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Phase I archaeological survey of the VIMS scientific storage building parcel and phase II evaluation of site 44GL357, Gloucester Point, Virginia

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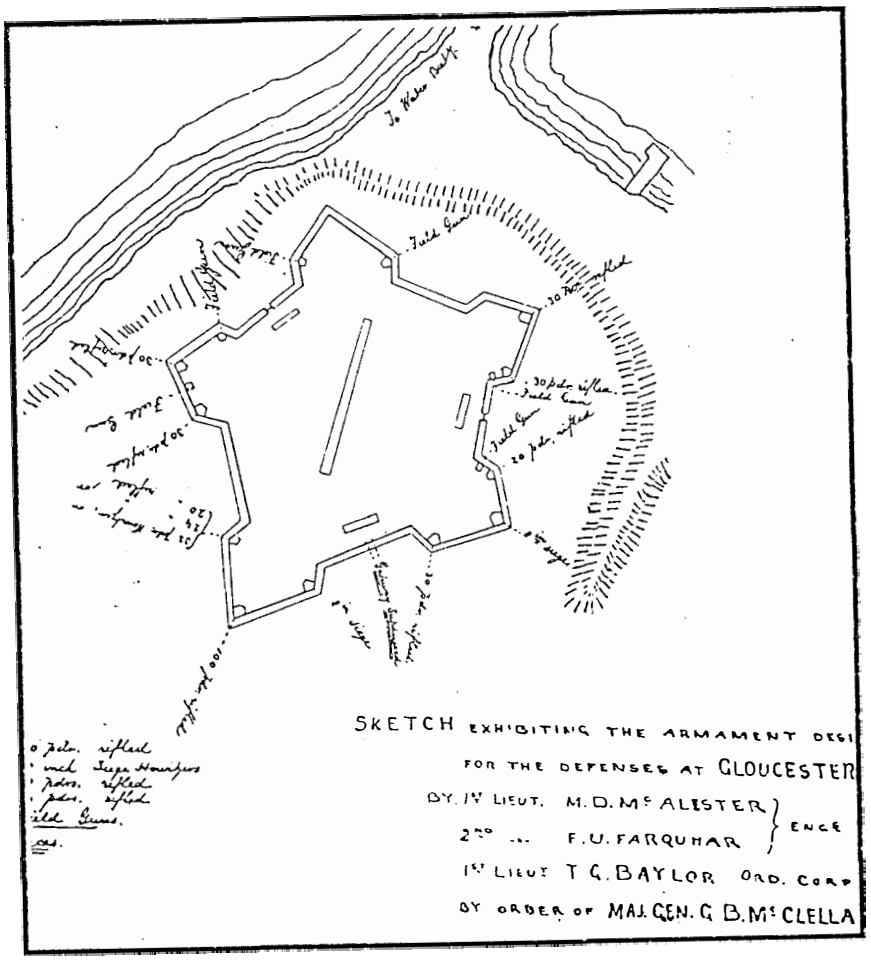
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VIMS SCIENTIFIC STORAGE BUILDING PARCEL AND PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44GL357 GLOUCESTER POINT, VIRGINIA



Prepared for
Virginia Institute of Marine Science

February 1991

The College Of
WILLIAM & MARY

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OF THE VIMS SCIENTIFIC STORAGE BUILDING PARCEL

AND PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44GL357

GLOUCESTER POINT, VIRGINIA

Submitted to:

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
The College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Submitted by:

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February 24, 1991

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the proposed site for the VIMS Scientific Storage Building were conducted by staff members from the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research during September and October 1990. The purposes of the studies were to (1) identify the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the project area and (2) evaluate the significance of identified archaeological resources in terms of criteria for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and determine the effects of proposed construction on those resources that appear to be eligible. These investigations were undertaken with the knowledge that this property is part of the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, a district whose historic and archaeological resources have been well documented.

The Phase I survey identified the presence of 18th- and 19th-century domestic occupation and possible 19th-century military occupation (designated Site 44GL357) which was determined to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequent Phase II evaluation of Site 44GL357 revealed artifact concentrations and subsurface features including structural and fenceline postholes, and possible Civil War-period palisade trenches within the project area. The significance evaluation of these resources was particularly important in light of the well-known historical context of Gloucester Point and because prior archaeological investigations have been focused further south of the project area. Little is known archaeologically of this area within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District.

Although the historical significance of the project area is apparent because of close proximity to 18th- and 19th-century military-related activities and its inclusion as part of an early 19th-century plantation, the significance of its archaeological resources is limited. Given the limited number of features identified relative to the amount of area investigated, as well as the types and apparent age of the features sampled, the archaeological resources of the project area have limited research potential for providing insight into the domestic and/or commercial relationship with historic Gloucester Town, Waterview Plantation, and the military history of Gloucester Point. The results of Phase II evaluation indicate that the resources identified are not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and that Phase II testing/documentation has effectively exhausted their research potential.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Introduction

On September 24, 1990, the College of William and Mary's Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an approximately one-half-acre parcel for a proposed Scientific Storage building at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS), Gloucester Point, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). This area is located within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. The purpose of the study was to provide preliminary identification and assessment of prehistoric and historic sites, or potential site locations, within the proposed project area.

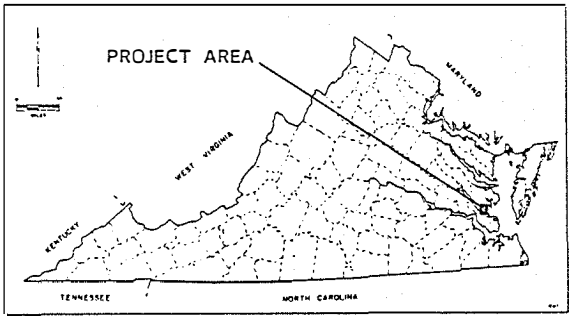


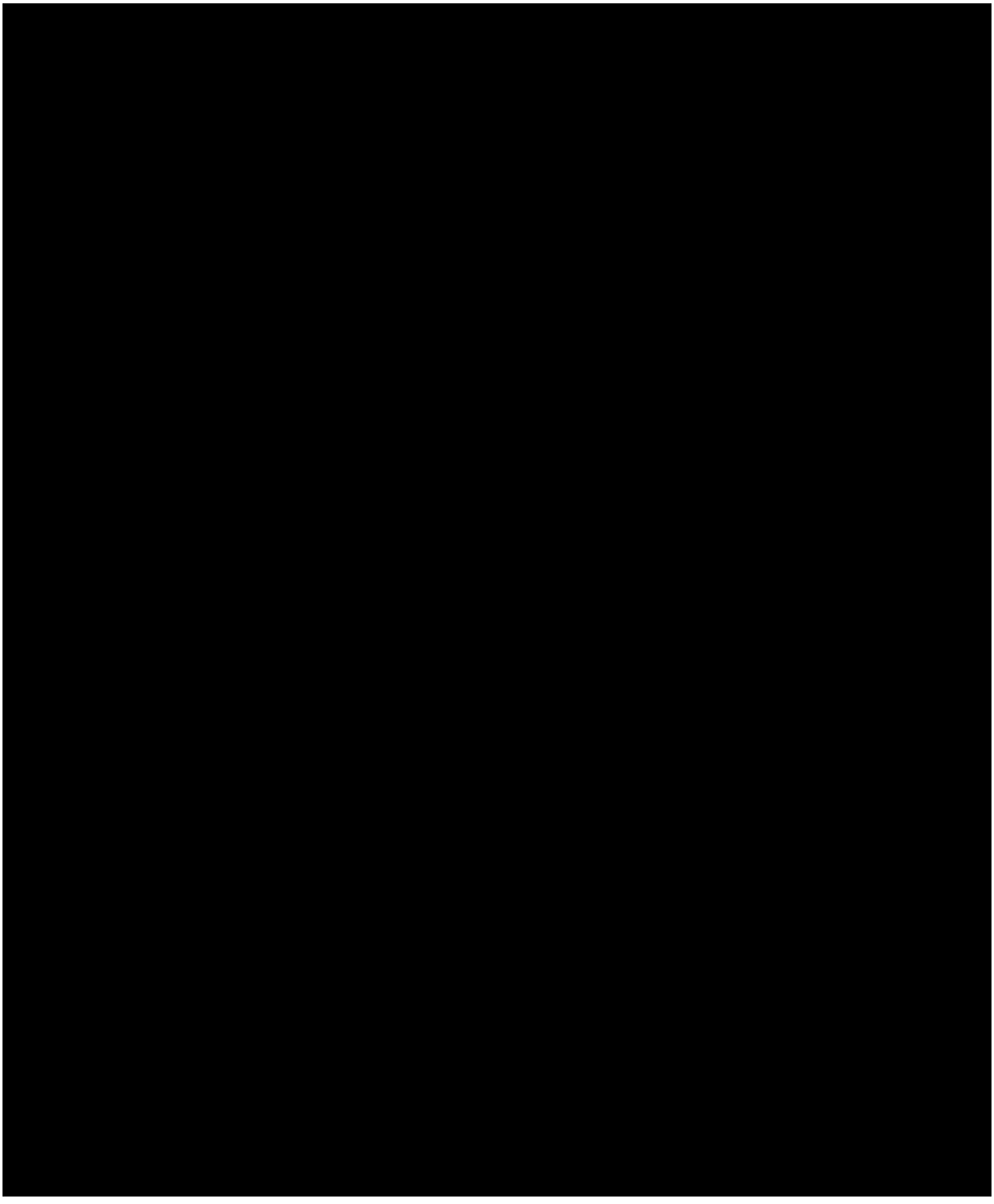
FIGURE 1
Project area location.

The results of the Phase I investigation indicated the presence of 18th- and 19th-century domestic occupation of the area (designated Site 44GL357) (Higgins 1990). Artifact concentrations, including architectural debris, suggested the presence of possible structural remains at this location. The evaluation of these resources was particularly important in light of the well-known historical context of Gloucester Point and because prior archaeological investigations have been focused farther south of the project area. Little is known archaeologically of this area within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. Subsequent Phase II study of Site 44GL357 sought to evaluate the significance of its archaeological resources in terms of their National Register eligibility. The scope of work included intensive historic research, test excavation, and field mapping.

The project was conducted under the general direction of Donald W. Linebaugh and Dennis B. Blanton. Thomas F. Higgins III, Project Archaeologist, was responsible for conducting the fieldwork and much of the analysis and report writing. Mr. Higgins was assisted in the field by Christopher McDaid, Kimberly Becker, Gunnar Brocket, and Mary Evelyn Star. Preliminary laboratory processing and artifact analysis was undertaken by Deborah Davenport. Martha McCartney carried out the historic research while Laurie Paonessa compiled information of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the project area.

Description of the Project Area

The project area, consisting of an approximately 1/2 acre parcel, [redacted]



[redacted] Approximately 80 percent of the project area is covered with grass and shrubs with the remaining 20 percent in oak, pine, and dense ground vegetation. [redacted] Soils consist of the loamy fine sands of the Rumford Series with slopes from 0 to 2 percent (Newhouse et al. 1980).

[redacted]

[redacted]

CHAPTER 2:
OVERVIEW OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

This section provides a background summary of current knowledge about the prehistoric cultural resources in the region. Included in this overview is a brief chronology of the cultural periods that have been identified for Gloucester County, a list of known prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area, and a discussion of potential site distribution based on this background research.

Previous Research on Prehistoric Resources

Previously Identified Prehistoric Resources

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 a one-mile radius of the project corridor. This search revealed three prehistoric archaeological site within that radius (Figure 4). Sites 44GL280, 44GL282, and 44YO251 are listed as limited activity Woodland tradition sites.

Anticipated Site Types and Locational Models

Archaeologists divide Virginia's prehistory into three broad cultural periods based on diagnostic artifact types and contrasting lifeways and cultural adaptations. Together these periods span some 12,000 years of occupation.

Paleo-Indian Period (before 8000 B.C.)

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 indicate that people have occupied Eastern North America for at least 12,000 years. Groups of this period are characterized as mobile 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 (e.g., Gardner 1980) suggest that the retreating Pleistocene environment severely diminished the number of these large game animals prior to human occupation of this region. 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 are fluted projectile points. Often, these are found in association with specialized tools crafted from high quality cherts and jaspers. They have not been found in association with other material. Sites of this period are extremely scarce and are unlikely to be represented within the project area.

Archaic Period (8000 B.C. to 1200 B.C.)

Cultural groups of this period are characterized by a more diverse

subsistence strategy that evolved with the warming Holocene environment and the fluorescence of new biotic communities. The seasonal hunting and gathering strategy these communities 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 subsistence diversity, 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 changing subsistence and settlement patterns. Diagnostic projectile points from tightly dated contexts 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 on the Middle Peninsula, they are frequently disturbed by plowing, erosion, or inundation by coastal waters. Archaic Period sites are reasonably common in interior areas of the Peninsula. A moderate potential exists for them to occur within the project area.

Woodland Period (1200 B.C. to A.D. 1607)

Although Woodland Period 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 sedentary horticulture. This transition took place during subperiods of the Woodland Period recognized by prehistorians as early, middle, and late. During the early and middle Woodland, plant foods became increasingly more important in the diet. By the late Woodland, this resulted in a greater reliance on plant cultigens.

With the emergence of a horticultural economy 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 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 refine known lithic and ceramic typologies and clarify the cultural traditions of which they were a part.

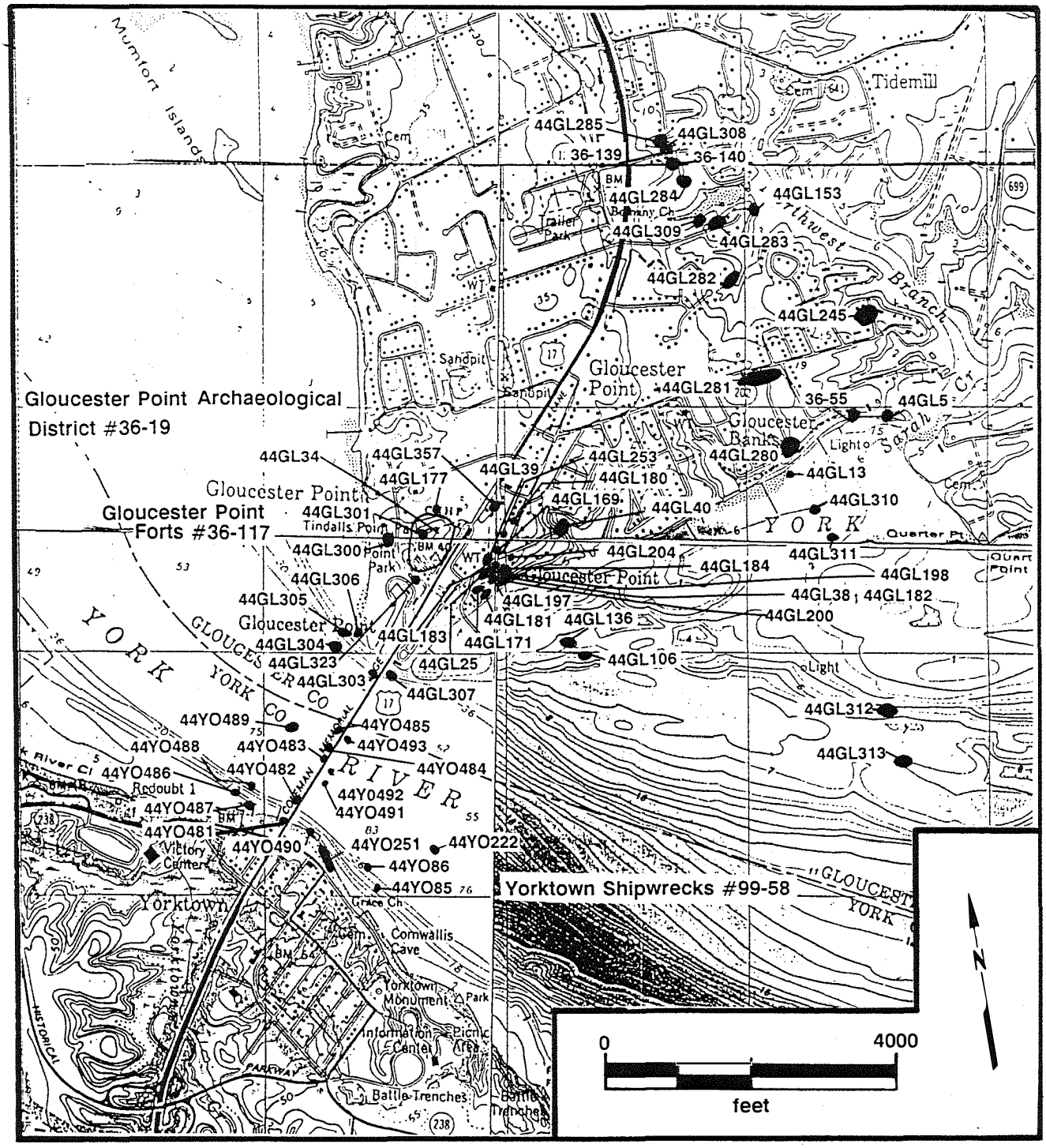


FIGURE 4
Previously identified cultural resources within the project area.

CHAPTER 3:
OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Introduction

This overview presents the historical context of the project area including the results of documentary and cartographic research into the history of the project area, a list of known historical archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area, and a predictive model of site distribution based on this background research.

Historical Research

Research Strategy

Archival research conducted in support of Phase I archaeological tests included the examination of maps in repository at the Library of Congress, National Archives, Virginia State Library, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Virginia Historical Society, and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives. Maps reproduced in *The Official Atlas of the Civil War* and the *American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army* also were utilized.

General background information was gleaned from a broad variety of published and unpublished sources, including data accumulated during previous research on Gloucester Point and its environs. Some of the primary source materials that were reviewed are on file at the Filson Club in Lexington, Kentucky; the Huntington Library in San Marino, California; and the Mariners Museum in Newport News, Virginia. Polly Cary Mason's compilation of Gloucester County records was also used.

Faithful transcriptions of the official records of the Virginia government, first as a colony and then as a commonwealth, were utilized extensively. Records of the Virginia Land Office were reviewed in abstract form. E. G. Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* was examined as was the index to the *Virginia Gazette*. Reference works on the American Revolution and the Civil War were used. Several 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century narratives known to contain data on Gloucester Point were also examined. Excerpts from the published account of Gabriel Joachim du Perron, who visited Gloucester Point shortly after the British surrendered at Yorktown, were translated from French into English. His narrative sheds considerable light on the British Army's occupation of Gloucester Point at the close of the Revolutionary War.

Data Limitations

Gloucester Point, a topographically distinctive feature, was included on maps made by successive generations of cartographers. Military maps prepared during and after the American Revolution and at the time of the Civil War provide important data on how the land in the vicinity of the study area was utilized. Because Gloucester Point protrudes into the York River, its strategic importance in the colony's defense was generally recognized by the mid-17th century.

Consequently, official records clearly document the construction and maintenance of the succession of fortifications that were built at Gloucester Point.

Although the majority of Gloucester County's antebellum court records were destroyed during the Civil War, a remarkably extensive collection of plats and surveys, dating from 1733 onward, are on file at the county courthouse. Local land ownership traditions may be traced back to the early 1780s through the use of land tax rolls. Some Gloucester County parish records also are intact.

Gloucester County was established in 1651, only two years after the land on the north side of the York River was officially opened to settlement. Prior to that time it was considered part of York (or Charles River) County. Initially, Gloucester Point's vast territory extended from the York River to the Piankatank and abutted eastward on the Chesapeake Bay. Gloucester County was subdivided in 1790, at which time Mathews County was formed. The seat of Gloucester County's government is at Gloucester Courthouse, originally known as the town of Botetourt (Virginia State Library 1965:20, 32).

Historical Background

Gloucester or Tindall's (Tyndall's) Point, which protrudes southward into the York River, was named by Robert Tindall, a mariner who crossed the Atlantic with Captain Christopher Newport and the first party of Virginia planters and who mapped the James and York Rivers. Captain John Smith and other 17th-century cartographers perpetuated the name, which persisted until the time of the American Revolution (Sams 1929:807-810; Tindall 1608; Smith 1610; Hondius 1619; Herrmann 1673; Lamb 1676) (Figures 5 and 6). As soon as settlement was well established along the banks of the James River and on the Eastern Shore, it quickly spread northward along the colony's other broad, navigable waterways. The cove adjacent to Tindall's Point most likely would have been viewed as a valuable asset to shipping and commerce, for it formed a natural harbor.

In February 1632/1633, Virginia's Executive Council ordered the construction of a tobacco storage warehouse "at the Rocks against Tyndall's Point to be used by all inhabitants of the Charles River." This order implies that Tindall's Point was a well-known landmark on a commonly used shipping route (Hening 1809-1823:I, 205). Although a planter named Thomas Anderson reportedly was living at Tindall's Point by 1640, the earliest known patentee of land in that vicinity was Argoll Yeardley, who on October 12, 1640, was granted 4,000 acres (Gray 1928:12; Mason 1946:I, 83; Nugent 1934-1979:I, 126). Yeardley quickly disposed of his acreage, which changed hands several times during the next two decades. By 1666, William Todd owned 500 acres at Tindall's Point. In 1674, when Todd's son and heir repatented half of his father's tract, he noted that his 250 acres lay "at Tindalls point on a cove dividing from John Leeke along York River to Edward Mumford's line . . . to the North side of the Great Roade." Todd's patent and numerous others for land in the vicinity of Tindall's Point refer to this thoroughfare that extended toward the point. The patent of John Leeke, whose land adjoined the Todd acreage at the cove, also notes its proximity to the

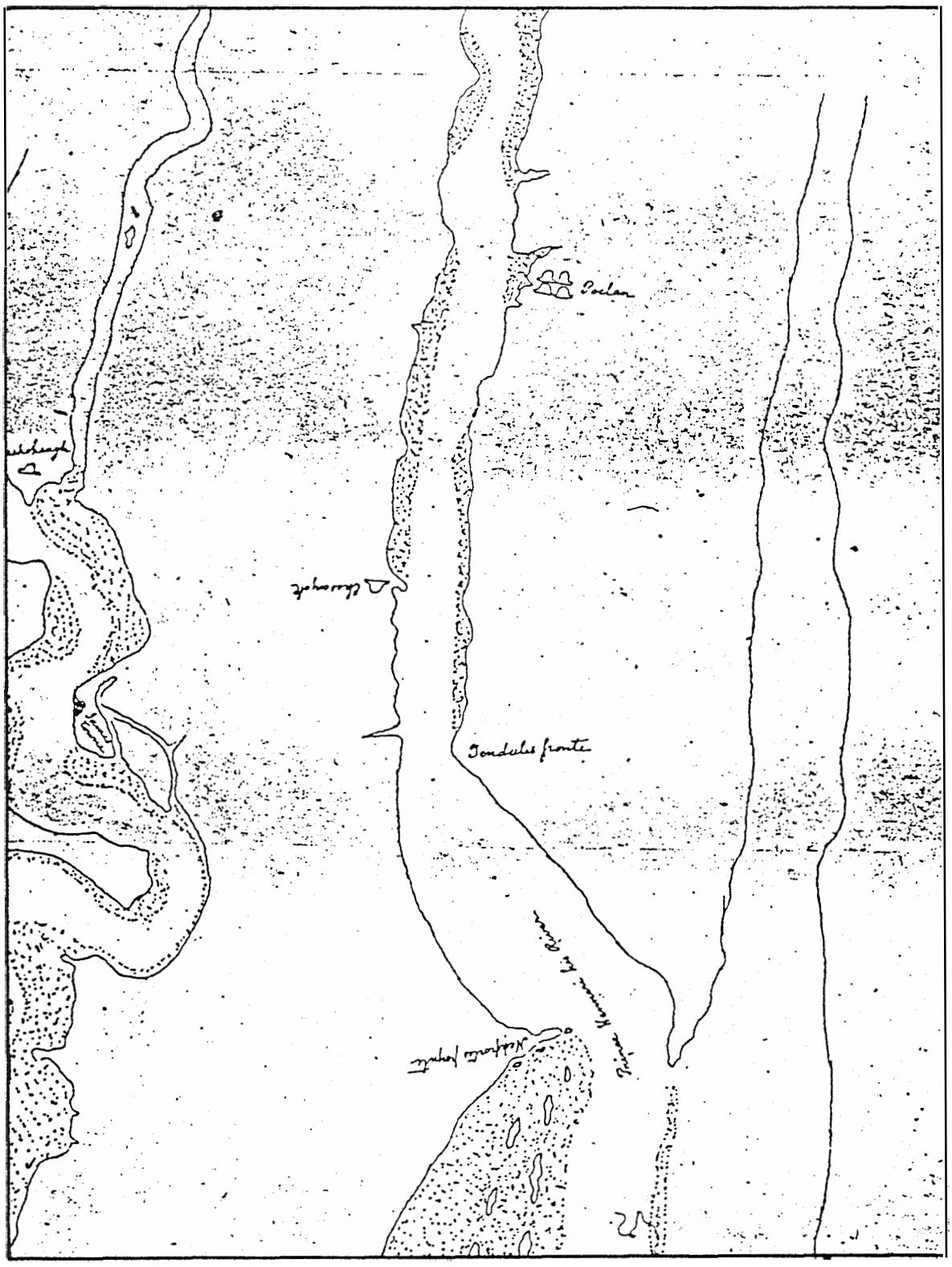


FIGURE 5
The Draught (Tindall 1608).

FIGURE 6
Virginia Discovered and Discribed [sic] (Smith 1610).

great road (Mason 1946:I, 46,75; Nugent 1934-1979:II, 75,152,155).

On September 26, 1667, Virginia's governor recommended to the Grand Assembly that a fort be built at Tindall's Point and at four other locations "for the safety of such ships as will arrive," a stratagem inspired by a recent Dutch attack on Virginia's tobacco fleet in theJames River (Hening 1809-1823:II, 256; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693: 47; Stanard 1909:340; McIlwaine 1934:458). Three days later, an act was passed whereby each of the five forts was to be built with the "walls ten feet high and toward the river or shipping, ten feet thick at the least . . . under constant guard by a gunner and four men" (Hening 1809-1823:II, 256). All ships were to ride under the protection of these forts. A commission appointed to oversee the construction of the fort at Tindall's Point met on October 3, 1667, at the home of John Fleete, who lived in that vicinity. Fleete, a former member of the Maryland legislature, had patented land at Tindall's Point in 1662 and moved there early in 1667. On November 4, 1667, Thomas Ludwell reported to officials in England that the fort at Tindall's Point was then under construction (Stanard 1895:71; 1909:344; Stanard 1911:252).

Within four years, the earthen forts built in 1667 had fallen into disrepair. Therefore, the Grand Assembly passed an act stating that "the materials wherewith they were built were not substantial or lasting" and acknowledged that "some have suffered an utter demolishment, some [are] very ruinous and some with small charge are capable of reparation." To remedy the situation it was ordered that "the forts on all the rivers be substantially built with brick . . . to be built anew and those capable of being repayered shall be done with brick" (Hening 1809-1823:II, 293). The fort at Tindall's Point apparently was rebuilt or repaired with brick in accord with the law, for eight years later there was a legal dispute between two men over "work done about a house for safeguard of the bricks made upon Coll. Baldryes land for building fort James at Tyndall's Poynt" (Tyler 1907:34). Fort James, though strengthened, apparently was inadequately armed, for in February 1672 one writer commented that "Virginia is unable at present to defend itself through want of arms" and noted that there was "not enough powder upon York River at Tindall's Point to charge a piece of ordnance" (Stanard 1912:127).

During 1676, when the popular uprising known as Bacon's Rebellion swept through the colony, the youthful Nathaniel Bacon took his men "over the York River at Tyndalls Poynt to find Coll. Brent," a reference to Giles Brent, who at first had sided with Bacon and then withdrawn his support (Stanard 1908:99). After Bacon's supporters burned the statehouse at Jamestown, government officials considered building the colony's new seat of government at Tindall's Point, making it the capital of the colony (Hening 1809-1823:II, 405; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693: 135). Governor William Berkeley made two personal visits to Tindall's Point late in 1676. He returned in 1677 with four ships and two sloops and dispatched his men to round up straggling rebels. On being apprehended, Nathaniel Bacon's followers were tried on board Berkeley's ship while it rode at anchor at Tindall's Point, and then transported across the river, where they were hanged (Stanard 1913:238, 251; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1659/1660-1693:70).

Pirates came ashore at Tindall's Point during the summer of 1682 and forced their way into the houses of Mrs. Rebecca Lake and John Williams, carrying away "a considerable quantity of goods, monies and plate." That the thieves were able to do so without restraint suggests that no soldiers were then present in any fortifications that still survived (McIlwaine 1925:I, 26)

In June 1680, when the Virginia Assembly responded to the King's urging to "dispose the planters to build [towns] upon every river, and especially one at least on every great river" by passing an act promoting urban development, Tindall's Point was one of the twenty locations selected as town sites. Half-acre lots were offered for sale at a cheap price, but purchasers were obliged to begin construction of a dwelling or warehouse within three months or forfeit their land, which could be re-sold (Hening 1809-1823:II, 473). However, the 1680 town act carried with it some controversial restrictions. All goods exported to or from Virginia after January 1, 1681, were to pass through one of the planned towns. After September 29, 1681, virtually all goods imported into the colony, including slaves, English servants and merchandise, were to be landed and sold at these new ports of entry (Reps 1972:66; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:473).

In accordance with the 1680 town act, surveyors were employed to lay out each of the proposed towns, which were to be fifty acres and laid out in half-acre lots. Storehouses for tobacco were to be established simultaneously at each town. The land surrounding the cove at Tindall's Point was selected as the site of Gloucester County's port town, later officially called Gloucester Town. John Williams, whose land flanked the east side of the cove, and Lawrence Smith, whose acreage bordered it on the west, were paid £10,000 of tobacco for their land. The town's tobacco storage warehouse was to be "att [sic] Tindall Creek side on John Williams land" (Hening 1809-1823:II, 65,473; Reps 1972:66).In November 1682, the House of Burgesses authorized payment of the surveyor who had laid out Gloucester Town (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:171). Although the 1680 Gloucester Town plat apparently has not survived, a 1707 version is thought to duplicate the previous lot layout, a gridiron plan (Reps 1972:88; Cary 1707).

Although it is not known how many people actually settled in Gloucester Town during the 1680s, a ferryman named Dunbar had established his business at Tindall's Point by 1682, an indication that the town site was located near a well-traveled route and therefore had potential for commercial development such as taverns, storehouses and mercantile facilities. Dunbar the ferryman apparently earned a handsome living, for in 1705 four individuals petitioned government officials for the right to take over his ferry route, which was a publicly licensed concession (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:180; McIlwaine 1918-1919:I, 436). A ferry was in operation from Tindall's Point to Yorktown throughout the 18th century.

In 1691, a second town act was passed that confirmed the tenets of the earlier legislation. Many of the port towns designated in 1680 were re-appointed, including Gloucester Town, which was then described as being "part on Col. Lawrence Smith and part on Rebecca Rhoydes" land (Hening 1809-1823:III, 59). The 1691 act produced

a spurt of town-founding, including the establishment of Yorktown, which lay across the river from Tindall's Point. Although the Grand Assembly suspended the 1691 town act only two years after it was passed, later the legislation was partially reinstated. It was not, however, until 1706, when a third and final town-planning act was passed, that urban planning was undertaken in earnest (Reps 1972:86-87). Official records dating to May 1691 describe the "Port at Tindalls Point" as being safe and well defended by fortifications on both sides of the river, a statement that implies that there were port facilities of some sort at Gloucester Town (McIlwaine 1918-1919:I, 139).

When war broke out between England and France in 1689, hostilities quickly spread to America (Morris 1940:62). This precipitated a revival of Virginia officials' interest in the condition of the fortifications at Tindall's Point. In January 1690, the Executive Council ordered Colonel John Armstead to delegate men "to be in readiness upon any occasion to go in assistance of the Fort at Tindalls Point," stating that "there are great guns [there] and no men appointed to man them" (McIlwaine 1925:I, 145). In late Spring 1691, the Council issued orders that "certain stores in the ship, Dunbarton, at Bacon's, be taken to the House belonging to the Fort at Tindalls Point." This is the earliest dated documentary reference to the presence of a storehouse at the Tindall's Point fort. The storehouse apparently had been built by Gawen Dunbar, its gunner, for in 1695, his widow presented a claim for £35 "for a House built at Tindalls Point" by her late husband (McIlwaine 1925:I, 183,189,333). On July 31, 1691, the Executive Council ordered two men to examine "the House built upon Fort Land at Tindall's Point" to assess its condition. Later in the year, the Council convened at Tindall's Point (McIlwaine 1925:I, 193, 205, 211; Palmer 1875-1893:I, 35).

During August 1692, the colony's Lt. Governor decided that eleven great guns should be mounted at Tindall's Point and hired a man to build carriages for them. Later, Robert Beverley was reimbursed for the payments he had made in order to have "eight great guns mounted at Tindall's Point" (McIlwaine 1925:I, 266,305, 331; Stanard 1916:401). Between February 1694 and March 25, 1695, Thomas Emmerson served as gunner at Tindall's Point; he was succeeded by Richard Dunbar, the fort's gunner between 1695 and 1699 (McIlwaine 1925:I, 331,410,439).

During 1698 and 1699, the Tindall's Point and York forts and their stores were inspected regularly and the accounts of their gunners were audited (McIlwaine 1925:I, 426, 430;II, 151;V, 396). During the late 1690s, a platform that measured 160 feet long and 60 feet wide was built at the Tindall's Point fort. Official records disclose, however, that by the time the man who built the platform was paid for his services, it was already "utterly decayed and rotten." Moreover, although eight field carriages reportedly were at the Tindall's Point fort, "never any Guns were yet mounted" on them and it was deemed too risky to store gunpowder on the shore (McIlwaine 1925:I, 429,432; Tyler 1902-1903:165). On May 9, 1699, the Executive Council voted to spend no more money on the fortifications at Tindall's Point, York, or James City; to discharge their gunners; and to remove the guns and powder from these forts to places of greater safety (McIlwaine 1925:433, 462). William Segars (Sears), who petitioned for his salary as gunner at Tindall's Point, noted that he "took care of the Powder

that was lodged in the Magazine there" (McIlwaine 1925:II, 404). Several other men who had worked "about the fort at Tindall's Point" requested payment for their services (Stanard 1916:98; Palmer 1875-1893:I, 60).

During the 1690s, when the Tindall's Point fort was functional, runaway sailors were detained there on several occasions. In 1719, two pirates were "hung up in chains at Tindall's Point" (McIlwaine 1925:I, 267,352; III, 522). At the close of the 17th century the settlement at Tindall's Point most likely included the fort, the ferry landing, the wharf and warehouses essential to any functional port of entry, and five or six houses: those of Dunbar the ferryman/gunner, Mrs. Rebecca Roydes, John Williams, William Sears (Segars), John Fleete, and perhaps Col. Lawrence Smith (Hening 1809-1823:I, 256).

During the first quarter of the 18th century there was a resurgence of interest in fortifying Tindall's Point, for by 1702 England was embroiled in the War of Spanish Succession. By that time, domestic and commercial development had occurred at Gloucester Town, which continued to serve as a port of entry and ferry landing (McIlwaine 1925:III, 381; Hening 1809-1823:III, 415, 472; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915: 1727-1740:202).

In November 1711, Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood reported to the House of Burgesses that several forts had been erected due to the threat posed by the French and that 70 cannon had been distributed among the forts at Old Point Comfort, Yorktown, Jamestown, and Tindall's Point (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1702/1703-1712:xli). Official reports reveal that the fort at Tindall's Point had 15 guns in its battery or platform (Chandler and Swem 1930:249; McIlwaine 1925:III, 283). Spotswood directed his personal attention to the status of the colony's fortifications and reported to his superiors that in the fall of 1711 he made a total of six trips to Tindall's Point and Yorktown "to trace out and carry on the Line Batteries there" (Chandler and Swem 1923:41). In May 1721, the batteries at Yorktown and Tindall's Point were repaired, "great guns Mounted thereon," and a supply of powder and ball were sent there in readiness (McIlwaine 1925:III, 542-543). Spotswood declared that he deemed it essential that "ffit [sic] persons be appointed to take care of the Batteries erected for the defense of the several Rivers and to have the Charge of the Stores of War lodged thereat" (McIlwaine 1925:IV, 16).

Later, Virginia officials' interest in defense apparently waned, for in May 1731 the Executive Council ordered that the batteries at Tindall's Point and Yorktown be put into good repair because they had "become very ruinous and the Platform much decayed." Five years later, when there was a threat of war with Spain, a barrel of powder was dispatched to Tindall's Point (McIlwaine 1925:IV, 243, 389). Although the Tindall's Point fortifications were rarely mentioned in official records that date to the third quarter of the 18th century, they apparently were maintained to some extent, for in 1743 the House of Burgesses voted to repair the battery there (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915: 1742-1747:xv; Chandler and Swem 1926:5).

York River shipping and commerce played a particularly vital role in the development of the environs of Tindall's Point, which abutted the limits of the district served by Chesapeake Bay boat

pilots (McIlwaine 1925:III, 200-224). Ships bound for Tindall's Point had to steer clear of at least one shipwreck that obstructed the river channel, for the ship Bristow (Bristol) had sunk "in the road" at Tindall's Point, making it dangerous for vessels to approach. Although the mast of this wreck for a time protruded from the water and served as a marker, it eventually was carried away by the current. Therefore, in February 1707, a buoy was affixed to the vessel's remains (McIlwaine 1925:III, 166).

In 1713, when the Virginia Assembly passed an act creating a tobacco inspection system in hopes of improving the quality, uniformity, and reputation of colonial tobacco, Tindall's Point was selected as the site of an official tobacco inspection warehouse (Middleton 1953:120; Hening 1809-1823:I, 205). Two men, who were designated tobacco inspectors, were issued scales and weights so that they could perform their official duties (McIlwaine 1925:III, 381). Thanks to protests by Virginia planters, the 1713 tobacco act was repealed in 1717. In 1730, however, a strong tobacco act was passed that completely revolutionized tobacco regulation. This law was enforced until after the Revolutionary War (Middleton 1953:121). The tobacco inspection warehouse at Gloucester Town was established "on Captain Hannar's land," an inspectorate that was to operate in tandem with the one across the river at Yorktown (Hening 1809-1823:IV, 267-268). The relative importance of individual tobacco inspection stations fluctuated over time, depending on the volume of tobacco that was processed. By 1734, the Yorktown-Gloucester Town tobacco inspectorate was disjoined because each warehouse processed enough tobacco to warrant independent status (Henning 1809-1823:IV, 383).

Although the Virginia Assembly in 1760 decided to reduce the number of tobacco inspection warehouses in the colony, the one at Gloucester Town was authorized to continue (Hening 1809-1823:VIII, 323). A petition by the court justices of Gloucester for the money due them "for building a wharf at the warehouses for the inspection of Tobacco at Gloucestertown" was presented to the House of Burgesses on March 30, 1761. The justices reported that "2500 lbs. Tobacco [were] expended in repairing the publick [sic] wharf at the Inspection at Gloucester Town, the rents of the said warehouse being insufficient for reimbursement" (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1758-1761:240; 1761-1765: 132,141).

In 1772, Gloucester Town's tobacco inspectors reported that their facilities had been burglarized, even though their "warehouses were well secured with bolts and locks . . . in good repair" (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1773-1776:89). In March 1774, one of the tobacco inspectors at Gloucester Town was reimbursed for funds expended in repairing the community's warehouses, an indication that the facilities were still operational (Treasurers Accounts 1774). The Gloucester Town inspection station was last mentioned in official records for 1780 (Hening 1809-1823:X, 273; XIII, 504).

As noted above, Gloucester Town was first established by law in 1680 and shortly thereafter was surveyed and laid out into half-acre lots. Its status as an official port was reaffirmed in 1691 and again in 1706, when a third and final town act was passed. Each of the three town

acts offered encouragement to prospective town-dwellers. Some of these incentives were an overt attempt to establish a trade monopoly for the towns. All imports except servants, slaves, and salt and all exports except coal, corn, and timber were to be cleared through one of the designated ports. No ordinaries could be licensed within ten miles of these towns except at a public ferry or courthouse. Town dwellers were exempt from all poll taxes for 15 years, excused from military service except in wartime, and had the privilege of paying only 25 percent of the ordinary duty on imported goods. Each town was to have its own local government. Markets were permitted at least twice a week and each town could hold an annual fair. Lot buyers were given 12 months in which to build a "good house to contain twenty feet square in the least" (Hening 1809-1823:III, 404-419).

According to Miles Cary's plat of April 19, 1707, Gloucester Town was laid off into ten streets which together enveloped a cove (Cary 1707) (Figure 7). Most of the town's 86 half-acre lots measured 132 by 165 feet, although some were irregularly shaped. In 1707, Miles Cary labeled 47 of the 86 lots with their owners' names and appended to the plat a list of 60 earlier lot-owners and the numbered lots they possessed, noting that "lotts [sic] and Streets first laid out in the Town were thus Distinguished." Of the 60 early lot-owners, only four were still in possession of their land by 1707. These lots (numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15) were on the waterfront and presumably of prime commercial value. Lot 69, as depicted on the Cary plat, included a spatula-like projection that extended into the cove, which formed a natural harbor. As no owner was listed for that particular waterfront lot, it may have been the town commons or common wharf, available for use by the general public (Cary 1707).

Presumably, the lots flanking Gloucester Town's cove were considered especially valuable. Richard Bath, a merchant named William Dalton, Captain Booker, and Mrs. Roydes owned the lots bordering on the cove in 1707. Among the others who owned Gloucester Town lots in 1707 were merchants John Perrin and Edward Porteus, tobacco inspector John Smith, Captain John Perrin (a mariner), and Mr. Dunbar, perhaps Richard Dunbar, the gunner of the Tindall's Point fort (Cary 1707; Mason 1946:II, 100, 129, 245; York County Deed Book IV:352; McIlwaine 1925:I, 410). Merchant William Dalton owned six Gloucester Town lots along the cove and William Buckner, owner of a waterfront lot, also had a windmill in Yorktown (Mason 1946:I, 55, 59, 117; Reps 1972:87). Several Gloucester Town lots belonged to wealthy planters such as Lewis and Nathaniel Burwell, Richard March, John Lewis, and members of the Mann and Braxton families, some of whom most likely built homes there. Between 1709 and 1711, William Byrd II of Westover paid at least three overnight social visits to Gloucester Town, accompanied by his family (Byrd 1941). Diarist John Fontaine dined and stayed overnight at Gloucester Town in June 1715 and returned there a year later (Fontaine 1972:82). In 1781, one writer stated that Gloucester Town "consists of some thirty houses which, however, generally belong to wealthy people who have great plantations in the county" (Ewald 1979:321).

On his 1707 Gloucester Town plat Miles Cary refered to "a corner stone . . . William Sears' two houses" when he defined the town's westernmost boundary as it extended along a north-south axis

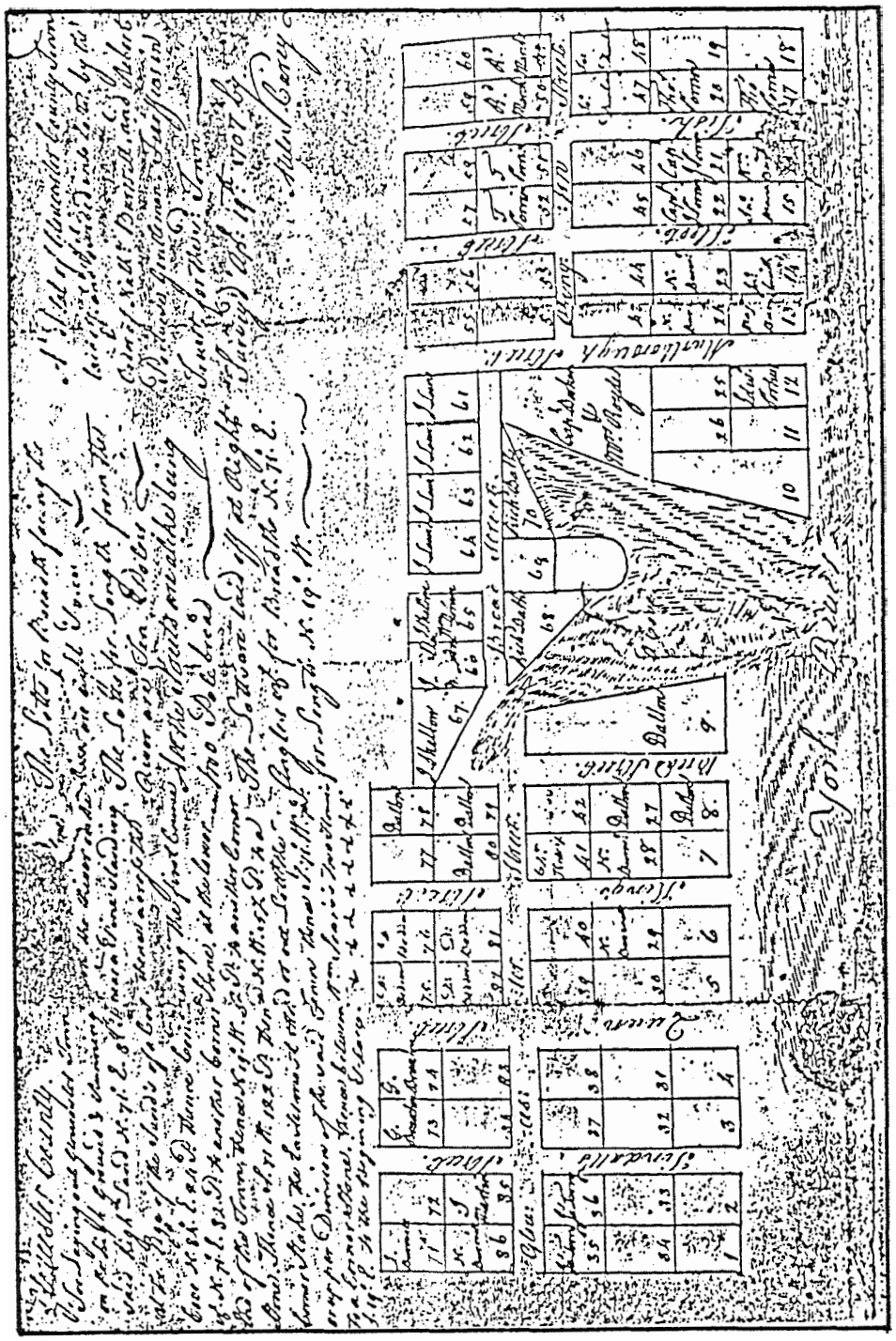


FIGURE 7
Plan of Gloucestertown (Cary 1707).

and passed between two extant houses (Cary 1707). One of these houses would have been located west of lots 71, 86, 35, 34, or 1 and the other situated within one of those lots, unless both of Sears' houses lay at the western terminus of Gloucester Street. Sears was likely the same man who in 1699 served as gunner at Tindall's Point and in 1705 petitioned for the right to operate the ferry across the York River.

Extant historic records do not reveal precisely how many persons lived in Gloucester Town and/or built houses there. Repeal of the 1706 town act lifted the threat of lot-owners' forfeiting their land if they failed to build on it within three years, thereby removing a major impetus toward development. Even so, Gloucester Town residents comprised a viable community. In 1726, they banded together and petitioned the House of Burgesses to pass an act "to prevent swine from running at large in Gloucester Town" and, in September 1734, they asked the House to enact a law forbidding the construction of wooden chimneys and requiring existing wooden chimneys to be dismantled. The latter law was re-enacted ten years later (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1712-1726:410; 1727-1740:195, 234;1742-1749:103).

Gloucester Town during the 1730s is portrayed in an account set down by an anonymous visitor, who in 1736 wrote that "the town stands on a Descent, you can perceive these three or four houses at first view and scarce anything presents itself but these steep sandy banks . . . and the Battery of Guns before the town upon the Pitch and the Bluff" (Tyler 1907:222). His assessment of the town's irregular setting is corroborated by the deed for lot 79 on Gloucester Street, which described it as adjacent to "the Great Gully," Bread Street, which ran to the waterfront (Mason 1946:I, 59). William Hugh Grove, who described Gloucester Town in ca. 1732, wrote that "Gloster is directly over against York . . . there is a battery of Guns about ten on each side but mainly stored with ammunition and defended not so much as by a Parapet. At Gloster are not above [?] houses. Mrs. P[?] has a good ordinary" (Grove 1970:114). Grove's account constitutes the only documentary evidence that an ordinary or tavern was present at Gloucester Town, although the law authorized the construction of public accommodations at ferry landings. A map by Mark Tiddeman (1737) shows Gloucester Town as consisting of three houses. The Tindall's Point fort or battery is depicted at the tip of Gloucester Point.

John Thruston, a wealthy merchant and former resident of Yorktown, lived in Gloucester Town during the 1730s and 1740s. In 1737, he married the twice-widowed Sarah Dalton Haynes, who owned several valuable lots that she had acquired through her marriage to William Dalton, a Gloucester Town merchant (Abingdon Parish 1733). Sarah's second husband, Herbert Haynes, also was a Gloucester Town merchant. The 1737 marriage contract of Sarah Dalton Haynes and John Thruston, the 1763 will of John Thruston, and the tax lists, attest to the Thruston couple's wealth. Besides their landholdings in Gloucester Town, they also owned a considerable amount of acreage in other parts of Gloucester County (Mason 1946:I, 103;II, 55, 58, 121). A reference in John Thruston's will to certain "lots and houses in Gloucester Town (formerly William Daltons) which I hold in the right of my wife," indicates that in 1763 structures were present on some of the town lots that had been owned by merchant William Dalton in

1707 when the Gloucester Town plat was made. Although Dalton had sold lot numbers 70 and 80 prior to 1719, Thruston's will suggests that structures stood on some of Dalton's remaining four lots, i.e., numbers 8, 9, and 27 (which were on the waterfront) and number 78 (at the northern end of Bread Street) (Mason 1946:I, 58-59;II, 58). In 1741, John Thruston commissioned John French to survey lots 8, 9, and 27 (French 1741).

During the mid-18th century Gloucester Town was a viable port. Several maps of Virginia, drawn between 1730 and 1770, identify it by name, suggesting that it was a well known landmark (Fry and Jefferson 1755; Bowen 1752; Kitchen 1761; Henry 1770). Besides John Thruston and John Heylin, other merchants who had business establishments there included Thomas and Beverley Whiting and Robert Dalglish (Parks 1739; Purdie and Dixon 1770). In 1751, Captain Thomas Whiting advertised that he had for sale "a parcel of European goods, just imported and well sorted, to be sold wholesale...at Gloucestertown" (Hunter 1751). Whiting's light sloop reportedly sank off Gloucester Point during a hurricane that struck in September 1769 (Purdie and Dixon 1769). A prominent citizen of his community, Whiting served as a Gloucester County burgess from 1755 to 1776 and was a member of the Virginia State Navy Board during the American Revolution. At his death, his son Thomas inherited "his lots and houses at Gloucestertown." A Dr. Kemp (perhaps a physician or pharmacist) owned property on Gloucester Street and an anonymous potter practiced his trade in or near the town (Stanard 1910:358; Mason 1946:I, 117; McIlwaine 1925-1945:III, 381).

Real estate advertisements in the *Virginia Gazette* shed some light on the types of buildings in Gloucester Town during the mid-18th century. In May 1769, Yorktown resident John Thompson advertised for sale "a lot in Gloucestertown with a large storehouse thereon and a lot in said town whereon is a dwelling house" (Purdie and Dixon 1769). In August 1769, when Thompson placed a second advertisement he described his Gloucester Town storehouse as measuring "40 by 20 feet and shedded with a good sail loft" (Rind 1769). In a subsequent ad he noted that his lots were "near Sarah's Creek, very convenient to navigation" (Rind 1769; Purdie and Dixon 1770; Mason 1946:I, 103). In 1768, Joseph Davenport offered for sale "two lots in Gloucestertown whereon are a large storehouse, 36 by 24, with a counting room and two other houses almost new." He also had for sale "about 30 pounds sterling of sortable goods in said storehouse" (Rind 1768). In January 1775, Davenport's land in Gloucester Town was auctioned off "before Mr. William Harris' door in Gloucestertown" (Dixon 1775).

A black and white watercolor wash painting by seaman John Gauntlett (1755) portrays Gloucester Town as sprawled irregularly across the bluff overlooking the York River. A battery of several guns was located at the tip of Tindall's Point. Close at hand were two small buildings or windowless huts, perhaps the storehouse and magazine described in the historical record as associated with the fort (McIlwaine 1925:V, 328, 331). On the hill almost behind the battery, Gauntlett indicates the presence of a post windmill, a structure that blew down in the hurricane of September 1769 according to

the *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie and Dixon 1769). Gauntlett's painting shows two streets that ran perpendicular to the York River, connected by a street that extended along the water's edge. The buildings shown appear to have been oriented toward the side street or the river. A total of 28 structures are depicted, including 10 to 12 dwellings. The remaining buildings, with the exception of the windmill and fort huts, appear to be have been small shops or outbuildings associated with dwellings. Two large, two-story houses are shown, whereas the remaining dwellings were a story-and-a-half in height. Very few buildings were located on the east side of the Gloucester Town cove. No wharves are depicted at any point along the shore line, although at least one is known to have been present, that of the tobacco inspection warehouse. One building, which was constructed with its end to the river and situated near the water's edge, may have been the tobacco inspection warehouse (Gauntlett 1755).

It was during the period from 1770 to 1781 that Gloucester Town again achieved military prominence. John Henry's map (1770), "A New and Accurate Map of Virginia," shows the fort at the tip of Tindall's Point and identifies Gloucester Town. An unknown cartographer (1776), who drew "A New and Accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeake," sketched in several houses at Gloucester Town and labeled "Tindles Fort" at the point's terminus. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Tindall's Point and Gloucester Town remained fortified. On October 19, 1776, the Council of State ordered a general muster of the several companies of Minute Men who were stationed at Gloucester Point. A few days later the companies were dismissed because only 48 soldiers were considered fit for duty. Afterward, the guns, blankets, and other military stores of the Gloucester Point Minute Men were transferred to the public magazine in Williamsburg (McIlwaine 1931:I, 207, 214). In August 1777, two companies of Gloucester County militia were ordered to Gloucester Town to await orders, but later they, too, were dismissed (McIlwaine 1931:I, 464, 485). Later that year, money was paid to a man "for nails furnished the fort at Gloucester Town" (Stanard 1901:306). Although relatively little is known about the condition or configuration of Tindall's Point's military fortifications between 1777 and the summer of 1781, when the area was held by American forces, there are considerable data on troop movements in the Tindall's Point area during 1781-1782 (Palmer 1918-1919:II, 22).

Charles Lord Cornwallis believed that the harbor between Gloucester Point and Yorktown was indispensable and "the only harbor on the Chesapeake [where]...a line of battleships [could] be protected against a superior force." In mid-summer 1781, Cornwallis decided to capture Tindall's Point so that his men could erect earthworks that would protect the rear of his forces and provide an overland escape route. He also intended to establish a stronghold from which his men could forage for food and supplies in the country between the Rappahannock and York rivers, which at that season of the year offered grain, corn, cattle, and horses (Maxwell 1859:91,128; Johnston 1881:108; Tarleton 1787:381). According to one contemporary narrative, British and Hessian forces arrived in Gloucester County on August 1, 1781, at 8 P.M. They landed during a violent thunderstorm and surprised the Americans who were garrisoned at Gloucester Town (Ewald 1979:320). One British officer recalled that on August 12, 1781, the guns aboard the Richmond and Charon were

brought ashore to fortify Gloucester Point. The Charon's captain reported that his men were employed in enlarging the sea battery at Yorktown and that the Bonetta was "at Gloucester side, Captain Dundas ashore with his Officers and men to man the Batteries, assisted by thirty of the Fowey's men" (Chadwick 1969:37-38,104).

On August 22, 1781, Cornwallis informed his superiors that "the works at Gloucester are now in such forwardness that a smaller detachment than the present garrison would be in safety against a small detachment." He expressed his hope that the works would be completed in five or six weeks and reported that he had four 18-pounders and one 24-pounder and wanted more heavy guns for the sea batteries there (Maxwell 1853:VI, 187). Cornwallis placed Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton in command of the British troops in Gloucester County. The earthworks at Tindall's Point, which had been erected under the direction of Lt. Alexander Sutherland, Cornwallis's chief engineer, surrounded the point and consisted of a line of entrenchments, four redoubts, and three batteries (de Gallatin 1931:108). Several maps that were drawn in ca. 1781-1782, depicting these earthworks, suggest that relatively few houses were then present in Gloucester Town. J.J. Bew (1781) identified the fort at Tindall's Point as "Tindles Fort" and indicated that five houses were aligned in two rows along the waterfront. He labeled the entire Gloucester Point area "Lord Cornwallis' post at Gloucester." Several French cartographers, such as du Chesnoy (1781), Fage (1781), du Perron (1781), Bew (1781), and Gourion (1781), drew maps of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, showing the configuration of both the fortifications and some of the buildings at Gloucester Town.

Although French cartographers' maps generally agree regarding the placement and configuration of the British fortifications at Gloucester Point, there is little or no consensus among them with regard to the number of buildings that were at or near the point. Du Perron, Bew, and Gourion showed structures in the vicinity of Gloucester Town, all of which sat back from the river and were erratically placed. Several other map-makers focused on the fortifications at Gloucester Point but devoted no attention to the buildings at Gloucester Town. One individual showed the "great road" that extended to the tip of Tindall's Point (Anonymous 1781a,1781b,1781c; d'Abboville 1781; du Perron 1781; Hills 1785) (Figures 8-13).

Maps prepared by Lt. Alexander Sutherland (1781) (Cornwallis's chief engineer), Sebastian Bauman (1781), and Alexander Berthier indicate that Gloucester Town's buildings were concentrated along the west side of the cove, to the east of the road to Tindall's Point. By far the most sensitively detailed cartographic rendering was produced by Berthier, whose unfinished map dating to ca. 1781-1782 depicted the location of the town's larger and smaller buildings and their orientation along the streets of the town (Berthier 1781-1782) (Figures 14 and 15).

The British troops encamped at Gloucester Point during the summer of 1781 lived adjacent to the fortifications they were building; their officers, meanwhile, sought accommodations in Gloucester Town. One contemporary noted that "the rest of the Army are encamped immediately in front of the town." The men in the area were under

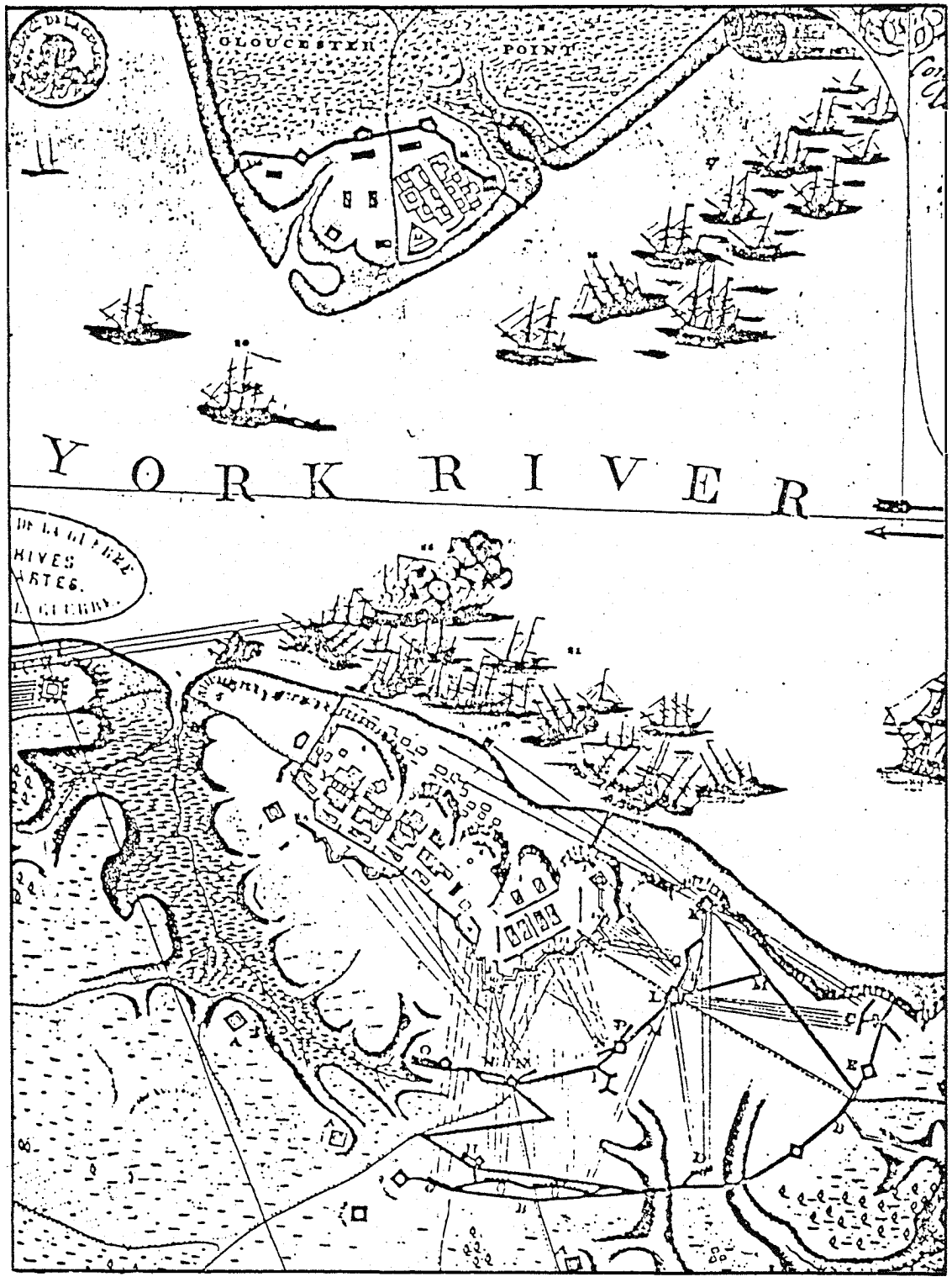


FIGURE 8
Plan of the Investment of York (Anonymous 1781a).

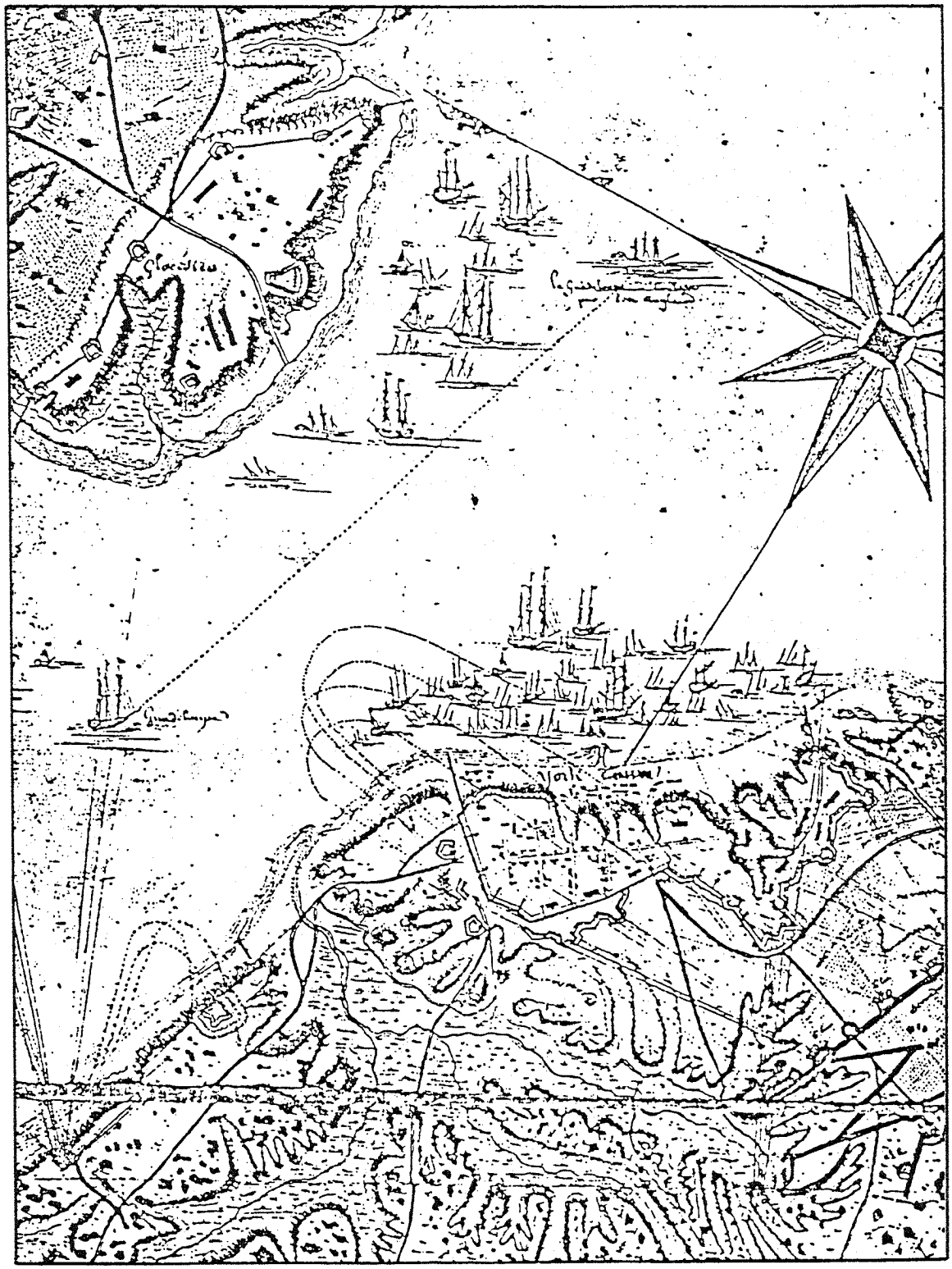


FIGURE 9
Plan du siege d'York en Virginia (Anonymous 1781b).

FIGURE 10
Untitled map of the Gloucester Point peninsula (Anonymous 1781c).

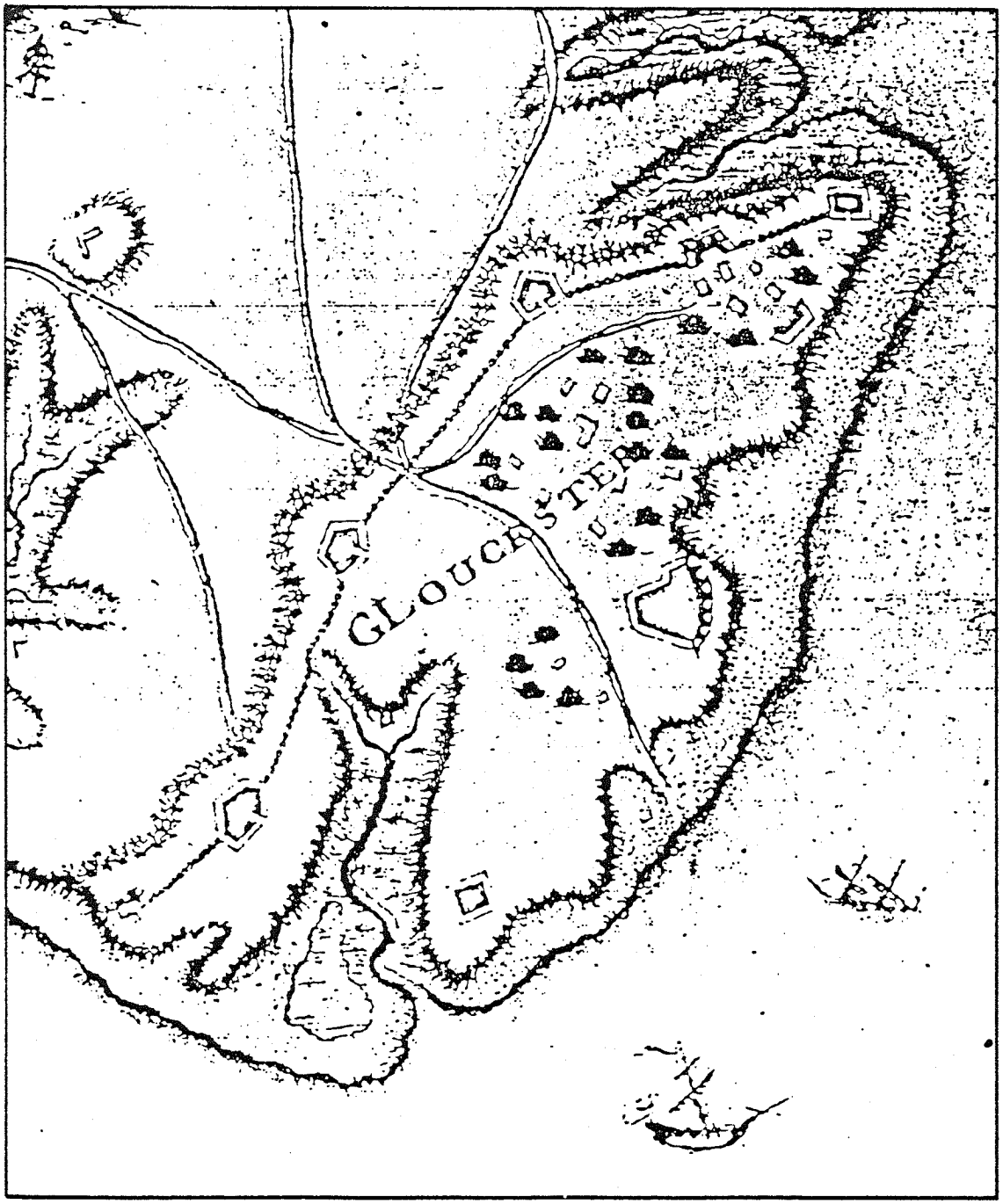


FIGURE 11
Carte de la Campagne de St. Simone (d'Abboville 1781).

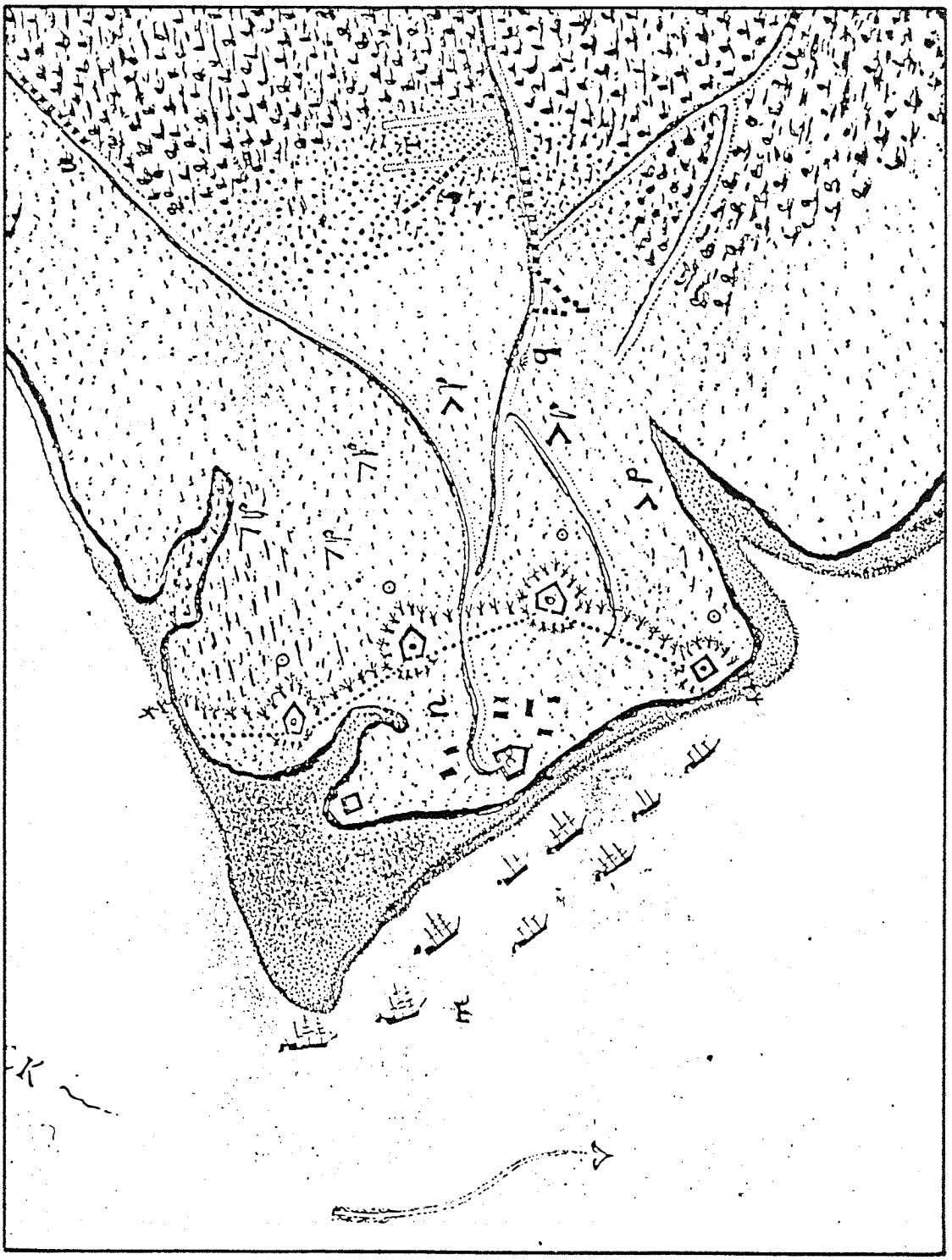


FIGURE 12
Map of Yorktown and Environs, 1781 (du Perron 1781).

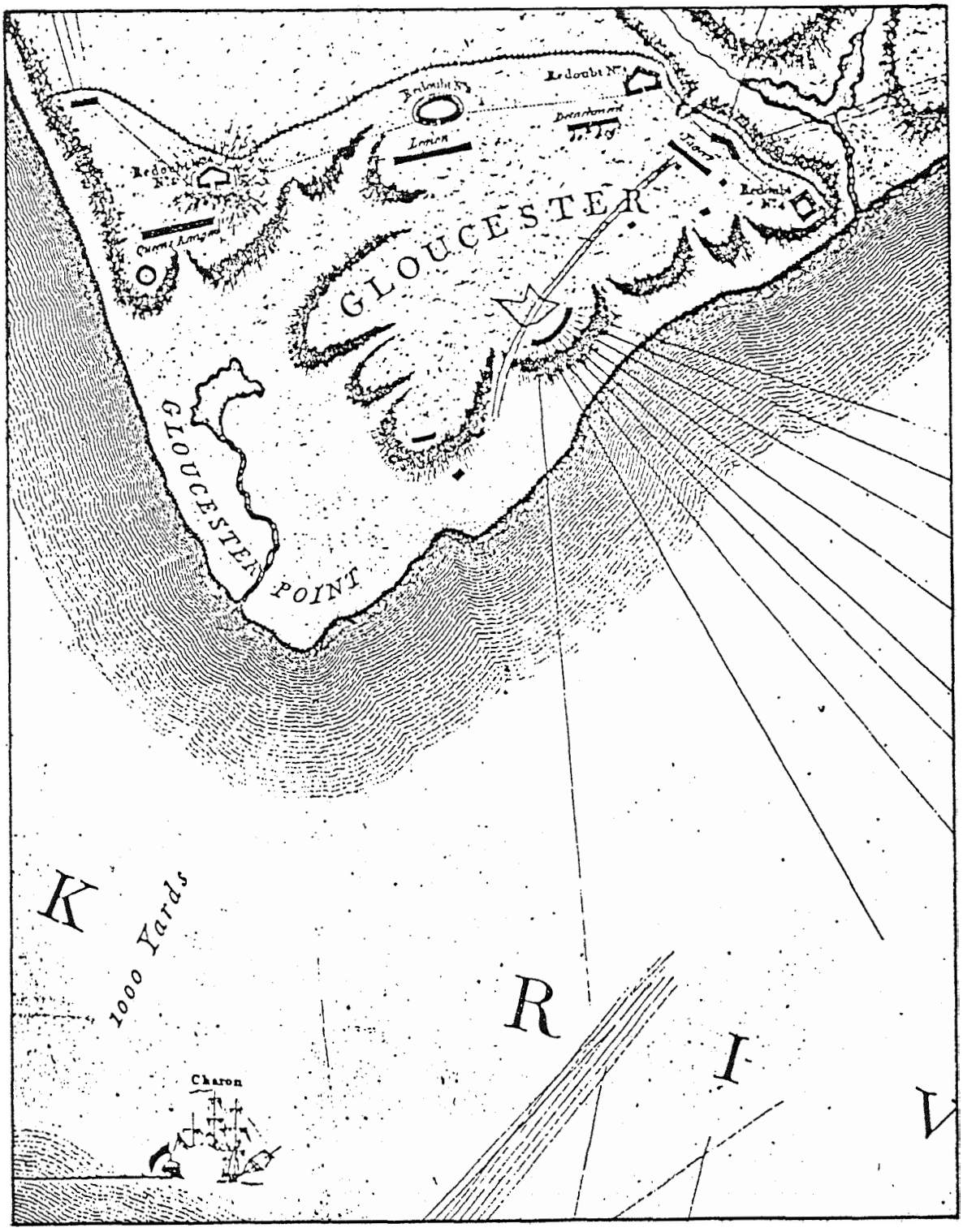


FIGURE 13
A Plan of Yorktown and Gloucester (Hills 1785).

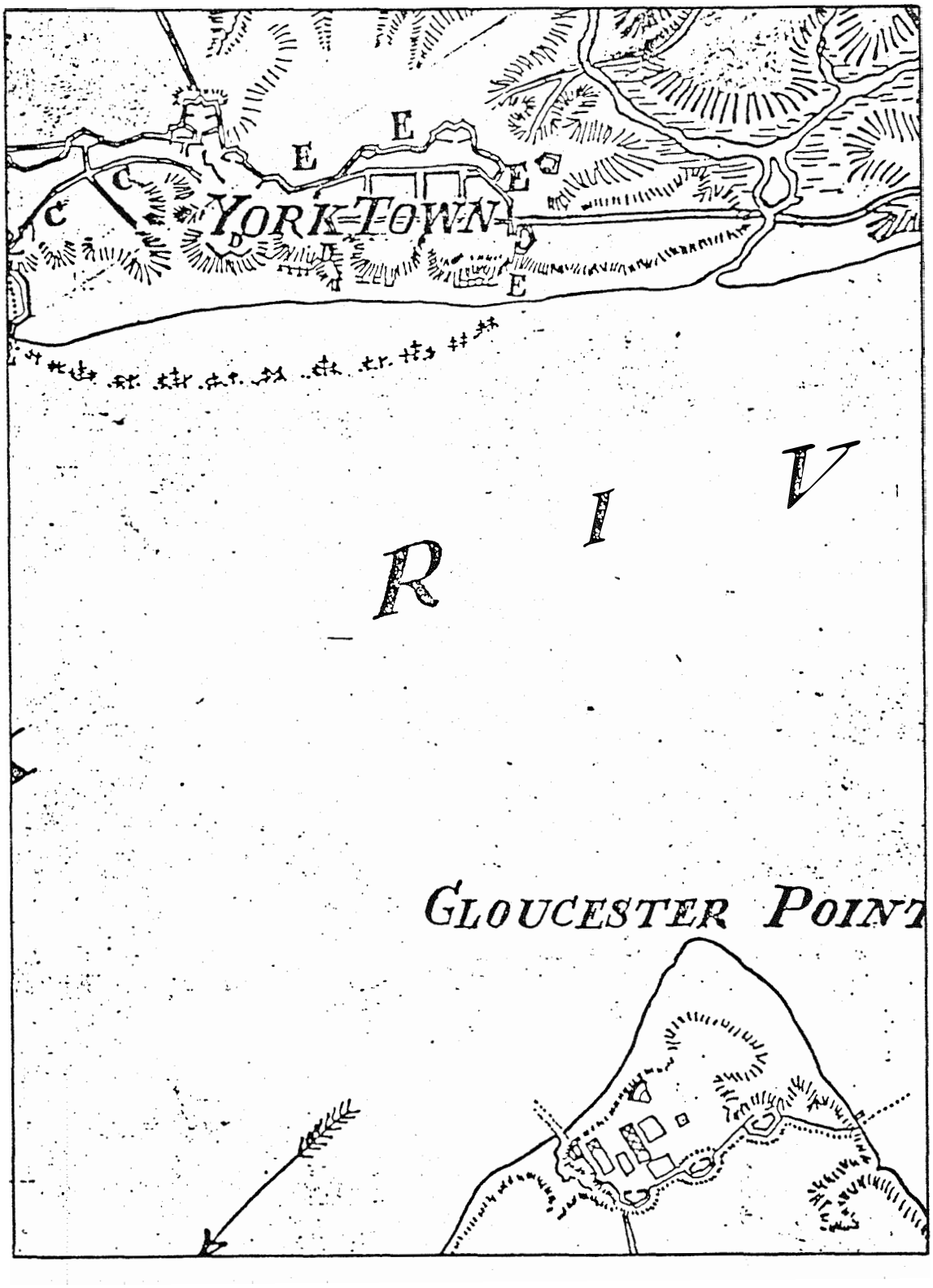


FIGURE 14
Sketch of the posts of York Town and Gloucester Point showing the French and rebel attacks upon the former in October 1781 (Sutherland 1781).

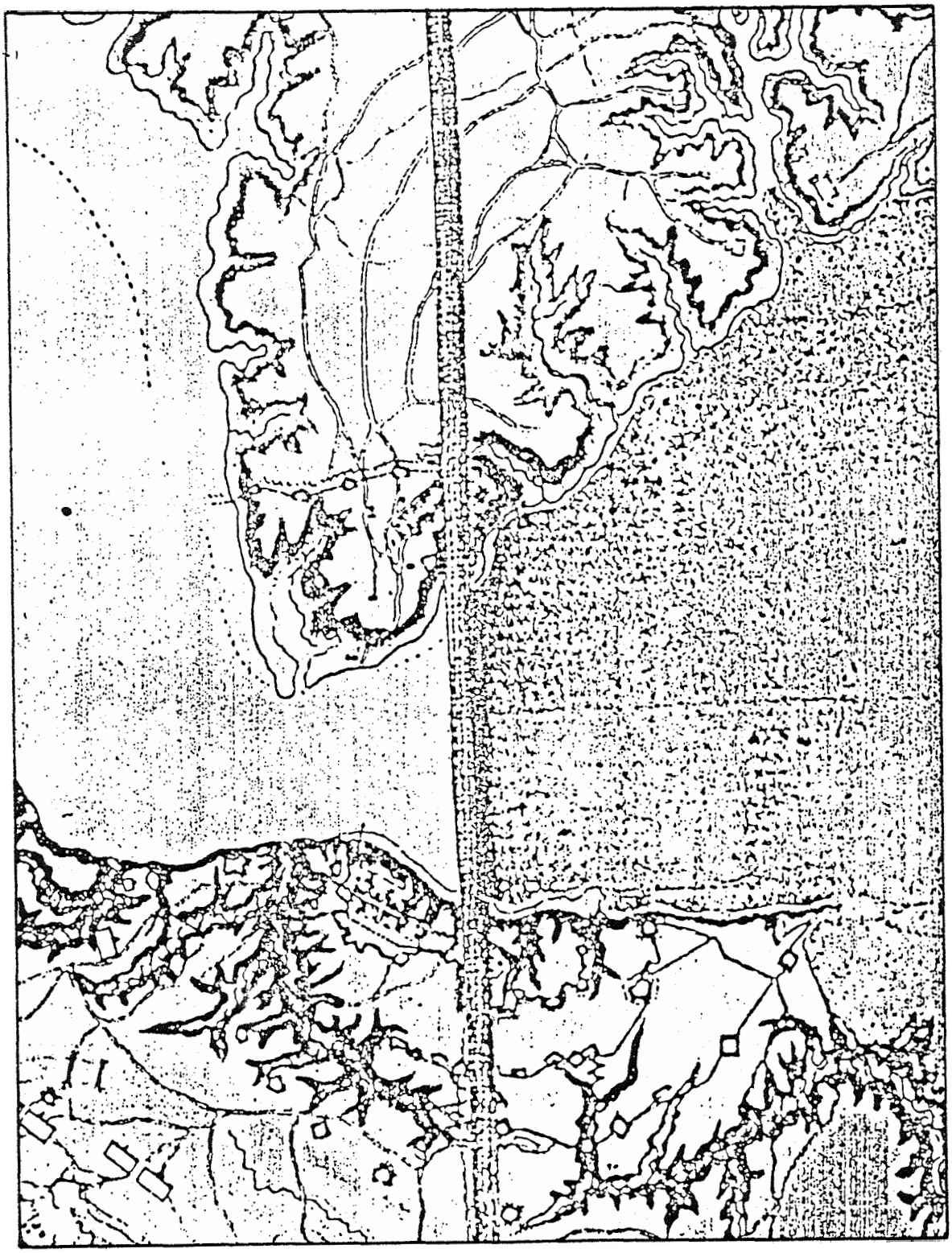


FIGURE 15
Untitled map of York and Gloucester (Berthier 1781-1782).

the command of Colonel Dundas, who had with him the 80th Regiment (the Hessian Prince Hereditaire's troops) as well as Colonel John Simcoe's men (Moore 1969:464). By September 1781, the American forces attempted to check the British Army's foraging expeditions into Gloucester County's interior, also hoping to close off their enemy's overland escape route. The men of General Weedon, already stationed in Gloucester County, were joined by the Duke de Lauzun's Legion and 800 French marines. All of the Allied troops served under the command of French Brigadier General de Choisy. After intensive clashes between the opposing sides, the British ultimately were contained within their own lines (Johnston 1881:128-130).

In 1781, Charles Lord Cornwallis's worst fears gradually became a harsh reality, for his men suffered a crushing and conclusive defeat the following month. At that time, he was compelled to surrender his forces at both Yorktown and Gloucester Point (Maxwell 1853:91,128; Johnston 1881:108). According to one eyewitness, Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton and the British troops in Gloucester surrendered to two detachments of Allied troops (de Gallatin 1931:20). The third article of the Terms of Surrender directed that the surrender at Gloucester was to be accomplished with full military ceremony: "the garrison will withdraw therefore at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry will carry the naked sword with trumpets blowing, and the infantry will march out in the same manner as that of York and [be] referred to their camp until they shall have been entirely evacuated" (de Gallatin 1931:22; Chadwick 1969:151).

Another article of surrender proscribed that "the stores of the hospitals which are at present in York and Gloucester will be delivered [to the Americans] for the use of the sick and wounded English." A French officer, Gabriel Joachim du Perron, graphically described the carnage as well as the British medical facilities he saw when he visited Gloucester Point immediately after the British surrender. He wrote that

> We walked on the sand to warm ourselves; we found under our feet many dead bodies which stank horribly, and we realized that the large tents that we had seen all along the shore, enclosed fifteen hundred sick persons; they were dying in such great quantity that they didn't have time to bury them, they only threw them out of the tent as soon as they expired. The Lord Cornwallis had established his hospital on that side during the siege (du Perron 178l-1782:172).

Du Perron also described in detail the manner in which Cornwallis had fortified Gloucester Point:

> We went all over the interior and we recognized that Gloucester had four houses situated on a point of land that sticks out in the river face to face with York. They had, on the coast or hill, a redoubt of earth topped with cannons intended to defend the anchorage and to protect the vessels anchored nearby. The fort was formed by four good redoubts, freshly built, palisaded, surrounded by a ditch and also as well constructed as it was possible to do in a terrain extremely dry and sandy; they had been obliged to encase their parapets in order to prevent earth slippage. These four redoubts had one or two pieces of cannon in

> each. They were joined together by a row of large pieces of wood raised and planted so near each other that it would not be possible for cannon fire to pass through. They had, beyond, about three steps in front of it, a wall of wood, very thick and well interlaced, that followed the contour of the works and which continued until several fathoms of the water, on two sides. The troops were encamped within. There were, about fifteen steps in front of each redoubt, a pile of hay, tar, and other combustible materials, that they would have set afire in case of an attack at night (du Perron 1781-1782:173).

Correspondence between Virginia's Council of State and Virginia's delegates to Congress reveals that after the British surrender and evacuation, Gloucester Point was fortified by the Americans and troops were garrisoned in both Yorktown and Gloucester Town (McIlwaine 1931:III, 122). Later, in 1791, Wilson Cary was paid for the 450 pounds of beef "taken and impressed in 1781 for the use of the troops stationed at Gloucester Town" (Hening 1809-1823:XIII, 324). In 1787, when an effort was made to account for and/or retrieve cannon that had been used at various military posts during and after the Revolutionary War, no cannon reportedly were found within Gloucester Town per se but two 24-pounders of iron were discovered that had been buried in the sand at the point (Palmer 1918-1919:IX, 588-589).

During the mid-1790s Isaac Weld, Jr., who visited Gloucester Town, wrote that it "contains only ten or twelve houses; it is situated on a neck of land nearly opposite to the town of York, which is at the other side of the river. There are remains here of one or two redoubts thrown up during the war" (Weld 1807:I, 163). French naturalist Auguste Plee, traveling in the United States in 1821, made a sketch of Gloucester Town from a vantage point above the tip of the point. He depicted a few small scattered houses and watercraft along the periphery of the shore line (Plee 1819-1825). Nineteenth-century historian Henry P. Johnston described Gloucester Town, ca. 1781, as a small village (Johnston 1881:108).

During the early 19th century, Virginia officials again considered fortifying Gloucester Point, for they believed that the heights of Yorktown and Gloucester provided excellent sites for the construction of cooperating forts. Henry Lee recommended to Virginia's governor that troops be posted at Gloucester Point, where they could live in "slight huts" while they trained (Palmer 1918-1919:IX, 588-589). If, indeed, fortifications were built at Gloucester Point during the early 19th century, they are not indicated on contemporary maps of the area, which show only Gloucester Town (Madison 1807; Boyë 1826). A highly sensitive topographic map that was prepared in 1857 suggests that a few buildings were then located within the bounds of Gloucester Town (Bache 1857) (Figure 16).

At the onset of the Civil War, the strategic importance of Gloucester Point again was recognized. The point was strongly fortified by Confederate forces in June 1861 in response to orders given by General Robert E. Lee. Lee reported to the governor that redoubts had been constructed at the point and that eight number 9 guns of 9,000 pounds, two 32-pounders of 57 weight, and one 32-pounder of 33 weight were then in place. One 32-pounder of 27 weight and

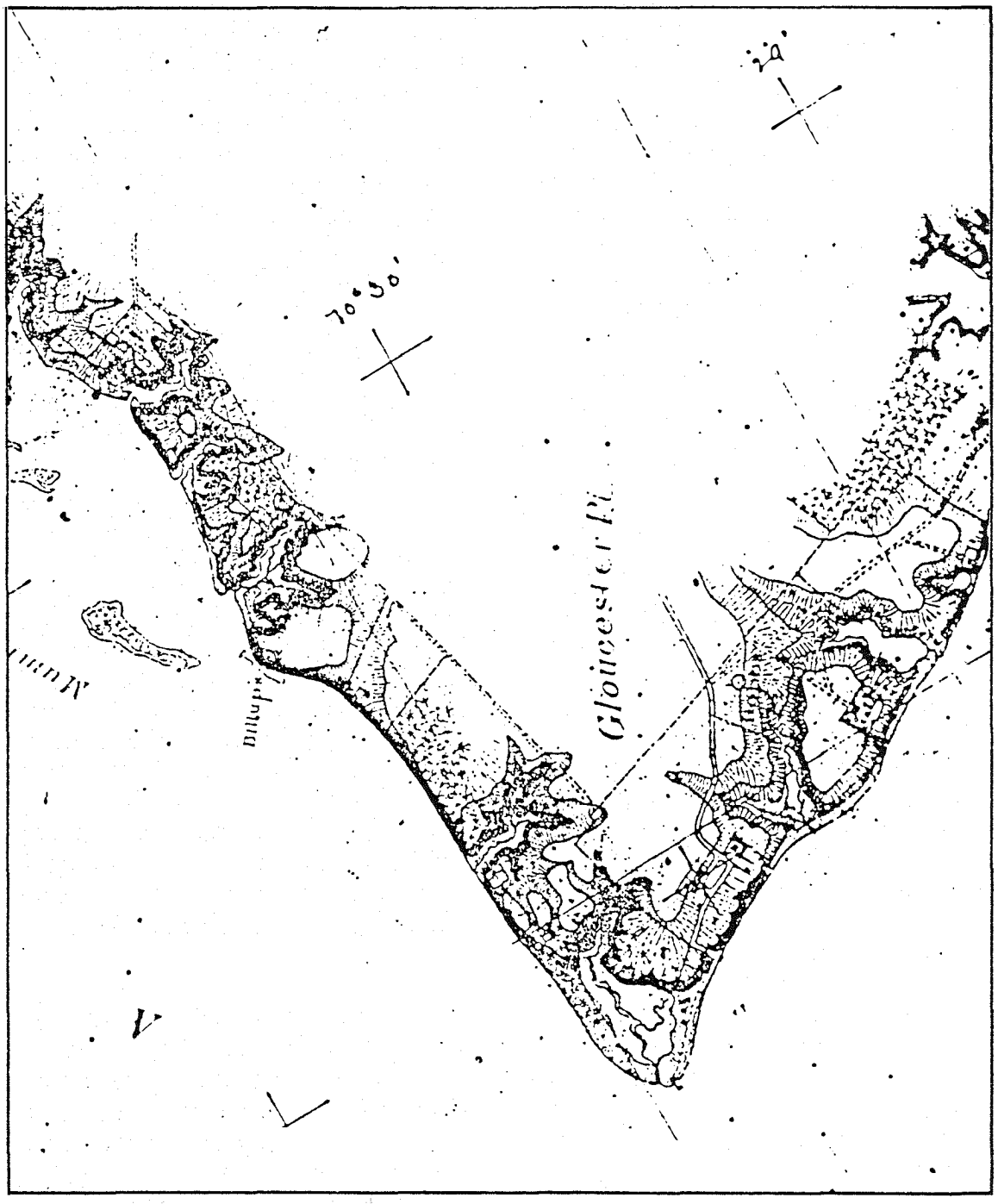


FIGURE 16
York River, Virginia, from Wormeley Creek to Clay Bank (Bache 1857).

five more 32-pounders of 27 weight were to be sent to the Gloucester Point battery. While the battery was under construction, it came under attack by Union armed steamers. After this assault was repelled, the Confederates completed their work (Palmer 1918-1919:XI, 166-172). Samuel Mays, a Confederate soldier who kept a daily journal, wrote from Yorktown that "Gloucester Point, just across the river, is another high bluff that is well fortified" (Tyler 1925:32). Maps produced by H. H. Abbot and C.H. Worrett reveal that the Confederate fort at Gloucester Point was star-shaped and was located on the bluff overlooking the tip of the point (Abbot 1862; Worrett 1862) (Figure 17).

The Confederate earthworks at Gloucester Point were occupied by Federal forces in May 1862 and remained in Federal hands during much of the war (U. S. War Department 1891:97). A map produced by two Union Army engineers in 1862 depicts the modifications that the occupying army planned to make (McAlister and Farquhar 1862) (Figure 18). The May 10, 1862, edition of *Harper's Weekly* contains an engraving of Gloucester Point, its houses, and its fortifications. The engraving reveals that some of the houses shown in John Gauntlett's 1755 watercolor painting were still standing, as were the ruins of several others (Harper 1862). Civil War photographs that show some of the gun emplacements at the Gloucester Point provide considerable detail about the manner in which the fortifications that were constructed.

During the latter portion of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, commercial and residential growth and educational activities have occurred at Gloucester Point. In 1931, when a topographic quadrangle sheet was published, the remains of the star-shaped Civil War fort and a few other buildings that were scattered through the area were shown. Part of modern Route 17's forerunner utilized part of what is now State Route 1208 as it headed toward the tip of Gloucester Point (U.S.G.S. 1931) (Figure 19). It should be noted that part of State Route 1208's right-of-way follows the track of western Gloucester Town's east-west axis, Gloucester Street. The construction of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science during the 1940s and the erection of the Coleman Bridge in the 1950s also has impacted the area dramatically.

VIMS Storage Building Parcel (Site 44GL357)

An analysis of Miles Cary's 1707 plat of Gloucester Town, which includes the placement of its streets and the configuration of its lots, [redacted] (Cary 1707; Hazzard and McCartney 1987:74). Although the study area was included in the 1640 patent of Argoll Yeardley, which encompassed 4,000 acres at Tindall's (Gloucester) Point, none of the archival records that have come to light indicate who owned and occupied the study area during the early-to-mid 18th century (Nugent 1969-1979:I, 555).

In late summer 1781, when Charles Lord Cornwallis decided to fortify Gloucester Point in order to secure an overland escape route for his army, a line of entrenchments, four redoubts, and three batteries were constructed that swept in an arc across the point (de Gallatin 1931:108). The position of these military features is shown on maps that were made by du Chesnoy (1781), Fage

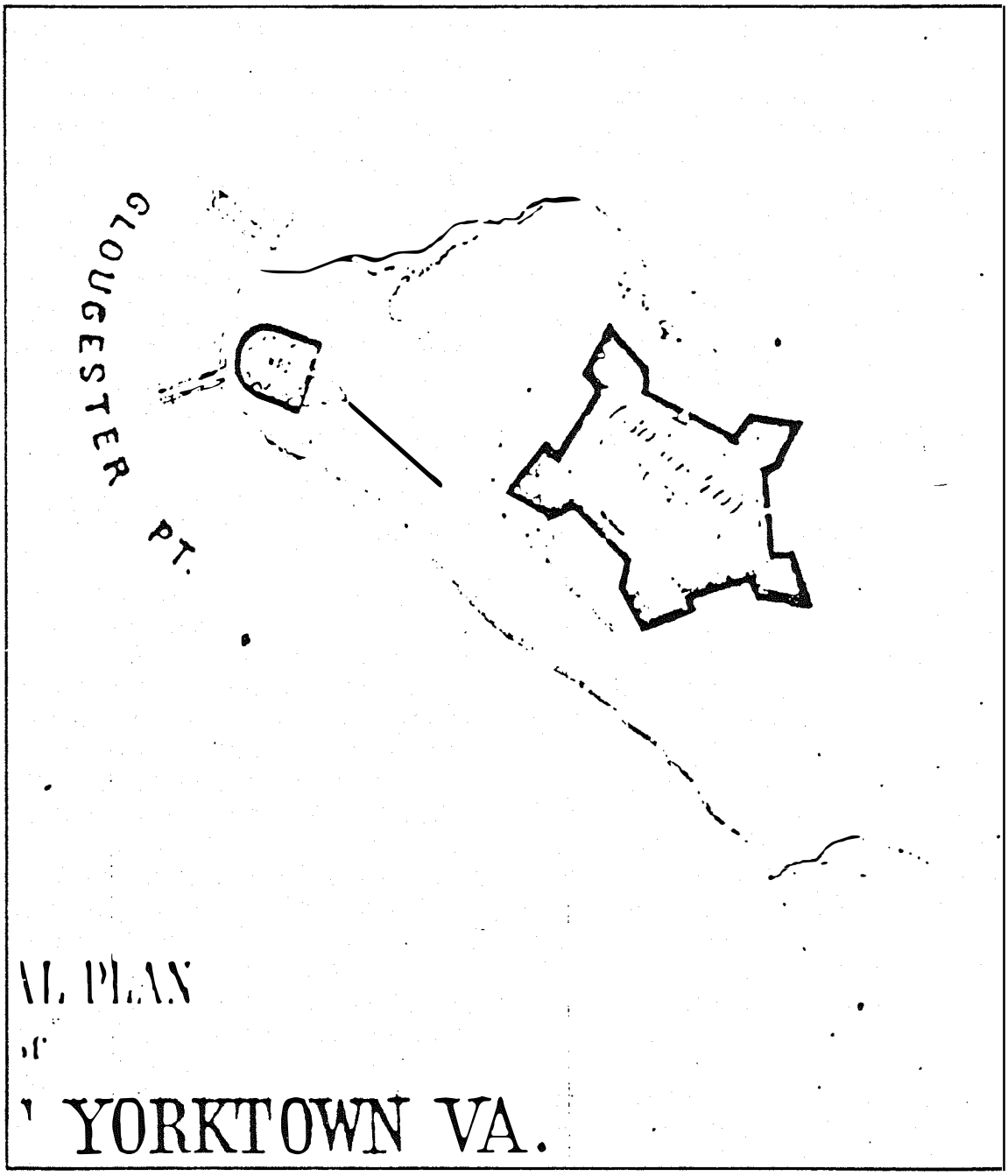


FIGURE 17
Map of Southeast Virginia (Worrett 1862).

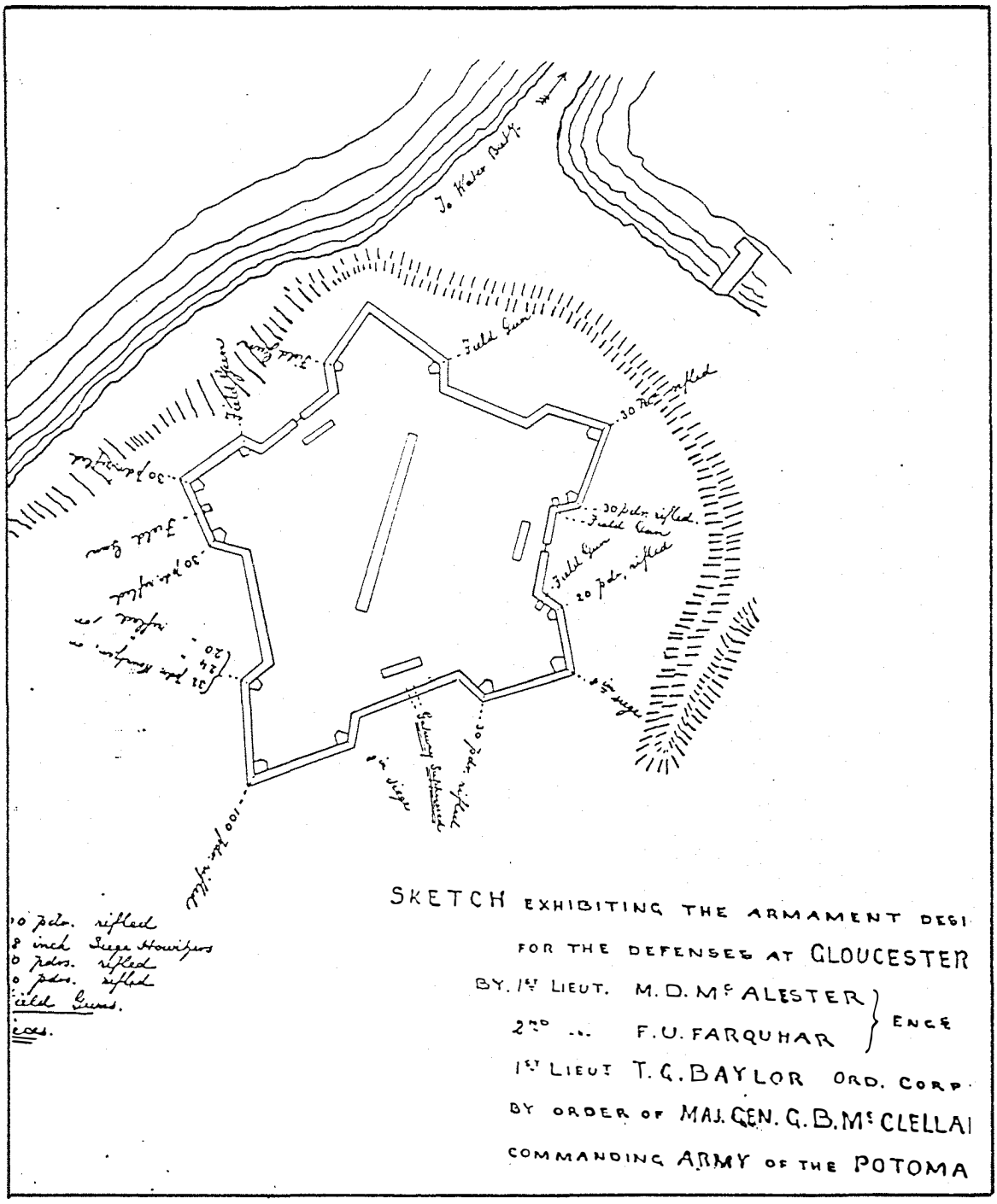


FIGURE 18
Sketch exhibiting the armament designed for the defenses at Gloucester Point (McAlister and Fatrquahr 1862).

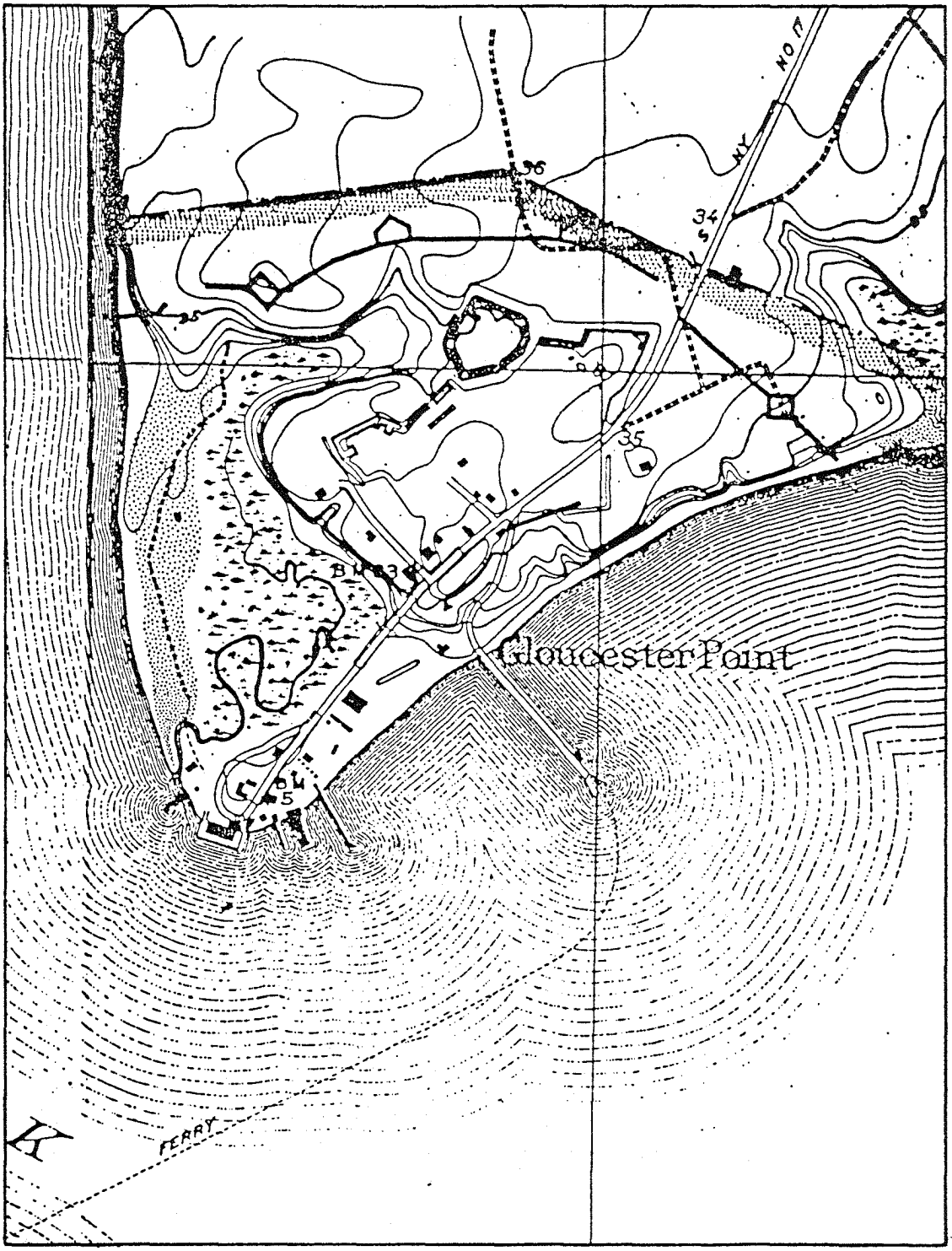


FIGURE 19
Yorktown quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1931).

(1781), du Perron (1781), Bew (1781), d'Abboville 1781, Gourion (1781), Sutherland (1781), and Hills (1785). Du Perron (1781), Berthier (1781-1782), and an anonymous French map-maker (1781c) indicated that British troops were stationed in advance of these lines, in anticipation of a potential attack. One British officer reported that "the rest of the army are encamped immediately in front of the town" (Moore 1969:464). Thus, the area where Site 44GL357 is located was in the midst of the territory that was fortified and occupied by British troops during late summer and fall 1781. None of the numerous maps of the area include buildings that may have been present in the vicinity of 44GL357.

Gloucester County's land tax rolls reveal that in 1805 the tract on which Site 44GL357 is located was part of the estate of John Vaughan. Precisely when and how Vaughan, who had owned a Gloucester Town lot during the 1780s and died in ca. 1789, came into possession of the acreage that comprises study area is not known. In 1816, Thomas Cary purchased Vaughan's town lot and his 63-1/2-acre plantation "near town" from his executors. In 1820, when Gloucester County's tax assessor began noting whether the properties he evaluated contained buildings, he recorded that Thomas Cary's acreage at Gloucester Point was vacant. In 1830, Cary was a prominent citizen who resided in Gloucester Courthouse, otherwise known as Botetourt Town (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1787-1830; Personal Property Tax Lists 1816-1830).

During the 1830s, Thomas Cary added to his landholdings. In 1830, he purchased an acre from Hezekiah Boswell and 166 3/4 acres from Lorenzo Hall. Virtually all of Cary's rural property was devoid of improvements. In 1834, Thomas Cary bought two Gloucester Town lots, one of which contained a building. At that time the tax assessor noted that Cary had become a resident of Gloucester Town. In 1838, Thomas Cary added $1,000 worth of buildings to his 63-1/2-acre tract near Gloucester Town. Other landholdings, which were contiguous, were devoid of improvements (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1830-1838). Subsequent land transactions reveal that the property on which Cary constructed improvements was the tract containing site 44GL357.

Thomas Cary died sometime after the assessor's visit in 1839. A year later, the county tax assessor noted that Joel Hayes was in possession of the late Thomas Cary's acreage and its improvements,which he had bought from the decedent's executor. The assessor combined the late Thomas Cary's landholdings into an aggregate of 250 acres, which he identified as Waterview, and noted that the tract's improvements were worth $1,000. Personal property tax records indicate that Joel Hayes, who took up residence at Waterview, was a relatively well-to-do man who owned 18 slaves over the age of 16 and two who were between 12 and 16, plus six horses, asses, and/or mules. Also in Hayes' possession were a gig, a carriage, and a metallic clock, all of which were considered taxable luxury items. Land tax lists indicate that in 1851 Joel Hayes enhanced the value of the buildings at Waterview, raising their estimated worth from $1,000 to $1,600. In 1853, he added a new building worth $100 to the property, which elevated the assessed value of his plantation's improvements to $1,700. Although Joel Hayes owned land on Sarah's Creek and at the Piney Swamp, both of which tracts had taxable

improvements, his Waterview plantation contained what were by far his most valuable buildings (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1840-1853; Personal Property Tax Lists 1840-1850).

In 1856, Joel Hayes sold Waterview and a contiguous 17-3/4-acre tract to William Dobson (Dodson), who relocated to Waterview and made it his personal residence. By 1857, Dobson had enhanced the value of Waterview's improvements, raising them to $2,000 (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1856-1857). In 1857, when A. D. Bache (1857) prepared a topographic map that included Gloucester Point and its environs, man-made features were depicted to the south of the right-of-way of Route 1208's forerunner but not to the north. Thus, any buildings that may then have been present in the vicinity of Site 44GL357 were omitted, as was the site of William Dobson's domestic complex.

In June 1861, the Confederates constructed a water-battery at the tip of Gloucester Point and erected strongly fortified redoubts. While work on the fortifications was in progress, Gloucester Point came under attack by Union armed steamers. In May 1862, the star-shaped earthworks at Gloucester Point were captured by Federal forces, who retained them for much of the war. A sketch made by Union Army military engineers reveals that some modifications were proposed for the captured Confederate earthworks (Palmer 1918-1919: XI, 166-172; Tyler 1925:32; McAlister and Farquar 1862). William Dobson's buildings at Waterview most likely sustained considerable damage during the time Gloucester Point was occupied by the Union Army, for between 1861 and 1867 the value of his buildings at Waterview dropped by 75 percent, from $2,000 to only $500 (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1861-1867).

In September 1866, William Dobson deeded his equity in Waterview to a trustee so that his home farm was preserved from the claims of his creditors and would descend unencumbered to his wife and children. He acknowledged that the estate of his father, Edward P. Dobson, held an interest in the tract. This may reflect William Dobson's indebtedness to his father, for real estate tax rolls make no note of the elder man's claim to Waterview and indicate that William purchased the farm directly from Joel Hayes. At William Dobson's death, his children and brother sold that portion of Waterview which includes 44GL357 to Henry P. Reben (Reuben), who already owned land near Gloucester Point and in other parts of the county (Gloucester County Land Tax Lists 1867-1870; Deed Book 1:120, 301;2:291, 359). Cited at the time of the sale was a survey of the Dobson estate, which had been made at William Dobson's death. That plat, which defines the boundaries of the property, reveals that its southeastern and eastern boundary line followed the forerunner of Route 1208, as depicted on A. D. Bache's (1857) map of Gloucester Point, and that its western boundary was the York River (Gloucester County Surveyors Book 2:233) (Figure 20).

In October 1870, Henry P. Reben and his wife deeded their 101 1/2 acres at Waterview to William A. Cooper. Cooper apparently failed to pay the Rebens fully for his land purchase, for his equity in the 101 1/2 acres eventually reverted back to them (Gloucester County Deed Book 3:87; 8:131). Within a relatively short time, Henry P. Reben died, having bequeathed his 101 1/2 acres of Waterview to his widow, Lisette. In June

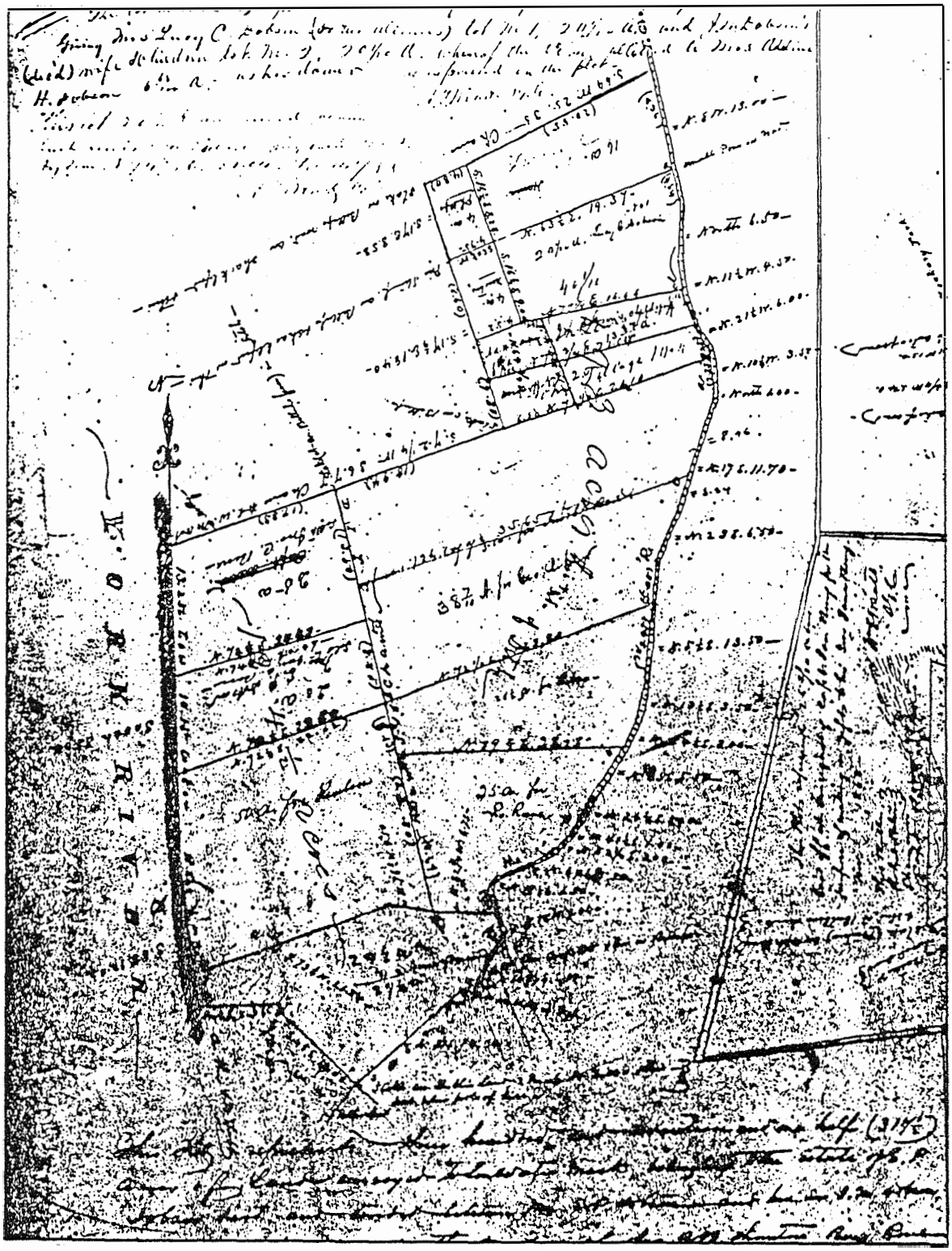


FIGURE 20
Plat of Waterview, William Dobson's farm
(Gloucester County Surveyors Book, 2:233).

1880, Lisette and her new husband, J. C. Beer, sold her 101 1/2 acres to the U. S. Commercial Company. In 1887, when the U. S. Commercial Company's property was the object of a legal dispute, the firm's 101 1/2 acres near Gloucester Point were sold in accord with a court decree. At that time the 101-1/2-acre Reben (Waterview) tract was purchased by Mrs. M. L. Ford. She in turn sold her acreage to the Chesapeake Western Railway in March 1907 (Gloucester County Deed Book 8:134; 13:293; 22:197).

In 1929, the Chesapeake Western Railway, which no longer needed the 101-1/2-acre Reben tract, deeded it to the Gloucester Realty Corporation. By 1932, that realty firm had surveyed the 101 1/2 acres into lots, creating a subdivision called Lafayette Heights. Site 44GL357 is situated on what in 1932 was designated Lot 17. During the late 1950s and early 1960s the Virginia Fisheries Laboratories, forerunner of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, purchased some of the Lafayette Heights subdivision's lots, including the one that contains 44GL357 (Gloucester County Deed Book 30:407-408; 55:488-493; Plat Book 1:38; Tax Map 1989).

Previous Research on Historic Period Resources

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files and archaeological report library in Richmond were searched for records of previously identified archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. The search identified a total of 57 historic period sites within the area (see Figure 4). These sites represent a wide range of historic site types including 17th, 18th, and 19th-century domestic and commercial properties, shipwrecks, and military fortifications.

Previously Identified Historic Period Resources

Information on the site forms is sparse, but trends in the types of extant sites can be detailed. Three 17th-century domestic sites, 44GL197, 44GL300, and 44GL301, were identified within the one-mile radius. Approximately twenty 18th-century domestic sites are located within the one-mile radius including sites 44GL5, 44GL25, 44GL39, 44GL153, 44GL169, 44GL171, 44GL180, 44GL181, 44GL182, 44GL183, 44GL184, 44GL198, 44GL204, 44GL245, 44GL282, 44GL283, 44GL284, 44GL285, and 44GL323. The largest number of sites within the one-mile radius are the thirty shipwreck sites in the York River. These includes sites 44GL13, 44GL106, 44GL136, 44GL303, 44GL304, 44GL305, 44GL306, 44GL307, 44GL308, 44GL309, 44GL310, 44GL311, 44GL312, 44GL313, 44YO85, 44YO86, 44YO222, 44YO481, 44YO482, 44YO483, 44YO484, 44YO485, 44YO486, 44YO487, 44YO488, 44YO489, 44YO490, 44YO491, 44YO492, and 44YO493. Four 19th-century military sites, 44GL34, 44GL200, 44GL253, and 44GL281, are located within the one-mile radius of the project area.

The number and variety of archaeological resources identified within the immediate vicinity of the project areas is not surprising given the long, rich history of Gloucester Point. The historic town of Gloucester has been well-documented historically and archaeologically during the past decade (Luccetti 1982; Hazzard and McCartney 1987). A total of 17 sites have been identified within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. These sites, including many domestic and military-

related sites, span over two hundred years of intensive occupation.

Extensive archaeological investigations within the Archaeological District have taken place south of the current project area. Immediately southeast of the project area, the remains of 18 colonial period buildings and hundreds of other features have been identified (Sites 44GL177, 39, 169, 200) (Figure 21). Associated with these structures were wells, trashpits, fenceline postholes, and human graves. In addition, archaeological investigations have identified extant and buried remains of earthworks, including a 17th-century bastion, an 18th-century gun-battery, and a 19th-century fortification ditch (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

Research Potential

From the onset, it has been recognized that the proposed location for the VIMS scientific storage building lies within an historically significant area. The eventful history of Gloucester Point covers some 300 years of historic occupation, evolving from plantation lands of the early 17th century, to the emergence of Gloucester Town in the 1680s, to heavily fortified siege positions during the late colonial and post-colonial periods.

While the project area's historical importance was readily apparent at the outset, its archaeological significance was unknown. Accordingly, the Phase I survey of the project area sought to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the parcel and provide a preliminary statement of their type. Phase II evaluation, through both historical research and fieldwork, focused on determining the integrity of the archaeological remains and their potential research value.

The evaluation of the research potential of the archaeological and historical resources was undertaken in light of their ability to provide insight into their domestic or commercial relationship with historic Gloucester Town and/or their possible association with periods of intensive military occupation of the Point. In undertaking this approach, efforts focused on (1) identifying the relationship of features of Site 44GL357 with known sites within its immediate vicinity and (2) determining the extent of features and activities within the project area in order to anticipate what archaeological remains might be present.

18th- and 19th-Century Domestic Resources

Although military-related activities in the project area are well documented beginning in the 17th-century and continuing through the period of the Civil War, historical research has indicated that the parcel was part of a plantation tract that lay on the outskirts of Gloucester Town in the 18th and 19th centuries. Research issues pertaining to plantation-related archaeological resources are well defined. These have been derived primarily from master-slave relationships. Early archaeological investigations of the 18th-century plantation were dedicated to providing data to ensure the accurate reconstruction of the great houses and the presentation of the planter lifestyle. More recent archaeological studies of plantation life have focused on a wider spectrum of research topics. Recently, there has been a greater emphasis on the examination of the 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. Archaeologists' scrutiny of slave diet and nutrition has produced evidence that slaves themselves may have provided significant portions of their diet through foraging and the exploitation of other local food sources.

The spatial organization of plantations also has become a topic of greater interest. Using models such as Kenneth Lewis's (1985), archaeologists have attempted to determine plantation composition, layout, and organization from archaeological resources. Plantations were characterized by a relatively high degree of economic independence. They increasingly became "more-flexible organizations chiefly concerned with tobacco and food but capable of supplying a much wider range of goods and services for plantation use" (McCusker and Menard 1985:127). The independence of the plantation was based on the presence of mills, tanneries, smithies, and other processing or manufacturing stations, which limited the need for urban services. In contrast, the economies of urban places such as Williamsburg were closely linked to outlying plantation operations, dependent on many of the goods which they produced (Brown et al. 1990).

18th- and 19th-Century Military Resources

Of particular interest are architectural and domestic remains within the project area that may be associated with 18th- and 19th-century military occupation. The presence of these remains relative to the extant fortifications immediately adjacent to the project area could provide insight into specific activity areas on the property.

Equally important to documenting the cultural landscape is interpreting the economic and social relations of those who occupied the site. Given the well-documented, long-term military occupation of Gloucester Point during the Revolutionary and Civil wars, archaeological remains may provide data useful in interpreting seldom explored facets of military life, including foodways and material culture. The study of foodways concerns "the whole interrelated system of food conceptualization, procurement, distribution, preservation, preparation, and consumption shared by all members of a particular group" (Anderson 1971:x1). Foodways can be studied through the analysis of faunal remains, vessel forms, and historical documents. Taken together, the study of these materials can contribute to our understanding of foodways as they relate to the possible military occupation of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries. In a much broader framework, these analyses can provide insight into basic regional differences in diet, subsistance base, and animal husbandry.

CHAPTER 4:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND RESULTS

Field and Laboratory Methods

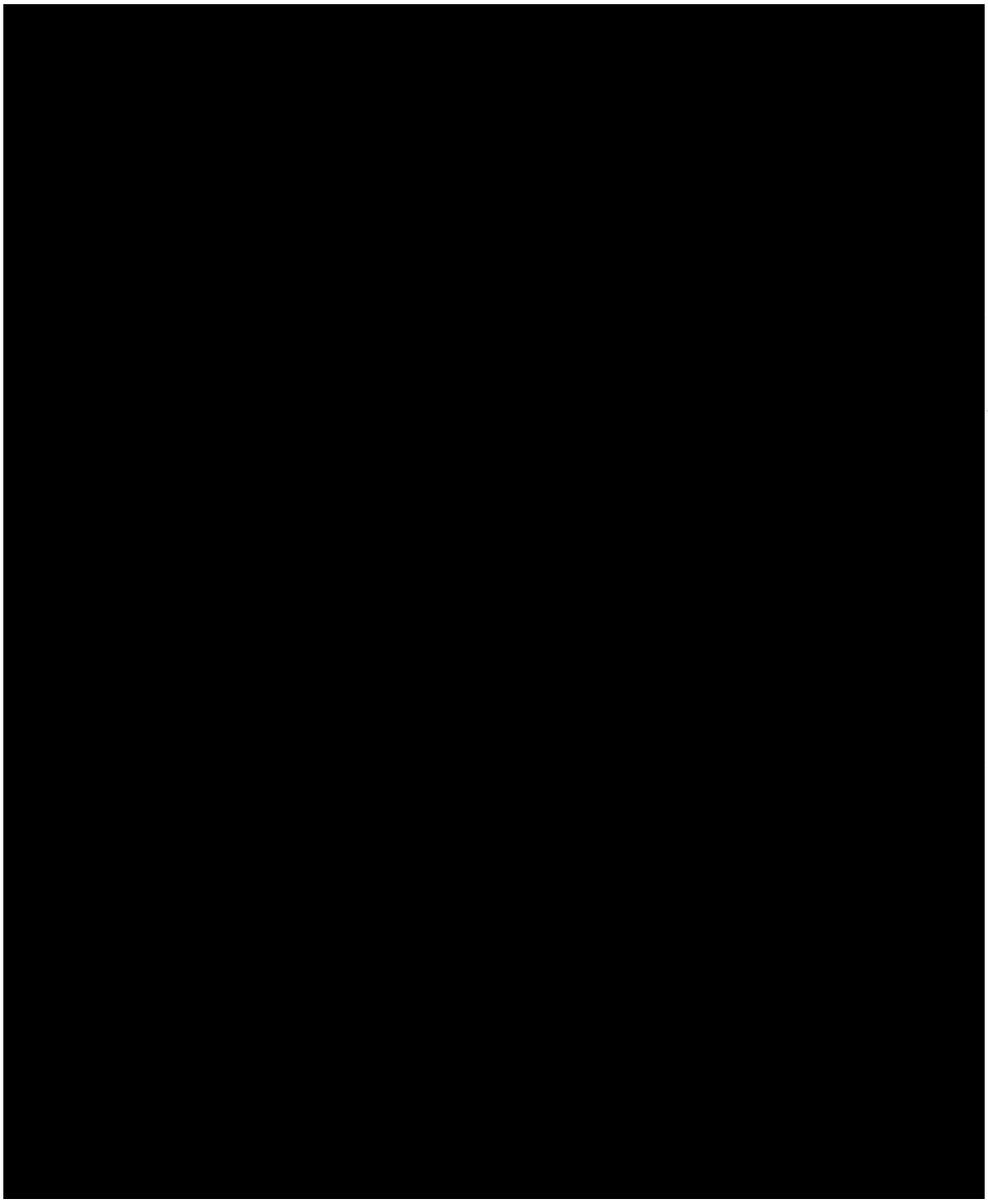
The recording procedures for the Phase I investigation were designed to follow standard methods of archaeological field survey. Prior to fieldwork, a walkover survey of the project area was conducted to assess environmental conditions and the presence of topographic features likely to contain archaeological resources. Approximately 80 percent of the project area was covered with grass, while the remaining 20 percent was densely wooded. These conditions necessitated a reliance on subsurface testing to assess the area's archaeological potential. A total of 54 shovel tests were systematically placed at intervals of 20 feet or less along established transects (Figure 22). Six shovel tests were placed in selected areas at the discretion of the project archaeologist. In addition to intensive shovel testing, limited machine-assisted trenching was undertaken to further assess soil buildup on the western portion of the site area. Measured section drawings were made of the soil deposits identified at this location.

Soil from the shovel tests was carefully trowel-sorted and passed through 1/4-inch screen for artifact recovery (Figure 23). Field data, including shovel test designation and artifact counts, were recorded on survey forms for each shovel test (Appendix B).

The results of shovel testing and limited machine excavation during the Phase I investigation allowed a preliminary assessment of the boundaries and integrity of Site 44GL357 to be made. Based on the location of artifact concentrations (i.e. architectural and domestic refuse) identified during the initial investigation, Phase II testing consisted of the placement of four machine-excavated test trenches across this area. The trenches, ranging in size from 6 feet wide up to 13 feet in width and measuring as much as 61 feet in length, exposed approximately 1,566 square feet of the site area (Figure 24).

Test trench locations as well as all subsurface features identified during testing were plotted on a project area base map. All features were section-excavated with their fill trowel-sorted and passed through 1/4-inch screen for artifact recovery. Field data, including feature designations, descriptions, and artifact contents, were recorded on feature forms (see Appendix B).

Information pertaining to feature number, location, date, and name of archaeologist was recorded on individual bags. Artifacts were washed, sorted, and labeled by provenience in the WMCAR laboratory. The preliminary artifact inventory uses a standard descriptive typology for both the prehistoric and historic materials (Appendix A). Obvious vessel forms and the functional characteristics were also noted.



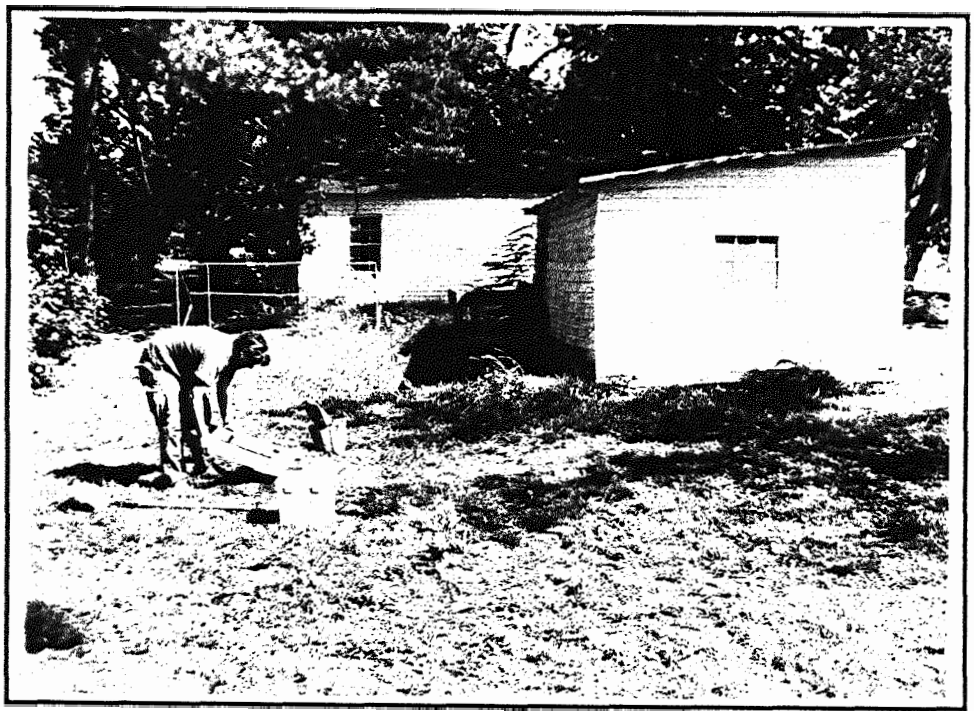


FIGURE 23
Phase I shovel testing in project area.

Results

The results of Phase I and II archaeological investigation are presented below. This includes a discussion of the types of archaeological resources present and their distribution across the site.

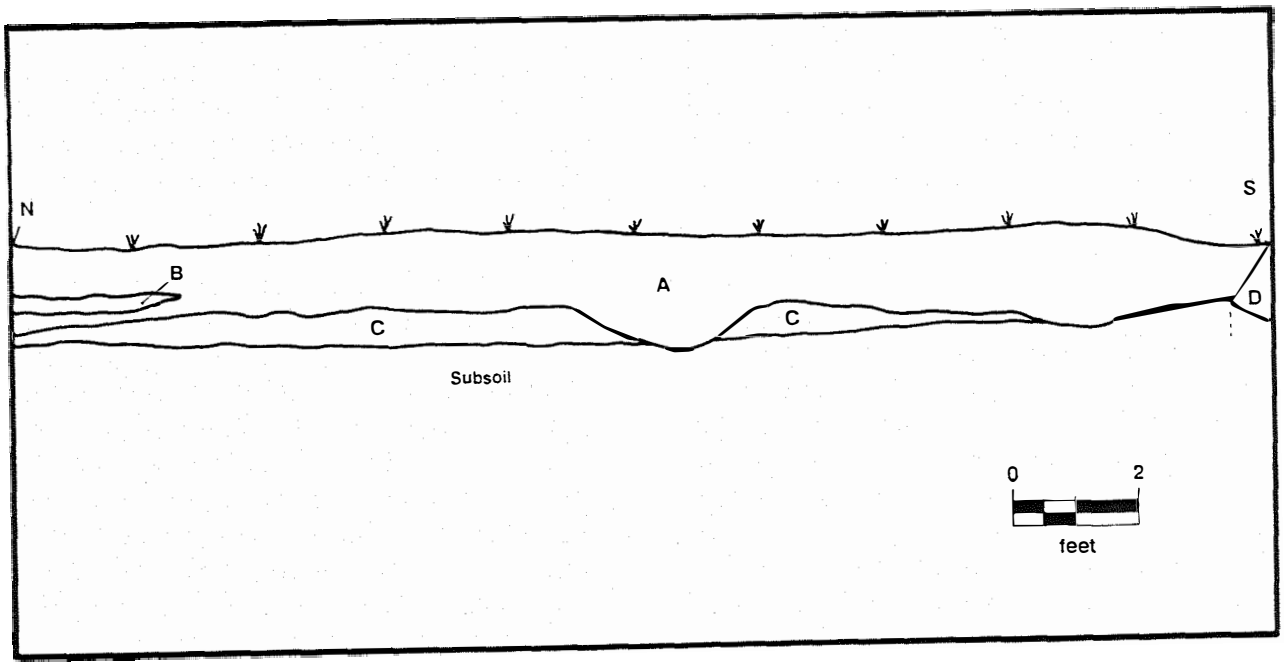
Phase I testing of the project area recovered 297 artifacts from 50 positive shovel tests. While this material was scattered across the parcel, a concentration of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts was identified extending eastward from the project area's western boundary. This concentration (measuring approximately 90 by 100 feet) defined the site area for 44GL357 (see Figure 22).

Shovel tests across the entire parcel yielded a sparse mix of domestic and architectural refuse, including fragments of delft, creamware, porcelain, pearlware, bottle glass, pipestems, brick, and window glass. Beyond the concentration this debris can be likened to field scatter. This material, recovered up to 1.75 feet below ground surface, was contained within two layers: a dark brown (10YR/4/3) sandy loam plowzone (44GL357-24) and a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam (44GL357-25), each averaging approximately one foot in depth. The plowzone layer (44GL357-24), appearing to contain the heavier concentration of artifacts, was found to extend over much of the project area. The presence of orange sandy clay mottling and modern debris in the uppermost layer suggests disturbance to portions of the site area other than plowing, particularly areas closest to the western property boundary. This disturbance may possibly be related to parking lot and/or building construction [redacted]

Limited machine-assisted trenching adjacent to the western boundary of the project area during the Phase I investigation was undertaken to quickly assess the amount of disturbance to this portion of the site, indicated by clay mottling and modern debris, and provide a clearer picture of soil development. Trench 1, measuring approximately 60 feet long and 1.7 feet wide, revealed the soil sequence discussed above (see Figure 22) (Figure 25). The amount of disturbance, particularly deep disturbance, proved to be limited. Trench 1 was limited to a possible pipe trench located approximately 25 feet from the north end of the machine cut.

Trench 2, located perpendicularly to and east of Trench 1, was characterized by similar soil deposits (see Figure 22) (Figure 26), but lacked the modern clayey lense noted in Trench 1 in the uppermost, plowzone layer. Contained within the plowzone toward the bottom of the layer, however, were lenses of handmade brick and shell mortar fragments. Associated with these lenses and noted in plan, was an irregularly shaped feature containing similar architectural debris. Immediately adjacent to this feature on the west were remnants of a possible trench. Both features, located approximately 30 feet from the west end of Trench 2, were more clearly identified during the subsequent Phase II investigation.

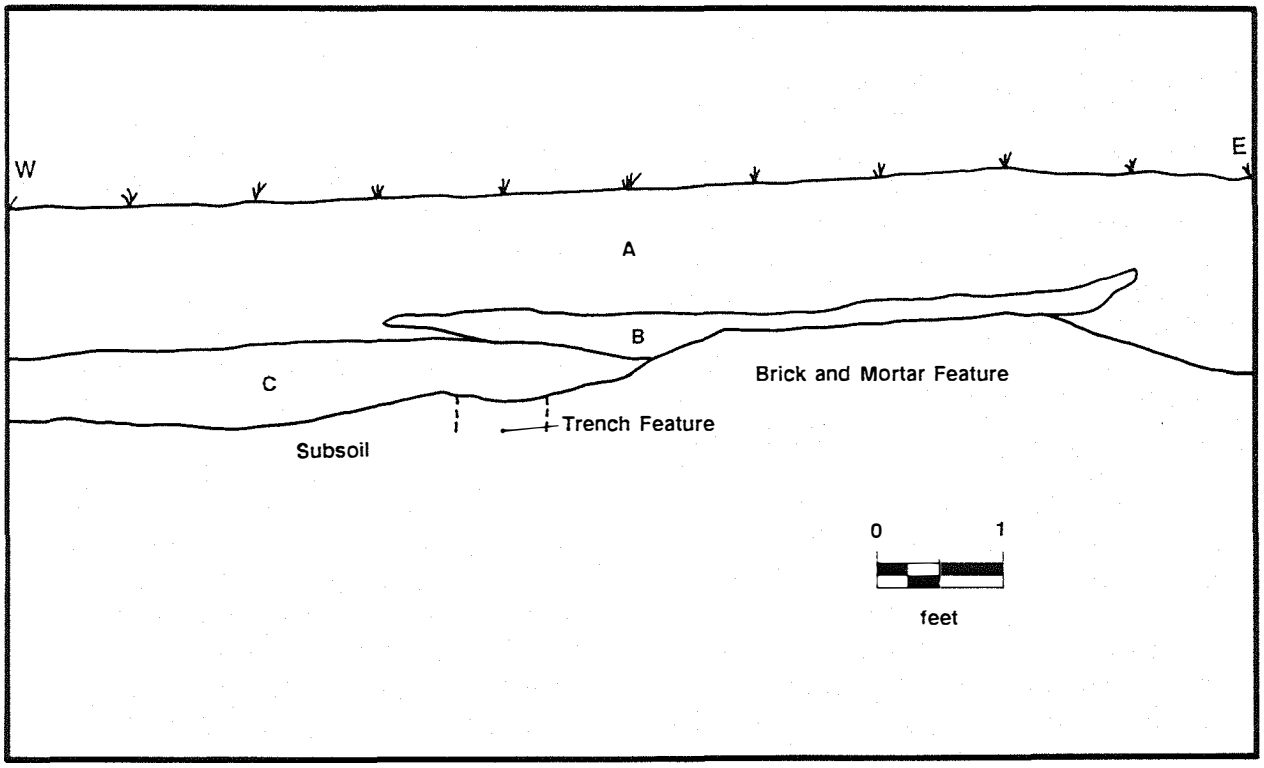
Phase II testing (See Field and Laboratory Methods) resulted in the identification of twelve features within the test area, including three trenches, four structural postholes, a small posthole that may be fence-related, and lenses of brick and mortar (see Figure 24). The three trench features (designated A, B, C) (contexts 44GL357-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 22) oriented east to west across the site,



KEY

A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam Topsoil/Plowzone
B - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Clay Loam Mottled
with Yellow (10YR7/8) Clay (Modern Deposit)
C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/4) Sandy Clay Loam
D - Modern Disturbance (Pipe Trench), Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
Mottled with Yellow (10YR7/8) Sandy Clay
E - Yellow (10YR7/8) Sandy Clay

FIGURE 25
East wall profile of Trench 1 (20-foot section).



KEY

A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam Topsoil/Plowzone
B - Lense of Brick and Shell Mortar Fragments
C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR6/8) Sandy Clay Loam
D - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Clay Loam Trench Feature
E - Yellow (10YR7/8) Sandy Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 26
North wall profile of Trench 2 (10-foot section).

measured up to 78 feet in length and extended beyond the limits of excavation (see Figure 24) (Figure 27). All three features, measuring approximately 1.3 feet wide and up to 1.2 feet deep, consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam mottled within brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay (Figure 28).

Trench Features A and B contained a light concentration of artifacts. Refuse was absent in Trench C. Trench A (contexts 44GL357-1, 4) contained domestic and architectural debris including fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, bottle glass, brick, and nails. While much of this assemblage suggests an 18th-century deposit, the presence of several fragments (including the neck) of an embossed bottle were recovered from the fill (44GL357-5) in the eastern extent of the trench; this indicates a 19th-century date for the feature (see Figure 24) (Figure 29).

Interestingly, the southern extent of Trench A contained the remains of three small circular post holes (44GL357-19, 20, 21) (see Figure 24). The features, measuring approximately .5 of a foot in diameter and less than .2 of a foot deep, contained no artifacts. While similar features were not identified within the remainder of the trench or in the remaining two trench features to the south and north, the bottom of the trenches were characterized by numerous small irregular stains suggesting heavy root activity. This suggests that the features could be garden-related. It is possible, however, due to the amount of military activity immediately adjacent to the project area, that the trenches may have served a military function. This latter interpretation is plausible given the orientation of the trenches relative to the extant earthen Civil War fortification (44GL200) immediately adjacent to the project area on the south (Figure 30). The trenches, extending east/west and aligned with one of the fort bastions, may have served as palisade lines for the defensive works. Unfortunately, historic maps showing the fortifications do not depict palisade lines as part of the fort complex (see Figures 17 and 18).

Located 15 feet south of Trench A and parallel to it was Trench B (context 44GL357-2). This trench, measuring the same in width and depth to its counterpart to the north, consisted of a similar brown sandy clay loam fill deposit. Contained within the deposit was a light concentration of artifacts including coarse earthenware, delftware, white salt-glazed stoneware, bottle glass, and nails. The presence of the white salt-glazed stoneware in the assemblage to the exclusion of later ceramics indicates the trench deposit post-dates 1720. The similarity of the feature to its counterpart to the north, however, suggests the trench may date considerably later, perhaps the 19th century. As with Trench Features A and C, Trench B may be the remains of a palisade line extending off the Civil War fortification (44GL200) immediately south of the project area.

In the northeast quadrant of the test area, a complex of four large postholes indicative of a possible post-supported structure were identified (see Figure 24). Although limited trenching exposed only a few of the features, the spacing of the postholes identified suggests that the building measured approximately 30 feet in length and 20 feet in width. The postholes that supported the structure (44GL357-6, 7, 10, and 15) measured approximately 2 feet square and up to 1.7 feet deep. The fill

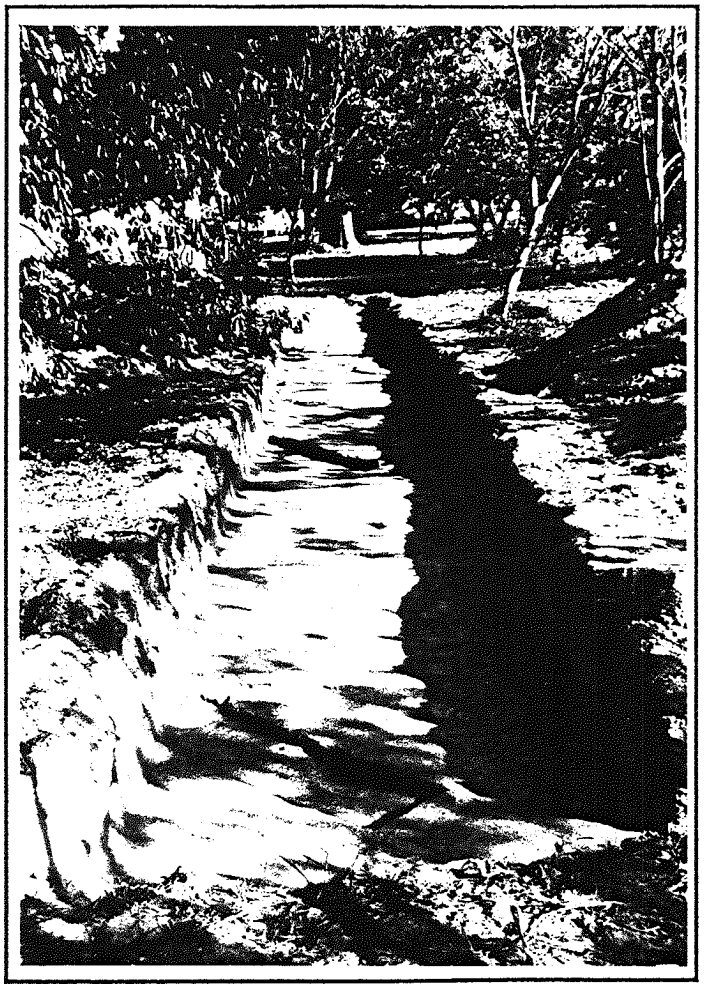
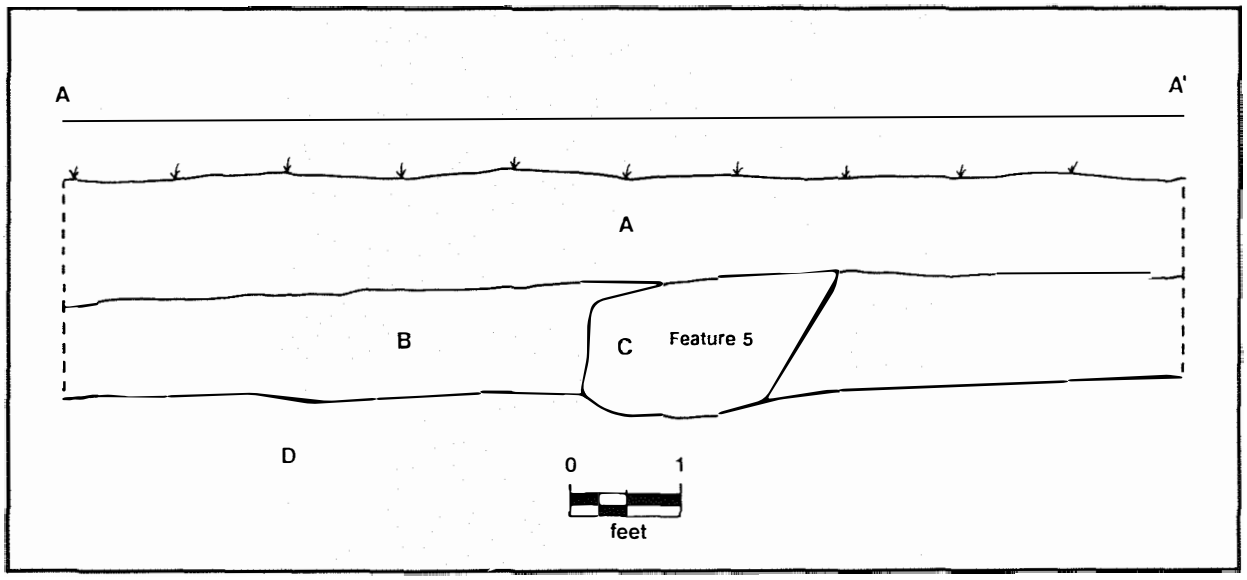


FIGURE 27
Phase II trench cut with trench Features A and B.



KEY

A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam With Pebbles (Plowzone)
B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/4) Sandy Clay Loam
C - Trench Feature A, Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Clay Loam
Mottled with Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Sandy Clay
D - Yellow (10YR7/8) Sandy Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 28
South wall profile of Trench 3.

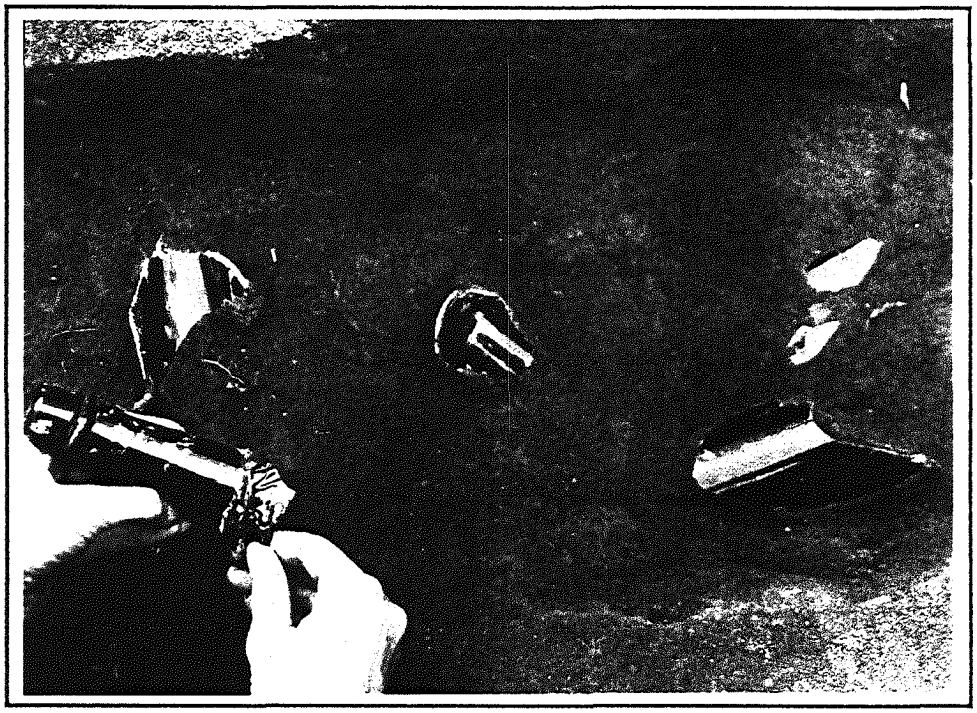
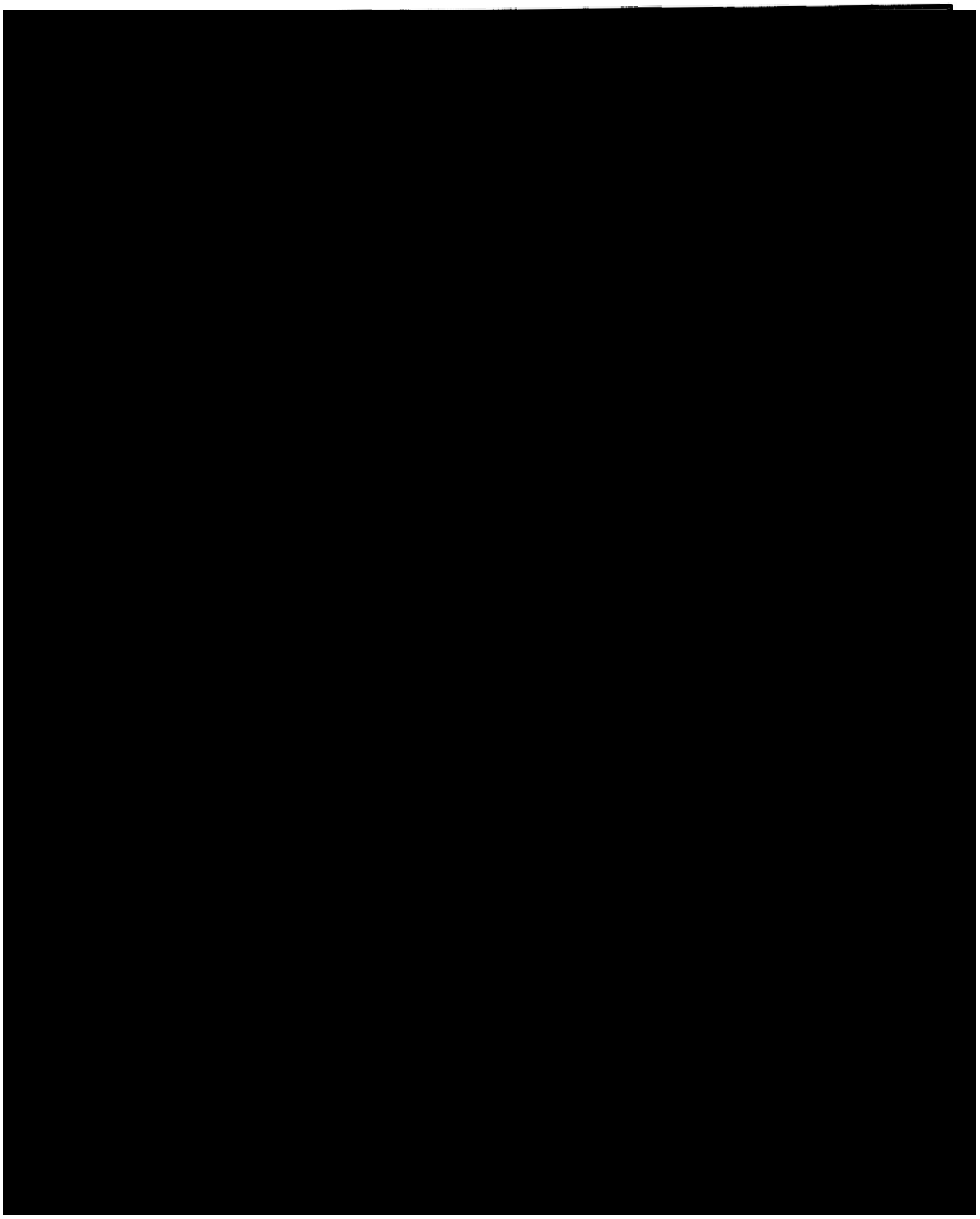


FIGURE 29
Nineteenth-century bottle glass recovered from
Trench Feature 44GL357-5.



[redacted].

of the postholes, consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam, yielded a single fragment of bottle glass and a light concentration of architectural debris. No diagnostic material was recovered. The location of the posthole complex atop Trench Feature A suggests that the building and trench are not contemporary with one another.

Identified in each posthole within the complex was a circular postmold, measuring approximately .5 of a foot in diameter. Careful section excavation of each postmold revealed a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam deposit. Artifacts contained within the loosely packed fill of the features (44GL357-8, 9, 11, and 16) were limited to a fragment of bottle glass and concentrations of architectural debris, including numerous fragments of brick. Perhaps most noticeable within the postmolds were remnants of the wooden post (Features 44GL357-9 and 16) (Figure 31). These remains suggest the presence of a structure that was subsequently destroyed fairly late; probably sometime during the 19th century.

Unrelated to this complex, and located approximately 26 feet to the west, was a single, small posthole (44GL357-14) (see Figure 24). The feature measured approximately 1 foot square and .4 of a foot deep. Its grayish brown (10YR5/2) fill contained only brick chips. The size of the feature suggests that it may have been part of a fenceline, although additional postholes were not identified.

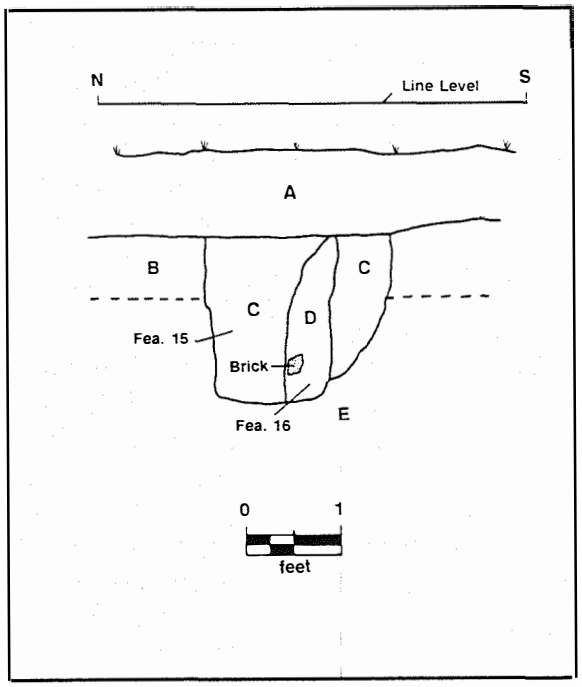
In addition to the features identified above, two small lenses of brick and mortar were delineated (44GL357-13, 23) (see Figure 24). These deposits, initially identified during Phase I testing, were located in the base of a thick plowzone. Careful excavation of these features revealed that they were relatively thin, measuring no more than .25 of a foot thick. Lacking any diagnostic material that would indicate the period of destruction, the lenses appear to be isolated architectural deposits not associated with intact structural remains.

Architectural debris was noted in several of the features previously identified as it was in several possible planting-related features (i.e., tree holes and bush holes). While many of these features may be modern in age, they are nevertheless indicative of the amount of planting activity that has taken place on the parcel.

Research Conclusions and Significance

The Phase I and II investigations of the VIMS scientific storage building parcel has identified a limited number of subsurface features dating to the 19th century. These features, including possible structural-and fence-related postholes and garden or military-related trenches, are situated on a parcel that was located on the outskirts of Gloucester Town during the 18th and 19th centuries. By the end of the fourth decade of the 19th century, it was part of Joel Haye's Waterview Plantation.

The trench features, dating to the mid-19th century, may be remnants of a garden once associated with Waterview Plantation. Their function is suggested by the heavy root disturbances within the bottoms of the features and the relatively large number of planting-related features identified on the site. A single, small posthole (44GL357-14) aligned with Trench Feature C on the west may be a remnant of a fenceline, possibly associated with the garden.



KEY

A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/4) Sandy Clay Loam
C - Posthole - Yellow Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Clay Loam
D - Postmold - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR3/6) Sandy Loam with Wood Remnants
E - Yellow (10YR7/8) Sandy Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 31
Profile of posthole (Feature 15).

It is possible, however, due to the amount of military activity immediately adjacent to the project area, that the trenches may have served a military function. This interpretation is plausible given the orientation of the trenches relative to the extant earthen Civil War fortification (44GL200) immediately adjacent to the project area on the south and the presence of postholes in the southern extent of Trench Feature A. The trenches, extending east/west and aligned with one of the fort bastions, may have served as palisade lines for the defensive works, although historic maps do not depict palisade lines as part of the fort complex.

Unrelated to the trench feature is a complex of four large structural postholes adjacent to Trench Feature C on the east. This complex is indicative of a 19th-century post-supported building measuring 30 by 20 feet. Although the function of the structure is unknown, its location atop Trench Feature A suggests that the post building and possible garden/palisade trenches were not contemporary with one another.

Although the historical significance of the project area is apparent because of close proximity to 18th- and 19th-century military-related activities and its inclusion as part of the plantation holdings, the significance of its archaeological resources is limited. Given the limited number of features identified relative to the amount of area investigated, as well as the types and apparent age of the features sampled, the archaeological resources of the project area have limited research potential for providing insight into the domestic and/or commercial relationship with historic Gloucester Town, Waterview Plantation, and the military history of Gloucester Point. The results of testing indicate the resources would not be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and that Phase II testing/documentation has effectively exhausted their research potential.

Recommendations

In light of the research conclusions, namely the limited research potential of its archaeological resources, no further work is recommended for Site 44GL357.

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT: [redacted] - Phase I

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-1

1	Refined earthenware: bisque
1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
3	Glass fragments, colorless: modern
3	Oyster shell fragments

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-2

1	Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
1	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1	Slag
1	Concrete-like concretion
1	Plastic fragment marked "...UL"
1	Clam shell fragment

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-4

1	Creamware
1	Bottle glass, dark green: modern?
3	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Glass fragment, translucent: 18th c.?
2	Window glass, 18th c.?
1	Oyster shell, upper valve
2	Tin can fragments, discarded

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-5

1	Chinese porcelain?
5	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.?
2	Bottle glass, light green: modern
3	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1	Phial glass, colorless: 18th c.?

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-5 CONTINUED:

1 Nail, cut?
1 Tin can fragment, discarded

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-6

2 Creamware
1 Pearlware: hand painted blue
3 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
3 Bottle glass, bright green: modern
3 Glass fragments, light green: 18th c.
3 Nail fragments
1 Bone
1 Brick fragment, handmade
2 Oyster shell fragments
20 Brick fragments, handmade; discarded

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-7

1 Delftware
1 White saltglazed stoneware
2 Bottle glass, dark green
2 Window glass?, 18th c.
1 Brick fragment, handmade
1 Oyster shell, lower valve

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-8

1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
1 Creamware
1 Bottle glass, light green: modern
1 Brick fragment, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-10

5 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Bottle glass, blue-green: indeterminate
1 Bottle glass, colorless: neck, machine-made, crown top finish
1 Glass fragment, colorless: modern
1 Nail, indeterminate
2 Nail fragments

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-10 **CONTINUED:**

2 Brick fragments, handmade
1 Oyster shell fragment
1 Utensil handle fragment, plastic

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-11

2 Clay pipe stems, English: SHD 5/64-2
2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Window glass, 18th c.
1 Nail, indeterminate

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-12

1 Delftware
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-13

2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test A-14

2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.?
1 Window glass, 18th c.?

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-1

1 Delftware: glaze fragment, monochrome blue
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-2

1 Pearlware
1 Pearlware: hand painted orange
2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-3

1	Creamware
1	Cream-colored earthenware
1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Glass fragment, colorless: indeterminate
1	Hinge-like fragment, iron
1	Brick fragment, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-4

1	Creamware
1	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1	Bone

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-5

1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, dark green: 19th c.
1	Bottle glass, topaz: 18th c.?
1	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Window glass, 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-6

2	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, amber: modern
1	Bottle glass, colorless: modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-7

2	Creamware
1	Pearlware: hand painted blue
2	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Nail, wrought
3	Brick fragments, handmade
1	Clam shell fragment
1	Oyster shell fragment

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-8

1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-9

1 Pearlware: hand painted blue
1 White saltglazed stoneware
1 Bottle glass, dark green

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test B-10

1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.?
1 Window glass, 18th c.
1 Indeterminate object fragment, white metal
1 Nail, cut

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-2

1 Brown stoneware
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Glass fragment, aqua: 18th c.?
2 Brick fragments, handmade
1 Oyster shell, lower valve

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-3

1 Bottle glass, dark green

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-4

1 Chinese porcelain: base fragment, plate, underglaze blue
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Bottle glass, colorless: modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-5

1	White saltglazed stoneware
2	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, light green: modern?
2	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1	Window glass?, 18th c.?

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-6

1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-7

9	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test C-8

3	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
2	Window glass, 18th c.
2	Brick fragments, handmade
2	Oyster shell fragments

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-1

1	Pearlware
1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.?
1	Bottle glass, colorless: neck fragment, machine-made

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-2

1	Delftware
1	Pearlware: dipped
3	Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1	Window glass, 18th c.
4	Barbed wire
2	Brick fragments, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-3

1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Window glass, modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-4

1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-6

2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Glass fragment, colorless: modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-7

1 Clay pipe stem, English: SHD 5/64-1
1 Delftware: monochrome blue
17 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Nail fragment
1 Brick fragment, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-8

1 White saltglazed stoneware
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-9

1 White saltglazed stoneware: base fragment, indeterminate
2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Table glass, colorless: base fragment, stemware, 18th c.
1 Oyster shell fragment

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test D-10

1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
2	Brick fragments, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-1

1	Chinese porcelain: rim fragment, flatware, underglaze blue
3	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Bottle glass, green-blue: 19th c.?
1	Window glass, modern
1	Nail, wrought

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-3

1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1	Window glass, 18th c.
1	Window glass, modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-4

1	Coarse earthenware: dark orange body with clay inclusion, mica flecks, bisque, 18th c.?
2	Coarse earthenware: flowerpot
1	Coarse earthenware: base fragment, flowerpot
1	Coarse earthenware: rim fragment, flowerpot
1	Pearlware
1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
3	Window glass, modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-5

1	Coarse earthenware: flowerpot
4	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
5	Window glass, modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-6

1 Coarse earthenware: flowerpot
1 Stoneware: burned
2 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Bottle glass, light green: modern

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-7

1 Chinese porcelain: rim fragment, indeterminate
1 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test E-8

1 Coarse earthenware: base fragment, flowerpot
3 Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
1 Bottle glass, green-blue: modern
1 Brick fragment, handmade
3 Oyster shell fragments

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test F-1

1 Coarse earthenware: base fragment, flowerpot
1 Coarse earthenware: rim fragment, flowerpot
1 Bottle glass, colorless: modern
1 Window glass, 18th c.

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test F-3

1 Chinese porcelain: base fragment, plate, overglaze
1 Creamware
1 Window glass, modern
1 Brick fragment, handmade

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test F-4

1 Coarse earthenware: flowerpot

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test F-5

1	Window glass, modern
1	Plastic-coated wire

CONTEXT: 44GL357, Shovel Test F-6

1	Bottle glass, dark green: 18th c.
3	Bottle glass, amber: modern

SITE: 44GL357 - Phase II

CONTEXT: General Surface

1	Chinese porcelain: rim fragment, saucer, underglaze blue
6	Bottle glass, dark green
1	Bottle glass, dark green: base fragment, 1st half 18th c.

CONTEXT: GL357/1 **TPQ:** 19th c.

1	Coarse earthenware: orange brick-like body with sparse sand and clay inclusions, interior clear lead glaze
1	Nail, cut
1	Nail fragment

CONTEXT: GL357/2 **TPQ:** post 1720

1	Brown stoneware
1	Clay pipe bowl fragment, English
1	Coarse earthenware: dark orange brick-like body with brown to grey core, sand, clay, and mica inclusions, interior clear lead glaze
2	Delftware
2	Delftware: bisque
1	Staffordshire slipware
2	White saltglazed stoneware
1	White saltglazed stoneware: rim fragment, hollowware
7	Bottle glass, dark green
4	Window glass?
4	Nails, wrought
1	Bead, translucent; barrel-shaped with opaque white ribbons, 1/4" x 1/4"
1	Bone

CONTEXT: GL357/4 **TPQ:** post 1780

2 Clay pipe stems, English: SHD 4/64-1, 5/64-1
1 Creamware
1 Jackfield Ware
1 Pearlware: hand painted blue
1 White saltglazed stoneware: base fragment, hollowware
1 Bottle glass, dark green
2 Bottle glass, light green
2 Nails, wrought
1 Nail fragment
1 Pewter fragment
1 Brick fragment, handmade
3 Oyster shell fragments

CONTEXT: GL357/5 **TPQ:** 19th c.

15 Bottle glass, dark green: 19th c.
2 Bottle glass, dark green: embossed "...SNPIKE", 19th c.
1 Bottle glass, dark green: neck, mold-made, two-part finish, down-tooled lip, V-tooled string rim, 19th c.
2 Window glass

CONTEXT: GL357/7 **TPQ:** 18th c.?

1 Bottle glass, dark green
2 Brick fragments, handmade
2 Fired clay

CONTEXT: GL357/8 **TPQ:** NDA

2 Brick fragments, handmade
1 Mortar, shell
1 Oyster shell, upper valve

CONTEXT: GL357/11 **TPQ:** 18th c.?

1 Bottle glass, dark green

CONTEXT: GL357/16 **TPQ:** 18th c.?

2	Window glass
4	Brick fragments, handmade
3	Oyster shell fragments
30+	Brick fragments, handmade; discarded
misc	Wood fragments, discarded

APPENDIX B

Shovel Test Record

Project VIMS STORAGE BLD Site 44GL357 Date 9-24-90

SCALE 1" = 1'

S. T. No. 1
Location TRANSECT A
Depth .95'
Contents gravel, plastic, glass, oyster shell, paint chips, refined earthware, dark green bottle glass

Plowzone
Dark Brown Sandy Loam 10YR 4/3

Subsoil
10YR 3/4 Dark yellow brown

S. T. No. 2
Location TRANSECT A
Depth 1.3'
Contents gravel, oyster shell fragments, pipe bowl fragment, bottle glass

Plowzone
10YR 4/3

Yellow brown Sandy loam
10YR 3/4

Subsoil

S. T. No. 3
Location TRANSECT A
Depth 1.6'
Contents tin can fragments, plaster

Plowzone
10YR 4/3

10YR 3/4 Yellow brown Sandy loam

Subsoil

S. T. No. 4
Location TRANSECT A
Depth 1.4'
Contents can fragments, gravel, plastic, glass, creamware, window glass

Plowzone
10YR 4/3

Brown loam 10YR 3/3

Subsoil

S. T. No. 5
Location TRANSECT A
Depth 1.3
Contents glass, ceramic, nail frag.

Plowzone
10YR 4/3

Yellow brown Loam 10YR 3/4

Subsoil

S. T. No. 6
Location TRANSECT A
Depth 1.75'
Contents creamware, pearlware, bottle glass, shell, brick frags

Plowzone 10YR 4/3 mottled w/ orange clay

Dark brown Loam 10YR 3/3

10YR 3/4 Yellow brown Sandy Loam

Subsoil

46 0700

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A. 10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES

WILLIAM AND MARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT CENTER
DATA RECORD

CONTEXT (FEATURE/LAYER) NUMBER: 1 SITE NUMBER 44GL357

COORDINATES: [redacted] T.P.Q. ———

PHOTO NUMBER: 10 b/w ———

DRAWING NUMBER: 1 RELATED FEATURES: 1,4,3,5,19,20,21

SEALED BY FEATURE/LAYER: A (plowzone) SEALS FEATURE/LAYER: B

DESCRIPTION:

Trench runs NE to SW is approx 1' wide brown (10YR 5/3) mottled soil, some flecks of charcoal The trench was shoveled down .2'. The postmolds appear to be in sets of two. A round postmold and square post. Perhaps one of these sets of posts was a later replacement/repair. The brown trench fill was removed from the eastern side of the trench.

ARTIFACTS: oyster shells and brick fragments, burned bone

EXCAVATOR: C McD, KAB DATE: 10-11-90

APPENDIX C

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

Name of Site: VIMS 4

Site Number: 44GL357

Type of Site: Domestic

Cultural Affiliation: 18th/19th century

State/ National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: 7.5' Clay Bank 1984

[redacted]

Owner/Address/Telephone: The College of William and Mary (Virginia Institute of Science - VIMS)
Tenant/Address/Telephone:
Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, The William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, Camm Hall, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 9/90

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: The site, located approximately 30 feet above sea level, is situated approximately 180 feet east of Route 17 and approximately 1000 feet west of the York River. A concentration of artifacts, including architectura debris, was identified at this location.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 100 feet (N-S) x 90 feet (E-W)

Site Description and Survey Techniques: The site was identified by systematically placed shovel tests. These tests were augmented by two machine-cut trenches. Testing revealed some disturbance from parking lot/construction-related activities and modern plowing.

Condition and Present Land Use: Site is situated on a grass and shrub covered lot that is currently vacant.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, delftware, bottle glass, nails, brick and mortar fragments, pipe stem fragments. See Phase I report foe complete inventory. All artifacts temporarily stored at William and Mary Archaeological Project Center.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

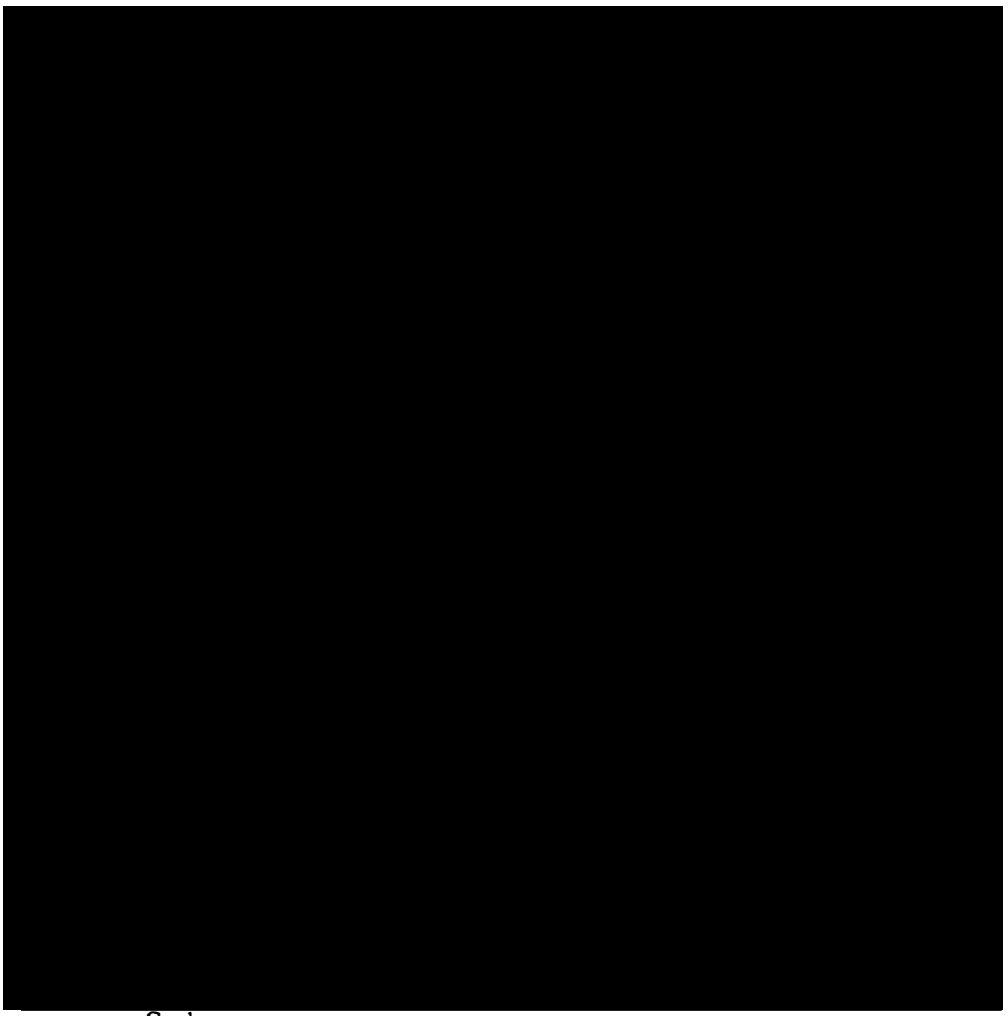
County Gloucester Map Sheet Clay Bank Site Number 44GL357

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
See Phase I report for Scientific Storage Building Parcel, Vims, by the William and Mary Archaeological Project CEnter; 1990.

Photographic Documentation and Depository: On file at the William and Mary Archaeological Project Center.

Recommendations: Phase II investigation.

Additional Comments: General locational map:



Scale: 1:24000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas F. Higgins, III, The William and Mary Archaeological Project Center, The College of William and Mary, Camm Hall, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 10/1/90

DHL Number Assigned By: Date: