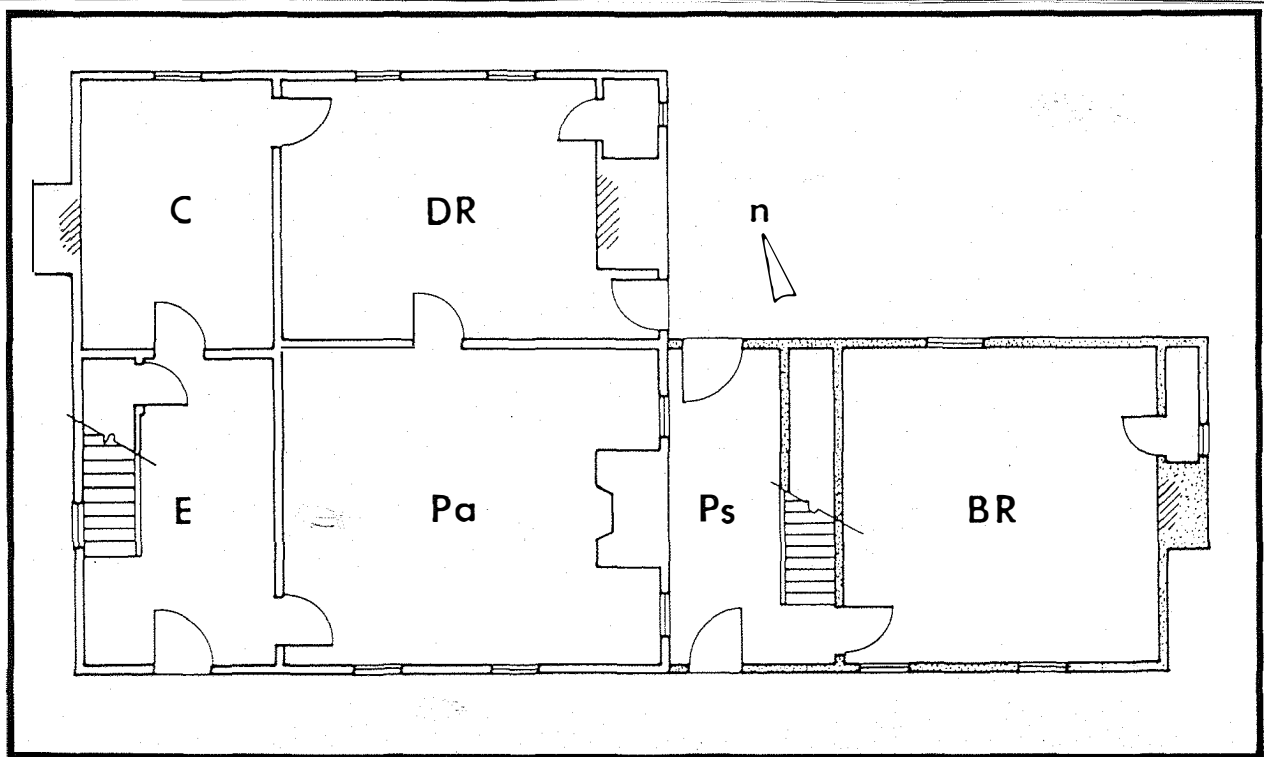


Figure 20. Floor plan of Timberneck, Structure 36-74 (Upton 1986:330).

The smaller Virginia houses did not mimic the large Georgian plan houses, rather they are the result of local builder's attempts to solve planning problems by incorporating new spaces into traditional house forms. Room naming systems, Upton tells us, are a clue to the way people "impose order on their experience." Room names suggest Virginians desired order and separation in servant- and master-related spaces, and neatness and order in their social lives. This was accomplished in eighteenth-century Virginia houses through the addition of two new spaces, the dining room and the parlor. The dining room or chamber served to mediate between the traditionally open hall and the outside. The hall became a more formal "entertaining room," and the semipublic dining room or chamber took over the multipurpose functions of the hall. The passage was added to many homes at about the same time to "shield...the family and its visitors from the outside...," and provide access to rooms without passing into or through other rooms in the process.

Upton argues for a "social molecule" that represents the structure of social space in eighteenth-

century Virginia houses. This system of social spatial relations, as suggested by room names, moves from the public formal hall to the semipublic dining room to the private chamber and is mediated by the central passage that controlled circulation. The problem for builders, Upton asserts, was to "translate the abstract [social] concept into physical spaces...." The solution to this problem, as found in Timberneck, is intriguing in that its three-room plan shows no direct relation to the central passage, Georgian-plan form. The plans of both Timberneck and Seven Springs in King William County are in marked contrast to the Billups House, Mathews County, (ca. 1790) (Figures 21 and 22) (see Figure 20). Examined from the perspective of their plans alone, these houses appear "disparate and unconnected" (Upton 1986:328). However, within Upton's concept of a social molecule they can be recognized as versions of the "same problem of integrating a particular group of hierarchical spaces into a coherent house" (Upton 1986:330). These architectural solutions were wrought during the seventeenth century and refined to meet the "more complex social and economic structures of the eighteenth" (Upton 1986:330). In effect, these

transformations allowed for a material institutionalization of the developing political and social structure in Tidewater Virginia designed to address specific local situations. In the case of Timberneck, this was no doubt of the social and political aspirations of John W. C. Catlett, prominent Gloucester County lawyer and member of the state senate and his son, Charles Catlett, a distinguished county judge.

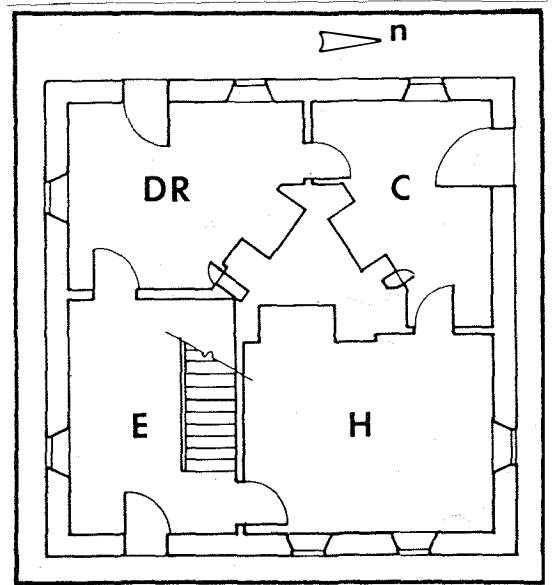


Figure 21. Floor plan of Seven Springs, King William County (Upton 1986:329).

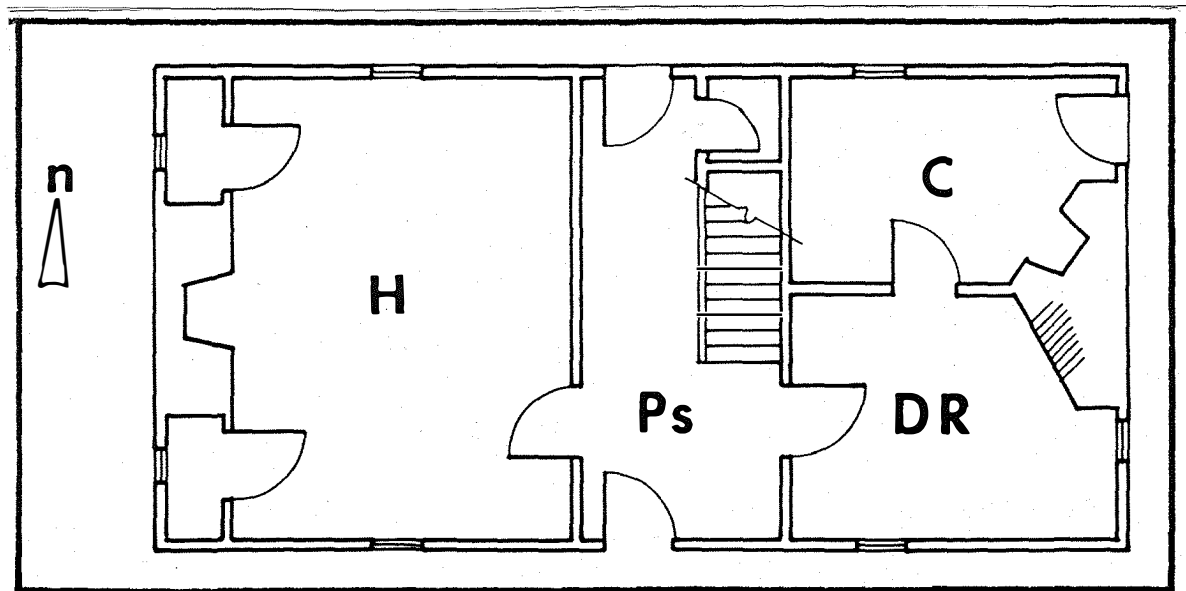


Figure 22. First-floor plan of Billups House, Mathews County (Upton 1986:317).

CHAPTER 5: Research Summary and Recommendations

Prehistoric Sites Research Summary

Using the data generated from this project, conscious of its incomplete and preliminary nature, the most productive context for interpretation is that of site distribution or "settlement patterns" relative to key environmental factors. Three such factors warrant consideration when discussing prehistoric site distributions: sea level fluctuation, hydrology, and soils.

Since the end of the last glaciation during the Pleistocene, global sea levels have risen. Curves charting the rate of this rise in the mid-Atlantic region show a relatively rapid rise until about 5,000 B.P., at which time the rate decreased but continued until the present (Kraft 1977; Finkelstein and Ferland 1987). The implications of this phenomenon are significant for archaeologists since untold scores of prehistoric habitation sites are certainly submerged in virtually all offshore areas. An inventory of submerged sites would be ideal to have, but for obvious reasons the effects of this change is most easily documented at terrestrial sites. In these cases the evidence is indirect and other factors must be accounted for, but the net rise in sea level clearly affected prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns.

Aspects of changing site distributions in the project area can at least be partially attributed to sea level rise. Archaic components appear to be concentrated along the York River shoreline and are more rare in the upland area (██████████). During the Middle Woodland, what appears to be the principal site is also located near the shoreline, ██████████ but all of the small, contemporary sites identified to date are in upland settings. A reversal in locations is evident among the Late Woodland components. ██████████
██████████
██████████

A tentative explanation of this pattern is linked to progressive inundation of the lower-lying areas.

The Catlett Islands and areas now offshore were likely well drained during the Archaic period and, therefore, attractive for settlement. Consequently Archaic sites appear today concentrated at or near the present shoreline, which also is an indication of the numbers of sites that must lie offshore. Better-drained areas remained attractive for settlement into the Middle Woodland period as indicated by the extensive Site 44GL262. At this time the uplands appear to have been exploited only through periodic forays, perhaps from larger base camps in estuarine settings. By the Late Woodland period, however, the extent of well-drained soils in areas like the Catlett Islands was diminished by higher sea level. The apparent response was to shift the location of the larger, more permanent sites to the upland edge (see 44GL37). In turn, only small, temporary Late Woodland camps were located on the Catlett Islands during occasional subsistence forays. Even in the last few centuries since Late Woodland occupations were occurring on the islands, the tidal wetlands have expanded significantly to the point of burying at least one Late Woodland site (44GL362) beneath the marsh. Moreover, Middle Woodland Site 44GL262 is being eroded so that only a small remnant remains.

Related to the effects of sea level change are general hydrological patterns, meaning here the character and density of streams. Regardless of period, and characteristic of most prehistoric site distributions, the sites tend to be relatively near to streams or wetlands. To a certain extent shifts in site concentrations are probably related to the changes in sea level. This is probably more true of the Archaic sites, which to be near large streams would necessarily be located in areas at or beyond the current shoreline toward the York River channel. Depressed sea levels especially before 5,000 B.P. would have reduced Cedarbush, Poplar, and Timberneck creeks to only small streams. The essential modern character of these creeks was probably achieved by the Woodland period about 2,000 B.P. By this time, reliable streams were

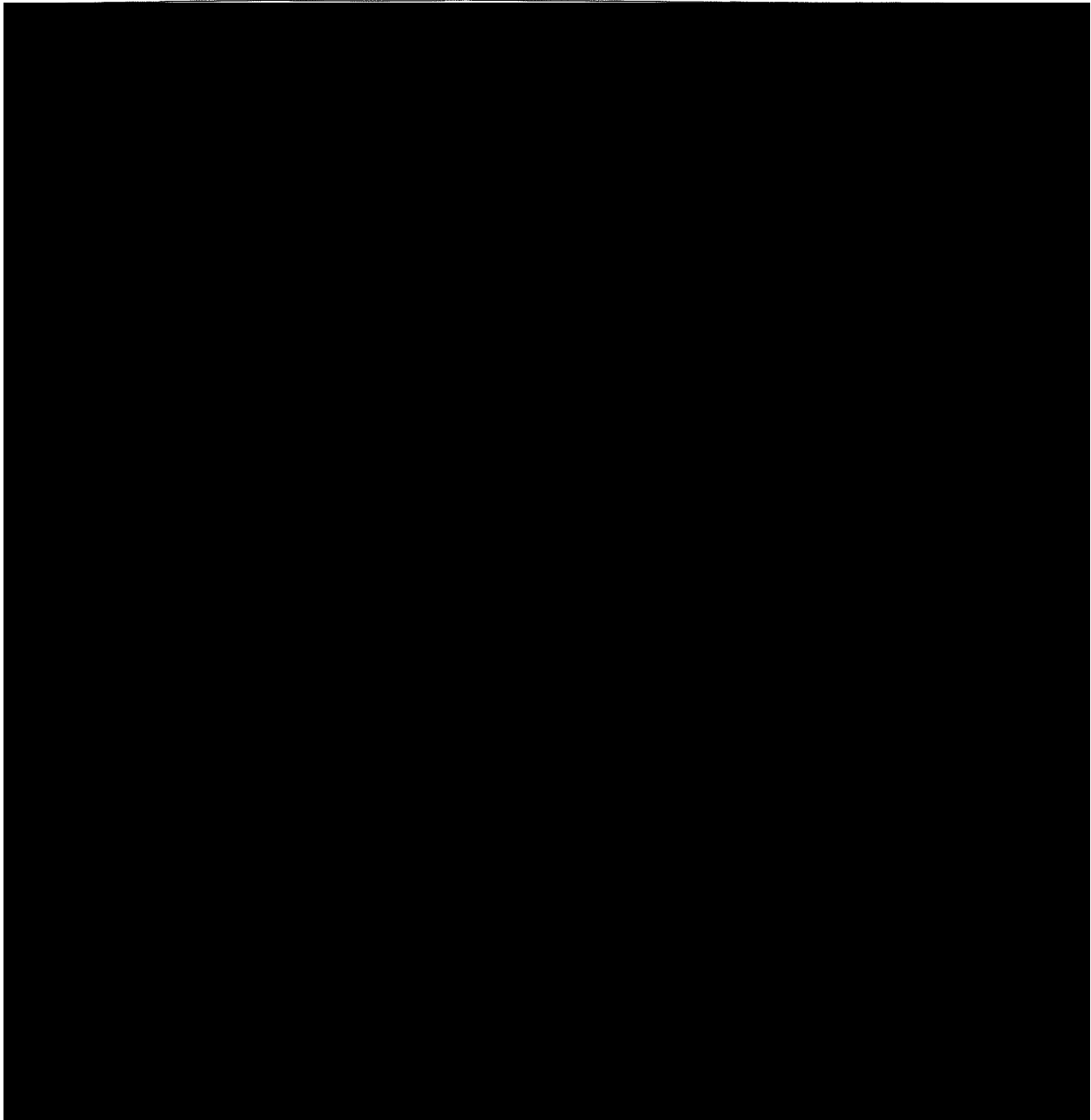


Figure 23. Prehistoric site locations in project area by period (a - Archaic; b - Middle Woodland; c - Late Woodland; d - unidentified prehistoric) (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

convenient to virtually every part of the property. At present, apparent shifts in emphasis to either the [REDACTED] creeks during the Woodland period are difficult to explain. Specifically, the many small Middle Woodland sites in the upland area are exclusively concentrated adjacent to [REDACTED] Creek. By the Late Woodland the distribution is more even, but the upland edge overlooking [REDACTED] Creek was chosen for the largest of these sites. Neither of these streams is readily identified as more attractive than the other from any standpoint. The explanation for this shift is, therefore, probably related to other factors. For example, the location of Site 44GL37 could be inferred to have been influenced by less steeply sloped access to the creek than is available along [REDACTED] Creek.

In conjunction with stream proximity, there is a strong correlation between prehistoric site locations and certain soils. Those soils with high archaeological site potential are well to moderately well-drained sandy loams and sands. In the upland areas these soils are primarily classified as Kenansville loamy fine sand and Suffolk fine sandy loam. Not surprisingly, these are the same areas under most intensive cultivation today. The attraction of these soils for prehistoric settlement are good drainage and, at least by the Late Woodland, their natural fertility and tillage. On the Catlett Islands, a strong correlation is evident between the Woodland sites and Eunola fine sandy loam, certainly chosen for the same benefits. Less simple to infer are potential plant associations to these soils that may have attracted prehistoric settlement. This would include the potential for these soils to support mast producing forests more so than other soils.

Finally, cultural influences must be examined as influences on settlement patterns. Here we refer to the establishment of group territories or ranges and the degree to which they influenced movements and distributions of the population. Understandably, this becomes more difficult with greater age as our basis becomes increasingly scant. Taking advantage of excellent early colonial accounts and the results of previous studies in the region, some suggestions for consideration can be offered. An allusion was made earlier to the potential for systemic relationships among many of the Middle Woodland sites. This was based on the observation of several small procurement camps in the uplands near a potential

base camp (44GL262). We suggest that many of the smaller upland sites were established by small parties ranging out from the base camp on subsistence forays. A model based on a dichotomy of base camps versus procurement camps within bounded "territories" represents the conventional wisdom for this period (Blanton 1992). Using this as a basis for inference, the population of Middle Woodland sites potentially represents at least a portion of one of the ranges of these groups. This can eventually be tested through more systematic, intensive survey in conjunction with sophisticated artifact studies such as petrographic analysis of ceramic sherds.

Also, the precise location of Powhatan's home village of Werowocomoco is unknown, but locations near the project area have been proposed (McCary 1981). These include the sites of Rosewell, Shelly, "Powhatan's Chimney," and the mouth of Timberneck Creek. Candidate sites have potentially been located by VDHR archaeologists just upstream from the project area on the Shelly plantation property at Carter Creek. In fact, a clustering of Late Woodland sites in this area is highly suggestive. Sites 44GL37 and 44GL367 in the study area are just over 1 km (.62 mi.) from the Shelly sites. Taken together, this concentration of Late Woodland settlements [REDACTED] represent an important locus of late prehistoric settlement and as such bears consideration as either the site of Werowocomoco or a complex of its antecedent settlements. It is known that the more sedentary villages of the Late Woodland were periodically moved as soils were exhausted. Perhaps sites like 44GL37 were early forerunners of the as yet unidentified home village of Powhatan, which was most likely moved in the natural cycle of swidden agriculture. Putting aside speculation on the location of Werowocomoco, the site complex in this area is noteworthy and marks significant settlements in this section of the York River. As such, they indicate an association at least as one of a portion of what was to become Powhatan's extensive confederacy.

Historic Research Summary

The overview of the Timberneck Farm property revealed a diverse group of historic site types. These properties, ranging from a seventeenth-century domestic complex to early twentieth-century hunting and fishing camp sites, are dispersed geographically from upland areas to the banks of the

On a regional level, this diversity in environmental setting offers an excellent opportunity for the sites to be evaluated in terms of documented trends in the historic settlement of the James and York river basins. The basis for site definitions is provided in the Resource Protection Plan for James City and York counties (Brown and Bragdon 1986). This important planning document identifies site types within the context of thematic "study units," and the following types are modeled on those identified in this document.

As an aid in determining the significance of individual sites within the larger region, a comprehensive survey of site types and their locations was undertaken as part of the York River Crossing Study (Higgins et al. 1989). Drawing on information acquired from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Colonial National Historical Park, and the VDHR, the York River Crossing investigation accumulated data on approximately 1,800 historic sites located in the James and the York river drainages.

Seventeenth-Century Domestic

About 57 seventeenth-century domestic sites have been recorded on the Peninsula and in Gloucester County (Figure 25), comprising only 3% of the approximately 1,800 recorded historic sites in this area.

Artifacts dating to the seventeenth century were recovered from two sites, 44GL37 and 44GL365, during the overview survey of Timberneck (see Figure 24a). Both sites appeared to have a substantial seventeenth-century component. The preliminary documentary evidence, particularly the 1673 Herrman map, which shows a house site in this location, suggests that these sites may be related to the early Mann family occupation of the property (see Figure 6). The materials recovered from both sites suggest that they are domestic complexes.

The historical context for this early site type is closely tied to resource exploitation. Early English settlers were able to establish a successful economic base along the banks of the James and the York

ivers by capitalizing on the rich soils and virgin forests. The cultivation of tobacco proved to be a viable and profitable activity, providing an excellent investment opportunity for English merchants and a promise of prosperity for yeoman farmers. With the need to facilitate business transactions and expedite transportation of crops to English markets, fortified settlements expanded along the banks of the James and the York rivers. These settlements were firmly established along the James by the 1620s and along the York by the 1640s (Lewis 1975). While population growth and economic stability were severely challenged by rampant disease and marked fluctuations in the price of tobacco, the availability of cheap land and the viability of the crop continued to lure newcomers.

Gradually, farmsteads were no longer clustered in fortified settlements along the riverbanks, but rather dispersed along interior locations along navigable creeks. With the expansion of the tobacco-based economy, these sites became the principal locations of small farmsteads and plantations. Historical researchers have documented the presence of many early domestic sites along the creeks that empty into the York, most notably Queens Creek.

By the mid-seventeenth century, farms became increasingly more self-sufficient, slowing the growth of towns within the area. Nevertheless, an emergent center called Middle Plantation replaced Jamestown as capital of the colony in 1699, and Yorktown developed into an important economic center.

While there are numerous research questions about seventeenth-century domestic sites in Tidewater, few have benefitted from extensive archaeological data. Some headway has been made through investigations conducted on several seventeenth-century domestic sites along the James River and its tributaries; few studies have taken place along the York River. Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365 provide an excellent opportunity to contribute to the study of early settlement within the York River basin in Gloucester County.

Archaeological investigations in the past 15 years have addressed important research issues, for example, careful examination of the spatial arrangement of domestic and work areas, relating variations in an architectural form with an increasing

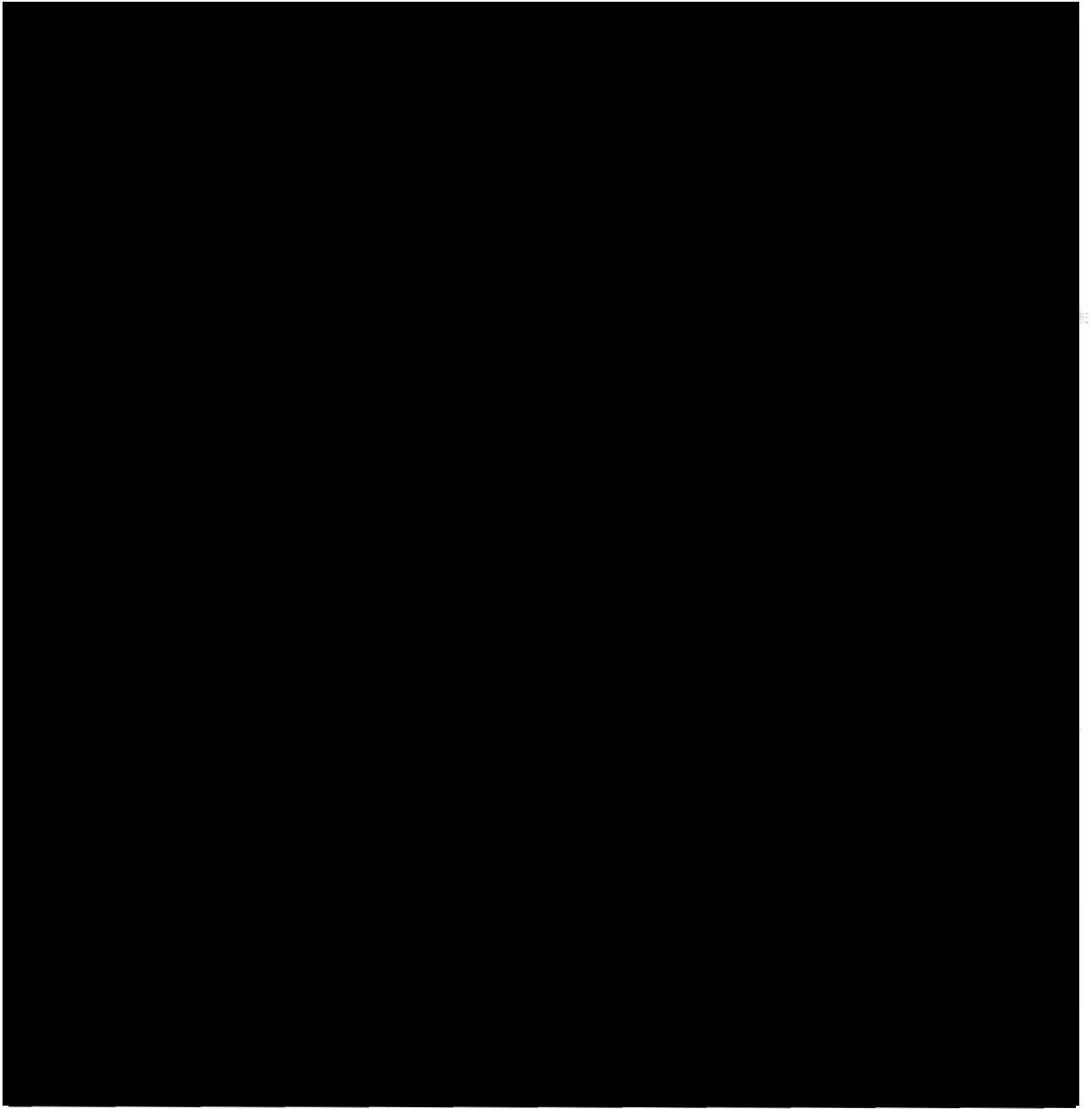


Figure 24. Historic site locations in project area by period (a - seventeenth-century; b - eighteenth-century; c - nineteenth-century; c - twentieth-century) (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

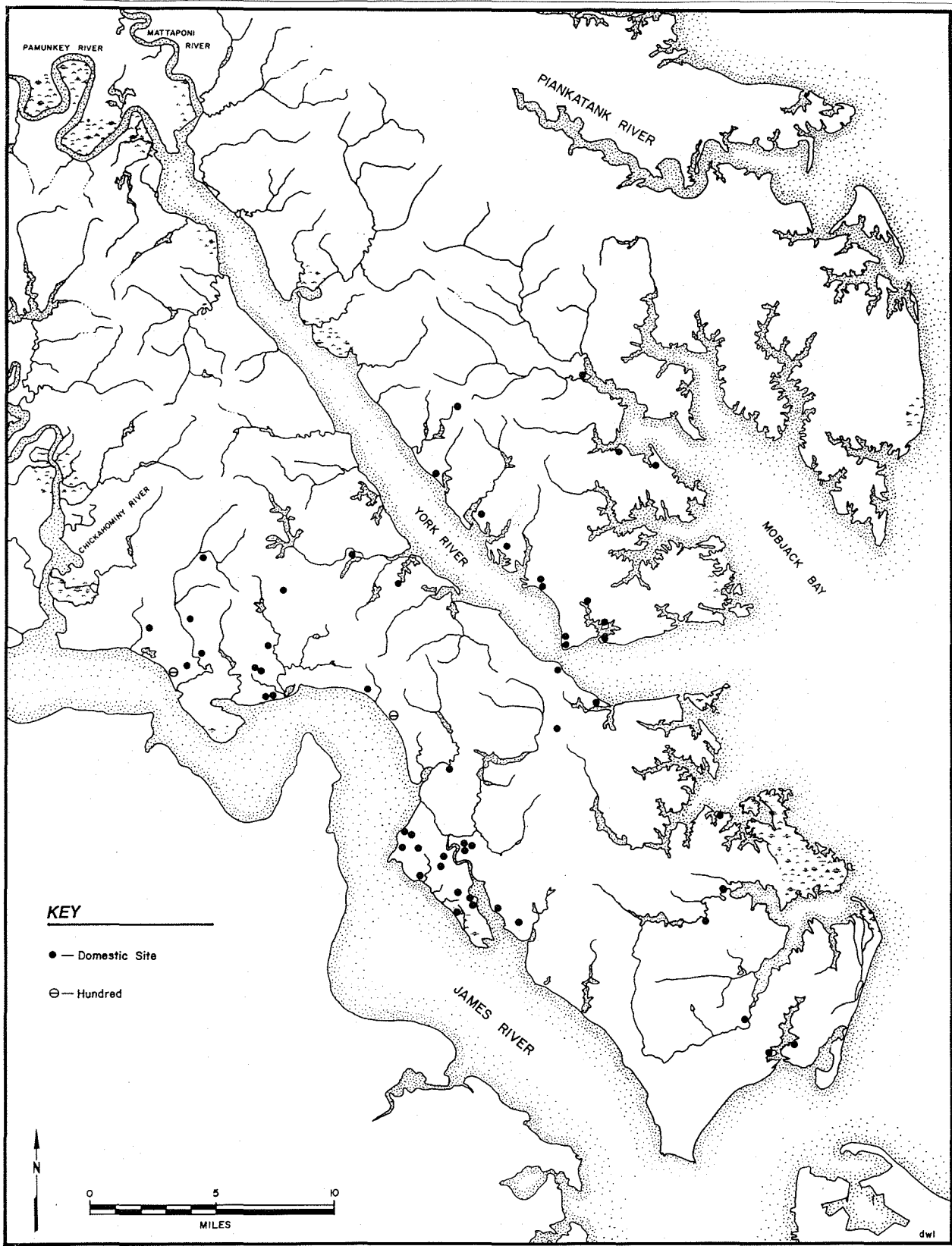


Figure 25. Seventeenth-century domestic sites identified in the region (Higgins et al. 1989:29).

social distance between master and servant (Neiman 1978; Keeler 1977). These studies have led to syntheses of archaeological and historical data that have contributed significantly toward understanding the general evolution of architectural forms within the project area. The work of Carson and others (1981) demonstrated that the presence and persistence of post-in-the-ground structures and their selection over more permanent architectural forms, were closely related to the region's tobacco-based economy, social instability, and demographic imbalance. Material culture studies, including foodways, ceramics, glass, and other types can provide insights into daily life and behavior during the period. Ceramic and glass studies from archaeological assemblages have shown that the number of such objects within households reflects varying economic means, ethnicity and, in some cases, cultural preferences. The spatial distribution of this material demonstrates the relationship between various site components and identifies specific activity areas.

The survey of Timberneck has identified two potential seventeenth-century domestic sites with varied artifact assemblages. The presence of this material serves as the basis for designing more intensive levels of study including an evaluation of the site's size, specific function, and integrity. The archaeological data recovered during this investigation can help in addressing current research issues pertinent to seventeenth-century studies and designing further studies of the vernacular architecture, foodways, and material culture of the area.

Eighteenth-Century Domestic

The overview survey at Timberneck identified eight domestic sites or components attributed to the eighteenth century (see Figure 24b). Of this group, three sites, 44GL37, 33GL365, and 44GL366, appear to contain heavy artifact concentrations. Preliminary documentation indicates that these sites, two of which were established in the seventeenth century, represent the continuation of domestic complexes associated with the Mann/Page family occupation of the property during the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century (see Chapter 2). Four of the sites, 44GL369, 44GL384, 44GL391, and 44GL393, may represent tenant sites occupied by overseers or quarters. Historical documentation, particularly the 1781 Sketch Map of Yorktown and Gloucester (see

Figure 7), suggests that the larger domestic sites on the property had disappeared by the late eighteenth century. The historical significance of these eighteenth-century sites is closely related to the role of their occupants in the plantation system.

With the expansion of the tobacco-based economy, increased plantation size, and greater plantation autonomy, the duties of overseers became increasingly more important in successful plantation operations. The sheer size of the plantations required slaves and overseers to reside in dispersed locations, often long distances from the planter's residence. During the early eighteenth century, for example, Timberneck was likely a plantation with a resident overseer managed by Mann Page from his nearby Rosewell estate. Much of these large holdings were placed under agriculture and required a large labor force. Although overseers managed field slaves in agricultural production, their responsibilities also extended to the supervision of those who performed support services for the plantation. Slaves undertook specialized trades such as milling, blacksmithing, cooperage, and carpentry. These activities and their work areas, frequently located on the outskirts of plantation holdings, were often accompanied by slave dwellings and an overseer's house.

About 38 eighteenth-century plantation sites have been recorded on the Peninsula and in Gloucester County [REDACTED], representing about 2% of the recorded sites in this area. Plantations were an integral component of both the economic and social fabric of eighteenth-century Virginia. The plantation was a nearly autonomous economic unit, functioning as a center of agricultural production, a processing center for the products of the plantation, and a producer of everyday items needed by the local community. Socially, the plantation represented a cross-section of the agrarian population of eighteenth-century Virginia, i.e., owners, overseers, and slaves.

Research for this period has focused primarily on the study of master-slave relationships. Recent archaeological studies of plantation life have a wider spectrum of research topics. For instance, there has been a greater emphasis on the examination of populations of slaves and overseers. With his analysis of cultural materials from Cannon's Point Plantation in South Carolina, Otto (1975) pioneered the study of status differences within the plantation community,

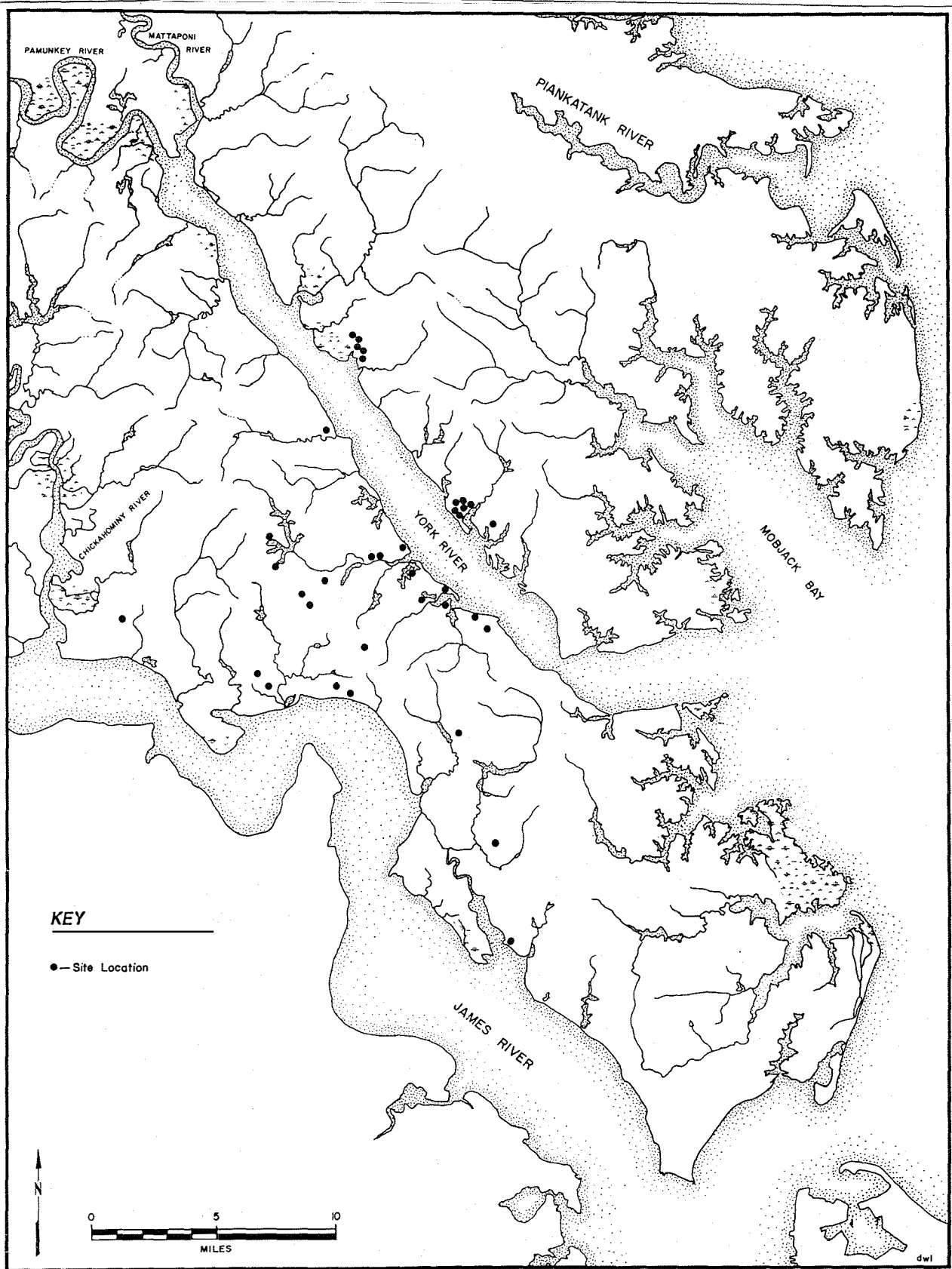


Figure 26. Eighteenth-century domestic sites identified in the region (Higgins et al. 1989:33).

and in Tidewater Virginia, Kelso's research at Kingsmill (1984) has identified variations in status and living conditions within the slave community. Slave diet and nutrition has come under the scrutiny of archaeologists and has produced evidence that slaves may have provided significant portions of their own diet through foraging and the exploitation of other local food sources. The spatial organization of plantations has also become a topic of greater interest; archaeologists have attempted to determine plantation composition, layout, and organization from archaeological resources.

The survey of Timberneck has identified eight eighteenth-century domestic sites with varied artifact assemblages. The presence of this material serves as the basis for designing more intensive levels of study including an evaluation of the site's size, specific function, and integrity. The archaeological data recovered during this investigation can help in understanding plantation landscapes, particularly through a greater emphasis on the examination of the populations of slaves and overseers and the study of master-slave relationships.

Nineteenth-Century Domestic

Researchers have recorded approximately 440 nineteenth-century domestic sites [REDACTED]. This site type is the most common to be identified, comprising about 25% of the total number of historic sites. Nonetheless, little archaeological research has focused on nineteenth-century domestic sites and generally established measures of site significance are only just now under study.

The overview survey of Timberneck located 16 nineteenth-century domestic sites (see Figure 24c). Based on their location and preliminary documentary review, these sites are interpreted as rural farmsteads. The main focus of the nineteenth-century occupation at Timberneck is in the vicinity of the main house, constructed in 1806 and expanded in 1858. Several other loci exist including a concentration in the center of property [REDACTED].

The historical context of many of these sites is closely related to the breakup of the plantation system. During this period, wealthy planters

continued to increase the landholdings acquired by their families during the colonial period, thereby broadening the economic gap between themselves and the landless. But despite the continuation of this trend into the early nineteenth century, signs of weakening in the plantation system had begun to emerge in the decades following the Revolutionary War.

From 1790 to 1830, the slave population of York and Gloucester counties declined substantially. Given the low prices of tobacco and the need to recoup depleted soils, planters placed greater emphasis on the cultivation of grains and the more regular use of crop rotation, and left more land uncultivated.

The gradual recovery of the local economy in the decades prior to the Civil War came about only after the acceptance of innovative agricultural techniques that promoted soil conservation and insured higher crop yields. By the 1840s and 1850s, improvements in the agricultural system contributed to two types of agrarians: farmers engaged in mixed-crop cultivation and those who concentrated on specific crops for certain markets. In addition to crop diversification, new agricultural practices enabled many farmers to specialize among a vast array of fruits and vegetables. If anything, the agricultural system allowed many farmers to sustain a living with greater security than previously possible. This was especially true after the decline of the plantation system following the Civil War, when the number of farmsteads and farmers in James City and York counties rose dramatically. Although tracts of land were generally smaller, yields per acre had increased substantially from the antebellum period. Improvements in cultivation techniques, new marketing strategies, and more efficient transportation networks all contributed to the revitalization of the agricultural base.

Road networks around Williamsburg and Yorktown, as well as in certain parts of James City, York, and Gloucester counties, developed as numerous farmsteads and communities were established. The rural farmsteads and later commercial farms that characterized James City, York, and Gloucester counties in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were only part of the economic activity that depended on an adequate

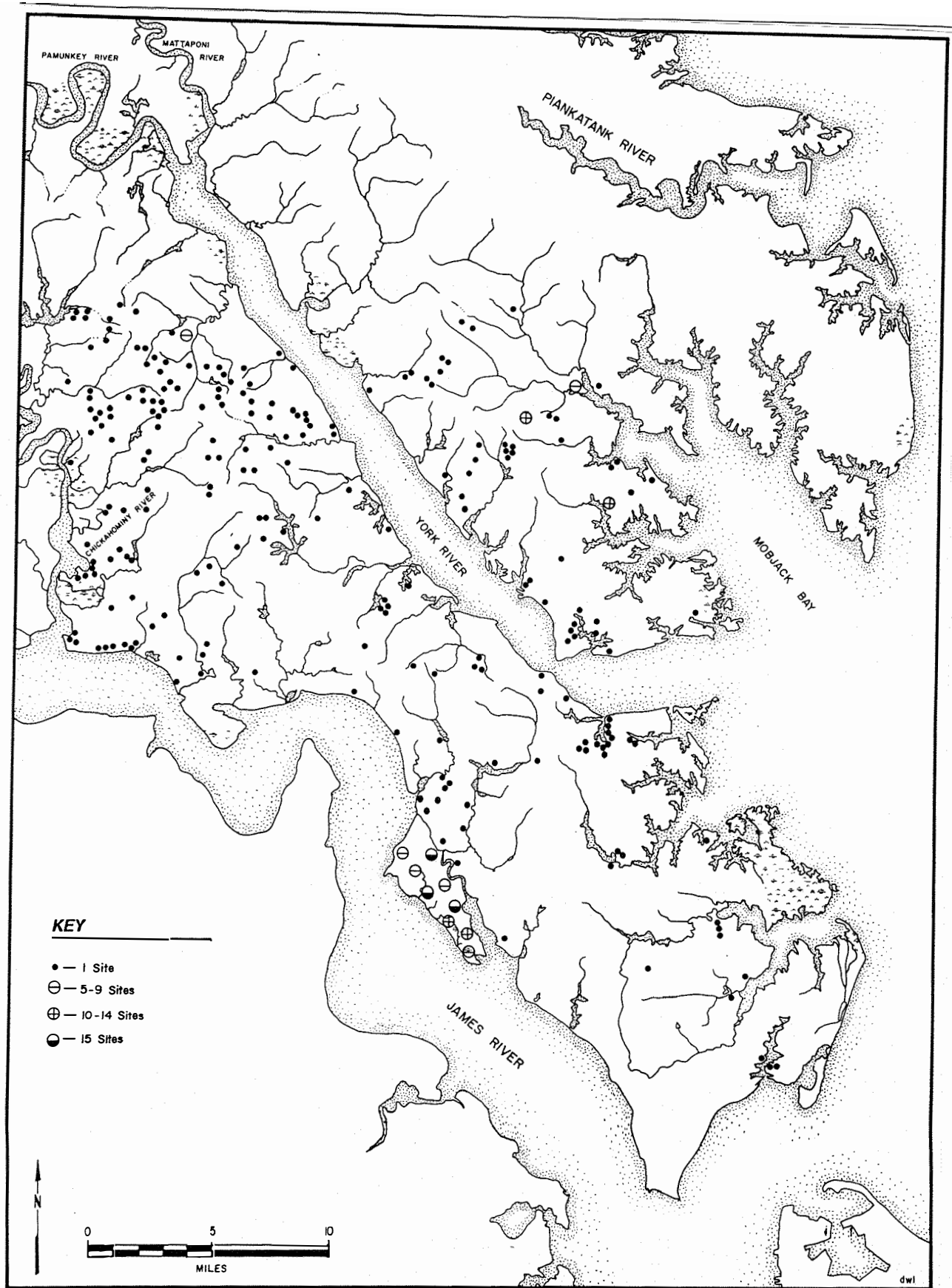


Figure 27. Nineteenth-century domestic sites identified in the region (Higgins et al. 1989:39).

road system. Increasingly more important to the mid-nineteenth-century local milling industry, for example, were secondary roads that allowed grain farmers greater access to area millworks (e.g. Site 44GL263).

It is against this background of demographic transition, changing composition of the labor force, diversification and improvement of agricultural technologies, development of increasingly efficient transportation systems, and important modifications to farmstead size and productivity that the nineteenth-century historic sites on the Timberneck property take on meaning. Research must now address the ways in which a study of the physical remains left on these abandoned farms contributes to a more complete and detailed understanding of the economic and social change that transformed rural James City, York, and Gloucester counties during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The survey of Timberneck has identified 16 nineteenth-century domestic sites with varied artifact assemblages. The presence of this material serves as the basis for designing more intensive levels of study including an evaluation of the site's size, specific function, and integrity. The archaeological data recovered during this investigation can help in addressing current research issues related to the economic and social changes that transformed rural Gloucester County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Archaeological data from rural domestic sites of this period have been of limited use. Although some measures for determining site significance have been defined (Brown and Bragdon 1986), their significance has not yet been adequately demonstrated by excavation. The great advantage in studying sites from this period is that they are well documented (Brown and Bragdon 1986). Of particular use are federal census records, which not only identify families at the household level but also provide detailed agricultural information.

Twentieth-Century Domestic

This group of sites is the least studied archaeologically because of their recent origins and the availability of abundant documentary and oral evidence. The overview survey of Timberneck located 10 twentieth-century domestic and craft/industrial sites (see Figure 24d). Based on their location and

preliminary documentary review (Figure 8 shows 13 structures on the property), eight of these sites can be interpreted as either rural farmsteads or hunting and fishing camps, while one is identified as a sawmill, and another is a possible dump. The primary focus of the twentieth-century occupation at Timberneck is around the main house, constructed in 1806 and expanded in 1858. Several other sites exist including a concentration in the center of the property [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These sites indicate that the gradual economic growth and development of Gloucester County in the early twentieth century was in part influenced by an established lumbering and milling industry, traditional rural (and later commercial) agriculture, and the beginning of the Restoration Movement in Williamsburg in 1926.

Architectural Research Summary

One structure has been identified within the boundaries of the Timberneck Farm property, Structure 36-74, Timberneck. This structure has been previously surveyed through state initiatives performed in 1968 and again in 1979, and was nominated to the NRHP in 1979 (VDHR 1979) (see Appendix C).

Timberneck, [REDACTED] is a large frame house built ca. 1806 and enlarged ca. 1858. The main block of the house is a two-story, three-bay structure that is heated on the east end by two original interior chimneys and on the west end by a rebuilt exterior chimney. Historical research indicates that the Timberneck parcel was the Mann family home during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Shortly before 1793, John Catlett of King William County purchased 600 acres of land from Governor John Page of nearby Rosewell and then added another 109 acres in 1797. The present house was built on this 109-acre parcel ca. 1806, certainly before Catlett's death in 1808. It appears that his son, John W. C. Catlett (1803-1883), inherited the property and then constructed the addition ca. 1858. John W. C. Catlett was a prominent lawyer in Gloucester County and member of the state senate, while his son, Charles Catlett (1847-1917), was a county judge.

The National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form summarizes the significance of Timberneck (VDHR 1979) as follows:

The property is significant for its rambling, Post-Revolutionary farmhouse which has striking, well-preserved interior appointments, including a fine stair and much original hardware. With its rural setting, early smokehouse, rare 19th-century picket fence, old trees, and commanding view of the York, Timberneck is a substantially undisturbed Tidewater plantation. It is associated with the Catlett and Mann families, both prominent in the social and political history of Gloucester County.

Recommendations for Cultural Resource Preservation

Site Preservation

Cultural resources in the project area are representative of much of the human experience in Tidewater Virginia. Further, they exist in a setting which is diverse, encompassing large sections of both tidal wetlands and upland terrain. These features create a valuable field laboratory of a kind that is alarmingly difficult to find. Its uniqueness compels us to make far-reaching recommendations for preservation in the hope that at least one section of York River waterfront will be available for long-term study.

The ideal scheme would insure preservation of all cultural resources on these tracts. Realization of this goal will require restrictions on land use to the degree that modifications beyond the current property improvements are prohibited. Specifically, this urges continuation of no-till farming, preservation of all wooded and other natural areas, and continued restriction of development.

Should the option of inclusive preservation be untenable, an effort should be made to preserve at least representative examples of each site type represented. Preliminary suggestions among the prehistoric components would include a Late Woodland village (Site 44GL37), a Middle Woodland base camp (Site 44GL262), an Archaic procurement

site (44GL386), Middle Woodland procurement sites (44GL368 and 44GL384), and Late Woodland procurement camps (Sites 44GL361 and 44GL362) (Figure 28). A sample of historic sites for preservation should include seventeenth-century domestic complexes (Sites 44GL37 and 44GL365), an eighteenth-century domestic complex (Sites 44GL365/44GL366), an eighteenth-/nineteenth-century domestic site (Site 44GL393), a nineteenth-century domestic site (44GL378), and the early twentieth-century sawmill (Site 44GL371) (see Figure 28). In actual practice, preservation of these sites would require their avoidance during any development and preferably ongoing stewardship through occasional monitoring.

Additional Research

Establishment of a preservation policy for all or a sample of the sites should not mean complete cessation of well-designed archaeological research projects. On the contrary, small-scale, problem-oriented investigations should be encouraged as a means not only of contributing to our understanding of cultural change, but also to lead to refinements in the preservation program. The optimal approach for research would be the implementation of an expansive, interdisciplinary program incorporating comparative studies at all of the research reserves in the York River drainage. The contributions of archaeologists together with those of geologists, palynologists, historians, and biologists among others should be coordinated with the common goal of interpreting the human ecology of this portion of the Chesapeake estuary.

Addressing only the archaeological activities that should be considered, the first step would be a complete, systematic survey of the entire property. This kind of survey typically involves the systematic excavation of shovel tests in tandem with surface examination. The goal of the survey would be to compile a complete inventory of sites with tentative assessments of age, function, and research potential. Based on these results more definitive statements about patterns of land use could be made, along with more specific preservation recommendations.

Limited testing of selected sites should also be considered. Investigation of this kind would probably include additional shovel testing at closer intervals, followed by controlled excavation of a small number

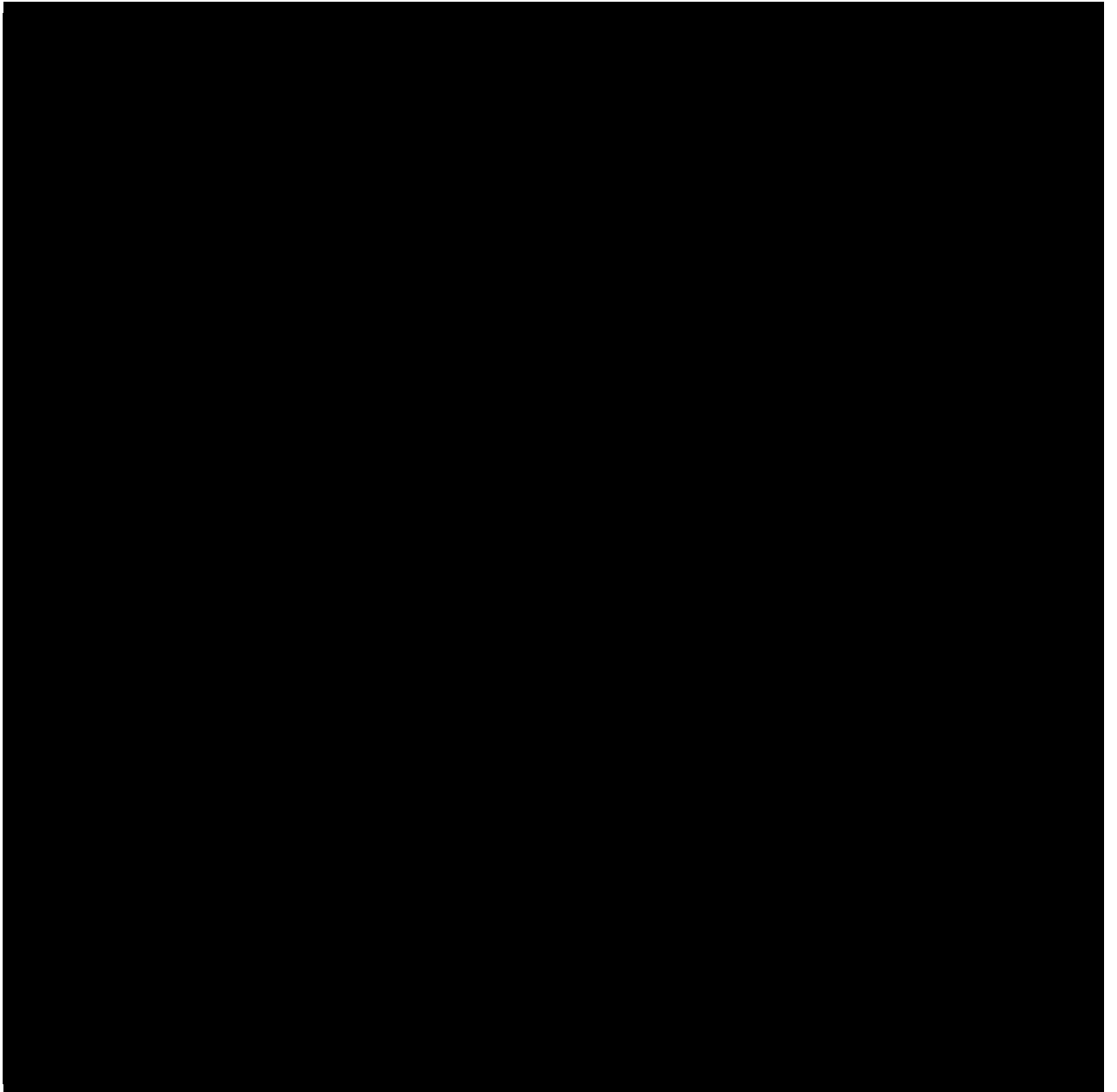


Figure 28. Sites recommended for preservation (USGS 7.5-minute Clay Bank topographic quadrangle 1984).

of test units. Such work is usually sufficient to confirm the survey level assessment, but also to recover samples suitable for addressing any number of key research topics. Examples include prehistoric subsistence, the effects of sea level rise, early tenant/slave site development, and nineteenth-century improvements in agricultural methods. Larger scale excavations should be discouraged to be consistent with the overarching goal of long-term preservation.

A Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation study of the Timberneck house would provide an opportunity to completely assess the structure in light of our current understanding of the vernacular architecture of the Tidewater and to develop an appropriate detailed documentation program, through large-format photography and drawings, for use by future generations of researchers.

Immediate Concerns

Clearly the low level of development and landscape modification in this area is its foremost asset. Consequently, the cultural resources present are under minimal threat from human encroachment. Ironically, the greatest threat to sites is from natural forces, namely shoreline erosion. Of course, this concerns sites on the margins of the Catlett Islands more than elsewhere. At least four important sites on the islands are currently undergoing severe erosion and will soon be lost: 44GL262, 44GL361, 44GL362, and 44GL386.

Protection of the sites from these forces will be difficult at best. Measures to buffer them would be extremely costly and impermanent. Working from this position, it is recommended that these and other sites like them be accorded the highest priority for testing. Even though large portions are already lost, the surviving remnants are likely to hold important information for interpreting not only the subsistence and settlement patterns of this project area but also for the region at large. Such a program of testing should involve both systematic shovel testing to define the site followed by selective test unit excavation to recover a sample of artifacts.

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APPENDIX A

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			13
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered			4
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Smoothed	Shell Tempered			1
GL037 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			6
GL037 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		3
GL037 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Gray Chert		1
GL037 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL037 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL037 SURFACE	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL037 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				168.90	6
GL037 SURFACE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				4.50	2
					Provenience Total:	43
GL262 SURFACE	Biface	Stage 4	Midsection	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand/Grit Tempered			4
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			11
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			32
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			7
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered			2
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			11
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Punctate/Cord marked	Shell Tempered			1
GL262 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			6
GL262 SURFACE	Bone					2
GL262 SURFACE	Core	Bipolar		Quartz		2
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Black Opaque Chert		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Jasper		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		3
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Rhyolite		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Vitric Tuff		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	Bipolar Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL262 SURFACE	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
GL262 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				100.50	4
GL262 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Convex Edge	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE	Other Formal Tool	Hafted Endscraper	Complete	Black Opaque Chert		1
					Provenience Total:	100
GL262 SURFACE/a	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand Tempered			1
GL262 SURFACE/a	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
GL262 SURFACE/a	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL262 SURFACE/a	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE/a	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL262 SURFACE/a	Fire-cracked Rock				39.50	2
					Provenience Total:	7
GL262, ST 07	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
GL262, ST 07	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
GL262, ST 07	Bone	Unmodified				1
GL262, ST 07	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	7
GL361 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			1
GL361 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL361 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
GL361 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
					Provenience Total:	7
GL361 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
GL361 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL361 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
					Provenience Total:	4
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Biface	Stage 4	Midsection	Quartzite		1
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			23
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			21
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised/Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			6
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Cortical	Quartzite		1
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
GL362 FEA,SHORE	Rim Sherd	Incised/Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			4
					Provenience Total:	58
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			2

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			5
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised/Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised/Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			4
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Core	Bifacial		Quartz		1
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Fire-cracked Rock				92.10	2
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL362 SUR,SHORE	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			7
Provenience Total:						31
GL362, ST 09	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
GL362, ST 09	Fire-cracked Rock				68.90	5
Provenience Total:						7
GL363 FEA,SHORE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL363 FEA,SHORE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
Provenience Total:						2
GL363 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL363 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
Provenience Total:						2
GL364 SUR,SHORE	Misc./Unmodified Stone					1
GL364 SUR,SHORE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				102.80	1
Provenience Total:						2
GL366 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
Provenience Total:						1
GL367 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Plain	Shell Tempered			1
GL367 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock					1
Provenience Total:						2
GL368 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			4
GL368 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			3
GL368 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			14
GL368 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL368 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			5
GL368 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Gray Chert		1
GL368 SURFACE	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL368 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				425.10	3
GL368 SURFACE	Formal Groundstone	Grooved Axe	Misc./Unident. Fragment	Quartzite		1
GL368 SURFACE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				78.60	4
GL368 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	38
GL369 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			3
GL369 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL369 SURFACE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				5.00	1
					Provenience Total:	5
GL370 SURFACE	Biface	Stage 2	Complete	Quartzite		1
GL370 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			6
GL370 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand/Grit Tempered			5
GL370 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		2
GL370 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		6
GL370 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		3
GL370 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				121.20	4
GL370 SURFACE	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Straight Edge	Quartzite		1
GL370 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	29
GL371 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				16.20	1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL372 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			4
GL372 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			18
GL372 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
GL372 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			3
GL372 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				5.50	1
GL372 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			4
					Provenience Total:	31
GL373 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL373, ST 01	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL373, ST 02	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL374 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		2
GL374 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				42.80	2

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL374 SURFACE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				168.10	5
					Provenience Total:	9
GL375 SURFACE	Biface	Stage 2	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GL375 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
					Provenience Total:	3
GL376 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
GL376 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
GL376 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				578.70	4
GL376 SURFACE	Misc./Unmodified Stone				13.40	3
					Provenience Total:	10
GL377 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				78.40	3
					Provenience Total:	3
GL378 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				29.80	2
					Provenience Total:	2
GL381 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				72.60	1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL383 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			3
GL383 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL383 SURFACE	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	5
GL384 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Shell Tempered			11
GL384 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			7
GL384 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			8
GL384 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand Tempered			20
GL384 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
GL384 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				212.40	10
GL384 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Felsic Tuff		1
GL384 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Net Impressed	Sand Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	60
GL385 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered			1
GL385 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			2
GL385 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Incised	Shell Tempered			1
GL385 SURFACE	Bone	Unmodified				1
GL385 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL385 SURFACE	Rim Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	7

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL385, ST 08	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL386 SURFACE	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GL386 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Jasper		6
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		5
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		2
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Jasper		2
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		5
GL386 SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		4
GL386 SURFACE	Fire-cracked Rock				258.00	9
GL386 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Unident. Archaic Corner-Notch	Complete	Jasper		1
GL386 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1
GL386 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Proximal Fragment	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	39
GL388, ST 15	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL388, ST 34	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			2
GL389 SUR-TERR	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
					Provenience Total:	7
GL389, ST 19	Body Sherd	Fabric Impressed	Shell Tempered			1
GL389, ST 19	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	2
GL390, ST 20	Body Sherd	Cord Marked	Sand Tempered			1
GL390, ST 20	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
GL390, ST 20	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	3
GL392 SURFACE	Biface	Stage 3	Misc./Unident. Fragment	Quartz		1
GL392 SURFACE	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Shell Tempered			1
GL392 SURFACE	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Quartzite		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:	3
GL393, ST 29	Body Sherd	Eroded	Shell Tempered			1
					Provenience Total:	1
GL393, ST 30	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	539

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
GL037 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5	
GL037 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1	
GL037 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			6	
GL037 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1	
GL037 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1	
GL037 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pan	Coarse Earthenware	Rim		1	
GL037 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1	
GL037 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Light Blue		1	
GL037 SURFACE	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1	
GL037 SURFACE	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				2	
GL037 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		1	
GL037 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		7/64		1	
GL037 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		8/64		1	
GL037 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			4	
							Provenience Total:	27
GL262 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1	
GL262 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1	
GL262 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey			1	
GL262 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware: Bristol Slip			1	

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL262 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		1
GL262 SURFACE	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
GL262 SURFACE	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				6
						Provenience Total:	12
GL361 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
						Provenience Total:	1
GL363 FEA,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Painted	Blue		1
GL363 FEA,SHORE	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Seed/Pit				1
						Provenience Total:	2
GL363 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	American Grey	Rim		1
GL363 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
GL363 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Refined Earthenware	Rim		1
GL363 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	Rim		1
						Provenience Total:	4
GL363 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			2
						Provenience Total:	2
GL363, ST 10	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL363, ST 10	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL363, ST 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Printed Blue			1
						Provenience Total:	4
GL363, ST 11	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL363, ST 11	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
GL363, ST 11	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
						Provenience Total:	3
GL365 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL365 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pan	Coarse Earthenware	Rim		1
GL365 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
GL365 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Delftware			1
GL365 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				3
GL365 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		5/64		1
GL365 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		1
GL365 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Lead			1
						Provenience Total:	10
GL366 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL366 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jug	Rhenish Grey	Rim		1
GL366 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		6/64		1
						Provenience Total:	4
GL369 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			7
GL369 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		7/64		1
						Provenience Total:	8
GL371 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL371 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
GL371 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
Provenience Total:							3
GL376 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL376 SURFACE	Arms and Military	Uniform Insignia	Unidentified	Copper-Alloy			1
GL376 SURFACE	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Holloware	American Grey	Base		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Holloware	Yellowware	Rim		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey			1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Brown			1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Ironstone	Rim		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware	Base		2
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware	Rim		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	Rim		4
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware	Rim		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Rim		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Bone China			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone			1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			19
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Dipped			3
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	Black		2
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		2
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Neck		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Neck		1
GL376 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Solarized/Maganese	Base		1
GL376 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	Red Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				1
GL376 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
GL376 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	56
GL376, ST 03	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
GL376, ST 03	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Chain	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	2
GL377 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Edged	Rim		1
						Provenience Total:	1
GL378 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL378 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
						Provenience Total:	2
GL379 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL379 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain	Rim		1
GL379 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone			1
GL379 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
						Provenience Total:	4
GL380 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
						Provenience Total:	6
GL381 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
						Provenience Total:	4
GL382 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2
GL382 SURFACE	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Glass	Aqua		2
						Provenience Total:	4
GL384 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL384 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				1
						Provenience Total:	2
GL385 SURFACE	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL385 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware			1
						Provenience Total:	2
GL386 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
						Provenience Total:	1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL387, ST 12	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL387, ST 12	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL387, ST 12	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
GL387, ST 12	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				11
GL387, ST 12	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
GL387, ST 12	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				2
GL387, ST 12	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
						Provenience Total:	19
GL387, ST 13	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
GL387, ST 13	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
GL387, ST 13	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			5
GL387, ST 13	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
						Provenience Total:	8
GL387, ST 14	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL387, ST 14	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
GL387, ST 14	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
						Provenience Total:	4
GL387, ST 31	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL387, ST 31	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
GL387, ST 31	Unassigned Material	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL387, ST 33	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
GL387, ST 33	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	39
GL388 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			4
GL388 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware	Base		1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware	Base		1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Rim		1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			3
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	Rim		1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Blue-green		1
GL388 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Cookingware	Pot	Cast			2
GL388 SURFACE	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Plastic			1
						Provenience Total:	17
GL388, ST 16	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Shell			10
						Provenience Total:	10
GL388, ST 17	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL388, ST 17	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL388, ST 17	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
GL388, ST 17	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
GL388, ST 17	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
Provenience Total:							8
GL388, ST 18	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL388, ST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Whiteware	Rim		2
GL388, ST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
Provenience Total:							4
GL388, ST 34	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL388, ST 34	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
GL388, ST 34	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	Rim		1
GL388, ST 34	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Ironstone			1
GL388, ST 34	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Base		1
GL388, ST 34	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Neck		1
GL388, ST 34	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
Provenience Total:							7
GL389 SUR,SHORE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL389 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
GL389 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Sprig-Painted Polychrome			1
GL389 SUR,SHORE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Ultramarine		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
							Provenience Total: 4
GL389 SUR-TERR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Grey			1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	Rim		1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
GL389 SUR-TERR	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
GL389 SUR-TERR	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone				2
GL389 SUR-TERR	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
							Provenience Total: 9
GL389, ST 19	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	Purple		1
							Provenience Total: 1
GL390, ST 21	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
GL390, ST 21	General Activities	Agricult/Horticulture	Barbed Wire	Ferrous			1
							Provenience Total: 7
GL391, ST 22	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			9
GL391, ST 22	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL391, ST 22	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
GL391, ST 22	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
							Provenience Total: 14
GL391, ST 24	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
GL391, ST 24	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
GL391, ST 24	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware			1
GL391, ST 24	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			2
GL391, ST 24	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
						Provenience Total:	7
GL392 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Pearlware: Dipped	Rim		2
GL392 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Painted	Rim		1
GL392 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Base		1
GL392 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: Dipped	Blue		5
GL392 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl				2
						Provenience Total:	11
GL392, ST 23	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
						Provenience Total:	1
GL393 SURFACE	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL393 SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
GL393 SURFACE	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		5/64		1
						Provenience Total:	3
GL393, ST 26/F1	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL393, ST 26/F1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL393, ST 26/F1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
GL393, ST 26/F1	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Floral/Charcoal	Nut				5

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
							Provenience Total: 8
GL393, ST 27	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			18
							Provenience Total: 18
GL393, ST 28	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
GL393, ST 28	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
GL393, ST 28	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
GL393, ST 28	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				3
GL393, ST 28	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		7/64		1
GL393, ST 28	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					1
							Provenience Total: 12
GL393, ST 29	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
GL393, ST 29	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL393, ST 29	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	Blue		1
GL393, ST 29	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
GL393, ST 29	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items					1
GL393, ST 29	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
							Provenience Total: 7
GL393, ST 30	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
GL393, ST 30	Hist Faunal/Floral	Historic Shell	Mollusk				1
							Provenience Total: 2
GL393, ST 35	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5

APPENDIX B



**SUPPLEMENTAL
VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

Name of Site: #8

Site Number: 44GL37

Type of Site: Historic Domestic;
Prehistoric village, camp
State/National Register Status:

Cultural Affiliation: 17th-18th cent. European;
Late Woodland

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'


(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: 


Dimensions of Site: 250 m x 200 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); extensive moderate to low density scatter of early historic and prehistoric debris with shell more common toward creek

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Handmade brick, nails which included cut, wire, and wrought; coarse earthenware, light blue colored glass, historic bone, white clay pipe stems, ferrous scrap metal, quartzite, quartz, and grey chert debitage, 18 fragments shell tempered prehistoric pottery, fire-cracked rock, and unmodified stone. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 .

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

44GL37

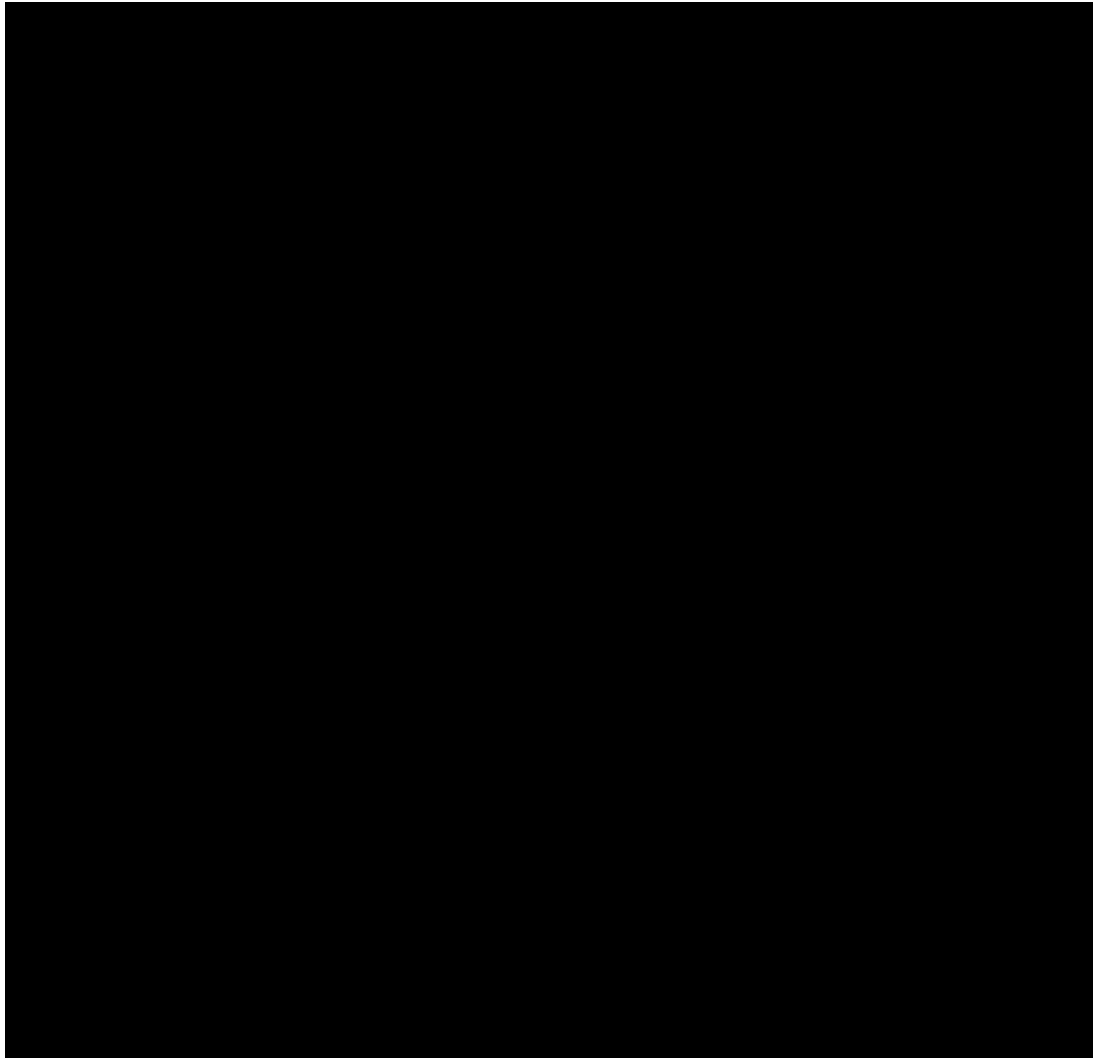
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments: Potentially a very significant site



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



**SUPPLEMENTAL
VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

County
Gloucester

Name of Site: #26

Site Number: 44GL262

Type of Site: Historic scatter;
Prehistoric base camp(?)

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century historic;
Middle-Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:
Tenant/Address/Telephone:
Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: [REDACTED]

Dimensions of Site: 100 m x 360 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection and limited shovel tests; linear oyster shell midden eroding along shoreline at mouth of Timberneck Creek

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded; eroding shoreline

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 handmade brick, 1 nail, 1 unidentified ceramic piece-American blue and grey, 1 unidentified ceramic-stoneware: Bristol slip, 1 plate base-white ware, 7 unsorted bone (All surface). From ST 07-5 shell tempered fragments-cordmarked and fabric impressed, 1 bone, 1 quartzite flake. Surface-1 quartzite biface, 77 pottery sherds-sand/grit, shell tempered-punctate/cord/net impressed, incised, fabric impressed, cordmarked; 2 bone, 2 cores-bipolar/quartz, 16 pieces of debitage, 16 fire cracked rock, 1 quartzite/hafted biface, 2 tools-quartzite, chert. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet
Clay Bank

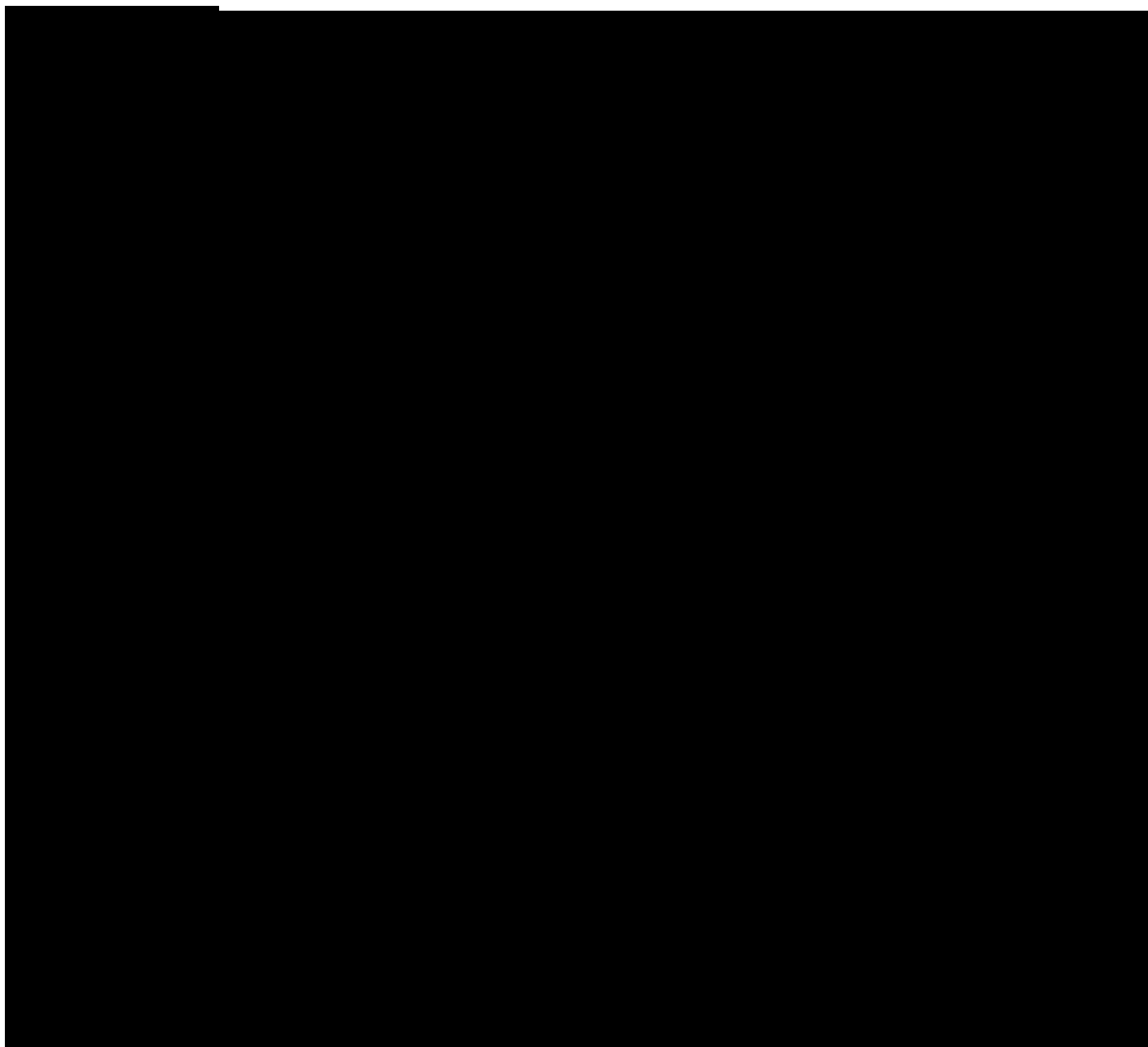
Site Number
44GL262

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation and further study

Additional Comments: Important site severely threatened by erosion



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #1

Site Number: 44GL361

Type of Site: Historic domestic
 Prehistoric procurement?

Cultural Affiliation: 19th c., Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

[Redacted]

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: [Redacted]

Dimensions of Site: 190 m x 64 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low to moderate density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: One piece whiteware, 11 shell-tempered prehistoric pottery. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL361

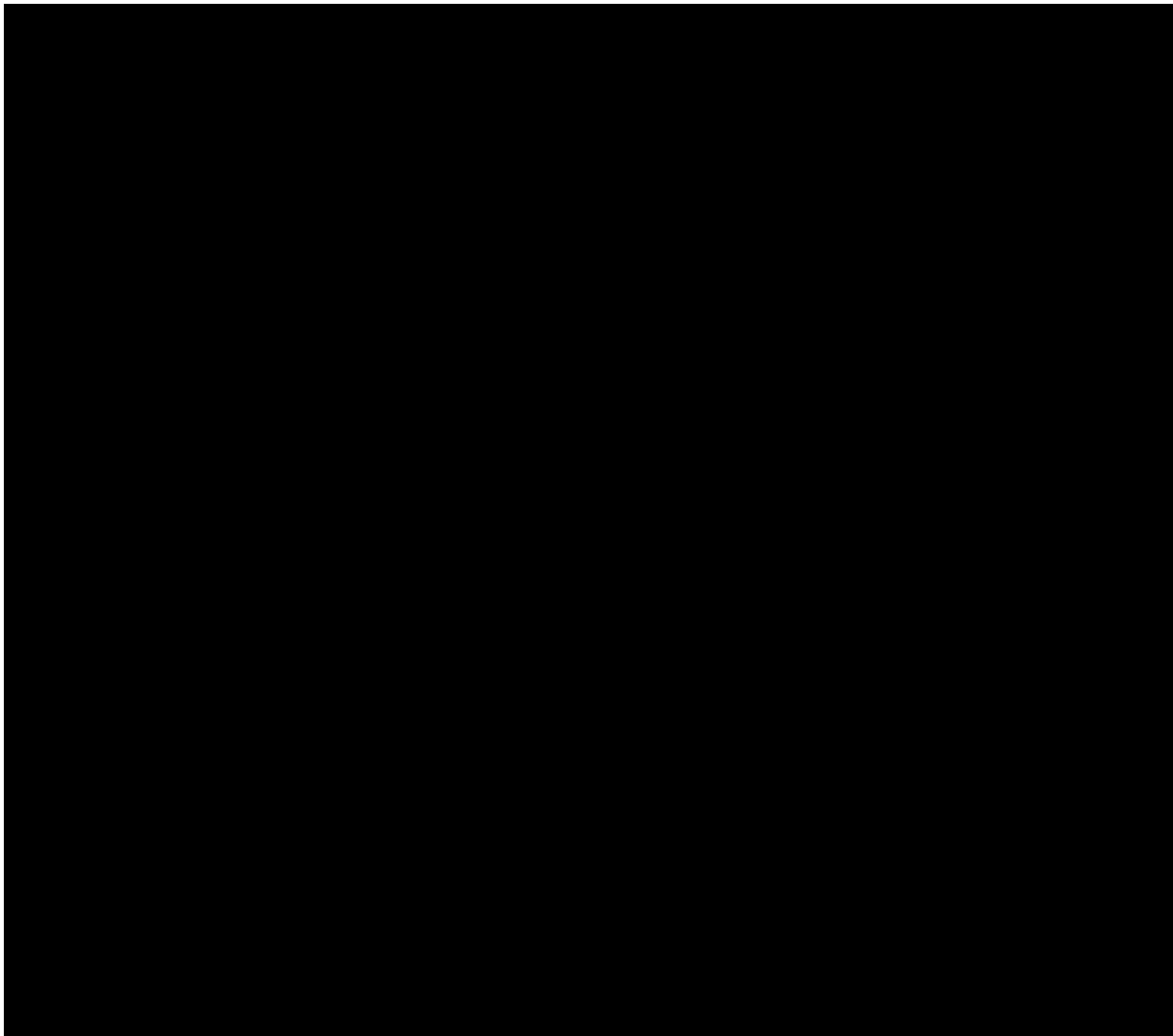
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further work

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187 (4/93)

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VIRGINIA
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #2







Site Number: 44GL362

Type of Site: Procurement site?

Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



     
 (Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: buried small midden 


Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 65 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: surface collection (grab sample); small oyster shell midden buried in marsh deposit

Condition and Present Land Use: wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Fire-cracked rock, 56 shell tempered prehistoric pottery, debitage, quartzite biface, bifacial quartz core. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester Map Sheet Clay Bank Site Number 44GL362

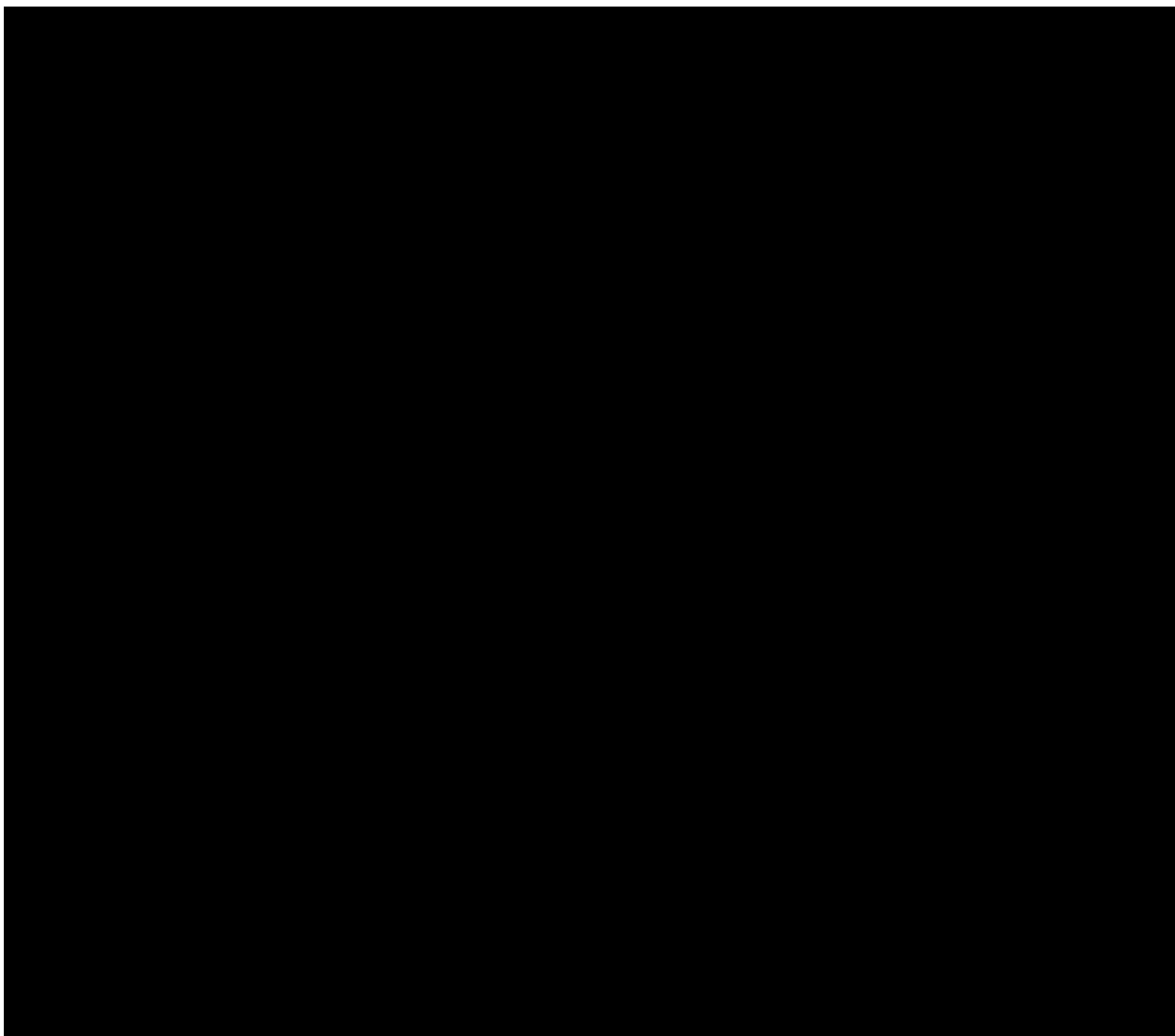
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, VA

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further work.

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187 (4/93)

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Date:



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DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #3

Site Number: 44GL363

Type of Site: Historic domestic
 Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: 19th c.
 Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical maps showing boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Low-lying island ridges [redacted] elevation 0-5' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 135 m x 77 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low to moderate density scatter with 19th c. domestic primary component

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Pearlware: painted, printed, and edged; handmade brick, historic seed/pit, 3 nails, one which is cut, ceramic fragments include American Grey, coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, and edged Pearlware. Four fragments shell tempered prehistoric pottery and one sand tempered fragment. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

44GL363

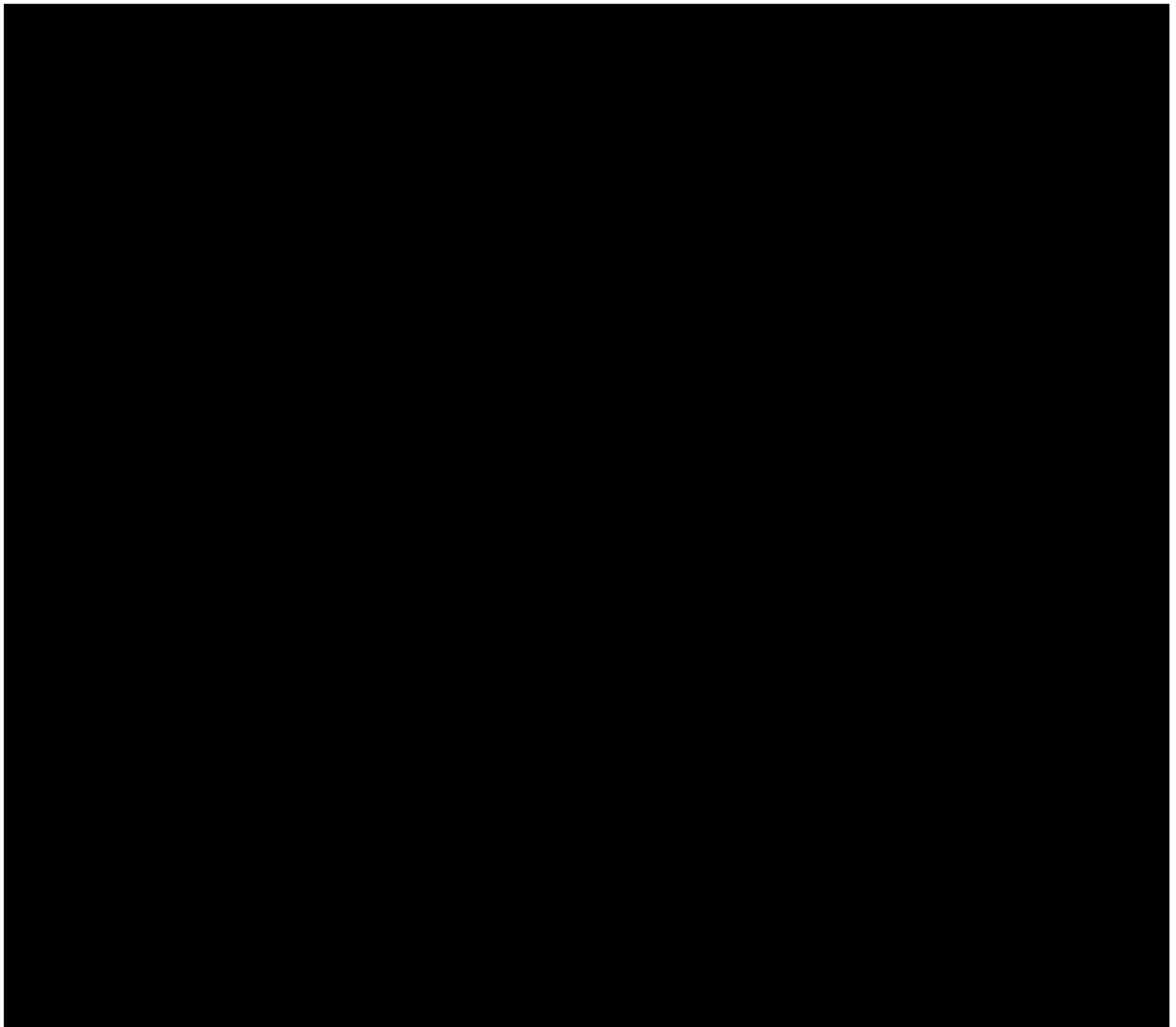
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Potentially significant-further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



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DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #4


Site Number: 44GL364

Type of Site: Procurement site?

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Low-lying island ridges ; elevation 0-5' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 96 m x 128 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density occurrence of fire-cracked rock and debitage, may indicate presence of eroded/submerged Archaic site.

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 pieces fire-cracked rock; some possible debitage. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet Clay Bank

Site Number 44GL364

Site Number 44GL364

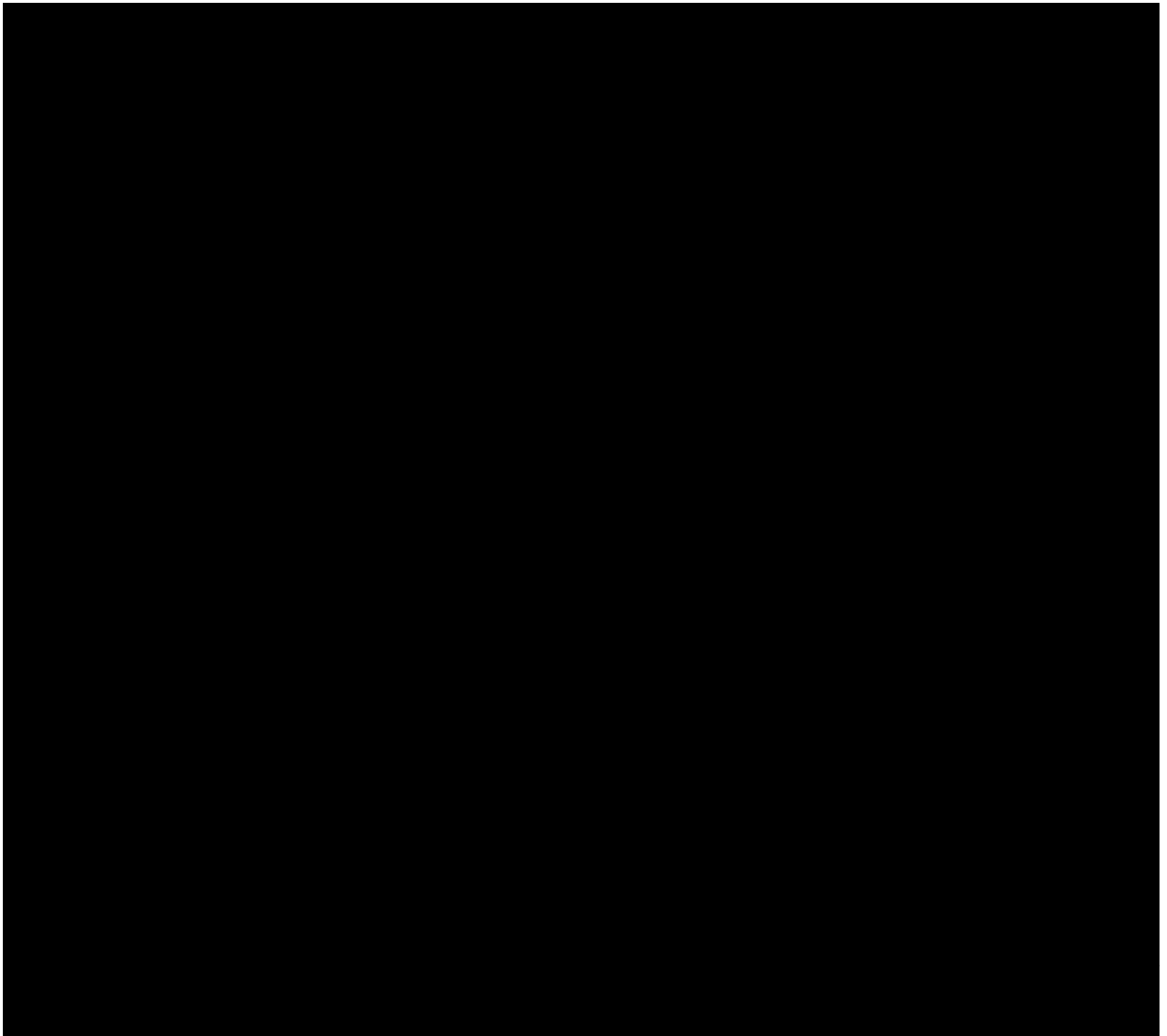
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



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DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



**VIRGINIA
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RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

County Gloucester
Map Sheet Clay Bank
Site Number 44GL365

Name of Site: #5

Site Number: 44GL365

Type of Site: Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 18th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topograph map showing site (ies).)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 27' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 128 m x 128 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); moderate to high density concentration of domestic debris

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Handmade brick, coarse earthenware, Delftware, white clay tobacco pipe stems and bowl, 1 piece lead scrap metal. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

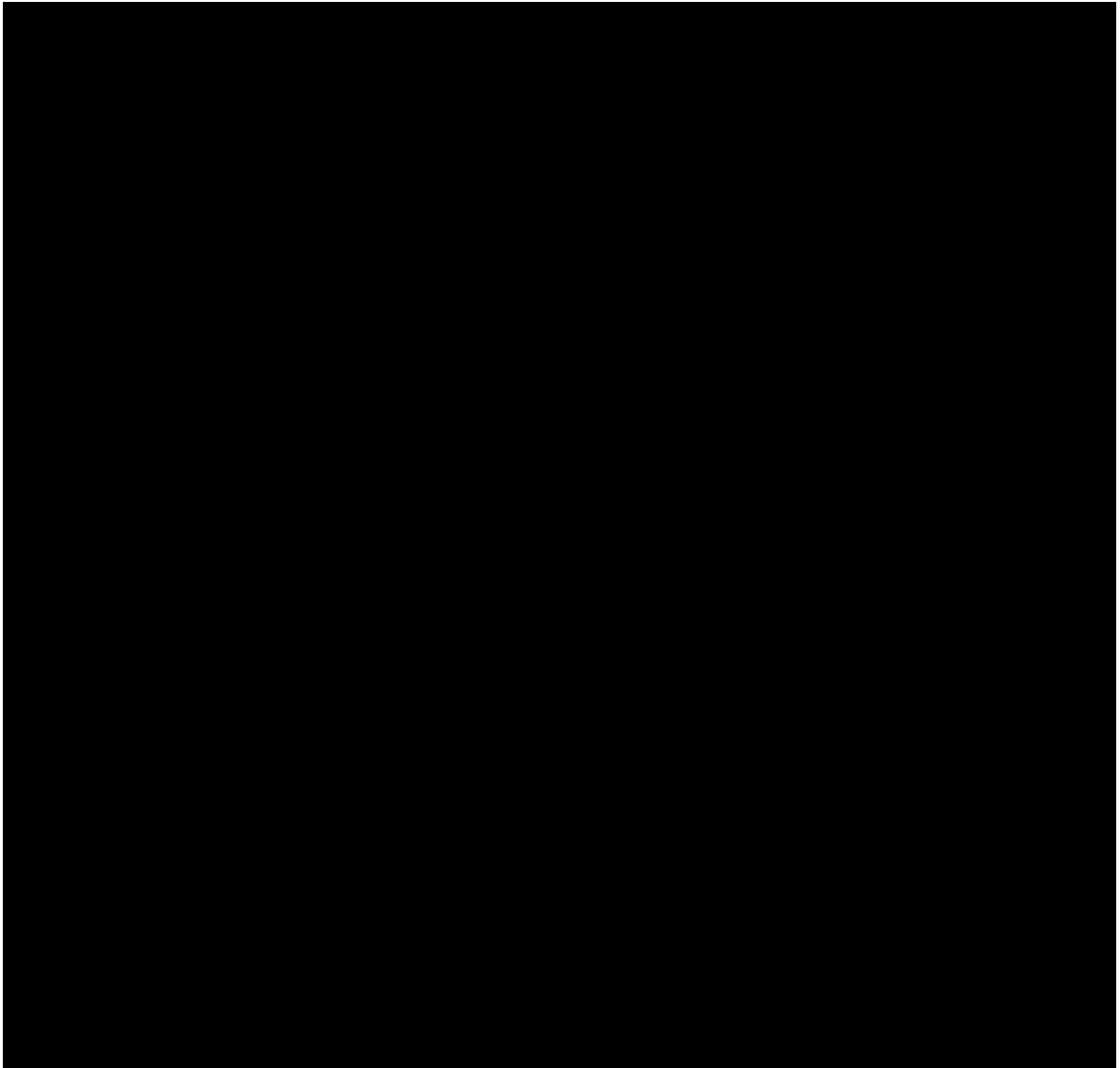
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



VIRGINIA
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #6

Site Number: 44GL366

Type of Site: Possible historic domestic or trash deposit(?)
 Prehistoric occurrence

Cultural Affiliation: 18th century
 Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]
 [redacted] elevation 26' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 51 m x 51 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample), low density field scatter, possible small dwelling or trash deposit

Condition and Present Land Use: Ccultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Quartzite debitage, handmade brick, fragment Rhenish Grey ceramic, white clay pipe stem. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet Clay Bank

Site Number 44GL366

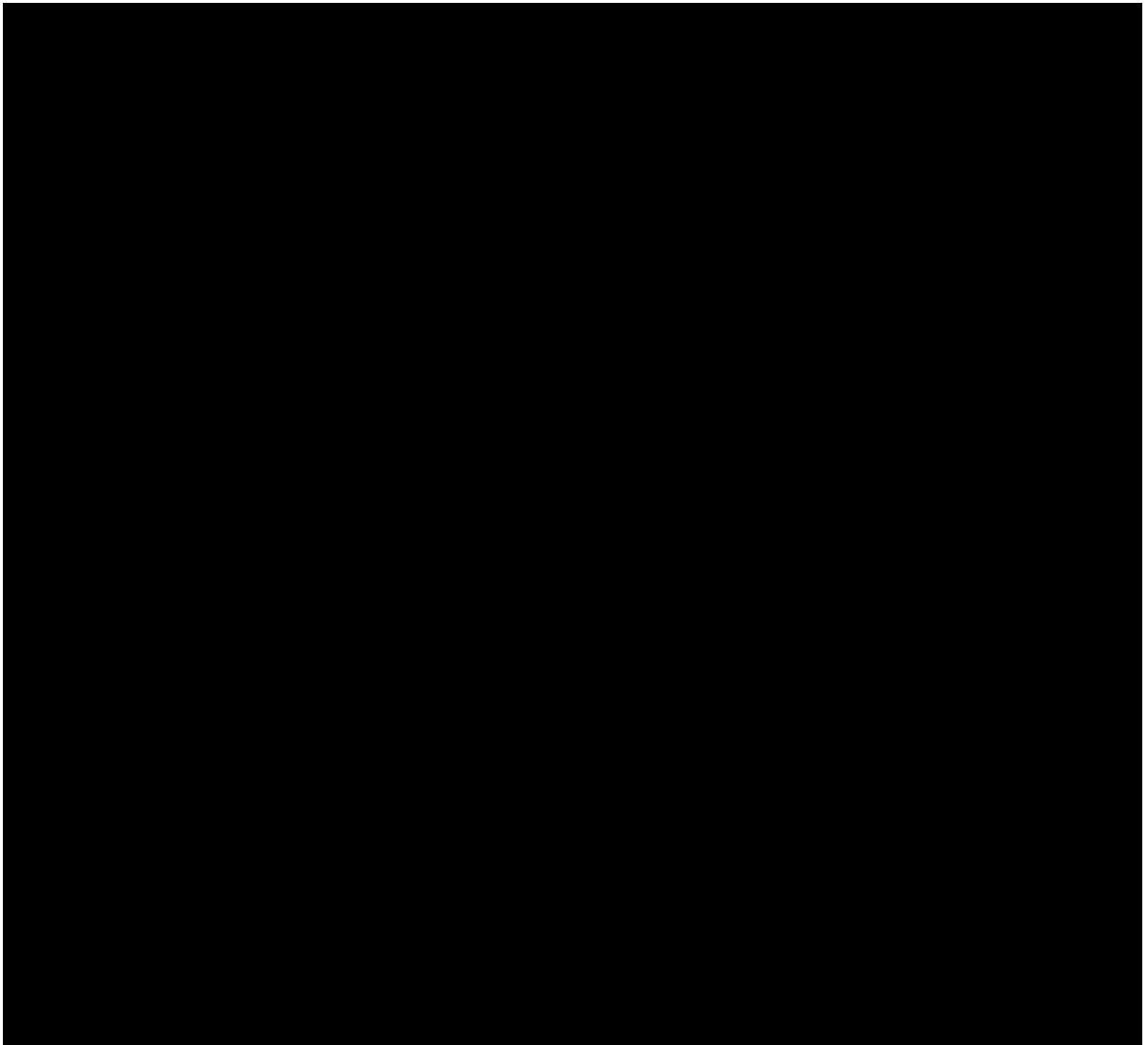
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



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RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #7

Site Number: 44GL367

Type of Site: Historic Domestic;
 Prehistoric procurement
 State/National Register Status:

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century;
 Late Woodland

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:
 Tenant/Address/Telephone:
 Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 20' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 192 m x 140 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density prehistoric scatter; dense late 19th-20th c. domestic debris.

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Fire-cracked rock, shell tempered prehistoric pottery fragment. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number 44GL367

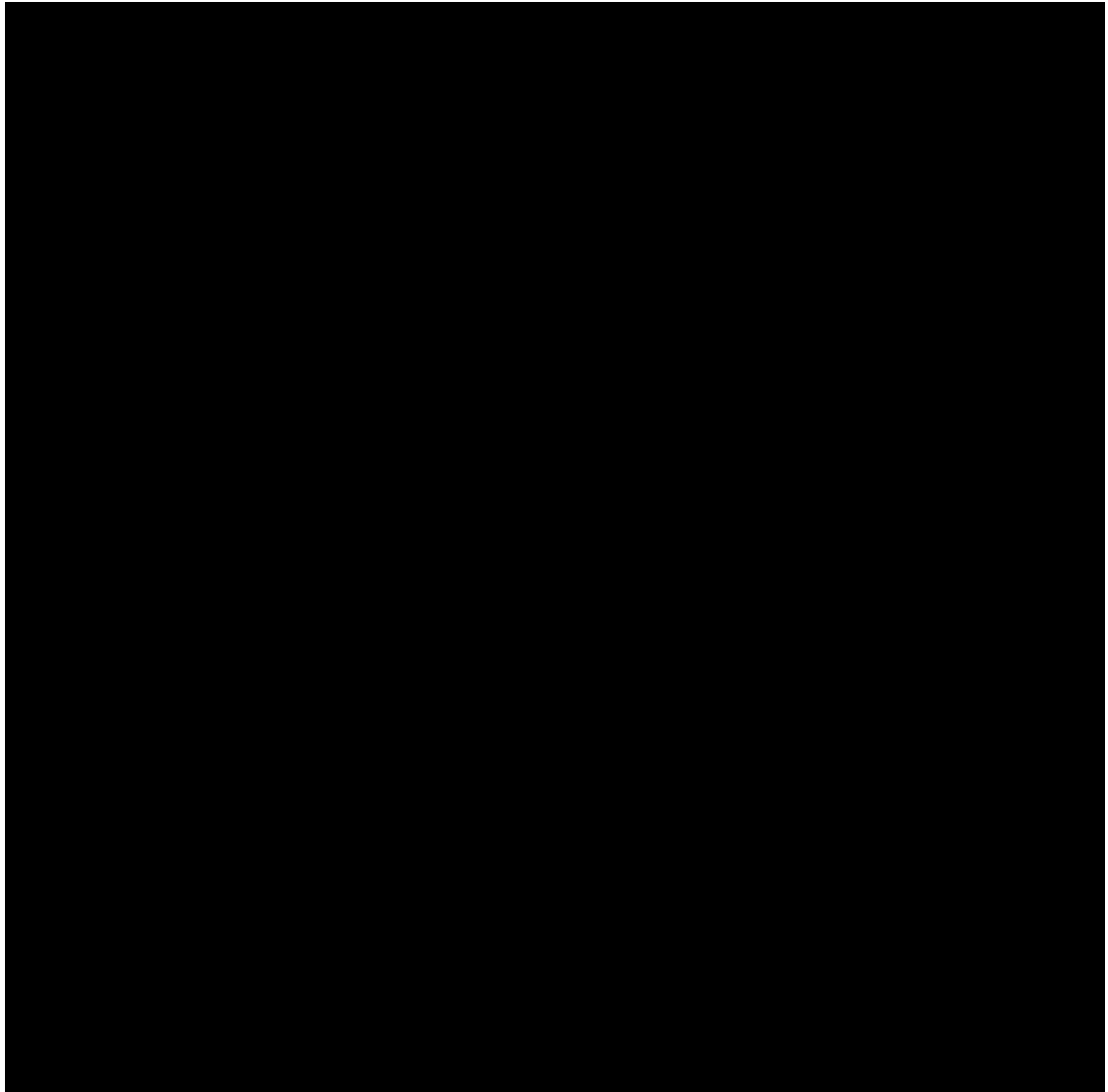
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



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DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #9

Site Number: 44GL368

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: Middle and Late(?)
Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 115 m x 50 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 27 fragments shell tempered prehistoric pottery, debitage, fire-cracked rock, grooved axe fragment, unmodified stone. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County

Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

44GL368

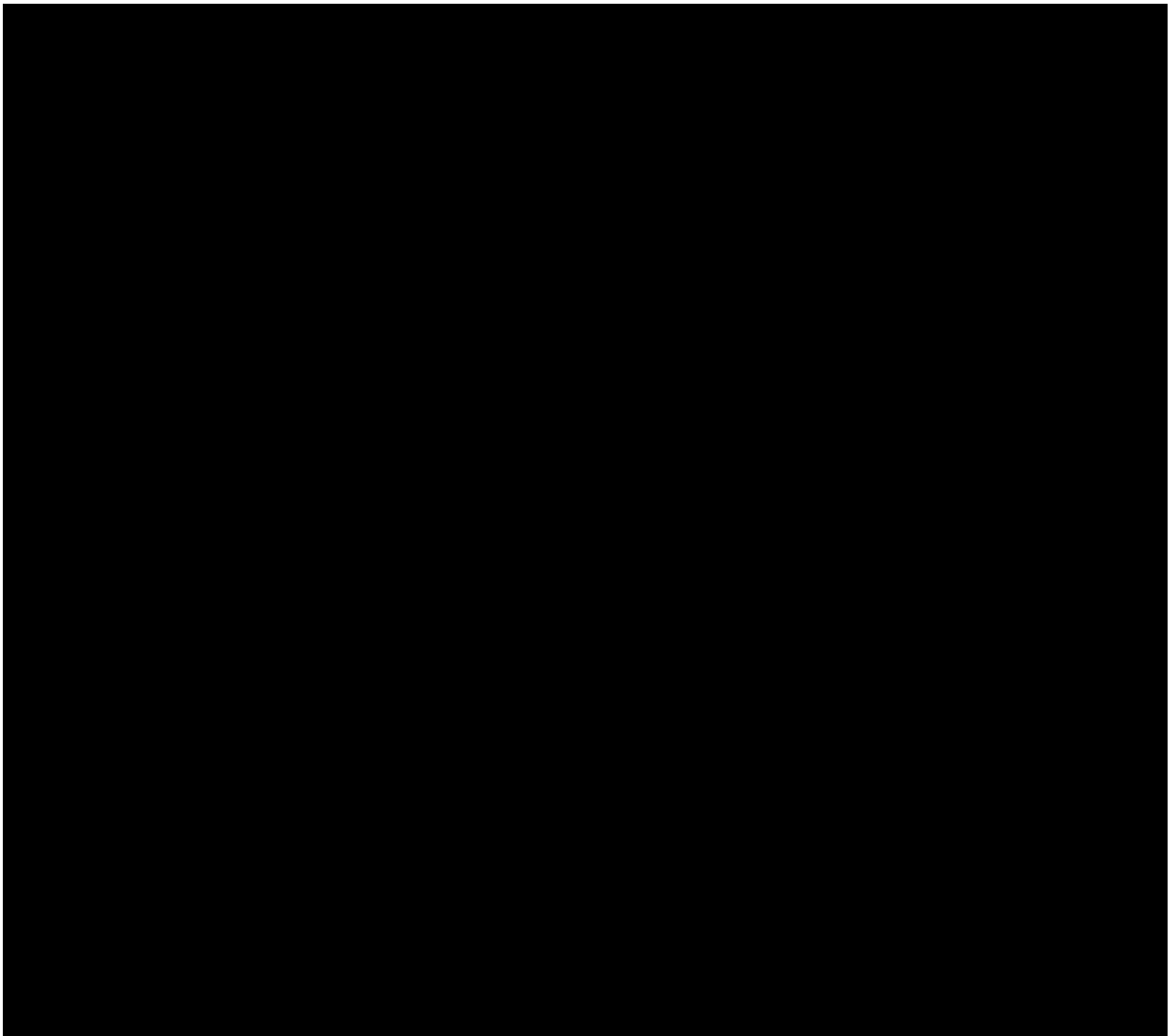
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #10

Site Number: 44GL369

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement
 Unidentified historic

Cultural Affiliation: Middle-Late(?) Woodland
 18th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: [Redacted]

Dimensions of Site: 51 m x 51 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 4 fragments shell tempered prehistoric pottery, unmodified stone, handmade brick, white clay pipe stem. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL369

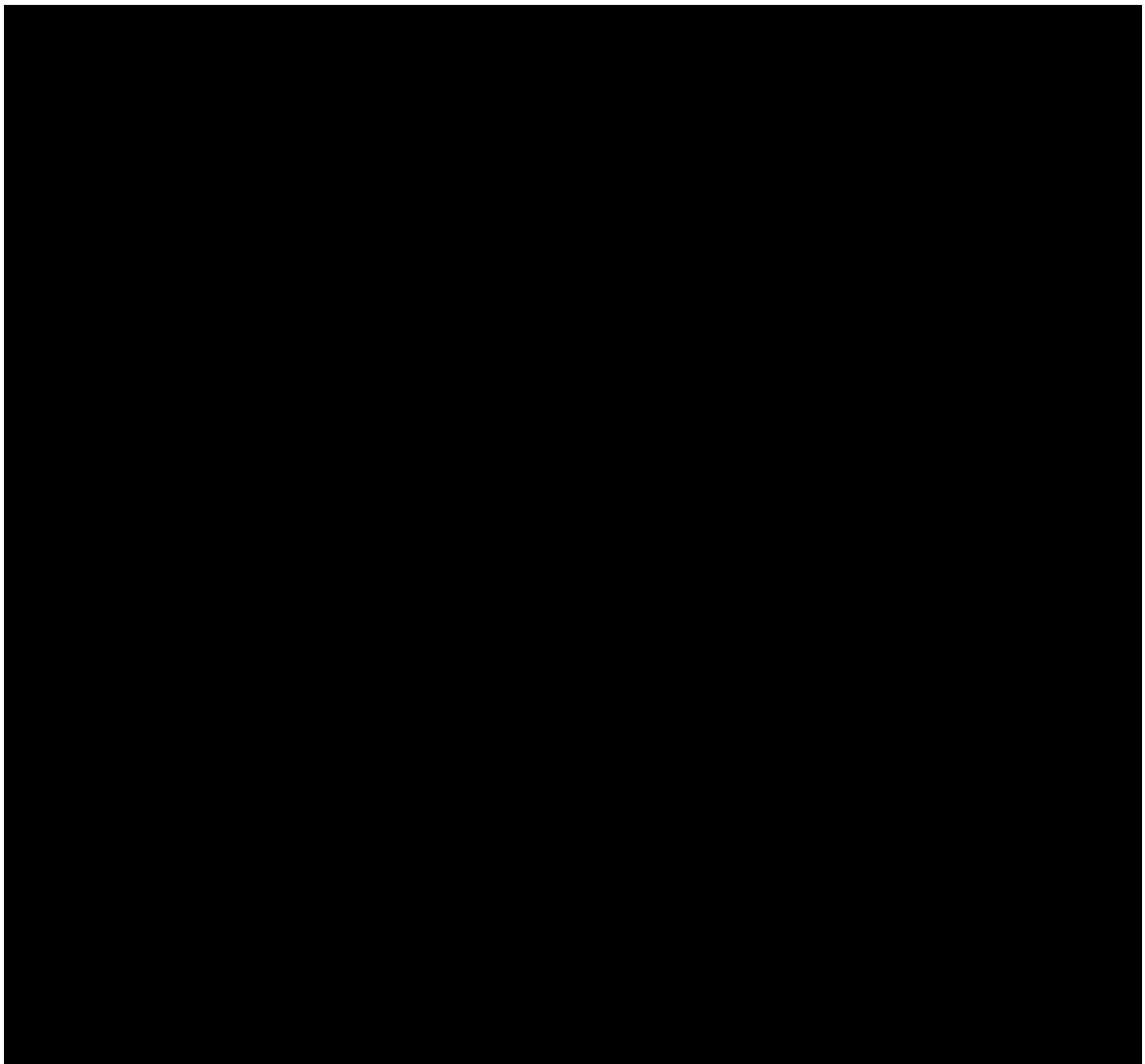
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #11

Site Number: 44GL370

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]; elevation 22' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 51 m x 64 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Ssurface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Complete quartzite biface, 7 shell tempered prehistoric pottery fragments, 5 fragments sand/grit tempered pottery, fire-cracked rock, 11 pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage, 1 quartzite retouched flake. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

44GL370

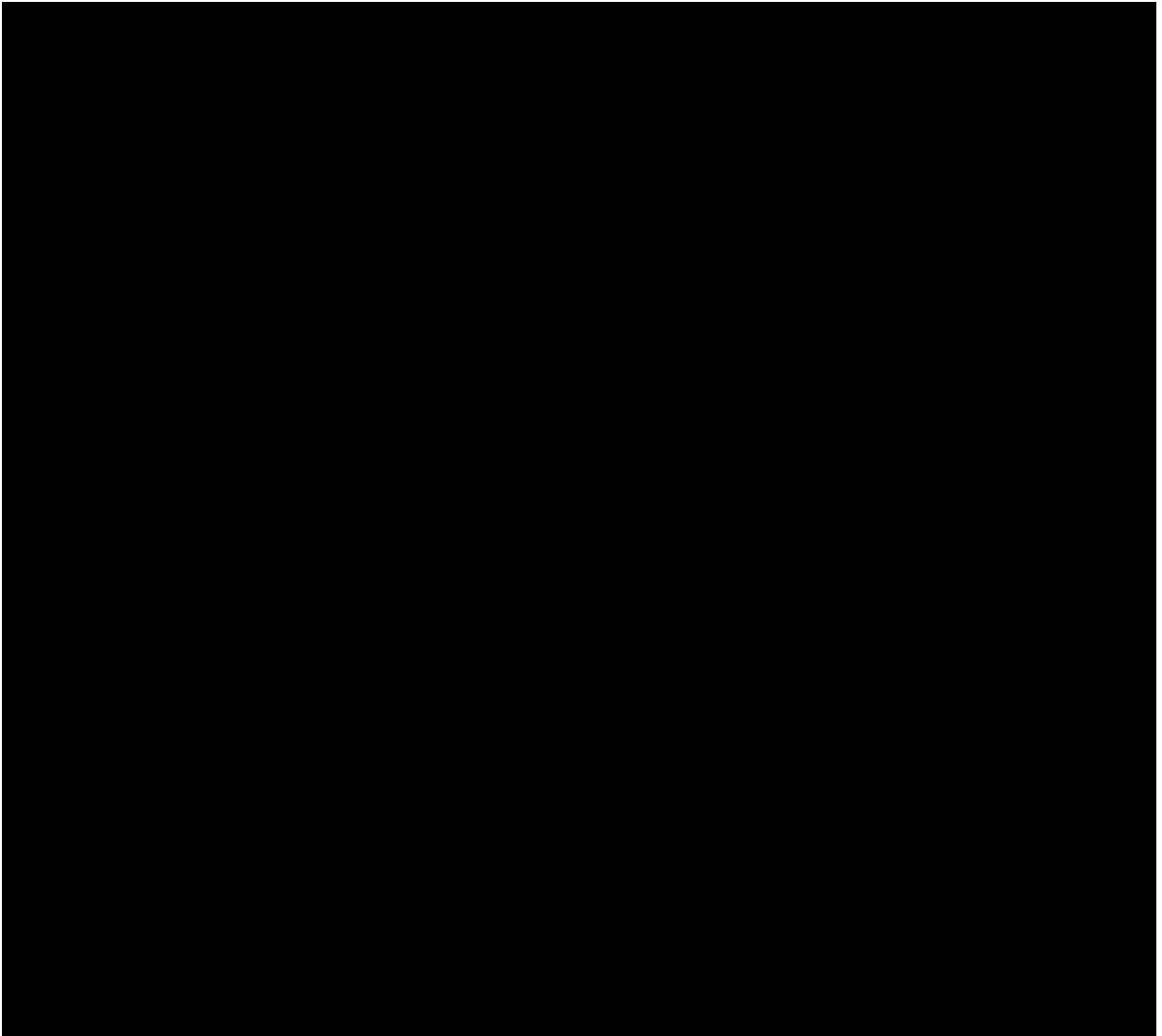
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #12

Site Number: 44GL371

Type of Site: Sawmill(?)
 Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: 20th century;
 Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]
 [redacted] elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 32 m x 32 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density prehistoric scatter; concentration of bricks apparently marks former sawmill site according to farmer, Mr. Catlett.

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 fire-cracked rock, 2 pieces of brick one of which is machine-made, 1 machine-made pop bottle base. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

44GL371

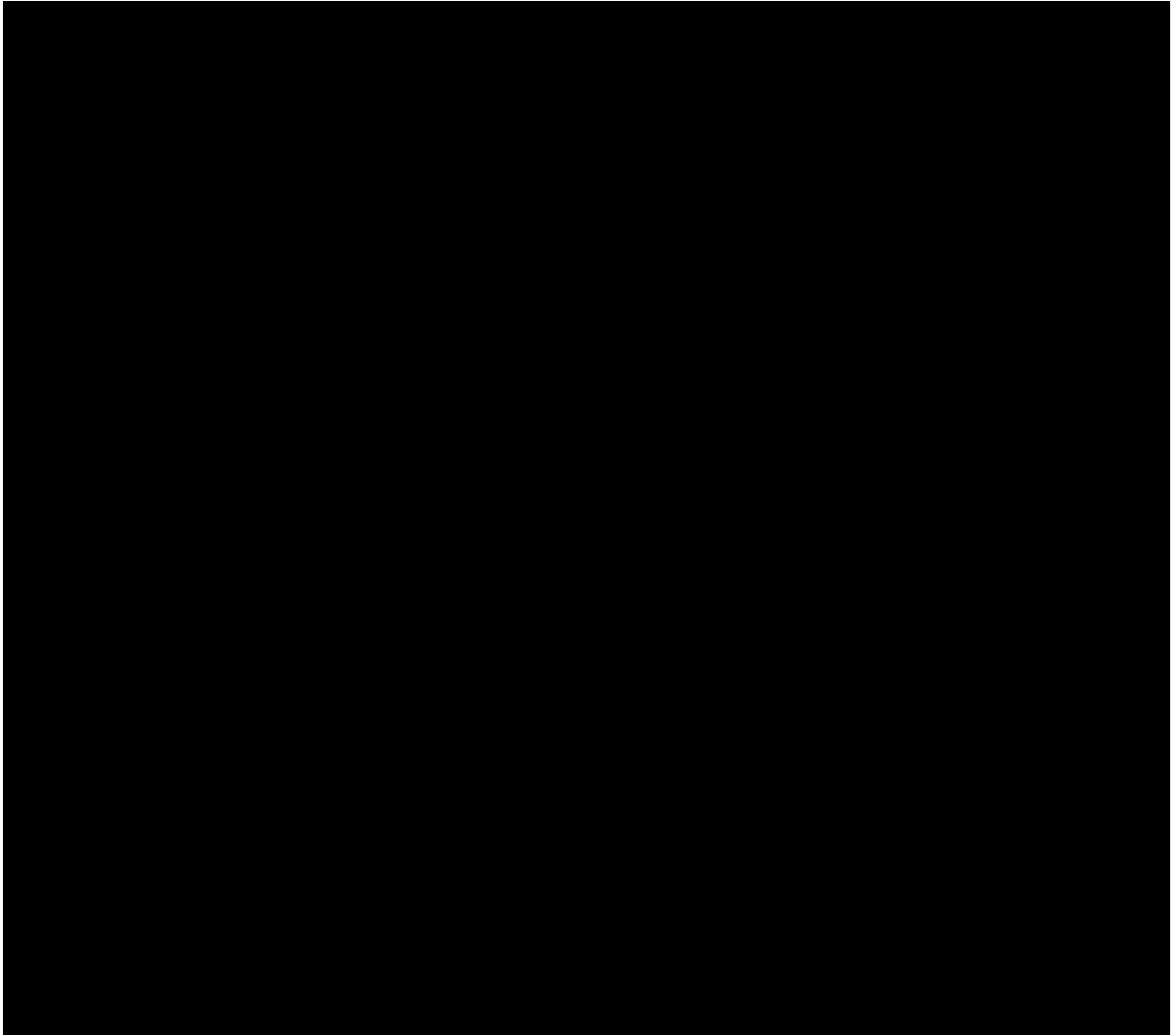
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #13

Site Number: 44GL372

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 77 m x 115 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 fire-cracked rock, 29 fragments shell tempered prehistoric pottery, 1 sherd sand tempered pottery. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester Map Sheet Clay Bank Site Number 44GL372

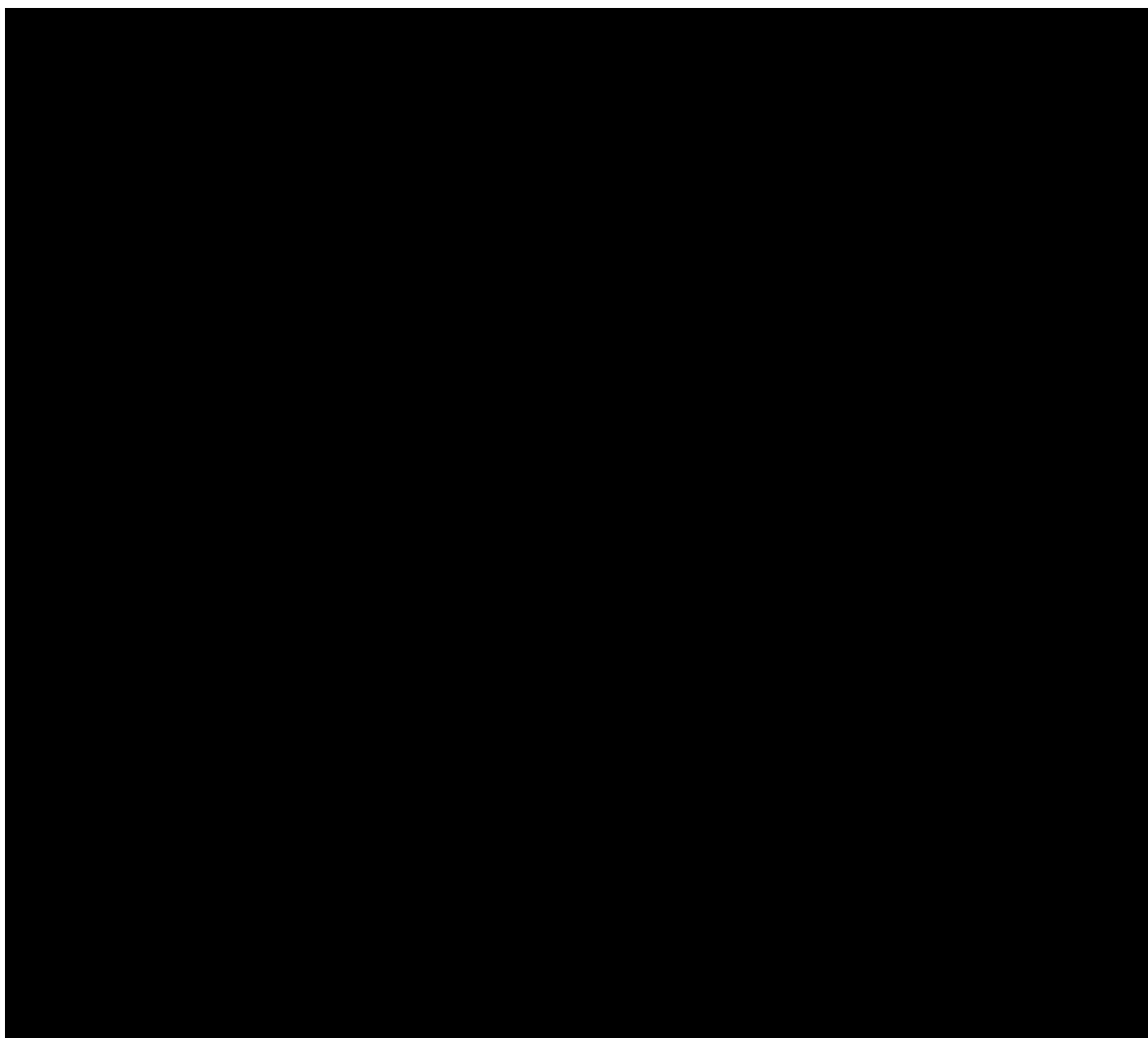
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation or further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #14

Site Number: 44GL373

Type of Site: Procurement site(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'




(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace of 
 elevation 20' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 60 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m; low density lithic scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Debitage: 2 quartzite fragments, 1 quartz. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

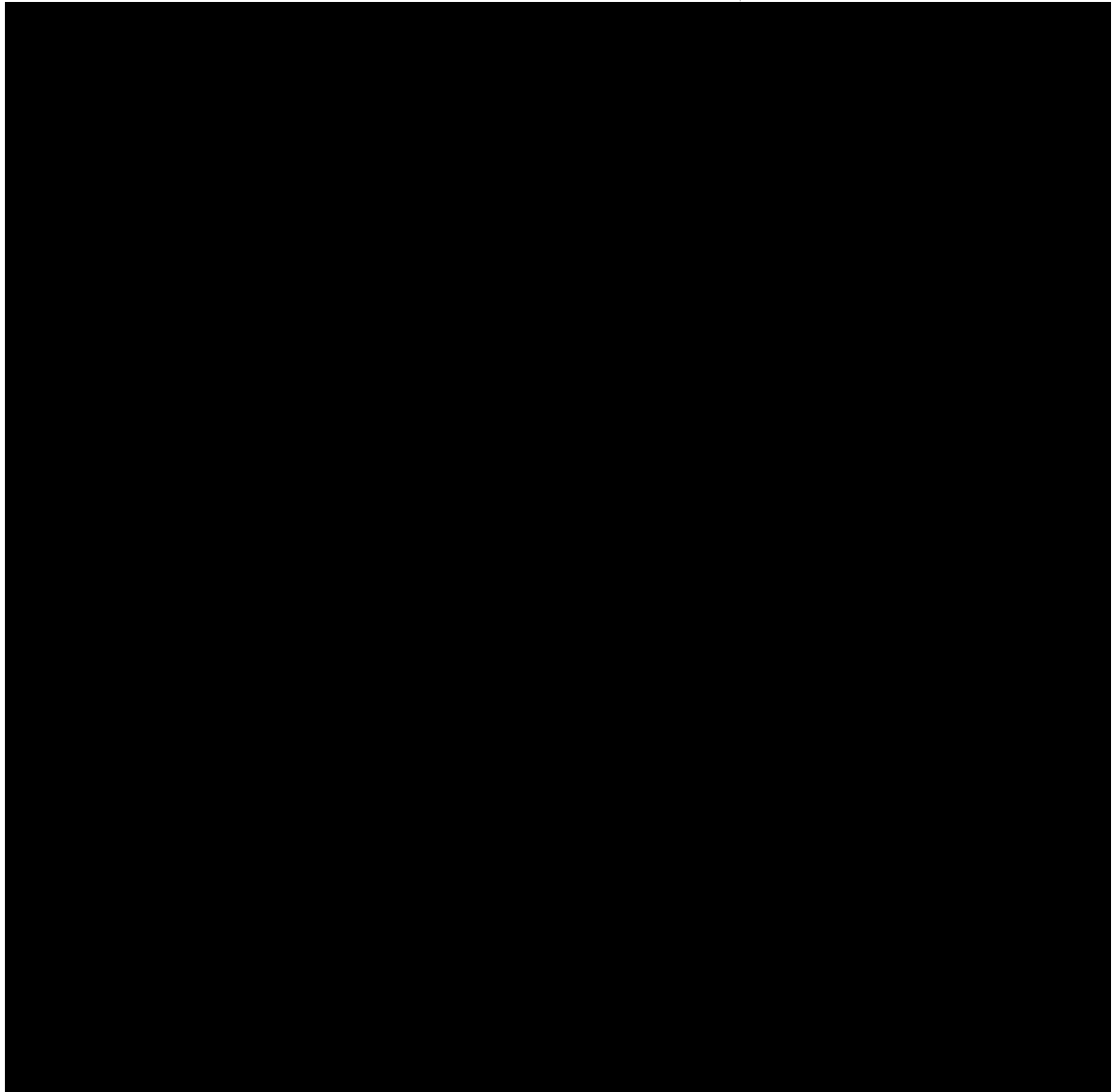
44GL373

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL374

Name of Site: #15

Site Number: 44GL374

Type of Site: Procurement camp(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 30 m x 50 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m interval; low density lithic scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 quartzite debitage fragments, 2 fire cracked rock, 5 unmodified stones. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

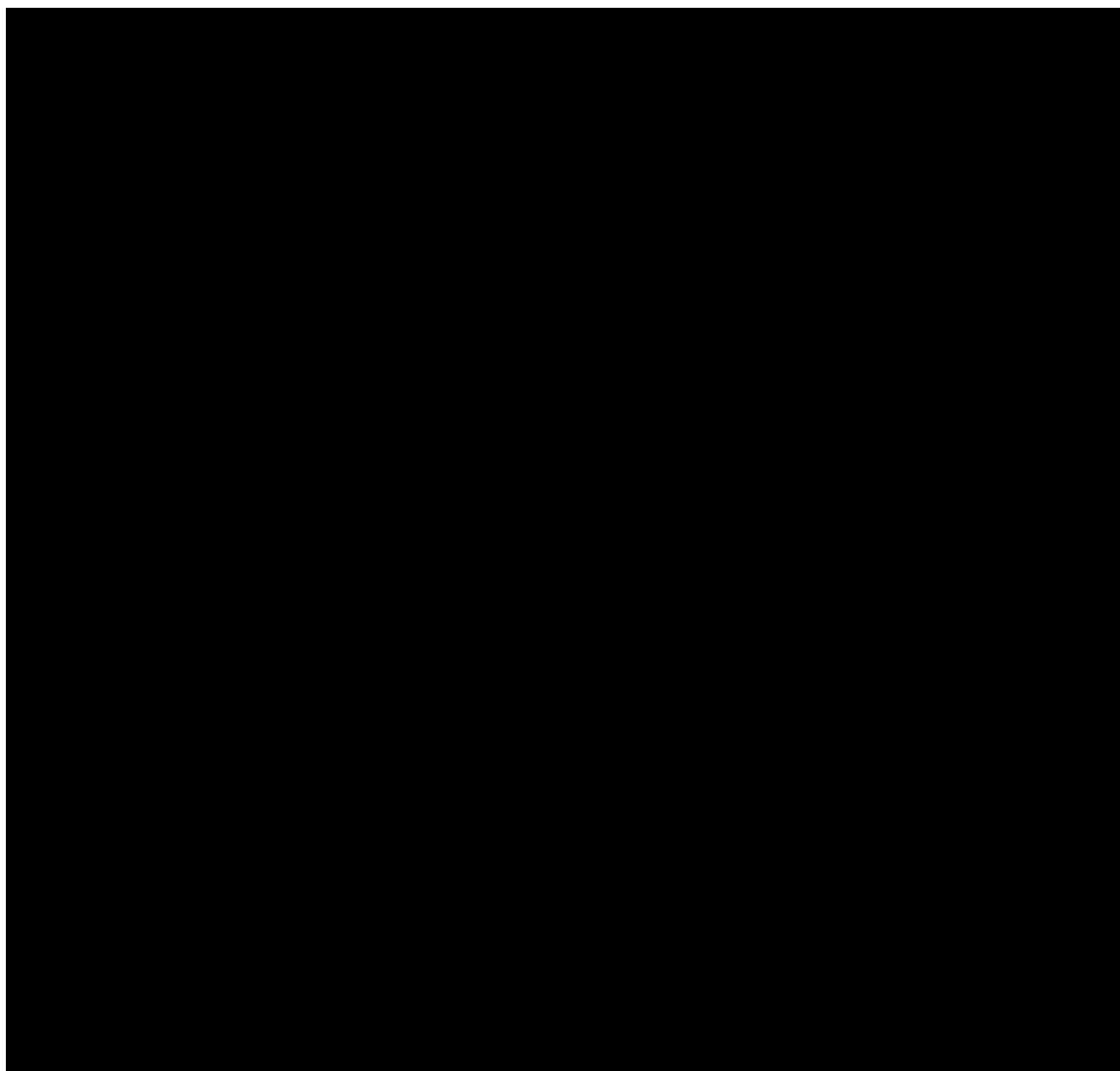
Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #16

Site Number: 44GL375

Type of Site: Procurement site(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 20 m x 20 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m interval; low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Quartzite biface, 2 quartzite debitage. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

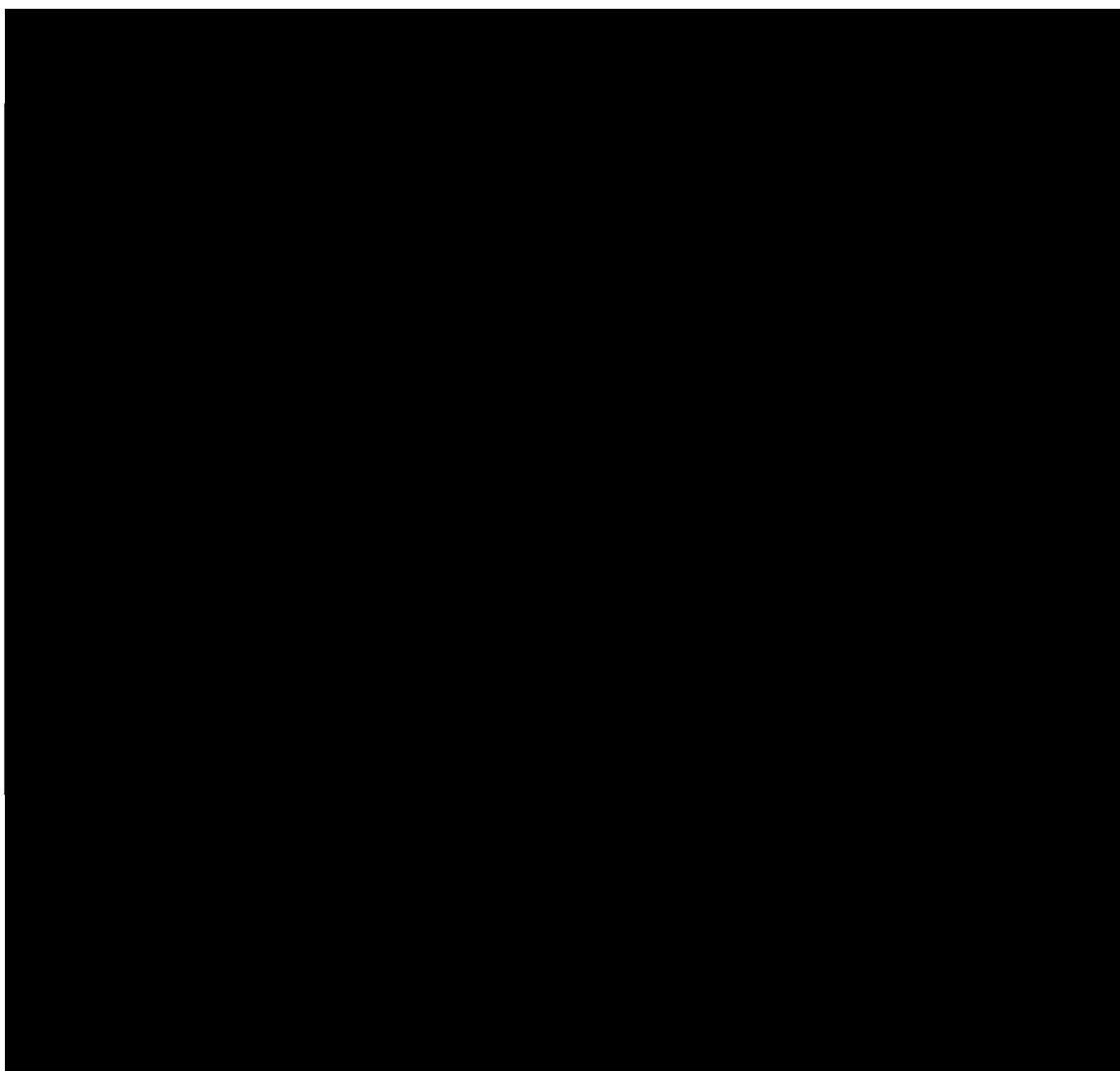
44GL375

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

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**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

Name of Site: #17

Site Number: 44GL376

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement site;
Historic domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric;
19th c. historic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]
[redacted] elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 192 m x 90 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m interval; low density lithic scatter with high density 19th century domestic scatter (possible tenant house site).

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 3 unmodified stones, 4 fire cracked rocks, 5 peices quartz and quartzite debitage, 1 quartzite biface. Colored glass: green-blue, dark green, aqua; historic mollusk; ferrous chain; 1 handmade brick; 1 copper alloy uniform insiqnia; 1 opaque white glass button; ceramic fragments: American Grey, Yellowware, American Blue, American Brown, Coarse earthenware, ironstone, whiteware(edged, printed, dipped), bone china; 2 mould blown bottle necks; solarized maganese tumbler base, red clay pipe bowl; 2 unidentified ferrous materials. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

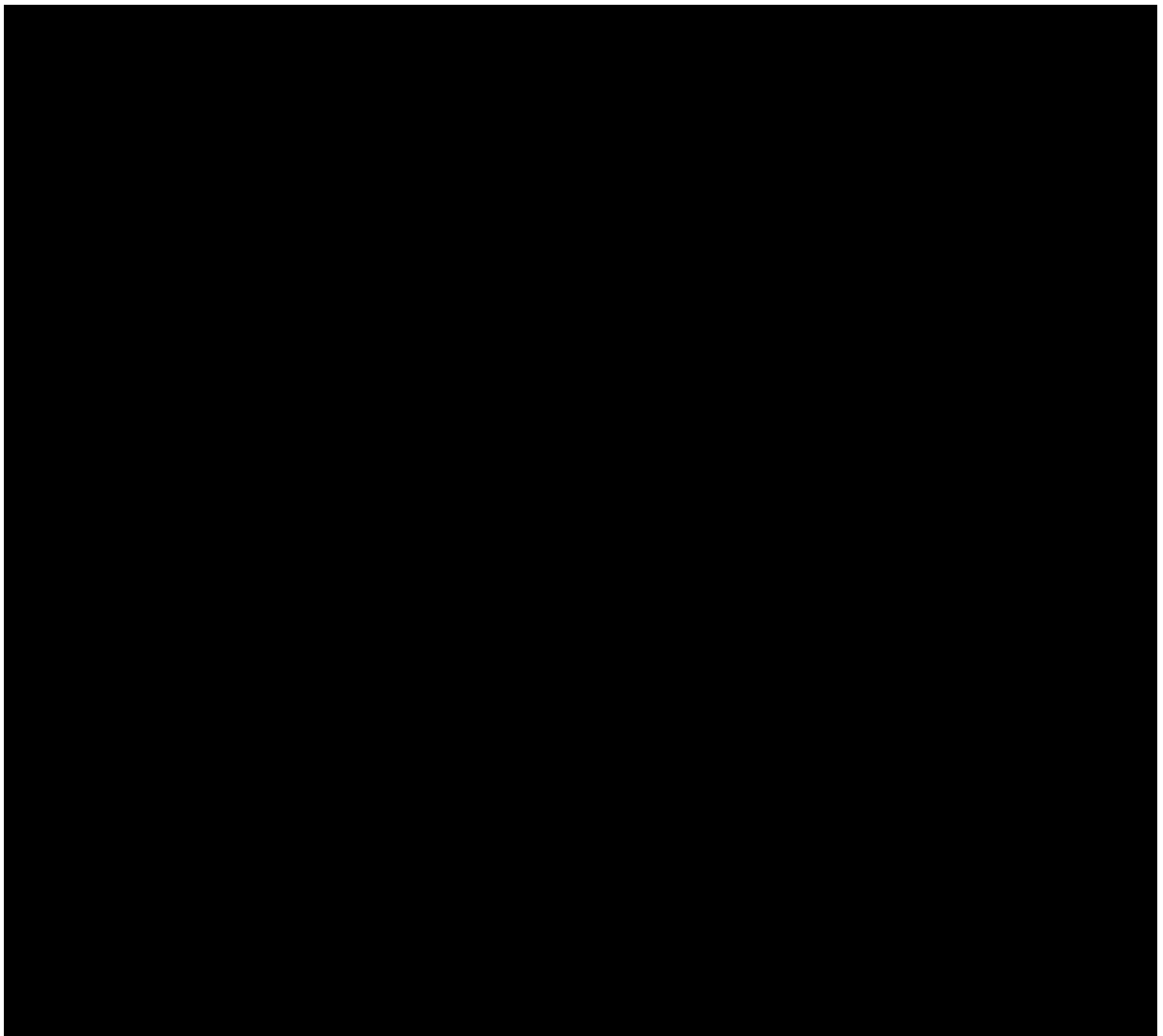
Site Number 44GL376

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

84-R



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #18

Site Number: 44GL377

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement(?);
 Historic field scatter(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric;
 19th century historic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research,, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 40 m x 60 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m interval; low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 piece edged whiteware, 3 pieces fire cracked rock. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

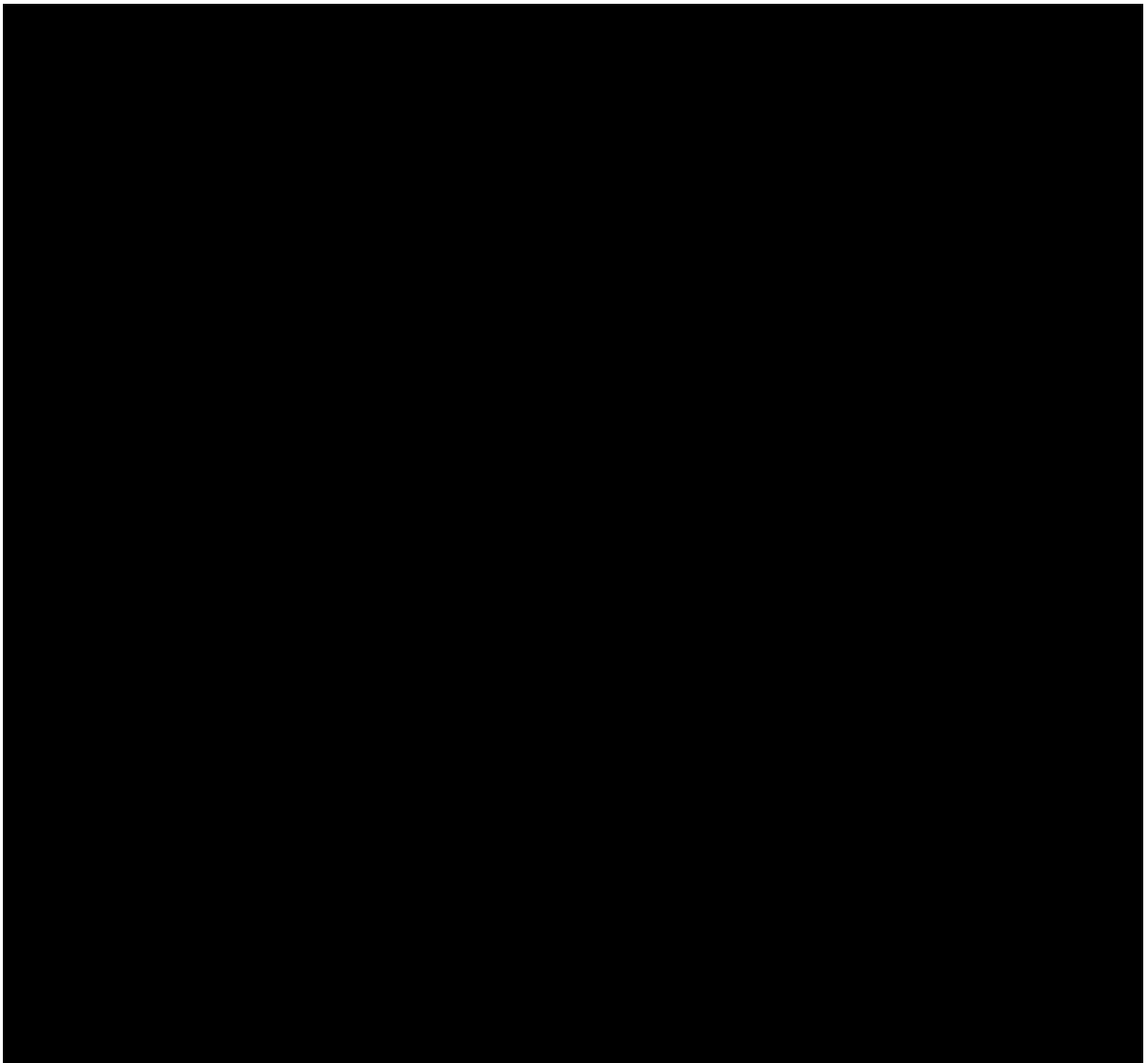
County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL377

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



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Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #19

Site Number: 44GL378

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement(?)
 Historic field scatter(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified prehistoric
 19th century historic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace
 elevation 30' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 64 m x 51 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel Testing at 25 m interval; low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 fire cracked rock, 1 dark green colored glass, 1 machine made bottle base. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet Clay Bank

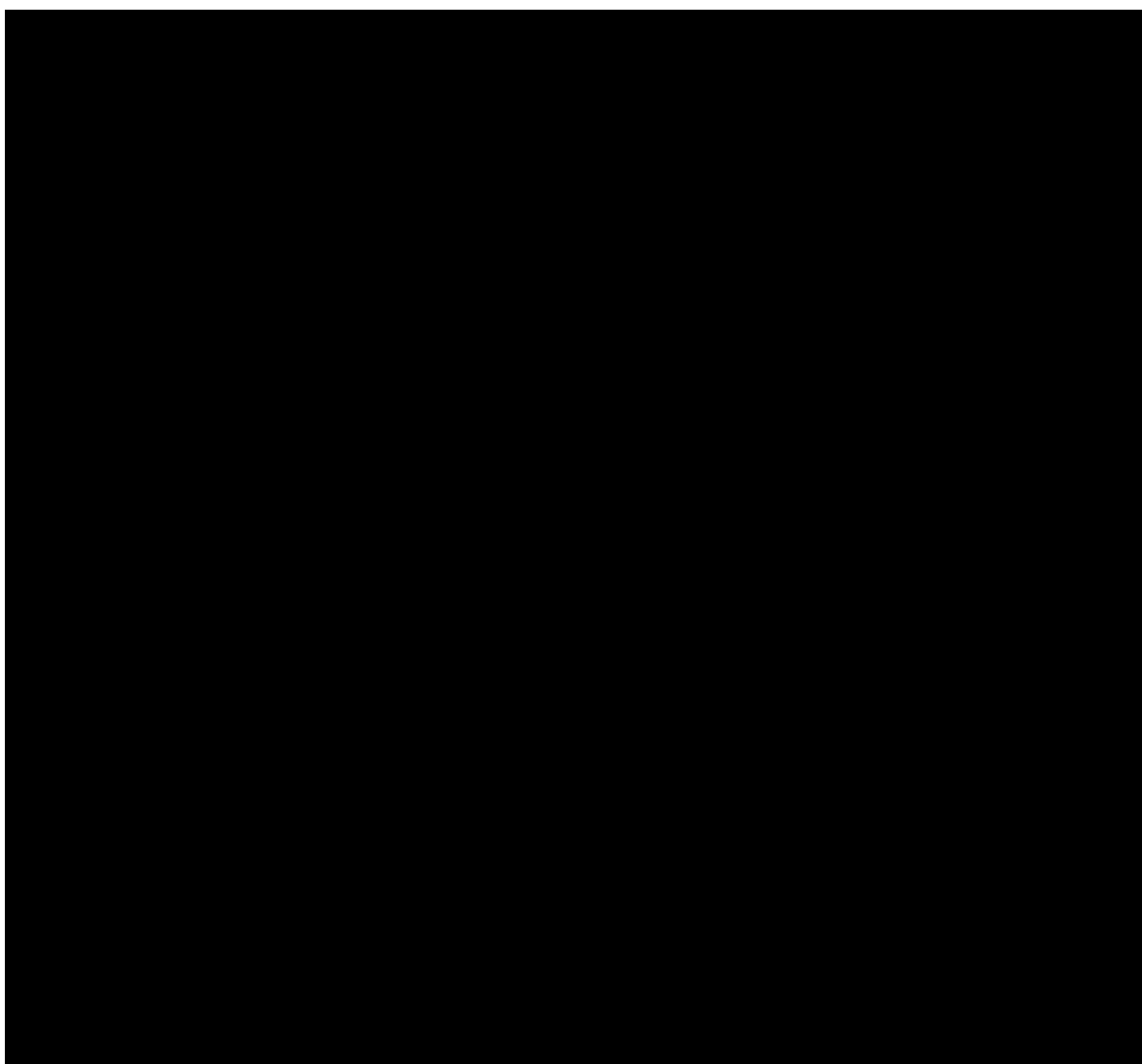
Site Number 44GL378

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #20

Site Number: 44GL379

Type of Site: Historic domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 40 m x 40 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m interval; low to moderate density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 handmade brick, 1 fragment each porcelain, ironstone, whiteware. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet Clay Bank

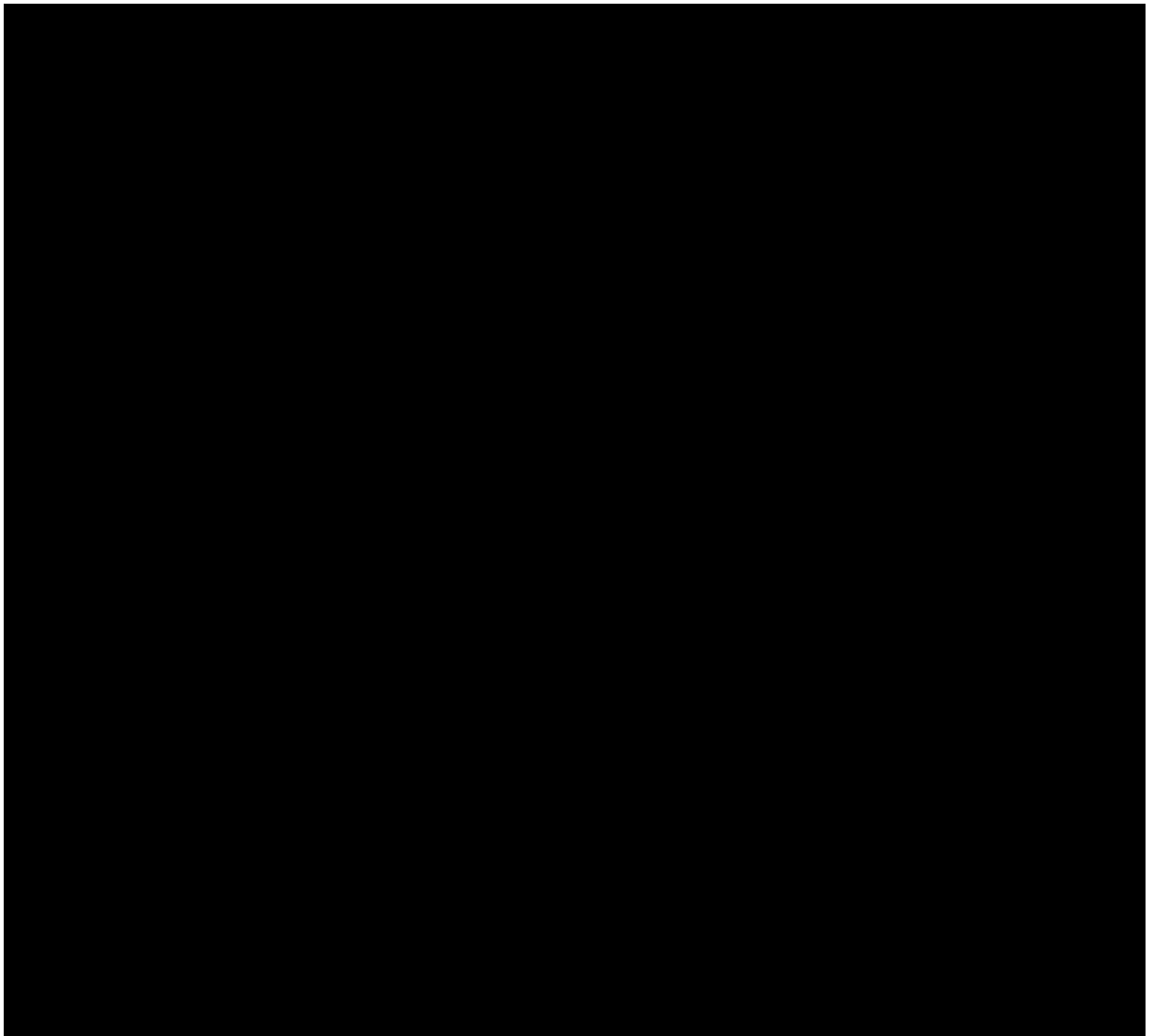
Site Number 44GL379

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



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DHL Number Assigned By:

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #21

Site Number: 44GL380

Type of Site: Historic domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified historic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]; elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 50 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density occurrence of brick

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 6 handmade brick. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet Clay Bank

Site Number

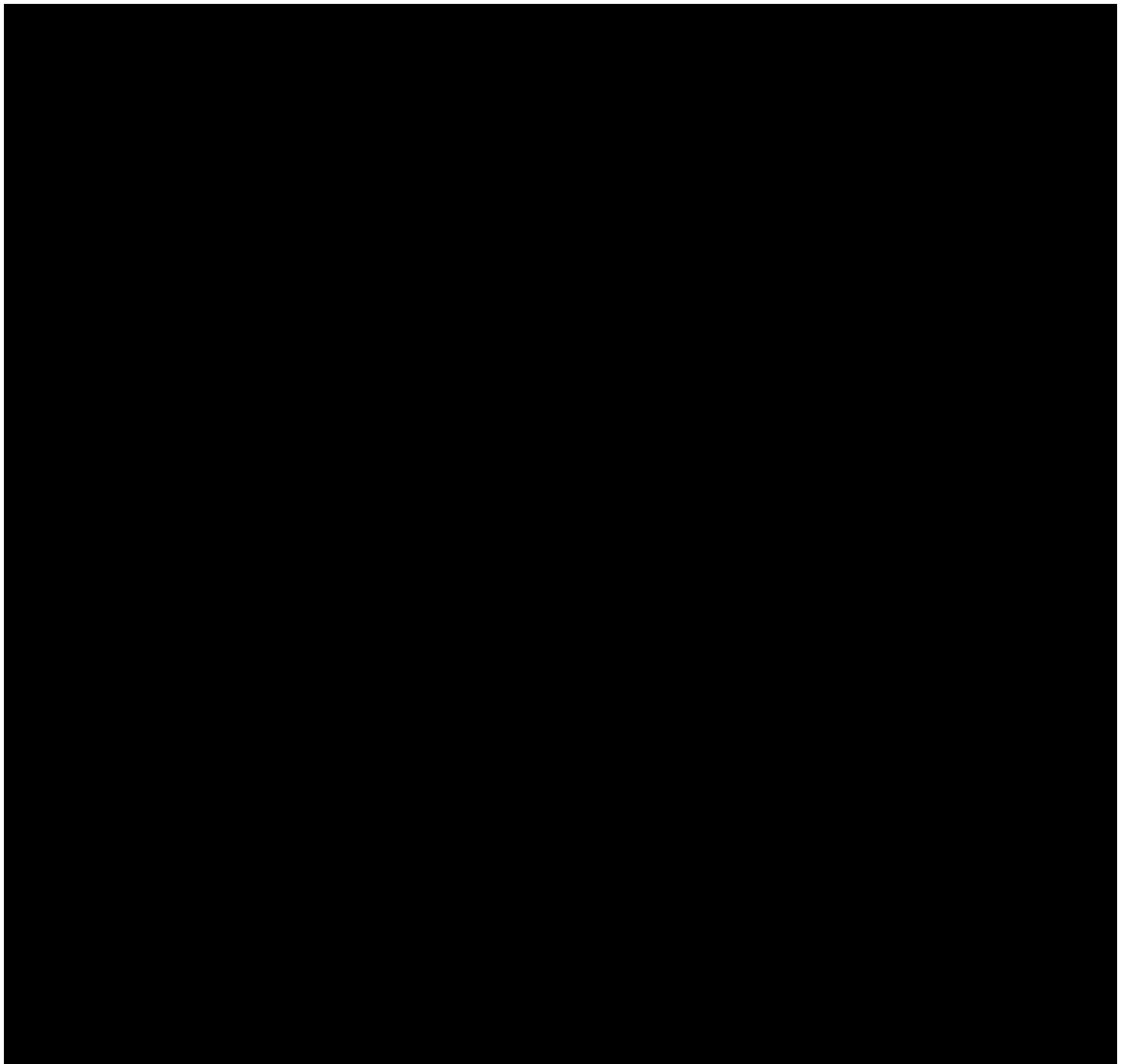
44GL380

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #22

Site Number: 44GL381

Type of Site: Domestic(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified historic

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 40 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low to moderate density scatter of brick

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 10 handmade brick; 1 fire cracked rock. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet Clay Bank

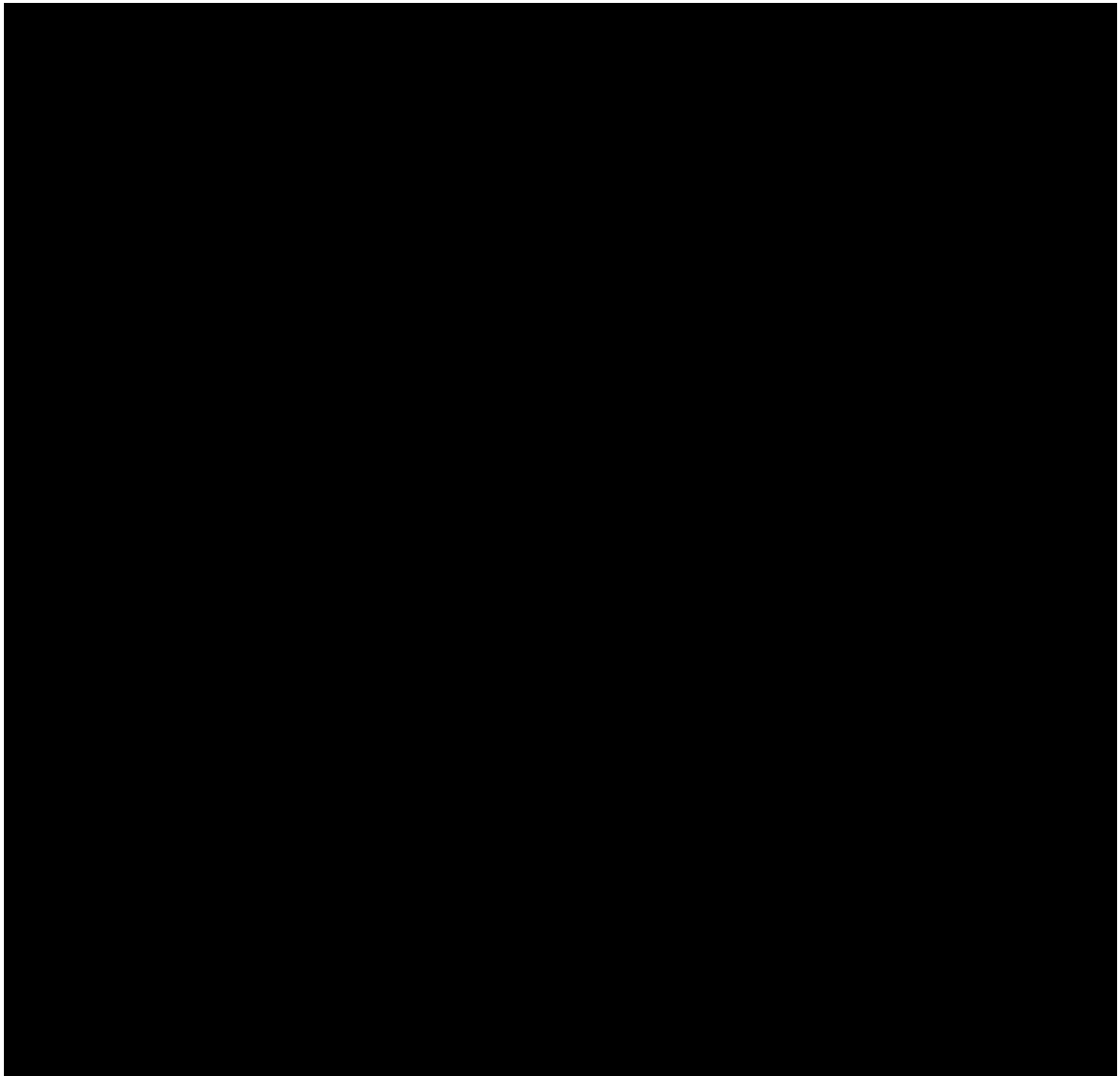
Site Number 44GL381

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No additional work

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #23

Site Number: 44GL382

Type of Site: Historic domestic(?)

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



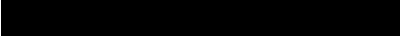
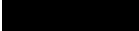
(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace 
 elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 40 m x 40 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample), low to moderate density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 machine made brick, 1 aqua unidentified glass fragment. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

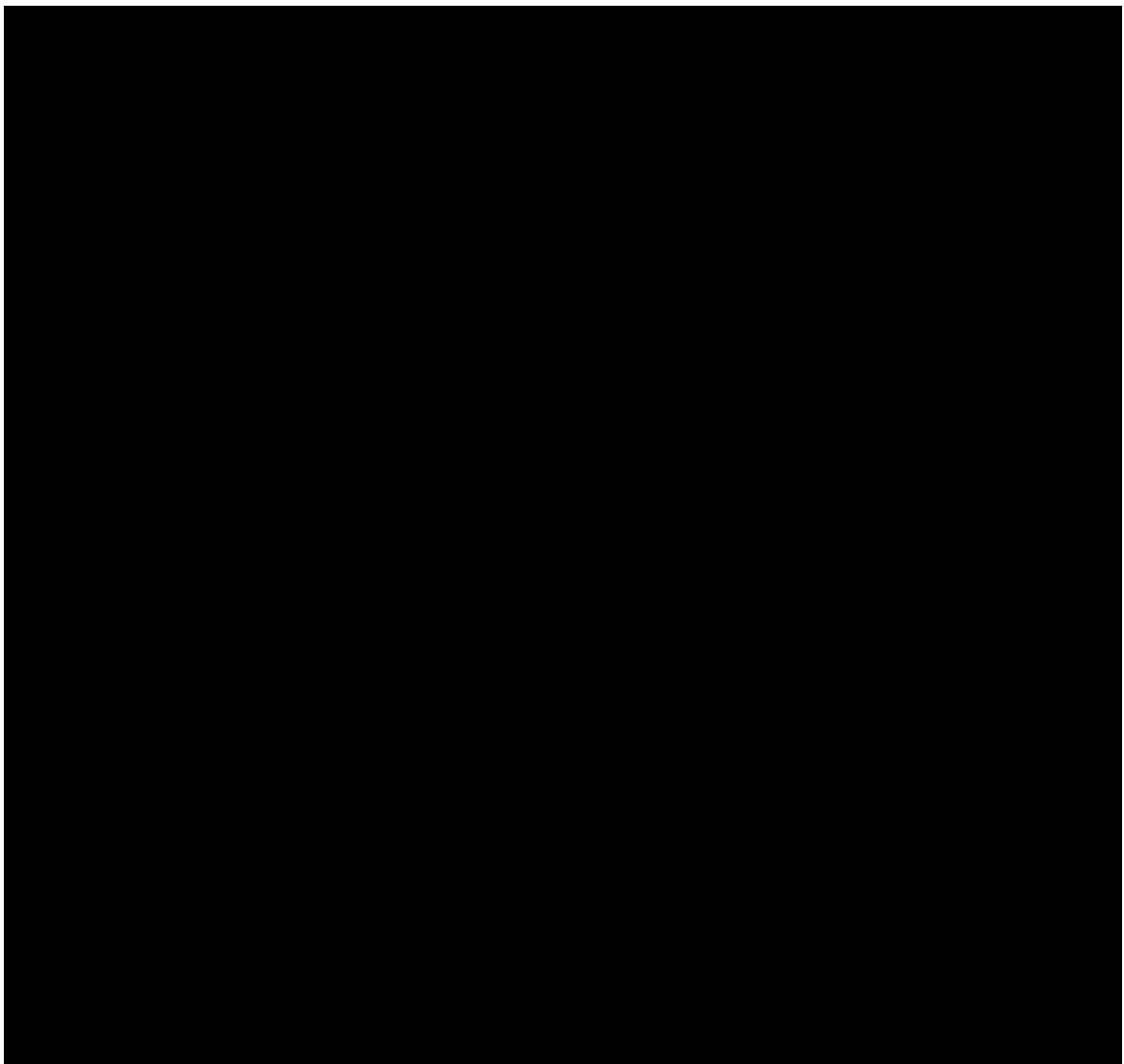
County Gloucester Map Sheet Clay Bank Site Number 44GL382

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No additional work

Additional Comments:



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DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #24

Site Number: 44GL383

Type of Site: Procurement site

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'




(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace 
, elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 40 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 4 shell tempered pottery; 1 quartzite debitage. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

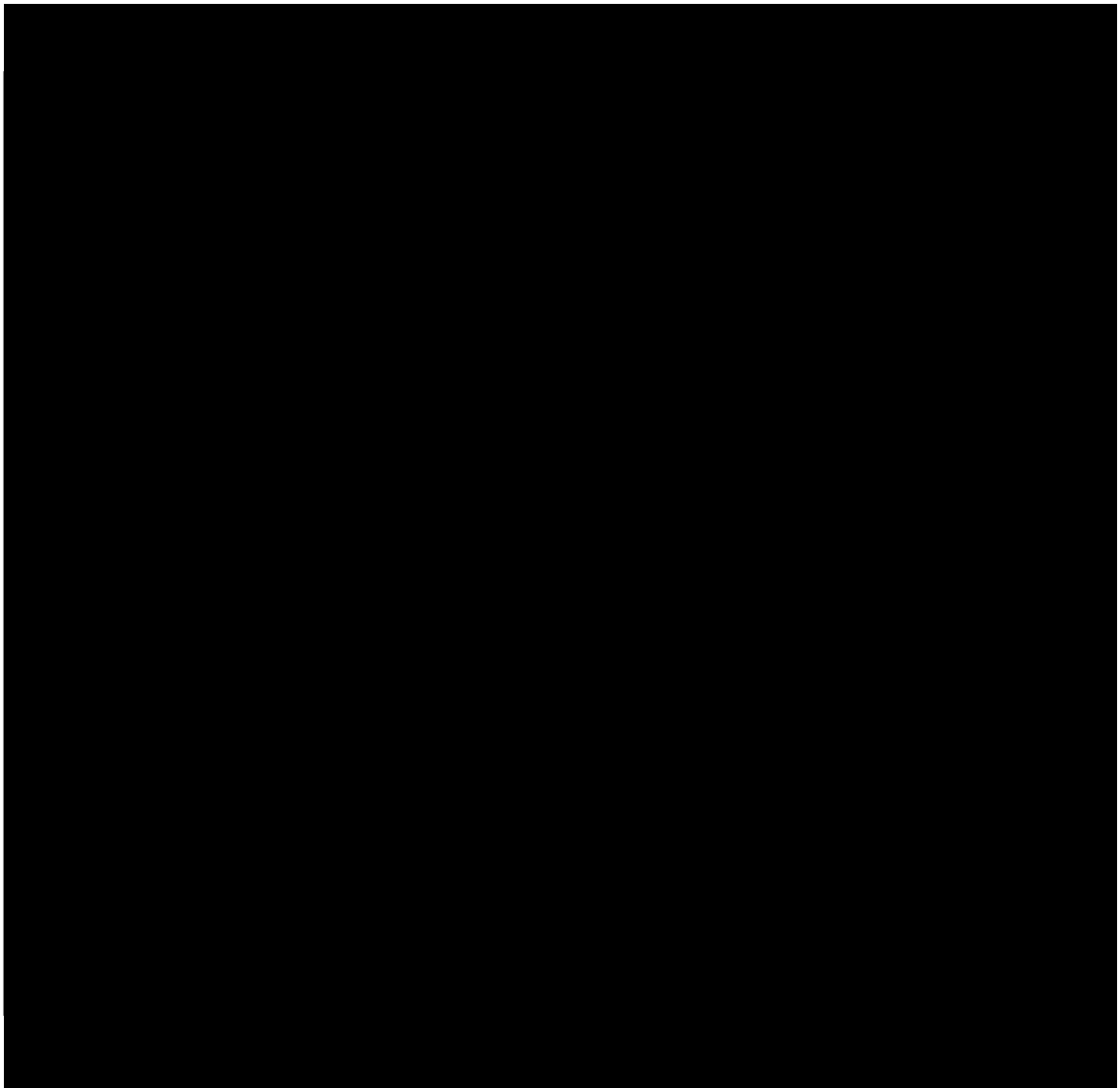
44GL383

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, Center for Archaeological Research,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

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Date:

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #25

Site Number: 44GL384

Type of Site: Historic domestic(?)

Cultural Affiliation: 18th-19th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'




 (Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace 
, elevation 20-25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 110 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Cultivated fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 handmade brick; 1 white clay plain pipe bowl. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet Clay Bank

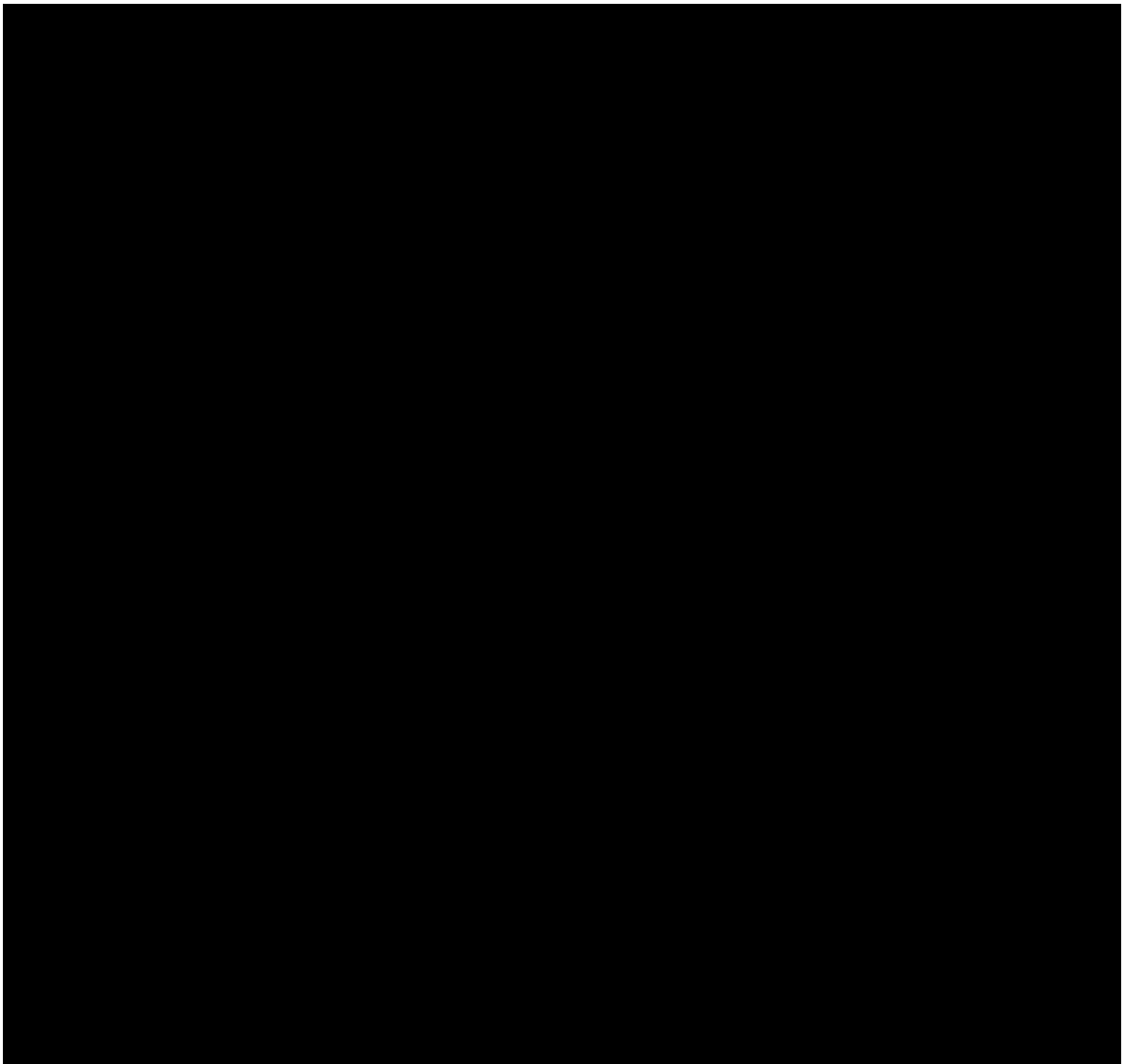
Site Number 44GL384

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL385

Name of Site: #27

Site Number: 44GL385

Type of Site: Historic shoreline scatter;
 Prehistoric procurement site

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century;
 Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Low-lying island ridges; [redacted]; elevation 0-5' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 77 m x 71 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection and limited shovel tests; low density scatter with some shell present

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 nail and 1 fragment coarse earthenware; 7 pottery sherds-sand tempered, shell tempered/cordmarked, fabric impressed, incised; 1 bone. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

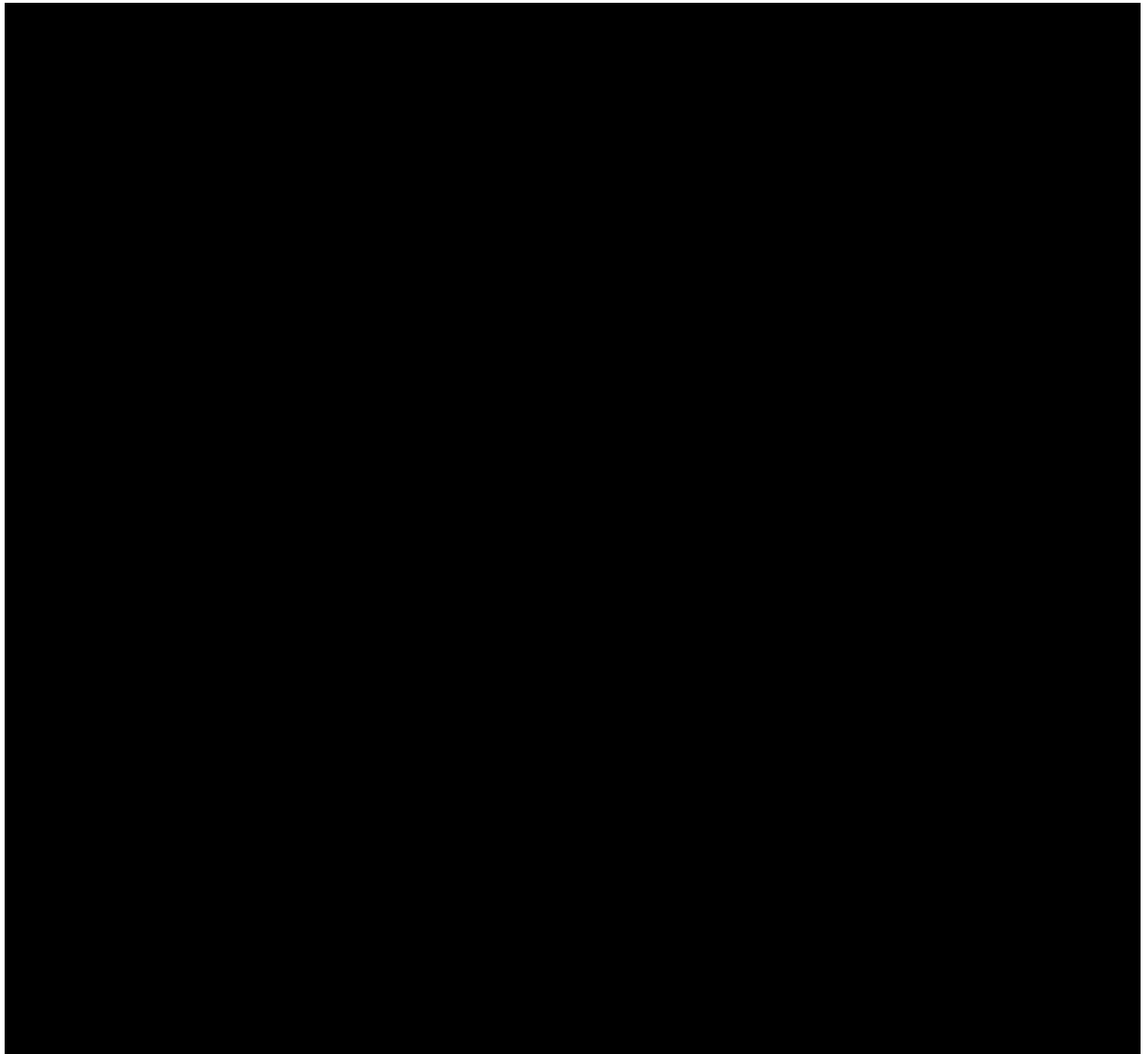
Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation and further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

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Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester

Name of Site: #28

Site Number: 44GL386

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic(?)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay bank 7.5'

[REDACTED]
(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Low-lying island ridges; [REDACTED]; elevation 0-5' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 120 m x 60 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Surface collection (grab sample); low density shoreline scatter probably buried in marsh deposit

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 fragment whiteware, 4 bifaces-jasper, quartzite; 1 body sherd-shell tempered; 25 pieces of debitage-jasper, quartz, quartzite; 9 fire cracked rock; 1 corner notched hafted biface (jasper). All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Map Sheet Clay Bank

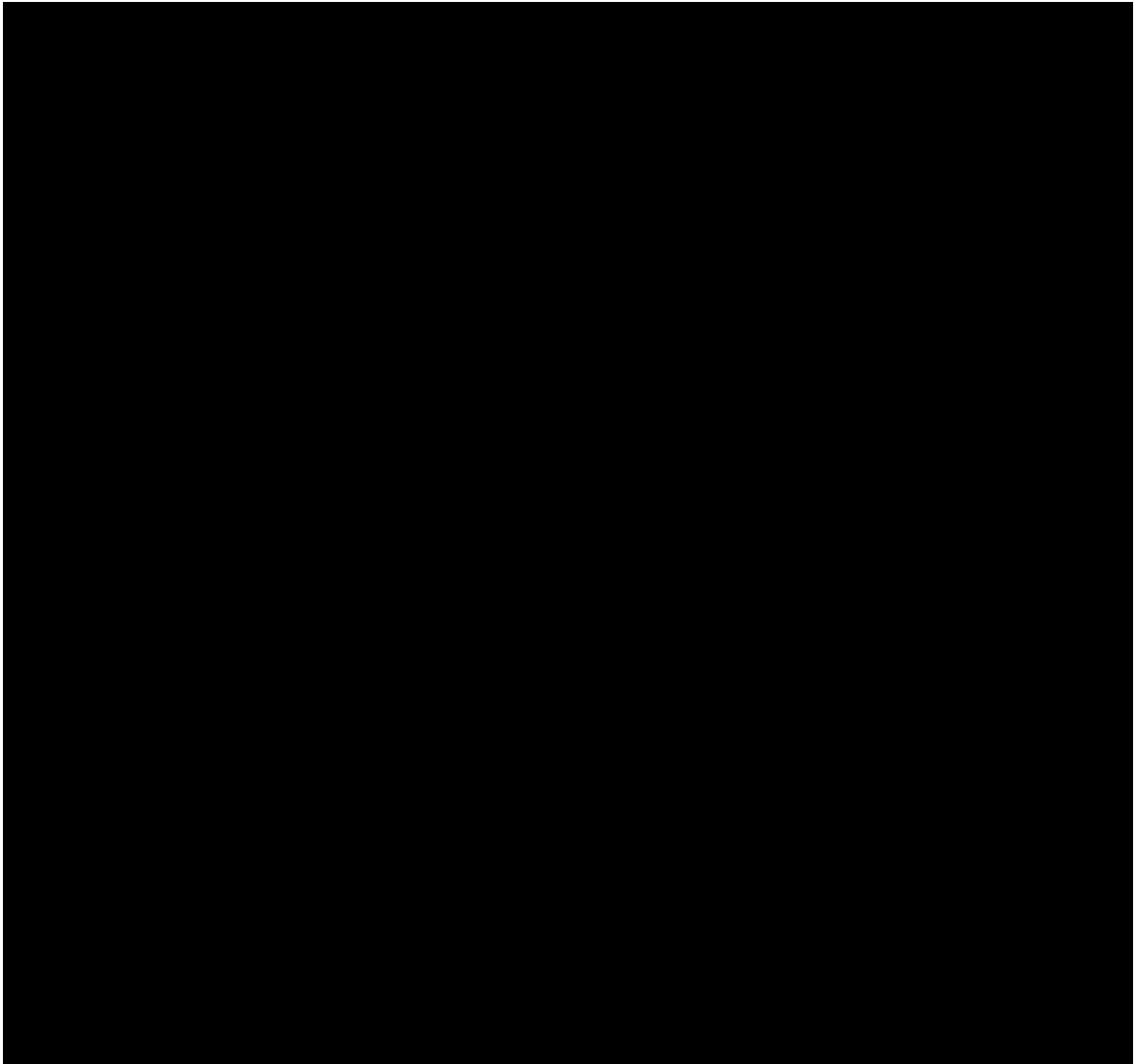
Site Number 44GL386

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation and further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL387

Name of Site: #29 (Timberneck Farm)

Site Number: 44GL387

Type of Site: Domestic/Farm complex

Cultural Affiliation: 18th-20th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace ; 71 m from Timberneck Creek; elevation 25' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 192 m x 167 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; scatter at and around extant Timberneck Farm house and associated outbuildings

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 fragment unidentified colorless glass; 1 staple; 13 nails-1 wire, 1 wrought, and the rest unidentified; 10 handmade brick and one unidentified; 24 fragments of window pane glass; bottle glass fragments-6 colorless, 1 amber, 5 green-blue, and 2 solarized/manganese; 4 historic mollusks; one unidentified copper alloy; 3 fragments unsorted historic bone; 26 fragments of coal/cinder; one unidentified ferrous material. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

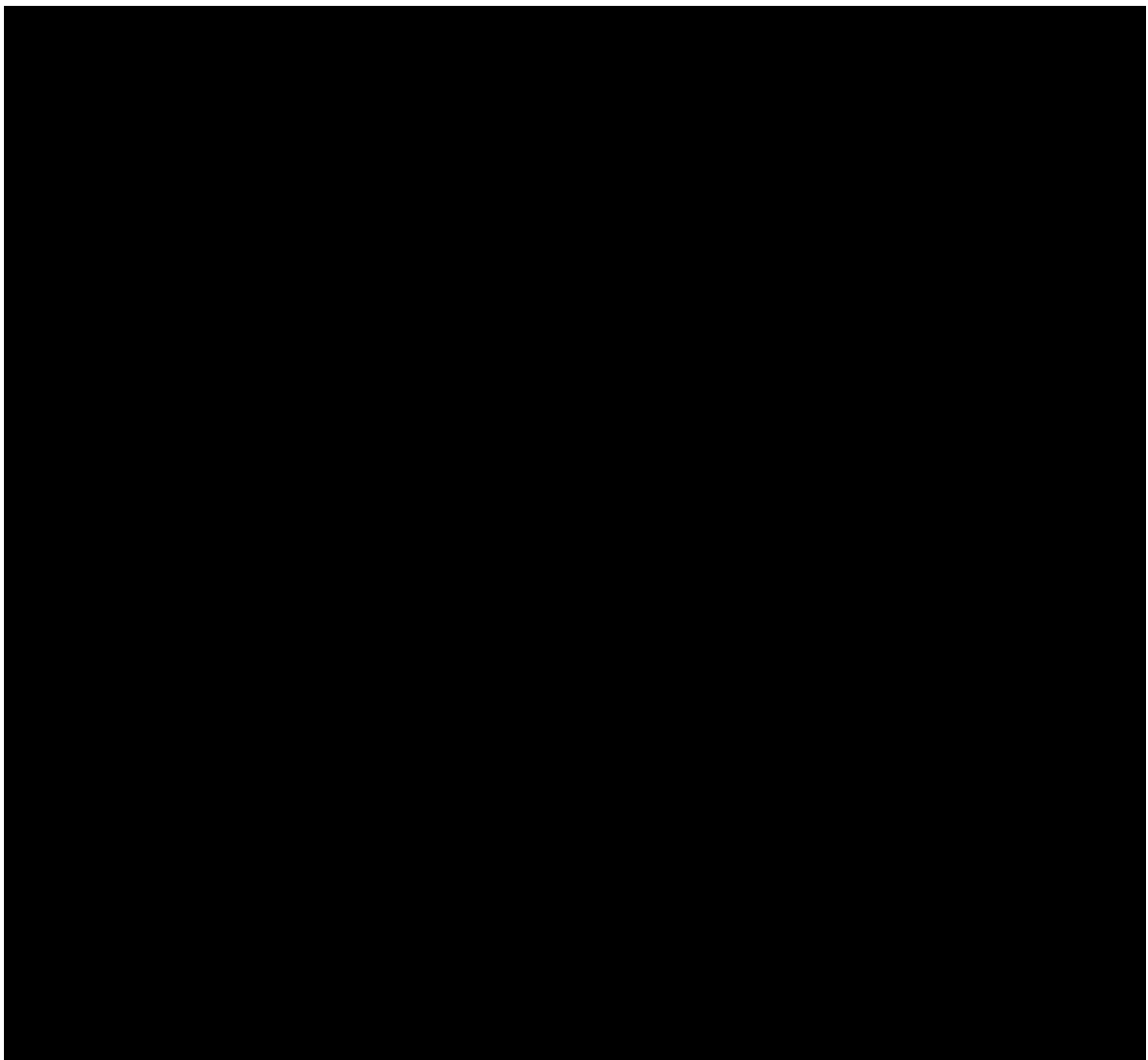
Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Preservation and further study

Additional Comments: Timberneck Farmhouse is reported as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #30

Site Number: 44GL388

Type of Site: Historic domestic;
 Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century;
 Late Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]; adjacent to Timberneck Creek; elevation 10' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 160 m x 100 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; scatter probably associated with Timberneck Farm activities

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 pottery sherds-shell tempered/fabric impressed; 1 plastic comb; 10 shells; brick-8 handmade, 1 machine made; nails-3 cut, 1 wire; 2 fragments pane glass; 1 mollusk; 10 whiteware; 1 refined earthenware; 1 pearlware; 1 ironstone; 2 pieces mould blown glass; bottle glass-1 blue-green, 1 solarized/manganese; 2 metal pots, cast. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

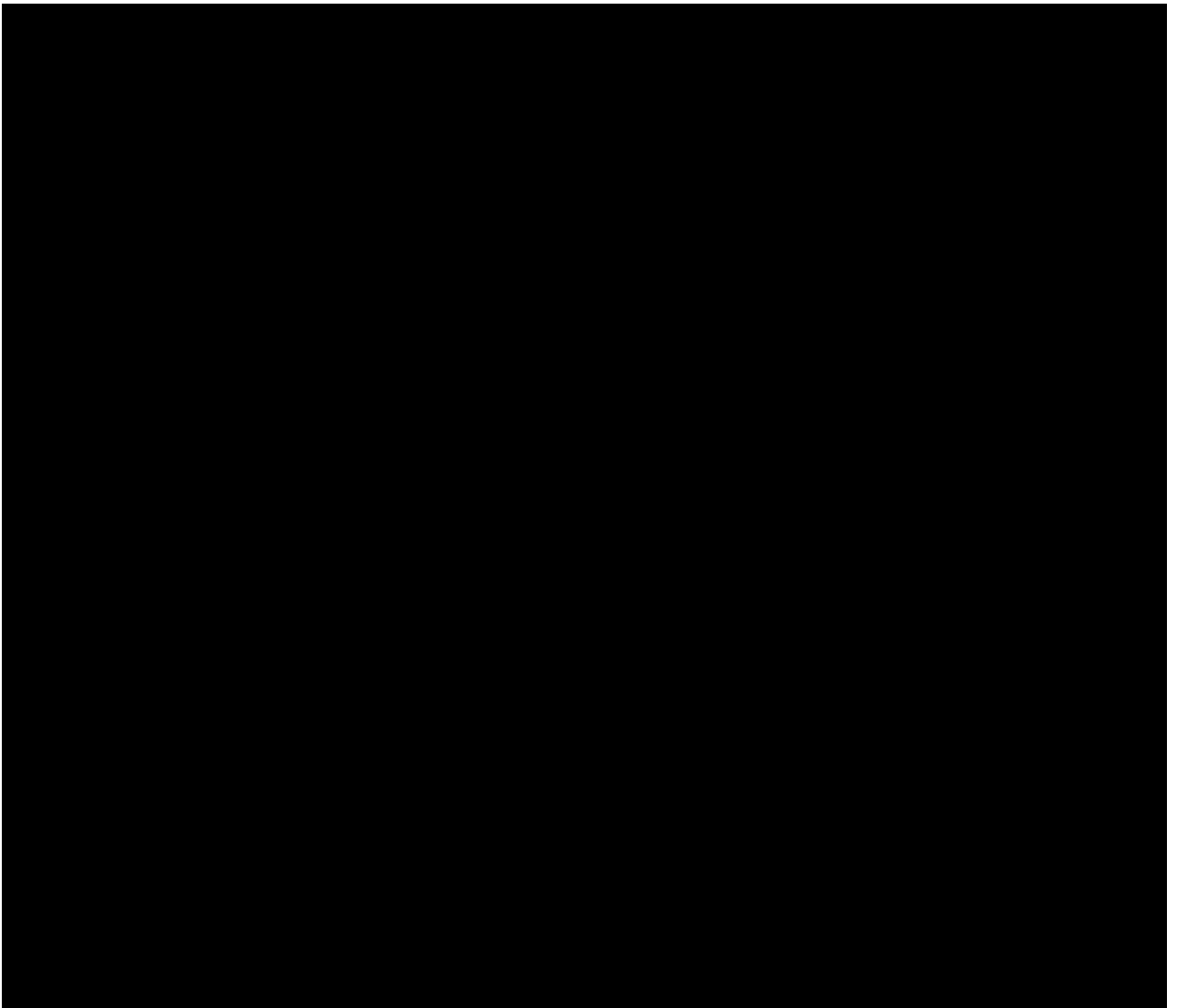
44GL388

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

Name of Site: #31

Site Number: 44GL389

Type of Site: Historic domestic;
Prehistoric procurement
State/National Register Status:

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century;
Late Woodland

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]; 10 m from Timberneck Creek; elevation 10' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 38 m x 45 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; scatter probably associated with the Timberneck Farm

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 pottery sherds-shell tempered; 5 debitage-quartz, quartzite; 1 fragment purple printed whiteware; 1 handmade brick; 3 pearlware; bottle glass-1 ultramarine, 1 dark green; 1 American Grey ceramic, 1 Whiteware; . sprig-painted polychrome, 2 historic bone, 2 fragments coal/cinder. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

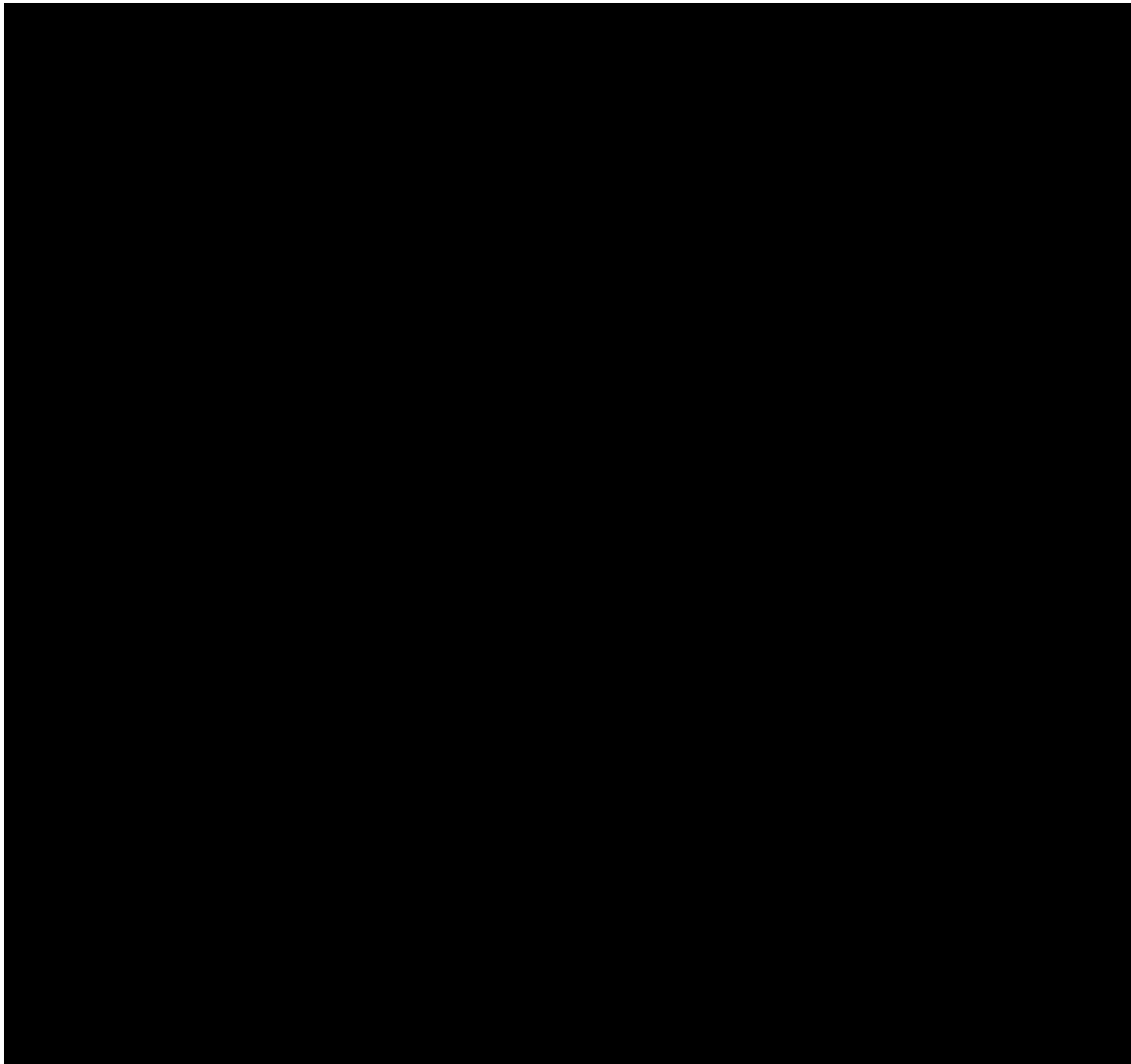
44GL389

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

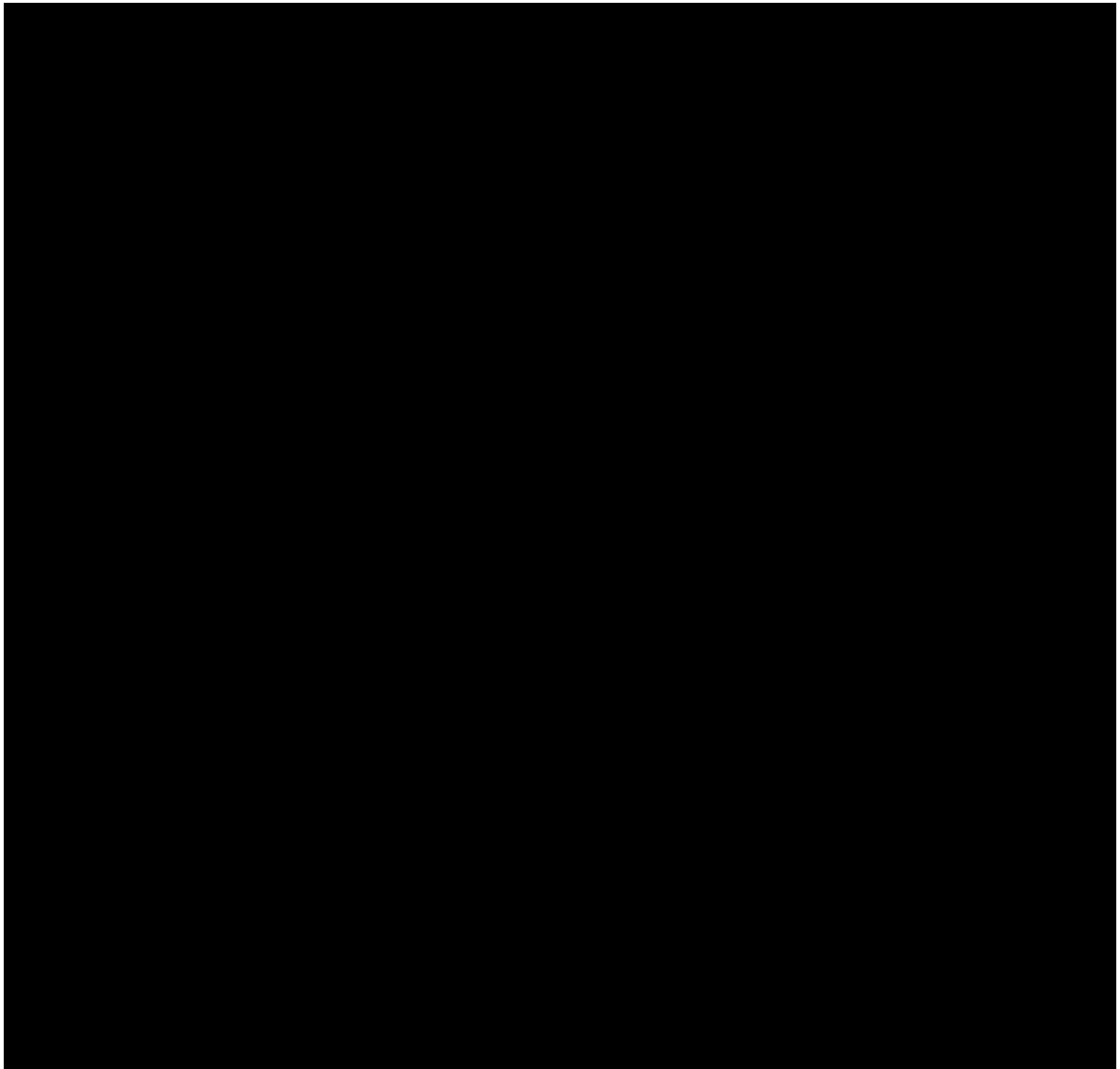
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All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

84-R



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #33

Site Number: 44GL391

Type of Site: Historic domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 18th-19th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted] 35 m from Timberneck Creek; elevation 10' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 50 m x 25 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; low to moderate density scatter, probably an outlier of Timberneck Farm

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 17 handmade brick; nails-1 wrought, 1 cut, 1 unidentified; 3 mollusk shells; 1 creamware; 2 whiteware; 1 coal/cinder material. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

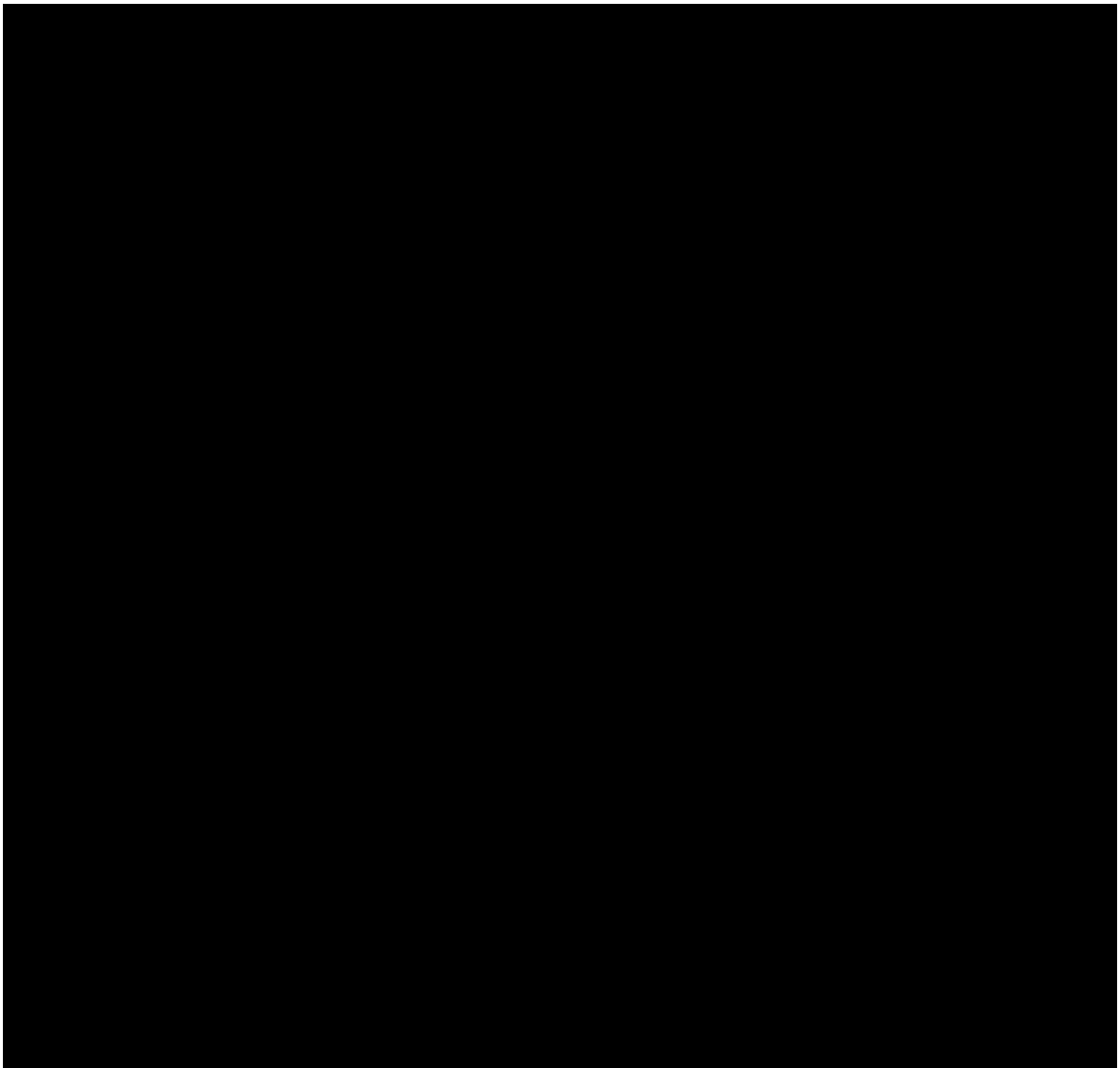
County Gloucester
 Map Sheet Clay Bank
 Site Number 44GL391

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #34

Site Number: 44GL392

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement;
 Historic domestic(?)

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland(?);
 19th century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay Bank 7.5'


          
 (Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January-February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace ; 10 m from Timberneck Creek; 0-10' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 60 m x 20 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; low to moderate density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 2 bifaces-quartz; 1 pottery sherd-shell tempered; 1 handmade brick; pearlware-7 dipped, 1 painted; 1 blue printed whiteware; 2 white clay plain pipe bowls. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet

Clay Bank

Site Number

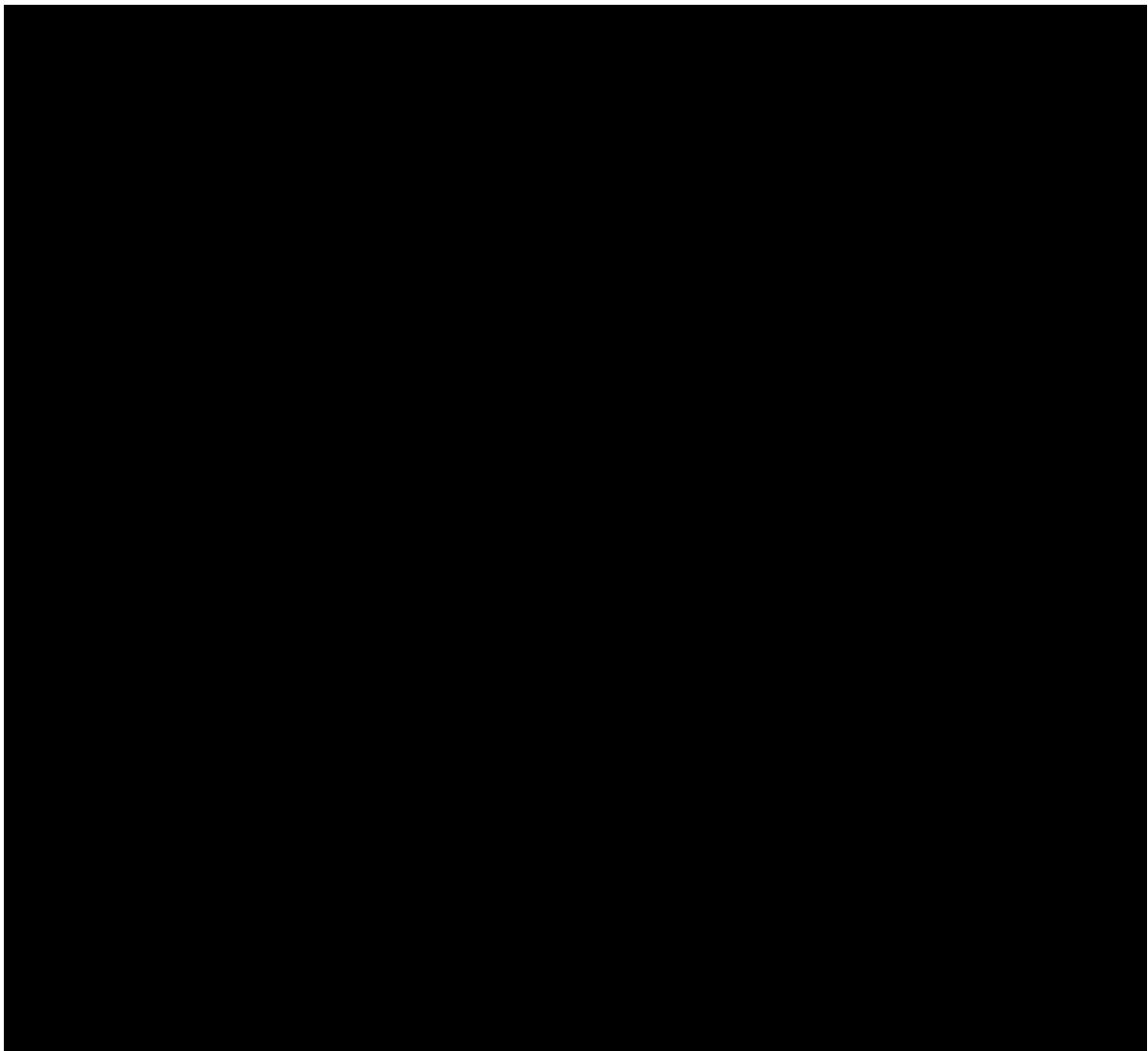
44GL392

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Limited further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: #35

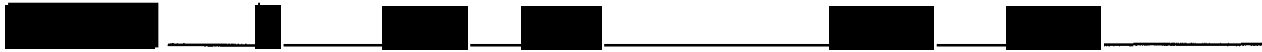
Site Number: 44GL393

Type of Site: Historic domestic;
 Prehistoric procurement

Cultural Affiliation: 18th-19th century;
 Woodland

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Clay 7.5'



(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, January - February 1992

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Upland/high terrace [redacted]; 10 m from Timberneck Creek; elevation 10-20' amsl

Dimensions of Site: 80 m x 50 m

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Shovel testing at 25 m intervals; low to moderate density scatter

Condition and Present Land Use: Pasture/overgrown fields

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 1 pottery sherd-shell tempered; 1 debitage-quartzite; 31 handmade brick; 3 unidentified and 1 wrought nails; 5 nuts; 2 dark green bottle glass; 5 mollusks; 2 white clay plain pipe stems; 2 coal/cinder materials; 2 unassigned miscellaneous items. All artifacts deposited at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Address:

County Gloucester

Map Sheet Clay Bank

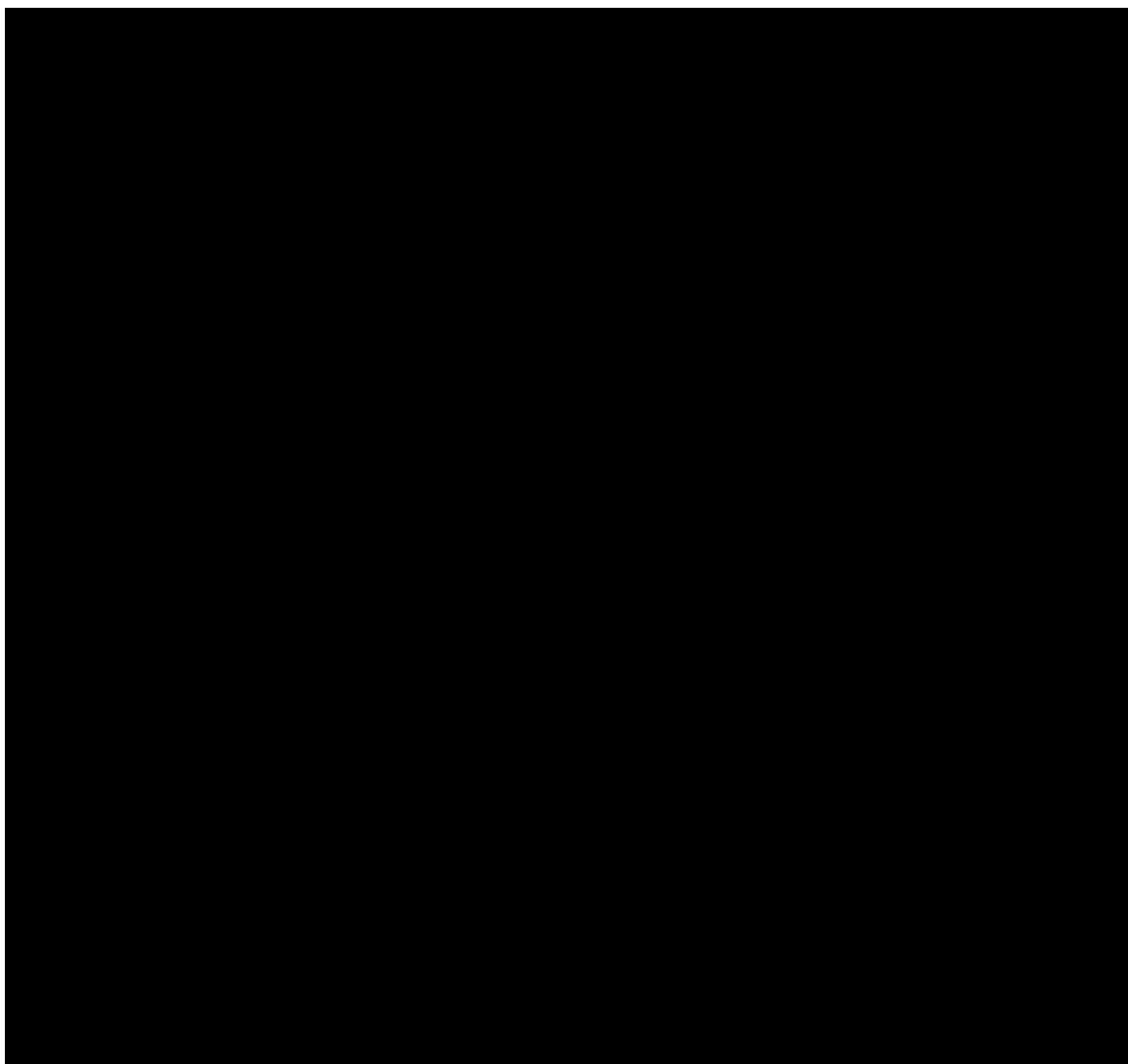
Site Number 44GL393

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
All project related records on file at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Further study

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By (name address, affiliation, date): Dennis B. Blanton, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 (4/93)

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Timberneck

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Off State Route 635 at Timberneck Creek on edge of York River,
E of Wicomico.

CITY, TOWN

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Virginia

— VICINITY OF

CODE

51

First (Paul S. Tribble)

COUNTY

Gloucester

CODE

073

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. J.W.C. Catlett Sr.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wicomico

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Virginia 23184

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Gloucester County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Gloucester

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (2) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

TITLE

(1) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

DATE

1969

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE
D. C.

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Timberneck, set near the confluence of Timberneck Creek and the York River, is a large, frame house built around 1800 and enlarged by the addition of a frame wing in the mid-19th century.

The main block is a two-story, three-bay structure lighted by 9/9 sash on the first floor and 6/9 on the second. Some sashes are old and two closet sashes are original. The east end of the main block has two original interior chimneys, while the west end has one rebuilt exterior chimney. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and trimmed with a modillion cornice. Similar sash and cornice are employed on the mid-19th-century wing, which retains louvred blinds on its second-floor front windows. A four- and five-course American-bond brick chimney serves this end of the house. Both front doors are served by small, early porches with pedimented and modillioned roofs, and the whole is covered with relatively modern, undecorated weatherboards except for a patch of early beaded weatherboarding at the center of the facade.

The plan of Timberneck consists of an entry in the southwest corner of the first floor, with a small room behind it and two larger rooms to the east. The addition has a single room and a stair passage.

Strong, late-Georgian decoration is used in the original section. In the entry it consists of raised-panel wainscoting with a single panel running the full length of each wall. The stair has a square, fluted newel, molded diamond balusters and a closed string. The front door has six raised panels on the exterior and diagonal sheathing on the interior.

The front east room retains its original raised-panel wainscoting, but the mantel was replaced, probably when the wing was added, by a Greek Revival mantel with plain Ionic columns. In the rear (northeast) room, however, the original chimney breast survives. This consists of two horizontal raised panels - the upper taller than the lower, over the fireplace. These are bracketed at the sides by double tiers of narrow, vertical raised panels separated by a small section of chair rail, and at the top by a heavily molded unsupported shelf. A symmetrically molded chair rail encircles the room.

In the wing the passage has an open-string, plain-spandrel stair with an oval rail, tapered newel, and two rectangular balusters to a tread. The doors and windows throughout this part have symmetrically molded trim with plain corner blocks. The most interesting feature of this room, however, is the original end windows of the main block which were not blocked, as was the usual practice, but left intact with their original louvred blinds in place. These are hung on tapered, button-strap hinges and have what appears to be an original coat of blue-grey paint and twisted iron tieback hooks. The main room in this block is very plain with only a fluted Greek Doric mantel for decoration.

Two features of the site are of particular interest. The front yard is enclosed by a 19th-century picket fence, a very rare survival of a once-common feature. Northwest of the house is an original gable-roofed frame smokehouse. The roof has a deep overhang on all four sides; the door has an original lock and key.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The register bounds form a rough quadrilateral, with a wire fence forming the north and west sides, and the waterline forming the remainder of the perimeter.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) rural life
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1810

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timberneck is a broad peninsula bordered by Cedarhurst, ~~Poplar~~, and Timberneck creeks, tributaries of the York River. The property is significant for its rambling, Post-Revolutionary farmhouse which has striking, well-preserved interior appointments, including a fine parlor and much original hardware. With its rural setting, early smokehouse, rare 19th-century picket fence, old trees, and commanding view of the York, Timberneck is a substantially undisturbed Tidewater plantation. It is associated with the ~~Catlett~~ and Mann families, both prominent in the social and political history of Gloucester County.

Timberneck was, in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Mann family homestead. On the property are two late 17th- and one early 18th-century tomb slabs marking Mann family graves. Shortly before 1793, John Catlett of King William County purchased 500 acres of land from Governor John Page of nearby Rosewell and added another 109 acres by 1797. John Page was a descendant of the Mann family. On the 109-acre parcel, sometime before his death in 1808, Catlett built the first portion of the present house. His will, recorded in 1808 and copied in a family history in 1918, named his son, John W. C. Catlett (1813-1883) as heir to "the plantation in which I now live."¹ (Few such early Gloucester wills exist as most of the county's antebellum records have been destroyed). As recorded in the land tax books, John W. C. Catlett added the large wing which comprises the remainder of the historic portion of the house in 1856-58. Although the Catletts had come to Virginia in the 17th century, settling in what was to become Essex County, it is really with John W. C. Catlett that the family gained political prominence in Gloucester. John W. C. Catlett was a lawyer and a member of the State Senate. His second son and heir to Timberneck was Charles Catlett (1847-1917), a county judge.

Timberneck remains in the Catlett family.

MTP/DU

¹Dr. and Mrs. William Carter Stubbs, A History of Two Virginia Families. (New Orleans, 1918), pp. 38-40.

John Catlett of King Wm Co.
1793 + 1797 purchase
John W. C. Catlett (1813-1883)
Charles Catlett (1847-1917)

FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Patrick H. "The Memorial Art of Tidewater Virginia, 1650-1775." Dissertation, University of Delaware, 1969.
 Gloucester County Land Tax Books 1782-1860.
Personal Property Tax Books 1782-1820.
 Scubbs, Dr. and Mrs. William Carter. A History of Two Virginia Families. New Orleans, 1918.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 14 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Clay Bank, Virginia

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 8	3 6 1 3	8 1 3 1 0	4 1 1	2 1 8	8 1 0 1 0	B	1 8	3 6 4	0 1 2 1 0	4 1 1	2 1 8	6 1 9 1 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1 8	3 6 3	9 6 0	4 1 1	2 1 8	4 1 1 0	D	1 8	3 6 3	8 1 6 0	4 1 1	2 1 8	4 1 0 1 0
E	1 8	3 6 1 3	7 1 4 0	4 1 1	2 1 8	6 1 1 1 0	F						
G							H						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at a point 400' W of Timberneck Creek, 1300' SW of State Route 635 and approximately 1 3/4 mi. S of intersection of said route and State Route 36; thence extending 650' SW to said creek; thence extending about 1000' S following shoreline along said creek; thence extending 300' W; thence extending about 800' NW following

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
 shoreline of said creek; thence extending 750' NE to point of origin.

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission DATE June 1979

STREET & NUMBER 221 Governor Street TELEPHONE (804) 786-3144

CITY OR TOWN Richmond STATE Virginia 23219

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *[Signature]* DATE JUN 19 1979

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

OR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Timberneck, Gloucester County, Virginia

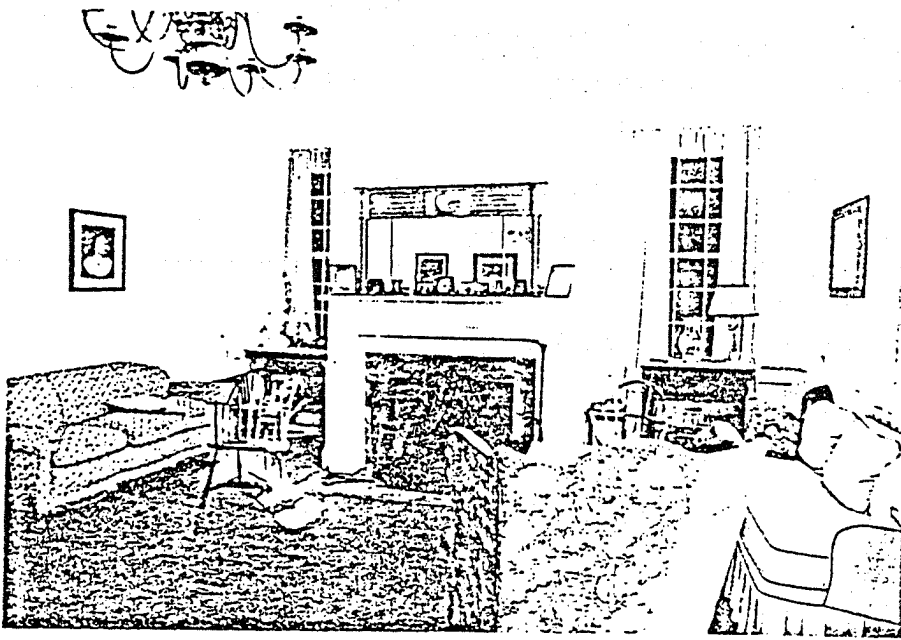
CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 6

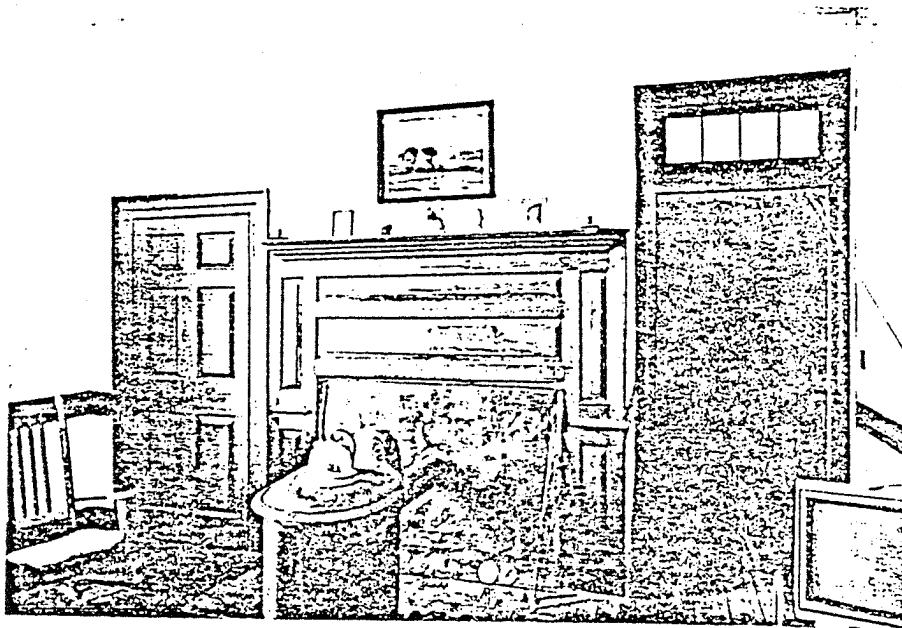
PAGE 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

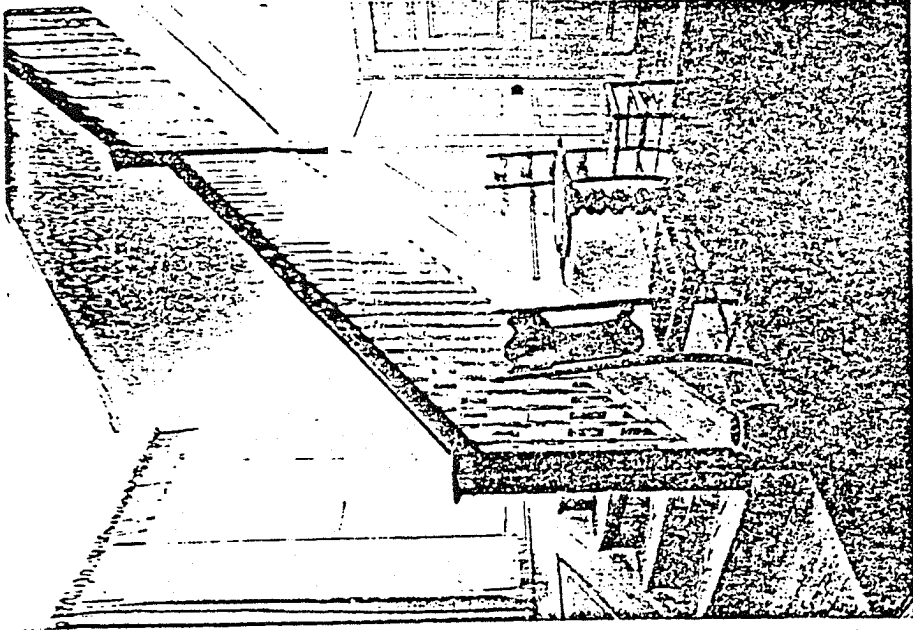
- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1968, 1979 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219



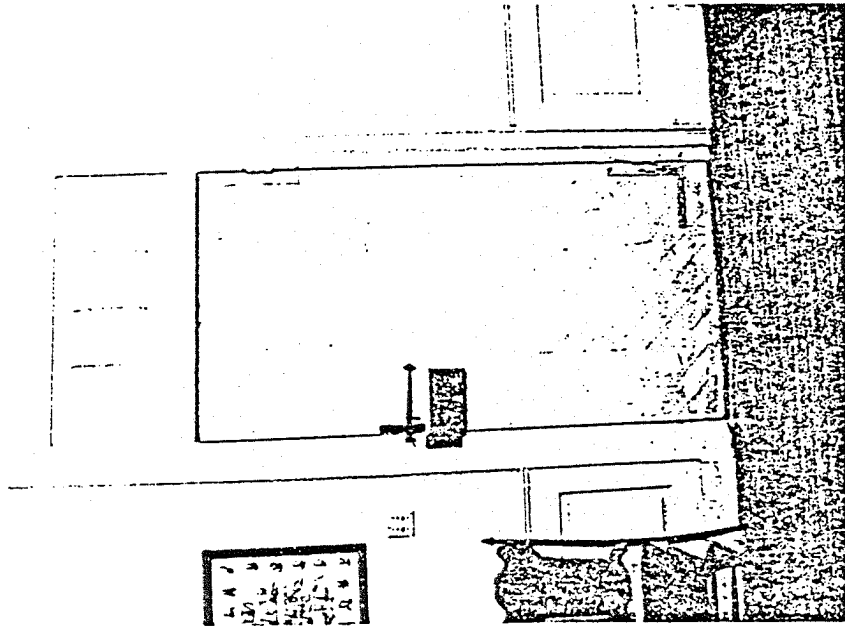
Southeast parlor first floor



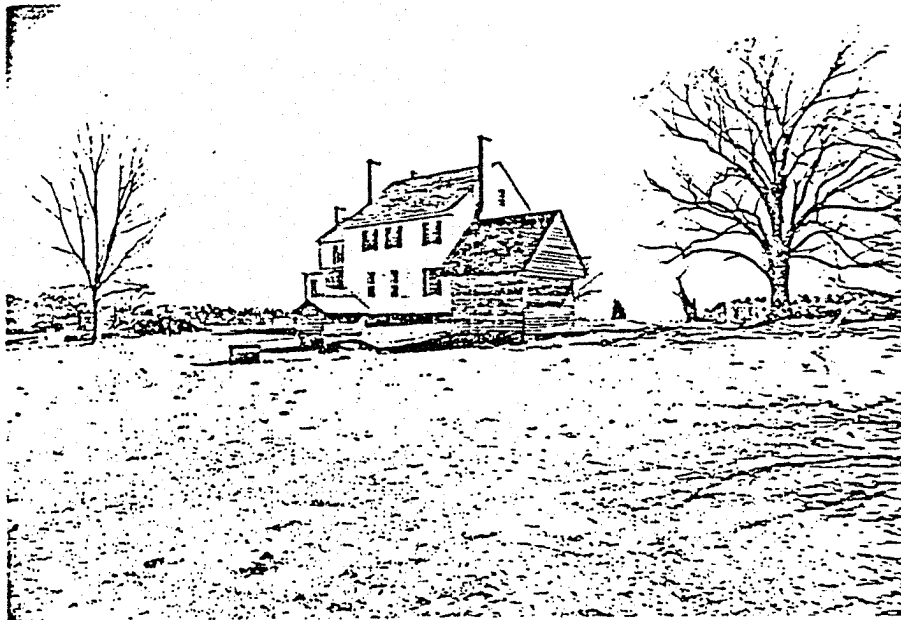
Northeast room first floor



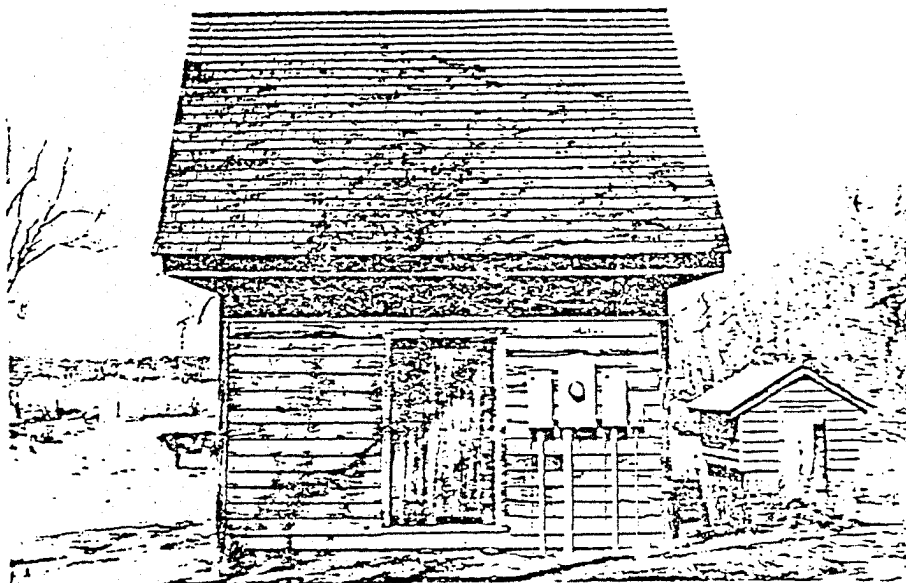
First-floor stair



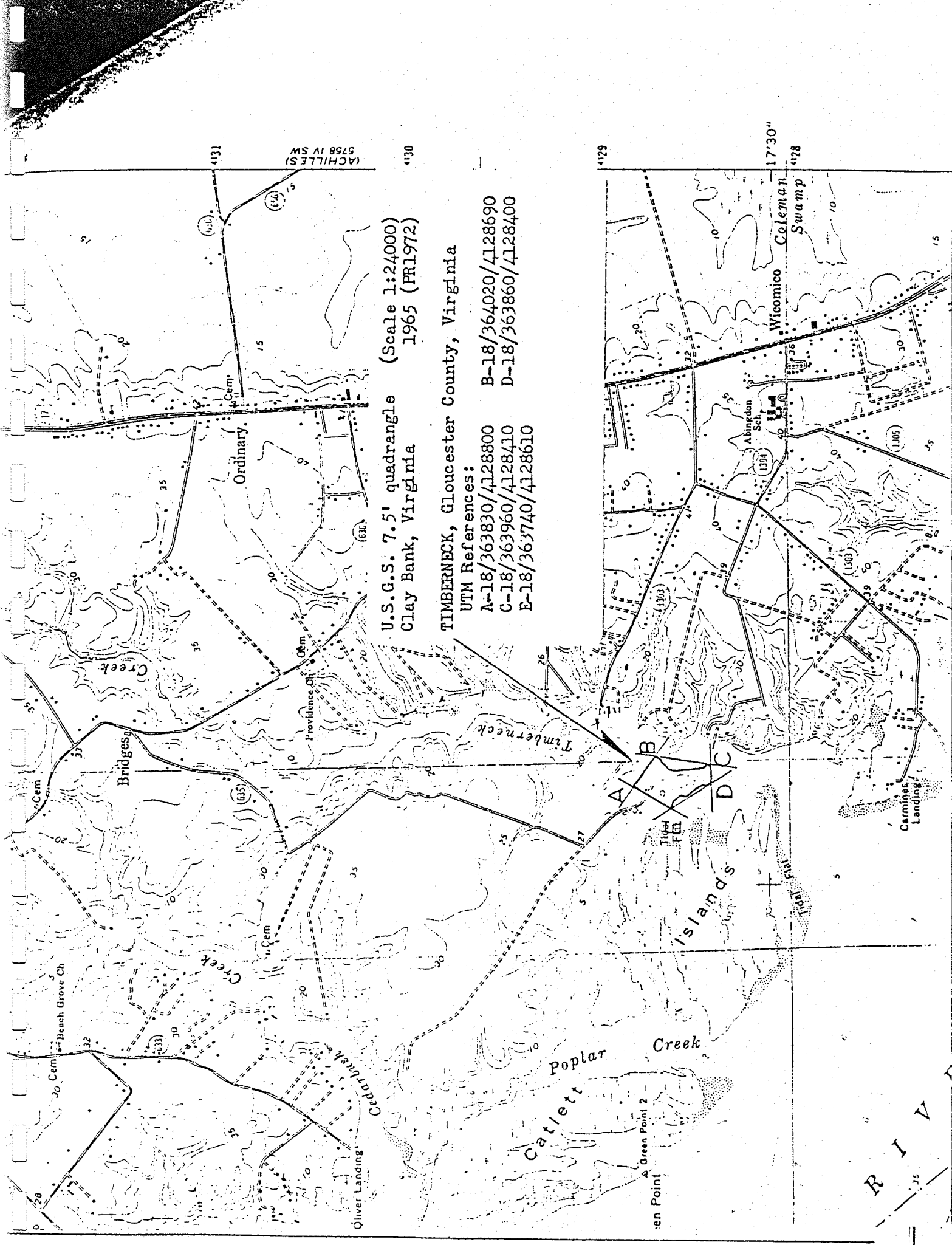
Front door



House and smokehouse from northwest



Smokehouse from south



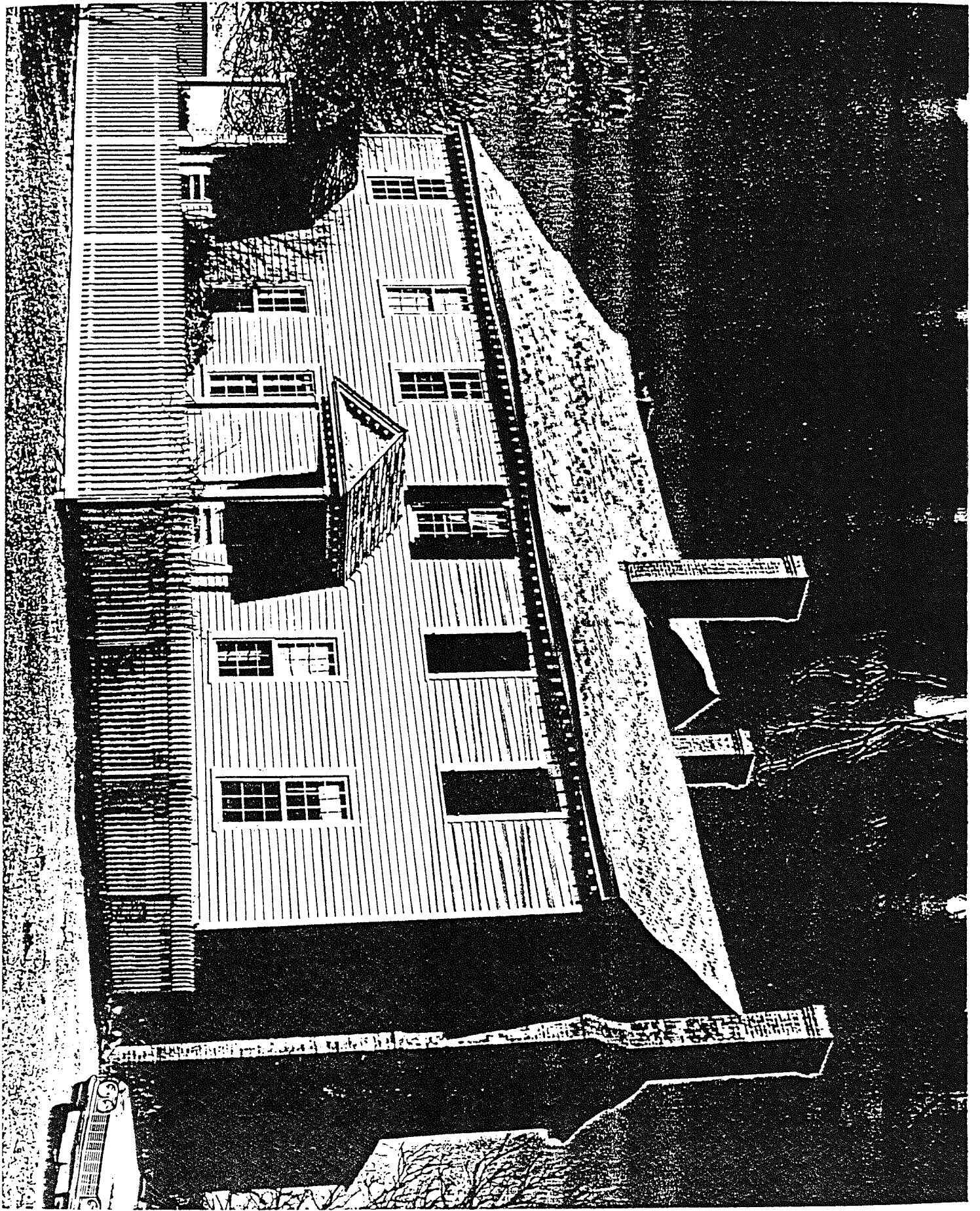
U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangle (Scale 1:24000)
 Clay Bank, Virginia 1965 (PR1972)

TIMBERNECK, Gloucester County, Virginia

UTM References:

- A-18/363830/4128800
- B-18/364020/4128690
- C-18/363960/4128410
- D-18/363860/4128400
- E-18/363740/4128610

R I V E R



MIP
VHLC
4/79

Timberneck (Hall)

Gloucester County

36-74

The purported builder of Timberneck Hall was John ~~W. C.~~ Catlett. He ~~was~~ was a descendent of the Catlett family that had been in Virginia since the 17th Century. (see last page)

A John Catlett patented substantial property in Old Rappahannock County, Essex County, and Lancaster County in the 17th Century. Thomas Catlett patented land in Spotsylvania.

There are no records of the Catletts patenting land in Gloucester County as far as I could find. It has also been stated (see J. D. Fauntleroy books at VHLC) that the property where Timberneck Stands was originally the seat of the Mann family,

The tax books show John ~~W. C.~~ Catlett charged in 1793 for the first time with 600 acres in Gloucester County. ^{acquired from John Page of Rosewell.} In 1797, he is charged for the first time with a tract of 109

acres on which Timberneck was subsequently built. There is no indication from whom he ^(from Pages) purchased the 109 acres. By 1813, the 109 and 600 acres parcels are described as being on Timberneck Creek some 9 miles south of the courthouse which would be the correct location.

In 1820, the property is charged to the estate of John ~~W. C.~~ Catlett. The 600 acre parcel shows no improvements; the 109 acre tract shows \$1772.50 improvements. By 1845, the acreage has been combined (and apparently some sold off) to make a parcel of 653½ acres with the same \$1772 improvements. By 1854, the parcel is referred to as the Timberneck tract and the improvements increase slightly to \$1850. In 1856, an additional \$503 is added to the buildings and by 1858 the improvements are valued at \$4,250. Thus it can be assumed that substantial improvements were made to the house between 1856 and 1858. The builder of the additions presumably was John W. C. Catlett, heir and ~~son~~ son to John Catlett the builder of the original house. John W. C. Catlett also held land on Carter's Creek somewhat to the west of Timberneck as he had some land surveyed there in 1847 and 1848 (See Gloucester Co. Surveyor's Book I (1817-1849, p.

Timberneck Hall Gloucester County con.

John Catlett, builder of the present Timberneck Hall mansion was descended from Colonel John Catlett, Immigrant who came to the Virginia Colony c. 1650 and settled in Old Rappahannock County, now Essex County. As far as can be determined, John Catlett, the builder, was the first of his family to live in Gloucester County. His father, also John Catlett, was of King William County and died there in 1802. His oldest son, John, the builder was born in 1760 in King William and died in 1808. He bought Timberneck in 1792 from Governor John Page of Rosewell, a descendant of the Mann family who had been seated at Timberneck since the late 17th century. At least in 1918, tombs of the Mann family, including that of John Mann (1631-1694), Mrs. Mary Mann (1647-1703/4) and Elizabeth Page, ^{infant, died 1693} were still visable at Timber Neck. (see William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, Volume 3 (1894) p. 34.)

John Catlett of Timberneck married in 1780 Anne Walker ^{Carter} ~~Cater~~, daughter of Charles Carter of Cleve, King George County.

His will was recorded in 1808, and re-recorded in 1821 following a fire at Gloucester Courthouse. A copy of it is attached. In it he leaves the "plantation in which I now live, which was purchased of John Page" to his son, John W. C. Catlett. To his son, Charles, he left his plantation called "Wilson Creek". Apparently, when he died, neither his son Charles or John was of age. John we know was only born in 1803.

John W. C. Catlett (1803-1883) was born at and spent his entire life at Timberneck. He was a lawyer, member of the State Senate, and farmer. He had a number of children by his two wives. His second son was Judge Charles Catlett ^{County Judge} (b. 1845 d. 1917) who resided at and farmed the Timberneck farm. His son John Walker Catlett (b. 1889 d. ?) "presides with grace and dignity over the old home" Timberneck ~~1918~~ in 1918. (page 43 of Catlett genealogy, see bibliography).

The absence of nearly all the county records for Gloucester during this period makes more detailed research impossible. Unfortunately there are no insurance policies extant on the property.

It should be noted that John Catlett, the builder died in 1808 (will probated July 4, 1808). His children were still minors at that time. The heir to the mansion house which he mentions in his will is John Walker Carter Catlett who would not have come of age until 1824. Clearly the house would have had to have been completed by 1808. When Catlett bought the property from John Page beginning with the 600 acres in 1792, he had 14 slaves and a chair and carriage indicating a man of some substantial means. It is possible that he lived in an older Mann house at Timberneck while building the present house. By 1803, holding the 109 acres he had gotten c. 1796, he had some 25 slaves. The personal property books in the year 1815 only, ascribe a value to his house as being \$1,000. All this indicates that John Catlett, who had some nine children, was living quite well in Gloucester County. The closest I can date the house from the records would be between 1796 and 1807. Chances are that somewhere on the 600 acre parcel he aquired first would be the remains of some kind of dwelling possibly belonging to the Mann family where Catlett lived between 1792 and the completion of the present dwelling.

It should also be noted that somewhere on that parcel are located three very early tombs mentioned below. These tombs are included in Pat Butler's inventory of tombs in his 1969 thesis.

Timberneck Bibliography

Butler, Patrick H. III, The Memorial Art of Tidewater Virginia, 1650-1775, dissertation presented to the University of Delaware, 1969.

Gloucester County Land Tax Book, 1782-1860.

Gloucester County Personal Property Tax Books, 1782-1820.

Stubbs, Dr. and Mrs. William ~~Exton~~ Carter, A History of Two Virginia Families, New Orleans, 1918.

William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, Volume 3, p. 34 (1894), "Tombs in Gloucester County, Virginia."